

SUFFRAGISTS IN ALL RANKS

THE CRY "VOTES FOR WOMEN" HEARD ON ALL SIDES.

Operatic Artists and Actors, Scholars and Clergymen Working Together for the Cause—Some Well Known Educators Among the More Recent Recruits.

Mrs. Nordica, Mrs. Lipkowska, Mrs. Gardner Clarke Bartlett, Mrs. Emma Roderick, Mrs. Bonci, wife of the Italian tenor—these are a few, just a few, names that may be gleaned from the roll of musical artists who are active woman suffragists.

Time was, and not so very long ago either, when the new woman as popularly conceived, the much scoffed at suffragist, would have been considered as at the furthestmost pole from the prima donna; but the last few years have wrought a change in this respect. There is at present no profession or calling to which the suffragists cannot point and with pardonable pride point out coworkers in its ranks.

Mrs. Nordica, who is a member of the Equal Franchise League, of which Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay is president, believes that even militant methods should not be despised if they prove themselves a means to the end.

"We are bound to call attention to what we term our grievances," she says. "It is all very well for those in power to keep on their way ignoring. We will have to draw attention to ourselves, and if we are to be heard, if we are to be treated as individuals with rights, why, we have to make ourselves obnoxious perhaps."

"People oftentimes have to be made to take notice. The Salvation Army has been ridiculed and the Church of England laughed it to scorn when it asked to be taken in; but to-day the Salvation Army is a power for good among conditions which no church can hope to reach. The churches may despise its methods, but it does its work nevertheless."

"Likewise I believe that equal rights are a power for good. Woman, a creature who is entrusted with the bringing up of souls at their most critical and formulative period, should certainly be accredited with judgment enough to act as an individual. If I commit a misdemeanor or a crime I have got to answer just the same as a man; if I have the responsibilities I want the citizenship."

"But what do you think in regard to the objection that it is primarily in opposition to woman's nature to go out into the world thus?" the singer was asked.

"What is it that unsexes me because I want to know what taxes I should or should not pay?" she demanded indignantly. "The ambition, the industry, the acumen, all of which go to the building up of fame and fortune, and that indefinable something which spurs on a man, it is equally strong, I know, when it spurs on a woman. So when it is accomplished, she must have the same feeling that a man would have. Yet there are those who think she should have no voice as to the laws made to govern that property or to tax it."

"Of course, an independent woman feels it most tremendously, but the conditions are as unjust for the dependent woman. She has the duties of the house, while the man goes out to provide. Would he exchange with her? No, indeed! Yet he keeps her dependent. He says she must be dependent and he must dole out because he earns the money. It is not a fair game. Women are not treated as individuals."

"Any woman who feels that she must acquaint herself with what things mean, with the fact for or against which she is going to be called on to cast her vote, that woman, I contend, is far better equipped to bring up her boys and girls than the woman who is held under."

"If it is considered a degrading thing for women to go to the polls to vote, if the polls where our men go to make the laws of the country are such debased, wretched places to be seen in, it surely is about time some one took a hand to lift the polls out of the Slough of Despond."

"Your wife may go to market, but she must never, never go to the polls. She may stay at home and battle with the unruly gas man or plumber, but she must not go to that public institution."

"I should like to ask why, if the anti-suffragists do not want any more than they already have, they do not stay at home and take care of it? Why are they out before the world, leaving their firesides? Any lady who does not care to flaunt herself, as it were, has only to stay at home and keep quiet."

in St. Petersburg that it has been said of her there that if women ever attain suffrage Mrs. Lipkowska will be the first woman member of the Duma.

"I was first interested," said the Russian singer, "in St. Petersburg in the woman suffrage movement through the students of the university, for whom I used to sing. Thus I came to know their ideas and hopes."

Mrs. Lipkowska, though she has spoken often in her own country, has only spoken in halls and salons. She is much impressed by the street corner, soap box method she has seen employed here, and says that she will pass news of it on home.

The musical ranks do not have in all their own way with distinguished names sympathetic with the cause. Forbes-Robertson, Julia Marlowe, Maxine Elliott, Mrs. Fiske, Amelia Bingham, suffragist



PROFESSOR W. P. TRENT.



MRS. NORDICA.



MRS. LYDIA LIPKOWSKY.

for several years; Dorothy Donnelly, the original *Cassida*; Henrietta Crossman, who announces herself unequivocally in favor of suffrage; Alice Fisher, the leading woman in the production of "The Fourth Estate," who at her own benefit performance gave a talk on equal suffrage between acts; Alice Johnson of the "Man from Home" company, and almost the most zealous of all, Mary Shaw, who took the leading part in "Votes for Women" when it was produced—these are a few but only a few of the names of people in the theatrical profession who are avowedly for equal suffrage.

