

Agents will please take notice that it is a great favor upon us to pay express charges upon small bills, and they will cover a great favor by remitting to us through money orders or registered letters.

COMMITTEE MEETING. The Executive Committee of the Oregon State Women Suffrage Association is requested to meet at the residence of Mr. R. C. Denny, on 4th Street, between Third and Fourth streets, in this city, on Wednesday, January 14th, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of making necessary arrangements for the Annual Convention of the Association, to be held in Astoria, Oregon, on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, January 24th, 25th and 26th, 1915. If you are unable to attend, please advise the Secretary of the Committee.

PROTRACTED MEETINGS. The special attention of our friends is called to the advertisement of Mrs. Dillway's course of lectures, which are to begin on next Monday evening at Memorial Hall, and continue every evening during the week.

Mrs. D. has given this course of lectures before immense audiences in San Francisco and in many other places in the interior of California, Oregon and Washington, and has only postponed the course in Portland because of the great expense of hall-rent. She has placed the price of course tickets at one dollar, and for one evening at twenty-five cents, in order to meet the expense of the hall-rent, and to make the meetings open to her for the nominal price of a cent and a half. The prevailing "hard times" are more keenly felt by publishers of newspapers than any other class of people. Mrs. D. is making faithfully against heavy odds to sustain the New Northwest, which has become a local institution that we prize as the citizens of Portland are willing to liberally sustain. Certain it is that her lectures and writings evoke warm interest in California and the East than those of all other speakers, and writers in the great Northwest. Let her friends rally to her aid by liberally patronizing these lectures, and besides getting the worth of their money in a logical and intellectual treat, they will vastly aid her in her efforts to repay an indebtedness for paper and press-work that has long caused her much uneasiness. Let the hall be crowded every night. C. A. C.

FACTS THAT WILL BE PROVEN.

The right to self-maintenance in any honorable employment, unquestioned and unfettered, is one which is claimed by the intelligent class of American women today, with a persistence and show of reasoning that will not be gainsaid. In it we recognize a sentiment born of Republican polity and education; a sentiment which investigation confirms, thought improves, and opposition but serves to nourish and strengthen. The assumption that all women are in a "protected" state, will do only for the willfully blind or the hopelessly obtuse. Women who are struggling for their daily bread, and for the protection of others as well as themselves, are everywhere to be found. Their name is legion, and the hegemons of their lives is not the less heroic because unrecognized and unhonored. The disenfranchisement of women from political, social and political, is a work that is today eating the best efforts of some of the noblest men and truest women. For these efforts they suffer incomprehension and calumny, are compelled to bear in silence the jeers of coffee men, and the taunts and scornful glance of weak and rapid women. Conscious of the rectitude of their intentions, and confident of the justice of the cause of their devotion, these advocates of equal rights have turned neither to the right hand nor to the left, but have steadily placed and kept before the people the principles for which they in the name of humanity and liberty contend, and already the "obscurest of freedom's large increase" are being garnered for the benefit of womanhood all over the land. Still the true and patriotic band of earnest workers are in the field, their numbers daily augmented by others younger, stronger, but not more devoted. Distinguishing themselves by the persistence with which they combat the opposition of some, the patience with which they seek to overcome the apathy of others, they continue to suture the sores of truth, feeling assured that in "due time they shall reap if they first not."

In view of these indisputable evidences of advancement, it is almost marvellous how any one can be so blind regarding the progress of the movement as to assert that political equality will never be established in this nation. That woman holds a vast influence for good or evil in the policy of the country, no one will deny. Her influence for good is hampered in many ways by her fettered condition, while her power for evil is infinitely increased by it. The potency of this influence was recognized by Cardinal de Retz, when he declared "the revolution in the heart of woman is the forerunner of a revolution in political affairs." A revolution in the political affairs of this nation is as imminent as certain, and who shall say that the part the loyal women of the Republic will play in the swift coming drama shall be a secondary one?

