

WOMAN'S EXPONENT.

The Ballot in the hands of the Women of Utah should be a Power to better the Home, the State and the Nation.

Vol. 40.

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"COME UNTO THE HOUSE OF THE LORD AND YE SHALL FIND REST."

I know a home on Zion's Hill
 Far greater than all earthly homes—
 Its name? "A Temple of our God,"
 In majesty it stands alone.

Its holy walls are built of stone;
 It rests on dedicated ground;
 An angel guards its lofty dome,
 Heard in its halls are sacred sounds.

Three strains of angelic psalms are heard,
 Of Salms who worship there their God
 Who praise His name with thankful hearts
 For wonders marvelously wrought.

It is a home where love and light,
 Where hope and joy and peace abound;
 One place on earth where hallowed Faith
 And rest from weary toil are found.

Prepared for Jesus is this place
 When He in glory shall appear,
 Whose face shall meet His face to face,
 And listen to His words so dear.

Hasten! These glorious words!
 Oh, may we cease to comprehend—
 Eternal union will be ours
 If we obey our Lord's command.
 —Frank Moore.

CLARA BARTON AND THE RED CROSS.

Clara Barton, the brave, noble, heroic Clara Barton, is dead, died of pneumonia, at the ripe age of ninety years, at her home in Glen Echo, Maryland, April 12.

There would hardly seem to be adequate words to speak of the great work of this wonderful woman, for her name is a synonym for all that is most worthy. Like some other heroines of history her life was sacrificed to a cause. She denied herself the great joys and comforts of the wife and home-maker in order to use all her talents for humanity; and now she has been called to the Great Beyond, having lived nearly a

century, devoting all the best years of her life to the work of philanthropy. Miss Barton spent the evening of her days quietly at her beautiful home in Maryland, surrounded with mementoes of her experiences in war and disasters and many rare and precious gifts from friends and grateful people whom she had served. Her home was a sort of shrine to which hundreds of tourists sought admission just to see this wonderful little woman and share her hair esteem. To all she extended a cordial welcome, and delighted her visitors by relating some of her experiences and showing to some of the more favored ones her numerous medals and decorations.

Clara Barton was born near Oxford, Mass., on Christmas day, 1821. For several years she taught school in her native village, and later helped organize the public school system in New Jersey by opening a free school, beginning with six pupils in a dilapidated old house and having at the year's end 600 pupils in a fine brick building erected for her. She accepted a position in the Patent office at Washington in 1853, where her efficiency was most marked. Her real life work, however, found its beginning when the war broke out between the North and the South. It was then that her attention was called to the lack of provision for taking care of wounded soldiers on the battlefield and for bringing to the men comfort and delicacies from home and friends. The history of this part of her career forcibly shows her skill in leadership and organization as well as her courage, generosity and tenderness. At the close of the war she was appointed by President Lincoln to head a commission to trace missing soldiers. After this sad and laborious task Miss Barton was much broken down in health and she took a vacation to Europe. While on this vacation and during her sojourn in Geneva she was invited to attend the meeting of public utilities which, as those familiar with Red Cross work already know, had established an international relief work through the efforts of Henri Dunant, whose feelings over the lack of care of wounded soldiers at the battle of Solferino had been so wrought upon that he had determined to bring about a neutral condition for the distressed in times of war. This resulted in the formation of the Red Cross Society at Geneva in 1864; but at that time only ten governments had joined the society. In 1869 Miss Barton attended the meeting of this society in Berne and quickly realized the boundless and scope of the work. While still in Europe the Franco-Prussian war broke out, and at the request of Dr. Appia and others of the Red Cross committee she went to the front and served as she had done during the Civil War, only this time under more system and organization. After the war and during the terrible Commune at Paris which followed, Clara Barton distributed relief to the people of Paris, some of her best work being performed during the siege of that city.

