

but in piece work when the quality is equal and there is no justice in the disparity of price.

The Philadelphia *Record*, discussing this important question, taking as a basis the report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics which proves the unjust difference in wages, makes these pertinent remarks:

"The cause of this apparent injustice to women is said to be found in various social conditions. One reason given for it is that the supply of women is greater than that of men in certain kinds of factory labor, and that they are willing, therefore, to work for less wages. Another reason is that the majority of women who engage in factory employment have no families to support. Still another reason is that they are not subject to the expenses of man for beer and cigars, and that their expenses do not necessarily require an enhancement of wages to meet them. On the other hand, the new spring bonnet and like expensive fancies of the women must be taken into account. But whatever reason may be assigned for the fact that women receive less wages than men, they do not establish the equity of this discrimination. The same amount of service ought to be paid for in the same amount of wages, whether performed by a woman or a man."

This conclusion appears to us inevitable. No sound reason can be offered against it. This is being perceived more and more by thinking men, and the women's clubs are doing much to make it prominent.

The equal suffrage movement, while having in it the same principle of justice as in the equal wages question, is political in its bearings and consequences, and therefore is opposed from a different quarter. It seems to be gaining ground in England, and we will not be surprised if it receives its first national recognition in conservative Great Britain.

The latest measure for the political emancipation of women in that country was the Rollitt bill. It failed in the House of Commons by only twenty-three votes. But this defeat looks like a presage of victory. The measure was opposed by advocates of woman suffrage as well as its enemies. This was because of its incompleteness and discrimination. It was introduced by Sir Albert Rollitt, and provided only for the franchise to be conferred on unmarried women. Its author was denounced by some of the strongest equal suffragists in the country.

Examination of the vote on it shows that it was not a party measure. Leading Liberals and Tories voted for it and others of both parties voted against it. Gladstone fought it, Balfour favored it. In each case the position taken was a surprise. For, it seems the function of the Liberal cause to progress and of the Conservative cause to hesitate and put on the brakes. But it is said that Balfour will introduce a bill in the next House of Commons bestowing the suffrage upon adult women on an exact equality with men, and that it is probable he will carry a majority of his party with him and have the support of those Liberals who it is known are in favor of the movement.

If Great Britain should step forward and adopt this measure of political justice to women, the example would soon be followed elsewhere, and the ballot would be

wielded by both sexes on an equal plane throughout the civilized world.

Other questions of equal importance relating to the fair sex will press themselves on public attention, and the convention in Chicago will no doubt have considerable influence in this direction. We wish the ladies success.

RIGHT TO THE POINT.

THE New York *Advertiser*, which has been hauled over the small panfull of hot coals which the "Liberal" organ in this city has always ready for any person or paper that differs from it on the "Mormon" question, comes back at that dealer in fire and fury with the following centre shot:

"The Salt Lake *Tribune* has taken a large contract in its attempt to prove that the editors of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* and of the Boston *Transcript*, President Eliot, Rev. Dr. Ellis and Captain John Codman, are a syndicate of ignoramuses and liars. What these newspapers and these writers have done has been to assert that, inasmuch as the Mormon Church has authoritatively forbidden its members to practice polygamy any longer, and has solemnly counselled them to be obedient to the laws of the United States in the future, there is now no reason why the people of Utah should not be entitled to a probationary self government, leaving statehood out of their reach until they have proven their sincerity in abandoning the 'twain relic of barbarism.' The simple truth is that the Salt Lake *Tribune* has lost its point d'appui. While polygamy existed it had a football to kick, and now that the wind is all out of it it is forced to beat against nothing, endeavoring at the same time to make something out of it. It has killed the goose that laid its golden eggs, and still it attacks the dead goose. That journal is the organ of the Federal officeholders in Utah, and naturally it is not disposed to see the power taken away from its clientele and surrendered to the people. Hinc ille lachrymæ!"

FOOD FOR HUNGARY RUSSIA.

THE "Tynehead" is an English vessel of the Furness Company, London. She was chartered some time ago to convey relief to the famine-stricken people of Russia by the Red Cross Society. She is now on the ocean, bound for Riga with her cargo of provisions, the bulk of which was contributed by the State of Iowa. She has aboard bacon, drugs, wheat, canned goods, 781 sacks of flour, 402 sacks of meal and 117,000 bushels of corn. The cargo is consigned to Dr. Hubbell, the field agent of the Red Cross Society, who departed for Riga three weeks ago, and who will be there to receive it and superintend its distribution.

The "Tynehead" is the fourth steamer laden with food for the unfortunate Russians to leave the United States. Reference has already been made to the "Indiana," the "Missouri" and "Connemaugh," the three vessels which have preceded the "Tynehead" on their mission of charity, good-will and brotherly feeling.

On December 22nd last, Governor Boies of Iowa appointed a committee of eleven citizens, with Mr. Tillinghast, editor of the *Davenport Democrat*, secretary, to collect provisions for the famine sufferers of Russia. They col-

lected \$50,000 in money in addition to large quantities of food supplies. The Red Cross Society took charge of the transportation, and raised \$13,200 in Washington towards chartering the English steamer "Tynehead." Mr. Tillinghast superintended the loading of the vessel in New York. Half the wheat contributed by Iowa could not be loaded. It is stored in an elevator and will be sold, the proceeds to be turned over to the Red Cross Society, together with \$6000 cash remaining. Russians will have reason to remember kindly in future the Stars and Stripes.

We have not heard yet of any contribution from Utah or the surrounding regions in aid of the suffering people in the dominions of the Czar. It is too costly to ship provisions from this Territory, but donations in the shape of money can soon be turned into contributions in the shape of food and clothing, if placed in the hands of the committee in the East acting for the relief of the distressed.

A GOOD REJOINDER.

WHEN an enemy does a good thing we feel almost as ready to commend him as we would if he were a friend. Sam Small has done a great many mean things, but in sending the annexed communication to a much meaner man he has shown himself in a better light, and we are pleased to endorse his statements.

It seems that one Ed. Huntley has been sending postal cards through the mails containing a vile attack on the Jews. One of them being received by Sam Small, he answered as follows:

"I have just received from you a postal card addressed to myself with certain letters (A. J. S. S.) appended to my name, the meaning of which letters I cannot imagine. I suppose there is a joke of some occult sort, characteristic of yourself, involved in the cabalistic superscription. As I am not in the cheap clothing business, I do not understand why you should send me such a card, with an address that is unbecoming, for I humbly consider myself entitled to the ordinary respect which obtains among gentlemen. If, however, as seems probable, you thought your method of advertising your business by slurring the appearance and enterprise of 'the Jew' would afford me gratification because I am a Christian minister, you are immeasurably mistaken. I beg to say to you that nothing is more offensive to my sense of manhood, decency and religious duty than the too common practice among some Christians, and many who think they are Christians because they are not Jews, of casting contempt upon and using approbrious terms toward our fellow-citizens who are Israelites."

"In nationality many of them are as truly American as any of the descendants of the 'Mayflower' adventurers or the cavalier settlers of the South Atlantic coast. In religion they are, when they are religious, adherents of the fundamental faith of all those in the world that truly believe in the one God. As citizens of the United States they have proved for more than a century among the most law-abiding, patriotic, thrifty and socially pure of our composite population. In commerce they may excite envy and jealousy, but if we only run our courts and penal institutions in the United States for the trial and punish-