The first annual meeting of the Marion County W. S. A. was held in Salmon on Monday, the 4th inst. The following persons were elected delegates to the Annual Convention of the State Association which convenes in this city in February: Mrs. Nellie J. Cull, Mrs. B. Mallory, Mrs. R. T. Hawley, Mrs. A. Bowman, Mrs. Clara A. Watt, Mrs. C. A. Reed, Mr. Demmick, Mrs. Demmick, Mrs. P. L. Price, Mrs. B. W. Cook, Mrs. E. Strong, Mrs. M. Minto, Mrs. E. Strong, Mrs. Daisy, Mrs. E. Fries, Major George Williams, Mrs. William Englund.

OUR POSTAL SYSTEM.

During the past year so many complaints have come in, respecting the flagrant incompetencies of our Postmaster or mail carriers, or both, that there has been a widespread feeling that, therefore, we respectfully call upon Oregon's Senators and Representatives to institute such investigations as are necessary to protect the publishing interests of the great Northwest.

From among many letters lately received from subscribers, calling attention to the irregularity with which they receive the New Northwest, we select the following from one of Oregon's late Representatives:

SANITARY LETTER, Dec. 29, 1914. Mrs. A. J. DILLWAY—Dear Madam, I received your postal card of the 2nd ult. on the 21st. I told the Postmaster to please return the paper, because we do not get the mail half of the time, and I will not take any more papers until you can have better postal arrangements. I do not find any pleasure in taking the paper when I do not get half of the numbers. God speed you, kind lady, in the cause that your good paper is working for so faithfully. Your most obedient servant, Honorable A. Jewett.

A short time since, a lady residing at Collins Landing, on the Columbia, called at this office, paid her dues and stopped her paper for the reasons above given. Our entire Tillamook mail failed to connect for two months, and the belief was prevalent among our subscribers there that the paper had suspended. A Postmaster at Long Beach advised us that the paper was always week old when they got it, though the mail is daily, and that it always came in from the South. So we might go on and fill three or four columns with complaints. What is the matter? At The Dalles, there is a very capable lady Postmaster, and the complaints that used to come from that quarter have ceased. Would it not be well to appoint ladies pretty generally to these positions? Men would immediately become so jealous, because of the change, that they would watch the official acts of ladies so closely that any delinquency would be promptly corrected. As it now is, they are accustomed to incompetency or carelessness, and the people suffer the consequences.

WOMEN AND THE BOSTON SCHOOL BOARD.

It will be remembered that last year there were elected to the Boston School Board three women, and further, that they were elected, or at least prevailed from serving, by the vote of a majority of the Committee, in direct defiance to the will of the voters in the wards in which they were chosen. If it was supposed that these arbitrary measures would prevent women from aspiring so high in future, these suppositions have proved groundless. The capable and intelligent women of Boston have no desire of being disposed of in so summary a manner. At the municipal election held on the fifteenth of December there were nine lady candidates, five of whom were elected. The three who were re-elected from serving last year, were re-elected. It is scarcely probable that the Board will spend this year in fighting the just claims of these women to part in their deliberations. Some of the members who voted against their admission last year, found it necessary to explain the motives that prompted the unwise and arbitrary action, in order to themselves obtain re-nomination. The women elected are practical and competent, and we trust that they will render such efficient services, that their numbers will annually increase until one-half of the Committee will be composed of women. We find in our exchanges numerous comments upon the situation of affairs, very few of which are adverse to the admission of the women. True, one says that all of the ladies elected are members of the New England Woman's Club, and charges some of them with using "massive arts" to secure their election, but as an offset to any amount of such comments as these we submit the following from the Boston Investigator: "The determination of the citizens of Boston to break down the existing prejudice against choosing women as members of the school committee, has been pretty thoroughly manifested at the recent election, and it is likely to leave an impression that will be permanently respected. The arguments for the innovation are long since worn threadbare, and do not require repetition. If a woman may teach a school, she may with equal reason supervise the work of teaching at the home of a committee. The day has gone by for the further practice of this old bigotry and superstition. Woman has slowly but steadily won her way in the face of the prejudice that are the features of barbarism, and she will continue to do so until society becomes completely civilized by the unrestricted activity and power of her influence."

