

### STAND UP FOR THE MOTHERS

National Council of Women Asked to Oppose Breaking Up Homes.

### ACTION WITH REFERENCE TO CHILDREN

Standing Committee Named and Strong Expression of Sentiment Offered—Public Meeting Held—Warm Welcomes Expressed.

The main thing taken up at the business meeting of the National Women's council was a resolution proposed by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett of Washington, D. C. representative of the Florence Crittenton missions, calling for the appointment of a standing committee to consider the care of dependent and delinquent children. After a strong appeal by Mrs. Barrett it was decided to have such a committee.

In connection with this same question the following resolution from Mrs. Anita M. Oliphant was referred to the same standing committee:

Resolved, That the National Council of Women strenuously opposes the plan pursued by many child saving institutions of breaking up families and separating mother and child, thereby removing responsibilities from those who ought to bear them, and putting additional burdens upon the charitable-disposed in a community; that the National Council thinks it best to keep mother and child together whenever possible, and when it is found that the environment cannot be elevated, the council believes that children should be placed in families and not in institutions.

Mrs. Sewall will name the committee later. Some matters pertaining to the next triennial were disposed of and an adjournment was taken just in time to allow those who desired to do so to attend the luncheon of the National Council of Jewish Women at the Metropolitan club.

### Temperance Workers at It.

The afternoon was taken up with a congress of women's Christian Temperance union workers under the auspices of the national union in the church parlors and a large number of members of the national union were present to occupy the platform in behalf of their particular form of temperance work.

After a scripture reading and a prayer by Mrs. E. B. Towel of South Omaha an address of welcome was made by Mrs. S. M. Walker of Lincoln, president of the State Woman's Christian Temperance union. Her principal thought was that the advantages and opportunities received in life are for the benefit of others. She was followed by Mrs. M. G. Andrews, president of the local union. While appreciating the wealth and beauty displayed in Omaha, particularly in the exposition, she said the needs of temperance placed the most emphasis upon her welcome to the visitors. She reasoned for scientific temperance.

Mrs. Charlton Etholm was then introduced as representing the temple of the national union at Chicago. Her address was devoted to a thorough discussion of the liquor traffic as being allied with the traffic in girls. She voiced the opinion that the liquor traffic really underlies the traffic in girls and that the real remedy is the use of the ballot box for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor.

The idea of physical culture was presented by Mrs. Frances Letter of Mansfield, O., and she told of the work done by her particular department of the Women's Christian Temperance union. An intelligent scientific education along the lines of anatomy, physiology and hygiene in the public schools she believed would work wonders for temperance.

### Scope of the Organization.

The work of organization and the principles of the union and its scope were presented jointly by Mrs. Helen Hartford of Newberg, Ore., the national organizer of Oregon.

Finally a "Glance at the Situation" was taken by Mrs. F. E. Beauchamp of Lexington, Ky., the representative here of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, the president of the national union. Mrs. Beauchamp dilated upon the importance of the body and its proper care and preservation. Religion, she remarked, had been altogether too much spiritualized, and a more practical religion looking to the purity and health of the body and the freedom from such evils as tobacco and opium, and particularly its freedom from alcohol, she considered more essential to the reformation of society than a spiritualized scheme of beautiful ideals.

### Second of Public Meetings.

The second of the public meetings of the National Council of Women was held in the main auditorium of the First Congregational church last evening and it kept the attention of a very good audience for three hours. Its main features were the address of the president, Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis, and a discussion of temperance and the social evil by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett of New York, the representative of the Florence Crittenton mission movement; Mrs. Francis E. Beauchamp of Lexington, Ky., as the representative of Mrs. Lillian N. M. Stevens, the new president of the National Women's Christian Temperance union, and Mrs. Francis W. Letter of Mansfield, O.

Some fraternal greetings came first from several organizations not yet allied with the eighteen associations represented by the National Council. They were voiced by Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson of Winthrop, Mass., for the George Washington Memorial association; Mrs. Harriet M. Deutscher of Stillwater, Minn., for the National Woman's Keely league; Mrs. Helen H. Stires of Columbus, Neb., for the Order of the Eastern Star; and Mrs. W. F. Harford of this city for the Woman's Missionary society of the United Brethren. Each told briefly of the work of her own particular organization.

