1915 graduation (also in other books)
1918 ""
ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY is the youngest daughter of Platt R. Spencer, the author of the world-wide famous Spencerian Penmanship, and is a native of Geneva, Ashland County, Ohio. She was educated in the Geneva High School, Lake Erie College, Ohio, and Rockford College, Illinois. She came to Washington in 1869 to accept the position of principal of the ladies' department of the Spencerian Business College, which position she resigned to become the wife of General R. D. Mussey, a veteran of the Civil War, well known as a public man and a leading member of the bar of the District of Columbia.

General Mussey was taken ill in 1876 and Mrs. Mussey began the study of law in his office to retain his business. She practiced with her husband continuously for sixteen years, until his death in 1892, when, at his request and with the approval of the members of the bar, she continued his business. She had won the confidence of bench and bar and of her husband's clientele, and has retained it and has attained a reputation as a woman lawyer second to none in the world.

She is a woman of affairs, interested in organization, but too busy to give attention to women's movements in general, except by general advice. Her great interest lies in the education of women to fit them for professional business life. She has established, with the cooperation of the members of the bench and of the bar of Washington, the first law school in the world ever organized primarily for women, and is herself the Dean being the only woman dean of a law school in the world. Women were not admitted to white law schools in the District of Columbia, and for this reason Mrs. Mussey felt called upon to give out of her busy life time and thought to this need of women for higher education. She is not a faddist, but is interested in social reforms as well as educational movements. Her missionary work has taken the form of a missionary school and church, known as the New Church Mission for Colored People. She has raised the money and erected a building unique in its scope, having an auditorium for religious services, gymnasium, kindergarten, reading rooms, practice kitchen, and baths, all under the same roof.

Mrs. Mussey is not in any way a dilettante, but an "all round" professional woman with a large practice in the courts of the District of Columbia, the departments of the Government, including international claims, and before the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court of the United States; and is proud of being the thirteenth woman admitted to the bar of the last named court. She has already distinguished herself at that court, not only by having cases, but by winning them, and is known in the profession as a thorough student and a vigilant antagonist, ready to take hard knocks and to give them in the legal arena.

Mrs. Mussey is a member of the following orders, viz.: Past President of Loyal Women; Past President of Ladies' Auxiliary, No. 32, U. V. L.; Grant Circle, Ladies of the G. A. R.; Senior Vice President General Ladies' Auxiliary, Spanish War Veterans; State Vice Regent, District of Columbia Daughters of the American Revolution; and was Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the District of Columbia in preparing for the thirty-sixth National Encampment of the G. A. R., 1902. She was one of the incorporators of the American Red Cross Society, and served as counsel for the national body to 1902.

She was assistant agent at Camp Alger during the Spanish-American War, and the representative of the National Committee in Washington, practically disbursing the New York supplies for the camps and hospitals within 250 miles of Washington, D. C., and established the diet kitchen at Fort Myer and other posts and camps.

The commencement exercises of the Washington College of Law, of which Mrs. Mussey is Dean, were recorded in these columns last week.
"The 'Ten Blessings' Were Particularly Impressed Upon my mind"

In my girlhood the chaperon was unknown, except in young ladies' seminaries, and there was in home life opportunity for the companionship of young men at reasonable hours; but young girls were not allowed to correspond promiscuously with young men and exchange photographs. The principal amusements allowed in schools were literary entertainments, music, walks and drives in the open air. Athletic exercises were limited to gymnastics. We had not then entered upon the pleasures of tennis and golf. The ten blessings were particularly impressed on my mind in Bible study.

I came naturally into the practice of the law, to assist my husband, who was a practicing lawyer, and at one time an invalid. A peculiar incident of my girlhood was that while still in my teens, I was invited by a conservative lawyer to become a student in his office to study law, which I declined without a moment's hesitation, for the reason that such a thing as a woman lawyer was entirely unknown to me, and I disliked notoriety.

ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY,
Member of the Bar U. S. Supreme Court.
ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY, L.L.M.,
Dean, Washington College of Law;
Attorney at Law. Washington, D.C.

"Outdoor exercise is the best recreation for busy women and men. The bicycle habit has done more than dress reformers towards the adoption by women of comfortable, healthful, and business-like apparel."

Written July 6, 1904.

TUESDAY

Women at Capital
Not Enthusiastic.

WASH. D. C., March 21.—A concerted movement by the women of America against the provisions of the Payne bill that particularly affect women and the home is predicted by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, dean of the College of Law, and a strong suffrage advocate.

The American Federation of Clubs proposes to fight Gloves, Hosiery and Tea schedules of new bill. March 31, 1909

WASHINGTON — A concerted movement by the women of America against the provisions of the Payne bill that particularly affect women and the home is predicted by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, dean of the College of Law, and a strong suffrage advocate.

There will be a meeting tomorrow at San Antonio, Tex., of the executive council of the federation at which Mrs. Mussey expects the crusade will be formally started.

"I rather expect that I shall be directed to take charge of the campaign in Washington," said Mrs. Mussey today.

"I think the time has passed when men can thus discriminate against our sex. No one seems to know why we particularly have been singled out for the application of high duties on hats, hosiery, lunches, perfumes, toilet articles, the toys for children and the everyday things that go upon the table, all are subject to increased duty, while beer, whiskies and commodities of this character that you want to call them such are decreased.

"As for myself I favor an inheritance tax as one means of increasing revenue, rather than men and children who are defenseless. Let the people who are able to pay stand their share."

Mrs. Mussey, besides being prominent in the women's club movement, is a member of the board of education of the District of Columbia, and dean of the Washington College of Law.

Similar sentiments were expressed today by Mrs. J. M. Bradley, manager of the Washington headquarters of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association.

Women's Clubs to Enter Fight on Tariff Bill.

The American Federation of Clubs Proposes to Fight Gloves, Hosiery and Tea schedules of New Bill. March 31, 1909

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—A concerted movement by the women of America against the provisions of the Payne bill that particularly affect women and the home is predicted by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, dean of the College of Law, and a strong suffrage advocate.

There will be a meeting tomorrow at San Antonio, Tex., of the executive council of the federation at which Mrs. Mussey expects the crusade will be formally started.

"I rather expect that I shall be directed to take charge of the campaign in Washington," said Mrs. Mussey today.

"The time has passed when men can thus discriminate against our sex. No one seems to know why we particularly have been singled out for the application of high duties on hats, hosiery, lunches, perfumes, toilet articles, the toys for children and the everyday things that go upon the table, all are subject to increased duty, while beer, whiskies and commodities of this character that you want to call them such are decreased.

"As for myself I favor an inheritance tax as one means of increasing revenue, rather than men and children who are defenseless. Let the people who are able to pay stand their share."

Mrs. Mussey, besides being prominent in the women's club movement, is a member of the board of education of the District of Columbia, and dean of the Washington College of Law.

Similar sentiments were expressed today by Mrs. J. M. Bradley, manager of the Washington headquarters of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association.

Women's Clubs to Enter Fight on Tariff Bill.

The American Federation of Clubs Proposes to Fight Gloves, Hosiery and Tea schedules of New Bill. March 31, 1909

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—A concerted movement by the women of America against the provisions of the Payne bill that particularly affect women and the home is predicted by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, dean of the College of Law, and a strong suffrage advocate.

There will be a meeting tomorrow at San Antonio, Tex., of the executive council of the federation at which Mrs. Mussey expects the crusade will be formally started.

"I rather expect that I shall be directed to take charge of the campaign in Washington," said Mrs. Mussey today.

"The time has passed when men can thus discriminate against our sex. No one seems to know why we particularly have been singled out for the application of high duties on hats, hosiery, lunches, perfumes, toilet articles, the toys for children and the everyday things that go upon the table, all are subject to increased duty, while beer, whiskies and commodities of this character that you want to call them such are decreased.

"As for myself I favor an inheritance tax as one means of increasing revenue, rather than men and children who are defenseless. Let the people who are able to pay stand their share."

Mrs. Mussey, besides being prominent in the women's club movement, is a member of the board of education of the District of Columbia, and dean of the Washington College of Law.

Similar sentiments were expressed today by Mrs. J. M. Bradley, manager of the Washington headquarters of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association.
Suggestions for Valentines to Some of Our Prominent Citizens

I COULD DIE WALTZING

HOW TO TURKEY TROT

TO WOODROW
Take a rest

VOTES FOR WOMEN

NOW THAT'S WHAT I CALL A NICE LITTLE VALENTINE

SEC. KNOX
OLD SHOES
CHARACTERISTIC POSES OF SOME OF THE PROMINENT WOMEN AT UNITY CHURCH.

MRS. J. A. HALL
STANDS UP
FOR KANSAS.

AUTHOR OF
"THE LITTLE
BLUE RIBBON
WE ALL LOVE
TO WEAR"

MISS MARGARET
EVANS
PRES.
MINNESOTA
FEDERATION

MRS. HENROTIN.
PRESIDING.

DR. ELLEN
MUSSEY
PRESIDENT
D.C.

MRS. A. H. WILES
TELLS OF THE
WORK IN
ILLINOIS.

ELLEN FRANCIS MUSSEY,
State Chairman of Correspondence, District of Columbia.
LEADS FIGHT ON TARIFF

Protest That Payne Tariff Measure Puts Heaviest Load on Them.

WASHINGTON TIMES

EQUAL SUFFRAGE
URGED AS REMEDY

March 30, 1910

Miss Emma Gillett Says Sex Is Helpless Without the Ballot.

Women of the Capital, feeling that the Payne tariff bill discriminates particularly against almost every article worn by the sex, as well as home necessities, have already begun a quiet fight against the measure, and it is now practically assured that this will develop into a definite crusade, backed by women's clubs here and in all sections of the country.

Miss Janet Richards, who has current ties with prominent women in several large cities, explained the discriminations of the tariff bill to a dozen prominent Washington women last week, evoking enthusiastic approval when she demonstrated that twenty-five of the principal articles needed by women and children were most heavily burdened.

It is now thought that the American Federation of Women's Clubs will enter the fight by letter and by personal representation in Washington without further delay.

Argument for Suffrage

It is hinted by some that if male legislators thus discriminate against the sex and refuse to heed the appeals of the women for their admission to the ballot, all they may do without suffrage-the passage of the bill as now framed would materially aid the cause of the suffragettes and the enfranchised women's rights.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, local representative of the American Federation of Women's Clubs, appears to be a supporter of the cause. The other constituting women in the Federation, totaling hundreds of thousands of women members, have worked in the plan at that time to take up the fight. The Federation has always been one of the organizations that women exclusively use and the necessities of the house and the breakfast table.

Women Chief Sufferers

I would then be directed to take active steps at the capital of the nation. The time has passed when men can thus discriminate against our sex. No one seems to know why we particularly have been singled out for the application of high duties. lingerie, hosiery, perfumes, toilet articles, even the things that go upon the table, all articles of the hearth, whisky, and commodities of this character, when the great woman, perforce, became the breadwinner, supplementing as best she could the pittance 8 1/2 a month which the private soldiers received. Sometimes she labored in the field, sometimes at the desk, and sometimes in the schoolroom, and the time she was doing her work and a man's, too, most proudly. She would find time to write to her soldier at the front the words that cheered him amid the disasters of camp life and the dangers of picket duty and the massacre. This is the story of 1861-1865, both north and south.

Duty makes opportunity. Opportunity develops women. When the civil war dates the development of the women of this country. She had great responsibilities, and she was thrust into the battle for her land and her children. Without the protecting arm of a man, she has never been safe in the old conditions, and never will. Industrial and social conditions have changed and women must have equal opportunity with men to prepare for life.

Here in Washington there are many scholarships and colleges for men of the white race, but none that are open to all the departments, nursing women, equally and fairly. There is today a medical school for white women, and yet the woman physician is one of the most renewable and highly respected of our citizens.

There are other professions in which women should have the same opportunity. The greatest memorial to the women of the civil war would be a great university here at the capital giving equal educational opportunities for women and men; but the faculty must be composed of both men and women equally fitted for such positions. On the occasions in the past when women have been admitted to men's colleges there has been no provision for the changed conditions, or any recognition of the woman. Women are not the same as men, but she is in everything as a man. In addition, she has been政务 by her Creator with the divine possibility of motherhood and in this day and generation at the National Capital she should have the opportunity to prepare herself for her highest and greatest use. Let us have a lasting memorial to the women of the civil war in the form of a great university for women and men.
LEGISLATION FOR WOMEN.

In Removing Injustice.

Eliza D. Ely, president.

It means that the law must recognize that mothers, as well as fathers, are the natural guardians of their children, and that she is entitled to all of her duties and responsibilities unless she proves herself unworthy of the sacred charge.

It means that the law must recognize that mothers are the natural guardians of their children, and that she is entitled to all of her duties and responsibilities unless she proves herself unworthy of the sacred charge.

It means that brisnors and probation officers to deal with minors who have gone astray, and bring them back to their normal condition and make good citizens of them.

It means that the state has a right to brand as criminals a child who is too young to be held in law to the liabilities of a civil contract, and that therefore there must be juvenile courts and probation officers to deal with minors who have gone astray, and bring them back to their normal condition and make good citizens of them.

It means that the state has a right to brand as criminals a child who is too young to be held in law to the liabilities of a civil contract, and that therefore there must be juvenile courts and probation officers to deal with minors who have gone astray, and bring them back to their normal condition and make good citizens of them.

CRUSADE EXPECTED TO START AT MEETING OF FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Provisions of Payne Bill Affecting Women's Clubs.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday. — A concerted movement by the women of America against those provisions of the Payne bill that particularly affect women and the home is predicted by Mrs. Allen Spencer Mussey, local representative of the Federation of Women's Clubs. There will be a meeting tomorrow at San Antonio, Texas, of the executive council of the federation at which Mrs. Mussey expects the crusade will be formally started.

"We rather expect that a better time for the campaign in Washington," said Mrs. Mussey today. "The time has passed when men can thus discriminate against our sex. No one seems to know why we particularly have been singled out for the application of high duties. Gloves, hats, hosiery, lace, perfumes, toilet articles, even the toys for children and the everyday things that go upon the table, all are subject to increased duty. While beer, whisky and commodities of this character, luxuries if you want to call them such, are decreased.

Believes Inheritance Tax Just.

"As far as I am concerned I favor an inheritance tax as one of the means of increasing revenue rather than a tax on women and children who are defenseless."

Similar sentiments were expressed today by Mrs. J. M. Bradley, manager of the Washington headquarters of the National American Women's Suffrage Association.
NEARLY EVERY WOMAN IN NORWAY ALLOWED TO VOTE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—During an interview that today, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, one of the most prominent women in the protestant middle-class, advocated the betterment of social, political and economical conditions in their country. Mrs. Mussey has successfully practiced law for the past 35 years and has been for most of that time attorney at the nation's capital for the legations of both Norway and Sweden. Her interest in the progress of women in the profession led her to establish in 1896 the Washington College of Law which she is the dean—the only woman dean of a law school in the world. Mrs. Mussey, just returned from the national capital, says to the London Times: "The women of Norway and Sweden are better educated than the men. They have a great advantage over the men in the field of education."

WOMEN AT THE POLLS

MRS. MUSSEY DESCRIBES SUFFRAGE IN SCANDINAVIA.

"The Women of Scandinavia" was the title of an address by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, president of the Council of Jewish Women in the Eighth Street Temple yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Mussey listened to the suffrage petitions of the women of Norway, Finland, and Sweden. "In the first two countries the suffrage was enjoyed all over the country without any restrictions."

"In my travels through the portion of Europe last summer I took particular pains to look at the public schools in the United States and Canada."

"I met with the experiment was satisfactory. Without exception the answer was, 'most flattering to the weaker sex.' The women of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland, are among the most progressive of all the countries."

"Not get the same pay as men, but in time they hope to do so."

"Both countries are extremely different. Sweden is an industrial country and Norway an agricultural. The people of both countries are the same."

"Norway was down to 1901 a limited hereditary monarchy. For nearly a century the kingdom had been united with Sweden under one sovereign rule, but it was not until after the Fourth of July that it was finally united with Sweden."

"The management of common affairs was vested in a council of state, composed of Swedes and Norwegians. In 1905 the nation reverted to its connection with Sweden. The legislative assembly, or, as it is called, the Althing, is held in the Althing Hall."

"All the women of Norway over 25 years of age are eligible to vote in the country, and 100 out of every 100 who vote for elections who elect the deputies."

"On June 19th, 1909, the women of Norway and Sweden were holding excellent positions in every profession."

WOMAN PREPARES LAW SYNOPSIS

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—A synopsis of the laws of different states pertaining to women is being prepared by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, the prominent woman lawyer of the national capital. Mrs. Mussey, who is the founder of the Washington College of Law, was recently elected a delegate to the International Council of Women, which will be held in Stockholm, Sweden, next September, and will espouse United States laws as they apply to women.

MRS. ELLIS SPENCER MUSSEY

(Woman who will expound American laws for women at an international conference, the council of women, copyright 1911, by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)
HOBBLE PREFERRED TO HAREM SKIRT

But Washington Suffragists and Nonsuffragists Consider the Conventional Costume As the Only One Proper for Their Sex.

By SELINE ARMSTRONG.

"Better, even, a hobble than a harem, if the worst comes to the worst, and a choice must be made!"

This, in brief, is the verdict, uttered today with many a groan and sigh, by suffragists and non-suffragists, upon Mrs. A. L. Barber's advocacy of the harem skirt as a regulation costume for the suffragette. As for the Washington suffragettes, leaders here proudly assert they are game enough when it comes to militant methods, and all that sort of thing, but at the thought of the harem skirt, the soul of the strongest suffragettes, Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, former president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is not a woman suffragist, but at the Atlantic Hotel this morning she raised long enough between engagements to hurl a vitriolic sentence against the harem skirt, which she calls—just tongues.

"In all my wide field of endeavor and interest," said Mrs. McLean, with withering contempt, "I have never yet stopped to discuss the harem skirt." -- Quoted Susan B. Anthony.

"A harem skirt!" ejaculated Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Washington's well-known woman lawyer, and leader in woman's movements. "Why, what would Susan B. Anthony say?" In regard to the advisability of women suffragists adopting such a costume as a mark of their political aspirations, she can only quote to you what Susan B. Anthony always said to us young women workers in the cause!

"Miss Anthony would always say, 'Don't be extreme in your dress.' Let what you wear conform to feminine fashion just as far as is consistent with common sense and the rules of hygiene."

"Mrs. Mussey paused for breath before bringing out the strongest and most vital argument against the necessity for the harem skirt. "Why, a woman's skirt can have a pocket just as big and strong as any man's coat or trousers," she declared, "so what can a man's harem skirt prevent? I will confess to you that I always have a pocket in every skirt, and as long as the fashion doesn't interfere with that, why should I want to wear a harem skirt?"

MANISH CLOTHES NOT NEEDED.

Miss Emma Gillette, also a lawyer, and prominent in woman's movement, of the District, favors conventional clothes for the suffragette.

"So far as woman suffrage is concerned," declared Miss Gillette with spirit, "that cause does not need anything manlike or ascetic to establish its claims to the attention of every thoughtful man and woman."

"A man can't settle the question of harem skirts at his wedding day," came in a disturbed voice from the telephone when Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, was asked for his opinion on the subject. While opinions differ as to the perennial cause of woman's suffrage, is of vital interest to Dr. Wiley, asked to be excused from committing himself to any regulation costume for the suffragette.

GETS LITTLE SYMPATHY.

That the harem skirt met with little sympathy in the chamber of Christian Temperance Union was evidenced by Mrs. Clinton Smith's refusal to consider the probability of any legislation of the good old-fashioned loose walking skirt for women.

"Such a subject as a harem skirt, or rather, the wisdom of its being adopted by women, would be a subject for the ladies in the temperance cause," does not even enter into the consideration, Mrs. Smith, a New York and Washington, known as the temperance leader, was almost at a loss for words when she was asked to comment on the harem skirt as a sensible costume for women.

"God forbid!" murmured brokenly, "it can at least speak fairness that the gentle swish of skirt and the rustle of crinoline need not every day appear, either. I mean if anything you can to prevent the harem skirt being adopted."-- Digressions somewhat from the problem of the ways and means that lead to marriage, Mrs. Mussey contends that women in the march toward civilization will soon be treading what is now forbidden ground—will be filling seats in the national House and Senate. Hence, a woman, some day, she believes, will be President. This, however, however, will never her opinion change the order of courtship.

MORE TIME TO STUDY THAN MEN.

"Women will have more time to occupy seats in legislatures," asked Mrs. Mussey. "In whom there they be the hobble—by which they have been elected to public offices, have they not filled them with as much man as men? The fact is, women have more time to study legislative needs than men. In the rush and hurry of their business affairs, have less time for public affairs than do the men. Hence, the harem skirts is a fact that women pay greater attention to these duties of their sex. If it may be because of the nature of the thing, or their enthusiasm, but the women who industrious and industrious influence on some questions than men." All this progress on the part of women, Mrs. Mussey declares, is merely in keeping with the spirit of the times. It suggests no revolution.

"It is needed to a leisure reserve which is inseparable from the sex. The average woman is not a business woman, if she has a man to look after her, she will take the hint as quickly in affairs of the heart as in other affairs, and give one on occasion that hardly ever

"It is not any more necessary for women now than it ever was," says Mrs. Mussey. "The use of the harem skirt instead of marriage will come in time through education the many women who are not educated. Women can be improved upon what we call their instinct and intuition. Those who have equipped themselves with the world's affairs realize that something more than initiative is necessary to understand, to be a wife, or to be a mother."
NOTED WOMEN TALK ON SUFFRAGE TOPIC

Washington, Denver and Chicago Visitors Address Meeting at Palace Hotel.

July 16, 1911

Political equality of two kinds was represented at yesterday's meeting of the College Equal Suffrage League, in the parlor of the Palace hotel, where Mrs. E. M. Mussey of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Helen Marsh Wixson of Denver were the speakers.

Mrs. Mussey, who spoke on the "Right of Suffrage," represented the equality which allows neither man nor woman to vote (because of their residential location), and Mrs. Wixson stood for the State in which women have equal suffrage with men.

Mrs. Mussey is the founder of a law school in Washington, established 1896 for women who desired to study law, to whom the professional schools were closed. Since its founding Mrs. Mussey has graduated thirteen classes, in several of which there have been a number of men students.

She is the attorney for the Swedish and Norwegian legations in Washington and as their legal representative visited the old country two years ago. During that trip Mrs. Mussey visited the National Assembly of each and declared that the women of those countries, just as the women of the equal suffrage States here, are the equals, the equals, of the men, and are treated as such.

Mrs. Wixson spoke on "The Experience of Suffrage," explaining the work of the women in Denver during the years they have been enfranchised.

"I understand that we are held up to the world as enfranchised, but suffrage should not be granted in California. Come to Colorado and see for yourselves. We did not promise to PROVIDE a millennium in exchange for the ballot. We did not promise to create a moral power far in excess of that ever created by man. We simply promised to do our best. We know what we are doing and have done. We insist that before a woman shall be candidates for the office we have to hold to what we feel is right. And if our own folks disagree with us, that does not make us any less agreeable to them, nor does it take away the personal opinion of the other.

Mrs. Mussey speaks.

Mrs. Mussey began by saying that her subject was one of vital interest to all women and to all men. All were equal in Washington, C. her home, she said, because none could vote, but the greatest interest was taken in the granting of the franchise elsewhere.

She told of her first public speech when nearly 60 years ago she had been so frightened her knees knocked together, and Susan B. Anthony, who sat behind her, had given her encouragement. She told of her fight in behalf of the women of equal suffragehip and spoke of the necessity of it. She voiced a belief that when a woman was left alone she generally took care of, and, if necessary, supported her children, while her experience with men led her to believe that as soon as they were left alone they went as soon as possible and married the youngest and best-looking women they could get. She told of inequalities of laws and urged the necessity of each woman declaring her belief in the necessity of suffrage right to her wrongs.

LAW COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Her college of law, she said, had been started because in 1894, at the time it was founded, there were no colleges admitting women on equal basis. Students had proved unsatisfactory, she said, and she passed around a picture of a group of her graduates. She told of her visit to Norway and Sweden and her observa-

Ellen S. Mussey
Suffrage Leader
In Washington D.C.

Ellen S. Mussey
Suffrage Leader
In Washington D.C.

HAD THE WOMEN OF CHICAGO HAD THE BALLOT, THE TEACHERS OF THAT CITY, IN THEIR GREAT FIGHT FOR A CLEAN CITY AND A JUST BOARD OF EDUCATION, WOULD HAVE HAD THEIR CAREERS LEASED BY NAIF, SAID MISS MARGARET HALEY OF CHICAGO.

A gathering of suffragettes was held in the headquarter of the College Equal Suffrage League at the Palace hotel to hear addresses by Miss Haley, Mrs. Ellen S. Mussey, dean of the Washington law college, and Mrs. Helen Marsh Wixson, state superintendent of schools in Denver, Colo.

Miss Haley said that organized the Teachers' Tax Club of Chicago gave the women of the battle to win the teachers the promised rise in salaries and to wrest from the great corporations their full proportion of taxes.

"One of our best assets," said Miss Haley, "was our ignorance. The reason men can't do anything is because they know too little."

TAUGHT ODDNESS AS LESSON

"We taught the public officials of Cook county that a body of women who want to do that sort of thing could do it and we had to teach the board of education a thing or two. We took a lesson, government itself, and taught the politicians a lesson. We made up our minds that we needed a new kind of lawyer and a new kind of board of education. We could have had all the power we desired, but we of the suffrage never use the power of a tyrant or a charlatan because there is too much valuable work to be done.

"I know," the speaker continued, "that I have not heard a great deal against Colorado. I am told that we are held up as reason why suffrage should not win here. I stand before you as a state officer, as a woman who votes every chance she gets, who has attended conventions, conferences, who has made a personal campaign and I want to tell you, suffrage will never have a permanently woman who ever takes the chivalry of a man's heart."

MRS. MUSSEY SPEAKS

Mrs. Mussey began by saying that her subject was one of vital interest to all women and to all men. All were equal in Washington, C. her home, she said, because none could vote, but the greatest interest was taken in the granting of the franchise elsewhere.

She told of her first public speech when nearly 60 years ago she had been so frightened her knees knocked together and Susan B. Anthony, who sat behind her, had given her encouragement. She told of her fight in behalf of the women of equal suffragehip and spoke of the necessity of it. She voiced a belief that when a woman was left alone she generally took care of, and if necessary, supported her children, while her experience with men led her to believe that as soon as they were left alone they went as soon as possible and married the youngest and best-looking women they could get.

She told of inequalities of laws and urged the necessity of each woman declaring her belief in the necessity of suffrage right to her wrongs.

TWO NOTED WOMEN TO TALK ON BALLOT

Educators Will Speak at Palace

Under Auspices of the College Club

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, dean of the Washington college of law and vice-president of the board of education at the national capital, will speak on women's suffrage at the Palace hotel this afternoon at 4 o'clock, under the auspices of the College Equal Suffrage League. Miss Margaret Haley, the noted Chicago teacher who organized the teachers' tax club, will speak on "The Teacher and the Ballot."

Just before leaving Washington to attend the National Education association Mrs. Mussey asked the Washington teachers' retirement act before the senate committee.

The public is invited this afternoon to hear these two noted women exponents of the equal suffrage cause.
New Year Wishes Expressed by Women of World-Wide Fame

Peace, Health, Happiness and Prosperity for Nation and Earth is Greeting Sent Through the Evening Telegram by Ten Notable Members of the Fair Sex Now in Washington.

December 31, 1911

Ten women in the national capital, prominent in humanitarian, cabinet, diplomatic, Congressional and educational circles, through the medium of the Evening Telegram, today extended greetings for the New Year, expressing varied sentiments for the happiness of their fellow beings and the betterment of the world in general.

Miss Clara Barton, founder of the Red Cross.—“May the happiness and prosperity of this and other nations be as great as the joyous messages extended to me.”

Miss Mabel Boardman, of the American National Red Cross.—“Under its great universal flag, the Red Cross sends its greetings.”

Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury.—“May conditions greatly improve this coming year for everybody, everywhere.”

Mrs. Grandfield, wife of the First Assistant Postmaster General.—“For this grand and glorious nation of ours, I wish peace, health, prosperity and happiness.”

Madame Ali Kuli Khan, wife of the charge d'affaires of Persia.—“May 1912 usher in the day when a universal regard for justice will govern the deeds of nations and of individuals, for, in the words of the great Persian humanitarian, Jesus is loved above all.”

Madame Mahiney Ibrahim Zia, wife of the Turkish Ambassador.—“May this coming year of 1912 advance the world one more step towards the realization of the oft repeated song, Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Man—a song which, repeated through ages immortal, has taken, and abides will still take, the world long to realize its full significance. Every one desires and hopes for peace on earth, but peace on earth cannot be accomplished without good will toward man.”

Mrs. Bertha Spencer Mussey, Dean of the Washington College of Law, and a well-known suffragette.—“I am glad to live, to love, and to try to serve others in this Twentieth Century. I am proud that 87% of women voted in California in 1911, and hope that the other States will grant them the same privilege in the coming years.”

Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.—“The good, sweet world, let all who will be clever.”

Mrs. Ayres, wife of Representative Steven B. Ayres of New York.—“My greeting is from Omar—”

“‘But if in vain, down on the stubbon floor
Of earth, and up to Heaven’s morning door,
You gaze today, while You are You.’
Here then to-morrow, when You shall be You no more—
Waste not your dear sor for the vain pursuit,
Of THIS and THAT endeavor and dispute.”

Mrs. La Follette, wife of Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin.—“Greetings, health, joy and happiness to all!”

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Dean of the Washington College of Law, and a well-known suffragette.—“I am glad to live, to love, and to try to serve others in this Twentieth Century. I am proud that 87% of women voted in California in 1911, and hope that the other States will grant them the same privilege in the coming years.”
but purity has come of it, and you know that the industrial conditions of Norway are such that women have to be placed in the laboring class, just as it is coming more and more here in this country. You know, Mr. Chairman, that there are 6,000,000 women earning money by their work outside their homes.

After that I went to Sweden. I met there a most beautiful woman from Upsala, the great university town. She was one of those women of whom it could be said that it seemed that the dew was still upon her. She had known none of the troubles of life. She had a beautiful home and a beautiful little girl. Her husband was a barrister and a professor in the Upsala University. She took me all over that interesting old university town and then to lunch with her. I said to her, "Did you ever make a speech in public?"

"Oh, yes; I have spoken over a hundred times for suffrage. I do not need it myself, but oh, my sisters, they need it, they must have it, and I must help them to get it," and then she brought her little girl in, a beautiful little child of 3 years, who made me think of my own little granddaughter, and she said, "My little daughter can say only a few words in English, and perhaps you would like to hear them?" I said yes, and so the little girl said, "Votes for women, votes for women."

That is the way they are working in the Scandinavian countries. Mr. Chairman, I fear that I have wearied you, but let me tell you that as chairman of the legislative committee for the General Federation of Clubs something has come into my hands that my sisters do not know about. In this capacity I have had reports from 500 clubs, and 300 have said what they have been doing in the way of legislation. They all regret the lack of power to secure legislation to guard the home and the children, and they all want representation on the boards of education and on the boards of the great institutions of which Doctor Blount has spoken so feelingly. Not many of them know why they have not secured these, but some of them do understand, and one of them said that they would never get these things until they got the ballot. That is what we desire, Mr. Chairman, and I trust sincerely that your committee will favorably report the resolution.
PRESIDENT TAFT ON MARRIAGE

WASHINGTON POST — November 5, 1910

"I shall be glad that I shall not have any property to leave to my boys, of whom I have two, but only good character and a pride in themselves and a good education; but for my daughter I am going to scrape together as much as I can give her, and as good an education as I can, so that she shall marry only when she chooses to marry, and not because of circumstances.

"I wish that every woman in the world were so situated that she did not think it was necessary for her to marry if she did not want to.

"Now, that is a proposition that I am prepared to defend against all comers. I am the last one to take a position against that old doctrine of the common law that there ought to be nothing to interfere with marriage.

"But I would have the matter so arranged that the women, when they came to decide and make their choice, should have a full and free choice, and that can be reached only when they are put in a situation where that which they choose is not a life which they select because it is better than some that they expect, but a life that they look forward to with unmixed happiness."

President Taft, in speech to young women of Industrial School, at Columbus, Miss.

Mrs. Mussey's Address

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, L.L.D., M.M., 4310 of the Washington College of Law, spoke on "Uniform Child Legislation for Child Protection," an address received with much applause. Mrs. Mussey said:

"All the world on this great American continent has united that all the All men are born free and equal, but there can be no equality, without equal opportunity. Equal opportunity is the birthright of every child, and it is the duty of the white race to see that the have it. That means that there must be such laws in every one of the states as will insure to every child the sacred right to an environment in which he can grow strong and his powers expand to the utmost."

"And that up to the age of sixteen he shall have the protection of the law against the demand of business competitors for child labor because it is cheap.

"It means that no child shall be deprived of its birthright in America of a good English education, and that there must be laws making it compulsory upon parents and guardians to send every child to school until it has received that much from the state.

"It means that the state has no right to deprive the criminal of a child who is too young to be held in law to the liabilities of a civil contract, and that therefore there might be juvenile court officers to deal with minors who have gone astray and bring them to a normal condition and make good citizens of them.

"It means that the law must re-educate that mothers as well as fathers are the more responsible for the children, and that she is not to be deprived of her duties and responsibilities unless she proves herself unworthy of the sacred charge.

"It means that where the mother is of necessity the wage earner, her earnings shall be hers, absolutily free of the debts and control of her husband.

"It means that there should be a uniform law of marriage and divorce in all the states, so that we shall not have the anomalies of a ceremony null and void in one state and valid in another, with all the consequent shame and misery to the guilty and innocent alike.

"It means that marriage should be impossible, for marriage is a state as well as a contract, so that the state has a right to step in and say, 'Know your own mind before you assume such responsibilities for yourself results to posterity.' If thirty days' notice of intention before a marriage license could have been necessary it would decrease divorces 50 per cent. and in the case of the divorce led the decree be made in thirty days.