PLUM FOR KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Salem, with the liberality that usually distinguishes her citizens, has determined to respond to the call for aid for the Kansas-Nebraska sufferers, by donating ten or more tons of Oregon flour. A number of citizens met on Saturday, the 2nd inst., and appointed a committee of ten to solicit donations. This committee, at a subsequent meeting, decided to place by stamp mark on each sack of flour the following: "Oregon Flour; Salem's donation in Kansas and Nebraska sufferers." Various transportation companies have agreed to carry all donations free of charge, and the supplies are to be equally divided between Kansas and Nebraska. Each member of the general committee was instructed to circulate a subscription paper collecting donations of wheat, flour and cash, all of which will be converted into flour. Our people, ever ready to respond to a call of distress, can well afford to give of the abundance of their most liberal harvest, to those who have been, by circumstances beyond their control, reduced to the verge of starvation, and we trust that other localities will follow the example so nobly set by the generous dwellers in and about our Capital.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. H. G. Halsey: The work you mention is out of print. We do not remember that we ever saw a copy.

Mrs. P. H. Wallis Wallis: Thanks for letters and remembrance. Shall write you privately, if we can ever get that time. Will be glad to hear from you at any time. Best assured of our kind regards.

G. H. A. Henry: If you will address Don's Dameron, editor of the Golden Days, or Mrs. Mary F. Stow, of San Francisco, they can give you complete and accurate information relative to the "Woman's Publishing Company."

Justice, Broughton, W. T.: We should like to have the following question solved through the New Northwest: Legally, is it right for one man to hire another to tempt, or in any way induce another man to steal a third party's money, or anything belonging to such party? This depends upon whether you can bring the charge or not. Such an act would come legally under the head of bribery, or, at least, conspiracy at crime; and, if proven, would subject the guilty party to heavy penalties.

CORROBORATIVE EXPERIENCE.

Our Eastern Oregon correspondent, who so judiciously cautions this reader that "it is assumed that those who are only understood and have made a time-honored experience of what 'hog-biting' means in a Western farmer's wife. In fact, we can repeat one exploit in that line that throws hers into the shade.

One time our legs had a large pen full of rapidly-fattening porkers, and many of them were very ferocious, having been captured wild in the autumn by well-trained dogs. One day a merchant having ordered one of the fattest for some waiting customer, Mr. D. being for a wonder without hind most, undertook the job with the assistance of his protected and supported spouse. He first shot and killed the hog in the pen, causing all the others to become very furious, as was natural. Then he placed a heavy sack across the top of the pen and directed us to stand upon the sack and help him pull the carcass out. To say we "hankered" after the job would require a stretch of imagination of which we prefer not to be guilty; but we climbed upon the sack, stood upon the sack, and waited the next move. Mr. D. by some sort of maneuver, managed to elude the vicious monsters while he stooped down and caught the defenceless porker by one hind foot. As soon as he reached the other foot, we did so, and both gave a tremendous puff. Mr. D.'s hands were wet, and the pig was pulling through the whole thing suddenly, having the whole weight upon our stretched thighs. In which less time than it takes to tell it, we had "let go" and with such a vengeance that we were pitched backward into the cory, abominable mud, eight or ten feet away, the back of our cranium having stopped so suddenly when we fell, that apertures were seemingly made in it to admit the light of stars. If we had thought to look backward, we might possibly have peered through into China, but we waived geological and geographical explorations just then, and began to beat the air for breath, a necessary auxiliary to corporeal existence that will not be ignored with impunity.

