

how cruel men were and how unfair things seemed to be, I blamed it all upon creation, and denied there could be any God. Now I know that all this cruelty and agony is only the effect of the ignorance of man. And my reason declares to me that if these natural laws of justice could work so well, there must have been an Intelligent Design or Law back of it all—and that Law to me is God."

RELATED THINGS

CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

THE PAGEANT OF WOMAN.

S. Gertrude Ford in the London Daily News.

Way, make way, for the marching troops of justice;
 High, yet nigh, gleams the goal that shall be won;
 Near we, cheer we, the hope wherein our trust is;
 Long was the night, but we go to meet the sun.
 Stay not, stray not! the fight shall have its sequel.
 Spin we, win we, the robes that clothe the free!
 Rate man's mate as his comrade and his equal,
 All ye who call to the race that is to be!

Cede our need, ye who look on these our legions—
 Own our throne, in each realm we seek to share!
 Art, mill and mart, law and lore—in all their regions
 Nigh you, and by you, behold our footsteps fare.
 Trade counts the maid in the foremost of her armies;
 Science holds her page for the woman's eye to scan;

Yield we not a field, for in all the woman's charm is
 Shining by the side of her partner, Man.

Mile on mile we file; through the highways still we
 gather;

Mass we, pass we, in all our marshalled might.
 Cede our need! free the mother as the father;
 So, only so, shall the race be reared aright.
 Freedom we seek; in the battle where the dust is
 Palms we see and calms of the country that shall
 be—

Way, make way, for the marching troops of justice!
 Man, join the van, till the army shall be free!

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WHY WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IS WRONG.

From the London Labour Leader.

Women would forsake their children to vote.
 They would not vote at all.
 Their political antagonism to their husbands
 would destroy the family.
 They would vote as their husbands vote.
 They now hold a superior position.
 They are and should be held subordinate.
 They are not equipped to teach.
 Their chief duty is to train their children's
 minds.
 They should become experts in government be-
 fore seeking the franchise.

They should leave the study of political prob-
 lems to their husbands.

They are now accorded equal opportunities to
 earn their livings.

They ought not to compete with men in the
 rude world of business.

They are not fitted for holding office.

They are permitted to serve on local bodies.

They should be satisfied with the existing en-
 lightened government.

Politics is a mire of corruption.

They cannot understand or appreciate eco-
 nomics.

Their business is to manage the household and
 safeguard the expenditures.

They would insist upon holding office.

They would not assume official responsibilities.

They are too ignorant to vote.

They are too wise to want to vote.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO

A Sensible Summary from a Responsible Source.
 Editorial in *The California Outlook*, of Septem-
 ber 2, 1911, Under the Title of "Women
 Voters a Moral Force."

It has been charged that where women vote po-
 litical morality is neither better nor worse than be-
 fore women voted, and that saloons exist in States
 where women vote is cited in proof of the fact.
 The evidence adduced is not conclusive. first, be-
 cause women, moral women, are not all agreed
 that prohibition renders the liquor evil less un-
 bearable than high license with attendant regula-
 tion and, second, because the status of the liquor
 evil is not the only standard wherewith to meas-
 ure political betterment.

In Denver, not long since, the writer of this
 held an extended conference with a State officer
 of much experience and discernment and it was
 the deliberate judgment of this State officer that
 few good things can hopefully be attempted in
 Colorado unless the women of Colorado can be
 counted on to rally to their support and, further,
 that there have been few really good movements
 started in Colorado that have not obtained the
 support of the enfranchised womanhood of that
 State.

The women of Colorado constitute the most in-
 dependent voting constituency in that common-
 wealth and the voting constituency that stands
 least in fear of the financial interests that have
 dominated Colorado to the degradation of its citi-
 zenship and the exploitation of its resources and
 its industrial and commercial life. The extent of
 this degradation may the better be understood in
 the light of the truth that it is the commonly re-
 ceived opinion in Colorado that, during the thirty-
 five years of its Statehood, not one representative
 has taken his seat in the United States Senate

whose seat was not bought either by himself or for him. That Colorado is now represented in the United States Senate by only one Senator instead of two is attributable to the interesting detail that no one could be elected without buying his election, and in view of the woes of Lorimer, no would-be purchaser quite dared to "come through" with the needful legal tender. The men of Colorado are either discouraged or case-hardened. The women are neither, and the most potent force now at work for the political regeneration of the Centennial State is the votes of women.