### President Sewall's Address.

The address of the president, Mrs. Sewall, came next. She said:

The striking events of the last six months have been so emphasized upon public opinion that they seem to have occupied the entire year. The din of war in went so to deafen the public ear that the quiet activities of a war period are to it inaudible. There can have been no time when war did not involve the women of countries engaged in it; for even before women had any participation in public affairs the wars that drew out from their homes increased the importance of women in private affairs, as their industrial activity was augmented perforce by the very events which made the greatest drafts upon their hearts. At no period of stress in our country's history have the public services of American women in various fields been so conspicuous as during the last six months. The services of Miss Helen Guild, in pecuniary gifts, or Clara Barton with the sign of the Red Cross, or the hundreds of nurses who have shrined no danger of death, or the no desert of camp, of the women war correspondents who, let it be hoped, have contributed no yellow pages to the journals of the day, only conscientiously illustrated the true ways in which hundreds of thousands of women have, on a smaller scale, contributed to their country's strength.

### Text Books Are Needed.

Text books on the science of agriculture should be familiar to all persons preparatory to becoming farmers. They should be adapted to the primary to the university. It is through ignorance that there is no sin so prevalent in and out of the church as sex immorality. This is to the New Testament and to the progressive women in and out of the church for advance made by them out of the past conservative sex tradition.

### Three New Committees.

Three most important standing committees have been added during the last year to our group of committee workers. The committee on social peace and international arbitration, with the Countess Clara Sloomb di Brazzi at its head. The sudden call to arms but served to emphasize the need of this committee and to show that such a committee should have been organized and been active in the diffusion of its doctrines. The committee on social purity, with Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer at its head. The formation of this committee is a declaration that the National Council of Women of the United States is committed to that doctrine of the common moral standard for men and women which is embodied in the well known phrase, "A white life for two." The committee on domestic relations under the law, whose chairman is Miss Octavia Williams Barst of Detroit. It has for its specific work such a codification of the laws bearing upon domestic life as will show the contradiction existing among our states and the manner in which these contradictions work injustice to individuals and evil to the community.

### WOMEN MEET AT LUNCHEON

Omaha Section of the Jewish Council Greets Its Guest.

### BRILLIANT COMPANY AT THE BOARD

Distinguished Workers in the Cause Vie with Each Other in an Interchange of Wit and Wit-dom at the Feast.

The luncheon and reception tendered by the local Council of Jewish Women to the visiting delegates of the National Council of Women at the Metropolitan club yesterday was a most brilliant entertainment. It is seldom that one city has the pleasure of entertaining so many distinguished women as are at present sojourning in the Gate city. The occasion had, however, been adapted for the purpose of entertaining on a grand scale, was magnificent with myriads of electric lights and flowers, and exquisite confections in costuming, scintillating with gems, vied with natural flowers in the adorning of these women, who although they give deep into reforms aimed to elevate humanity and raise the standard of citizenship, do not despise the witchery of becoming apparel, the glitter of jewels and perfume of flowers.

For a relative to the visiting matrons, Mrs. Belle A. Polack, Mrs. Simon Adamsky and Mrs. Mertz Meyer, stood in the hall. Only there was nothing about it to suggest a hall, as it had been embellished with the most delicate and beautiful decorations with a riot of colors, white and yellow chrysanthemums, at the head of the banquet board the five guests of honor sat. Mrs. Polack, president of the local Council of Jewish Women, in the center. On her right was seated Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon of Chicago, on her left Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis, Miss Susan B. Anthony next to Mrs. Solomon and Mrs. Draper Smith was seated next to Mrs. Sewall.