Our legs want in as big a hurry about the hog for a while as we thought. We cannot close this animal's history though, for we haven't a very distinct recollection of it. Our mud-soaked clothes were raised, and we were somehow led to the conclusion that a woman's right to butcher hogs was one which we would over-act willingly delegate to the men, and insist upon their sole possession. We can say from many years' experience that our correspondent's picture is true to the life, except she does not portray—possibly she has not experienced—the pain and unremitting restlessness which always haunts a wife trying to do the work of half a dozen on a frontier farm.

THE PRESS OF THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

As the Louisiana trouble is just now the occasion of much comment and great diversity of opinion, we submit the following expressions from the some leading journals of the East, as furnished by the dispatches, concerning the matter. The World has nothing but praise for the spirit in which the *Terrapin* of Louisiana yielded to the irritable *Yankee* could not resist. The Times avails in doing so of approving the proceedings, and says *Times* were called in to remove persons not members of the Assembly by their conduct. The Herald declares the scene a spectacle which should cause every true American to blush with shame and indignation. Foreible resistances would have been, if even, justifiable. A greater outrage on every principle of free government was never perpetrated.

The New Orleans Times says the forces of the State Government in Louisiana had received another illustration. Practically we have no government, legal or illegal, and have not had for two years. There is no pretense in the case of riot or insurrection; it is a seizure of the State House by United States troops at a time of peace; a dissolution of the Assembly and a forcible expulsion of its members.

The Tribune denounces the military interference as the greatest outrage that has ever been practiced upon the citizens of a State. A minority of the Legislature, never elected by the people, but foisted upon them without regard to any thing but the necessity of a corrupting of politicians, sits in New Orleans under the protection of Federal bayonets, and undertakes to legislate for a State. Nothing in history, not even the great outrage by which border ruffians undertook to seize the Territory and State of Kansas, can furnish any parallel to this "Kaw" indignity of a Federal Administration.

The *Express* says: For the first time in the history of the United States, armed soldiers have invaded a Legislature, and used bayonets to expel the Representatives of the people from their seats. No one ever dreamed the President had the power to employ an army for the purpose of shaping the organization of a State Legislature. In this case there was no emergency, such as the law contemplates, there was no call made for troops, no invasion, no insurrection. The General Assembly met in session and had not asked the President to interfere. Simply there was an organization of the House not agreeable to Kellogg, and upon his requisition the President sent forces to drag from their seats members whom Kellogg considered had not been properly chosen. There was no escape from this statement of fact.

PROCLAMATION FESTIVAL.

The annual proclamation festivities were held by our colored brethren at City Hall, under the auspices of the United Sons of Love and Charity. The opening addresses were delivered by C. H. Mangier, Esq., followed by Mr. Geo. P. Riley, Rev. Mr. Smith, (colored), and Gen. O. O. Howard, Mrs. A. J. Dillway, Hon. J. E. Calder and Rev. Dr. Dillon. One of the finest collations ever spread in this city was then enjoyed, after which the light fantastic foot tripped time to many a rejoicing heart with the *wee*, *omph* and *hoop* of the evening. Rep. Dr. Dillon respectfully declined to accept of our request for an opportunity to dance the first set with him, owing, probably, to the fact that our *Prashytarian* ties were never thought to, excoite, the intricate figures of round dances or quadrilles, and he didn't want to aid us in exposing our ignorance. He, being opposed to dancing on general principles, he took his departure before the floor was cleared, and left us, with our gracious fuge, to watch for an hour the ducky business of our city whirling in the masses of the walls with captains and ex-honorables, who evidently enjoyed the fun immensely. Surely we may have some hope for the emancipation of white women after what we saw on that occasion. The elegant toilet of Miss Josephine Fisher was the observed of all glances. And while we broad-munch around comment among well-placed gentlemen, such as "Get out of the way, white folks," "It's 'wine to dance with Dinah," "Hain't it stunning?" etc., etc., we felt truly thankful that the liberties of a long-oppressed people were so far secured to them that evidence of such meanness propriety abundant. Our kind wishes go with the colored rank, may they grow continually in intelligence and virtue, and in God's good time be enabled to realize the full fruition of Human Freedom.

