

upon the education of woman. The argument against the education of woman has always been a benevolent argument, namely, that it would do her injury and lower the respect in which she is held. To us this argument is absurd; everywhere in this country we recognize not only the right of women to education, but that her education is important to society. In some parts of the Orient women are still wearing the veil and are not allowed to go into the presence of men with the face uncovered. Any attempt to change this custom is met with the argument that woman would suffer from a change, and yet in the western world it has been found that society needs woman as much as she needs society, both being benefited by the advanced position which woman is taking.

And today one of the strongest reasons offered in support of woman suffrage is that the political world needs woman's assistance. Ethical questions are coming to the front; moral standards are being raised; conscience is increasingly invoked in the settlement of political problems, and woman's influence is therefore more potent.

It has been found that the great economic questions are, in their last analysis, moral questions, and in the consideration of moral issues and the social welfare, woman's experience, judgment and conscience are of increasing value.

And who will question woman's interest in the movement which has for its object the establishment of universal peace? If proof is needed of man's failure to reach the highest levels when acting alone, it is to be found in the fact that men still resort to war for the settlement of differences.

It is adding insult to injury for the militarist to attack woman's right to a voice in international questions. Women, more than men, bear the burden of war. The agony of the soldier who is killed is momentary, while the suffering of the mother, wife and daughter is more lasting. Is it just that men only shall determine when the mother must yield up her son to the battlefield, or when the ties that bind the husband to the wife shall be severed by the sword?

The hope of permanent peace rests in the intelligence and conscience of those who believe that reason furnishes a higher forum than that in which the contention is determined by force; and upon the morality which feels a sense of kinship, and recognizes the doctrine of brotherhood. Here, surely, man needs woman's companionship at the polls as much as woman needs the franchise.

Nothing is more certain than that woman, who has always borne with man the burdens of bad government, shall soon share with him the responsibility for government, and when that day comes the fears of those who oppose equal suffrage will be shown to have been without foundation, and the faith of those who have labored for the reform will be vindicated by the progress to which woman will contribute.

Seattle "Dry" and Likes It

[From the Kansas City Star, Feb. 9, 1916.]

The world is watching Seattle to see how prohibition works out in a large city. Seattle is the largest city that has ever had prohibition. It and the whole state of Washington became dry January 1 of this year.

The strongest single force that worked against prohibition in the state of Washington was the Times, the leading newspaper of Seattle. In its campaign against the passage of the prohibitory law it used all the familiar old arguments such as "Prohibition doesn't prohibit," that it would force down rents, that so much property used for saloons all at once made empty and nonproductive in one day would have a bad economic effect, and so on.

WHY HE FOUGHT PROHIBITION

The editor of the Seattle Times, Maj. C. B. Blethen, the man who made the fight against prohibition, was at the Coates House yesterday. He was asked how prohibition was working and if all his prophecies had come true. He said:

"My paper fought its damndest against prohibition. We fought it on economic grounds alone. We believed that in a great seaport city with a population of upwards of 300,000 prohibition would be destructive; it would bring on economic disaster. We believed that under our system of licensing saloons we had the liquor

More Facts About Preparedness

Gen. Nelson A. Miles has told the house committee on military affairs that he is utterly opposed to conscription and to a continental army. He is convinced that our coast defenses are equal to any in the world, and that the present war has demonstrated the inability of battleships to overcome land fortifications. He added that an army of 140,000 men on a peace basis is sufficient, and that in case of necessity we could develop the army to more than a million men out of the material already at hand. Read Admiral Victor Blue, chief of the bureau of navigation, considers the present American navy fit to meet any possible enemy. Admiral George Dewey said in May, 1915:

"Our ships and guns are as good as any in the world; our officers are as good as any; and our enlisted men are superior in training, education, physical development, and devotion to duty, to those of any other navy. * * * I can say with absolute confidence that the efficiency of the fleet has steadily progressed and has never been so high as it is today."

Within a year our secretary of the navy, Josephus Daniels, has pointed out that there are now in active service, fully commissioned, 225 vessels of all characters, which is 36 more than were fully commissioned when he became secretary. There are 101 vessels of various types in reserve capable of rendering service in war. We have under construction and authorized 77 vessels, 9 of which are dreadnaughts, 23 destroyers, 38 submarines, and 7 auxiliaries, as compared with 54 vessels under construction in March, 1913. Mr. Daniels is careful also to say that all these vessels are fully supplied with munitions of war. The number of mines on hand and in process of manufacture has been increased during the year by 244 per cent, and torpedoes during two years 90 per cent. By the enlargement of the naval-powder factory the government will soon be able to double its former capacity. The navy is today recruited to the maximum strength allowed. "There exists today no more efficient institution than the United States Navy." Stated in dollars, the Wilson adminis-

tration in its first two years authorized \$70,000,000 to be spent on the chief fighting force of the navy, as against \$26,000,000 authorized during the last two years of the Taft administration. "Stated in numbers, it authorized five dreadnaughts instead of two; and stated in effectiveness, the five dreadnaughts authorized under Wilson will mount 36 more 14-inch guns than the two authorized under Mr. Taft." * * * "The bureau of ordnance has developed a 14-inch gun that will shoot farther, shoot straighter, and hit harder than any gun now in use or known to be designed by a foreign country." Mr. Daniels says flatly that the navy of 1915 is larger and better equipped and in better condition than in any previous year.

