THERE ARE OTHERS.

I hope the title which I have given to this very informal talk has not been considered outlandish, as I have gone into the current slang, which frequently is both forceful and expressive, indeed if it were not both it would hardly become popular. In this particular case the title seems to me to suggest my meaning as well as anything that I could chose.

I suppose that there are none of us who do not entertain to some degree the feeling that American women is far in advance of any other woman in other country of the earth. We look with complacency on our system of popular education, which, of course, is paralleled in no other country in the world. We have more women graduating from colleges than all the other countries of the world together. We have more women in professions. Women go about with a greater apparent freedom so that women generally have joined the chorus song that we are wiser, freer and happier than women any where else. Now, without attempting in any way to destroy this pleasing theory, I want to call your attention to certain facts in the contemporary world which, I think, we are very apt to overlook.

Take this matter of higher education. What I want to point out is that because we are attempting to give a pretty thorough general education to every girl and to give to all the opportunities for as much higher education as they will take, that we have no monopoly of educated women. It is fact that all the civilized countries of Europe are producing today, great numbers of women of first-class intellect and ability and women who are able to handle in a thorough and effective way most serious work.
One cannot come into any serious social group, political or academic, in any country in Europe without being impressed by the familiarity of many women with the practical subject which interest that group. They have not come into their place by the method which is followed largely in this country. But they have come by a method which does its work quite as well. When you come to compare the significant achievements of women of Europe you must acknowledge that this is true. Consider Madame Curie and the discovery of radioactivity which she has helped make which are revolutionizing our notion of the universe, are opening visions of peace, explanations of the mystery of the human life, of the future of the universe, which are staggering in their importance.

In another realm, Bertha Von Suttner, the Austrian, has contributed enormously to the advance of that tremendous question, that of the abolition of war. Bertha Von Suttner's book called "Ground Arms" has received the Nobel prize and she has become one of the leading advocates in the movement for universal peace. It is rather interesting to remember that this great idea of universal peace which the world today seems to think itself to have discovered, is at least as old as the 17th century and that then it was seriously advanced by another woman, one of the great women of interest, Elizabeth, queen of England, who actually in tried to work out with Henry the Fourth a scheme for putting an end for all times to war.

If we dip into other fields, for instance take the advance on the line of social justice we find that a woman, like has done an enormous amount to turn into practical channels, the dreams
of the socialists.

It is true that in the professions, that is women who have regularly taken a course and come out with degrees and are in the practice of law and medicine Europe does not compare with this country but there is one field that we entirely overlook what is doing by women and that matter has been doing for a century or more. Take French women for instance, there is in France a development to which we have nothing that is parallel. The French men and women for developed a practical business side to the marriage relation to a wonderful degree. It is common to say, I know, that marriage is merely a business partnership in France. This is not quite fair, it is more, I doubt if there are many more cases of people marrying for business reasons solely, than there are coming to be in America. But that aside there is the very sound practice which if we could work it out in this country, would do more in my judgement to establish the equality of women than any amount of popular education or political recognition, this is the practice that prevails with the husband of the woman being responsible for the management of the income. In the serious circles in France, so far as I know and I at one time lived for three years in France; the woman holds herself strictly responsible with her husband for the management of the business and for the expenditure of that part which is devoted to the keeping up of the home, educating etc.

Among merchants, for instance, there is practically no big establishment in which a woman is not the bookkeeper and in small establishment she does not sit idle. She is taking pay for pur-
chases or keeping track of the income and the outgo. Almost never in France when the man dies does the woman give up the business and some of them carry it to astonishing results. That great shop, known to all Americans, the Bon Marche, grew to its present size under The Dewal restaurant is another example. I have never been in any part of France myself but what I have run across business respectable size which were carried on entirely by women. What I am saying here is in a lesser degree in England. It is a curious fact that in this commercial country the women have separated themselves almost entirely from the business of their husbands. The few women who are thrown on their own resources, look for business opportunities in their towns. It has seemed to me a great lack of incivility that women who are forced to earn their own livings should feel obliged to become teachers, stenographers and nurses unless they have, of course, a decided taste and talent for that kind of work.

There passed through New York the other day the wife of the mayor of Tokio, Madame Ozaki, she was interviewed and in this interview she explained quite plainly something of her amazement, at the attitude that the American women had of the Chinese women, that she was regarded as partly toy and partly mistress and partly beast of burden. Although, as a matter of fact, there has never been at any time in the world's history such an ideal of women. That there have been such women, of course, is true. No other nation holds such generally high ideals for women. This notion is very thoroughly spread and has been set up to represent public opinion in regard to certain injustices and limitations in the position of women in the world, which limitations and injustices have come about like the
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Drama at Home and Abroad

A Dull Week—Tree's "Othello" H. B. Irving—"Milestones" "Rutherford and Son" —Donnay's "Molière"

The week before Easter is always a dull one in the theatrical world, and there will be no exception to the rule this year. There will be no new dramatic productions in the local houses between now and the 8th of April. This does not mean that all the current entertainments are tremendous successes, but that they are doing as well as anything else that is available would be likely to do. A matter of fact, the supply of inferior plays is altogether insufficient for the theatres already in existence. What will happen next season when eight of ten new houses have been added to the list, is matter for speculation. The probability is that the nonsensical and spectacular shows, whose appeal is to the lower order of intelligence and taste, will be more plentiful than ever.