"As these are not subjects for federal legislation, it is necessary to go back to the states, and work there, and in order to work intelligently every woman should inform herself definitely as to what the laws are and what they ought to be. There is a tremendoous ignorance on these points even among intelligent club women, who are well informed as to Greek history and the reasons for the fall of the Roman
WOMEN IN OFFICIAL LIFE

The Phonographic Magazine

Jerome B. Howard, Editor.

Cincinnati, February, 1911.

The evening session was opened in a delightful manner with music by the Ladies' Harmonic Quartet. The first speaker was Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, of Washington, D. C., a member of the family that has been so long and favorably known in commercial-school work, the youngest daughter of that great pioneer, Platt K. Spencer. Mrs. Mussey is dean of the Washington College of Law. Her address was full of inspiration as she discussed "The World's Work and Workers." She said in part:

The problems of the world today are not those of the last century. Conditions have changed. We feel that the sea is not as full as formerly. The captains of industry never sit in the long dark ships. They have forgone their paths. No one is a good citizen who lives upon the charity of others. The world belongs to those who go forth and work for it. Lack of business education amounts to little to a boy of sixteen, but it means much to the man of thirty. The keynote of success is readiness for the opportunity.

The constructive and real leaders in the world's work are those who have in great production. The most expensive thing we have is the class of people who go through the motions but do no real work. The demand is for schools that train for life, character, self-respect. Women is taking her place in the work, and doing her share. Some one has said that women who imitate men, especially if successful, make fools of themselves. But the period of imitation is passing. God couldn't be everywhere, and so he made mothers, but he didn't set them all in families.

Don't bring up girls on the theory that when they marry they do not need to work. The group reveals that of the various lines of business in which women may share, fifty per cent are handled by women between the ages of twenty and fifty-five. Public opinion is changing. The father sees that the girls must be trained for efficient service as well as the boys. The watchword of the day is trained and efficient service.

The parade is the idea of the Baltimore. Confident that they will be able to secure suffragists. They decided that a plank in the Democratic platform, now the Democratic platform would have a plank in which candidates are nominated by the adoption of women's suffrage. More than 100 Washington women suffrage throughout the nation. As the result, an organization was formed, the Baltimore Women's Suffrage Association, and they decided that legislation would be made, and the marchers will be given the benefit of the delegates. Women marching through the streets to the Democratic convention.

To a woman would be more convincing than all the speeches, they are confident of success. They talking that they could do in a year. They did not say how these men can fail to give them the support they have received. The address was made, and the marchers will simply show the delegates by their marching that they are very much in earnest.

When Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey sent out a call that all women suffragists in the District make plans to attend, she received no less than 125 assurances from women that they would be there. Societies were formed, and the marchers will leave the city to gather and march in arm to help the cause.

Mrs. Spencer Mussey is one of the most prominent women in the professional and educational world today. In 1896, Mrs. Mussey was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania, and she has been practicing law for the past 25 years. She has been a member of the bar association of the District of Columbia, and has been the dean of a law school in the city. This college is the only one south of Philadelphia, which admits women to study law, and is growing rapidly. Mrs. Mussey is also a valued member of the board of education in this city. It is through her efforts in this direction that a highly successful system of special schools for backward and defective children has been established in connection with the public schools. She is, as we know, the mother of the compulsory education law for the District of Columbia, which was passed this year. Mrs. Mussey has been a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having served as vice-regent and state regent from the District of Columbia, and was elected two years ago as vice-president general from the District.
WOMEN ARE CHAGRINNED BECAUSE BOTH PARTY PLATFORMS IGNORE SUFFRAGE

Capital suffragist leaders—Left to right, Miss Alice Thornton Jenkins, Miss Elsie Hill, Miss Florence Ethridge, Mrs. Harvey Wiley, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mays—enjoyed the atmosphere of the movement by Col. Roosevelt, the suffragists are preparing to make a strenuous fight to have the new progressive party openly favor woman suffrage. Pro-Suffrage women were freely made yesterday among the suffragists here that if the new party comes out for suffrage Col. Roosevelt will receive a great many votes for the suffrage States.

Despite the suffrage parade held in Baltimore, in which more than 100 District women took part, the Democratic platform when it came from the committee made no reference to the cause. The same is true in Chicago, although an equally determined fight was made by suffrage leaders there.

Declaring that efforts to have the two great national parties indorse woman suffrage probably will continue to be fruitless until the women can go to the conventions with more votes behind them, the leaders here state that they will do everything possible to have more States give votes to women in order that their cause be strengthened.

Laid Good Foundation.

The women who went from here to Baltimore and marched through the streets during the Democratic convention made no direct appeal either to the platform committee or to the convention proper, but were content with letting the delegates know that they were at work. Their determined attitude aroused a great deal of favorable comment, and the women believe they laid a good foundation for future fights along the same lines.

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, wife of Dr. Wiley, the pure food expert, and herself prominent for her suffrage work, declared yesterday that all of the District suffragists are deeply disappointed over the failure of the delegates in the two big conventions to take up their cause.

"We do not condemn the two parties, because we realize that the leaders believed the time was not ripe for them to indorse our movement," said Mrs. Wiley. "We will keep fight on in the fight, however, and before many years are passed, both parties will be glad to put in woman suffrage plans."

Mrs. D. Cranmer, of 1535 H street north, one of the women who went to Baltimore, declared yesterday that both of the old parties made a mistake by failing to put a suffrage plank in their platforms, but that the women hardly expected to win so early in the fight.

"But the old parties had better look out for Col. Roosevelt's party if it indorses woman suffrage, as has been predicted and is generally expected," continued Mrs. Cranmer. "With the thousands of women's votes which are now cast in every election, the suffrage question is not one to be ignored, I should not be surprised to see Col. Roosevelt get large votes in these States simply because of his indorsement of our cause."

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mays, dean of the Washington College of Law, who had general charge of the District women in Baltimore, Miss Florence Ethridge, the standard bearer of the District delegation; Miss Alice Thornton Jenkins, treasurer of the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Club, who also carried a banner in the Baltimore parade, and Miss Elsie Hill, daughter of Representative Hill, of Connecticut, president of the College Women's Political Suffrage League in the District, are also determined to continue the fight until they gain recognition.

Mrs. P. D. Reaney, another woman who attended the Baltimore convention, but not as a member of the suffrage delegation, declared that, although she had never desired to vote herself, she thought women should be allowed the privilege of the ballot, if they desired it, and that the men should join with the women in getting the national parties to take the matter up.

Dr. Elvira C. Pakman, who led the Washington nurses in the parade, said:

Time Is Not Yet Ripe.

"I do not think the time is ripe for either of the old political parties to add a woman suffrage plank in the national platform. A platform pledge must express the wish of a large number of voters. As we have only six equal suffrage States, there is not a large enough woman vote to entitle a suffrage plank in the national platform of either the Democratic or the Republican party. The majority of the men voters of these States are not sufficiently informed on the question of woman suffrage to express an opinion unbiased by prejudice.

"Woman suffrage is coming. But it is coming as a result of education. It is the duty of the equal suffragists, men and women, to urge every national political convention to incorporate a woman suffrage plank into its platform. This is one of the most important ways of wait-
FOR JUVENILE COURT JUDGE

SUFFRAGETTE, IN NEW YORK PARADE, TELLS OF THRILLS

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Washington Woman, Was in Line.

"It was just one long grand thrill that held all of us in its spell with the realization that we were working for the cause of equal rights," said Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, the prominent woman lawyer, speaker, and suffragist today in telling how a woman feels while marching in a suffrage parade. Mrs. Mussey was one of the Washington delegation of woman suffrage enthusiasts, who marched with the 1,500 women in the great suffrage pageant held in New York Saturday.

"I started out with the marchers intending to go three or four squares, but instead marched the entire twenty-five squares, and was prepared to march again," said Mrs. Mussey. "One year ago I could not see the good that a parade could do, in the cause of equal rights for women, but this time my eyes have been opened. American men are not like Englishmen or the men of other countries. They are emotional and whole-hearted, and can be moved by just such demonstrations as that held in New York the other day. There were not any insults passed to us from the thousands that lined the thoroughfares of the great city. In fact, it was like an ordnance little village.

"Men and non-believers in our cause were impressed. The numbers that took part, the pageant, the sincere spirit of the marchers and the courage of the women who tried the streets in the cause of equal rights, impressed the crowds and will be instrumental in working wonders in the cause for the cause of woman suffrage.

"It was the right of Mrs. Belmont and other women of wealth and prominence to demand suffrage for themselves and to speak in behalf of those who felt the same spirit that thrilled and stirred enthusiasm in the breasts of many women who looked on and hundreds of men who had heretofore scoffed at suffrage for women.

"But here we were, unprominent, convinced, trying to break into the social circles of the nation to carry to their leaders the thought of the importance of woman's suffrage. We are taken as earnest women, trying to break the barriers to the suffrage which we desire, and they are convinced that we are fighting for a just cause."

Women Lawyers in Suffrage Parade.

The Suffrage Parade of May 4th contained a brave showing of women lawyers under the conduct of Mrs. Harriette M. Johnson, Mrs. Marshall, and Miss Amy Wren, Assistant Marshall. Out-of-town members were represented by Dean Ellen Spencer Mussey of Washington D. C., and Mrs. Parker Lesser and Miss Clara Powers of Boston. Mrs. Parker Lesser is heartily in sympathy with the New York movement and looks forward to joining the November parade.

MRS. ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY, LL. M.

Washington, D. C.—At a meeting of women lawyers held in this city, the following resolutions were passed:

"Whereas, The term of the Judge of the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia will expire on June 30, 1912, and a new appointment must be made for the ensuing term of six years, we, as women lawyers of the District of Columbia, without questioning the efficiency of the present incumbent or of other candidates for the office, hereby respectfully ask that the claims of a woman be favorably considered for the position."

"The mother has charge of the child almost entirely in the home, and since the majority of cases brought into the Juvenile Court relate to children under 17 years of age, and all concern the home, it would seem that there is a woman possessing the legal qualifications required with the added experience of a mother, who would be more competent to deal with erring and unfortunate children than would a man. The Juvenile Court is still on trial and we respectfully recommend that a woman be given an opportunity to contribute to its success."

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey has lived the active years of her life in the national capital and has taken part in all successful movements for the uplift of child and woman. With voice and pen she has pleaded for better conditions along the lines of law, education and industry. By reason of her record as a practicing lawyer before the Supreme Court of the United States and inferior courts in the District of Columbia, as dean of the Washington College of Law; as a member of the Board of Education for two terms of which she was vice president; as a promoter of kindergartens in our public schools, special schools for sub-normal children, and public play grounds; as author of the law which made mothers equal guardians with fathers of their children (the Mussey act), and as an active force in all progressive work for child rearing and education, she seems specially fitted to render valuable service in a public office affecting the welfare of children, and the domestic relations of their parents; following which Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey is by virtue of her experience and ability pre-eminently qualified to act wisely in all cases of dependent and delinquent children which require an understanding of the law and of the conditions; and believing that the position of Judge of the Juvenile Court could most naturally be administered by an able woman, we do, therefore, respectfully recommend that the name of Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, LL. M., be submitted to the President of the United States as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia.

MRS. NANETTE B. PAUL, FLORENCE ETHERIDGE, IDA M. MOYERS.

Note.—Mrs. Mussey has also been endorsed by several organizations and by a number of prominent men and women of Washington. This is a broader movement than the mere seeking of the appointment for Mrs. Mussey. It is, in fact, opening a new avenue of public work for women, properly qualified, elsewhere. We, therefore, ask an endorsement of her candidacy, or at least that of a woman candidate, from women lawyers, suffrage associations and similar organizations, outside the district.

The position of Judge of the Juvenile Court is one which a trained woman attorney can be of the highest service. The child is the most sacred offering of woman to the State and she who has, therefore, a right to help direct the young citizen along the path of safety and usefulness. Mrs. Mussey's appointment would encourage women lawyers in other cities to prepare for Juvenile Court work.

Letters sent direct to Congressmen, particularly in suffrage States, may bring the right influence to bear, especially if they be supplemented by the endorsement to the President of the United States, with whom the power of appointment rests—

Editor.
CAUSES FOR DEFEAT

Various Reasons Given Regarding Equal Suffrage in Ohio

OPINIONS OF MRS. HENDLEY

Attributes It to Whisky Trust and White Slavers.

MRS. MUSSEY'S VIEWS DIFFER

Believes Legislature Placed Responsibility on Voters. Knowing Amendment Would Be Defeated.

"There is no doubt, in my opinion, but that the whisky trust and the promoters of white slavery are responsible for the defeat of the woman suffrage amendment to the state constitution in Ohio yesterday."

Such was the statement made today by Mrs. Anna Hendley, treasurer of the District of Columbia Woman Suffrage Association and organizer of the Anthony League, in regard to the failure of the suffrage amendment to the Ohio constitution to receive the necessary number of votes to make it law.

"I was greatly surprised this morning when I heard the news of the defeat of the amendment, as I feel sure that the women of Ohio have been working day and night for its adoption, and can only attribute its defeat to the whisky interest and white slave promoters."

The amendment, became a law it would have meant a serious blow to these interests, and, realizing this, they did everything in their power, no doubt, to bring about the defeat of the measure. They realized that the whisky interests and white slave promoters would have a right to their claims, and that they would have the necessary number of votes to make the law.

Mrs. Mussey Holds Different View.

An entirely different view of the case for the defeat of the amendment is taken by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, one of the foremost suffragettes of the District. Mrs. Mussey believes the defeat of the measure was due to the fact that the people at large throughout the state were not at all sufficiently educated on the suffrage question.

"Oh, it is my native state," said Mrs. Mussey, "and I have followed the suffrage movement closely for some time. I realized that when the legislature refused to act on the suffrage question and declared an amendment to the state constitution would be necessary before the women could have the right to vote, the women suffrage leaders of Ohio had a fight on their hands."

"The legislature felt that the measure would be lost, and said: "The legislators knew that many congressmen do not understand the suffrage question well enough to support it. They believed that the measure was defeated, but they did not want to take the responsibility of casting a vote against it."

"The defeat of the amendment, however, does not end the fight in Ohio. It is merely a delay in the fight. Ten years from now we will find women suffrage in Ohio and in every other state in the Union."

ORGANIC ACT PUT ABOVE SUFFRAGE

Unanimous Sentiment of the Federation of Citizens' Associations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1912

FORMAL ACTION DELAYED ON CLAYTON RESOLUTION

Committee Appointed to Report on Needs of District.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT WANTED

Recommendations of the George Committee on Assessment and Taxation to Be Considered.

 Suffrage in the District of Columbia must not be obtained at the expense of the half-and-half principle under which Congress furnishes half of the cost of running the local government. When discussion at the special meeting of the Federation of Citizens' Associations, held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce last night, this proposition did not meet with dissent from any member, but formal action was postponed until the October meeting.

Representation by the District of Columbia in Congress, with suffrage in the District for men and women, without disturbing the present half-and-half principle of appropriation for the District, is being agitated by a "conference on suffrage," held a meeting last night in the home of Mrs. Clifton, 1021 N street northwest. Frank J. Hogan, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Clifford Howard, William McK. Clayton and Mr. Clifton outlined their views of the suffrage movement.

Mr. Clifton emphasized the fact that the movement for a District representation in Congress is in no way in conflict with the present act for "home rule" and the change in the existing relations of the federal government.

"The one thing for which we are working," said Mr. Clifton, "is representation in Congress for the District, the delegate or member to be elected by the people.

Objects to "Home Rule."

Frank J. Hogan was equally emphatic in his opinion of the "home rule" movement.

"Theoretical and fanciful attack on the order of things causes much support among practical men. While our local government is not perfect, it is certainly not bad. What we want is to obtain the right for the District of Columbia to be officially recognized by means of a delegate in Congress who can place on record the various needs of the District. If he fails to be a true representative, these needs will be heard there."

Mrs. Mussey, in her argument, referred to some of her experiences on the board of education.

"On one occasion," she said, "when a bill for the payment of tuition fees by nonresident pupils was discussed, it was finally agreed upon an example was afforded showing how much the District needs a delegate.
Prominent Suffragists, and Hat They Will Wear in Parade

Photos by Bailey

MRS. E. H. HENDLEY

MRS. ELIZABETH GATES PERRY

MISS ALICE THOMAS JENKINS

Prominent suffragists will march in the parade wearing straw hats.

Suffragists to Don Dollar "White" Gowns


[By International News Service]

WASHINGTON, June 23.—As an example in simplicity Miss Elsie Hill, daughter of Representative R. B. Hill of Connecticut and president of the College Equal Suffrage League and the other Washington society women, who will march in the Baltimore suffrage parade during the Democratic convention, will wear $1 white gowns and Miss Hill is planning to lead her division bareheaded.

Plans were perfected today for the Washington division of the parade. Among the notables who are expected to march are Mrs. La Follette, wife of Senator Robert M. La Follette; Miss Elizabeth Hitchcock, daughter of Senator Gilbert Hitchcock of Nebraska; Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Miss Janet Richards, a noted lecturer and Miss Mabel Foster, daughter of former Representative Foster of Vermont.

Miss Alice E. Jenkins, a beautiful Washington belle will carry the banner of the District of Columbia group. Speaking of the objects of the demonstration Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey said: "We hope to so firmly root the idea of woman suffrage into the heads of the Democratic delegates that they cannot turn us down. If we do succeed in getting a plank in their platform we shall forget all about our husbands' politics and work with all our might for the success of the Democratic party and incidentally for woman suffrage."

Washington delegation to have prominent place in New York parade.

Washington Times

Washington delegation to have prominent place in New York parade.

Mrs. Anna K. Hendley, the marshal of the Washington contingent; Miss Alice E. Jenkins, standard bearer; Mrs. Elizabeth Gates Perry, Mrs. J. M. Bradley, and Mrs. Rosaline Harris. Other Washington vote-for-women enthusiasts also will help swell the local contingents, although their names have not yet been filed with Mrs. Mussey, who will have general charge of the Washington delegation.

The five women who will wear the regulation straw hats have not yet seen what their $1cent purchases will look like. None has been put on sale here, and not until the Washington delegates arrive in New York tomorrow night will they be able to try on the headgear which they will don during the parade.

Photos by Bailey
CITY SUFFRAGISTS
WILL HAVE PART IN
BALTIMORE PARADE
Washington, D.C.

Seventy-five Women From
Washington to March In
Convention City.
June 23, 1912

In the big women's suffrage parade
in Baltimore Thursday night, one of
the features will be the large delega-
tion from Washington. About seventy-
five of the fair sex of the Capital will
go over on the 5 o'clock Pennsylvania
train, and return directly after the
parade.

The Washington delegation will oc-
cupy one of the honor positions
in the parade, pulled by six horses,
will be displayed by a delegation
from Utah, one of the six States in the
Union that permit women to vote.
The local delegation will be behind
the Utah crowd.

Of the seventy-five women from the
capital, twenty-five are lawyers, and
will be headed by Mrs. Ellen Spencer
Musey.

Among the Washington suffragists
to take part in the parade, (not includ-
ing the local women lawyers who will
march), are:
Mrs. E. H. Reading, Miss E. Catharine
Heyer, Miss C. W. MacNaughton, Miss
Mary MacNaughton, Mrs. Robert Jones,
Miss Anna G. Swenson, Mrs. Dorothy
Johnson, Mrs. Margaret A. Rice, Miss
Alice T. Jenkins, Mrs. J. H. Hall, Miss
Margaret Blaine, Mrs. Josephine Arno-
ld Rice, Miss Winifred Malton, Miss
Myrtle L. Rumm, Miss Minnie Brown,
Mrs. Ada Maloney, Mrs. C. Hoke-
heimer, Miss Laura J. Graddick, Miss
Katherine Reynolds, Miss A. L. Lash-
mit, Miss Mary E. Correll, Miss Sarah
Gates, Miss Josephine Rich, Miss J. S.
White,
Miss Ada A. Appelbee, Mrs. Frank
Flitner, Mrs. A. B. Anderson, Mrs.
Lulu R. Clarke, Mrs. William Tindall,
Mrs. Fannie Hoffman, Miss F. L.
Reeves, Miss Emma Sall, Mrs. Ida F.
O'Neal, Miss June Bradt, Mrs. Mildred
Shinn, Mrs. Belle Byce, Mrs. Florence
Swain, Misses E. Dunn and Mrs.
Bertha Yoder, Miss Emma R. Howell,
Miss Elizabeth M. Barter, Miss K. B.
Cook, Mrs. D. Crane, Mrs. M. V.
Johnson, Miss E. E. Logan, Miss
V. Logan, Miss Emma Sall, Miss
Stella Armitage, Miss Minnie Brown,
and Miss Ida Hill.

Women Lawyers to March.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Musey will lead
the women lawyers of the city who
will take part in the parade, among
them being:
Mrs. Margaret L. Cooke, Miss Minna
Allen, Mrs. Margaret Worrell, Mrs.
Edith Kingman Kern, Miss Alice M.
Burdall, Mrs. Margaret C. Lohr, Miss
Belle Byce, Mrs. Jennie L. Munroe,
Miss Agnes Schneider, Miss Susan
Ethel Smith, Miss Rebecca L. Blaine,
Miss F. H. Egger, Miss Emily A. Spalt-
man, Miss Sara Grossan, Miss Helen
Jenkins, Miss Ettie E. Draper, Miss
Grace E. Hesse, Miss E. K. Read,
Mrs. R. McK. Shelton, Miss Mary Lee
Kidd, Miss Florence Ethridge, and
Mrs. K. Thompson.

Each of the Washington women will
carry a small balloon, of blue rubber,
with "Votes for Women" printed in
white letters on them.

The women lawyers will wear white
gown and sash caps. Miss Florence
Ethridge, one of the leading women
lawyers, will carry a banner marked "Equality of Law."

Two of the women from this city are
votes for women. One is from California and is a legal voter in
her State, the other is Miss
Belle Byce, formerly of Colorado, who is entitled to a vote in her State.

Headquarters Assigned.

Mrs. Musey today received a letter
from Mrs. Frank F. Ramey, of Bal-
timore, chairman of the parade com-
mittee, stating that the Miss Mary Gar-
ett mansion in Baltimore would be the
headquarters of the suffragists' while
in the Monument City.

The parade will form at Monument
and Cathedral streets, and go through
the streets of Baltimore in the usual
manner, and will be led by the Miss
Mary Garrett.

MISSES ALICE T. JENKINS.

Miss Alice T. Jenkins will carry the
big yellow satin banner of the Dis-
trict of Columbia, leading the delega-
tion.

In the parade will be many handsom
floats, and at least 1,000 of the country's
foremost women. At least 300 men who
believe in equal suffrage also will take
part in the march.

In talking of the Democratic con-
vention as a platform and what equal
suffrage could expect at the hands of
the convention, Mrs. Musey said today
that the Women's suffrage convention
would present an equal suffrage plan on
the platform at this convention, but
expressed the belief that eventually it will
be taken up in such a movement.

She expressed the belief that such a
move on the part of the Democrats
would be in a great measure insure them
victory in the coming election in No-
ember, stating that she believed the
states which had equal suffrage along
with the vote of the Solid South, would
come near giving the Democrats the
victory.
March 3, were submitted to the Legislature, of the inaugural committee, by the suffragists yesterday. The women ask that tickets for these seats be issued to them for sale among the leaders of sympathizers who are coming for the occasion. They insist that they will dispose of the tickets, and no fault with the inaugural committee, this money being specified for both sides. The issuance of tickets for the big reviewing stand on Lafayette Square in their behalf, is also requested by the suffragists. Tickets for this stand and those erected along the Avenue, the women say can be sold several times over among their supporters at regular inauguration market prices. Where the right to erect stands has been left to private contractors, Miss Alice Paul requests of the inaugural committee that "it grant to the suffrage association a percentage of the amount received for this concession." In support of this request, Miss Paul writes: "The contractor for the stands to be erected from Ninth to between Ninth and Tenth Streets, has informed us that he paid $2,500 more than was paid for the right to erect and control similar stands four years ago. He also stated that his unusually high bill was made on account of the suffrage representation. A competing contractor informed us that he also had offered, because of the suffrage representation, more than $2,500 in excess of the amount paid four years ago."

Miss Ellen Spencer Mussey, dean of the Washington College of Law, is acting with Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressional committee, in impressing the women's request, with the general advantage to both public and private, to be granted upon members of the inaugural committee. Many members of the inaugural committee are in favor of accepting the women's proposition.

Corcoran Thomas, chairman of the finance committee; Robert N. Harper, chairman of the civic organizations committee and Waddy H. Wood, chairman of the street decorations committee, heartily favor accepting the suffragists' proposals.

A telegram received at headquarters last night from Columbus, Ohio, addressed to the suffrage workers, states that a contingent from five hundred is coming for the part of the demonstration that has been organized by the Ohio Woman's Publishing Company.

Lena Brown, editor and owner of the Standard Advertiser; Mrs. William J. Smith, president of the Democratic Women's Department of the Harmony Club, of New York; Mrs. A. Alfred Brooks, president and founder of the Omaha Club; Dr. Virginia McCune, of Shenandoah Valley, Sassen-berg, Martinsburg, W. Va.; Mrs. H. Bradford, of the Department of Public Education, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. Rose de Vaux-Hayes, president and founder of the Cameo Club, New York; Ben Greer, celebrated for his original and original productions of Shakespearean plays; Mr. A. R. Taylor, head of the Connecticut Men's League for Woman Suffrage and well known architect; Rev. J. O. Mather, secretary of the Maryland Men's League for Woman Suffrage, and various other prominent women, have all announced their intention to take part in the demonstration and to bring large contingents with them.

Women centered in the country are being organized by Mrs. J. H. Howard, Mountain, and Dr. Centennial Smith. Women's employers in all the governmental departments are being pledged to march by Miss Lillian E. Glenn, who expects to have practically all the employees of the government to march on November 30, 1912.
SUFFRAGE PARADE LEADERS

Dean Ellen Spencer Mussey, Who Will Head Division of Woman Lawyers in Parade
Mrs. Caro G. Moore, Chairman Home-Makers' Committee

Mrs. Annie Tylor Miller, Chairman Friends' Equal Rights Section Goal of Suffragists on March 3

MISS ELBIE HILL,
Chairman College Women's Committee
Dean Mussey's photograph is used by courtesy of Harris and Ewing, Washington, D.C.
SUFFRAGISTS FACE ROW ON SHAW LETTER

Leaders Oppose Militants in Plan to Fight Income Tax by Refusing to Pay It Until Vote Is Granted.

Suffragists in the city today stand against at the realization that they are faced with the question as to whether militant methods shall be countenanced in the future activities of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

The seriousness of the situation and all that it may involve for the cause is realized by them and in many quarters, it is believed that no anti-suffragist could have advanced a proposition that threatens greater evil to the cause.

Shaw Letter the Issue.

Even Mrs. Medill McCormick, one of the most intimate coworkers with Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, whose open letter to the "unfranchised American women" precipitated the present crisis, feels the seriousness of the situation, and refuses to be quoted until she can communicate with Dr. Shaw and reach an understanding with her.

Mrs. Helen Spencer Mussey is outspoken in her disapproval of any movement to avoid the payment of the income tax.

Miss Lucy Burns, of the Congress of Women, said this morning that she did not think that the plan was practical, and pointed out that Dr. Shaw did not recommend that the suffragists in the country should assume such a course, but simply said that "Women may make their passive protest and decline to aid the Government in levying taxes upon them by refusing to render an accounting of their property."

Miss Burns further said that the public, if denied any representation needed a defense at their hands, but that the question was how to enforce the principle, which was basically the safeguard in the treatment of American women.

Oppose Tax Without Vote.

Mrs. Gibson Gardner, who considers it improper and illogical to ask women to pay income tax without according them a vote, said she agrees with Dr. Shaw as to the inequity of the proceeding, but hesitates to give her approval to the means suggested.

"It is possible to resist the operation of the income tax law, unless women are assured of a vote in the near future, which in all probability we would resist it," declared Mrs. Gardner.

Mrs. Martha Tagg, business manager of "The Suffragist," the organ of the suffrage cause, expressed the belief that a misconception of Mrs. Shaw's intent, and excessive loyalty on the part of members of the association, was responsible for the movement the movement has attained.

"I don't know anything about conditions in England," she said, "but I do know that our American men are so good and so thoroughly just that the attempt to introduce militant methods in America would be a serious blow to the cause of suffrage."

The portion of Dr. Shaw's letter that has aroused the present controversy reads:

"The enactment of an income tax law has caused us to believe that the demand for an accurate statement of all personal and real properties shall be literal..."

INTERESTED IN FIGHT OVER INCOME TAX

MRS. ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY,
Who Says, “Obey the Law.”

and returned within a specified time in order that no property may escape the Government tax collector. Here women may make their passive protest and decline to aid the Government in levying taxes upon them by refusing to render an accounting of their property.

Attacks Anna Shaw's Income Tax View

Washington, Dec. 28 — Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, noted woman lawyer and suffragist, took issue to-day with Dr. Anna Shaw on her statement that women should avoid the income tax because they have no voice in the government.

"Women should remember," said Mrs. Mussey, "that they receive the protection of the Government, and it is only right that they should contribute to its support."

Favors the Poincexter Bill.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, a member of the District Delegate Association, has written a letter to Senator Poincexter, a member of the Senate District committee, strongly advocating a favorable report on the Poincexter bill for the election of a delegate to represent the District of Columbia in Congress. Senator Poincexter has the bill in committee.

[33]
Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey is honorary dean of the Washington College of Law of which she was one of the inspired founders.

Mrs. Mussey is a woman of conspicuous achievements both in her profession and in municipal service. She was the thirteenth woman admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

A staunch believer in women is Mrs. Mussey and their capacity to distinguish themselves in any profession or occupation whatsoever. Once, when she was confronted by the statement that "though women had gained a headway in the routine duties of the professions, she never had made a name for herself beside the men who stood at the top of these professions," she responded, "How about Mme. Curie? As for lawyers, I cannot name any women lawyers entitled to rank with Daniel Webster. Nor can I name many men today in that class."

Then she went on to resent the comparison, since women have been admitted to practice anywhere only since the early seventies, while men have been at the game for many centuries. And still there remain many obstacles in the way of women acquiring the necessary knowledge to enter the professions. In some states today they are not allowed to take the bar examinations.

The Washington College of Law was founded in 1898, as an institution of learning and primarily the College aims to provide such a legal education for women as will enable them to practice the legal profession.

Mrs. Mussey believes in the equality of the sexes. So, the College has been hospitable. Although a woman's institution, its opportunities have appealed strongly to men. And now both men and women in equal numbers compose its classes.

It is good to know that the dean of the Washington College of Law is always a woman. For fifteen years, until 1913, Mrs. Mussey was the active dean. She deserves the congratulations of all women for the development of a school that has the recognition of the national capital. She has done an inestimable service to women in destroying hereditary barriers that would arrest their progress.

As a concession to those skeptical beings who believe it impossible for women to practice a profession successfully and adorn a home at the same time, the authoritative words of Mrs. Mussey are quoted.

"It is entirely a national and normal thing for a woman to practice law or medicine and be a home maker. She will be a better wife for it, because she will have a ground of intellectual contact with her husband."

These are authoritative words because Mrs. Mussey is both successful as a home maker and distinguished as a lawyer. She has proven beyond refutation that there exist no limits to the capacity of women for doing various things well.
In the midst of the morning’s proceedings a sweet faced little woman in one of the boxes arose and asked for the congratulations of the Federation. She held in her hand a telegram from Senator Allison, of Iowa, announcing that the Congress had appropriated $12,000 for free kindergartens in the District of Columbia. This was greeted with cheers and the congratulations extended themselves not only to the little woman herself, but across the States to Senator Allison in Washington, to whom the credit is due. The recipient of the telegram was Mrs. General Mussey, of Washington, a practicing lawyer in large practice.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, who was a United States Delegate to the National Women’s Convention, which met in Chicago on Monday and Tuesday, and in her speech on the afternoon of the first day, she said, “The people of the world are looking to our States for a solution of the problem of women’s suffrage. Before returning to Washington where she will have a conference with Mrs. D. C. McLean, president general of the D. A. R."

Mrs. Mussey, of the District of Columbia, has resigned her seat in Congress, but will continue to serve in the House of Representatives. Her resignation is in connection with the Women’s Suffrage movement in the country. She says the federation is absolutely without funds and lives up to its motto, “Unity of diversity.” Mrs. Mussey is a national officer in the organization, being state chairman of the National Federation. The federation has drawn into its fold women from all walks of life who have been kept in the dark by the old school of thinking. The women of the federation are determined to present a diversity in aim great enough to make it wonderful that they can find a unity of purpose. But each club seems to feel that it can call to the rescue every other club to serve a woman’s cause. And thus they find their common ground. There are busy women, loyal women, cultured women, working women, philanthropic women, society women, acting and interacting with and without the club. A little sketch of each club will show the sources from which the various contributions are made.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, of Washington, D. C., judge advocate general of the national auxiliary of Spanish War Veterans, has resigned. That much is settled, but why she resigned is another matter upon which the stories of members of the organization conflict.

Mrs. Spencer’s resignation is a subject of the internal warfare of the organization, and the different parties to the discussion give different reports concerning the reason for her resignation.

According to Mrs. Flora A. Lewis, the president general, Mrs. Mussey resigned because her duties as dean of Washington law college in addition to which she has a large law practice, require much of her time that she finds it impossible to do justice to the office which she has held.

Now the other side of the story as related by Mrs. Isabel Worrel Ball, the leader of the opposition to Mrs. Lewis is entirely different.

According to Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Mussey resigned because she did not want to mix up in this affair on the side that her president general, she who would have to do had she come to the convention haveatars. Ball says that the injunction which was sworn out to restrain the national officers from interfering with her as reported in another column, was signed by Mussey, and in order to clear her face and avoid being placed in contempt of court, she declined to come here and at the same time sent her resignation.

Miss Anita Newcomb McGee, of Washington, has been appointed parliamentary advisor by the president general.

This appointment started another scrap, as the faction led by Mrs. Ball claims that Mrs. Lewis has again exceeded her authority.

TWO STORIES OF WHY SHE LEFT OFFICE

Resignation of Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey Provokes Comment—Another Row

The District Federation.

The clubs of Washington have recently drawn together in a close organization called the District Federation. This is in turn a branch of the National Federation of Women’s Clubs, and is a vast network of clubs and societies, with one central idea, to further the cause of women. Now the cause of woman may not be an intellectual one, but the masculine mind is used to conceiving human causes and not sex questions. But sex questions do exist, as one may easily find out by asking an ardent Federation woman.