The next day the lining was replaced. The hogs having been cut up, a great mountain of fat lay ready for "frying out." My husband started early for the mountains, where he expected to be engaged for several days in hauling furs down hill but the lumber before the snow should fall. After doing the milking—a task to which I am unaccustomed except when necessity compels the absence of my husband—I commenced my day's labor of putting things in their places that the last two days' work had hardly got a start, when I happened to look out and saw my husband returning, and close behind him came a wagon containing a man and his family. Now, can you imagine my feelings? I felt like hiding, but I went out to receive my visitors, who proved to be the ex-editor of the *Mercury* and his pleasing wife, they having located in this vicinity to engage in stock-raising. The gentleman had business with my husband, and his wife having already become imbued with the spirit of sociability common to this part of the country, came along to "make a visit." Now, Mrs. D., did you ever receive visitors in a room twelve feet square, with a bed in one corner and a table in another, with books, papers and pictures piled up on both bed and table in endless confusion? But I enjoyed the day, after all. It rained that evening, and our visitors staid all night, returning home early in the morning. After they had taken their departure, I again began to battle with my work, which by this time had assumed almost appalling proportions. I got the fire on and a fire under it, washed the breakfast dishes, assisted my husband to again get started to the mountains, and then began my work in earnest, and kept it up until ten o'clock that night.

LIFE ON THE FRONTIER.

To the Editor of the New Northwest: My strong desire is to address you, by leaving you a bit of vital importance. With this aim, I am inclined to tell you of the events of my past week's "hog-biting," should they prove of sufficient interest to find a place in the New Northwest, they may give your readers an insight into the life of a woman on the frontier. Well, to begin at the beginning: I said to my husband the first of last week, in view of the address of the approaching winter, that if he would assist me a little I would take down the house lining for we don't have hard finished houses out here, our walls are merely covered with canvas, and wash clean, but it is again, move the wash by leg by the fire and have things nice and cozy in case of a snow-storm. He assented, and down came our pictures, etc., and in a very short time everything was piled in a heap on a table in the middle of the room, and our log cabin walls showed what they were made of. By the time dinner was over it was too late to wash the lining that day. The next day the boiler was on early, when husband informed me that he would like to have my assistance about killing those "porkers." I made all haste to get my washing out, and then—well, Mrs. D., did you ever help to kill hogs? If not, you have no idea how I spent that day. I think that in sparsely settled countries where help is scarce, women are more truly co-laborers with men, than anywhere else. And here I think they almost always find that they can accomplish almost anything that they undertake.

LETTER FROM OLYMPIA.