After this all Europe sang her praises. The Grand Duchess of Baden made Miss

Barton chief assistant in the preparation of the military hospitals. The Emperor of Germany presented her with the Cross of Merit. The Grand Duke of Baden gave her a Red Cross brooch, the Gold Cross of Remembrance and the colors of Baden. When Clara Barton returned to her own country her first move was to try to persuade the United States to sign the treaty of Geneva. This treaty guaranteed protection and exemption from capture to those who go on the battlefield to care for the sick and wounded. It made neutral all sick or disabled soldiers, all persons as nurses or attendants, all supplies of medicine or food for their use; all field and military hospitals with their equipments, all gifts from neutral nations for the use of the sick and wounded of any army. She waited nine weary years for this, generally conceded to be the most liberal of all nations, to accept this treaty; but finally, largely through the efforts of Secretary James G. Blaine, success came—President Garfield favored it but had not signed the treaty at the time of his assassination, and shortly after it was signed by President Arthur.

In the meantime, however, a few men and women had formed an American National Committee of the Red Cross which was reorganized under President Garfield, he appointing Miss Barton president; and at her suggestion the work of the society was broadened to include in addition to work on the battlefield, the relief of suffering in times of all national calamities. Her work now grew rapidly. The American society was founded in 1881 and the same year the great forest fires broke out in Michigan; then followed in succession the Mississippi floods and cyclone, the famine of Texas, the Charleston earthquake, the Illinois cyclone in 1888, the epidemic of yellow fever in Florida, the awful Iowa town disaster in 1889, the Russian famine, the cyclone in Iowa, the tidal wave that swept the South Carolina Islands. She carried relief to stricken Armenia, and later was found waiting on and helping the Cuban reconcentrados. Even at her advanced age when the Spanish American war broke out it was Clara Barton who headed the Red Cross nurses on the Cuban battlefields and afterwards was seen among the distressed in ocean-swept Galveston. She resigned from active work in the Red Cross in 1904 but the soldiers and the people of this country will always associate her with that great work and hold her name in the greatest reverence.

In 1905 she organized the National First Aid Association; this is intended to reach all accidents incident to daily life.

Miss Barton was always an active suffragist and an intimate friend of Miss Anthony and her associates. It is rather interesting to note the comments made on her life in this regard by some of the leading newspapers. For instance, the *Detroit Journal* notes: "With the life of any future woman, with all the franchises and liberties which the future grants, accomplish a work like that done by this woman of the past

The Woman's Exponent was published from 1872 to 1914 in Salt Lake City and included reports about local and national suffrage meetings and conferences and editorials about women's rights were frequently published. Louise Lula Greene was the newspaper's first editor. Emmeline B. Wells served as associate editor starting with the Exponent's first edition, then took over full editorial duties with Green's departure in July 1877. This edition's masthead reads "The Ballot in the Hands of the Women of Utah should be a Power to better the Home, the State and the Nation." Courtesy of BYU Special Collections.

SUFFRAGE NEWSPAPERS

— THE —

WOMAN'S JOURNAL.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of women—to their educational, industrial, legal and political Equality, and especially to their right of Suffrage.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