In the light of these facts there ought to be no room for hysteria in the council chambers of the nation. Furthermore, there should be no room for the Augustus P. Gardner school of statesmen. Admiral Fletcher contradicting the statements of Mr. Gardner, says that the scores recently recorded by our gunners at sea are higher than any made before in the open sea. People who know are authority for the statement that the scores also show an increase in rapidity of fire as well as accuracy.

It has been frequently stated that the Wilson defense program was "put up to be knocked down." Whether this be true or not, part of the program has already been knocked down in the resignation of the over-emphatic Mr. Garrison. Politicians and other misguided pyromaniacs insist, however, upon playing with the fire. The rising wave of fear is advancing still. Ignoring our real defenses at home, and that the vast European enmities will for many years protect this nation from attack, the artful game of party chicanery goes on. The situation in America is too complex and too near to each of us for analysis and explanation. Why we are asked to arm, beyond the dreams of militarists heretofore, against a crippled and disintegrating Europe, more than we have thought of arming when the European states were at the height of their military power, we can not say. The crime against America, against Europe, against the world, is the apparent inability of our leaders to conceive of any way of attaining unto their ends other than by war.—Advocate of Peace.

traffic about as well controlled as it could be and we wanted to let it alone, and so we fought as hard as we could fight. But, in spite of all we could do against it, prohibition carried and it went into effect in Washington January 1. We have had a month of it now."

"And how has it worked out?"

BUSINESS EXPANDED QUICKLY

"We already know that it is a great benefit, morally and from an economic standpoint. Its moral benefit has been tremendous. Seattle had 260 saloons and we had an average of 2,600 arrests a month for crimes and misdemeanors growing out of liquor drinking. In January we had only four hundred arrests and sixty of those were made January 1 and were the results of hangovers from the old year. That in itself is enough to convince any man with a conscience that prohibition is necessary. There can be no true economy in anything that is immoral.

"And on top of that great moral result, we have these economic facts: In the first three weeks of January the savings deposits in the banks of Seattle increased 15 per cent. There was not a grocery store in Seattle that did not show an increase of business in January greater than ever known in any month before in all the history of the city, except in holiday time. In all the large grocery stores the increase was immense. In addition to this, every dry goods store in Seattle, except one, and that one I have no figures from, had a wonderful increase in business. Each store reported the largest business ever done in one month, except in holiday time.

THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN PROFIT

"I wished to know in what class of goods the sales increased so greatly, and so I sent to all the grocery and dry-goods stores to find that out. And to me it is a pitiful thing, and it makes me sorry that we did not have prohibition long ago—that the increase in sales in all the dry goods stores was in wearing apparel of women and children, and in the grocery stores the increase was made up chiefly of fruits and fancy gro-

ceries. This proves that it is the women and children who benefit greatest from prohibition. Money that went formerly over the bar for whisky is now being spent for clothing for the women and children, and in better food for the household.

"It is just like this: When you close the saloons the money that formerly was spent there remains in the family of the wage earner, and his wife and children buy shoes and clothing and better food with it. Yes, sir, we have found in Seattle that it is better to buy shoes than booze. The families of wage earners in Seattle are going to have more food and clothes and everything else than they had before."

IT ACTUALLY PROHIBITS

"And is the prohibition law enforced?"

"Absolutely. Prohibition does prohibit."

"And how about the empty saloons and the landlords who own them?"

"Many of them have already been made over and are occupied by other businesses. I will venture the prophecy that in one year from today you won't be able to find a place in Seattle where there was a saloon. They will all be occupied by other businesses. And prohibition has not lowered rents. I know of one big dry goods store that has already had its rent raised since prohibition went into effect.

COAST STATES ALL WILL BE DRY.

"Oregon also went dry January 1. California is the only wet state left on the Pacific coast, and it will go dry January 1, 1918. And those three states will remain dry to the end of time. None of them would ever have saloons again. Those who were honestly opposed, as I was, to prohibition in Washington and Oregon, have been converted to it, as I have been, by the actual evidence that prohibition is a fine thing from a business standpoint. No city and no community, too, can afford to have saloons. They are too expensive, morally and economically. In a very few years there will not be a licensed saloon in the whole nation and that will be a fine thing."