To the Editor of the New Northwest: Questions are arising before the people here as to how they will be punished until they finally have the power given them by statute by their own advance. Instead of quietly submitting to conditions against which every instinct of pure womanhood revolts. Woman is necessary to man's happiness, and did she live aright, would soon become his equal politically as she is now intellectually. Must woman ever submit to wrong conditions? Must woman ever be forced to fill our prisons with the children of her bosom, who are obliged to live a life of degradation and penance to correct wrong ante-natal conditions, and prepare them for a higher state of existence? Will man readily grant to woman the power he foresees will eventually place her on a higher plane, to which he must advance by becoming purer, by crushing those evils that are his own right and the curse of his offspring? To do this, man's better nature must assert its supremacy. To bring about these changes requiring a strong effort that he will not make until his prey has grown beyond his reach, until he, too, is attracted for misdeeds as the same as his victim, around whom he has placed his arm of protection (?) and into whose trusting ear he has poured his tale of woe, and who whom he has daily shown that gallantry and hypocritical attention, he proclaims she would not receive, were she a free independent citizen, and consequently sovereign of her own person. How are we to make woman understand the true position she occupies in society? How are we to awake her from the inertia that now prevails? We should indeed become disorganized, and turn from our labors as job heretics, were it not for the efforts of energetic and human men who have united with us, and are determined that government shall be conducted on a more just and natural foundation. Without their co-operation our labors would indeed be in vain. Were there more of nature's true noblemen, the half of a nation would not stand vainly knocking at the door that gives access to a broader field of action, and opens the way to a grand and true womanhood. To what class of men do we owe the late defeat of the *Woman's Question* in Michigan? To run-millners, whisky drunks, and foreigners of various nationalities, who become disoriented under their own laws and customs, and come to our lands, our society, our Government, and insistently assume authority over our women, because they dare aspire to something more than blocking stoves, and perhaps their lordly boots. To these we may add the religious enthusiasts, who devoutly believe in St. Paul, but ignore the teachings of the one greater than he; who are unmindful of the injunctions of the "golden rule," and who in daily life— "show as little actual contribution of Christian charity and love and duty," "As if the sermon on the Mount had been 'Out-dated like last year's fashions.'" And when to these we add those who fear to give women an equal chance with men, but they consider them in the race of life, and those whose happiness depends upon the belief that they are superior to everybody else, the classification is complete. Shall we wish, tolerance and ignorance ever control? No! The women of this school from all the good and noble sons of men. All experiences like the Michigan campaign are adding new force to the cause of woman. Politicians are not blind; they know full well that woman will never be silenced in her demands for equal rights; they know, too, that her claims are just, but in their hearts they do not and leave her to work out her own salvation. But so will she leave them in the near future. Therefore let us continue our labors; work will ultimately receive its just reward, and labor is yet to be redeemed from its present ignoble state. CHAS. E. SYLVESTER. Olympia, December 3, 1914.

LETTER FROM GASTON BURG, OREGON.

To the Editor of the New Northwest: I enclose three dollars for the New Northwest for the coming year. I continue to wonder more and more at your ability and perseverance, for neither would accomplish anything without the other, and it must require a great amount of both to keep your paper alive, as you do, spirited as ever, with all your other amount of labor. You have probably read of the man who sold his soul to the devil, on condition that he should be furnished with as much money as he could spend during life, but he was to publish a newspaper, and the devil was obliged to give it up. BOSTON B. ANTHONY sent \$10.00 in the States, but you still continue yours! As to ourselves, the authorities of our town do not seem to abate any of their animosity toward us. They would take all we possess if they could, but they have made certain laws for themselves, of which we have taken the advantage, and they are greatly perplexed to know what to do with us. They sent us through the mail, in October, their last tax of \$150, having appealed the one before of \$50, when the Court decided in our favor that they should have taken immovable property, and intend to present coming to trial, we suppose, if they can, till the man who holds the deed of \$2,000 worth of our meadow land may get it recorded. They threaten as in the papers to attack us again, and our lawyer says they have no law to do it, and he thinks they will win till the Legislature sits next spring, for an act to give me a number of that body that they would legalize the unlawful doings of the ignorant officers of the town, which he thought very wrong, and always

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LETTER FROM OLYMPIA.

