

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.

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

I know a house on Zion's Hill—
Far greater than all earthly towers—
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.

There strains of angelic praise are heard,
Of Saints 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 in this place
When He in glory shall appear,
Where 'tis our duty to meet Him 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.
—Freddie McCreary.

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 their 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.

Charissa Harlowe 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 broadness 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 re-organized 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 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* adds: "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.

THE
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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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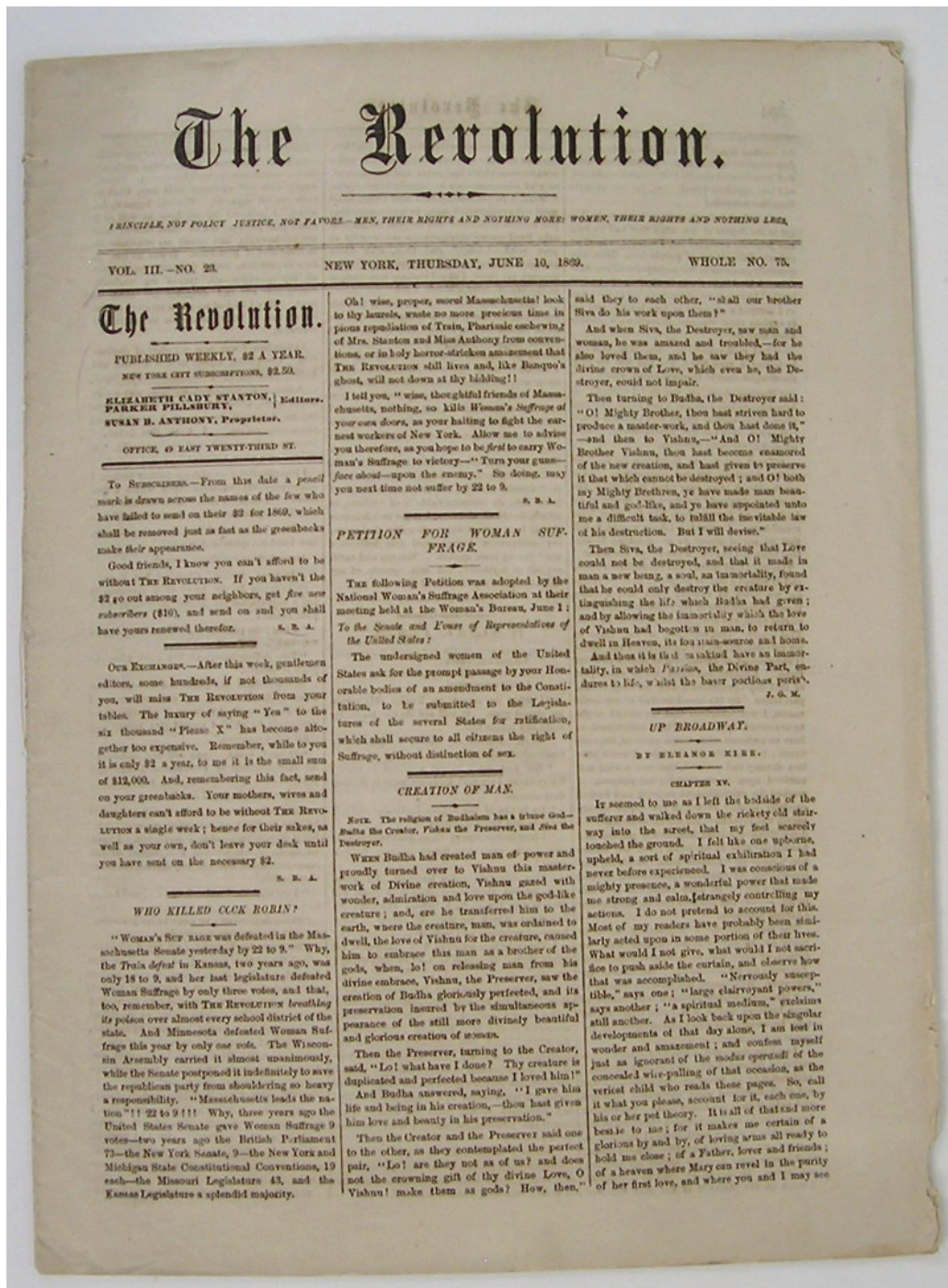
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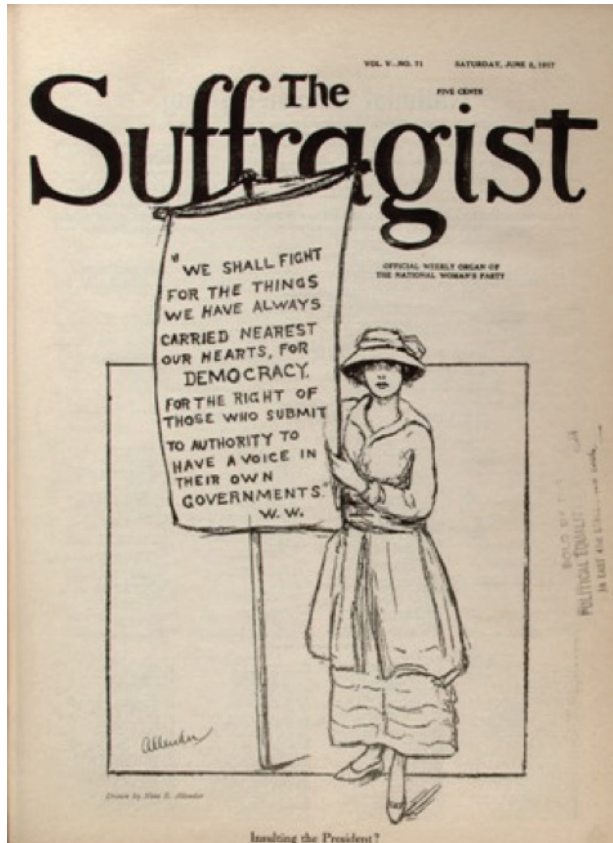
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The Revolution ran from 1868-1872 and was started by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton and served as the official newspaper of the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA). The paper dealt with not only suffrage but of other issues of interest 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 4



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.