"I am an advocate of woman suffrage by inheritance," says Mr. Forbes-Robertson, the English actor. "I can hardly help being a suffragist because I was brought up that way."

"Why, in my country, and I have no doubt conditions are as bad in your own, no woman has any legal interest in her

of New York, heads a long and formidable looking list of educators who have more or less lately taken up the cause actively.

Prof. W. P. Trent, English, of Columbia University; Prof. James H. Robinson, history, Columbia University; Prof. Vladimir Simkowitz, sociology, Barnard College; Mrs. Herbert Parsons, formerly professor of sociology, Columbia University; Dean Ashley of the New York University law school; Prof. Herbert E. Mills, English, Vassar; Prof. Abby Leach, Greek, Vassar; Prof. Owen, mathematics, Cornell; Prof. Schmitt, Semitic languages, who writes pamphlets for the cause, Cornell; Prof. E. W. Schoder, hydraulics, Cornell; Prof. Pope, German, Cornell; President Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr; Prof. Emily Hutchinson, economics, Mount Holyoke; Prof. W. I. Thomas, sociology, University of Chicago; President Stuartson of Hobart College, Prof. L. Pound, English, University of Nebraska; Prof. William H.

Prof. Frances Squire Potter of the English chair of the University of Minnesota, recently gave up her work there and came to New York to engage in the active work of the national organization.

"The present agitation differs from all those previous," says Prof. Dewey of Columbia, "in that it is now for the first time a general movement. Heretofore it has been a middle class movement, so to speak. Now for the first time also the movement is working simultaneously and cooperatively in several countries."

"Social conditions have so changed, the condition of women has so changed, that to give suffrage to women is the only possible outcome. Along all other avenues, educational, industrial and professional in the various forms, women may now go."

"All history shows that political enfranchisement must be the ultimate result. Formerly political questions did not concern women, but women enter into the politics of to-day necessarily, for to-day's politics are social and industrial rather than purely governmental and international."

"Anti-suffrage seems after all to be largely inertia and apathy. The story which tells of Senator Daniel saying he knew no intelligent answer to the suffrage question, yet he would rather see his wife go to the grave than to the polls, is a fairly good example of the anti-suffrage position. The Massachusetts 'antis' when they organized adopted resolutions to the effect that since the organization of women should be discouraged they organized themselves to oppose the movement. Of course there can be no logical argument on the anti-suffrage side."

"Political history shows the growth of democracy and the enfranchisement of one class after another. We now have universal manhood suffrage; only women are treated as a class without the privilege

in the country," says W. P. Trent, professor of English in Columbia University. "I became a convert when I was about 18 years old from reading Mill's 'Essay on Liberty' and 'Subjection of Woman.' I am at present only the product of my early reading, as I have had no chance to investigate recently. For five years I have been completely engaged in research into the eighteenth century literature, and the next five years seem to be as completely engaged."

"However, my early impressions on the necessity of liberality in such matters still firmly hold. I hear my colleagues discuss woman's education and the problems it raises."

"In short, it seems to me that the arguments used against woman suffrage are in line with those used in favor of the institution of slavery, and the opposition is likely to go the same way when the whole people devote attention to the subject. So the anti-suffragists would seem to be fighting for a losing cause."

"From the study of history we see this 'anti' type of argument always losing—against the abolition of slavery, against the proposal to abolish duelling. Even in the case of witchcraft strong arguments were once in its favor, but suddenly, almost silently, when the people finally focussed attention upon the matter, they went over to the other side."

"On the whole, there is more pure assumption on the anti side than on the pro, and yet I'll admit that the suffragists assume more than is at all likely to come about. I have no doubt we shall still be erring and peccable men and women," says Prof. Trent with a smile, "when we get equal suffrage, but we shall have more of logic and justice."

"There is no other hope for men," says William Dean Howells, "but in the civic help of women. Everything in the movement to give women the suffrage appears

"But what do you think in regard to the objection that it is primarily in opposition to woman's nature to go out into the world thus?" the singer was asked.

"What is it that unsexes me because I want to know what taxes I should or should not pay?" she demanded indignantly. "The ambition, the industry, the acumen, all of which go to the building up of fame and fortune, and that indefinable something which spurs on a man. It is equally strong, I know, when it spurs on a woman. So when it is accomplished, she must have the same feeling that a man would have. Yet there are those who think she should have no voice as to the laws made to govern that property or to tax it.