A Charles Dickens festival will be held at Carnegie Hall on April 12. Mortimer Kahan, well known as an impersonator of Dickens characters, has been engaged for this occasion. Among the characters which he will interpret will be Bill Sykes and Fagin, Mr. Micawber and Uriah Heep, Sidney Carton, Mr. Pickwick, etc. The characters will be introduced in costumes adapted from the Illustrations of Barnard, Phils, and Cruikshank. Mr. Kahan will be assisted by a full orchestra.

The coal strike in England has had a disastrous effect upon the box-offices of the London theatres. The stoppage of many of the suburban trains kept thousands at home, who otherwise might have found seats in the playhouses. One West End manager, declaring
ten days ago that his receipts had fallen off $200 a night. Others probably suffered in greater proportion.

Sir Herbert Tree now announces his long-promised production of "Othello," at His Majesty's Theatre, at 7.30, on the 24th of April. In the character of Iago is Mr. Charles Kean, who lays upon the audience the same fact that, for historical reasons, he has selected the year 1480 as the period of the action. The preoccupation is, that the scenes are to be supported by certificates of their archaeological accuracy. It is not likely that the mind of the ordinarily intelligent player will carry out this requirement. He will not care much about the particular year in which the Turks were drowned and the Moor's confidence so shamefully abused. He will be more concerned about the interpretation of one of Shakespeare's great creations, and not inaccuracies of architecture or costume, which only experts could detect. He will be much more interested in the character of what it is in the background, but as the case of Shakespeare, a too minute insistence upon it has its dangers. It may, for instance, emphasize the anachronisms and inaccuracies, which the play can do without. It was Charles Kean, a second-rate actor, but astute manager, who, under the pretext of scholarship and Shakespearean devotion, first tried the experiment of absolutely accurate costume, or a screen, for inferior acting. He set a most mischievous example. But he exhibited a proper reverence for the text, and Mr. Kean has done his part. His "Othello" has habitually done. No doubt, the latter's "Othello" will be a sumptuous panorama. Its importance as a Shakespearean production remains to be proved.

"The Kangaroo," a comedy, by Horace Austin Veachell, is to be followed "The Dust" and "The Witchfinder General," by the same author, at the Lyceum, and at the Adelphi Theatre. Mr. Kean will play the principal parts, the case will also, of course, be in favor of Bishop, of course, and Dorothy Fane.

H. B. Irving is expected in London at the end of May. He closed his New Zealand season, at Christchurch with a performance of "The Beija," which caused great enthusiasm. From there he went to Sydney for several weeks, and after an absence of five years, his reappearance in London in the summer or the early autumn. His success at the Antipodes has been very great. There is none in sight, apparently, to dispute his leadership. His "Cygnet" and "The Thirteenth" both promise much. His tour in America, and perhaps in Ireland, is probable. He is well loved by the people, and will continue to regard his engagement as an entertainment or accommodation. He has been much admired for his work, and orphan children sing songs, for us a new and endearing song. The crutches, the handkerchiefs, and the poor people's charity boxes were all wiped away for the wonders that the wonderful magic of the magic wands made it hard to understand how cruel the audience was to the clowns the clowns were to their performers. We must say that the "music, when soft voices die, in the memory, Music is the end of the world. When you are tired, weary, and devoid of life; when the world seems harder than ever, when does not seem to be any way out, a little rest and to go to your piano, and sing. Our singing. This kind of music, the kind that may bring the solution of your problem.

There seems to be no doubt that the "Milestones" of Edward Knoblin and Arnold Bennett has a certain distinction of atmosphere and human flavor about it that takes it out of the rank of common plays. Herbert Farjeon, writing of it in the "The Ladder," says: "You might say that it is laid in the garden, that is it is invaded with the faint-sweet scent of old flowers, and that it comes up in a little pot of bright yellow, a pair of mellow sentiments that must unfortunately touch a responsive chord in all who see it. Yet that would not be comprehended. And when 'Milestones' comes, something more: it is a view of humanity. It is a doll.
limitations and injustices in regard to women because of the generally imperfect way in which human affairs have been run. But to return to Madame Ozaki, she met this idea by explaining that in Japan the woman had all their energy and intelligence centered in the family which was regarded as a unit and which had a variety of relations in it and it was the woman’s business at the head of the family, to advance all the various interests and to keep all of these various relations harmonious and just.