The first woman recently interviewed the Presidents of all the clubs which are affiliated and to each one put the question, “What is the Federation for?” The answer almost universally was, “Why, just look at all we put through Congress last winter on the legal rights of women.”

“If all you have done?” was asked of one woman.

All replied; “Why, isn’t that a tremendous work in itself? The women may not realize as yet what it means to them but I tell you men were not slow in finding out. Many a man has discovered that he can’t use his wife’s earnings.”

This truly great accomplishment for which the clubs struggled withoutiring and pushed through bills was the first work of the two-year-old Federation. The second was the cause of schemes for future work. It is not too early in the season to state what the next effort will be. But a bill will be taken up to the assurance of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, the President, Mrs. Alexander Kent, the President of the Excessory Literacy Society, has a great school for illiterate men, and Miss Mussey, the special advocate of national women’s suffrage, and Miss Lewis, the president general of the Federation, have a well-developed system of industrial schools. The Federation will have other bills this season, of which the executive board this winter, and some of these school bills will be carried through and an active campaign begun.

An Organization Without Failure.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, who was the most prominent work in setting the woman’s bill through last winter, says that the federation is the greatest developer of women that this country has ever known.

In this country, she says the federation is absolutely without funds, and lives up to its motto, “Unity of diversity.” Mrs. Mussey is a national officer in the organization, being state chairman of the National Federation. The federation has drawn into its fold women from all walks of life who have been kept in the dark by the old school of thinking. The women of the federation are determined to present a diversity in aim great enough to make it wonderful that they can find a unity of purpose. But each club seems to feel that it can call to the rescue every other club to serve a woman’s cause. And thus they find their common ground. There are busy women, loyal women, cultured women, working women, philanthropic women, society women, acting and interacting with and without the club. A little sketch of each club will show the sources from which the various contributions are made.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, dean of the Washington College of Law, has the distinction of being the only woman law school dean in the world.

Mrs. Mussey is famous for her knowledge of the law and for her work in the drafting of the conditions of women and children, a project she says the Washington "Herald." She framed the Mussey act, which, in the District of Columbia, gives mothers equal rights over minor children, with the fathers and gives married women the right to control the money they themselves earn.

She is interested in children, and is one of the directors of the American playground association. She belongs to a famous family. Her father was the inventor of the Spencerian system of writing. She traces her ancestry back to the Mayflower on her father’s side, and on her mother’s side is descended from the colonial settlers. She is the intensely patriotic, belongs to many societies and is one of the members of the Society of Founders and Patriots, to which only 1,000 women are eligible. She was president of the American National Red Cross association and president of the Legion of Loyal Women.
ILLITERATE CHILDREN NEED SPECIAL SCHOOL

Advocates of Child Education Hold Meeting Under Auspices of Legion of Loyal Women.

Washington, Jan. 22. - A strong plea was made yesterday evening for the establishment of a special school in the District for the benefit of illiterate children.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, who made the principal address, spoke at length on the need for such a school. She declared that the rapid urbanization of the country and the increasing need for specialized education had made it imperative that such an institution be set up.

The meeting was held at the City Library last night, under the auspices of the Legion of Loyal Women.

Mr. B. H. Warner Presents Over Meeting Held at the City Library Under the Auspices of the Legion of Loyal Women—Formation vs. Reform—

Statistics of Children in the District.

A strong protest against the destruction of character, by permitting the helpless and innocent to run at large in the streets, and for a general system of compulsory education, was made at this meeting last night.

The principal speaker was Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, who spoke on the subject, "Real Conditions and Compulsory Education." The meeting was under the auspices of the Legion of Loyal Women.

The reports state that 5,000 schoolmade children of school age were arrested last year.

Further it says:

"The worst patient juvenile delinquents who are in jail are these children we can make no estimate, but investigation shows that the helpless child is being killed in hundreds of cases by death of its natural birthright, of school training, and without appreciation, because of the duplicity of vicious or inefficient parents or guardians.

LEGISLATION FOR CHILDREN.

Compulsory Education and Child Labor.

The Legion of Loyal Women have called a meeting for next Monday evening, at the City Library, for the discussion of the needs of neglected children in the District of Columbia. The special legislation that has been discussed in the Congress is most urgent and necessary.

Mr. Warner, in introducing Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, who, as chairman of a subcommittee on the needs of neglected children of the committee on charities and corrections of the Board of Trade, has given careful consideration to these subjects, will deliver a comprehensive address on "Real Conditions and Proposed Remedies.""}

Mr. B. H. Warner will preside and Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, who, as chairman of a subcommittee on the needs of neglected children of the committee on charities and corrections of the Board of Trade, has given careful consideration to these subjects, will deliver a comprehensive address on "Real Conditions and Proposed Remedies.""
LEGION OF LOYAL WOMEN
Organized Nov. 28, 1892

NEGLECTED CHILDREN
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mar 1904
Prepared by E.S. Murray

THE bad citizen is the greatest menace to society and the State. The State should protect itself against this internal evil, the same as it protects itself against foreign foes and domestic rebellion.

Statistics show that in the states where the total illiteracy is only 4 per cent of the population, that this 4 per cent of population furnishes 33 per cent of the prisoners, or eight times the quota it should furnish if education made no difference in the matter.

In the District of Columbia the report of the Board of Education for 1902-3 shows a total enrollment in day schools of 48,432, an average enrollment of 40,658. The Census of 1900 shows children in the District from 6 to 17 years of age to number 55,835. The normal increase per annum is said to be about 1,000, making in 1904 our school population in round numbers 60,000. This helpless child, not enrolled in the public schools at all, and an average of 8,000 of these children not in regular attendance. Making due allowances for children in private and parochial schools, there is yet an alarmingly large number of children growing up in total or partial illiteracy.

The report of the Chief of Police shows that for the year ending June, 1903, there were 12,000 arrests of children of school age. Of 204 children under seventeen years of age before the Juvenile Court on July 4, 1902 to April 1, 1903, for various offenses and committed to the Board of Children's Guardians, it appears that only one-half were not attending school of any kind.

The many pension juvenile trouble who are drudges in the home, we can make no estimate, but investigation shows that the helpless child is being in hundreds of cases deprived of its natural birthright, of school training, and school association, because of the incapacity of vicious or inefficient parents or guardians.

The law enacted here in 1864 has been found to be unenforceable, and the time has come for a strong concerted action in the District for the passage of a bill by Congress for Compulsory Education and to prohibit child labor.

INTERESTS COMPULSORY EDUCATION BILL

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Muses, as chairman of the committee of the Federation of Woman's Clubs in the District, has written to Commissioner MacFarland in favor of the proposed legislation for compulsory education in the District. Mrs. Muses suggests, however, that the bill should prohibit the employment of children over fourteen years of age who cannot read and write. This provision, she states, is in line with the advanced legislation on this subject in other states of the Union, and it is not likely to be amended. The writer states, "The words 'cannot read and write' are of especial importance here, as the colonists show that there are 388 total illiterates in the District, in the ages of ten and fourteen years, and if these children are employed with impunity, they will be deprived of all incentive to an educational education."
TO BE URGED FROM PULPITS

1912

Meetings to Take Place Probably February 26—Laymen, as well as Ministers, to Address Citizens Who Make a Practice of Giving, Along Lines That Will Educate Them on Abuses.

A large number of meetings is being arranged for Sunday, February 26, in the interest of the proposed federation of the various charities in the city. A committee composed of the Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton Smith, Grace of St. John's Episcopal Church, and Walter Clephane is now arranging with the pastors of the various churches to devote part of the time that morning to address the advocacy of the proposition from their pulpits. Thus far the committee's efforts have been successful. It has not had time to perfect its plan, but it is thought that in most instances the speakers will be lay representatives of various societies supporting the new movement.

Walter S. Ufford, superintendent of the educational, many persons are said to have been imposed upon through their failure to first inform themselves about the charities to which they have been giving.

The error of doing will be strikingly illustrated by concrete cases of fraud. The registration system, which is proposed to maintain at the central office, will be thoroughly explained by persons familiar with the one now in use by the Associated Charities, that all may see how easy it is in most instances to prevent by simply using the telephone to get information about almost any charity organization operating in the District.

Dr. Pierce Approves Idea.

Another effort of the speakers will be to illustrate the good work being done by some of the societies in order that they may receive all the support they deserve.

The plan recommended by the sub-committee of the Board of Trade yesterday was the one submitted by the Rev. G. S. Pierce, pastor of All Saints' Unitarian Church, and the Rev. Donald C. MacLeod, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

"I have long thought it advisable to bring all of the charitable societies together," said Dr. Pierce. "I have given some thought to the plan which has been proposed, and I should say that it ought to produce a very wholesome change in one of the most important public services."

Board of Trade Plans.

"The unification of our charities," said Dr. MacLeod, "has been needed for a long time. I know the work has been carried on very irregularly by some societies, and it is time that the undesirable ones are weeded out. A system of accounting and auditing by a central board would tend to minimize temptation, and make it scarcely worth while for unworthy people to continue in the work."

The committee of the Board of Trade, composed of William K. Cooper, chairman; Mrs. Ellen S. Mussey, and the Rev. Zed H. Cop, will begin this morning to canvass the advantages of the leading charity workers in the city to go into the elaboration of the plan recommended by them. The meeting tomorrow afternoon at Mrs. Mussey's office will probably be public, so that those desiring to present their case can attend without loss of time. The meeting may last two or three hours. General Secretary Walter S. Ufford of the Associated Charities will probably be present to give the committee the benefit of his experience.

SCORE MRS. PARSONS

Washington, D.C.

Bishop Satterlee and Others Condemn Marriage Ideas.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

MINISTERS TO OPPOSE IT.

Mrs. Mussey Declares That Unions Would Lower Instead of Raise the Standard of Morality—Believes Men Should Be As Moral As Women.

What Others Think of Question.

"Such an arrangement would mean the absolute unmaking of marriage relations, and would result in the degradation of all women." This was all that Rev. Dr. Howard Y. Satterlee, the legal advisor of the diocese of Washington, was not asked for an interview on the question of the marriage ideas put forward by Mrs. Elinor Florence, in her book, "The Family."

Extracts were presented in The Washington Herald yesterday and aroused storms of comment and criticism. Mrs. Parsons arrived in Washington that afternoon and is at her home in the thirteenth street northwest. She declined to be interviewed.

Mrs. Archer Spencer Mussey expressed herself as violently opposed to such weddings as proposed by Mrs. Parsons.

"Such a probationary system would undoubtedly tend to be used, and lower instead of raising the standard of morality of the civilized world," she said yesterday. Mrs. Mussey agreed with Mrs. Parsons on a number of points, but, as she stated, violently disagrees with the suggestion as a whole. "As to the permanency of marriage relations, I am opposed to anything that would mitigate against it. It should be enhanced. It has been done to see that the care of the young should be experimental. For this reason I am opposed to the union of the parties. They should be precluded. Divorce proceedings should show that there is an absence of malignancy, due to the cause. I think that it should be required by law that all contemplated marriages now notice several months before the license be granted.

Mrs. Mussey agrees with Mrs. Parsons that immorality is on the increase, "not in all classes, but generally." She would not discuss the cause, merely confining herself to an exception as to the cure.

Divorce Is Increasing.

"I also believe with Mrs. Parsons that divorce is increasing, but the legal cases for divorce do not tend to multiply."

"It is probably true that women are the more frequent applicants for divorce. There is no need for this, in that woman is the chief sufferer through an unhappy marriage, as she is usually subordinate to her husband."

Dr. Mussey agrees that public sentiment should tend to condemn immorality in men, as in women, and that the same standard should be maintained with both.

If women demanded greater morality among men, I believe they would get it. Mrs. Mussey does not agree in the absolute prohibition of remarrying among divorced persons, but thinks that they should not be married for a certain length of time. Mrs. Mussey has written treatises on the subject, and she is now contemplating writing with reforms to Mrs. Parsons' work.}
MRS. E. S. MUSSEY, DEAN
WASHINGTON
COLLEGE OF LAW

Mrs. Mussey is much interested in charitable and philanthropic work, and raised the money to build the home of a school for colored people in Washington. She helped to secure the introduction of bills making it a crime for fathers to abuse their children. She is a member of the Equal Suffrage women's club, and was the first woman to address the state legislature. She was the first woman to address the state legislature.

Compulsory education was taken up four years ago, the campaign having its inception in an after-dinner speech made by Mrs. Mussey on the invitation of her friends. The "sacred trust of the Party of Hagram," an association of representative men of the city, championed the early stages of the campaign, and stands a fine chance in the House. Should it become a law it will resemble the statute of 1865, the provisions of which requires an attendance at school of but twelve weeks out of sixty, and would include consecutively and six weeks interminently.

Among well-known women who devoted their time and energy to the furtherance of this cause were Mrs. Julia Burnett, Mrs. Joseph Ross, Mrs. Maisie D. Ross, Mrs. Mussey, Mrs. A. S. Odell, and Dr. Emily Young O'Brien.

Success attended the efforts of the women to institute and put in practice the beneficial work of the Juvenile Court, and through their endeavors, also, the first fund of $5,000 was obtained for the founding of the free kindergarten work in the District. Their humanitarian interest in the moral men resulted in the Commissioners issuing the regulations in regard to the "sacred trust," a law, while the federated clubs, in conjunction with the D. A. R. of the District, are to be credited with the obtaining of an appropriation of $5,000 for the public playgrounds project.

Aside from the influence in civic affairs, the Federated Clubs served a no less priceless purpose, urging individual women to touch with the larger interests of life. The association is essentially cosmopolitan. Women of wealth and leisure, women of abundant opportuni-

As for the spirit which animates the body, that is best expressed in the motto of the federation: In essentials, unity; in nonessentials, liberty.

Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, the following women take up the subcommittee on women's clubs especially interested in forwarding the work of the public playgrounds: Miss Hetty Abraham, Mrs. Appleton Clark, Mrs. Ed. J. England, Mrs. Joan H. Gordon, Mrs. W. H. Mooney, Mrs. A. M. Knapp, Mrs. Edna S. Knight, Mrs. L. V. McCullough, Mrs. Clara Tindall, Mrs. Clara J. Van Trump, Mrs. Charles F. Waller, Mrs. Henry West, Mrs. E. L. Johnson, Mrs. E. L. Johnson, Mrs. Edward R. Smith, Mrs. H. H. Sperry, Mrs. James H. Portman, Mrs. Evelyn C. Morris, Mrs. J. Rempley Sartwell, Mrs. Kittle Peppes, and Mrs. F. Stoddard.
NO CLOTHES TO WEAR.
WASH. Post, Apr. 24/1934

MOTHERS' EXCUSES FOR NOT Sending Children to School.

LITTLE WILLIE'S FIRST BATH

Kindergarten at Teath and V.-John, Who Hires Private Tutor—Need of Juvenile Court, Compulsory Education Law, and a Corps of Probationary Officers—Ellen Spencer Mussey's Views.

"Why have I have to wear clothes to go to school in?"

There are some of the excuses that are given by the mothers whose children do not attend school because there is no compulsory education law in the District to make them do so. Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, chairman of the subcommittee of the Board of Trade on the needs of neglected children, when questioned about the work of the committee, she said:

"I don't know any subject upon which I have been asked to talk more than this, because I am deeply interested in it. Society is benefited through the training of the younger generation, and it is much better to train the child than to reform him. Yes, it does work for me, and I find this true. And I have discovered this one thing that is contrary to the opinion of most people. People generally say, you know, when speaking of the slums, that they consist entirely of colored people. But this is not true. I have found as many as two hundred white people living in one alley, and being among these is quite as deplorable as among the others. One thing, colored people move into another place, and when the old neighborhood is getting bad, the latter begins at once to move out."—Widowed Mother's Piss.

When asked what opposition is offered by the mothers of these neglected children when the needs of their education is suggested to them, Mrs. Mussey replied:

"Of course we are confronted with the plea of widowed mothers needing the help of their children, but if we were to believe all such tales as these it would result in their being more widowed mothers than married people in society. Then, again, they say that they are being robbed of the clothes to go to school in. We had a case like that at the kindergarten for colored children.

"This school has been established about a year, and it has free bath in connection with it, and some funny things happen there at times. But I'll tell you about that at a later date. I was at the kindergarten, and I noticed that there was one boy there very much larger than the others. In fact, he was altogether too big to be in a kindergarten at all. He should have been in the public schools. When I asked why, the answer was that he had no clothes to wear to school. Well, I investigated the case, and found that he had no clothes other than those he wore to the kindergarten every day, but that the school considered them Sunday raiment and would not let him wear them regularly.

"Have you had instances where you told yourself why, the answer was that he had no clothes to wear to school. Well, I investigated the case, and found that he had no clothes other than those he wore to the kindergarten every day, but that the school considered them Sunday raiment and would not let him wear them regularly."

Encouraged by John.

"Yes, we have," she replied. "There was a dirty boy who was the ring-leader among the mischief-making boys. Now, as a result of a little well-directed missionary work, he is a steady laborer, and what he earns above his living expenses he is devoting to his education. He won't go to the public schools because he is way behind other boys of his age, and his pride is too great for him to go in with the little ones. At the same time he has realized that he needs an education and so he is hiring a private teacher to instruct him."

"That brings up the matter of the ungraded schools," Mrs. Mussey continued. "If one could get money to set this on foot, there would be a large amount of the young people who come before the juvenile court would be sent to the public school system."

"And so it is. The Juvenile Court," she said, "should have some place away from police headquarters, and there should be no bar before which the youthful wrongdoers are drawn up. It should be an attractive living room, a room like this office, for the neighborhood, and the school should be a man who would look upon them as just what they are, erring children."

WOMEN LAWYERS.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey has been appointed by the supreme court of the District of Columbia to succeed Mrs. David J. Brewer on the Board of Education. The Washington Times says:

"For fifteen years Mrs. Mussey has been active in the business life of the Capital, a genuine factor in the practice of law at the local bar, and has had special training for her new work as a member of the school board in that she has held important administrative offices in several large associations of women, organized the Washington College of Law, and has a long given special attention to the public school affairs of the District. That Mrs. Mussey is a competent attorney who will probably board of Education woman esteemed her knowledge of practical affairs and general business capacity. That hope has been abundantly fulfilled in the appointment of Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey."

The Selection of Mrs. Mussey.

Hope was expressed in these columns several weeks ago that the District Supreme Court would choose as successor to Mrs. David J. Brewer on the Board of Education a woman esteemed for her knowledge of practical affairs and general business capacity. That hope has been abundantly fulfilled in the appointment of Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey.

For fifteen years Mrs. Mussey has been active in the business life of the Capital, a genuine factor in the practice of law at the local bar, and has had special training for her new work as a member of the school board in that she has held important administrative offices in several large associations of women, organized the Washington College of Law, and has long given special attention to the public school affairs of the District. That Mrs. Mussey is a competent attorney who will probably appeal to the usual observer as the element of her greatest prospective value to the board. But those who know her best will rate even higher her well-known common sense and her proven disposition to co-operate for the public good in whatever work she undertakes."
ATHLETIC LADS MEET
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Colored Juveniles Begin Play-ground Tourney.

SOUTHWEST GAINS VICTORY

Theodore Mathews Captured Honors in Six Events at Coliseum—Prizes Presented by District Commissioner West.

Officially Pleased at Results of the Year's Work—To-day's Programme.

The final tournament of the public play-ground season began yesterday with the events for the colored children. All of the events were closely contested and the scores of the two largest groups were very nearly alike. The southwest grounds won the honors of the day.

The meet for the white children will be held to-day at the Coliseum at 12 o'clock and the events will be the same as those contested in by the colored children yesterday. Commissioner West will distribute the prizes. The weather was fine yesterday, and the same officers will have charge of the meet.

One of the features of yesterday's meet was the winning of four gold medals and two silver medals by one boy of the southwest grounds. Theodore Mathews. The boys made an excellent showing, and not only gave proof of muscular dexterity and endurance, but showed also that they had been carefully trained.

Bernard J. Wedderburn, 13, was this year's championship sprinter in the hundred yards and two-twenty, said last evening, after work of the contestants. It is very gratifying to the worker in the playgrounds to see the number of championship buttons won by the boys, this shows that you have worked hard on exercises other than your favorite one. I believe in play and in public playgrounds, and am very glad to see that so much progress has been made from the point of view of the children this year.

In speaking of the results of the meet, Dr. H. B. Curtis, supervisor of the playground system, said: "I am very much gratified at the showing to-day. The success of the meet was due to the hard work of the directors of the individual grounds, but the energy that made this possible was the support that we have gotten from the people. We number among our enthusiastic workers, outside of the directors themselves, Dr. Richard Kingman and Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, both of whom have been enthusiastic in our behalf. We want to thank every one who has helped to make this meet a success, either by moral or by substantial support."

Mrs. Mussey Grateful.

Mrs. Mussey, who is chairman of the women's clubs committee and also a member of the executive committee of the playgrounds association, said yesterday afternoon:

"I consider that the greatest gain in the playgrounds movement this year has been the increase of public sentiment in our favor. Especially is this true in regard to the women's clubs. This public sentiment will be a vast help in succeeding years, and I think especially so next year when the attempt is to be made to establish permanent grounds, where there is no possibility of being driven off by the owners of the land, as it is now the case. I want to say that the spirit of the news- paper in this matter has been a source of gratification to us."

Summary of Events:

Following is the summary of events: Tetherball, won by the southwest playground; croquet, by the Bell school; baseball, won by the first and 9th streets grounds; indoor baseball, won by southwest grounds; Twenty-five-yard dash, boys under thirteen, Tenny Anderson, first; running broad jump, Theodore Mathews, first; Clarence Blevens, second; standing broad jump, Clarence Blevens, first; Theodore Mathews, second; fifty-yard dash, boys under thirteen, James Lee, first; Thomas Brass second; fifty-yard dash, boys under sixteen, Theodore Mathews, potato race, boys under thirteen, Thos. Anderson, first, James Blackwell, second; running high jump, Harry Johnson, first; Theodore Mathews, second; 100-yard dash, boys under sixteen, Theodore Mathews; fifty-yard dash, girls under sixteen, Frances Purdy; potato race, for girls under sixteen, Etta Washington.

JUSTICES TILL VACANCY.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey
Chairman Woman's Club Committee and Member of Executive Committee.

Mr. Mussey, who was one of the best known women lawyers in the country.

MRS. MUSSEY NAMED

Appointed to Membership on School Board.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WILL SUCCEED MRS. BREWER

Appointee is Widow of Gen. R. D. Mussey, Founder of Washington College of Law, of Which She Is Now Dean.

Only Lawyer on the Board.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey was appointed yesterday by the justices of the Supreme Court of the District to fill the place on the board of education left vacant by Mrs. Brewer, who declined to serve.

Mrs. Mussey, who was one of the best known women lawyers in the country, will be the only member of that profession on the present board. She is the daughter of Platt R. Spencer, author of the Spencerian system of penmanship, and the widow of Gen. R. D. Mussey, of the Washington Bar. She is a native of Geneva, Ohio, and after being graduated from Rockford College, Ill., came to Washington, in 1886, taking a position in the Spencerian Business College, which she held until her marriage.

Gen. Mussey's health failed in 1906, and his wife studied law in his office to maintain his business. After his death, in 1909, she continued to carry on the practice, and gained a wide reputation. She established the Washington College of Law, the first law school in the world ever organized primarily for women, in 1908. She was chairman of the woman's committee of the District of Columbia, and in 1918, was elected to the Senate of the American Revolution, representing the District of Columbia. She is also president of the Legion of Loyal Women and past president of the Ladies Auxiliary to the Union Veterans Legion.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, at a meeting yesterday afternoon of the justices of the Supreme Court of the District, was appointed to fill the vacancy on the board of education caused by the death of the position by Mrs. Emma M. Brewer, wife of Associate Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mrs. Brewer not being inclined all the office, the appointment of Mrs. Mussey was made.

Ellen Spencer Mussey is the youngest daughter of Platt R. Spencer, the author of the world-wide famous Spencerian penmanship, and a native of Geneva, Ohio. She came to Washington in 1886. Her great interest is in the education of women to prepare for professional business life. She has established, with co-operation of the women of the bench and of the bar, the first law school in the world ever organized primarily for women, and is dean of the institution. She was one of the incorporators of the American Red Cross Society, and served as counsel for the national body until 1906. She was chairman of the woman's committee of the District of Columbia, in preparing for the national enframement of the Grand Army of the Republic.

She has served two years as State regent of the District of the Daughters of the American Revolution, being elected by acclamation. She is also president of the Legion of Loyal Women and past president of the Ladies Auxiliary to the Union Veterans Legion.
Former Ohio Woman Highly Honored

The Ohio woman, like the Ohio man, is being heard of at the national capitol. A high honor has just been paid Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey by her unanimous appointment as a member of the board of education by the justices of the district supreme court. Mrs. Mussey is the youngest daughter of Platt R. Spencer, originator of the famous Spencerian penmanship. She is a native of Geneva, Ashtabula county, Ohio, and a graduate of the Geneva high school and the Lake Erie college. She went to Washington in 1869 as principal of the ladies' department of the Spencerian Business college and resigned some years later to become the wife of Genral R. D. Mussey, a leading member of the district bar.

When his health failed in 1871, his wife took up the study of law that she might retain his lucrative business. She practiced with her husband until his death in 1892. Since then she has continued his business and is one of the few women in this country who can boast of the distinction of having been admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States. She established the first law school in the world to be devoted primarily to the education of women.

NO FEAR OF SMOKE

Washington Herald

Mrs. Mussey Declares Industries Must Be Encouraged.

Washington, D.C.

YOUNG MEN NEED A CHANCE

Declares Objections Raised by the Members of the Columbia Heights Art Club Should Not Be Heeded, as the City Should Have Factories. News of Clubs and Societies.

"I believe in industries," declared Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey last night, when asked for her views on the stand taken by the Columbia Heights Art Club, in opposition to the "Greater Washington" movement. She agreed that our City was young and should build up a more logical life for the ideals of the nation, but isn't industry one of the high ideals of the nation?

"Industry and architectural beauty would not conflict. The city is big enough to hold both. It can have a residential section, and a place for industries. I don't think that 'smoke belching from chimneys and the never ceasing hum of industry' on the river front will ever besmirch and blacken any handsome palaces on Georgetown Heights, for instance. There are sections that will be beautiful, architecturally, and I think they can be put to excellent use industrially for the accommodation of manufacturing plants. In my opinion, factories would not destroy the city's architectural beauty, for, as I have said, I think there is plenty of room, and big industries would be a very pleasant and useful adjunct.

Would Seek River Front.

"It is natural that factories and other industries will seek the river front, for many and various well-known reasons. They don't buy high-priced city lots in residential sections. It is a useless outlay of money when they can get cheaper land in poorer sections that is much better adapted to their purposes. We have a population here that cannot exist entirely on the government, and we need other means of employment. Many of our best young men are forced to leave Washington to obtain employment elsewhere, and I myself would rather see them employed here at home. The government employ is not a good place for a young man who can't get a job. It does not furnish a broad enough field for his activities. There is a little field of originality in the general routine work of department offices, and it tends to prevent the young man's branching out and climbing to his ideals. Government work destroys his ambition, so that he does not advance, but stays in one groove, but few ever get out.

"Factories would bring a very worthy and hard-working class of people, and they would make good citizens. They are good citizens in every community, and Washington would be no exception. The ownership is one consideration, however, that is not exactly germane, but one which I strongly favor."

Need Child Labor Law.

"At present the District is without a child-labor law. There is no provision made to restrict the employment of children under age other than the new compulsory education law, and this is inadequate, for the reason that it only provides that a child must attend school. After school hours, any unscrupulous employer might work a child as many hours as he desired and nothing could be done. I think that the District should have a child-labor law, and with the advent of factories we would probably get one." Mrs. Mussey also expressed herself in favor of a law limiting the hours that a woman or girl might work.

BETHLEhem LITERARY.

On Tuesday night, March 19, the auditorium of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church was filled to hear Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, member of the Board of Education. On this occasion Mrs. Mussey spoke from the depths of her heart, her remarks being full of sympathy, practical illustrations and magnetism. Her attitude was that of one lifting another up to a higher plane of living for she demonstrated very clearly that no home could be what the Creator intended all homes to be without "Unity." Therefore the keynote of her speech was "Unity in the Home." And if there ever was a time when that all-important force was needed, it certainly is now. Not only in the colored home, but in the white, the brown, the yellow and the homes of all races. When this force is taken out of the home, then the social world becomes corrupt.

Mrs. Mussey's ability to adapt herself to all conditions seemed to be paramount to Tuesday night. She spoke freely on the subject, introducing here and there in her remarks different points of interest, which she thought might appeal to the practical mind. Given this freedom of speech, she did not forget to mention it in her final remarks to the audience.

Mrs. Mussey emphasized very emphatically one of the important requisites in order to have unity in a home was "Comfort," giving as a practical illustration a comfortable chair in a corner for mother or father. She said that there should not be simply a comfortable chair for mother and father, but there ought to be one for the children. How often a child will wait until the mother or father goes out of the room, and then he will jump into the comfortable chair of the mother or father. Many people, she said, sacrifice comfort in the home for fine dressing, which is quite a temptation.

In order that there may be comfort in the home, the children should be educated. That is, the hands, the head, and the heart should be trained to do something.

Dr. Amanda Gray presented Mrs. Mussey with a handsome bouquet of roses, together with a presentation address, which any after dinner speaker would envy. They were graciously received by Mrs. Mussey.

Mr. Mertz, Director of Night Schools, who was the guest of Mrs. Mussey, was called upon to open the discussion. He said that he would not discuss the matter but would make a few remarks emphasizing that Mrs. Mussey had said. The one thought that he wished to impress upon the minds of the people was, "Give to the world the best you have and the best will come back to you." Fitting remarks were made by Rev. O. J. W. Scott, Mr. Gray and Prof. Richards, for her still greater success.

Miss Marie Maude feels very encouraged over the success which has been attained along all lines with reference to Béthel Literary this year. We bespeak...
Circles of the Capital Are Not Playgrounds, Says Mrs. Mussey


Washington Times, Jan. 15, 1907

To the Editor of The Washington Times:

It is rather a noteworthy fact that on the same day on which a bill was introduced into the House to give local self-government to Washington, and there was much favorable comment upon it, that the gentleman of Missouri should have moved to strike out the appropriation for playgrounds on a point of order, when the almost negligible appropriation has been expressed alike through all of the local papers of Washington, and the members of the Appropriations Committee themselves say that they have never been so much interested for any other cause as for the playground appropriation.

The remarks which were made at the time the point of order was raised indicate alike complete ignorance of conditions and an almost complete ignorance of the world movement which it represents. The gentleman says that all that is needed is to take down the "keep off the grass" signs and let the children play in the parks; but there is not a park within a mile of either of the churches, and it was not in order to purchase for white children, while the Smithsonian grounds are within about one-half a mile of the site sought for a colored playground.

Statements of Experts.

As to how well these "ornamental" grounds support those intentions under which they occur need the needs of the children for playgrounds, we have the statement of the most expert individual who could be gotten together in this country, consisting of the president of the American Civic Association, an expert of the Department of Labor, and the superintendent of playgrounds of the city, formerly lecturer on playgrounds at Columbia University and at the Universal Exposition in St. Louis, to this effect:

"To me it seems to us that the beautiful triangles and circles and ornamental parks, which abound so plentifully in Washington, are far from being so utilitarian as they are in other communities.

Third, that arrests of and accidents to children increase as soon as schools close for the summer, and that there is a steady corresponding fall in rate when playgrounds are opened in that locality as in places where children are taken off the streets.

Fourth, that children from their habits of courtesy, truthfulness, and honesty, or their opportunitism, are found in play. The influence of the playground on the children can be plainly seen in cities that have had direct play for some time.

Fifth, that for boys and young men the athletic field is the most powerful rival of the salon and the prosthel.

ELLIS WARREN MUSSEY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

MRS. MUSSEY HONORED.


Daughters of Union Veterans Present Cut Glass Vase and Flowers.

Members of Ellen Spencer Mussey Tent, No. 1, Daughters of Union Veterans, entertained their sponsor, Mrs. Mussey, and presented her with a cut glass vase and a bouquet of sweet peas last night at the hall of the society, 419 Tenth street northwest. Mrs. Mary E. Crenshaw presided.

The following programme was carried out: Presentation by Mrs. Mussey and her acknowledgment; addresses by Mrs. Mary Roberts, John Walker, department commander G. R. W. J. Breed, C. F. Stantoff, H. H. Davis, G. H. Feibel, and John L. Maynard; piano solo, Miss Marie Clendaniel; vocal quartet, Miss Mabel Roberts, Misses Catherine and Sadie Dodge, and Miss Emma Guschewsky; short talk by Judge Hall and Mae Whaam, past commander G. A. A. R, of Illinois, and reading, Edwin Holbrook.
The Legion of Loyal Women

ANNOUNCE

An Evening at the Public Library

Saturday, October 2

at 8 P.M.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, who has recently returned from Europe will talk on "The Women of Other Lands," followed by other interesting speakers.

MRS. MUSSEY SPEAKS

Gives Address to Legion of Loyal Women.

TELLS OF TRAVELS IN EUROPE

On the Subject of "Women of Other Lands" She Describes the Progress Across the Seas of the Fight for Woman's Suffrage—Met in Copenhagen by U. S. Minister Egan.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, dean of the Washington College of Law, who has just returned from an extended trip through Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, last night addressed an informal meeting of the Legion of Loyal Women at the Public Library.

Mrs. Laura V. McCullough, president, presided and gave a brief address, in which she welcomed Mrs. Mussey and tendered her the thanks of the society for her prompt acceptance of the invitation to speak. Following this address Mrs. Catherine Gillette, chairman of the "good of the order" committee, introduced the speaker.

Mrs. Mussey's trip abroad was primarily for pleasure, but in the course of her travels she took the opportunity to study the question of woman suffrage in Northern Europe.

Movement for Suffrage.

Her talk was on the "Women of other lands," and especially of the movement in progress in this country and Europe for suffrage for women. Mrs. Mussey landed in Christiania, Norway, on July 8 last, and was met by a committee of women prominent in the Liberal party of Norway, where women's suffrage has recently been accorded.