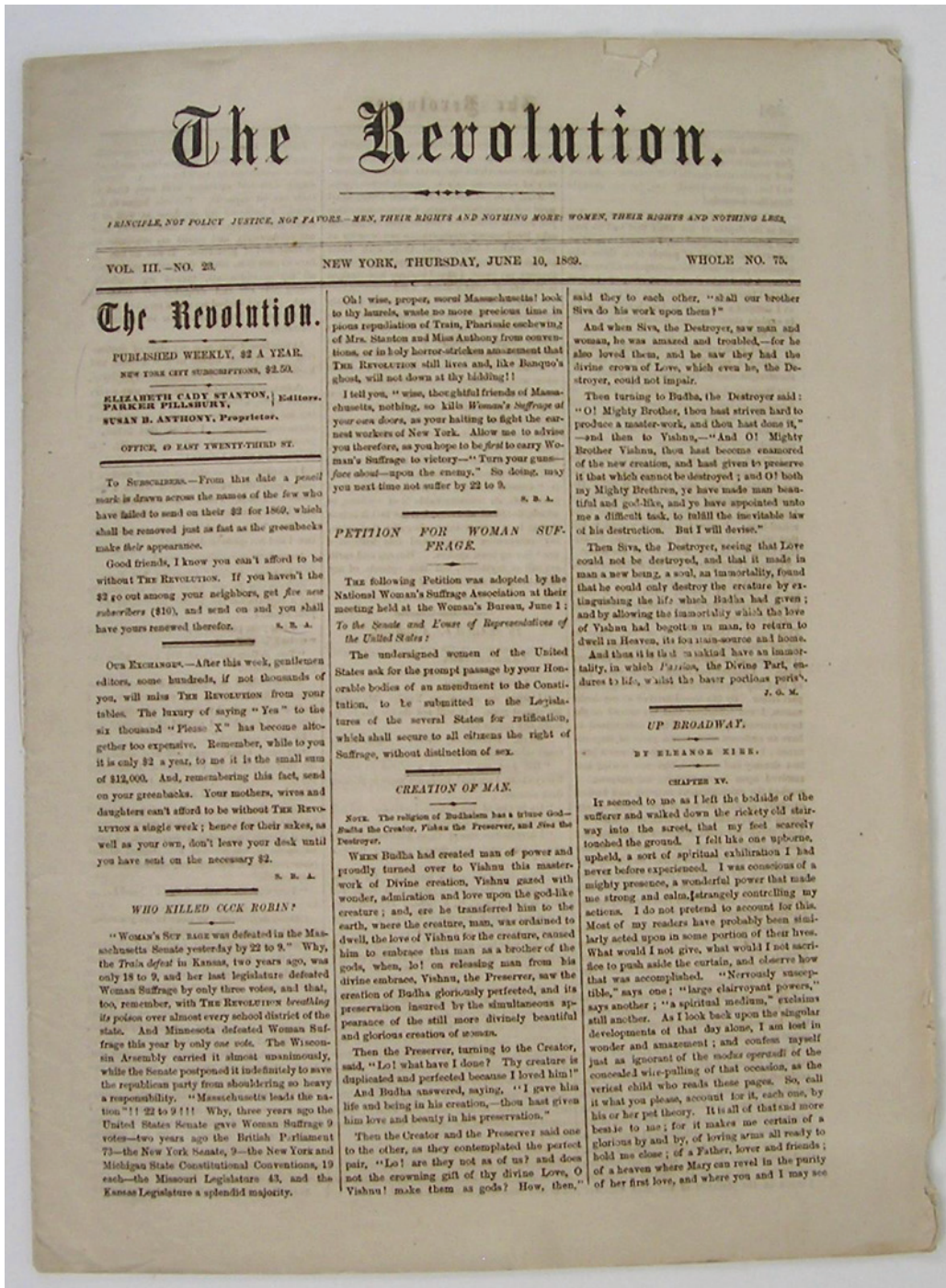
Thirty different woman suffrage tracts (sample copies)
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WOMAN'S JOURNAL, BOSTON, MASS.

An 1897 advertisement for the Woman's Journal. The newspaper was published from 1870-1931. It was the official newspaper of the National American Woman Suffrage Association until 1920, when the organization was reformed as the League of Women Voters.



Suffragist Margaret Foley (right) and an unidentified woman distributing copies of the Woman's Journal on November 29, 1913. Courtesy of Library of Congress.

SUFFRAGE NEWSPAPERS



The Revolution.

A PRINCIPLE, NOT POLICY JUSTICE, NOT FAVORS—MEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING MORE; WOMEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING LESS.

VOL. III.—NO. 23.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1869.

WHOLE NO. 75.

The Revolution.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, \$2 A YEAR.
NEW YORK CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$2.50.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, Editors.
PARKER PILLSBURY,
SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Proprietor.

OFFICE, 49 EAST TWENTY-THIRD ST.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—From this date a pencil mark is drawn across the names of the few who have failed to send on their \$2 for 1869, which shall be removed just as fast as the greenbacks make their appearance.

Good friends, I know you can't afford to be without THE REVOLUTION. If you haven't the \$2 go out among your neighbors, get five new subscribers (\$10), and send on and you shall have yours renewed therefore. S. B. A.

OUR EXCHANGES.—After this week, gentlemen editors, some hundreds, if not thousands of you, will miss THE REVOLUTION from your tables. The luxury of saying "Yes" to the six thousand "Please X" has become altogether too expensive. Remember, while to you it is only \$2 a year, to me it is the small sum of \$12,000. And, remembering this fact, send on your greenbacks. Your mothers, wives and daughters can't afford to be without THE REVOLUTION a single week; hence for their sakes, as well as your own, don't leave your desk until you have sent on the necessary \$2. S. B. A.

WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?

"WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE" was defeated in the Massachusetts Senate yesterday by 22 to 9. Why, the Train defeat in Kansas, two years ago, was only 18 to 9, and her last legislature defeated Woman Suffrage by only three votes, and that, too, remember, with THE REVOLUTION levelling its poison over almost every school district of the state. And Minnesota defeated Woman Suffrage this year by only one vote. The Wisconsin Assembly carried it almost unanimously, while the Senate postponed it indefinitely to save the republican party from shouldering so heavy a responsibility. "Massachusetts leads the nation!" 22 to 9!!! Why, three years ago the United States Senate gave Woman Suffrage 9 votes—two years ago the British Parliament—the New York Senate, 9—the New York and Michigan State Constitutional Conventions, 19 each—the Missouri Legislature 43, and the Kansas Legislature a splendid majority.

Oh! wise, prayer, sweet Massachusetts! look to thy laurels, waste no more precious time in pious repudiation of Train, Pharisaic eschewing, of Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony from conventions, or in holy horror-stricken amazement that THE REVOLUTION still lives and, like Banquo's ghost, will not down at thy bidding!!!

I tell you, "wise, thoughtful friends of Massachusetts, nothing, so kills Woman's Suffrage of your own doors, as your halting to fight the earnest workers of New York. Allow me to advise you therefore, as you hope to be first to carry Woman's Suffrage to victory—"Turn your gun—face ahead—upon the enemy." So doing, may you next time not suffer by 22 to 9. S. B. A.

PETITION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The following Petition was adopted by the National Woman's Suffrage Association at their meeting held at the Woman's Bureau, June 1; To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned women of the United States ask for the prompt passage by your Honorable bodies of an amendment to the Constitution, to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification, which shall secure to all citizens the right of Suffrage, without distinction of sex.

CREATION OF MAN.

NOTE. The religion of Buddhism has a trine God—Buddha the Creator, Vishnu the Preserver, and Shiva the Destroyer.

When Buddha had created man of power and proudly turned over to Vishnu this masterpiece of Divine creation, Vishnu gazed with wonder, admiration and love upon the god-like creature; and, ere he transferred him to the earth, where the creature, man, was ordained to dwell, the love of Vishnu for the creature, caused him to embrace this man as a brother of his gods, when, lo! on releasing man from his divine embrace, Vishnu, the Preserver, saw the creation of Buddha gloriously perfected, and its preservation insured by the simultaneous appearance of the still more divinely beautiful and glorious creation of women.

Then the Destroyer, turning to the Creator, said, "Lo! what have I done? Thy creature is duplicated and perfected because I loved him!"

And Buddha answered, saying, "I gave him life and being in his creation,—thou hast given him love and beauty in his preservation."

Then the Creator and the Preserver said one to the other, as they contemplated the perfect pair, "Lo! are they not as of us? and does not the crowning gift of thy divine Love, O Vishnu! make them as gods? How, then,

said they to each other, "shall our brother Shiva do his work upon them?"

And when Shiva, the Destroyer, saw man and woman, he was amazed and troubled,—for he also loved them, and he saw they had the divine crown of Love, which even he, the Destroyer, could not impair.

Then turning to Buddha, the Destroyer said: "O! Mighty Brother, thou hast striven hard to produce a master-work, and thou hast done it,—and then to Vishnu,—"And O! Mighty Brother Vishnu, thou hast become enamored of the new creation, and hast given to preserve it that which cannot be destroyed; and O! both my Mighty Brethren, ye have made man beautiful and god-like, and ye have appointed unto me a difficult task, to fulfill the inevitable law of his destruction. But I will devise."

Then Shiva, the Destroyer, seeing that Love could not be destroyed, and that it made in man a new being, a soul, an immortality, found that he could only destroy the creature by extinguishing the life which Buddha had given; and by allowing the immortality which the love of Vishnu had begotten in man, to return to dwell in Heaven, its fountain-source and home. And thus it is that we should have an immortality, in which *Paradise*, the Divine Park, endures to life, whilst the baser passions perish. J. G. M.