"Of course, an independent woman feels it most tremendously, but the conditions are as unjust for the dependent woman. She has the duties of the house, while the man goes out to provide. Would he exchange with her?" "No, indeed! Yet he keeps her dependent. He says she must be dependent and he must dole out because he earns the money. It is not a fair game. Women are not treated as individuals.

"Any woman who feels that she must acquaint herself with what things mean, with the fact for or against which she is going to be called on to cast her vote, that woman, I contend, is far better equipped to bring up her boys and girls than the woman who is held under.

"If it is considered a degrading thing for women to go to the polls to vote, if the polls where our men go to make the laws of the country are such debased, wretched places to be seen in, it surely is about time some one took a hand to lift the polls out of the Slough of Despond.

"Your wife may go to market, but she must never, never go to the polls. She may stay at home and battle with the scrubby gas man or plumber, but she must not go to that public institution.

"I should like to ask why, if the anti-suffragists do not want any more than they already have, they do not stay at home and take care of it? Why are they out before the world, leaving their fireides? Any lady who does not care to flaunt herself, as it were, has only to stay at home and keep quiet.

"As conditions are every man is a power; he has his vote. No immigrant is too poor or mean to be looked out for immediately upon his arrival. The day is coming when the poor man's wife will get her turkey, too, upon Thanksgiving Day! She will be a something. We women may not try for purer politics than men have manifested through the ages, but we think we will! We think we will!

"Equality, equality of rights, individuality, is my motto, and each will continue to find his or her parts. We cannot find a substitute for our destiny."

Mme. Lipkowska, the Russian prima donna who came over to join the Metropolitan company this season, won fame as an eloquent and convincing speaker for the equal suffrage movement in her own country. Her popularity is so great



MME. LYDIA LIPKOWSKY.

for several years; Dorothy Donnelly, the original *Candida*; Henrietta Crossman, who announces herself unequivocally in favor of suffrage; Alice Fisher, the leading woman in the production of "The Fourth Estate," who at her own benefit performance gave a talk on equal suffrage between acts; Alice Johnson of the "Man from Home" company, and almost the most zealous of all, Mary Shaw, who took the leading part in "Votes for Women" when it was produced—these are a few but only a few of the names of people in the theatrical profession who are avowedly for equal suffrage.

"I am an advocate of woman suffrage by inheritance," says Mr. Forbes-Robertson, the English actor. "I can hardly help being a suffragist because I was brought up that way.

"Why, in my country, and I have no doubt conditions are as bad in your own, no woman has any legal interest in her child unless it is an illegitimate child. It can hardly be called justice which would put a premium upon that sort of thing.

"Woman," he continues, "is universally conceded to be a controlling force in the history of mankind. History shows the power of woman, through her training of the child, through indirect methods of power. How much better it would be to give her general recognition and to treat her power as equal!

"The day is coming, it is nearly here, when success is ours in England, and it looks as though the climactic moment were almost at hand here in America also."

John Dewey, professor of philosophy at Columbia University and chairman of the executive committee of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage of the State

of New York, heads a long and formidable looking list of educators who have more or less lately taken up the cause actively.

Prof. W. P. Trent, English, of Columbia University; Prof. James H. Robinson, history, Columbia University; Prof. Vladimir Simkowitz, sociology, Barnard College; Mrs. Herbert Parsons, formerly professor of sociology, Columbia University; Dean Ashley of the New York University law school; Prof. Herbert E. Mills, English, Vassar; Prof. Abby Leach, Greek, Vassar; Prof. Owen, mathematics, Cornell; Prof. Schmitt, Semitic languages, Cornell; Prof. E. W. Schoder, hydraulics, Cornell; Prof. Pope, German, Cornell; President Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr; Prof. Emily Hutchinson, economics, Mount Holyoke; Prof. W. I. Thomas, sociology, University of Chicago; President Stuartson of Hobart College, Prof. L. Pound, English, University of Nebraska; Prof. William H. Carruth, German, University of Kansas; Prof. E. Galloo, French, University of Kansas; Prof. A. Corbin, German, Prof. Ida Hyde, physiology, University of Kansas; Sophonisba Breckenridge, assistant dean, University of Chicago; Miss Loomis, head of Sage College, Cornell; Prof. Emma Perkins, Greek, Western Reserve University; President Sabin of Milwaukee-Downer College, Prof. Gwendolen Willis, Greek, Milwaukee-Downer; Mrs. C. S. Woodward, adviser of women, University of Wisconsin; President M. E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke, Frances W. McLean, Berkeley, California; Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Boston; Prof. Mary W. Calkins, philosophy, Bryn Mawr; Prof. L. M. Salmon, history, Vassar; Prof. Wolf, economics, Oberlin. Such is the list of educator-suffragists and it is by no means complete.