To the Editor of the New Northwest: Questions are arising before the people here as to how they will be punished until they finally have the power given them by statute by their own advance. Instead of quietly submitting to conditions against which every instinct of pure womanhood revolts. Woman is necessary to man's happiness, and did she live aright, would soon become his equal politically as she is now intellectually. Must woman ever submit to wrong conditions? Must woman ever be forced to fill our prisons with the children of her bosom, who are obliged to live a life of degradation and penance to correct wrong ante-natal conditions, and prepare them for a higher state of existence? Will man readily grant to woman the power he foresees will eventually place her on a higher plane, to which he must advance by becoming purer, by crushing those evils that are his own right and the curse of his offspring? To do this, man's better nature must assert its supremacy. To bring about these changes requiring a strong effort that he will not make until his prey has grown beyond his reach, until he, too, is attracted for misdeeds as the same as his victim, around whom he has placed his arm of protection (?) and into whose trusting ear he has poured his tale of woe, and who whom he has daily shown that gallantry and hypocritical attention, he proclaims she would not receive, were she a free independent citizen, and consequently sovereign of her own person. How are we to make woman understand the true position she occupies in society? How are we to awake her from the inertia that now prevails? We should indeed become disorganized, and turn from our labors as job heretics, were it not for the efforts of energetic and human men who have united with us, and are determined that government shall be conducted on a more just and natural foundation. Without their co-operation our labors would indeed be in vain. Were there more of nature's true noblemen, the half of a nation would not stand vainly knocking at the door that gives access to a broader field of action, and opens the way to a grand and true womanhood. To what class of men do we owe the late defeat of the *Woman's Question* in Michigan? To run-millners, whisky drunks, and foreigners of various nationalities, who become disoriented under their own laws and customs, and come to our lands, our society, our Government, and insistently assume authority over our women, because they dare aspire to something more than blocking stoves, and perhaps their lordly boots. To these we may add the religious enthusiasts, who devoutly believe in St. Paul, but ignore the teachings of the one greater than he; who are unmindful of the injunctions of the "golden rule," and who in daily life— "show as little actual contribution of Christian charity and love and duty," "As if the sermon on the Mount had been 'Out-dated like last year's fashions.'" And when to these we add those who fear to give women an equal chance with men, but they consider them in the race of life, and those whose happiness depends upon the belief that they are superior to everybody else, the classification is complete. Shall we wish, tolerance and ignorance ever control? No! The women of this school from all the good and noble sons of men. All experiences like the Michigan campaign are adding new force to the cause of woman. Politicians are not blind; they know full well that woman will never be silenced in her demands for equal rights; they know, too, that her claims are just, but in their hearts they do not and leave her to work out her own salvation. But so will she leave them in the near future. Therefore let us continue our labors; work will ultimately receive its just reward, and labor is yet to be redeemed from its present ignoble state. CHAS. E. SYLVESTER. Olympia, December 3, 1914.

LETTER FROM GASTON BURG, OREGON.

To the Editor of the New Northwest: I enclose three dollars for the New Northwest for the coming year. I continue to wonder more and more at your ability and perseverance, for neither would accomplish anything without the other, and it must require a great amount of both to keep your paper alive, as you do, spirited as ever, with all your other amount of labor. You have probably read of the man who sold his soul to the devil, on condition that he should be furnished with as much money as he could spend during life, but he was to publish a newspaper, and the devil was obliged to give it up. BOSTON B. ANTHONY sent \$10.00 in the States, but you still continue yours! As to ourselves, the authorities of our town do not seem to abate any of their animosity toward us. They would take all we possess if they could, but they have made certain laws for themselves, of which we have taken the advantage, and they are greatly perplexed to know what to do with us. They sent us through the mail, in October, their last tax of \$150, having appealed the one before of \$50, when the Court decided in our favor that they should have taken immovable property, and intend to present coming to trial, we suppose, if they can, till the man who holds the deed of \$2,000 worth of our meadow land may get it recorded. They threaten as in the papers to attack us again, and our lawyer says they have no law to do it, and he thinks they will win till the Legislature sits next spring, for an act to give me a number of that body that they would legalize the unlawful doings of the ignorant officers of the town, which he thought very wrong, and always