She went on to say that to carry out this task the women frequently in Japan worked out large enterprises of their own.

Of course, we all remember the stories of the heroism of the Japanese women during the war with Russia. Their attitude was like that of the Spartan woman. They literally sent out their husbands, lovers and sons with the command to return with the shield or on it. I suppose that their are very few of us who have not always thought of the Chinese women with pity but our notion has been formed solely from our ignorance that those who do not have our particular government and our particular education could not share our ideas. Nothing could more dramatically upset the popular notion of the Chinese woman than the part she has taken in the recent revolution.
American women know of the world as it is today, the most modest, never pretend to have actual achievements. It is not only the women of other nations, but the women who were converted to the democratic faith by the American Revolution.

If we go back to the war of the revolution it would be very

hard to do better than the women of those earlier days did. We have never produced a more political Combination than Mercy Warren.

Indeed the very struggle which we have been fighting out the democratic issue of freedom for our sex, is the same by which the American Revolution.

and our party, we are the inventors of the idea of freedom for

The idea of freedom for

our women, the idea of freedom for

woman in our

own country.
There is no reason to believe that the women of all the world, especially of the United States, have not as much right to be educated as men, even more. There is no need of overlooking the work of women who have done so much. The work of the world, including the educated classes, the women have been prominent in the debates. Now we are certain that the women are doing more than the men, and never before had women been so interested in the welfare of the country. We have not the women who are doing this work and to whom we are all indebted. Women are the real leaders and they are doing so much. The work of the educated classes, the women have been prominent in the debates. Now we are certain that the women are doing more than the men, and never before had women been so interested in the welfare of the country. We have not the women who are doing this work and to whom we are all indebted. Women are the real leaders and they are doing so much.
There is no question of their political influence in the Revolution. One of the most powerful pamphleteers of the time was Mercy Warren. She and her friend Mrs. Addams, both living near Boston at the beginning of the trouble devoted themselves to starting a revolutionary Mrs. Warren's production at that time was as great as, let us say that of Arthur Bristman today. We cannot any of us overlook the part that women played in creating the sentiment against slavery. They fought for the right to be heard on the platform. Some of the greatest writing and talking done in this country was called out by this slavery agitation. That is from the start they were leaders in that movement as they had been leaders in the French Revolutionary Movement.

The fine and inspiring activities of our militant group, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Anthony, Mrs. Stone and Blackwell are still remembered. Our system of higher education for women came out of the activities which were born with the situation. Emma Willard, Mary Lyon, Katherine Beecher, went through the sacrifices and pains which leaders in any progressive movement go. All that we have done is built on their efforts.

Now I have talked this length of time about what there is in other countries and our own because I greatly deplore the tendency which runs all through the agitation of what is called the "women movement". That is the tendency to admit or make out that the progress of freedom and the increase of liberty for men should have been the same as for women because they are inferior. They must have this certain thing to prove that they are equal. Now I have thought maybe a very good campaign point, that is I suppose it is good campaigning when you are asking a thing to prove the need of it by showing how desperate the situation is. I confess the need of a change if the claim is true.
that she is an inferior being and occupies an inferior place in the world but this I do not believe is historically sound. Woman has occupied a different place from man to be sure, she has had a different set of duties put upon her but I believe it is a fact that when you come to compare the comparative places of men and women at any time in any country you will find that they have been more nearly equal than unequal. Rise 2 tall it yellow. Implicants ever

Now I do not mean by this that women have not had to suffer at all ages and are not suffering now, grave injustices. But in all ages and now men are suffering grave injustices. We complain of the laws regarding property and controlling children which have hampered women and they have of course have been wrong and should be fought, but consider at the same time the laws that have enslaved whole classes of men from the establishment of this republic onwards. There were injustices in regard to labor, in regard to the rights of property. We must not forget that the rule of the world has been that "might made right." We have always had a few powerful men and women governing the weaker masses. It has been always with men and women in the world that he that could should get and the devil take the hindmost.

The struggles of the world have been for justice and always when the struggle for justice was successful women have shared with men in this larger live as witnessed at the time of the Revolution. What I want to enforce is this matter of injustice is a human matter and there are injustices in regard to men as there are injustices in regard to the women. Injustice is by no means exclusive to her. It seems to me most important in this movement for the larger, freer and fuller life that women should take the job from her shoulders, should give up the tendency to regard herself as a specially function.

Well
The way for a young man to rise is to improve himself every way he can, never suspecting that anybody wishes to hinder him. Allow me to assure you that suspicion and jealousy never did help any man in any situation. There may sometimes be ungenerous attempts to keep a young man down; and they will succeed too, if he allows his mind to be diverted from its true channel to brood over the attempted injury. Cast about and see if this feeling has not injured every person you have ever known to fall into it."