"Now the principal mediums of adver-

main portion of the book is devoted to

MME. NORDICA.

Prof. Frances Squire Potter of the English chair of the University of Minnesota recently gave up her work there and came to New York to engage in the active work of the national organization.

"The present agitation differs from all those previous," says Prof. Dewey of Columbia, "in that it is now for the first time a general movement. Heretofore it has been a middle class movement, so to speak. Now for the first time also the movement is working simultaneously and cooperatively in several countries.

"Social conditions have so changed, the condition of women has so changed, that to give suffrage to women is the only possible outcome. Along all other avenues, educational, industrial and professional in the various forms, women may now go.

"All history shows that political enfranchisement must be the ultimate result. Formerly political questions did not concern women, but women enter into the politics of to-day necessarily, for to-day's politics are social and industrial rather than purely governmental and international.

"Anti-suffrage seems after all to be largely inertia and apathy. The story which tells of Senator Daniel saying he knew no intelligent answer to the suffrage question, yet he would rather see his wife go to the grave than to the polls, is a fairly good example of the anti-suffrage position. The Massachusetts 'antis' when they organized adopted resolutions to the effect that since the organization of women should be discouraged they organized themselves to oppose the movement. Of course there can be no logical argument on the anti-suffrage side.

"Political history shows the growth of democracy and the enfranchisement of one class after another. We now have universal manhood suffrage; only women are treated as a class without the privilege. All ethical and political arguments point to the enfranchisement of women. The arguments of men against woman suffrage are against democracy—only an oligarchical or aristocratic form of government could consistently oppose it.

"From the specific point of view of an educator I should say that a great injustice is done in encouraging women to seek a higher education and then arbitrarily shutting them out from political and public activities; they will not get proper consideration until they get the suffrage. Furthermore, since teaching is largely in the hands of women, they should have experience in public affairs. At present the education of the majority of teachers is arbitrarily narrowed, thus preventing the best results for their pupils, our future citizens."

"I am one of the oldest woman suffragists

in the country," says W. P. Trent, professor of English in Columbia University. "I became a convert when I was about 18 years old from reading Mill's 'Essay on Liberty' and 'Subjection of Woman.' I am at present only the product of my early reading, as I have had no chance to investigate recently. For five years I have been completely engaged in research into the eighteenth century literature, and the next five years seem to be as completely engaged.

"However, my early impressions on the necessity of liberality in such matters still firmly hold. I hear my colleagues discuss woman's education and the problems it raises.

"In short, it seems to me that the arguments used against woman suffrage are in line with those used in favor of the institution of slavery, and the opposition is likely to go the same way when the whole people devote attention to the subject. So the anti-suffragists would seem to be fighting for a losing cause.

"From the study of history we see this 'anti' type of argument always losing—against the abolition of slavery, against the proposal to abolish duelling. Even in the case of witchcraft strong arguments were once in its favor, but suddenly, almost silently, when the people finally focussed attention upon the matter, they went over to the other side.

"On the whole, there is more pure assumption on the anti side than on the pro, and yet I'll admit that the suffragists assume more than is at all likely to come about. I have no doubt we shall still be erring and peccable men and women," says Prof. Trent with a smile, "when we get equal suffrage, but we shall have more of logic and justice."

"There is no other hope for men," says William Dean Howells, "but in the civic help of women. Everything in the movement to give women the suffrage appeals to my reverence and sense of justice."

"There are only two ways to settle it," says Edwin E. Slosson of the *Independent*. "One is 'Back to the harem!' The other is equal opportunities and responsibilities and equal rewards to the individuals who deserve them."

"To-day should be a time of education," says Dr. Percy S. Grant, "League for the political education of women similar to that in New York should be established in every city. Women, I believe, will ultimately share the ballot with men."

Max Eastman, Robert Erskine Ely, Charles E. Burlingham, former president of the Board of Education; Henry Galbraith Ward, Simon Flexner, Clarence Laxow, Florence Kelley and Prof. Charles Beard are a few others of widely variant pursuits who are actively engaged in the cause.

SURPRISE TO THE BRITISH.

trade as a whole, mineral oils showed a