The out-of-town guests who occupied seats were Mrs. Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Simon Adamsky of Chicago, Mrs. Simon of Kansas City, Mo., Mrs. Rosenwasser of Cleveland, Mrs. Teamer of Champaign, Ill., Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Kate Barrett of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Emmeline Lewis, Mrs. M. Douglas of Salt Lake City, Mrs. Henry Hirsch of Des Moines, Mrs. Charles Mayer, Miss Mayer of Lincoln, Mrs. Oberlander of Sidney, Mrs. Hirschland of Des Moines, Mrs. Linals, Mrs. Simon, Mrs. Ryder of Kansas City, M. E. Lowell of Indianapolis, Mrs. Barbe of Chicago, Mrs. Therstein, Mrs. Schulman, Mrs. Fuhrman of Seattle, Mrs. Hollister of Detroit, Mrs. Richards of Champaign, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Shaw of Kansas City, Mrs. Frances Beauchamp of Lexington, Ky., Mrs. Louise Barrum of Adrian, Mich., Mrs. L. S. Lieberman, Mrs. Simon of Kansas City, Mrs. Octave Williams of Detroit, Mrs. Newberry Adams of Dubuque.

During the luncheon the delegates discussed the various reforms and the standard of citizenship, and the possibility of incorporating the seventh day observance into the laws of the Empire state. Although we have been sorely dismayed at the discouragements met with in the New York legislature during the last eight years, we shall never give up the matter until New York rises to the plane of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, thus possessing as strong, if not stronger, a right for the protection of the relation of the home and of the children. New York, Delaware and Louisiana are the only states in the union without any legal protection for marriage contracts. These things are largely responsible for the race of public and private Mormonism in New York. We want a universal law of marriage which will not be evaded by the New York state legislature to pass a bill prohibiting to Mormonism. Bishop Doane is his plan for the incorporation of a law before the legislative committee, declared that Mormonism was rampant in the state of New York and that its results were far more detrimental than where it is legalized.

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We remember during the last summer the strenuous efforts made by the eminent popular army officers to prevent the acceptance of service from trained women nurses, implying that from a moral standpoint male nurses were more reliable. It is not remarkable in view of this that these pretentious moralists manifested no concern at the arrival of 300 disolute women in "Camp" in Jacksonville, Fla. They were landed, or at the landing of three carloads of a similar freight in Jacksonville on the arrival of the United States soldiers? And the indignation of the women was roused by these obnoxious officials to accept the services even of the Red Cross women nurses.

An important department of the league's work is the Christian League Industrial, or Woman's Club Home, located at 5 East Twelfth street. The house was opened in May, 1895. It is managed exclusively on the family plan.

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What had been done by the Woman's Christian Temperance union movement of the country was told by Mrs. Francis W. Letter of Mansfield, O., the delegate from the National union. The National union, she said, attained its majority three years ago and in a couple of weeks in St. Paul it would hold its first annual convention. At the last convention there were 426 delegates, each representing 500 paying members, and there were also forty fraternal delegates from various parts of the world. At one time the union didn't believe in prohibition, but it does now. It has taken an affirmative stand. Mrs. Letter spoke of what it had accomplished for the proper temperance education of the children of the country as to the effect of narcotics upon the human system. Since the first convention of the union at Cincinnati the women of America had learned they could do something though the men had said they could not; they had also gotten out of the woods in the matter of parliament law. After explaining the requirements of membership in the union, she said that the union was paying tribute to the memory of the late Frances E. Willard, who for thirteen years had been at the head of the union. The union, she remarked, had learned that the saloon is intruded in politics and it has therefore endeavored to create a public sentiment for temperance. The National Women's Christian Temperance union stands unalterably committed against the liquor traffic and for the protection of the American home.

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### Our Country Has Been Isolated by Its Size and by the Satisfaction which it Derived from Contemplating its Own Dimensions.

Our country has been isolated by its size and by the satisfaction which it derived from contemplating its own dimensions. Its sense of international relationship will be quickened by a sense of the insignificance of size when disconnected from contents and quality. Of this new sense of kinship among the nations, which indisputably has been quickened into consciousness by the recent war, the council was a forerunner. Through the International Council of Women this sense of relationship among the nations has already assumed an organic form, and, as is well known, organic form is essential to conscious and responsible activity.