For ten years a fight has been waged for an eight-hour working day in the hazardous occupation of mining, in which men only are employed. A decade ago the people of Colorado so amended their State Constitution as to empower the legislature to enact such a law and make it compulsory. The mining interests prevented such legislation and the Cripple Creek strike with its tragedies and usurpations followed. The legislature, lately adjourned, belatedly enacted the laws necessary for putting that constitutional provision into operation and it was the women of Colorado and not the men who forced the issue upon legislative attention. They descended upon the State senate in two divisions, one Republican and the other Democratic, and made a man-to-man canvass for this wise and humane measure and got it. They did it because it was right.

Furthermore, public questions are nowhere else, in Colorado, so thoroughly discussed and painstakingly studied as in the women's clubs of that State. Women—such women as are intelligently interested in anything else, in church or school or home—give to the consideration of public issues that fidelity and service that so characterizes womanhood in the home and the church, with the result that such women, at least, vote more understandingly than men commonly do. Men are inclined to take the newspapers for their guides, whereas many women do genuine research work before they vote and are not content to vote unless they understand what they are voting for and why.

One result of this is that the tendency to discharge the duties of electors with fidelity and patriotism is, in Colorado, a growing tendency, especially with that generation of youths that has come under the tutelage of an enfranchised womanhood. During those plastic years in which boys are in the hands of women, either as mothers or as teachers, the mothers and women teachers of Colorado are talking and thinking of civic affairs and it is impossible that their patriotic enthusiasm for civic Right Things shall not be communicated to, and become a part of, the characters of the men of the Colorado of the future. The political millenium has not been brought to Colorado through women's voting. It will be long, long on the way, but if it comes it will be anyhow as

much through the enfranchised womanhood of the State as through that of its manhood.

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A MORAL WEAKNESS IN OUR GOVERNMENT.

Charles H. Ingersoll in the *New York Times* of January 16, 1910.

Woman's right to vote I accept as a matter of course and irrespective of any conclusions as to public policy. The fact that this right inheres in woman implies that the exercise of it would broadly benefit civic government, and the denial of it, purely as an act of injustice, implies a moral weakness in governments likely to be fundamental.

And it is along these general lines that my convictions on this subject are based, for in considering the details of woman's fitness in the qualities contributing to best citizenship there is too much that is speculative to make deduction profitable.

One rather negative but quite effective point might be that if we men are to concede Bryce's charge against our government of cities,* consistency and frankness would indicate a resort to the assistance of women in improving our work; could they do worse than we have?

Is it not quite possible that the questions raised as to woman's eligibility for governmental honors proceed from that same obliquity that makes us failures as governors? If so, may we be temporarily endowed with moral courage to summon women to our aid! As a somewhat literal believer in democracy I cannot but deplore the disfranchisement of a large half of our citizens, especially so respectable a half as chivalry insists that women are.

We listen with reverence to orators' apostrophization of the sacred right of franchise, and with approval to the rebuke of men who fail to exercise that right, never thinking of our participation in the universal paradox of denying this sacred right to half of humanity! It is perhaps questionable if woman has more civic intelligence than man, but, accepting Bryce's conclusion, I doubt if any one will claim she has less, and there are many indications that with opportunity she would not only develop more aptly in this direction than has her master, but that she might pull him with her to higher levels.

The fact that we don't know because we have never tried her, and are, therefore, compelled to deal purely in theory, is strictly up to us. It has been shown on numerous occasions where the bars have been dropped that women are at least capable of direct positive action. These instances

*Mr. Ingersoll's allusion is to the opinion expressed by the Hon. James Bryce, in his "American Commonwealth," that their city governments constituted the one conspicuous failure of the American people.