UP BROADWAY.

BY ELEANOR KIRK.

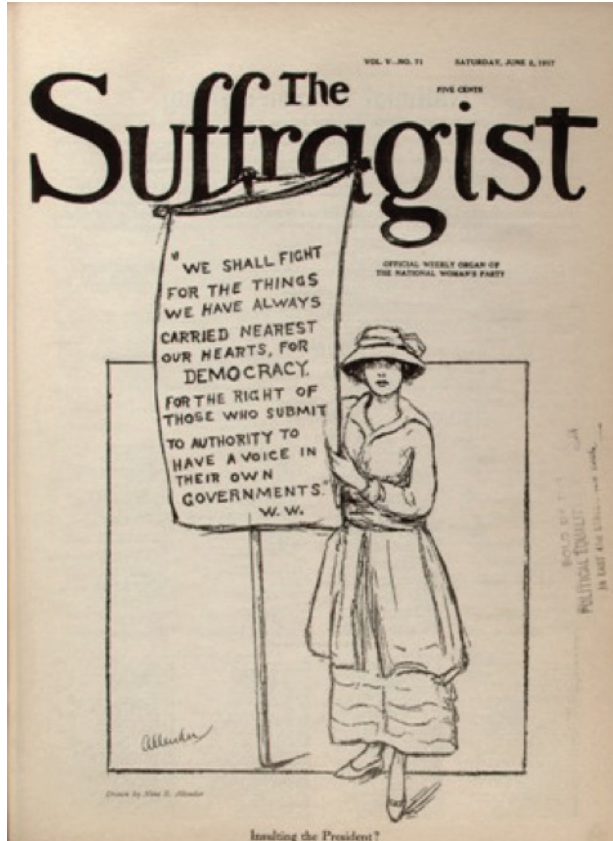
CHAPTER XV.

It seemed to me as I left the bedside of the sufferer and walked down the rickety old stairway into the street, that my feet scarcely touched the ground. I felt his one upborne, upheld, a sort of spiritual exhilaration I had never before experienced. I was conscious of a mighty presence, a wonderful power that made me strong and calm, strangely controlling my actions. I do not pretend to account for this. Most of my readers have probably been similarly acted upon in some portion of their lives. What would I not give, what would I not sacrifice to push aside the curtain and observe how that was accomplished. "Nervously susceptible," says one; "large clairvoyant powers," says another; "a spiritual medium," exclaims still another. As I look back upon the singular developments of that day alone, I am lost in wonder and amazement; and confess myself just as ignorant of the *modus operandi* of the concealed wire-pulling of that occasion, as the conceited wire-pulling of those pages. So, call veridical child who reads these pages. So, call it what you please, account for it, each one, by his or her pet theory. It is all of that and more beside to me; for it makes me certain of a glorious by and by, of loving arms all ready to hold me close; of a Father, lover and friends; of a heaven where Mary can revel in the purity of her first love, and where you and I may see

The Revolution ran from 1868-1872 and was started by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton and served as the official newspaper of the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA). The paper dealt with not only suffrage but of other issues of interest to women such as divorce laws, the disparity of wages between men and women, and the church's attitude towards various aspects of women's rights. The paper was controversial, especially since its major funder, George Francis Train, was a well-known slavery supporter. Photo courtesy of "Woman Suffrage Memorabilia"

<http://womensuffragememorabilia.com/woman-suffrage-memorabilia/suffrage-journals/>

SUFFRAGE NEWSPAPERS



The Suffragist was the official newspaper of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage that later became the National Woman's Party. It was published from 1913-1954. Its focus was to lead the charge for a Federal Suffrage Amendment and its later covers featured cartoons by Nina Allender (as seen here). The *Suffragist* ceased publication after the passage of the Federal Amendment in 1920. It became several years later into a similar publication called Equal Rights that was started in conjunction with Alice Paul's work on an Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution. The top cover from June 1917 features The Silent Sentinels protest outside of the White House. The bottom features the cover from June 14, 1919, just after the 19th Amendment was passed by U.S. Congress. Courtesy of the National Woman's Party.