### Mrs. Granis's Address.

Several reports of affiliated bodies were next in order, the first being from the National Christian League for the Promotion of Total Abstinence. It had been prepared by Mrs. Elizabeth B. Granis of New York, the president of that organization, but as Mrs. Granis could not be present it was presented by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, the president of the Florence Crittenton missions. Substantiality this report was accepted and the league stands for the co-operation of the entire church and all seeking the betterment of the race in its efforts to promote for men and women in and out of the church an equal standard of purity and higher type of spiritual life than that which at present exists. It seeks to impress upon the average mind, as upon the thoughtful, the vast amount of pure conjoined affection, which would effect such improvement in offspring as in one generation would result in comparatively a new race of men. Not a third of the children born in this country are prepared for by parents before the child is begotten. Multitudes of children, if not three-fourths of the human race, are accidents on the part of parents, whose own lives are unclean and end not a few of murder before birth.

Not this organization alone is striving to attain higher lines in child culture, for the indications that the science of reproduction of the human race is receiving more and more attention. Educators, thoughtful parents, women associating themselves in mothers' congresses and kindred institutions is the direct result of marriage which ought never to have been. This is

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### Temperance Workers at It.

The afternoon was taken up with a congress of women's Christian Temperance union workers under the auspices of the national union in the church parlors and a large number of members of the national union were present to occupy the platform in behalf of their particular form of temperance work.

After a scripture reading and a prayer by Mrs. E. B. Towel of South Omaha an address of welcome was made by Mrs. S. M. Walker of Lincoln, president of the State Woman's Christian Temperance union. Her principal thought was that the advantages and opportunities received in life are for the benefit of others. She was followed by Mrs. M. G. Andrews, president of the local union. While appreciating the wealth and beauty displayed in Omaha, particularly in the exposition, she said the needs of temperance placed the most emphasis upon her welcome to the visitors. She reasoned for scientific temperance.

Mrs. Charlton Etholm was then introduced as representing the temple of the national union at Chicago. Her address was devoted to a thorough discussion of the liquor traffic as being allied with the traffic in girls. She voiced the opinion that the liquor traffic really underlies the traffic in girls and that the real remedy is the use of the ballot box for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor.

The idea of physical culture was presented by Mrs. Frances Letter of Mansfield, O., and she told of the work done by her particular department of the Women's Christian Temperance union. An intelligent scientific education along the lines of anatomy, physiology and hygiene in the public schools she believed would work wonders for temperance.

### Scope of the Organization.

The work of organization and the principles of the union and its scope were presented jointly by Mrs. Helen Hartford of Newberg, Ore., the national organizer of Oregon.

Finally a "Glance at the Situation" was taken by Mrs. F. E. Beauchamp of Lexington, Ky., the representative here of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, the president of the national union. Mrs. Beauchamp dilated upon the importance of the body and its proper care and preservation. Religion, she remarked, had been altogether too much spiritualized, and a more practical religion looking to the purity and health of the body and the freedom from such evils as tobacco and opium, and particularly its freedom from alcohol, she considered more essential to the reformation of society than a spiritualized scheme of beautiful ideals.

### Second of Public Meetings.

The second of the public meetings of the National Council of Women was held in the main auditorium of the First Congregational church last evening and it kept the attention of a very good audience for three hours. Its main features were the address of the president, Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis, and a discussion of temperance and the social evil by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett of New York, the representative of the Florence Crittenton mission movement; Mrs. Francis E. Beauchamp of Lexington, Ky., as the representative of Mrs. Lillian N. M. Stevens, the new president of the National Women's Christian Temperance union, and Mrs. Francis W. Letter of Mansfield, O.

### President Sewall's Address.

The address of the president, Mrs. Sewall, came next. She said:

The striking events of the last six months have been so emphasized upon public opinion that they seem to have occupied the entire year. The din of war in went so to deafen the public ear that the quiet activities of a war period are to it inaudible. There can have been no time when war did not involve the women of countries engaged in it; for even before women had any participation in public affairs the wars that drew out from their homes increased the importance of women in private affairs, as their industrial activity was augmented perforce by the very events