ought to inform themselves, but then they hold to rotation in office, but each one of them may have a chance at the money, which is principally taken from the women! The select men have endorsed all the collector's unlawful proceedings against us, making us pay more, in that way, for being wronged, than any body else in the place. I have never heard of anybody being treated so outrageously and cruelly as we have been treated in the whole United States—surely because we are women and perfectly powerless. We have no country and no appeal powers. We never had any claim on the State except the right of petition, and we were refused last spring to withdraw that? Notwithstanding everything, we know, and everybody else knows, that it is just as wrong to treat a woman ill as it is to treat a man ill, and if it be wrong to take a man's property without his consent, it is just as wrong to take a woman's property without her consent. Therefore the people must see what is to plain to be seen before a great while. As it is, I never read the doings of Congress, or the President's message, for what are they to us? We are not benefited by them in the least, and I doubt whether the country is! They do not legislate but for half of it; they were not put into office but for half of it. Yours with much admiration, ABEY H. SMITH and SUSAN, December 19, 1914.

ROBERT EVENTS.

The United States ship *Tennaco*, now at San Francisco, has been detailed to carry King Kalakaua to his home. The inauguration of Governor Tilden took place at Albany, N. Y., on the 1st inst., in the presence of a large concourse of citizens. The new correspondence opened with Spain relative to the Virginian indemnity, is likely to be vigorously pressed to a conclusion. The mill operatives at Fall River, Mass., have determined to accept 10 per cent. reduction temporarily, and resumed work on the 4th inst. Owing to the frequency of the incendiary fires, the Underwriters' Union have appointed an officer to investigate the origin of all fires, whether or not claims for losses are made on the companies. The collie in the region of Folcville, Pa., have suspended work for the present. The Philadelphia and Reading Iron and Coal companies have suspended all improvements until the wages question for 1915 is settled. The motion for a new trial of Newman, late President of the Central Fire Insurance Company, convicted of falsifying certificates of stock, was denied, and the Court sentenced him to seven and a half years' confinement. His associate, Ripley, convicted of forgery, was sentenced to him and a half year. The public debt statement shows a total debt of \$2,240,614,300; total in Treasury, \$37,425,508; bonds issued by Pacific Railroads, interest payable in 1914, \$40,000,000; interest accrued and not yet paid, \$1,058,700; interest paid United States, \$23,425,000; interest repaid for transportation of mails, etc., \$5,601,555. Balance interest paid by the United States, \$18,725,558. A letter just received from the East Cloud Agency states that Colonel Henry was at the eastern slope of the Black Hills in drags on the lavading miners. Colonel Henry's command took thirty days' rations and forage, and were prepared to encounter every weather. The Indians at the agency were demanding that horses, wagons, and other property should, when captured, be turned over to them. An attempt to organize the Louisiana Legislature, resulted in much disturbance, and finally in disruption, caused by military intervention on the 6th inst. General Sheridan assumed command of the Department of the Gulf, and sent the following dispatch to Secretary Balkans on the same day: "With deep regret I announce to you the cessation of all lawful authority. The insecurity of life is hardly realized by the General Government or the country at large. The lives of citizens have become so jeopardized that unless something is done to give protection to the people all the security usually afforded will be overridden in defiance of the law. The murder of individuals seems to be looked upon by the community here from a standpoint which gives impunity to all who choose to indulge in the crime. In this the civil Government appears powerless to punish or even arrest. The Spanish army and navy, on the 1st inst., accepted Don Alfonso as King, and on the same day a squadron sailed from Cartagena for Madrid to account him to Spain. The blessing of the Pope, asked for by the King, has been sent through a nuncio. The staff of the Spanish Embassy at Paris have paid their homages and presented an address to the King. He, in reply, said he would not disguise the difficulties of the task before him, and that he sought the aid of able men and all parties. His first wish was for the modification of Spain, as he desired to be the King of all Spaniards. The Republican armies of Catalonia and Saragosa have accepted Don Alfonso as King. Speeches to the London papers agree that the European powers will recognize Alfonso as soon as his representatives are accredited to the various Courts. A telegram received at the Carlist Bureau from headquarters in Spain says Alfonso's pronouncements have given the situation unchanged. There is no defeat in the Carlist army. The Cuban army has comprehended its adhesion to the new government. W. E. B.