She visited the houses of the Norwegian Parliament under the guidance of Minister of Affairs Christopherson. She was present during the debate over the so-called "labor bill." Limiting the hours of labor for children, the defeat of which by two votes brought about a national crisis.

Mrs. Mussey spoke highly of the Norwegian method of dealing with the liquor traffic, which is entirely in the hands of the government and is subjected to strict regulation.

After a stay of weeks at Christiania, Mrs. Mussey joined a party for an eleven-day tour. Travel was largely confined to carriages and small boats as the railway facilities are necessarily limited, owing to the mountainous country. She expressed great admiration for Scandinavian people, especially for the agricultural class, because of their independence and patriotism.

From Norway, Mrs. Mussey went to Stockholm, Sweden, where she was entertained by the officers of the Swedish National Woman's Suffrage Association. From Stockholm she went to Copenhagen, by way of the Gota canal, which she described as a waterway of wonderful beauty. Upon her arrival in the Danish capital she was met by United States Minister Egan, of whom she spoke in highest terms.

Kept Away from Russia.

Owing to an epidemic of cholera, which was raging in Russia, Mrs. Mussey abandoned the idea of a visit to St. Petersburg, and continued her journey to Berlin, of which place she spoke in glowing phrases, laying particular stress upon its cleanliness and efficient municipal government.

Upon the condition of the women of Germany, almost bordering upon servitude, Mrs. Mussey spoke feelingly, but signs of an awakening along these lines, she said, are by no means lacking, and great progress has been made in the last few years in the direction of suffrage rights for women of the German empire.

TELLS EUROPEAN TRIP.

Mrs. Mussey Entertains Many Women With a Travologue.

Observations of her recent trip through Norway, Sweden, Denmark and northern Germany were given last night by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey in a "travologue" at the Public Library. The affair was under the auspices of the Legion of Loyal Women, Mrs. Mussey being introduced by Mrs. Laura V. McCullough, president of that organization, and most of the audience was drawn from the membership of the legion.

Mrs. Mussey in attorney for the legions of both Norway and Sweden in Washington, and, on account of the interest accorded by her special letters of introduction, she met many notable men and women on the continent, and had an exceptional opportunity to visit special points of interest. Her talk was largely descriptive of the countries and principal cities through which she passed. In Norway she was the guest of Minister of Foreign Affairs Christofferson, and with him visited the meeting where the legislative body was discussing a special labor bill, which was designed to limit the hours of work for children in manufacturing and business establishments.

Being a woman, and also an active in the suffrage movement, Mrs. Mussey's description of her investigation of the question as it has been presented in Europe was of considerable interest. She said the women of Norway have full suffrage, the sole requirements being that women voters must be past the age of twenty-five and be possess of at least two hundred kroner (about $50). In Sweden, she said, the women have partial suffrage, voting in certain municipal elections, while in Denmark, in common with the men, most of the women have been carried away on the wave of socialism.

Miss Mary Evans, Lit. D.,
President of Lake Erie College
Painesville, Ohio.

Miss Julia Galliver, Ph. D.,
President of Rockford College
Rockford, Ill.
Women Educators of America

By STELLA REID BROTHERS

For centuries there have been examples here and there of the influence of educated women, but the higher education of women, as a class, is of recent effort, and though the problem is still in an experimental stage, the need for and ability of women to take college education is demonstrated by their record and conceded by the intelligent.

In the earlier stages of civilization woman had to do nearly every form of work. She was mother, teacher, agriculturist, purveyor, manufacturer, merchant, banker, and general drudge. As civilization has advanced, the demands upon woman have increased, yet maintain a great variety within their narrow limits. Her work, closely related to those subtle forces which determine destiny, is more difficult and farther reaching. The demands upon her are varied, numerous, and numberless, and her success depends upon her versatility. She needs alertness and equipoise, judgment and skill, taste and tact. Her nature must be enriched with varied and exact knowledge, beautified by culture, chaste and strong through discipline, lofty in ideal, and must possess the incomparable grace of unselfishness.

President Angell of the University of Michigan (coeducational) in his baccalaureate discourse this year said: "During the last half century an important change has taken place in the intellectual ideals which students in American colleges and universities are taught to cherish. In my college days we were invited to make the largest possible acquisitions of what had been learned and thought by great scholars and to attain the culture which such achievement brought us. In these days the ultimate end which the student is exhorted to seek over and above and beyond those acquisitions is the power and the passion for discovering new truth. Learning and culture were the rewards for which we then strove. In addition to them the scholar is now exhorted and stimulated to test his gifts for investigation and research in some department of thought."

On the other hand, those who have made their aim not only to acquire a knowledge of the truth handed down to them, but have sought to learn how to discover new truth, have peculiarly developed their perceptive and reasoning faculties, and have often enlarged the domain of our knowl-
The latest protest against the overdressing and general overindulgence of school children has come from the national capital. Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, prominent in forward movements and well known in public life, recently passed some strictures upon those responsible for exhibitions of display on the part of public school pupils, and Superintendent of Schools Davidson indorsed everything she said. He was particularly emphatic in denouncing the dress suit for boys and the taxicab for girls in connection with high school functions.

This leads the Washington Herald to express its unqualified agreement with both. It does so on the ground that the public school is a democratic institution and attended by children of all classes. Comparatively few of these children, it points out, have parents who can afford to indulge them in the extravaganzas complained of; and the few who can afford them should be discouraged from flaunting them before the eyes of their less fortunate school-fellows while attending the public schools.

It is quite proper, we think, to say here that in all parts of the country where bad judgment and bad taste of this character find occasional expression, they are very promptly discouraged and condemned by the true culture and common sense predominant in all communities. The American public school, especially, is the last place in the world where offensive display, or anything bordering upon snobbery, should be tolerated. The Herald states a plain fact when it says: "The majority of parents have to sacrifice more than they are willing to admit to keep their children in school. To their burden should not be added the expense of unnecessary fine clothes and other accessories which are thought to be the proper thing for school social functions." On the other hand, the children of parents in poor or moderate circumstances should not be either humiliated or embittered by extravagant display on the part of associates who are better provided for.

---

"Over-Indulged School Children"

"Over-Indulged School Children"

[Image of a group of children and adults]
Chasing the End of a Dream

The Atypical Schools were founded by the New York Board of Education, according to the New York Herald of Jan. 6, 1910.

An instance of this kind was a boy who was not like the others, even in the nursery. He was sent to an atypical school, where he was eager to do each of the different things the children were doing, and he was glad to do everything at once. The teacher gave him material and instructions about making a basket. He sat for a long while and then, when asked why he did not measure off his spokes nor his nails, as they must be fourteen inches and his ruler was only twelve inches. A little patience and directing on the teacher's part helped him to speedily overcome his weakness and he was returned to his class in the graded school.

Other children who are atypical physically, and are atypical mentally, where the idea of "atypical" is applied to children whose deficiencies are physical, while "ungraded" implies a mental deficiency in addition. For many years educators have recognized the need of special schools for underprivileged or backward children in the public schools. Classes are usually too large to allow the teacher time to help those of either type. Our careful attention to these cases is not sufficient to the child's sense of activity and play.

Examples of a less extreme type are those in which paralysis is due to accidents and where a system of corrective gymnastics is indicated. There are systems of experienced gymnastics used in various institutions throughout the United States. There are, however, many cases of paralysis, either from the normal or the remaining normal, who would benefit from the exercise of the muscles that have been affected by the accident.

An illustration of this was the case of an attractive boy who was sent to a school where he was able to control his leg movements, and where he would attend school only under compulsion. He was taught to write, and he was allowed to make a picture of his face when he was fourteen years of age. The idea of his being able to control these movements, but not to control his movements, led to the development of his recognition of himself. He was informed to his face that he was not able to control his movements, and he was brought to a hospital where he was found that he was suffering from injuries. In a short time he had control of his movements, and was returned to the graded school in his district.

Many of these different classes of atypical and special children came from the District through the enforcement of the compulsory education law, which was in force until July 1 of this year, the one that required those for whom no school facilities would be provided by the regular school discipline. This law also provided that the board of education would provide for the education of special children in special schools for instruction for those who were unable to be taught in the graded school. This, of course, would not be a burden on the regular schools.

The regular ungraded school was established in November, 1897, under the tutelage of such teachers as the board of education was able to obtain. It was not long before it was apparent that some children were not able to be taught. It was therefore decided to establish a school for those children who were unable to be taught. This school was established in November, 1897, under the tutelage of such teachers as the board of education was able to obtain. It was not long before it was apparent that some children were not able to be taught. It was therefore decided to establish a school for those children who were unable to be taught.
IN OYSTER'S PLACE

W. V. Cox Elected President of the Board of Education.

ANNOUNCES HIS PLATFORM

Favors Larger School Appropriations and Pensions for Teachers.

MRS. MUSSEY VICE PRESIDENT

Letter of Appreciation of Retiring President's Services Read—Promotions and Appointments.

By the election of William V. Cox as president and Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey as vice president, following the resignation of Capt. James F. Oyster from the presidency, the board of education at its meeting yesterday afternoon secured the reorganization of its working forces for the ensuing school year. Capt. Oyster's resignation was accepted by the board only after he had made a particularly emphatic statement that he would be compelled to resign from both the presidency and the board if he was not permitted to retire from the executive chair. But this board re-elected him president anyhow; on motion refused to accept his resignation and finally permitted him to retire to ordinary membership only when he had made a formal notation of his resignation on the record. Mr. Cox was nominated immediately and elected unanimously, and when Capt. Oyster stepped down Mr. Cox took the president's chair without a dissenting voice.

ONE OF the most prominent women in the professional and educational world is Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, of Washington, D.C., daughter of Pratt R. Spencer, author of the Spencerian penmanship, and widow of General R. D. Mussey. Mrs. Mussey has practiced law for the past thirty-five years and has been for the most of that time attorney for the legations of both Norway and Sweden. She is a member of the bar of the highest courts in the District of Columbia, of the Court of Claims and of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1896 she established the Washington College of Law, of which she is the dean—the only woman dean of a law school in the world. Mrs. Mussey is also a member of the board of education in Washington. Through her efforts a successful system of special schools for atypical and defective children has been established. She led in the crusade in the District, in 1896, which resulted in giving married women their property rights and the same rights as to their children as the fathers. Mrs. Mussey is a frequent contributor to the magazines.

Local Weekly  Dec. 25, 1911
MAKING bad children good and
making mentally backward
children intelligent has been a
problem in the local
schools for many years. A
combination of teachers and
parents have been trying to
tackle this problem with
limited success. The
recommendation of the
Department of Education was
that special classes for
backward children be
organized. The State
Department of Education
has been working on this
problem for some time and
has developed a system that
seems to be working well.

Classroom transformation
is one of the key steps in
tackling this problem. The
classroom should be
transformed into a
welcoming space where
children feel safe and
supported. Teachers need
training in effective
classroom management
strategies to ensure a
positive learning
environment.

The importance of
interaction between
teachers and students
cannot be overstated. A
positive relationship
between teacher and
student can greatly
impact a child's academic
success. Teachers should
feel confident in their
ability to help all students
reach their full
potential.

In conclusion, making bad
children good and making
mentally backward children
intelligent is a complex
problem that requires
innovative solutions and
dedication from educators,
parents, and individuals in
the community. By
working together, we can
create a brighter future for
our children.

---

**Teaching and Caring for Washington's Backward and Deficient Children**

**Thirteen Special Classes.**

While the plan had been carried out to
take some children out of the regular
schools, it was now evident that the
practical development of the special classes was next
considered. Supervising Principal R. Patterson
was given charge of these classes for the
white schools and W. S. Montgomery
was given charge of the colored
schools.

As the plan was evolved, there are
now seven special classes for white
defective and six for colored.
Of the white classes two are for semi-incorrigible
pu-


---

**The Day's Routine.**

In the morning the pupils take
up their work, and the
work allotted to the grade to
which he is
properly assigned. As there are only
two grades in the school, the
class recitations are practically
impossible. Each pupil is given
a certain set of exercises, and
these are given to the
pupils here and there. As
each problem is worked out,
the teacher's desk is
examined for the correct
solution.

---

**What are you doing, Frank?**

This question is based on the
sentence, "Every teacher
conscientiously goes to the
pupil at her desk, over the heads
of the group, and asks the
student: "What are you doing?"
"You had better do something,"
the teacher might say.

---

**Lardy Lunch Geese.**

"It is time for lunch," one of the
children at the table said in
the usual manner.

"No, I haven't finished my lunch,
"one of the children replied.

"Then what are you doing?
"another child asked.

The answer was, "I am
writing a letter to my
cousin in England."
Visitors to the atypical classes say that the results already accomplished indicate that the influence of the mental stimulus, especially on account of the individual attention of pupils which they permit, and with the increased equipment and experience it is felt that next year the local atypical classes will be ahead of many of the kind in other cities of the country and equal to any.

URGES CONSTANT USE

Schools Do Not Bring Proper Returns, Says Mrs. Mussey.


To take full advantage of all the facilities of the public school system for the benefit of the pupils of this city is the firm belief of Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, who calculates that with many thousands of dollars invested in buildings and schools, apparatus and apportionments should be in constant use in order to bring the proper returns in the shape of opportunities of learning to Washington's school children.

As it is, the McKinley Manual Training School does not earn enough interest by way of educational returns, according to Mrs. Mussey. In order to do this, however, there is not enough money on hand.

Mrs. Mussey, at yesterday's meeting of the board of education, introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Increase for Teachers.

Resolved, That the ways and means committee of the board of education be instructed to submit to the senate sub-committee on appropriations for the District a request that the item of salaries for teachers and janitors in the night schools be increased from $17,000 to $26,000, and that the item for contingent expenses in the night schools be increased from $2,000 to $2,750, to provide for the work and maintenance of the industrial classes recently started under the direction of the board of education in the McKinley Manual Training School, and at the same time to equalize the salaries paid to teachers in the night schools in the regular schools.


As manual training work Mr. Peterson has mapped out courses for the children in practical work of knitting, sewing with raffia and cord, basketry, chair-caning, fretsawing, whittling, veneer work, elementary woodwork, sewing and cooking. By working along one of these lines under the patient direction of Mr. Peterson, there is the hope that the school authorities even the directors of the atypical children will be taught a trade by working at which they can make a living after leaving school. This could be accomplished, it is believed, in no more practicable way.

The De La Salle.

About a hundred boys taken from the regular grade schools and placed in one of the special schools only after an examination by a qualified examiner, and an inspection of the school room and an examination, makes a recommendation. It has been suggested by the board of education that the second examination of candidates for the atypical classes should be carried out by an examiner, and he should have the advantage of a physical and psychological examination. Under that plan, it is declared, the exact mental qualities of the child will be determined and the determined elements could give valuable advice as to the education of the child.
TEACHERS AND PUPILS OF EATON SCHOOL AND PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS AT DEDICATION

IN SPEECH AND SONG

Celebrating Opening of John Eaton School, through Photo

EVENT IN CLEVELAND PARK

Memorial to Commissioner of Education.

TRIBUTE BY S. R. BOND

Growth and Improvement of District

Public School System Described by Speakers.

The walls of the school were decorated with autumn leaves and branches of pine trees, giving an atmosphere of the open country which the school overlooks.

Commissioner Eaton's Career.

Mr. Bond reviewed the life of Gen. Eaton, telling of his college days and earlier life. Mr. Bond stated that Gen. Eaton had been the oldest child in a family of nine, his father being a farmer. Although his father had been well off both day and night schools, as far as wealth in those days was considered, Gen. Eaton had to teach all four years in which he attended college in order to pay his board and tuition. He had started to teach at the age of nineteen, and this was declared to be a fine example for the children of the school to follow.

Gen. Eaton was a New Hampshire lad and went to Dartmouth College, where he received the degree of A. M. and LL. D. In 1900 he was appointed United States commissioner of education and was considered one of the foremost educators in this country.

Modern School Buildings.

Mr. Cox said in his opening remarks that the schools had undergone a great change in the past few years, and that the new buildings were a great improvement over the jail-like building of a few years ago. One of the principles of the present board of education, Mr. Cox, was to have plenty of space for the children, and the auditorium, which the board tried to have provided in all grounds on which schools were to be erected. Thus, it was declared, was the reason that the ground was asked for first and the building afterward instead of ground and building at the same time. For Congress seldom cut out the old schoolhouse to our Samuel R. Bond, an old schoolmate of great extent.

Gen. Eaton, for whom the school was named, also made remarks. The speeches were interspersed with songs by a chorus of sixty children, who sang the exercises with the titles of "America," "Love's Old Sweet Song," and "Santa Lucia."
INJURY TO SCHOOLS - Serious Situation May Result From Constant Hammering.

SYSTEM HAS ITS FRIENDS - Star Jan 81-19

Mrs. Mussey Says Its Opponents Should Investigate.

That the constant hammering on the public school system will create a situation skin to which the Union would be well armed and has been advised by the conservatory, that has been studied and extensive, that now faces the War and Navy Building, is a fact that cannot be denied, a fact which has its origin in a source which is found to be deeply interested in the schools. The result is that the school system is not only well armed, but it is acting with a spirit of aggression.

HISTORICAL INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

ADDRESS BY MRS. MUSSEY.

Topic Discussed Before Association of History Teachers.

SYSTEMS OF STUDY OUTLINED.

Organizations Secretary Declares Facts in History Are Too Obscure to Furnish Sound Premises.

"Historic Washington," an address delivered by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, idea of the Washington College of Law and vice president of the board of education, was the only feature of the program of the Association of History Teachers in the lecture hall of the Public Library, this morning.

Beginning with the preliminaries that led to the cession of the territory to the present site of the National Capital, Mrs. Mussey traced the early history of the District down to its present form of government, currently reviewing the several forms of government that have been provided by Congress, and referring to the difficulties following the adoption of the act of January 8, 1867, and the virtual bankruptcy of the District under inefficient management by Congress until the present form of government was provided.

Details from the reading of the corner stone, September 13, 1795, to the completed structure and its decoration were given of the Capitol.

Supreme Court's Limited Quarters.

"It is, indeed, to be regretted," said Mrs. Mussey, "that our Supreme Court, which appears made up of the highest courts of forty-six sovereign states, as well as from the appellate federal courts, has for so many years been obliged to deliberate in a crowded, badly lighted and badly ventilated chamber as it now uses.

"Mrs. Mussey touched upon the churches which the various Presidents attended, from John Quincy Adams down to President Taft, as well as to the historic bells of Washington, including the bell of St. John's, the bell of old St. Matthew's, at 16th and H streets northwest, and the bell at All Souls' Unitarian Chapel, formerly placed and struck by the story of the White House touched upon the two iron chains to which had occurred there and it covered the incident.

"Speaking of the White House itself, Mrs. Mussey said: "The White House is never a conservatory, that has been studied and extensive, that now faces the War and Navy Building, is the President's conservatory, which is a disgrace to its purpose and surroundings.

"Mrs. Mussey was listened to with interest by a fair audience, and at the conclusion of her address was the recipient of appreciation.

DEMONIZING TEACHERS.

"There is nothing more injurious to the cause of education than these constant attacks on teachers," said Mr. Stuart.

"This constant agitation is demoralizing the entire teaching force.

"It is the board of education which will fight for more and adequate powers the next session of Congress was addressed by Mrs. Morey, vice president of the board of education.

"Mrs. Morey confirmed the principal superintendent's statement in regard to the series of attacks which were made on the public schools of Washington. "It is one of the most serious things we have to combat," she said.

"Regarding the attack made in the House of Representatives, Mrs. Morey was of the opinion that some of the leaders of the party were not only unprepared against the enemy, for personal reasons and otherwise, they were anxious to do something with their constituents. As to the attack, she declared, was a friend of a certain form of superintendent of instruction, who has not been discharged by the board of education after a trial in court. This leader, disliking the superintendent, has not yet been discharged with the aid of the party. This leader, disliking the superintendent, has not yet been discharged with the aid of the party. This leader, disliking the superintendent, has not yet been discharged with the aid of the party.

"Hear Only One Side.

"During the five years in which I have been on the board of education," said Mrs. Morey, "the leaders of the party has not yet been discharged with the aid of the party. This leader, disliking the superintendent, has not yet been discharged with the aid of the party. This leader, disliking the superintendent, has not yet been discharged with the aid of the party.

"There has been no demand for a change in the Washington schools, but there is no demand for a change in the school system. The boys and girls are a problem to the board, they are our main interest, and we believe have ever been investigated the school question here. I believe that by the remark of the one who gets a man's first impression makes the first one holds. The members of the board of education do not have time to go around to different people telling the story side by side.

"Mrs. Morey recalled the case of the President's message, school system here, having the subsequent investigation into the matter. The President had made his statements on information supplied by the municipal and federal officers, she said, had not been required by the board, and this is the story of the one who gets a man's first impression makes the first one holds. The members of the board of education do not have time to go around to different people telling the story side by side.

"Mrs. Morey declared that she did not believe that the representatives, who who who have been studied and extensive, that now faces the War and Navy Building, is the President's conservatory, which is a disgrace to its purpose and surroundings.

"That the constant hammering on the public school system will create a situation skin to which the Union would be well armed and has been advised by the conservatory, that has been studied and extensive, that now faces the War and Navy Building, is a fact that cannot be denied, a fact which has its origin in a source which is found to be deeply interested in the schools. The result is that the school system is not only well armed, but it is acting with a spirit of aggression.

"The agitation of the white House touched upon the two iron chains to which had occurred there and it covered the incident.

"Speaking of the white House itself, Mrs. Mussey said: "The white House is never a conservatory, that has been studied and extensive, that now faces the War and Navy Building, is the President's conservatory, which is a disgrace to its purpose and surroundings.

"Mrs. Mussey was listened to with interest by a fair audience, and at the conclusion of her address was the recipient of appreciation.
WOMAN AT WHEEL OF DISTRICT SCHOOLS UNIQUE IN HISTORY
Washington Times

Absence From City of Two Board Heads Puts Mrs. Mussey in Charge.

Probably for the first time in the history of the District, a woman today is "boss" of the entire educational system, for Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey is in supreme control of all District schools, hundreds of teachers and thousands of pupils.

Simultaneous absence from Washington of Capt. James F. Oyster, president of the Board of Education, and Superintendent of Schools Davidson, causes Mrs. Mussey's unique position in sitting on the educational "throne." Captain Oyster is in Virginia and Dr. Davidson is visiting in Omaha.

As next in rank to President Dr. Davidson, Mrs. Mussey today becomes the administrative head of the District school system, her position having been preceded as vice president of the Board of Education.

"I guess a woman never had this distinction before; it certainly is a new one, but I am enjoying it," said Mrs. Mussey today.

That it is not an honor or titular "title" to manage the schools also is realized today by the woman "boss." She is busy approving the payrolls of substitute and night school teachers, unfinishing when Capt. Oyster left for his outing.

SURPASS MEN IN STUDY

Young Women Better Pupils, Educators Declare.

Washington Post

Their Standard is Higher

Girl Scholars Aim to Do Better Work and Succeed, Says Dr. Davidson, Superintendent of Schools—Boys Trust to Luck to Pass Examinations, Believe Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey.

That young women in schools and colleges are more diligent in their studies than men is the opinion of several officials of the Washington educational system who apply themselves more than their brothers.

Dr. William Davidson, superintendent of schools, said yesterday that the girls in high schools are among the best pupils that attend the institutions.

"My observations," he said, "have led me to believe that the average woman is more devoted to her work than is the average man. I have found, too, that their standard is higher, and by keeping up that standard they act as an incentive to the young men to make them keep up with their work."

On the whole I am a believer in co-education, but I believe the question of whether to send a girl to a coeducational institution should be decided upon individual cases and not as a matter of popular opinion. In this matter I believe that the desires of the parents should be in the hands of the parents and not as a matter of popular opinion."

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, vice president of the board of the Washington College of Law, said yesterday:

Women More Diligent.

"I believe that the average woman is more diligent than the average man. A woman will take a job which he declines, work harder and in the end will do a better job, but in the end will do a better job than he does."
"BUSINESS WOMEN FAIL AS MOTHERS"

WASHINGTON HERALD

Mrs. E. S. Mussey Says They Neglect Children.

SCORES PRIVOLGY OF EAST

Oct. 6, 1911

In Address Before Convention of Women's Christian Temperance Union, Distinguished Educator Opposes Law Which Prohibits Married Women from Teaching.

Denouncing mothers who neglect their children for social pleasures and "the frills of existence," Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, member of the board of education, declared before the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the District, which convened yesterday morning in the Union M. E. Church, that the offspring of business women were oftentimes uncared for and were allowed to grow up like weeds, to the detriment of the state at large.

Mrs. Mussey also claimed the business women of the Eastern section of the country were more free than their Western sisters, "who do not follow beaten paths, but go out into the untraveled wilderness and build themselves homes."

"A Washington mother," she added, "who is compelled to work for the support of her children engages in the line of business which are already overcrowded," said Mrs. Mussey. "A Western woman of the same ability would take up a government loan grant and go to farming, raising her lads and in some of the universities of the country," she continued.

MRS. MUSSEY MISQUOTED.

Did Not Say Business Women Neglect Their Families.

Editor The Washington Herald:

The Herald's report of The Washington Herald, I was incorrectly reported in my remarks before the convention of the W. C. T. U. Thursday afternoon. The sentiment I expressed was not that the Washington business woman neglects her family, as was reported. My remarks were to the effect that the woman whose own exertions are a step to her winning of a home is more devoted mother because of her efforts to gain a home. When a woman marries, my remarks went on, she should marry with the expectation of being supported that she might give her time to the rearing of a family. If the husband is unable to provide this support, it is the duty of the state to care for the mother, for it is her offspring that makes the state.

Oct. 6, 1911

LADY ABERDEEN SPEAKS TO SCHOOL CHILDREN

Wife of Viceroy and Miss Asquith Interested in Colored Pupils' Work.

Lady Aberdeen, wife of the Viceroy of India, and Miss Violet Asquith, daughter of the prime minister of England, were guests of honor at Normal School No. 2, 125 students of the school. The students sang several songs, and brief addresses were made by the superintendent of education, Dr. W. M. Davidson, and the assistant superintendent of colored schools, R. E. Bruce.

Lady Aberdeen said she was very glad of the opportunity to see "the great system of education in the United States."

"I should be glad to have you tell me of your experiences in school, from the time you started until now," said the countess. "To tell me of the success which you have attained, the things which you have enjoyed, and the ideals which you are holding for the future."

Thanks the Students.

She thanked the students for their singing, in closing her remarks. The musical program given under the direction of Miss Lola Johnson included America," "Purpura," "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Love's Old Sweet Song."

Mrs. Mussey was introduced by Dr. Lucien E. Moses, principal of the school. Dr. Davidson and Mr. Bruce outlined briefly the methods of instruction and the general character of the school system of Washington, Miss Elizabeth A. Brown, director of primary instruction, and Mrs. Corinna S. Coe, member of the board of education, accompanied Lady Aberdeen and Miss Asquith on their visit.

Following the exercises in the assembly hall of the school, the party visited several classrooms to observe the work. In the room of Miss C. E. Martin, containing the fifth grade pupils, a large class, Miss Martin told the students of a boys' club which she has formed. She questioned the pupils at length on what games they liked to play best, how they spend their time, and the like.

Pupils Give Recreation.

The pupils gave a recitation in union and gave the "salute to the flag." Miss Coe, one of the pupils, recited a poem "Barn," after the reading of the history of the school, which was read by Miss Martin. The pupils were unable to answer a few of the questions with Edgar C. Martin, the report of the pupils, however, was not a school visitation, but was made in the same way as the teacher's desk during the school day.

Mrs. Mussey Speaks To Parents of Pupils

Washington Times, Mar. 24, 1912

Members of the Cleveland Park School and Community Association today intimated with the idea of helping the teachers for a retirement fund bill, and on a special address by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, vice president of the Board of Education, who talked last spring at the school, the Juniors' Club and the House of Commerce had the opportunity of making up a good citizen out of the pupil. More than 10 parents were present. The officers of the association are F. A. Fenning, president; H. P. Kiel, secretary; and W. H. Peck, treasurer.

Baseball Is Game of America, Pupils Tell Miss Asquith

Countess of Aberdeen and Daughter of Prime Minister Visit Schools.

Miss Violet Asquith, daughter of the English prime minister, chatted with a score of little colored boys and girls at the Summer School today, telling of her trip here from England and showing them her doll on the school room glock that sat on the desk of the teacher, Miss Corinna E. Martin.

Upstairs meanwhile, the Countess of Aberdeen, was talking to the girls of Normal No. 2, with Superintendent W. M. Davidson, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Dr. Caroline Harris, Dr. Lucien Moses, principal of the Normal School, and Assistant Superintendent E. A. Jordan.

"Miss Asquith," said in the Normal School assembly room for a time, and a lively interest, and she said, in students of fewer years, and she and Miss E. C. Brown, supervisor of intermediate instruction, in the schools of the District, went to the fifth grade room.

Here Miss Asquith asked what is the favorite game in America.

Sure—It's Baseball.

"Boswell," shouted the boys in chorus.

Lady Aberdeen and the others then went to Miss Asquith and Miss Brown.
WOMEN SANCTION '
F STREET "PARADE"'

Well-Known Educators Give Indorsement After Making
Investigation—Ban Put on the "Turkey Trot" and
Other Latest Dancing Steps.

WASHINGTON D.C., Jan 23, 1912

Mrs. Mussey Protests.

Appearing in behalf of the board of
education, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, its
vice-president, presented the protest of
the board against saloons near school
buildings.

Our rules forbid pupils entering saloons
or poolrooms," she said, "but we cannot
strictly enforce the rules when saloons
are near."

Within a block of the Central High
School and the Polk and Henry graded
schools, there are 14 saloons. Directly
opposite the McKinley Manual Training
School, at 17th street and Rhode Island
avenue, there is a saloon, and the same
condition exists at the Business High
School at 7th street between 7th and R
streets. There are twenty saloons along 7th street between
the Central High School and the Public
Library.

"On 14th street near the Denson
school," she added, "there are 30 students,
attend, there are saloons that we think
are a menace to our young people.

We feel that the dry limit around
schools should be extended.

Mrs. Mussey Would Extend Dry Limits
About Schools.

Mrs. Ellen S. Mussey, vice
president of the Board of Education,
appeared before the Senate subcom-
nittee which is considering the ques-
tion of excise regulations in the Dis-
trict today, and urged that the law
be made more stringent.

She discussed the question es-
specially with reference to the pre-
sence of saloons near school build-
ings and urged that they be re-
quired to be farther away from these
buildings.

Mrs. Mussey told in detail about
the location of saloons near school
buildings. She said:

"Our rules forbid pupils entering
saloons or poolrooms. But we cannot
strictly enforce the rule when
saloons are near."

Mrs. Mussey said that in a block of
central High School and the Polk and
Henry graded schools there were four-
teen saloons. Directly opposite the Mc-
Kinley Manual Training School there
was a saloon, and the same condition,
she said, exists at the Business High
School. Along Seventh Street near Mrs.
Mussey stated, there are twenty saloons
between the Central High School and
the Public Library. Near Denson
school there are saloons that Mrs.
Mussey declared a menace to the young
people. She urged that the dry limits
about school buildings be extended.

Mrs. Mussey said that in a block of
central High School and the Polk and
Henry graded schools there were four-
teen saloons. Directly opposite the Mc-
Kinley Manual Training School there
was a saloon, and the same condition,
she said, exists at the Business High
School. Along Seventh Street near Mrs.
Mussey stated, there are twenty saloons
between the Central High School and
the Public Library. Near Denson
school there are saloons that Mrs.
Mussey declared a menace to the young
people. She urged that the dry limits
about school buildings be extended.

WOMAN PLEADS
FOR STRICIER
EXCISE LAWS

ASKS TEACHERS' PENSIIONS.

Mr. J. H. Barnard and Mrs. Ellen
Spencer Mussey addressed the Cleveland
Park School and Community Association
last night at the Eaton School. About
100 persons were present. Justice Barn-
ard told the audience that the object of
the teacher is to make citizens. "Women
want citizens who in time of danger
shall step forward and help save the
country," he said, and who, in time of
peace will settle problems in a land where
the government depends on the will of
the majority."

Mrs. Mussey made a strong plea for
the teachers' pension bill. The small
salaries that are paid to teachers, she
said, do not allow them, she said, to save
money, and it is therefore only just that
some provision be made for their old age.

The officers of the association are:
president, F. A. Penning; secretary, G.
H. Powell, and treasurer, W. L. Peet.
WITH THE PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS.

The District D. A. R.

Mrs. E. S. Mussey, state regent; Miss Mary Williams, secretary, 1760 Convoy street.

At the District conference on April 10 Mrs. Mussey was chosen state regent, Miss Williams, secretary, and Mrs. Kate K. Henry was elected state vice regent over Mrs. Sarah J. Crossman by vote of eleven to nine. The candidacy of Mrs. McLean for the office of president general was announced and advocated by Mrs. Draper. Mrs. Roome entered a vigorous protest against the suggested mortgaging of Continental Hall by the national board. The conference expressed itself unanimously as favoring the retiring state regent, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, for the position of national vice president general in charge of organization.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey is the youngest daughter of Platt R. Spencer, the author of the world-wide famous Spencerian Penmanship. In 1876 Mrs. Mussey began the study of law, which she practised with her husband continuously for sixteen years before his death in 1892, and has practised it ever since and attained a reputation as a woman lawyer second to none. She is a woman of affairs, and has established, with the cooperation of the members of the bench and bar of Washington, the first law school in the world ever organized primarily for women, and is herself the dean. She is a member of several patriotic organizations in which she has filled national offices with distinction — was chairman of the woman's committee in preparing for the 36th National Encampment of the G. A. R., 1902, one of the incorporators of the American Red Cross Society, and assistant agent at Camp Alger during the Spanish-American war. Mrs. Mussey is a granddaughter of a revolutionary soldier who carried to his grave the scars of wounds received in battle, is a charter member of Constitution Chapter D. A. R., has served for two years as State Vice Regent for the District of Columbia, and was at the State Conference on April 10th elected State Regent by acclamation.

Mrs. ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY,
D. C. STATE REGENT D. A. R.