This suspicion of men as a deliberate enslaver, the theory that he has always had some sinister intention toward women, that he wanted her purely for selfish reasons, to keep certain things from her, has been at least partially responsible for the tendency in the modern woman movement, which the more I see of it the more convinced I am, is mistaken. He wished to keep certain things from us therefore we must fight for those things. We must have the same education that he provided for himself. We must have access to his occupations and professions. We must do as he did. This I think, is a true interpretation. This feeling that has run through our movement has influenced all of us more or less. It certainly at one period of my life had considerable influence on me. Man read something he didn't want me to hear & became I was only to get it! This had unsettled my mind or lead instead of clarifying to our moment.
I have gotten myself into very bad repute with a very large number of women for whom I have a great respect for a little article that I wrote not long ago that I headed "Making a Man of Herself". I dare say I did not express my meaning very well and it is also possible that my phrase was so offensive that my critics did not take the trouble to find out what I meant by it. All I meant by it and that is serious enough, was that in this progressive woman's movement instead of looking for what there was in it for the women as a factor in society the minds of the leaders have been bent on getting for women the same kind of thing that men would do. In this matter of education the agitation has been almost entirely not to get training the best adapted for developing the woman to the highest point but of forcing upon her the man's college that is getting the same training devised for him.

Instead of working out an ideal for the marriage of woman under a different or copied man's ideal.
The same thing was done in regard to trades and professions.
The same thing to a certain extent, we find in regard to professions
and work of all sorts, that is the militant woman takes as her
ideal of what freedom is the position man occupies. This side of
the movement I believe to be a serious mistake. What we needed to
do was to develop a larger freedom for the woman herself which is
willed in harmony with her nature. There has been a great unwillingness
to admit that there is a difference between men and women.
The physical difference, the results are of a nature, in my judgment,
that they require for men and women a different regime of
life. Throw a woman into competitive professional life and my ob-
servation is that instead of this making her equal to the man it
makes her unequal. That is she has a certain nervous organization
of great elasticity which when it is in the normal health and condi-
tion gives her great power of a certain kind, but which is thrown
easily out of gear and is easily made unmanageable by the conditions
under which modern professional work and industries are carried on.
There is nothing that I know of that will help this, except a
thorough understanding of her own physical organization. There is
no greater need than for us to admit frankly what is it and that it
is not, what it permits and what it does not permit. There is no-
thing more necessary than that we should get a clear idea of the
environment under which the woman's physical condition is best de-
veloped.

I feel that no class of women can do so much to aid society
In looking to her just appreciation and to her side of the functions
in odd
In this matter as toned in the profession of nurses. In no other
work is there such an opportunity to observe and, in your case it is
trained observation. One of the things which the nurses of today ought to be doing is to be getting the full truth about the feminine psychology. You can render your sex no greater service, what we want is the highest development of the woman for her sake and for society's sake. You know and I know the tremendous danger to morality to a great number of women of overstrained nerves. You know that the abnormal acts of all sorts are largely caused by unhealthy nerves and overstrained nerves. One of the greatest arguments for compelling shorter hours for women and girls in the industries was the fact that brought the women and girls into a state of nervousness, where they have an abnormal attitude towards sex.

What is true of the working girl is true of women or girls in professional life. If we are going to have high morality we have got to have our girls and women in a normal nervous condition. This is a matter of the most fundamental importance to society. It is one of the things we have no right to conceal from ourselves. It is not in hiding, it is not in refusing to look at matters of this kind squarely in the face that the highest moral development of the country depends on the highest moral development of women lies, in my judgment. I do not believe that we are going to get this healthy moral development in any other way than seeking to work out freer and larger life along lines of our own that is I believe we have got to consider what we are, how we are made, our nerves; our temperament; our asexology.

I believe myself that this will finally result when we get the problem worked out into certain divisions of labor, but all is not necessary for me to go into. A body of our leading women here in New York insisted the other night on the platform that when I talked about there being a difference in men and women and that I believed that we should develop along lines of our nature instead of imitating men, that
I wanted to get women to the business of breeding and housekeeping. It really seems to me that I ought to be exalted from that charge. I feel that no candid person that has done me the honor to familiarize herself with what I have been writing for the last fifteen or twenty years would think for a moment that I entertained any such idea. I believe that the women needs for her business in life all the greatest freedom and highest education and finest culture. I believe that she should have an opportunity to develop any taste or talent that she has. I believe that in doing this she best serves society. I believe also that the woman has a peculiar function in society and that she can never develop herself to the highest point without discharging the

that in order to discharge more fully and freely she must live in an
evironment that is physically, intellectually and morally more re-
striced than man's. I hope I am making myself clear.