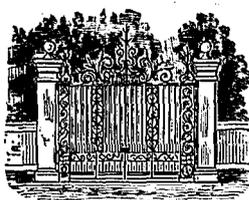


Outside the Gates.

WOMEN.



In an able article, reprinted in pamphlet form from the *Daily News*, and entitled "A Woman's View of Things," Mrs. Fenwick Miller writes:—I have observed with some amusement and some regret that the point most interesting to ladies in a speech made at the New Vagabonds' Club dinner, by the Premier of New Zealand, has not been reported in any newspaper, though all gave reports of the event. Mr. Seddon bore his testimony at considerable length and in most emphatic words to the smooth and altogether desirable working of women's equal suffrage in New Zealand. The topic was kindly introduced by the chairman, Sir A. Conan Doyle, who, in enumerating the points of special interest about our Colony, remarked that in New Zealand women were on an equality in regard to voting rights with men. Mr. Seddon in his speech humorously began his reference to this point by remarking that if all the kind things that had been said about himself personally, and about the warm affection for the Mother Country that his Colony had shown, were genuinely meant, his hearers must be in favour of the equal political rights of men and women, as all that he had done and that the Colony had given was authorised and acquiesced in by the women of New Zealand, who vote on precisely equal terms with men. Under that joint suffrage, he continued, his Colony had advanced with rapid strides; internal prosperity and wide Imperial spirit had been alike newly nourished; problems such as old age pensions had been settled, and legislation had been carried out that was being imitated already both in Europe and America. Nevertheless, all domestic relationships were still the same as before; sons respected their mothers, husbands and wives loved one another, and the young men told him that sweethearts were quite as nice as in pre-equality days. One distinct change had been wrought—a man whose private and domestic life and business honour would not bear inspection would not now obtain high public position. It was good to hear the brilliant New Zealand Premier recognising that the desire of women to be governed by men of domestic and personal decency worked to obtain the best representatives, and that in truth that Scripture is wise that says, "Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people."

Mrs. Fenwick Miller quotes the opinion expressed by Mr. Reeves, the Agent-General for the Colony in London: "As to the suggestion that women's suffrage is in the least degree likely to be abandoned, dismiss that entirely; it is as likely to be abandoned as the vote by ballot in England." And that of Dr. Cockburn, a member of the Ministry that passed the Women's Suffrage Act in South Australia: "We had to encounter bitter opposition, but the whole community is converted now, and there is not a sinner in this respect in South Australia. There is not a man or woman who would dare to advocate a reversal to

the old state of things. I don't believe anyone wishes it." Copies of this pamphlet may be had from Miss Tanner, 4, Beaconsfield Road, Clifton, Bristol, price 2s. per hundred, post free.

Mr. Hector Maclean, in an article "Concerning Photography" in the *Morning Post*, says:—"I have often wondered, when there are so many ladies in straitened circumstances vainly longing for home work to bring them in a few shillings a week, that so few have turned their attention to the development and printing of negatives. The knowledge of how to handle rollable film with certainty and ease can be obtained without much expenditure of time or of money. A few shillings spent on exposing and handling Brownie spools will, with some attention to printed technical instructions, enable any fairly intelligent woman who starts with a few months' photographic experience to turn out a good average of results. Printing on P.O.P. is also quite easy to learn. Such home work can be done in the most isolated of districts." He adds:—"I shall be pleased to give further detailed technical advice to any gentleman who may decide on engaging in this means of adding to her income."

A "Catholic Defence League" has been formed in France with the primary object of finding employment for the sisters recently expelled from their schools.

It is intended to establish one sister in every Breton village, so that, living alone, these nuns will not come within the scope of the Associations Act. They will act as nurses, sick visitors, and religious instructors.

Fraülein Antoine Stolle, in a paper read at the National Suffrage Convention early in the year, on "Women in Germany," says:—"However long and weary the road may seem that leads German women to economic, intellectual, and legal equality with men, they are fully determined neither to pause nor to halt until they have reached the goal of freedom. . . . Willingly or unwillingly, it is admitted that economic and social conditions force a continually increasing number of German women to earn their own living," and "even in tenaciously conservative circles it is recognised that women in their battle for existence can no longer be denied their only weapon—a thorough, universal, and professional education."

Dr. Gordon, of Stanford University, U.S.A., says:—"The purpose of manhood suffrage is not primarily to give good government, but to make men strong. Without responsibility for national affairs, men will lose interest in them. Without interest, they will fail in intelligent comprehension of them. The tendency of manhood suffrage is to give broader views, wiser methods of action, and higher patriotism. While democratic forms often yield bad government, it is through their operation that we have the best guarantee of good government in the future. A republic is a huge laboratory of civics, a laboratory where strange experiments are being performed, but

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