DISTRICT DAUGHTERS ELECT MINOR OFFICERS

The District Daughters of the American Revolution held a meeting last night at the Shoreham Hotel, electing their minor officers and authorizing the appointment by the State Regent of a select committee to inquire into the advisability of the District Daughters furnishing a “District room” in the new Continental Hall.

It was the first meeting presided over by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, who, with the vice State regent, was elected a short time before the meeting of the national congress of daughters in this city.

The minor officers, all of whom were re-elected, were as follows: Miss Mary Louise White, treasurer; Mrs. J. D. Grassiand, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. William De Reimer, chaplain. It was decided not to elect a historian at this meeting last night, and this will be done at a later date.

DISTRICT DAUGHTERS MEET

Elect Officers and Discuss Continental Hall Project.

Plans Made for Reception to the New President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, Next June.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, the newly elected State regent of the District Daughters of the American Revolution, presided over the first meeting at the Shoreham at a general meeting of the officers and members of the various chapters. Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, the newly elected vice State regent, occupied a seat beside Mrs. Mussey.

All of the State officers were re-elected, with the exception of the historian, which office was left open. Those elected were: Recording secretary, Miss Mary H. Wilson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. D. Grassiand; treasurer, Miss Louise White, and chaplain, Mrs. William De Reimer.

In the discussion of the matter of the proposed furnishing of a room in Continental Hall by the District, many pertinent questions were asked as to whether the room would be for the sole use of the Daughters of the District, and if the furnishing of the room would be considered in the light of a contribution to the hall, such has been made yearly. As these and other questions could not be answered last evening it was determined that a committee should be appointed by the State regent, Mrs. Mussey, of which she shall be the chairman, to confer with the Continental Hall committee of the national organization and report back to the District Daughters at a future meeting.

A resolution was introduced providing that in future two medals instead of one should be offered by the Daughters to the students of the George Washington University making the highest records in United States history, but after some discussion it was voted down. It was determined that in future this medal be presented to the successful student by the District State regent instead of, as formerly, by one of the faculty of the university.

Mrs. Amsa G. Draper, regent of the Miriam Danforth Chapter, announced that the members of several of the chapters of local Daughters are making plans to receive a letter from the new President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, who returns to this city to hold the June meeting of the national board of management.
MRS. ELLEN MUSSEY
AGAIN STATE REGENT

D. A. R. Re-elect Her, and Mrs. Hodgkins
Vice Regent.

April 16, 1906

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey was unanimously re-elected state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the District of Columbia last night at a large meeting of the District chapter at the Embitt. Mrs. H. L. Hodgkins was unanimously re-elected vice regent.

After the election, the members discussed the coming Continental Congress and a number of amendments to the constitution. These will be acted upon at the congress.

D. A. R. INDORSES
PLAYGROUNDS

Will Petition Congress to
Grant Appropriation

AGREES WITH VARDAMAN

March 14, 1906

Mrs. Ballinger Says Education Does
Not Improve Colored
Man.

Strong indorsement of the plan of the public playgrounds committee to secure from Congress an appropriation of $6,000 to be used in erecting a model settlement building and one of $2,000 for the maintenance of playgrounds was voiced by the Daughters of the American Revolution at a meeting of the District chapter last evening at the Embitt Hotel. All the officers and about 50 members of the chapter were present.

A petition, Regent Mussey announced, signed by every regent in the District, advocating the proposed playgrounds will be forwarded to Congress within a few days.

The District Commissioners' bill now pending in Congress providing compulsory education in the District was indorsed.

In a discussion of the question of industrial education for the colored man, Mrs. M. F. Ballinger declared that she held opinions on this question similar to those of Governor Vandaman of Mississippi, to the effect that the colored man was worse for the process of education.

Mrs. Nanette Paul, of the School Center, a well-known lecturer on social subjects, will give a series of four lectures on parliamentary law to the members of the local chapter.

Regent Mussey announced that the annual State conference of the District D. A. R. would be held on April 6 at the Embitt, at which many questions of importance to the chapter will be taken up.

PRIZES WON AT STUDY

Confering of Degrees and Presentation of Medals,
Washington, D.C.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HONORS

June 1, 1906

Trustees Elect Two New Professors and
Decide to Establish Department of
Politics and Diplomacy—Annual Recep-
tion and Dance the Crowning Event of
the Commencement Season.

The commencement exercises of the department of arts and sciences, held yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock in Continental Memorial Hall, concluded the eighty-fourth annual commencement of the George Washington University. Dr. Charles Willis Needham, the president of the university, delivered the address, after which he conferred the degrees on those who had successfully completed their courses. An enjoyable programme of music was rendered by the orchestra of the United States Marine Band. Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York City, the newly elected president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, the State regent of the District D. A. R., were on the platform.
LOCAL D. A. R. TO HONOR MRS. DONALD McLEAN.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, regent, as announced in the local news last week, have been planning to give the president general, Mrs. Donald McLean of New York, a reception, and Mrs. McLean and her staff are pretty well completed, all the committees appointed and everything will soon be in readiness, with the ladies of the Daughters of the Revolution hope to make the most brilliant affair ever held by them.

A mass meeting of the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution held at Continental Memorial Hall yesterday afternoon, and the attendance was quite excellent. Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Mussey, who presided. The hall had been handsomely decorated for the occasion with American flags and cut flowers and palms. On the platform beside Mrs. Maclean, Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, Mrs. Mary A. Rockwell, Mrs. Anna E. Porter, Mrs. Janet R. Andrew, Mrs. Elizabeth Weyl, regent Colonial Dames Chapter; Mrs. Janet W. Elwell, regent Continental Chapter; Mrs. Sarah D. Rockwell, regent Lewis and® Chapter; Mrs. Elizabeth Weyl, regent Colonial Dames Chapter; Miss Virginia Day, regent Potomac Chapter; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, regent Washington Chapter; Mrs. Mary A. Rockwell, regent Continental Chapter; Mrs. Dolly Madison Chapter; Mrs. Swornstedt, Columbia Chapter; Mrs. Charles H. Van Alen, Mrs. Catherine W. Rollins, regent Dolly Madison Chapter; Mrs. Gunning, regent Colonial Dames Chapter; Miss Virginia Day, regent Potomac Chapter; Mrs. Mary A. Rockwell, regent Continental Chapter; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, regent Lewis and® Chapter; Mrs. Croissat, regent Continental Chapter; Mrs. Sarah D. Rockwell, regent Lewis and® Chapter; Mrs. Anna E. Porter, who acted as corresponding secretary; Miss Wills, who acted as secretary of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Lillian Roselle Mussey, who was elected to the position of incorporation.

The matter to be discussed was the reception for the president general, and the ladies offered themselves to help. It was decided to hold the reception on the evening of December 6 at 8 o'clock, and that it would be held in the hall. Admission will be strictly by card. Some 500 special invitations will be sent out, a sample of the society it will be held by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The only ladies in the receiving line will be Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, District regent; and Mrs. Donald McLean, president general. A buffet supper will be served.

The Committees Named.

Mrs. C. D. Merwin was appointed chairman of the committee on arrangements, and Mrs. C. D. Merwin, Mrs. E. C. Merwin, and Mrs. Charles D. Merwin, were appointed as members.

The following are the committee names:

Entertainment—Mrs. Charles D. Merwin, chairman.

Reception—Mrs. John Paul Earnest, chairman; Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Mrs. Lyman D. E. Draper, Mrs. Charles B. Cook, Mrs. Charlotte E. Main, Mrs. Mary C. Beach and Miss Janet E. Richards.

Music—Mrs. Henry, chairman; Mrs. D. K. Shute, Mrs. William R. Lowe, Mrs. O. B. Hiram, and Mrs. Mary E. Bailey.

Refreshments—Mrs. Harry T. Guss, Mrs. L. C. Chew, Mrs. George Martin, Mrs. Horace E. Fulton and Mrs. Garrison.

Music—Mrs. F. E. Van Buren, Mrs. Miss Elizabeth F. Pierce, Mrs. D. C. Lowden, Miss Mary E. Goddar.

Illuminations—Mrs. Lillian Lockwood, chairman; Mrs. George N. Sternberg, Mrs. Horace E. Fulton, Mrs. V. M. White, Mrs. Press, Miss Anna W. Winslow, Mrs. J. Eakin Gadsby, Mrs. Florence Adele A. Gadsby, Miss Mary E. Miller, Stockton, Miss Ellen S. Crawford and Miss Virginia T. Porter.

Printing—Mrs. J. D. Crossland, chairman; Mrs. Edward L. Hedges, Mrs. Ida E. B. Hedges, Mrs. Louise, Mrs. Harry A. Harbord, Mrs. Francis A. Matthews, Mrs. A. G. Wilkinson and Mrs. L. C. Chew.

It was decided to send a note of congratulations to Miss Mary Wilcox, recording sec-

House. It was also decided to send a similar note to Mrs. A. W. Bacon, formerly regent of Continental Chapter, on account of the death of her husband, George A. Bacon.

This was the first mass meeting over which Mrs. Mussey, regent last spring, had presided. She appeared in the suit wearing a shoulder and circle of white and blue, the badge of the state regent's office.

The officers wore this badge and the colors held in the American church at Rome following and because of the badge of the Secretary of State. Members of the District chapter point with pride to the foreign embassy in Washington, which was represented at that patriotic service.

In rapping for orders, the ladies of the Daughters of the American Revolution, were seated in a beautiful new gavel that had been presented to them by Constitution Chapter, of which Mrs. McLean is a member. The wood, oak and maple, came from the Hearst olive.

D. A. R. RECEPTION.

Plan for Function in Honor of Mrs. McLean About Completed.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, District regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who has just returned from a trip to New York and New Haven, where she addressed several women's clubs in both places, stated to a Star reporter this morning that the arrangements for the reception to be given her in the capital this month are all completed.

"We expect to have a splendid reception," she said. "The music will be of the very finest. Hale's orchestra will play patriotic airs, some of them of revolutionary fame, while the regular program of selections for the evening will be presented by the female singers. The reception line will be short, but my chapter officers and representatives will be there in the evening and from the cavity. The organizations to which the Daughters of the American Revolution, which are the largest in the country, the guests. The invitations of our invitations by distinguished guests is very gratifying to my self and the Daughters of the American Revolution, for it is our desire to make this reception the finest in the history of our society. Please state that there will be no overcrowding, as the number of cards issued has been limited to the capacity of the reception hall and banquet room.

The reception begins at 9 o'clock. Mrs. Mussey will present the guests to Mrs. McLean, and it is stated that no one will be directly in the receiving line. It is stated that the guests will be given a list of special trains from Baltimore, New York and Philadelphi a.

Mrs. McLean, president general, has just returned from a trip around the cirkle of the southern and eastern states, where she attended chapter and state conferences. It is stated that she has been busy in affected the Daughters of the American Revolution, and she made a very encouraging report today of her success to the national board which is holding its November meeting.

While the business which will come before the board meeting tomorrow is to be largely routine, it is known that the Jamestown exposition, to be held in the historic city in 1907, will come in for a large share of notice.

A large reception will be given by the Daughters of the American Revolution of the D. A. R. at the Arlington House for the benefit of the Jamestown exposition, from 9 to 11, complimentary to Mrs. Donald McLean, president general of the national society. The reception has been planned on a generous scale and is expected to be one of the most brilliant affairs in the history of the society. The invitations have been limited to 300 distinguished visitors and that, in addition to the Daughters and their guests.

Other social attentions arranged in honor of Mrs. McLean in the near future are the Maclean Family Gala at Georgetown, on Friday, and an afternoon reception by Mrs. James D. Isherwood, of Shadwell, Saturday.

THE PLANS COMPLETE.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, regent of the District chapter of the D. A. R. stated yesterday to a Star reporter that all the arrangements for the reception to be given Mrs. McLean in the capital this month are all completed, and that she believes that it will be the largest reception of its kind that the society has ever held.

The foreign embassies have accepted, also members of the Supreme Court, most of the national officers of the society, and it is probable that Governor Warfield of Maryland will attend the reception. Mrs. Schley and Mrs. Schley will come from Baltimore. General Horace Porter, who is now in New York, and many and distinguished Sons of the American Revolution will be here. It is the desire of those of the Society of Colonial Wars to be represented. The husbands of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the president general has always been ardently interested in that movement, providing the flag in which the remains were wrapped.

Mrs. McLean is expected to return from her last tour, which includes several of the southern states. Her elegant plan for Continental Memorial Hall is reported to have been productive of rich results in the way of contributions, and that in probability the south will bring some "fat rolls" to the U. S. Treasury.

Paul Jones' Flag.

Mrs. McLean visited New York last week, attending several chapter meetings and social affairs in connection with the flag discussions. She has with her the new Paul Jones flag, the one in which his body was wrapped on its return to the United States, and it arouses the greatest enthusiasm when displayed. Mrs. McLean declares that the state of New York has not been presented to any state D. A. R. chapter, but that the state of New York, Maryland and New York, and it will be presented to Continental Memorial Hall at New York.

The unveiling of Continental Memorial Hall is now going even more steadily. The funds for its completion are almost in hand. It is said that the beautiful marble palace will be completed, when complete, the hall will be in the magnificent Garden Hall in Washington, next to the Corcoran Gallery of Art. The stately marble pillars, one for each of the colonial states, have all been subscribed for by those states, and it only remains for the people in the states to see the hall completed.

Mrs. Mussey will spend the Thanksgiving season with her son in New York, and will go from there to New Haven. Conversely, she will be the guest of Mrs. A. S. Grand Cannon and will address the New Haven Military Club.

WILL THE DINNER SPECIALITY BE PEELED POTATOES?

The invitation, which is handsomely engraved, blue on white with the distint emblem of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the benefit of the Jamestown exposition, is from 9 to 11, complimentary to Mrs. Donald McLean, president general of the national society. The reception has been planned on a generous scale and is expected to be one of the most brilliant affairs in the history of the society. The invitations have been limited to 300 distinguished visitors and that, in addition to the Daughters and their guests.

Other social attentions arranged in honor of Mrs. McLean in the near future are the Maclean Family Gala at Georgetown, on Friday, and an afternoon reception by Mrs. James D. Isherwood, of Shadwell, Saturday.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey entertained at luncheon on Saturday at her residence, in Fairmount street, her children and grandchildren, in honor of the birthday of son William A. Mussey of Brooklyn. The party was composed of Mrs. William Mussey, Miss Dela Mussey, her grandchildren, Mrs. Charles D. Merwin, Mrs. Charles D. Merwin, Mrs. Charles D. Merwin, Mrs. Charles D. Merwin, Mrs. Charles D. Merwin, Mrs. Charles D. Merwin, Mrs. Charles D. Merwin, Mrs. Charles D. Merwin, Mrs. Charles D. Merwin, Mrs. Charles D.
WILL HONOR MRS. M'LEAN

District Chapters, D. A. R., to Hold a Reception To-night.

Social and Official Washington Invited to Greet the New President General.

More than a thousand invitations have been issued for the reception at the Arlington Hotel next evening in honor of Mrs. Donald McLean, recently elected general of the National Society, D. A. R., by the different chapters of the District, and there has been a fully 800 acceptance. The invitations include nearly all social Washington and prominent persons in many other cities. Among those invited are President and Mrs. Roosevelt, members of the Cabinet, members of the diplomatic corps, and justices of the Supreme Court, and their ladies.

Mrs. Eliza E. Mussey, District Regent, has received invitations from a large number of persons coming from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York City, and from near and far. A special car for the journey. Hence a trip and by members of the event. The invitation, however, Mrs. M. T. Scott, distinguished former vice president general for Illinois, and Mrs. George W. Nichols, vice president general from South Carolina, have already arrived.

The reception is expected to be one of the most festive to have been held in the history of the national headquarters. Mrs. McLean, on her recent visit to State chapters of the country, has been received and entertained on the occasion. The Daughters of the District are determined that the event shall be a great success. Among the guests will be many of the different chapters, and the regent of the chapter in charge of Mrs. Mussey, the District Regent, to make the event a great success.

The Daughters of the American Revolution from all over the country, the number of nearly 2,000, whose invited guests, have assembled at the Arlington Hotel last night to render homage to the patriotism of the society, Mrs. Emily Ritchie McLean, wife of Mr. Donald McLean of New York City, and who has been the most brilliant ever witnessed in that historic hostelry, and half the nation's patriotic hostess. The reception rooms, the various ambassades and legations in the city, as well as the cabinet, the Supreme Court, the army and navy, the president's house and the residence of many other officials and persons will be attended.

The reception was opened by Mrs. Donald McLean at 7 o'clock.

RECEPTION TENDERED

D. A. R. COMPLIMENT TO MRS. DONALD McLEAN.

The Daughters of the American Revolution from all over the country, to the number of nearly 2,000, with their invited guests, have assembled at the Arlington Hotel last night to render homage to the patriotism of the society, Mrs. Emily Ritchie McLean, wife of Mr. Donald McLean of New York City, and who has been the most brilliant ever witnessed in that historic hostelry, and half the nation's patriotic hostess. The reception rooms, the various ambassades and legations in the city, as well as the cabinet, the Supreme Court, the army and navy, the president's house and the residence of many other officials and persons will be attended.

The reception was opened by Mrs. Donald McLean at 7 o'clock.

In the seating arrangement of the various tables, the minister from China, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, presented the guests to Mrs. Mussey, and in turn made the presentations to the president general. Mrs. Mussey wore a beautiful French creation in silver gray chiffon, with rose petticoats of silver over cream chiffon, and carried a rose and purple tulips. Mrs. Hodgkins wore a rich cream-colored gown of soft chiffon, with rose and purple tulips on the sleeves and carried American beauty pansies.

Mrs. Hodgkins wore a handsome gown of silver gray chiffon, and a hat of the same material. All three ladies wore the same of office, a blue ribbon with white roses for the state departments, and a red ribbon for the national society.

Mrs. McLean wore her hat in Paris on the left, and carried a white rose in the hat. She carried the distaff and wheel of the society, instead of the state jewel, for the custom.

There were many elegant gowns worn by the ladies of the guests, their brilliant colors being the rule, and the display of fine jewelry and charming character, that they would, and do, dress in all the latest fashions and styles for the occasion, they added much to the harmony of color and charm of the guests among them.

Mrs. Mussey, a member who forms the membership of the Continental Daughters of the Revolution, D. A. R., table with Mrs. Sarah Coulter Guis is regent.

The reception started at 9 o'clock, and was attended by Miss Eleanor Desha Bridge, Mrs. Robert Jackson Barker, and Miss Emma Holbrook, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, and Mrs. A. W. Davis, Mrs. Robert Hamilton Bayly, president of the Sons of the American Revolution, New York, and Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Col. and Mrs. Bernard Green, Mrs. Wallace McLean, Mrs. Robert Cox, Miss Bellamy, and Mrs. Harry McLean and Mrs. Rittenburg of the New York City Chapter.

Representatives of Chapters.

Mrs. Mussey was assisted in receiving by the regents of the District of Columbia chapters, who was present in different sections of the reception room, and at times were called upon to form a line in front of the reception party to keep back the tremendous crush. They were: American Chapter, Mrs. P. Miller Storrow, Army and Navy, Mrs. George G. Pendleton; Columbia, Mrs. Swornstedt; Constitution, Miss Elizabeth F. Faust; Maryland, Mrs. G. Beach; Dolly Madison, Mrs. John Barbour; Pennsylvania, Mrs. William J. Song; Elizabeth; Illinois, Mrs. Mary C. Wy; Mary J. Matthews; Lucy Johnston; Baltimore chapter, Mrs. John Johnson; Paterson, Mrs. M. A. Ballinger; Martha Washington, Mrs. J. R. Bell; Mississippi, Mrs. V. B. Biddle; Mrs. Kats K. Henry; Miriam Danforth; New York, Mrs. Louise W. Adams; New York chapter; Miss Virginia E. Wade; Thirteen Colonies, Mrs. F. W. L. Allen; Continental Daughters, Mrs. Henry T. Guis.

The Guests.

Among the guests were: The ambassador from Brazil and his wife, Nabuco, the minister from Chile and Senorita de Chavez; the minister from Iran and Senorita de Kosuga; the minister from Greece and Senorita de Halkia; the minister from Hungary and Mrs. Amisaki; the minister from Panama and Senora de Oshida; the minister from Turkey, Turkey; Miss Hamilton; and Mrs. Beetle, secretary of the Japanese legation; Mrs. Carlisle; Mrs. Otis Blanchard and Mrs. Schuyler, judges.
SCENES ATTENDING MOUNT PLEASANT PLAYGROUND FLAG PRESENTATION

LOVE OF THE FLAG
Lesson Impressed at Mount Pleasant Playgrounds.

THEME OF THE ADDRESSES

Presentation of National Emblem by Chapter of Children of the American Revolution.

If the playgrounds do not make good citizens they lose one of their aims. The children should learn to respect our institutions. They should know how to respect the flag. They should know how and when to salute the flag and should know when to salute the flag. The flag should be taught to the children, and they should know the proper time for these things.

So declared E. E. Martin, supervisor of the municipal playgrounds of this city, in an address delivered yesterday afternoon when the Junior Governor Thomas Wolfe Society of the Children of the American Revolution presented an American flag to the playground.

The flag was presented by Susan Rambone for the society. It was unfurled by Elizabeth Bigelow Scudder and Clarence E. Currie. Both are relatives of Rear Adm. B. H. Bigelow.

Constitution Chapter, D. A. R., Meets.

The Constitution Chapter, D. A. R., held its first meeting of the season at the residence of the regent, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, at the Northern Hotel. About fifty ladies were present. The regent outlined the course of study for the winter and made recommendations for the work of the chapter.

Miss Piers, Mrs. Portman and Mrs. Munsey were appointed a committee to represent the chapter in the memorial arch enterprise, under the direction of Mrs. Fairbanks, president general. Mrs. Lockwood, District regent, made an address on the lesson of the national bereavement, as did other ladies present.

Mrs. Eileen Spencer Mussey gave the address of the evening on the subject, "Laws of the States and Territories Relating to Women." While in New York Mrs. Mussey will be the guest of the club.

SCHOOL BOARD TO REMAIN.

Members Deny the Current Rumors of Intended Resignations.

That they have no intention of resigning their positions on the board of education, that they have not contemplated any such action, was the declaration last night of all the members of the board, with one exception, whose resignations have been rumored. The exception is Mrs. Elizabeth Hodge, who is seriously ill and couldn't be seen.

Capt. James P. O'Grady, who has not thought of resigning, William H. Turner, insisted that he had no intention of resigning.

[Page 56]
FIVE SOON TO QUIT

But Four of Education Board Members Will Remain.

AWAIT APPROPRIATION BILL

Changes in Organic Act Also to Be Urged Before Step Is Taken.

CAPT. OYSTER ONE TO RESIGN

Hoover, Tunnell, Mrs. Mussey and Mrs. Hoeke Others—Blair May Be President.

That five members of the nine who compose the board of education of the District of Columbia are to tender their resignations became known today. Those who are to step out are Capt. James F. Oyster, president of the board; Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, vice president; William D. Hoover, chairman of two of the most important committees; William V. Tunnell and Mrs. Elizabeth Hoeke.

The resignations of Mr. Hoover and Mrs. Mussey have been expected almost weekly for the last two months, and it has been only the earnest solicitation of Dr. William M. Davidson, superintendent of schools, which has prevented them from severing their connection with the board of education until the present District appropriation bill has been passed by Congress. Capt. Oyster, who has served three terms on the board, has many times expressed his intention of resigning, but the opportune moment has not presented itself.

Ill Health Prompts Mrs. Hoeke;

Mrs. Elizabeth Hoeke's ill health and her recent bereavement in the death of her husband are the natural reasons for her wishing to lay aside the heavy duties which fall on the shoulders of any man or woman who undertakes to be in charge of the 42,000 pupils who comprise the envious school problems of the District of Columbia. Dr. Tunnell's resignation is expected because he has served a full term on the board and it is understood he does not seek reappointment by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Just what program will be followed in tendering their resignations is known only to those five members. It is quite certain, however, that none will resign until after the appropriation bill has been enacted. When they do step down it is understood they will recommend certain changes in the organic act which created the present board of education. They will not recommend, however, that the control of the schools be placed under a director of education, who would be a subordinate to the Commissioners.

4 TO QUIT SCHOOLS

Members of the Board Are Weary of Criticism.

CAPT. OYSTER IS HESITANT

Mr. Hoover, Mrs. Mussey, and Dr. Tunnell the Others Mentioned.

Continued Charges of Lack of Economy by District Commissioners and Others Finally Tire—Will Turn to Private Business—Efforts Are Being Made to Have the President Remain—Retirement May Come on July 1.

Important changes in the District board of education are expected to take place on July 1, when it is asserted President James F. Oyster, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, the vice president; William D. Hoover, and Dr. William V. Tunnell, are likely to present their resignations, according to information gained yesterday at the headquarters of the board at the Franklin School.

Pressed by Private Business

That Mr. Hoover and Mrs. Mussey will retire is certain, but there is still some doubt about Mr. Oyster's plans. He has announced that he does not desire to remain as president, but he may be prevailed upon to change his determination, and Mr. Hoover stated yesterday that he would not accept reappointment, because of pressure of business, and it was learned definitely that Mrs. Mussey had taken the same stand. Mrs. Mussey would not discuss her plans yesterday. Mr. Hoover and Mrs. Mussey have been hard working members of the board. Although Mr. Hoover is president of the National Savings and Trust Company and interested in many other business movements, and Mrs. Mussey is president of the Washington College of Law, both have tirelessly attended meetings.

The other members of the board are R. R. Horner and Mrs. Caroline W. Harris, colored; Mrs. Elizabeth Hoeke, Henry F. Blair, and Ernest H. Daniel. Mrs. Harris was appointed this year. Mrs. Hoeke has been absent from almost every meeting this year because of illness.

Had Intended to Get Out

Mrs. Mussey has long been considered one of the ablest members of the board. Besides being vice president, she is chairman of the committee on elementary and night schools, and a member of several other important committees. She knows the District school system as few people in the District, either men or women, do. Mr. Oyster, who has stood the brunt of all the attacks made on the present school system in recent years, intended to retire last year, but was prevailed upon to remain because of the resignation as superintendent of schools of A. T. Stuart and the appointment of Dr. W. M. Davidson. Several other changes were made at that time, and it was feared if Mr. Oyster retired, too much confusion would result. Last week a public meeting of colored people was held, and resolutions urging him to remain were adopted, and a diamond stickpin presented to him. He refuses to say what his final decision will be.

District Officials Make Charges

Dr. Tunnell, who is a teacher of history at Howard University, is popular among the colored residents of the city.

Up to the present no reports have been heard of the possible successors of those members who will retire July 1. Mrs. Mussey's place will be taken by a woman, as it is customary to have women members.
President Oyster read his annual report, in which he praised the teaching force of the schools, and gave a detailed account of the many improvements made during the last year.

The report showed that in the past year ten new school buildings and additions to old buildings have been started, and that two more buildings are in course of construction. He also pointed to the fact that the schools now have two dental inspectors. He praised Mrs. Oyster, who is just completing her first year as superintendent. He also mentioned the success of the school bank at Business High School, saying that many students have deposits, and that the deposits June 30 amounted to $3,950.

Mrs. Oyster asked for a higher salary.

"It is said that democracies are ungrateful," concluded Capt. Oyster, "but I am sure that the pupils of the District of Columbia schools will never hold in gratitude the distinguished services to the schools which have been rendered by the noble men and women who severs their connection with the board at this time."

Mr. E. F. Oyster was elected president to succeed Capt. Oyster.

HENRY P. BLAIR.

Henry P. Blair will be the next president of the board of education, and the resignation of the four members of that organization, including the present president, James F. Oyster. This statement is based on the knowledge of the present policy of the board members, as disclosed by them directly. The fact that William D. Hooper has resigned, Mrs. Oyster, Capt. Oyster and Mrs. Elizabeth Hooper would resign was published with qualifications unimpeachably in The Star, March 3, 1912.

The Star printed the correct news of the situation March 3, 1912. The statement was made.

The publication of the Star is the only time that these resignations will resign because of constant criticism is untrue. Mrs. Oyster has not resigned, and has only enlarged the scope of her personal business. Mr. Hooper is at the head of a bank, and cannot spare time, and he has served several years with, and for Mrs. Hooper. Mrs. Hooper will resign, as everyone knew she would, the end of her husband's term.

Resignations Received.

Not only have the board members admitted that The Star's story was correct, but it was learned today that the resignations of some have already been tendered to the Superintendent of the District of Columbia, the appointing power. Mrs. Oyster has resigned and has announced her resignation and has been acknowledged, and Captain Oyster's resignation has been received and acknowledged by the Board of Education. Captain Oyster has received by the court, and has not yet acknowledged. Mrs. Hooper's resignation in Atlantic City and will send in the resignation of the Board of Education to Washington, Capt. Oyster explained.
TAFT GREETS D. A. R.

D. A. R. LEADERS AND OPENING OF CONGRESS

Top row, left to right—Mrs. D. Lothrop, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. George M. Sternberg. Center—Scene at opening of D. A. R. Congress, with President Taft standing in center of stage. Third row, left to right—Mrs. W. H. Weed, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Mrs. C. Williamson. Bottom—Mrs. M. L. O'Donoghue.

TODAY'S PROGRAM.

10 A.M.
The congress called to order by the president general.
Scripture and prayer, Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., pastor New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.
Reading of the minutes.
Presentation of reports of national officers.

2:30 P.M.
Reports of committees.
Memorial Continental Hall, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, chairman.
Ways and means, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, chairman.
Revolutionary relics, Miss Anna Caroline Benning, chairman.
Presentation of money and memorials.

8 P.M.
Patriotic entertainment by the children of the American Revolution.
Meetings of State delegations may be held during the evening.
Devotional exercises at the opening of the session this morning were conducted by Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Greene, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church. The minutes of yesterday's meetings were read by secretary and approved, and immediately afterward the report of the magazine committee, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, chairman, was called for. In part, Mrs. Mussey said: 

"Your committees respectfully report that in accordance with the action of the last congress, the national board of management, acting through its president general, a committee of the national board and the chairman of the magazine committee, proceeded to arrange with the magazine under contract.

"Within a month the congress adjourned the firm which had made the bid to publish it without any expense whatever to the National Society. Daughters of the American Revolution, withdrew its offer.

"The chairman of the magazine committee, acting under the direction of the president general, visited the Telegraph Company, one of our present printers, at Harrisburg, and arranged that the magazine should be printed under the old contract until satisfactory arrangement could be made for a new publisher. The chairman also visited our editor, Mrs. Avery, at Cleveland, and arranged all changes in detail which would become necessary when the office of the business manager will be moved to July 3, in accordance with the action of the congress.

"That office was closed and the board of management voted to both the business manager and his clerk an extra month's salary.

"On July 3, the regular clerical work was performed without expense by the secretary of the national board and the clerk of the corresponding secretary general.

Gains in Subscriptions.

"While on April 1, 1916, we had only 2,445 paid up, a gain of 276 in the seven months of the year, we had a paid up of 3,725 paid up on November 5, 1916, when we turned over the list to the new publisher, 3,175 paid up, a gain of 350 in the seven months of the year.

"By direction of the committee of the board of management, the chairman of the board of management invited bids from several publishers, with the result that the best proposition received was that of the American Monthly Magazine Company, New York, with whom a contract was finally made.

"Under this contract Mr. Wilson undertook to give us a monthly magazine, equal to the regular ninety-eight pages of the old magazine, and five extra copies gratis for our official use, to have full control of the make-up and decorations of the magazine, to assume all expenses of publishing, mailing, etc.

The publication of the magazine will begin in January 1917.

"We were to bear all the expenses of publishing the magazine at cost, plus 10 per cent over and above the ninety-eight old pages, equal to the contents of fifty-seven of the new pages.

"This reduces our home office list of collection of subscriptions, and expenses of advertising, and that the national board of management the contents of fifty-seven of the new pages. This reduces our home office list of collection of subscriptions, and expenses of advertising, and that the national board of management.

"In the meantime we have increased our subscriptions by the addition of more than a thousand names to the new magazine.

Favors Five-Year Contract.

"Under the action of the last congress the national board could only make a contract for publishing the magazine for one year, which expires with the October number. This limitation of time was a great hindrance to us in finding a publisher, as few men were willing to go into a new enterprise involving such an outlay of capital and time for one year.

"We have fortunately secured the services of a man who is able and willing to handle this business for us, and who realizes that the road to success lies in giving us a magazine that the large majority of our members will find indispensable. His many up-to-date methods of inducing Daughters to try the magazine for even a short time already have been successful to a degree, but we should make a contract for at least five years in order to justify even greater efforts on his part.

"As a result of this it is recommended that the national board of management act through the chairman of the committee, and authorized and directed to make the best contract possible for the publication of the magazine, and for such term of years as may be found advantageous, the editorial management to be acted through the national board of management, the editor and the magazine committee.

Net Deficit of $6,151.67.

In presenting the report of the magazine committee as to the printing of the proceedings of the nineteenth continental congress, Mrs. Mussey said:

"As reported by the magazine committee at the last congress, there was a net deficit for the year 1910-10 of $5,151.67. It has always been claimed that this deficit in the magazine account was occasioned by the printing of the congressional proceedings in the magazine.

"We were able this year to make a contract on competitive bids for the printing of the proceedings separately, at a considerably lower price per page than we paid per page for the magazine, and the contents per page of the proceedings as printed measured up about one-fifth more than the magazine page. The only item of expense that is greater for the separate volume is postage.

"The great advantage of a separate volume are the index, which was made by an expert under the supervision of the chairman of this committee, and the fact that the volume was delivered complete by July 30.

Favors Separate Volume.

"We therefore recommend that the proceedings of the twentieth continental congress be published in a separate volume properly indexed, as soon as possible after the adjournment of congress, and that a copy be furnished free to each national officer, including state registrars, and to each chapter.

"As soon as Mrs. Mussey finished reading her report questions began to pour in from all corners of the hall regarding the comparative costs of the publication of the magazine and of the report of the proceedings of the congress under the old and the new systems. Mrs. Avery declared that the new system, which has been in vogue for five months, so far as the publication of the magazine is concerned, would prove to be a great money saver.

"The questions and answers were threatening to consume all of the morning session when the motion of Mr. Smallwood intervened and the final disposition of the problem whether the society shall continue to have its magazine printed by contract, or shall return to the old system of conducting its own publication, was deferred until Friday.
The National Society
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution
Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

From May 7, 1892, to March 31, 1910

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>DISBURSEMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 7, 1892 to Feb. 28, 1893</td>
<td>$931.00</td>
<td>$1,792.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mch. 1, 1893 to Feb. 28, 1894</td>
<td>$673.63</td>
<td>* 974.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mch. 1, 1894 to Feb. 28, 1895</td>
<td>1,501.57</td>
<td>4,298.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mch. 1, 1895 to Feb. 28, 1896</td>
<td>1,792.58</td>
<td>4,210.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mch. 1, 1896 to Feb. 28, 1897</td>
<td>3,297.22</td>
<td>5,719.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mch. 1, 1897 to Feb. 28, 1898</td>
<td>2,550.55</td>
<td>5,551.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mch. 1, 1898 to Feb. 28, 1899</td>
<td>2,005.74</td>
<td>6,537.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mch. 1, 1899 to Feb. 28, 1900</td>
<td>2,823.33</td>
<td>6,001.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mch. 1, 1900 to Feb. 28, 1901</td>
<td>2,450.14</td>
<td>6,061.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mch. 1, 1901 to Jan. 31, 1902</td>
<td>2,792.12</td>
<td>6,106.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 1, 1902 to Jan. 31, 1903</td>
<td>2,640.05</td>
<td>6,769.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 1, 1903 to Mch. 31, 1904</td>
<td>2,682.61</td>
<td>7,427.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 1, 1904 to Mch. 31, 1905</td>
<td>2,755.76</td>
<td>6,879.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 1, 1905 to Mch. 31, 1906</td>
<td>3,628.13</td>
<td>8,005.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 1, 1906 to Mch. 31, 1907</td>
<td>3,637.22</td>
<td>8,131.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 1, 1907 to Mch. 31, 1908</td>
<td>4,489.75</td>
<td>8,613.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 1, 1908 to Mch. 31, 1909</td>
<td>4,319.24</td>
<td>9,445.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 1, 1909 to Mch. 31, 1910</td>
<td>5,079.59</td>
<td>11,211.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $50,553.26 of $114,788.23

Loss: $64,234.97

*These items were taken from the printed report in the magazine published in Volumes 1 and 3, the General Ledger prior to March 1, 1894, not being available. The other items are from the Treasurer-General's Ledger.
A True Memorial to War Women.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey Active and Energetic—Augustus Famous of Her Sex. The Granite-Gravestone of the American Revolution, a Member of the Legion of Loyal Women of the Union Veterans. She Is in the Story of History, the Work of patriotic endeavor. Duty makes opportunity. Opportunity develops those that seize it. From the very first, the American Revolution was a war of women, and the war of the women of this country. She had great and long-continued success, and, while she was doing her work in the city, she was doing it with all the skill and training of the officers of the Revolution. She had the support of the whole country, and she was able to accomplish great things.

Here in Washington there are many women who have done great work, and the women of the city have shown that they are as capable and as useful as the men. The women of Washington have been active in many ways, and they have done much to make the city a better place. They have been able to accomplish great things, and they have done much to make the city a better place.

There is an old saying that "men should have the same opportunity." The women of Washington have shown that they are as capable and as useful as the men. They have been active in many ways, and they have done much to make the city a better place. They have been able to accomplish great things, and they have done much to make the city a better place.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey had a great and long-continued success, and while she was doing her work in the city, she was doing it with all the skill and training of the officers of the Revolution. She had the support of the whole country, and she was able to accomplish great things.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey was a member of the American Revolution, a member of the Legion of Loyal Women of the Union Veterans. She is in the story of history, the work of patriotic endeavor. Duty makes opportunity. Opportunity develops those that seize it. From the very first, the American Revolution was a war of women, and the war of the women of this country. She had great and long-continued success, and while she was doing her work in the city, she was doing it with all the skill and training of the officers of the Revolution. She had the support of the whole country, and she was able to accomplish great things.

Here in Washington there are many women who have done great work, and the women of the city have shown that they are as capable and as useful as the men. The women of Washington have been active in many ways, and they have done much to make the city a better place. They have been able to accomplish great things, and they have done much to make the city a better place.

There is an old saying that "men should have the same opportunity." The women of Washington have shown that they are as capable and as useful as the men. They have been active in many ways, and they have done much to make the city a better place. They have been able to accomplish great things, and they have done much to make the city a better place.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey was a member of the American Revolution, a member of the Legion of Loyal Women of the Union Veterans. She is in the story of history, the work of patriotic endeavor. Duty makes opportunity. Opportunity develops those that seize it. From the very first, the American Revolution was a war of women, and the war of the women of this country. She had great and long-continued success, and while she was doing her work in the city, she was doing it with all the skill and training of the officers of the Revolution. She had the support of the whole country, and she was able to accomplish great things.
THERE Are Women in Plenty ’in the Nation Today Who Are Going
Forth and Performing the Tasks of Men and Whose Work Is So Creditable That
Their Reputations Extend From One End of the Coun-
try to the Other—There Are Women in Finance, in the
Professions, in Art, in Administrative Positions That
Call for Unlimited Executive Ability, and All These Are
Making Good—Who Some of
These Women Are.

OMAN now stands forth and cites the concrete example in her claim of being the equal of
man in the business, professional and administrative world. She has accomplished things. She points to those
specific things. They are living facts that cannot be controverted. There
are members of her sex who have suc-
cceeded in the most difficult of the tasks that ordinarily fall to the lot of man.
These are the exhibits she files in making out her case. She holds that they are conclusive.

These successes, she boasts, have been accomplished in the face of great difficult-
ies. Woman in business ordinarily gives
man a thirty-year handicap. The women who have made the greatest successes have not taken up their public or professional service until their children are grown up and out of the way. To the age of forty-five the activities of the mass of
women are domestic. Then they begin to think outside of the home. In many cases their great successes have come after many years. The individual great success is one in many thousands. Do-
nestic duties have kept women out of ac-
tive life. So there have not been many of
them among the thousands from which to pick the unusual. Their successes have been greater in proportion to the number of active men there have been the suc-
cesses of men. And now, finally, woman declares that she has found a talent that she intends to use against man to his shat-
dering. She is to set her intuition to work on the great outside and let it guide her where man has only his reasoning. She intends to demonstrate in the next few years things yet little known.

Mrs. Mary T. Scott,
President General of the D.A.R.

Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood
Founder of the D.A.R.

The press announced a few days ago
that Mrs. Mathew T. Scott, president gen-
eral of the Daughters of the Revolution,
had been made president of a mining
company in Illinois. Mrs. Scott is a
woman with many accomplishments to her credit. For a decade she has been the dominating figure in that strongest of
women's societies, the Daughters of the
American Revolution. This is a po-
sition of such dignity that its handling
and the political concessions necessary to re-
election for another year are such as are
needed by no member of Congress in his
running of fag with the folks back home.

Aside from her recently assumed presi-
dency of a mining company, Mrs. Scott has long been the owner and operator
of a coal factory, representing the in-
vestment of many millions of dollars. She is a most active member of the stock exchange of New York, and there are men in New York who have felt the
weight of her opposition in times of crises.
Aside from this, she is the owner of
famous farms in Illinois, upon which she is conducting a back-to-the-
farm movement of no mean proportions. She selects sturdy young men of families
and places them upon the land, where
they are given every opportunity to be
come thrifty and self-reliant farmers.

Aside from all this, she is a
member of the board of education of
Washington, and the publisher of the
periodical of the Daughters of the Revolu-

INSURGENTS HURT U.S.

Justice Van Orsdel Censures Radical Politics.

AGAINST VOTE ON SENATORS


Insurgency, and all radical inclinations in present-day politics, were unqualifiedly condemned last night in an address by Justice F. A. Van Orsdel, of the District Court of Appeals, at the annual banquet of the junior class of the Washington College of Law at Rauscher's. The Justice spoke on the life of Alexander Hamilton, and said that the foundation of the American government was conservatism, and not loose, radical politics which threaten the stability of the country at this time.

He said that insurgency was a passing disturbance, and in a few years would no longer exist. He declared the agitation for the election of senators by direct vote of the people had no foundation in constructive statesmanship. The Justice was emphatic in his statement that the popular election of senators would change the original plan of the government. He said that the lower house was intended to represent the people, and the Senate the States.

Endowment Started.

The banquet is said to have been one of the most brilliant ever given by the college, there being about 140 in attendance. The dean, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, and Charles E. Emmert, president of the class of 1912, acted as toastmasters.

Dean Mussey then spoke and reviewed the growth of the law school and the excellent showing it has made. Among the speakers were Prof. Harry A. Haggerty, Mrs. Laura Coope, and Mrs. Rosalie Shelton. Justice F. A. Van Orsdel was the last speaker of the evening.

Incident to the evening's banquet, a bouquet of American Beauty roses was presented to Dean Mussey by the class of 1913. The class of 1912 is composed of the following: Nila F. Allen, Charles L. Emmert, Mary C. Farmer, Urban E. Gower, W. J. A. Jackson, W. E. Johnson, W. Edgar Johnson, S. L. Love, Margaret F. Laura, Rosalie Shelton, Emily A. Spindler, and Charles L. Watts.

The guests of honor other than Dean Mussey were Miss Catherine Selma, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, and Mrs. Rosalie Shelton, and Justice and Mrs. Van Orsdel.

MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF SALOONS AND SCHOOLS

Blocks in which public schools are located are shown in solid black. Places where liquor is sold are shown by black circles.

SALOONS ARE CLOSE TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Present Situation Shown by Map Covering Two Sections of the City.

To the Editor of The Star:

The accompanying map of the city covering the section from H Street to R Street north, inclusive, and from 33 Street to 20th Street west, speaks for itself. Within one square of the Central High School and the Folio and Henry grade school buildings, with nearly 2000 pupils in attendance, there are fourteen licensed liquor places.

If the reader will look at the map and follow down 7th street from R Street with the students from the Business High school and the McKinley Manual Training School, together with the students in the grade schools and the Central High School, he will see that these students, numbering more than 4000, must, in order to reach the library, pass twenty-five licensed places.

The influence of these conditions upon the youth of our city needs no comment. In the eyes of the parents of these young people the arguments of the pro-alcohol page have no weight as against the interests of their children.

Who are opposed to the Jones-Works bill? The men who would like to keep the liquor business and their paid employees.

Mothers Favor the Bill.

Who are in favor of the Jones-Works bill? The mothers of this community, who think first of the effect of the liquor traffic on the home.

When did the liquor traffic ever help in the education of the child; when did it ever make better and happier homes? Shall the opinion of the mothers have weight against the liquor interests?

Let us go back to the section of the map and count the schools within its boundaries. Is it any wonder that the liquor dealers are afraid of any encroachment on this gold mine?

We have forty-seven saloons on the Avenue between the Capitol and the White House. The Jones-Works bill will reduce this number to twenty-two saloons. Who needs the forty-seven saloons on the Avenue? No one but the saloon keeper.

GEORGE M. STANLEY, VALL. HALL BANQUET.

SALOON 

Washington, D.C.

Present Situation Shown by Map Covering Two Sections of the City.

To the Editor of The Star:

The accompanying map of the city covering the section from G street to R street north, inclusive, and from 33 street to 16th street west, speaks for itself. Within one square of the Central High School and the Folio and Henry grade school buildings, with nearly 2000 pupils in attendance, there are fourteen licensed liquor places.

If the reader will look at the map and follow down 7th street from R Street with the students from the Business High school and the McKinley Manual Training School, together with the students in the grade schools and the Central High School, he will see that these students, numbering more than 4000, must, in order to reach the library, pass twenty-five licensed places.

The influence of these conditions upon the youth of our city needs no comment. In the eyes of the parents of these young people the arguments of the pro-alcohol page have no weight as against the interests of their children.

Who are opposed to the Jones-Works bill? The men who would like to keep the liquor business and their paid employees.

Mothers Favor the Bill.

Who are in favor of the Jones-Works bill? The mothers of this community, who think first of the effect of the liquor traffic on the home.

When did the liquor traffic ever help in the education of the child; when did it ever make better and happier homes? Shall the opinion of the mothers have weight against the liquor interests?

Let us go back to the section of the map and count the schools within its boundaries. Is it any wonder that the liquor dealers are afraid of any encroachment on this gold mine?

We have forty-seven saloons on the Avenue between the Capitol and the White House. The Jones-Works bill will reduce this number to twenty-two saloons. Who needs the forty-seven saloons on the Avenue? No one but the saloon keeper.

GEORGE M. STANLEY, VALL. HALL BANQUET.

LAW COLLEGE BANQUET.

Washington, D.C.

The fourteenth annual banquet of the Washington College of Law was held Saturday night at Rauscher's. Charles L. Emmert, president of the class of 1912, presided. Covers were held for 150.

Mr. Justice F. A. Van Arsdale, the guest of honor, gave an address on "Alexander Hamilton, the statesman," Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, dean of the college, spoke on "The law of selection," and told of the progress and improvement of the college since last year. The faculty was the subject of a talk given by Prof. Harry A. Haggerty, in which he congratulated Mrs. Mussey on her work in behalf of charity, Mrs. Margaretta Lora Coope, who spoke on "Ten years of progress," and Mrs. Rosalie McK. Shelton on "The eternal combing."
Your Daughter's Career

By Rose Young

By no means the easiest field open to women, the law, if we are to believe the women practitioners, yet holds the greatest rewards. More than one thousand women lawyers are winning their way in the various states today—this in spite of the fact that the difficulties encountered by a young man lawyer are in many cases increased for the feminine members of the bar. But, hard as is the struggle and great as are the obstacles, the woman lawyer's life is not without its compensations. The girl, therefore, who desires a career will, if she possesses any legal inclination, do well to investigate what the law has to offer her.

It was away down South in Dixie.

Before an "august body" of men one man stood out sharply imme, patriarchal in appearance, and impressive in argument. He had pleaded many a cause before that and similar bodies. So identified had he been with Dixie's legal story that there was something of the respect accorded to an institution in the interest and feeling he roused in his hearers, themselves all identified with Dixie's legal story.

"Man has the natural, the inalienable right," declared the calm voice, "to gain the means of livelihood by the use of the powers given him, whether those powers be estimated as they are when fresh from the hands of nature, or as they are when developed and enlarged by labor, energy, and education. Whatever his powers and attainments may be, he has the equal right with all others to pursue any of the vocations that may be within the reach of his ability." It was away down South in Dixie, but without a comma’s pause flashed the climax, "And woman has a like right."

The patriarch was Judge John L. Hopkins, dean of the Georgia bar, "dean of the judiciary," famed as lawmaker and codifier of laws. The august body was the...
Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, now honorary dean of the Washington, D.C., College of Law (a girl's school which also admits men), says that women's social advancement during the last few years has greatly improved her opportunity in the legal profession. Three years ago Mrs. Mussey was telling her girl students that the criminal-law field was closed to them, because there was so much crime that was not “nice” to talk about. Today, so rapidly has public sentiment changed with regard to women's availability as social agents, she is convinced that there is a special field for women in criminal-court practice. Her answer to the question as to whether there is any crying need for women in court is: “Yes, the woman under criminal charges needs a woman lawyer for the same reason that women need women doctors. Women will confide in women more freely than they will in men.” Mrs. Mussey has a very definite answer, too, to that other question, Won't professional life have an appreciable effect upon a woman's home life? She says that it will: an appreciably good effect. “A woman will be the better wife for the professional interest, because she will have a ground of intellectual contact with her husband.”

Just why society so stiffly opposes women in the professions lest the home should be rent asunder, and so blithely adjusts itself to the scheme which absorbs a man in business and a woman in teas and tangos is always an unreadable riddle to the professional woman.

Miss Emma M. Gillett, the present dean of the Washington College of Law, is another woman with a definite conviction that the law is a good profession for women. She has had an office for thirty-one years and her personal experience with the law as a profession she summarizes in one suggestive sentence, “My life has been happy, and I think my legal knowledge has added largely to its usefulness.” Miss Gillett is one of many instances of the woman school teacher turning lawyer. She has never taken contested cases, but has confined her practice to office-work, establishing her legal reputation mainly upon her skill in the handling of estates. It is in “keeping people out of trouble” that she thinks the law offers a special field for women. That the chief function of the lawyer of the future will lie in the prevention of suits is the expressed opinion of a good many other eminent lawyers.

NASHVILLE BANNER, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1914.

MISS ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY
Gifted Washingtonian who is one of America's most successful women lawyers. Mrs. Mussey has also gained wide recognition as a speaker and writer and is a leader in many of the philanthropic, educational and patriotic movements of the country.

Interesting Professional Career
Of Celebrated Woman Lawyer

Among the successful women lawyers of the country who have had a very interesting professional career is Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey of Washington, D.C. Mrs. Mussey is the daughter of the late Platt R. Spencer, author of Spencerian Penmanship, and the widow of a distinguished lawyer, Gen. R. Delavan Mussey, under whom she studied law. Mrs. Mussey's life story is of particular interest to those to whom the advancement of women is of concern. She was educated by private schools, and at Lake Erie College, Palos Heights, Ill., and at Lake Erie College, Palos Heights, Ill. After completing her legal course under her husband she attended his office law practice for sixteen years and succeeded to his practice on his death in 1892. Mrs. Mussey then entered on a public career, which has been most inspiring. Mrs. Mussey is a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, of the Court of Appeals, District of Columbia; Court of Claims and of the Supreme Court of the United States and has actively practiced in all these courts. Only recently she won a case in the United States Supreme Court involving the sum of $77,850. She has for twenty-five years been attorney for the legation of Norway and Sweden in the United States.

Mrs. Mussey established the women's law class, February 1, 1896, which was incorporated at the Washington College of Law in April, 1898, for women and men, but primarily for women. She was elected dean and has held that office continuously from the date of incorporation, now having the title of honorary dean. Each year a class has been graduated from this institution and Mrs. Mussey has taught important law branches in this college each year.

Besides being widely known as a legal authority, Mrs. Mussey has gained widespread recognition as a writer on legal themes and leader in various philanthropic and reform movements. She has written articles on “Laws of Marriage and Divorce in the New York American,” on “Legal Relations of Parent and Child,” in Good Housekeeping, November, 1913, “Laws of Marriage and Divorce in the District of Columbia, the Court of Appeals, District of Columbia; Court of Claims and of the Supreme Court of the United States” and has been the author of many pamphlets and serial articles on various subjects of legal interest.
Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey
Chapin Union on Minimum Wage for Women.

"When you women join in a bargain counter rush, you contribute to the sweatshop system," Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, honorary dean of the Washington College of Law, told the Chapin Union yesterday. Mrs. Mussey declared that the minimum wage law was not a cure-all for sweatshops and demanded better working conditions for women.

"Big sister work—women for woman," was the way Mrs. Woodbury Pulifer characterized the work being done by the Y.M.C.A.

"The association is for the girl and woman down and out, she is for the happy ones also," the speaker declared.

Mrs. Mussey also mentioned the work of the Woman's Home Companion, which helps young women to support themselves.

The meeting was attended by Mrs. Emma Sanford Sheldon, who is also a member of the Y.M.C.A. She discussed the work of the organization and its efforts to improve the lives of women.

Mrs. Mussey was also joined by other women from the community, including Mrs. Ada Harrington, Mrs. E. G. Sigerson, Mrs. A. B. Cunningham, Mrs. W. H. Osborne, and Mrs. George Baber, who also shared their experiences and stories of working women in the community.

The evening concluded with a toast to the success of the association and its continued efforts to support women in need.
MARRIAGE NO BAR, HE SAYS

Mrs. Mussey, Suffragist and Lawyer, Opposes Any Change in Rule 45, Which Retires Women Teachers When They Marry—Other Suffragists Follow Her Lead—Unexpected Opposition.

The cause of the mother-teacher, it was learned yesterday, has aroused the friendly interest of President Wilson, who, in a letter not considered likely that he will engage publicly in the topical controversy. It was several days ago that a president expressed himself on the subject of "Rule 45," which, when announced, automatically retire teachers in the district when they marry, and co-incidently the announcement was made, the district board of education that its embargo order would be reconsidered.

The President, an educator himself for many years, is said to feel that a woman's usefulness in the schools is in no wise affected by marriage, but, on the contrary, she is more apt to have a deeper sympathy with the pupil in her charge after marriage than before. An official in the President's confidence said he was impressed when he learned of the decree of the school board that women teachers who marry must resign their positions.

Arguments on Both Sides.

The school board still has the matter under discussion, and it was not known yesterday when a decision will be reached.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, honorary dean of the Washington College of Law, and assistant practicing lawyer and for six years a member of the board of education, has gone on record as being against any change to any change of "Rule 45."

Those who have fostered the movement to have this rule amended so as to admit married women as teachers will be opposed by the suffragists of the District and have met with an unexpected source of opposition from this quarter. It is understood that a group of leading women, including some of the foremost suffragists, are standing by Mrs. Mussey, who asserts: "It seems to me that we cannot consistently plead that the married women should be allowed to teach and then go before Congress with another plea that she should be freed from the restrictions, because her home and children require her full attention."

Mrs. Mussey has been a champion of women workers, but explained that she favored certain sorts of labor for them. She did not believe that teaching should be one of the vocations of married women, because this class of work required so much time that she could not devote useful to her husband and properly attend to the duties that devolve upon teachers.

Some Need Married Women.

There are too few good teachers today. If a woman can teach she should be encouraged to continue. She will be better teacher, and if her husband's income is small, she will help make a better home."

Mrs. Louis F. Post, whose name also appeared as one of the speakers to advocate the abolition of "Rule 45," said she had not been invited to be present, and that she believed the rule should stand.

"For six years I was on the Board of Education," she said, "and I believe this was a good thing, and I still do. Though I have been informed that women's rights should be similar to those of men, I believe, in the present condition, the home should be the first consideration of a wife who would be a mother, and would give attention to her children. I do not feel any injustice in being denied the opportunity to go to college."

To do I believe a continuation of teaching is possible for a wife who would be a mother, and would give attention to her children. I do not feel any injustice in being denied the opportunity to go to college.

"I do not believe a continuation of teaching is possible for a wife who would be a mother, and would give attention to her children. I do not feel any injustice in being denied the opportunity to go to college."

"I do not believe a continuation of teaching is possible for a wife who would be a mother."

"I do not believe a continuation of teaching is possible for a wife who would be a mother."

"I do not believe a continuation of teaching is possible for a wife who would be a mother.

"I do not believe a continuation of teaching is possible for a wife who would be a mother.
The Child's Court

BY ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY, LL. M.

Founder and Honorary Dean of the Washington College of Law. Member of the Bar of the U. S. Supreme Court and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

In THE Mosaic law the only commandment which has coupled with it a promise of reward is the one which also acknowledges the importance of family unity. It says, "Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." All modern social and civic welfare work is based on the family, not the individual, as the unit of the social structure.

While the law has always considered the child during minority as the ward of the state primarily, subject to certain natural rights of guardianship inherent in the father, and held him incapable of making any kind of a valid civil contract, yet until the very end of the last century he had been held to as strict an accounting under the criminal law as the wisest and oldest adult.

The writer of this article remembers within the last thirty years a child of seven years of age being brought into the police court of the District of Columbia, charged with theft, because he had appropriated to himself a hen's egg which some wandering fowl had carelessly dropped on the unfenced commons. Fortunately the presiding judge had more sense than the policeman who had arrested the child, but all the same the innocent little chap had been charged with a crime and made to answer at the bar the same as the most hardened criminal. In one of the southern states not yet provided with a juvenile court a child under ten was charged with theft several times, once of a tin cup, once of a sausage, and upon investigation it was found the child's mother was dead and the father was "unknown." The child was living in a deserted house in an alley, trying to get the necessities of life by his own efforts, and in common with most children had no sense of property rights.

In England many boys were hung in the last century for what we now consider petty offenses; and in the earliest centuries they were beheaded. There was no distinction between the child after he had reached the age of seven years, and the most hardened adult offender.

It is claimed that a schoolmaster was the first to protest against this treatment. He said, "The old Bailey Court in proportion of the numbers has as often sentenced boys as men to transportation for fourteen years and life. Nothing can be more absurd than the practice of passing sentence of death on boys under fourteen years of age for petty offenses. I have known five in one session in this awful situation; one for stealing a comb almost valueless, two for a child's sixpenny story book, another for a man's stock, and the fifth for pawning his mother's shawl. Under the old English chancery practice the chancellor might make a neglected child the ward of the King. Under the equity practice in our own courts, we have always held the child to be the ward of the state, to be protected even from the cruelty of its parents. What more logical than to extend this procedure to so-called criminal acts? Can a child incapable of making a contract have such a knowledge of what constitutes a legal crime as would justify any court in labeling him a criminal? Most assuredly not.

All juvenile court legislation is based upon the idea that the child under the age of sixteen, seventeen, or eighteen years of age, as may be designated, shall not be deemed a criminal because he has violated the law. While his parent is primarily entitled to the care and custody of the child, yet if the parent forfeits that right, or is incompetent to give the
child proper care and training, then the state steps in and assumes the care of its ward. The weight of authority sustains the principle that the best good of the child is always the first consideration, and when the state assumes the custody of the delinquent minor it is to reform him and educate him for good citizenship. As it is not a criminal proceeding, no constitutional right is invaded when the child is denied trial by jury. It has, however, been held, following this line of argument, that the juvenile court cannot provide that the offender must pay a fine or penalty which would be in fact a punishment.

The first juvenile court was established in 1890 in South Australia, by a ministerial order which was afterwards legalized, in 1895, by a state act. The first juvenile court in this country was established in Chicago in 1895, the result of a strong public sentiment in favor of an entire change in the methods of dealing with the delinquent child.

The Denver juvenile court was the next one to be established, and there are now laws permitting juvenile courts in most of the states and the District of Columbia. In many of the states, however, only a few of the larger cities have availed themselves of the right to establish juvenile courts, so that all over the country children in the smaller communities are still suffering under the barbarities of the last century.

The preamble to the Louisiana juvenile court law of 1906 sets out very clearly and logically the reason for the establishment of a special court for dealing with the erring or delinquent child, viz.: "Whereas the welfare of the state demands that children should be guarded from association and contact with crime and criminals, and the ordinary process of the criminal law does not provide such treatment and care and moral re-education as are essential to all children in the formative period of life, but endangers the whole future of the child;" and "Whereas experience has shown that children lacking proper parental care or guardianship are led into courses of life which may render them liable to the pains and penalties of the criminal law of the state, although the real interests of such child or children require that they be not incarcerated in penitentiaries and jails as members of the criminal class, but be subject to a wise care, training, and control that their evil tendencies may be checked and their better instincts may be strengthened;" and "Whereas, to that end it is important that the powers of the courts in respect to the care, treatment, and control over dependent, neglected, delinquent, and incorrigible children should be clearly distinguished from the powers exercised in the administration of the criminal laws,—Be it enacted," etc.

What could be better than this declaration that the welfare of the child is likewise the welfare of the state.

There is a wide difference in the different states as to the jurisdiction in juvenile cases. Colorado, Indiana, Maryland, Utah, and the District of Columbia have special juvenile courts. In Alabama the chancery court has jurisdiction. In New Hampshire, police courts and justices courts have jurisdiction. In Arizona, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, and Nebraska, district courts. In Illinois, circuit and county courts, and in Ohio, courts of common pleas, probate courts, insolvent courts, and superior courts.

The extent of the jurisdiction also differs. In the District of Columbia it has original and exclusive jurisdiction of all crimes and offenses committed by any minor under seventeen years (except libel, conspiracy, and violation of post-office and pension laws), and of all children charged with habitual truancy. The parent, custodian, or other person responsible for or by any act contributing to a child's delinquency is punishable by fine and imprisonment. This court has also special jurisdiction of the cases of nonsupport by the father of the family, and the information obtained under the charge of truancy or delinquency of the child is often the basis of the charge against the father of nonsupport.

The probation system under the juvenile court is practically a judicial guardianship of the child, and is one of the most important features of its constructive work. The child who is "in need of the care and guardianship of the state" is placed under the care of a probation
The Child's Court

officer, who is the representative of the state. In the recent work of Bernard Flexner and Roger Baldwin on Juvenile Courts and Probation, it is said that "from a social point of view, probation may be said to be a process of educational guidance through friendly supervision. Mere surveillance is not probation. Probation is an intimate personal relation which deals with all the factors of a child's life, particularly its home. Its chief function is to adjust the forces of the community to the child's life. Every social agency is called into play, the object being to surround the child with a network of favorable influences which will enable him to maintain normal habits of life." One of the most interesting developments of the work of the juvenile court is the appointment in Chicago, St. Louis, and Denver of women as assistant judges or referees, for girl delinquents. In Chicago, after nine months of trial, not one girl had elected to appear before the man judge. It is but natural that the woman can best understand the girl, and deal with her.

The cases investigated in a juvenile court are either delinquent children or neglected and destitute children. They come into the court usually through (1) the police department, (2) the attendance officers of the public schools, (3) on complaint filed with the clerk of the court.

The investigation of cases is made by probation officers, and to get at the facts it is necessary to make an investigation of the child's environment. This necessarily brings the court into touch with the home of the child, whatever it may be.

When the child is held by the court in order to secure its presence in court, or to protect it from evil influences pending an investigation, it should never be held in a police station or jail, but in a house of detention, specially provided by the municipality. In the past, children were held in jails, where they associated with adult criminals, who took a keen pleasure in teaching the youth ways that are dark, etc. The examination of the child should, and often does, include a medical and physical examination, so that the individual physical defects of the child, whether lack of nourishment, or defects of the eye, ear, or throat, may be corrected; and these physical defects are often the cause of the child's delinquency.

The exceptional child is often the delinquent child, and such cases are now often turned over for investigation and report as to causes of delinquency, to the so-called "psychopathic clinic," where he is studied from the physical, mental, and environment standpoint by experts. In certain stubborn cases this scientific observation has developed the hidden causes of the child's delinquency. In one case of a supposed moral pervert, a girl of twelve, it was found that she was abnormal only when suffering for proper food.

The report of the St. Louis juvenile court for the past five years shows that out of a total of 1139 delinquent children who are wards of the court, 335, or 29
Case and Comment

per cent, are below normal, and shows 37 per cent of repeaters. This condition shows the necessity for special scientific observation, and medical attention, and often institutional care. Of the girls before the court, 52 per cent came from homes where the weekly income per capita was less than $2. The boys were not so much affected, although a falling off in cases of boy delinquents was shown above the 86 point. The growing girl is more affected by the environment of the home, and the boy by that of the street.

The St. Louis report shows for the five-year period of its duration that 46 per cent of the delinquents come from broken homes when one parent is gone, and 15 per cent come from homes broken by divorce or separation. The reports hold that the foreign parent is more careful of his child than the American parent. The St. Louis report shows that 62 per cent of the delinquents were children of American parents.

In the report of the work of the juvenile court for the past year in Brooklyn, the showing as to the cases coming from American homes is even a larger per cent.

All of these statistics as to the causes of delinquency from home environment are of great value to the social service worker. The American parents are quite as intelligent as the foreign born, but are evidently not as good parents. Hasty marriages and lack of self-control must have the blame for the broken homes, which cause so large a percentage of delinquent children. The poor wages or incompetency of the parents are responsible for the poor homes which produce so many other delinquents. In all of these cases the state and society has a deep interest, both socially and from an economic standpoint. We are reminded of the old saying that "it is cheaper to build schoolhouses than jails." Truly the state must begin with the child's parents, and next with the child, if it is to decrease crime.

In the Constitution of the United States the general-welfare clause is perhaps the most important, and in all welfare legislation and work where the approximate cause is ascertained we have a basis for intelligent and efficient work. Great progress has been made in the last decade, as to general-welfare laws, and we may expect still greater progress in the future. The Agricultural Department was established with liberal appropriations to guard our agricultural and natural resources, but it took years of education of our national legislators before a Federal Child Bureau to study the welfare of the nation's greatest asset, the child, could be provided for; and even now the crafty statesman is ready, first of all, to economize on the appropriation for sustaining this work for our children, and last upon his own salary and mileage. He is liberal with paying out of the public treasury for printing his own bombastic speeches, but niggardly as to printing reports as to prenatal influences, child-birth registration, and other kindred subjects.

Ellen Spencer Hinckley
Woman Suffrage in the District.

To the Editor of The Star:

It was reassuring to read in last evening’s Star the editorial entitled “What Is the Wiseest Way?” I confess that individually I had felt a sharp sense of disappointment that the Chamber of Commerce should propose a constitutional amendment giving Washingtonians the status of citizens of a state in certain particulars without definitely including women in the privileges of citizenship. The men of Washington have so far been mainly exclusive and ready to co-operate with women in social and civic betterment. It was not that no woman requested or offered themselves. Women in the District interested vitally in all that concerns our interests have been instrumental in bringing the matter to the attention of the Chamber. But the lack of action so far shows how little we are included in the chamber of commerce.

The votes of the chamber of commerce now have to be universally registered. A day has come when we are all citizens, but we are not all included in the chamber of commerce. The votes of the women of this District can be convinced that their efforts to procure an amendment to the constitutional amendment offered by the Chamber of Commerce to become a constitutional amendment, and the vote of the women of this proposed constitutional amendment would cease. For ever more, we have asked for equality of opportunity and equality of liberty. Now the younger men have to have the opportunity and equality of the older men, and now we are hoping. We may be pardoned if we are no longer willing to accept this delay that other interests may benefit.

The issues are fair-minded and generous, and none more so than the issues of the woman. Let us consult on justice and candor from you in all that concerns the proposed action by the Chamber of Commerce.

ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY.

MRS. MUSSEY URGES MOTHERS’ PENSIONS


Every mother in the United States who cares for a family of children will be entitled to a pension, if a law advocated by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, president of the Washington College of Law, is enacted. Mrs. Mussey spoke last night in the college assembly hall on the “Legal Protection of Motherhood.”

Other speakers advocating a mothers’ pension law were Miss Emmie Putnam, a graduate of the Washington College of Law, and Florence E. Ehrlich, also a graduate. Miss Helen R. Hill, president of the meeting.

Aim to Introduce Law.

A general discussion followed the addresses, during which the recognition of motherhood was urged, and the plan for a mothers’ pension act inroduced. Efforts will be made to have such a law introduced in Congress at the next session. It has already been adopted in the states of California, Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin. A law will also be advocated which will resemble in many ways the law which is to be introduced at the next session of the parliament of Australia, which provides £25 for every child born, a pension of £2.50 a week for a period of three months after birth and a period of three months after each birth, to the mother. A woman of forty-five years of age, with six children, is also given a pension.

Mrs. Mussey, during her address, laid much of the blame for the “white slave” traffic upon the ignorance of mothers to properly instruct their growing daughters.

Girls Too Carefully “Sheltered.”

“The white slave traffic,” said Mrs. Mussey, “feeds largely upon innocent, ignorant girls, who have been so carefully ‘sheltered’ by their mothers that they know little or nothing of the things a maturing girl should know. To reach the evil our girls should be given proper instruction by their mothers.

“Girls and women,” the speaker declared, “are supposed to be innocent because they are ignorant; but we are learning that the greatest menace to clean womanhood—and parenthood as well—is this ignorance, because the terrible white slave traffic is fastening upon ignorance and devours innocence.”
Mrs. Mussey's Lecture Series.

Four lectures are to be delivered to the post-graduate class of the Washington College of Law by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, honorary dean of the college, the course dealing with laws governing civil and social service. Following is a list of the lectures and dates:

January 6—General Welfare Legislation.
January 13—Mothers' Pensions.
January 20—The Juvenile Court.
January 27—Child Labor Laws.

FOR PENSIONS TO MOTHERS.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey Advocates Provision in Lecture.

Mothers' pensions were advocated by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, honorary dean of the Washington College of Law, in a lecture at the institution yesterday afternoon. This was the second of a series of lectures which she is giving. Her subject was "Laws Governing Social and Civil Service."

Mrs. Mussey declared that mothers need more than half their children's wages to support themselves and that if they are entitled to the full amount of child labor law, then they should be given the state as rewards for the rearing of citizens or subsidies to provide homes for mothers rearing citizens, in either case it was a proper use of public funds.

Mrs. Mussey is to lecture next Wednesday on "Laws Governing the Juvenile Court."

MRS. MUSSEY LECTURES

"Child Labor and Minimum Wage"

Discussed at Law College.

"Child Labor and the Minimum Wage" was the subject of an address delivered by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, honorary dean of the Washington College of Law, before the students yesterday afternoon. The lecture was the last in the course on laws governing social welfare.

Mrs. Mussey advocated a minimum wage law, and declared that an industry should not be maintained if it cannot pay a living wage to all its employees. The District of Columbia has child labor laws, but have child labor laws, the speaker declared, but she said that the present methods of enforcement do not secure the desired results.

She praised the Palmer-Owen child labor bill.

FACTORIES SPoil SOLDIERS.

Ellen Spencer Mussey Uses War Statistics Against Child Labor.

"Child Labor and the Minimum Wage" was the subject of a lecture delivered yesterday afternoon at the Washington College of Law by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, honorary dean of the institution. The address was the last in a course on laws governing social welfare.

Mrs. Mussey said that while 40 states of the Union, as well as the District, have child labor laws, the present methods of enforcement do not secure the desired results. She spoke in favor of the Palmer-Owen child labor bill, saying that if enacted it would be much better for the industry to be maintained if it cannot pay a living wage, Mrs. Mussey answered in the negative.

PLEA FOR MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey Sees County Tax as Best Source.

Pensions for mothers were advocated by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, LL. M., honorary dean of the Washington College of Law, who delivered the second address in the course on "Laws Governing Social and Civil Service" yesterday afternoon at the college on 11th Street and New York avenue northwest.

Mrs. Mussey declared that whether the mothers' pension was viewed as having been given by the State because she had produced a certain number of children, or as a subsidy to provide a home for the mother, it was a proper use of public funds.

She said that the best results had been accomplished in States where the mothers' pension fund was provided by a special county tax.

The next lecture in the course will be delivered next Wednesday on laws governing the Juvenile court.

MRS. MUSSEY LECTURES.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, honorary dean of the Washington College of Law, delivered the last lecture in the course on "Laws Governing Social Welfare" Tuesday night. The subject was "Child Labor and the Minimum Wage."

She declared that the masses were the masters and that therefore education of the child was of primary importance. She also held that the early employment of the child be a waste of human vitality and the cause of degeneracy and inefficiency, and cited the fact that during the Boer war only 10 percent of the men in Great Britain from the cotton factory region were available for military duty because the other 90 percent were defective physically.

She cited the fact that according to the last census one child in six in the United States was employed. A report of State child labor laws showed that forty States and the District of Columbia and Porto Rico had child labor laws, but the methods of enforcement were not sufficient to procure results. She discussed Federal legislation on the subject and declared that the Palmer-Owen bill would be a good working bill if enacted.

As to the standard minimum wage she stated that "in Victoria, Australia, it had been tried since 1851 with astounding results, and that nine States in the United States now had minimum wage laws. She declared the question to be: "Shall an industry be maintained if it cannot pay a living wage?"

CHILD PROBATION SYSTEM.

Ellen Spencer Mussey Compares Methods of Dealing With Delinquents.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, honorary dean of the Washington College of Law, gave the third lecture in her course of lectures on laws governing social and civil service at the college Thursday evening. She compared the treatment of the child delinquents 30 years ago in the District, when a boy of 7 years was brought into the police court, charged with stealing a hen's egg on the com- mons, with the treatment of the delinquent child in the Juvenile court, never treated as a criminal, but as a delinquent, and put under probation. She stressed this protection from judicial guardianship of the child, and believed it to be the proper method of treatment.

The next and final lecture in this course will be delivered next Wednesday on "Child Labor Laws and the Minimum Wage."

BY ANN
MARSHALL POINTS HIGH LEGAL AIMS

Vice President Addresses the Washington College of Law Students.

SCORES MODERN METHOD

Practice Should Be for Humanity’s Benefit Only, His Slogan—John Murphy Discusses District.

Vice President Marshall told the students of the Washington College of Law, at the seventeenth annual banquet of the college, at Rauscher’s last night, that the age of physical force has nearly passed; that the age of intellectual supremacy is passing, and that we are standing at the dawn of the third era in the history of the world when men shall be governed, not by the strict letter of the law, but by its spirit.

“The practice of law today,” said the Vice President, “is just like running a second-hand clothing store. You strive to fit your client with some preceding case on your shelves. We laugh at the court procedure of France, which refuses to decide a case on a precedent. I don’t care whether you like it or not, that system is coming here.

“Do not be beguiled by the statements of old masters that it is fitting for you to defend anybody charged with a crime. You ought to leave this school tonight unless you have resolved to practice law for the benefit of humanity. When you leave this school you should not forget that you are servants of the court as well as the judge; then you will do more toward the advancement of peace and civilization than any one I know of.”

John Murphy, speaker of the class of 1915, selected as his theme, “The Voiceless City,” of which he said:

“If feel that there is no subject more fitting for oration tonight than the case of the people of a voiceless city—the District of Columbia. By the organic act of 1793 Congress has deprived a people who pay an aggregate of more than $500,000,000 in taxes from having any voice in the manner in which that money shall be spent, and these people are American citizens.

“They are how she treats her wards in the Philippines, Hawaii, and other island possessions. Each has a voice in its own government and a delegate in Congress. Our government has spent millions of dollars in teaching people civilization and a [illegible] is now before Congress to set them free. Can it be possible that these people are more fit to govern themselves than the people of the District? Yet these legislators call themselves American citizens.”

Miss Emma M. Gillett, dean of the college, delivered the opening remarks and introduced George L. Wallace, toastmaster. Rounds of applause greeted Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, honorary dean, who explained “The Tie That Birds.” Stanton J. Peale, former Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims, praised the work and rapid development of the college. Benjamin A. Ball spoke for the class of 1915, and the 1915 class was represented by Miss Laura M. Berrien, who told of women’s contribution to law. More than 150 students and former members of the college were present.
EDUCATION ON SEX: BY PARENTS IS URGED

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey and Other Speakers Advocate Single Code of Morals.

"One of the most serious problems that confronts the Washington public schools in sex education," said Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, for six years a member of the Washington Board of Education, before the Sex Education League and members of the ethical writers' conference at the New Church in connection with the annual convention of the Church of the New Era. "Injury to the child's mind, in most cases, is done before the age of twelve," said Mrs. Mussey. "What is needed to correct that is that the parents shall impress the child with the fact that condition, and a New Church, Round Lake, which will take a greater step.

The teaching of sex education as a part of nature study was characterized by the important step in recent years by the Rev. Paul Dresser, of New Church, president of the Sex Education League. "Such teaching follows the trend of all modern education," he said, "and the trend against the isolation and intellectualization of science realities." The report of the Brooklyn chapter and read by Dr. Dresser, was approved by the conference and the recommendation of the report was passed in the House of Education, and then turned back to the conference for further action.

Restrictive legislation in certain forms of medical education was made by the conference. Medical investigation of disease and heredity was advocated.

An appeal for modern textbooks on the subject was made by a growing recognition of the importance of sex as the psychological and religious relations.

"In the teaching of boys," Dr. Dresser continued, "the ethical instruction should be protection of the woman, and not merely the maintenance of physical health of the man."

In the sex education of children, the report stated, were found to be inadequate in many schools. In the schools where the plan has been adopted of having trained workers talk to groups of children, much more satisfactory results have been obtained.

The business session of the general conference included the meeting of the Sex Education League. This session was opened with a religious service conducted by the Rev. John Stockwell, of Philadelphia.

The convention then proceeded to the election of officers, and the address of the President at the White House, after which the convention adjourned for the business."
LAW CLASS IS GRADUATED.

Stanton J. Peelle gives address in Memorial Continental Hall.

"Remember that a nation lives and prospers as it honours the worth of the individual. The wealth of a nation is measured not in dollars but by its virtue. Justice is the soul of the founders of this country."

Following the invocation by Rev. James Shera Montgomery, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, President F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, spoke on "The Youngest Executive Department." He declared that the time is past for a ruthless approach to intelligence and education for men and women, and said that ignorance does not prepare one for the useful member of the social or civic body.

Mrs. Mussey declared that the time is past for a ruthless approach to intelligence and education for men and women, and said that ignorance does not prepare one for the useful member of the social or civic body.

Mrs. Mussey declared that the time is past for a ruthless approach to intelligence and education for men and women, and said that ignorance does not prepare one for the useful member of the social or civic body.

The United States Marine Band provided the music for the evening.

Ellen Spencer Mussey--One of Geneva's Distinguished Women

One of the distinguished women of our country, who by merit has attained a high place, is Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, daughter of Platt Rogers Spencer, author of Spencerian penmanship.

The Free Press Times is pleased to present to its readers an excellent sketch of this eminent woman, whose home in her youth was in Geneva.

Mrs. Mussey is the widow of Gen. B. Delavan Mussey.

She was educated by private tutors at Rockford College, Illinois, and at Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio. She studied law with her husband. Attended to his office, law practice, for sixteen years. Succeeded to his practice on his death in 1882. Is a member of the bar of the Supreme Court, District of Columbia; Court of Appeals, District of Columbia; Court of Claims, and Supreme Court, United States and actively practiced in all these Courts. She was for twenty-five years been Attorney for Legations of Sweden and Norway in the United States.

She established the Woman's Law Class, February 1, 1896. Incorporated as Washington College of Law, April 1898, for women and men, primarily for women. Was elected dean and has held that office continuously from the date of incorporation, being the real administrative officer to 1912; graduated classes every year, beginning in 1899, to present. She is now honorary dean. Has established a graduate course in Corporation Law, International Law and Law governing Welfare Work. Has personally taught classes in Constitutional Law, Law Contracts, Law Personal Property, Law Real Property, Testamentary Law, Equity Jurisprudence, Equity Pleading and Law Negotiable Instruments.

Has written articles on "Laws of Marriage and Divorce," as paid contributor for New York American, in 1899; on "Legal Relations of Parent and Child," in Good Housekeeping, November 1899; "Laws of Marriage and Divorce in the forty-six states of the United States," published in La Femme, Paris, February 1911, "Women in the Profession," and other short articles for Sunday daily papers; Has had five cases in the Supreme Court of United States. The last one she argued in March, 1913, and won.

As Chairman of Committee on Legislation District Federation Women Clubs, drafted the act enacted for District in 1896 giving mothers the same rights as fathers in children, and married women the right to their own earnings, and spoke before numerous organizations and before committee of Congress in advocacy of same. Act was known as "Mussey Act," no part of District Code. Lead in effort to get appropriation for free kindergartens in the District. Aided in a needed laws for protection of children in District, both by voice and pen.

Was Chairman for two years of National Legislative Committee of General Federation of Women's Clubs and made an exhaustive report of the work to the Biennial in Cincinnati 1916. Eight hundred clubs represented.

As Chairman of Committee of Laws relating to women and children, prepared a comprehensive report of the laws in all the states relating to women and children for the International Council of Women, which is published in Laws of All Nations as to Women by International Council of Women. This book is now in its second edition. Mrs. Mussey was a delegate to the meeting of the International Council of Women which meets in Rome in 1914. She is Chairman of Committee on Legal Status Women of National Council of Women.

Mrs. Mussey has also held positions on most of the important committees of National organizations of women, and is the ex-president of several patriotic organizations. She has been State Regent of the District of Columbia and a Vice President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She has been the acknowledged central source of the Executive Officers of the D.A.R., in the business connected with the building of Continental Memorial Hall, and has refused to consider nearly every national office in that society.

She was for some time, the Counsel of the American Red Cross, and always active in its work. She established the Red Cross Diet Kitchen, in all the states within 250 miles of Washington during Spanish War, and was the Assistant Field Agent of the Red Cross in Washington during that war. She was also on the field with the Red Cross at the time of the Galveston disaster, in 1900, and was nominated by the National Society to represent the United States at the Red Cross Conference at St. Petersburg, but declined the nomination.

Mrs. Mussey was appointed by the judges of the Supreme Court of the District on October 17, 1908, a member of the Board of Education of the District and reappointed for a second term of years on July 1, 1909, and served as Vice President of that Board, and Chairman of several important committees, viz: Elementary and Night Schools, Special Schools for Defective Children, Sanitation and Hygiene; Prizes and Awards. She declined an appointment for a third term.

To her, is principally due the establishment and maintenance of the special schools for the atypical child.

Mrs. Mussey spoke at one of the Conferences of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893. In February, 1894, before the International Council of Women in Washington, on Patriotism at Columbia Theatre. In 1895 and 1896, over a dozen times, before all the organizations of women and men on conditions of laws in the District relating to the child and woman. In June 1898, she addressed a large meeting at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Red Cross work. In October, 1900, she addressed a large audience in the National Theatre, on "Conditions at Galveston." In October, 1902, while Chairman of the Woman's Citizens Committee, for the National G. I. R. Encampment to Washington, she addressed ten national organizations and spoke at a large meeting in Convention Hall and her voice carried through that great auditorium.

Mrs. Mussey speaks frequently at banquets and on many educational occasions. She delivered the address at the dedication of the free library in the native town, Geneva, Ohio, on June 14, 1910.

She was in December, 1911, the guest of the National Federation of Commercial Teachers at Chicago, and spoke on "The World's Work and Workers." On March 11, 1911, she spoke by invitation, before the Association of History Teachers for the Middle States on "Historic Washington."

She was from the very beginning a member of the Playgrounds Committee, which established public play grounds in the District and also a charter member of the American Playgrounds Association. She is serving her fourth term as a member of the Citizens Relief Association by appointment of the Commissioners of the District, and is a member of the Joint Finance Committee to raise funds for the relief work of the District. She is a member of the National Geographic Society and other Societies, and the Daughters of Veterans have named a Tent in her honor.

This describes only a part of her numerous activities since she came
KEEPS HER CITIZENSHIP

Proposed Bill Secures Woman's Right if Wedded to Alien.

ACTION URGED BY MISS HORAN

Graduate of Washington College of Law Discusses Measure Before National Council of Women. Marchioness of Aberdeen Also a Speaker—Societies Make Reports.

"Failure, neglect, refusal, or inability of any male alien to become a citizen of the United states, should not be a bar to his wife becoming a citizen if she so wishes, and he wishes his native born or naturalized, should lose her American citizenship by reason of his marriage to an alien, unless he declares before the proper officer her renunciation of citizenship."

Passage of a bill embodying such provision by Congress, was urged by Miss Katherine Horan, a graduate of the Washington College of Law, in her speech at a round table luncheon of the National Council of Women, yesterday on "Shall American Women Who Marry Aliens Become Aliens?" Miss Horan said, can best be brought about through agitation among the women of the country, and she presented the question to the council as a task to be dealt with in the future.

Mrs. Mussey in Chair.

This was but one of the numerous interesting subjects brought to the attention of the council at the daily sessions. The morning meeting was devoted to business, most important of which was the decision of the council to refer the resolution to committee for action on all societies presenting late applications in irregular form, and proposes amendments to the constitution. These amendments, which would increase the size of the organization, the composition of its nominating committee and the changing of the "committee" to "board of directors," will be acted upon at today's business session.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey presided at the round table session, and introduced the speakers, who, besides Miss Horan, included Mrs. Arthur Birney, of this city, whose subject was "Law Relating to the Child." Mrs. George Guernsey, of Kansas, whose topic was "The Influence of the Woman Voter over Legislation," and Mrs. Gammage, of California, who explained conditions in her state.

Marchioness Leads Discussion.

The Marchioness of Aberdeen led a discussion on international relations, which occupied the greater part of the afternoon. She also made an earnest appeal on behalf of the mothers and children, which will be left to the care of outsiders after the war. Mrs. Kate Walter Barrett, president of the national council, said, announced that the organization had already taken steps along this line, in enlisting in each of the councils in five countries involved in the war. Mrs. Walter Barrett, Ontario, treasurer of the international council, spoke on the financial condition of the organization, by referring to all that had been said by Lady Aberdeen. The discussion was followed by a number of reports from affiliated societies of the national council.

Speaks Before National Council of Women

Names Mrs. Bolesavov.

Mrs. Mussey cited Mrs. Inez Milholand Bolesavov as one who had lost rights of citizenship by marrying a foreigner. She said that, in the suffrage States, women lost their vote through foreign marriage.

The daily round table luncheon of the council was preceded over by Mrs. Mussey, and addresses were made by Miss Katherine Horan, Mrs. Mary Gamage, of San Francisco; Mrs. Arthur Birney, of Washington, and Miss George Guernsey, of Kansas.

This morning an executive business session was held in the oak room at the Raleigh, with Mrs. Edith Walter Barrett, president of the council, presiding.

Wants New Commissioner.

Appointment of a commissioner of immigration is urged by the woman of the United States as a step to be taken in enlistment of the women of South America in the International Council, which already includes twenty-seven nations, but is represented in America by a council in Argentina.

Discuss Immigration.

This evening Lady Aberdeen, president of the International Council, will preside at a public meeting when "Immigration" will be the general subject.

A commission of commissioners general of immigration, will talk on "How Private Organizations can Aid the Federal Government." John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, will speak of "Immigration From an International Viewpoint." Miss Julia Babcock, of New York, will talk on "Work of the Immigration Board of the National Council of Jewish Women." Other addresses will be by Mrs. Eunice Brush, of Boston, on "Housing and Employment," and Mrs. Hannah N. Hunt, of Chicago, on "Protective League of Chicago," and by Mrs. Harry Glickman, of New Haven.

Canada's Greetings.

Lord Aberdeen was to have presided last evening, but his health was so bad that he was not able to do so by illness, and Mrs. Walter Barrett, president of the National Council, presided instead. Miss Julia Babcock brought greetings from Canada, and Mrs. Barrett told of her experiences as a representative of Canada at the Panama Exposition.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, former member of the Board of Education, and honorary dean of the Washington College of Law, described the changing status of women in legislative bodies of the past few years.

Within that time, she said, three States, South Dakota, Idaho, and Maine, have made mothers equal guardians with fathers. This makes sixteen States which have such a law prevaled. She pointed to three new suffrage states, Nevada, Montana, and Arizona, added since her last report, and she added that the legislative committees, making their appearance in all the states, give the vote to mothers.

Mrs. Mussey reported a marked increase in the number of States adopting mothers' rights, and now have some form of this provision.

Mrs. Mussey was visited in active States, Arkansas, Georgia, and Virginia, where women are not admitted to the practice of law.

The case of a wealthy Washington woman, expatriated because she married a foreigner, and prohibited from voting as executor of the native estate on that account, was cited by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, at a round table luncheon of the National Council of Women today, as an evidence of the need for a law permitting American women who marry aliens to retain their American citizenship.

A special hardship is worked upon by the district women who marry aliens, Mrs. Mussey stated, because an alien is not permitted to hold land in the District.

Mrs. Mussey, a former member of the Washington School Board, and honorary dean of the Washington College of Law, is chairman of the legislative committee of the National Council, now, in biennial convention at the Raleigh.
GRANDMOTHERS' CENSUS AT WOMAN'S LUNCHEON

Feature of Gathering in Honor of Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair.

A census of the grandmothers present was a feature of the luncheon given by Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey of Kansas in the cabinet room of the New Willard Hotel yesterday in honor of the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, president of the International Council of Women, and of the officers of that Council and of those in office and elect.

While the luncheon was in progress, the president of the National Council, Mrs. Mrs. Musessey suggested a census was needed. Mrs. Miller asked a question, which developed the fact that there were twenty-two women claiming the honor of being grandmother to one or more children. Mrs. Barrett claimed that she was the only grandmother of international babies, but others claimed the same honor. Mrs. Frederic St. John, the president of the Mothers’ Congress, claimed to be the only grandmother of thirty-five women present, the same claim.

PUBLIC LEDGER

PEGGY SHIPPEN’S DIARY: AS IN A LOOKING-GLASS

Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey, of Kansas, is Choice of Pennsylvania Women for D. R. President.

The announcement was made at this city of the former Governor General of Canada, the Marquis of Aberdeen and Temair, and the Marchioness, when they will be entertained by the Transatlantic Society at a banquet in their honor. February 17, at the Bellevue

Washington College of Law.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, honorary dean, was a delegate to the Pan-American Congress and attended many of the conferences and social functions.

Mrs. Edith Newman, president of the society, was detailed from the State Department to assist Mrs. Swigert, the organizing secretary of the Women’s Auxiliary to the Pan-American Commission. Mrs. Newman was elected by the Secretary of State on account of her acquaintance with Spanish

Miss Hoe K. Thompson, chair of 1913, came over from New York to present the society, which met in connection with the Pan-American Congress, the report of the treasurer, Samuel Anderson, an informant for a monograph, which has been based on a survey of the Pan-American Congress for 1913.

Mrs. Margaret Hopkins, chair of 1911, has gone to Havana, Cuba, for an extended visit with her daughter.

PEGGY SHIPPEN.
Juniors Arrange To Observe Anniversary of College of Law

Twenty Years of Existence in District Has Shown Rapid Growth as a Professional Educational Institution.

Banquet Will Honor Founders on Celebration at Rauscher's—Jump From Three Students to 148.

The annual banquet of the Washington College of Law, which will take place on February 3 at Rauscher's marks the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the college, and will include a celebration of the close of its twenty years of history, from its founding in 1896 with three students and two instructors to its present position as a recognized educational institution of the District, with 148 students for the present season.

The banquet is being arranged by the junior class, under the supervision of Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, honorary.

Above, left to right—Miss S. Christine Quick, junior class president; Miss Elizabeth M. Smith, secretary; Miss Emma M. Gillette, dean of Washington College of Law.

Below—Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, honorary dean.

Dean, who, with Miss Emma M. Gillette, founded the college. The officers of the class, which graduates next year are Miss K. Christine Quick, president; Miss Olivia Maud Jack, vice president; Miss Elizabeth Marve Smith, secretary, and Guy F. Gissler, treasurer.

Miss Quick, who last year won the Andrews' prize for public speaking, is legal secretary in the office of a local attorney. Miss Jack holds the degree of Bachelor of Science from the Nebraska Wesleyan University and is employed at the Library of Congress.

Miss Smith, who was secretary of the Gillette Debate Society last year, has been connected with the Geophysical Survey.

Mr. Gissler is a graduate of a business college, and now holds a position in the auditing bureau of one of the Government departments.
TRIBUTE TO WOMAN BY IOWA SENATOR

Mr. Cummins Regards Denial of Equal Rights to Sex as Arrogance.

Hearty championship of equal right for women and a glorification of the integrity of the legal profession featured the address of Senator Albert H. Cummins of Iowa at the banquet in celebration of the twentieth birthday of the Washington College of Law last night.

That wherever men and women are found speaking on one occasion the women carry off the honors and that this is supreme assumption and arrogance for man to give the woman the right to share with responsibilities of government was Senator Cummins contribution in favor of equal suffrage. That in all his experience of twenty-five years of legal practice he has never seen but one man who proved false to the case he was handling of the client he was employed to serve was stated by Senator Cummins as the highest compliment that could be paid to the practice of law. He argued that the underlying principles of the profession are responsible for this high percentage in integrity.

Says Law Broadens Comprenhension

He advised that while all of those now studying law at the Washington College might not practice it—complaining that perhaps it would be better for many of them not to practice it—they would find its greatest value in widening and broadening their comprehension. He said he is coming to feel that no man is fitted for business or for any other profession without a general acquaintance with the principles of law.

Senator Cummins paid a high compliment to Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, honorary dean of the college, and Miss Emily D. Gillett, the dean, who were organizers of the college. He said their accomplishments in the finest example of courage, patience and faithful service that has ever come under his observation.

The banquet was in charge of the junior class and called together most of the 145 students and faculty and scores of alumni. Much credit for the success of the affair was given to Miss Lillian Hansen, chairman of the executive committee, who acted as master of ceremonies and attended to the comfort of all guests, seeing that each person was seated with his or her best friends.

The remarkable growth of the college during the score of years was the keynote of all the speeches. It started in 1896 with Mrs. Mussey and Miss Gillett teaching a law class for three women in their own offices. Two of these three first students were at the celebration last night, as Rev. Paul Sperry, the first male student, who gave the invocation which opened the exercises.

Miss S. Christine Quick, president of the class of 1917, presented as toast mistress and introduced the various speakers in a facile and amusing manner.

Mrs. Mussey's Address

Mrs. Mussey reviewed some of the difficulties experienced during the early days of the college and dwelt with pride on its steady development. In pointed particular gratification to the fact that among the graduates who have brought glory to their alma mater one of the most recent is Miss Alice Birdsell, who has been made court reporter for the supreme court of Arizona.

In recalling the early days of the college Mrs. Mussey said in part:

"That historic woman's law class of three determined woman students and two rather unwilling man teachers began on February 7, 1896, and in 1897 recite in Blackstone in Miss Gillett's office in the old Le Droit building, at the corner of 4th and P streets, and in constitutional law according to Conley's Principles, in my office at 470 Louisiana avenue, at the head of 9th street. If the class had begun February 2, St. Valentine's day, perhaps the historic groundhog would have found its way forecast the destiny of this strict feminine venture."

First "Banquet" a Luncheon

"Our first banquet was not a banquet at all, but a very pleasant luncheon provided by Miss Helen Malcolm of this class, now Mrs. Drysdale, and after that we took a ride in the "trolley cars," as we used to call them, up the picturesque Potomac—just as we do and no more, we can all feel—and that reminds me of the beginning of Sixty College in the early nineties, when for several years President Selden used to take the entire college out riding in his family carriage. Now Miss Smith, the largest woman's college in the world..."
Proud of the Alumni.

"We have always been proud of our alumni, and numbers over 200 have now we have special reason to be proud, because twixt within the year the court selected members of the alumni for admission to the bar. As a result of the appointment of Herbert L. Davis of the class of 1913 by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and now as dean of the Bar of New York, the Bingham of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and as justice of the Circuit Court of Appeals and Chapin Brown, our wise old father and former teacher of Justice Peck, the Circuit Court of Appeals, and Chapin Brown, our wise old father and former teacher of Justice John Needham and twenty-five other splendid old professors and tutors.

Class Representatives.

Judith E. Emanuel, representing the senior class, talked forcefully on the progress of pre-lawing. Miss Margaret H. MacLeven spoke for the freshman class on the progress of women from 1856 to 1916—a review of the achievements of the women in the last twenty years. Her speech accentuated with enthusiasm for the capabilities of women and painted a vivid picture of the struggles of women during the twenty years for recognition that "has come tardily to them." A pleasing feature of the program was the singing in chorus of the college song for the first time. The song was composed by Mrs. Alice Sieren Gitterman, who has made a name for herself in advanced stages of the development of composers in New York. The chorus and other verses were adapted by a member of the faculty, William H. Voight, who also organized the college glee club. He led the singing last night.

Miss Emma Chitwood, Miss Alice Waters, and John Waters contributed solos.

The officers of the class and committee for the new academic year were as follows: Miss C. Christine Quick, president; Miss Olive Maud, vice-president; Miss Elizabeth Mary Smith, secretary; Miss Grace McNeirn, treasurer.

Executive Committee—Miss Ellen Hansen, Miss Olive M. Jack, John Murphy, Chas. E. Stiles, Mrs. Edna Thompson.

How College Has Grown
From a Class of Three to its Present Standing.

From a law class formed February 3, 1889, with three students, and Mrs. Mussey and Miss Emma Giltz as instructors, the Washington College of Law has developed. During the last six years the opportunities offered by this institution have become so numerous and so great for the advancement of the legal profession that now the classes consist of about equal numbers of men and women. To those who were in the early days of the college it is no news that some legal life partnerships have been formed by men and women who sat together during lectures, examinations, and recitations. Mrs. Mussey, the honorary dean, and Miss Giltz, the dean, hope to secure an endowment of $50,000 for insuring the future of the college. This purpose is represented at present by $5,000, which has been carefully invested in securities. Many women graduates of the Washington College of Law are occupying assistant positions in government departments and are members of the local bar.

The officers of the junior class, in charge of the banquet, are: Miss S. Christine Quick, president; Miss Olive Maud Jack, vice-president; Miss Elizabeth Mary Smith, secretary, and Guy F. Glossbrenner, treasurer. Miss Quick, who was toastmistress, was a graduate of Washington College of Law. She won last year the Andrews first prize for public speaking. Miss Quick was educated at B. S. from the Nebraska Wesleyan University and earned her L.L.B. degree in 1915. She has held various responsible positions in political campaigns. Glossbrenner holds the degree of bachelor of law from the University of Michigan, where he was a member of the law and bar association and was a position in the auditing of the government.

Movement for Endowment.

A movement to obtain an endowment fund of $50,000 for the college has been launched by Mrs. Mussey, Miss Emma Giltz, and students of the institution as well as hundreds of its friends who are co-operating in this project. A nucleus already has on hand amounts to a little less than $3,000. Invested in first-class securities, it has been urged that this fund shall be expanded so that the college may be able to operate without the necessity of seeking contributions from other sources. To this end, the junior class has decided to make its banquet the occasion for attempting to obtain a substantial amount of the desired endowment fund to insure that the college will forever be able to provide the educational opportunities that have been the result of the work of those who have been present at the banquet to honor the college on this historic occasion and to express the wishes of all those who are members of the college and friends of the institution.

OFFICERS OF THE JUNIOR CLASS—President, Miss S. Christine Quick; vice-president, Miss Olive M. Jack; secretary, Miss Elizabeth Mary Smith; treasurer, Guy F. Glossbrenner.

LAW COLLEGE HOLDS ANNIVERSARY BANQUET

Senator Cummins, of Iowa, Addresses
Gathering at Twentieth Birthday
Dinner of Washington Institution.

Members of the faculty, the alumni, and the student body of the Washington College of Law gathered at the National Hotel last night and celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the institution.

TO SOLICIT $50,000 FOR DEAN’S CHAIR

Friends and Students of Washington College of Law
Seek an Endowment.

Friends of the Washington College of Law, including faculty, students, and alumni of that institution, are working for an endowment of $50,000 for the dean’s chair there. A fund of $2,500 has already been contributed, being in the hands of George B. Fleming, vice president of the Union Trust Company, who is handling contributions.

It is hoped by the workers that a substantial increase in the sum may be noted by February 5, at which time the college will hold its annual banquet, which will make the twentieth anniversary of the ‘open door’ for the legal education of white women in the District.

Origin of the ‘Open Door.’

This ‘door’ was opened, it is explained, by Rev. Sheldon Jackson, educator and philanthropist, who determined that his daughter, Miss Delta Sheldon Jackson, should have the legal training necessary to administer wisely the estate he intended her to manage as trustee for educational work in Alaska. The appeal induced Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, a member of the board and widow of Gen. R. Delavan Mussey, to form a woman’s law class, which opened February 1, 1896, with Mrs. Emma M. Gillett, a practising real estate lawyer, as the other instructor.

Besides Miss Sheldon Jackson, the class consisted of Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, now a member of the local bar, and Miss Helen Malcolm, now Mrs. Drysdale of Warren, Va.

School Incorporated.

The school was incorporated with Chief Justice Edward F. Bingham of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia as president, other incorporators being Justice Charles H. Howey, Mrs. John Sherman, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Watson J. Newton and the two founders, Mrs. Mussey and Miss Gillett.

“Equal opportunities for men and women” was the motto adopted, the first famous clerk being Paul Sperry and the second Edwin C. Dutton, now a member of the local bar. At present the enrollment of the college is about half men and half women. Chief Justice Stanton J. Peck, now president of the board.

Only the deep interest taken by the two founders, Mrs. Mussey and Miss Gillett, and the second, and other members of the faculty, has made it possible to maintain the college financially.

Gratifying growth of the endowment fund for the dean’s chair of the Washington College of Law was reported yesterday by Ellen Spencer Mus-sey, founder and honorary dean of the college. A ‘deans book’ has been proposed by the endowment committee, on which Miss Delta Sheldon is acting chairman, in which the names of contributors are to be inserted. The honor names for the $100 page so far are Miss Delta Sheldon Jackson and Nannette B. Paul, Mrs. Helen Malcolm Drysdale, Florence Ethridge and Miss Helen Jamison.

Washington’s Friends Pass “Melt-Ing Pot” and Donations of Precious Metals Are Thrown In.

With $3,555.93 already raised and the purpose to increase this to $50,000 as an endowment fund before its silver jubilee, five years hence, the Washington College of Law is passing its melting pot around among its friends to help along this fund. Incentive to these contributions was given at the banquet in celebration of the twentieth birthday anniversary of the college.

Students and friends of the school are taking a lively interest in this make-money scheme. Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, the honorary dean, reports that many gifts have already been made.

The teachers of the Sixth division of the public schools sent silver spoons, medals, cushions, and several pieces of antique jewelry; Miss Hope Thompson of New York, a heavy gold medal; Mrs. Helen Malcolm Drysdale of Virginia, and Miss Nellie Shields, gold and silver medals; Anonymous gifts are gold spectacles, silver thimbles, watch, silver pocket pieces; Miss Ruth Halpeny donated a gold chain.

A candy sale for the benefit of the fund is announced for Saturday evening at the college. The candy is all to be made and contributed by the wives of the college professors. The first contributions have come from Mrs. Edwin C. Dutton and Mrs. F. cara Ober. The sale is in charge of Mrs. Margaret Lohr, assisted by Miss Lulu Eckmann and Miss Mabel Hagan.

SAYS ENDOWMENT FUND IS RAPIDLY INCREASING

Mrs. Mussey Reports Growth of Interest in the Washington College of Law

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, founder and honorary dean of the Washington College of Law, reports today that the endowment fund for the dean’s chair at the institution is steadily growing. Mrs. Mussey, who has just returned from a trip to Atlantic City, reports that during her absence contributions have been received from Our Flag Chapter, D. A. R.; Mrs. A. G. Wilkinson, Irvin Sondheimer, Miss Helen Jamison and Miss Karina Roden. Mrs. Robert Drysdale of Warren, Va., pledges an additional $50 when the fund reaches $4,850.

The endowment committee, through its acting chairman, Miss Katherine Sellar, proposes a dean’s book in which shall be inscribed the names of all contributors to the fund. The honor names for the $100 page so far are Miss Delta Sheldon Jackson, Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, Mrs. Helen Malcolm Drysdale, Florence Ethridge, Miss Helen Jamison.

Mrs. Mussey also reports numerous contributions to the melting pot. Among the recent donations were two antique mahogany rings from Mrs. Albert Van Deusen.

Mrs. Mussey speaks of the growth of interest in the college collection and the number of students and classes.

MRS. ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY.

MRS. MUSSEY HONORARY DEAN.

In New Place That She May Take Leave.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Washington College of Law held yesterday, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, founder of the college and its dean for seventeen years, was elected honorary dean, as she desired to be absent for the coming year on account of ill health. Miss Emma M. Gillett, who has been associated with the school since its organization, was elected dean.

Letters were read from Mrs. Mussey, stating that her health is greatly improved. The president, Stanton J. Peck, Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims, retired, presided.

Series of Four Lectures.

A series of four lectures is to be given at the Washington College of Law Tuesday at 2 o’clock during March. Miss Marion Weston Cotte of the New York bar is to deliver the first three covering domestic relations, including such subjects as laws of inheritance and custody of children. Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, honorary dean, is to deliver the fourth, her subject being the minimum wage. The lectures are open to the public.

MRS. MUSSEY SPEAKS TO COLLEGE.

The condition of wage-earning women in the District of Columbia is to be discussed by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, founder and honorary dean of the Washington College of Law, in a lecture on „Legislation Governing the Minimum Wage” tomorrow afternoon at 2 o’clock, at the college, 1317 New York avenue. The public is invited.
Present at Banquet.

Those present were Charles B. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Andrews, J. N. Baker, Mrs. Marie B. Ball, Miss Julis Banks, Charles Benson, Miss Berrin, Edward Brush, Ed Brashers, Cheaps Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Burnham, Mrs. George Bixler, Z. Camp, Mrs. Kate Campbell, Beulah Cherry, Miss Cheselding, Miss Bessie Cohen, Reuben Compton, C. F. Conner, Mrs. D. C. Conner, Mrs. E. C. Dashiell, H. L. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Davis, Mr. and Mrs. John Davis, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Dennis, Mrs. James Doocy, E. D. Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Floyd, Mrs. Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Dutton, Miss Florence Eiby, Mrs. Judson, Mrs. Evans, Gerard Galvin, Miss L. M. Hensler, Property, Mrs. Fort, Mrs. George H. Fosdick, Miss Freeman, Miss Virginia Gardner, Mrs. Nalle Grant, Miss Choteau, Gorton Gwin, Miss Ann Goegeier, Mr. Gosbee, Miss Nellie V. Hock, Miss Ruth Halpeny, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Hamilton, Miss Lillian Harris, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Herrod, Paul Hightower, Miss Horr, Miss H. Holton, Miss Helen Hill, Miss Lydia Hendrickson, Miss Helen James, Miss Ida Jefferson, Miss Jan Johnson, Miss Grace Johnson, Miss Harry Kay, George Kearney, Laura Keef, Miss Keefe, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Keefe, Mr. and Mrs. Kiser, Miss Emma Kelly, Miss Adams Kidney, Miss Ann Johnson, Miss Harry Kay, William Leonard, Miss Mary Laird, Miss H. L. Land, Miss Hall, Miss Frances Lippert, Mrs. M. A. Lohr, Mr. A. R. Lock, Miss A. J. W. McIlhenny, R. A. Musman, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. M. Nalbandian, Miss George A. Maddox, Miss Fach, Miss Regina Marlow, H. M. Massman, Miss Fanny Weatherly, Missman, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. McIlhenny, Miss Grace Moxon, Miss Hannah Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Nalbandian, Miss Janet McCullagh, Mrs. W. T. McLean, Miss Watson, Newton, Miss Harris Niven, Miss Edna Palmer, Miss Perri Nilles, Miss Ann Nielson, Daniel O'Leary, Miss F. A. O'Sullivan, Palmer Patterson, Miss Nannette B. Paul, Frederick W. Perdue, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Quick, Miss MaryQuick, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Quick, Miss Reese, Miss Reinsick, Miss and Mrs. William Rose, James C. D. Robert, Mr. and Mrs. William Rosenberg, C. D. Robert, H. S. Sabine, Charles Schafer, Joseph Schleipfer, Joseph Schlemo, Miss Schleipfer, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Shea, Miss Edna Shea, Miss Edna Sheehy, William D. S. Shields, J. H. Shepard, Sherman, Mrs. Leslie Simpson, W. W. Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Sloan, Miss Eliza Smith, Miss Smith, Miss Smith, Miss Anne Speich, Miss Emily Stilman, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stilman, Mrs. N. L. Morris, Miss Rose Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. B. Simon, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Simon, Mrs. William Taylor, R. B. Taylor, Jesse Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Traber, William H. Voight, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Womack, Mrs. Helen White, Frank White, Evelyn White, Harry Wilkett, Miss Mary Will, Miss Blanche Wilmot, Miss Preston Womack, Mrs. Worthen, Mrs. H. E. Wright, Miss Conlee Wright, George Wallace and A. B. Whittington.

THE WOMEN LAWSYERS' JOURNAL

WOMEN IN THE LEGAL PROFESSION

MARION WESTON COTTLE, Member of the Bar for New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Illinois, and Massachusetts

Notes on the Washington School of Law

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, honorary dean of the Washington College of Law, was a delegate to the Pan-American Congress, and attended many of the conferences and social functions as chairman of the Social Committee. Mrs. Mussey is one of the prominent Women of the National Council of Women which met in Washington, D. C., recently. Mrs. Mussey made a very comprehensive report of the changes since the last annual meeting. She also presided at a round table, the subject being "Laws Affecting Women and Children."

Miss Katherine Horan, of the bar of Washington, D. C., addressed the Council, and her subject being "What the American Woman Become An Alien upon Her Marriage to a Foreigner?"

Mrs. Edith Newman, president of the senior class, was detailed from the State Department to assist Mrs. Swiggert, the organizing secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Pan-American Congress. She was specially selected by the Secretary of State account of her acquaintance with Spanish.

Mrs. Hope K. Thompson, class of 1913, came over from New York to present to the Society of International Law, which met in connection with the Pan-American Congress, the report of the treasurer, Samuel Anderson, who was detailed in England on business.

Mrs. William H. Delaney, class of 1915, assisted Dr. Noel at the Pan-American Congress, and Mrs. H. B. West, of class of 1918, was detailed to be of assistance to the dean.

A new member of the Women Lawyers' Association is Mrs. A. Falls Bres, who was, from 1898 until 1911, actively engaged in the practice of law in the courts of Louisiana and Kentucky. Prior to entering the legal profession, Mrs. Bres distinguished herself as a newspaper writer. She is at present in Brooklyn, N. Y., and is an applicant for an admission to the New York bar, where she will be a most welcome addition to the ranks of women who are practicing in the Empire State.

The number of women lawyers employed in public offices is constantly on the increase. Notably among those hold positions of prominence is Miss Adele M. Stewart, of Washington, D. C., who occupies a most important place in the office of the Comptroller of Currency. To Miss Stewart is awarded the record of examining reports from the national banks of the United States, of which she is nearly eight thousand. Under the direction of Miss Stewart nearly fifty clerks perform their duties. For twenty-two years she has been engaged in the Treasury Department, and in order to equip herself for the position which she now holds, Miss Stewart took a night course at the Washington College of Law, from which she graduated with honors. Her position in the currency bureau requires the examination of the various statutes relating to banking questions, and so efficient has Miss Stewart proved herself to be, that she has many times been called upon to serve as acting chief, performing the work with marked ability.
TWENTIETH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF THE WASHINGTON (D.C.) COLLEGE OF LAW.

Hearty championship of equal rights for women and a glorification of the integrity of the legal profession featured the address of Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa at the banquet in celebration of the twentieth birthday of the Washington College of Law on the evening of February 5, 1916.

That wherever men and women are found speaking on one occasion the women carry off the honors and that it is supreme assumption and arrogance for man to refuse woman the right to share with him the responsibilities of government was Senator Cummins' contribution in favor of equal suffrage.

That in all his experience of twenty-five years of legal practice he has never seen but one man who proved false to the case he was handling or the client he was employed to serve was stated by Senator Cummins as the highest compliment that could be paid to the practice of law. He argued that the underlying principles of the profession are responsible for this high per centage in integrity.

He advised that while all of those now studying law at the Washington College might not practice it — commenting that perhaps it would be better for many of them not to practice it — they would find its greatest value in widening and broadening their comprehension. He said he is coming to feel that no man is fitted for business or for any other profession without a general acquaintance with the principles of law.

Senator Cummins paid a high compliment to Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, honorary dean of the college, and Miss Emma M. Gillett, the dean, who were co-organizers of the college. He said their accomplishments were an example of courage, patience and faithful service that has ever gone under his observation.

The remarkable growth of the college during the score of years was the keynote of all the speeches. It started in 1896 with Mrs. Mussey and Miss Gillett teaching a law class for three women in their own offices. Two of these three first students were at the celebration on February 5, as was Rev. Paul Sperry, the first male student, who gave the invocation which opened the exercises.

Mrs. Mussey reviewed some of the difficulties experienced during the early days of the college and dwelt with pride on its steady development, dwelling on the facts that twice within the year the courts have selected members of the alumni for important positions. One, the appointment of Herbert L. Davis of the class of 1913 by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia as auditor of the court, and the other that of Miss Alice Birdsell, a woman of the class of 1912, as court reporter for the Supreme Court of the State of Arizona. For the first time in history the name of a woman will go down to generations of lawyers on the back of a court report.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey entertained formally on Thursday afternoon at her residence in Fifteenth street in compliment to Tent No. 1, Daughters of Veterans, named in her honor, the Ellen Spencer Mussey Tent. Mrs. Mussey was assisted in receiving by the officers of the tent, Miss Jennie Hamilton, president; Mrs. Frank Paul and Mrs. Rosella McK. Shelton, first and second vice presidents. The house was profusely decorated with American flags, in French roses and spring flowers. The members of the tent came in large numbers to greet their sponsor, and the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Legion of Loyal Women were well represented. Many comrades from the Grand Army also took the opportunity to pay their respects to Mrs. Mussey, the widow of her comrade, Gen. Reuben Delavan Mussey.

Hosts at Tea. Star April 24, 1916

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey entertained informally on Thursday evening at her residence on 15th street in compliment to Tent No. 1, Daughters of Veterans, named in her honor, the Ellen Spencer Mussey Tent. Mrs. Mussey was assisted in receiving by the officers of the tent — Miss Jennie Hamilton, president; Mrs. Frank Paul and Mrs. Rosella McK. Shelton, first and second vice presidents. Mrs. Mary Alice Mulligan served coffee and Miss Wilhelmina Hartmann and Miss Nellie Shields presided at the tea table. The house was profusely decorated with flags, in French roses and spring flowers.

Mrs. Mussey Speaks in New York. Star May 9, 1916

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, honorary dean of the Washington College of Law, spoke at the woman lawyers' luncheon held at noon today at the Hotel Astor in New York. Mrs. Mussey will return to Washington tomorrow.

Gone to New York. Star July 3, 1916

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey is in New York attending the meetings of the National Educational Association. On Thursday she took part in the organization of a department of the association for women deans and was one of the guests at the luncheon in honor of women deans given at the Horace Mann School.

Washington College of Law Opening

Washington College of Law next Friday evening at 7 o'clock at 1217 New York avenue, Stanton and 16th streets, at the United States Court of Claims, retired, and president of the board of trustees of the school, is to deliver an address. Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, treasurer and first dean, is to come from New York to deliver an address at this time. At 8:30 a reunion of alumnae and former students is to be held.

URGE MRS. MUSSEY FOR JUDGE.

Massachusetts Women Want Her on Supreme Bench.

BOSTON, February 10 — The first woman to sit on the United States Supreme Court bench will be Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, vice president general of the American Federation of Women's Clubs and dean of the Washington School of Law, if the endorsement of a number of Boston women lawyers will accomplish anything.

The question of Mrs. Mussey's candidacy is favorably considered here by Caroline J. Cook, Alphetta P. McChesney, Caroline Laves, Mrs. Mary A. Mahan and Florence A. Joyce, all prominent members of the bar.

"A woman is well equipped for a judicial position in that she is naturally a quiet and unassuming person. She is not interested in party politics, and she will not take sides in the controversy over the suffrage question," Mrs. Mahan says. "Through this position woman in the home has developed the inherent quality of adjudication found in all women of of all ages and all classes."

Miss Cook, who is professor of domestic law at Simmons College, says: "Judges by efficiency. If Mrs. Mussey has in her career as a lawyer demonstrated her qualifications to be a Supreme Court justice, she will have the support of all women lawyers in the state who have education and experience." She would Have Pension Given to Every Mother Star June 15, 1915

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey of Washington College of Law next Friday evening at 7 o'clock at 1217 New York avenue, Stanton and 16th streets, at the United States Court of Claims, retired, and president of the board of trustees of the school, is to deliver an address. Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, treasurer and first dean, is to come from New York to deliver an address at this time. At 8:30 a reunion of alumnae and former students is to be held.

MRS. ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 14 — If a bill now before Congress is adopted, each woman who becomes the mother of a child will receive a pension of $25. Mrs. Mussey's bill contains a number of other provisions, all putting a premium on motherhood. She would provide the mother not only with $25 per month, but with other benefits as well. The bill also provides that the pension be increased if the child dies before the age of 21. In addition to this, a woman 45 years old with six children will also get a pension, the amount not yet being named.

Mrs. Mussey is a lawyer, one of the most prominent in the United States. She has been
DIET KITCHEN AT FORT MYER.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, acting chairman of the Red Cross committee of the District of Columbia, had some interesting things to tell a Tribune reporter in an interview granted in the midst of a busy morning.

"We have been devoting much time and money last week to inspecting and rearranging the hospitals with needed medicines. One of the troubles of regiments is that frequently they find it necessary to supply their own hospital supplies, as their practice was suspended because the Government. Our Red Cross committee is supplying them, and they really sent us out, and not only look after a certain remedy which the surgeon was most anxious to try after other things had failed. One of our typical cases looks after the sick and wounded at Camp Alger, Fort Myer and Fortress Monroe. We have a Red Cross supply sent to Camp Alger which is in charge of our agent, who is an old Army man, and fully understands the needs of Army hospitals.

The lack of proper bathing facilities for the men has troubled us much, because that is primarily the cause of much sickness, and hitherto there has been only an opportunity for a minimum number to bathe after dinner. We have now, however, completed arrangements that will enable 150 men to bathe at a time, and thus a great number can have hot and cold water and be treated for bathing during the afternoon and evening. Another thing that exercises us is the exorbitant prices the men pay for the things they wish to buy, which is a great deal of what they pay, for the privilege of buying in their own ownership, and at low prices. The men now have to pay up to $3 per week for their bathing facilities. Our bathing rooms are established they will pay $15 cents. We have had to charge $15 cents which we know will be cut proportionately.

This summer in Mississippi and foodstuffs continue to pour in, and at present we are sending regularly to the red cross offices, and for typhoid fever patients in the U.S. in that home is between 1000 and 1200 typhoid patients, and the number is increasing daily. The Insufficiency of good water at Camp Alger is responsible for most of the fever cases.

DR. GREEN TO TAKE CHARGE.

"We have now offered to undertake the expense of our kitchen at Fort Myer, in which scientific preparations are being made for the preparation of foods for the sick. Dr. Green has been sending quantities of pears and rice, and is going to take charge of the kitchen. He has been highly commended by the Government and in full call and will be of great value in the work."

NOTED WOMAN LAWYER HERE.


ONLY WOMAN DEAN OF LAW SCHOOL IN WORLD.

Holds Chair in Washington College of Law—Will Be Guest of Local D. A. B. Today.

The only woman dean of a law school in the world is a fleeting figure of Millaukee. She is Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey of Washington, D.C., who is visiting her brother, R. C. Spencer, 127 Hartford avenue.

Mrs. Mussey is one of the most successful woman lawyers in the United States. She is also the author of the "Mussey act," which, when passed, gave to District of Columbia soldiers equal rights over minor children, which was later changed to the right to control the money they themselves earn.

Mrs. Mussey is listed as something of an author. She is an ex-president of the American National Red Cross association, vice-president of the Washington, D.C. board of education, director in the American Playground association, an ex-vice-president of the national organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution and an ex-president of the Legion of Loyal Women. But what she prides herself on is her ability to do the work of a man, most exclusive of patriotic orders. The Society of Founders and Patriots, to which less than 1,000 women are eligible, she has also been able to do the work of a man.

Miss Mussey has had much of an Indian, comes from Mayo stock on her paternal side and became through the Yellowstones, a visit to Vancouver Island, Alaska and most of the larger Pacific Islands. As a girl Mrs. Mussey spent much time in the home her brother, R. C. Spencer of this city. Her father was the inventor of the Spencerian system of writing, still taught by Mr. Spencer in the Spencerian Business college.
LYMAN SPENCER
PLACED AT REST

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES HELD AT BAPTIST CHURCH YESTERDAY

The funeral for the late Lyman P. Spencer, youngest son of Platt R. Spencer, was held in the Baptist church Sunday afternoon at three o'clock and a representative audience was present, friends and admirers of the old-time Spencer family.

The Rev. J. H. Palmer, pastor of the First M. E. church, officiated at the service. The body was placed on the floor of the church in a glass casket, and a large number of friends and neighbors gathered to pay their last respects.

The service was conducted by Rev. J. H. Palmer, who spoke of the great sorrow that had come to the family and friends of Mr. Spencer whose last words were: "What will become of my poor blind wife? But God will care for her." The speaker said to the mourners: "Your heart will be lifted and you will see beyond present grief, the beauty and nobility of the life that is in God." He closed with prayer.

A mixed quartet, composed of Misses Blanche Humphrey, Florence Spring and Mesers. Owen Spring and Leo Hol- den, rendered two selections, "Abide With Me" and "Lead Kindly Light." There was a great profusion of choice floral tributes. Their beauty was extraordinary.

At the close of the service and after the audience had viewed the remains of the family surrounded the casket, and gaily placed over the body a white sash and robe. The casket was then closed, draped with a richly colored flag, laden with flowers, and borne to Evergreen Cemetery, where burial was in the Platt R. Spencer lot.


The late Mr. Spencer was seventy-five years of age. He was a genial gentleman and aoved one record of the purest and best characteristics.

His wife and children have the sympathy of many friends in their bereavement.

PIONEER TEACHER
TELLS OF TREND OF MODERN EDUCATION

Robert C. Spencer, oldest living pioneer among commercial educators in America, celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday Thursday by delivering his usual weekly talk to the students of the Spencerian Business College, of which he has been president for fifty-one years. Later he received the congratulations of his friends at his home, 572 Hartford-av.

"The time will come when all education will be on the social-economic basis," said Mr. Spencer. "That is, we will see the foundation of the main lines of our training in our industries, and in our public and social life.

"There has been a great change in business education since I began teaching sixty-four years ago. The curriculum was much narrower then, standards were lower, and the students who came to the college were much older. They were people of limited education, who came in to get a short business training.

"In that day the business men looked with great care on the commercial college work. Today they heartily approve of that training, and make it a requirement."

Mr. Spencer says he owes his remarkable progress, in large part, to his association with young people, his interest in social welfare work, and a happy life. He discontinued the use of tobacco, his only habit of indulgence, thirty years ago, because he believed the effects of the narcotic were detrimental.

Robert C. Spencer, president of the Spencerian Business College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, read an admirable paper on "National Conservation and Business Education." The conservation of our national resources is a subject of considerable discussion. The greatest resources are the young people who are annually joining the ranks of workers. This resource should be conserved as carefully as our forests and our flowing streams. In a system of government such as ours, dependent upon the character of its people for its preservation, a government established for a definite purpose, viz.: "In order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," the safeguarding of the common intelligence and character of the people, is of supreme importance. This, in Mr. Spencer's opinion, is the reason why there should be a national system of education, a cooperation of county, state, and national authorities for the purpose of more thoroughly correlating the educational forces. Mr. Spencer's address is worthy of serious consideration.

An event of unusual interest took place last Saturday at the residence of Mr. W. O. Mussey of 125 Irvington place. His mother, Mrs. Susan Lord Mussey, who comes of a long-lived and illustrious New England family, passed her eighty-eighth milestone on Jan. 8, and to celebrate the unusual event, friends of Mrs. Mussey were invited to a surprise reception. The occasion was the honor of her daughter, Theadora Mussey, at their residence, Jan. 7, between 3 and 5 o'clock. A few friends sent regrets owing to sickness, but about seventy braved the sudden windstorm to attend the delightful informal surprise party. Miss Mussey was dressed up to the handle, a few friends were "drop in," but the surprise was complete when old friends and new poured in to offer their congratulations, and to bestow upon her many beautiful flowers and other gifts. Several beautiful plants were sent, one being a rare azalea, the gift of the Ladies' Aid and Missionary Society of the First Avenue Presbyterian church, of which Mrs. Mussey is an active member. A beautiful begonia plant, which came the following day, was ordered from Cincinnati by a leading florist, Mr. Peterson, who is an old-time friend of the family.

Many friends assisted Miss Mussey in the preparation and carrying out of the surprise upon her mother. Mrs. Biddle and Mrs. Wallace took charge of the refreshments, which consisted of delicious ice cream and cake, lavender and white naps. The dining room was appropriately decorated and the color scheme of lavender and white was carried out throughout. Mrs. Arthur Markley and Mrs. Warren W. Miller presided at the table and the waitresses assisting were the Misses May Hall, Helen Miller, Ellen Collier and Philip Hollingsworth. The personal friends who assisted in the reception of the guests were Mrs. B. P. Hunter, Mrs. Southwick, Mrs. Arthur Morrison and Mrs. Ben Cogswell. Not the least important were the two grandsons, Osgood and Miller Mussey, who tended the door and whose enthusiasm was contagious. A feature of the occasion was the presence of an unusual number of congratulations from old friends and relatives, coming from Maine to California and from New York and Chicago to Alabama. In all about ninety letters of congratulations have been received, making this occasion one long to be remembered by the friends as well as the family.
Former Dean of Marquette Law Department Elected Successor to
President G. E. Ballhorn.

Office of Public Defender Should Be
Created to Save County Money,
Says Retiring Officer.

Edward W. Spencer, former dean of the
law department of Marquette university,
was unanimously elected president of the
Milwaukee Bar association at the annual
meeting on Saturday. Mr. Spencer was
born in Milwaukee in 1865. He received
his preliminary training in the public
schools of Milwaukee and Cleveland, O.,
studied law in the offices of David H.
Rose and James A. Mallory, in the offices
of Justice of the Supreme Court J. O.
Kerwin, and with Circuit Judge E. C.
Rechwell.

Edward W. Spencer.

Admitted in 1892.

Mr. Spencer was admitted to the bar
in 1892. He was connected with the Spence
business college of Milwaukee for
four years and was for two years
associate dean of the law department of
Marquette university. Attorney Spencer
resigned from this position two years ago
owing to the increase in his law practice.
He is the author of three books on law,
a treatise on commercial law, a text book
on domestic relations and one on the law
of suretyship, which has just come from
the press. The newly elected president
is a grand nephew of Edward W. Whiton,
the late chief justice of the Supreme
court.

Following the election of Mr. Spencer,
Walter D. Corrigan was unanimously
elected to the office of vice president. H.
T. Ferguson and W. H. Bennett were re-
elected secretary and treasurer.
A CLEVER WOMAN.

Mrs. Ellen S. Mussey is Dean of the Washington College of Law.

Studied Law in Her Husband's Office and at His Death Succeeded to His Business. Practices at All Courts in the District and Thoroughly Understands Her Work.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey of Washington is dean of the Washington college of law. Mrs. Mussey was born in Ohio, her father being Platt R. Spencer, author of the Spencerian system of penmanship.

She removed to Washington when a young woman to take a place as principal of the women's department in the Spencerian business college, but soon resigned it to become the wife of Gen. R. D. Mussey.

Gen. Mussey was a man of fine literary attainments and broad views as to the scope of women's efforts, and encouraged his wife in her study of law. Some years after their marriage, Gen. Mussey had a severe attack of illness of some duration, and Mrs. Mussey went into his office to conduct the business, intending to retire on his restoration to health, but the general insisted on the business being continued by his partner, and the relation existed for 16 years, terminating only in his death, in 1892.

Mrs. Mussey has ever since continued the business, retaining the large clientele of her husband, as well as becoming the attorney for many women and women's associations. She practices before all the courts of the district, including the Supreme court of the United States.

Her chief work is done as attorney for the estates of widows, as an ins}

MRS. DILLIE SPENCER MUSSEY.

vestment and real estate lawyer, in looking after the business of foreign clients who leave their interests in this country in her hands, and as attorney for several of the foreign legations.

Gen Mussey was the first attorney for the national Red Cross, and at his death Mrs. Mussey acceded to the request of Miss Barton to become attorney to the society in his stead.

The woman's law class of the district of Columbia was founded by Mrs. Mussey in 1896, and has been most successful.
Mrs. Ellen Spencer Munsey

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Munsey, of Washington, D.C., is a woman of deeds. She is dean of the Munsey College, which she founded. The deanship places her as the only dean of a law school in the world. She has graduated hundreds of bright young men and women who are scattered all over the United States. It is a remarkable fact that almost every graduate from Mrs. Munsey's college has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court before leaving Washington to start in a new home.

Besides being dean of a law college, Mrs. Munsey is counsel for two or three South American Republics and has stacks of work before Congress. As one of the most prominent women in the capital, she is in everything and does everything possible to start improvements where most needed. She is a very active member of the Washington (D.C.) Board of Education, often having supreme control of the schools of the city, practically sitting on the educational lid, when the other members of the board were absent. She is an earnest member of both the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Legion of Loyal Women of the Union Veteran Legion. And just now, with the long list of good deeds to her credit, she is concentrating her energy and all her mental powers toward raising a fund to erect a monument to the memory of the women of the Civil War who were active in hospitals, behind the gun, and at home in every hamlet in both North and South, where she prepared the supplies needed in these hospitals and on the battlefields for the men who offered their lives for their country and who certainly would have suffered still more keenly without these supplies, which the Government had no funds to purchase, and could detail no active soldier to minister to his sick and wounded comrade, as did these grand, sacrificing women. This wonderful woman says:

"Duty makes opportunity. "Opportunity develops those who seize it. From the Civil War dates the development of the woman of this country. She has great responsibilities, and she was thrust out to battle for herself and children without the protecting arm of a man. She has never gone back to the old conditions, and never will. Industrial and social conditions have changed, and women must have equal opportunity with men to prepare for life. Whatever field woman has been permitted to enter, she has made good. Woman is not the same as man, but she is his equal. There is to-day no medical school for women, yet the woman physician is one of the most respected of our citizens. There are other professions in which women should have the same opportunity. So the greatest memorial to the woman of the Civil War would be a great university in the capital at Washington; so that, being endowed by her Creator with the divine possibility of motherhood, she should have, in this day and generation, the opportunity to fit herself for the highest and best use.

The fact that Mrs. Ellen Spencer Munsey, the chairman of the legislative committee of the National Federation, is now a candidate for the office of judge of the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia will do much to concentrate the interest of the club women of the country in legislation for child welfare. In Chicago Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCullough has held the office of judge for more than two years, notwithstanding the fact that equal political rights for the women in the state of Illinois have not yet come under active consideration. With the growing influence in favor of placing women upon school boards and boards of public institutions comes the recognition of the fact that there are many woman lawyers in the country competent to fill the office of judge, and that the extent of their appointment is a legislative measure of interest and importance to the welfare of the women and children of the nation.

An important branch of work closely akin to legislative efforts taken up by the general federation is that of the department of civil service reform, which for more than ten years has been valiantly working to secure properly qualified persons to fill all public offices in every part of the country without regard to their political affiliations. In some states the efforts of the women have had such great influence that every office in the state, including the janitors of all pub.
GRADUATES ARE GUESTS.
Washington College of Law Alumni Association Gives Reception.
The Alumni Association of the Washington College of Law gave its annual reception to the graduating class Saturday night at the home of Miss Marie Saunders, 3025 P street northwest. The program, which was in charge of Robert Tracey, assisted by Hugh A. Fletcher, consisted of a high school recital, solos by Miss Edna Sheehey, selections on the trombone and French horn by Misses Maebel and Nellie Ernest, accompanied by Miss Stuntz, and recitations by William Clark Taylor and Fae Osborn, both of the faculty. Addresses were made by the honorary dean, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, whose birthday anniversary the day was; the dean, Miss Emma M. Gillett; and Miss Edith Newman, president, and Mr. Long, vice president of the class.

The guests were received by Misses Clara and Marie Saunders, the hostesses; Mrs. Mussey, the honorary dean; and Misses Adele S. Stewart, president of the Alumni Association. The house was decorated with spring flowers. Refreshments were served.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, LL. M., Dean of the Washington College of Law and member of the Board of Education, is a candidate for the office of Judge of the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia. A new appointment will be made June 30, and the women lawyers of the District have submitted the name of Mrs. Mussey to President Taft.

Mrs. Mussey is the only Dean of a law college, and is eminently qualified for the position, having occupied positions of honor and trust in Washington for more than twenty years. Mrs. Mussey has for years been the legal representative in Washington for the Swedish and the Danish Legations, is Attorney General for the D. A. R., and as such, one of the founders of the Red Cross.

School Children and Storms.
To the Editor of The Star:
In this time of universal discussion of the necessity of preparedness perhaps I may say a word to mothers about preparing their children properly to go out in stormy weather to school. After a long and beautiful autumn the snow breaks on us with ferocity about a week ago. I know from several building principals and teachers that children came out of the schools without proper protection and with wet feet, many cases of cuts on the skin. These instances are not among the children of the poorer class, but often of people of abundant means and prominent social position, showing that it was a case of neglect and lack of forethought and supervision. Such neglect has serious results as to the individual child, and in addition, when a large number of children are provided with proper dry clothing the program is interfered with. Perhaps the parent-teacher associations will take up the subject of proper clothing for school children and providing of proper lunches by the parents. If the school children were properly clothed and properly fed they would be able to profit to a large degree in the instruction in our excellent school system.

ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey Text, No. 1, Daughters of Veterans, will celebrate a birthday gathering tomorrow evening at Grant's Army Hall with an entertainment and reception. Mrs. Mussey, sponsor, will be an honored guest. Mrs. Mussey has returned to the city to resume her duties at the Washington College of Law, of which she is honorary dean.

Returned From New York.
Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey has returned to the city and is the house guest of the Misses Janet and Mary McWilliam at their residence on K street. Mrs. Mussey spent the month of September on Long Island with her son and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. William Hitt Mussey.

Miss Delia Mussey, of New York city, formerly a Washington girl, spent the Thanksgiving holidays here, accompanied by her friend, Miss Minnie Cameron. Mrs. Mussey, a pleasant party, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, who entertained a few friends on Saturday at the Mussey's in compliment to her daughter.
LAUD FAIR LAW STUDENTS.

Ex-Judge Peckie and Mrs. Mussey Among Washington College Speakers.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, founder and honorary dean, and former Chief Justice Stanton J. Peckie, of the Court of Claims, president of the board of trustees of the Washington College of Law, were principal speakers at the opening of the twenty-first session of that institution at the college hall, 1331 New York avenue, last night.

Miss Emma Gillett, dean, presided and introduced former Justice Peckie. After congratulating the faculty and former students, as well as the record number who had recently matriculated, former Justice Peckie paid a high tribute to Mrs. Mussey and Miss Gillett. He then read an instructive paper on civic and common law.

Mrs. Mussey in her address reviewed the attainments of the college, and said it had done very useful work in the education of men and women in law. She told of the recent act in Georgia which has made women eligible to practice in the courts, and said the governor had sent the bill with which he signed the bill to Miss Laura Herlen, who took first honors in the class of 1916. She also praised New Jersey in "yielding to the march of progress, opening a professional school to women on the same conditions as men."

Miss Helen Jamison, professor of common law; Prof. H. Hegarty, Prof. George Maddox, Prof. Thomas Patterson, Judge M. M. Doyle of the faculty, and George A. Macdonald, also spoke.

W. Vogel led the singing.

HERE TO ATTEND OPENING.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey to Speak at Washington College of Law.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, founder and honorary dean of the Washington College of Law, has returned to Washington to take part in the exercises to be held at 7 o'clock this evening marking the opening of the twenty-first session of the institution. Mrs. Mussey and former Chief Justice Stanton J. