

and ill health, had been practically out of life for several years. Might not the ten years' rule be dispensed with in her case so that the many still living who honoured her as leader and more or less shared her labours might have the satisfaction of seeing her, who oftentimes suffered so acutely in life in the fight for justice for the most miserable of her sex, for an equal standard of morality, publicly recognised as one whom the nation at least feels proud to honour. Perhaps if a requisition were made showing the general desire for the portrait to be placed in the gallery now, permission might be given. We would that the noble artist were still alive to express the sympathy which we are sure he would entertain for such a project.

Another Light on the Suffragettes.

The English *Methodist Times* had the following editorial note on the Suffragettes:—

"The 'Suffragettes' have made another raid on the House of Commons, and this time sixty of them, mostly sturdy North-country women, have gone to gaol. We should find it difficult to defend some of their ways; but in these days of flabby conviction we rejoice to see that there are some women who are prepared to suffer for their political opinions. And as we thought much of what the Passive Resisters did justifiable as a political protest, so we extend the same argument to the Suffragettes. After all, the disturbance of law and order which they cause is trifling, and they are certainly not likely to be imitated by many of His Majesty's subjects. Law and order may easily be overdone—witness Russia. Strong and sincere conviction, such as led the apostles to defy the Sanhedrim, ought to count for a great deal in this world. In the case of the Passive Resisters, it was argued, as they have votes, a constitutional method of protesting against legislation which they disapproved was open to them; but this is not so in the case of the Suffragettes. The House of Commons is lukewarm in their cause, because they have no votes. It is, of course, inconclusive on their part to say that they are not bound to obey the laws because they had no share in making them; if consent to a law is a necessary ground for obedience then the people who vote against a law are not bound.

"Still, it is a remark of great weight that here is an immense class of women (and that they are a separate class is proved by the very fact that they are denied the suffrage), none of whom have any vote, so that they are not represented either actually or virtually, and when they commit breaches of order they can at least say that when the nation denies them universally and simply as women the right to vote, it cannot object to somewhat violent methods of making a protest. The Suffragette movement is making great headway, and we shall be surprised if it does not succeed. It is, we think, in the power of the great mass of women to turn almost any election, and the working women are being roused, as well as many highly-placed women who have not troubled themselves about the vote heretofore. The great number of women who are arguing for the vote but do not follow the methods of the Suffragettes or seek an entrance to Holloway Prison are not behindhand. On Saturday week they organised a large procession from Hyde Park to Exeter Hall, and there, as well as in Trafalgar Square, held crowded meetings to demand the suffrage. The whole movement is alive as it never has been before, and Parliament, however recalcitrant, will have to give way.

Chicago's Five Maiden Aunts.

"Chicago's Five Maiden Aunts" form the subject of an article published in the *American Magazine* a short time since. One of the "Aunts," Dr. Cornelia De Bey, is a practising physician, a little woman weighing about ninety pounds. She is noted as having settled the great stockyards strike by securing arbitration. To-day she is the guiding spirit of the Chicago School Board. At the time of the child labour agitation in Illinois, Dr. De Bey was commissioned to investigate a certain factory at Alton. Being refused admission she simply climbed in over the wall, found the abuses she suspected, and when the bill came up for consideration was able to give evidence which led to victory. Speaking of the other four women, Professor Charles Zueblin, of the University of Chicago, says: "When Professor James lunched with a party of prominent men during a visit to our city he said, 'Aren't you ashamed that the chief citizen of Chicago should be a woman?' He meant Jane Addams.

They rather hung their heads, but why should they? Then there is Mary McDowell, of the University settlement. She went to Washington to help put through a bill that would protect thousands of children. Julia Lathrop is the chief charity expert of Illinois and has done more efficient work in our charities than any man. Margaret Haley organised the Teachers' Federation, and has done more than any group of men in the twenty years I have lived in Chicago to adjust the city's taxation system."

Women in Norway.

In a private letter addressed to Miss Powell, Fru Elizabeth Espenak, Bergen, says:—"Our general election is just over; we have 33 pledged teetotalers, and 56 more who have promised to support our programme—89 on our side out of 123. Now we are hoping for good results. We are making headway, too, towards woman suffrage. You know we have municipal votes and several of our White Ribboners sit on town councils. This is my eighth year as city councillor. We have also (last year) got women jurymen and women acting as judges in one of the lower courts."

TO

JAM BUYERS

If you could visit the "K" Factory and personally follow each of the simple, homelike, cleanly details of preparing "K" Jam, there would be no room to question why it possesses "that fine fruity flavour;" why it satisfies the taste of all; why it is the Jam you ought to buy. In

'K' JAM

you get all the qualities of cleanliness and goodness of the finest home-made product, plus the immeasurable advantages of "K" system, equipment, and experience. Your grocer sells it—get a tin or jar to day.

S KIRKPATRICK & CO, LTD.

NELSON.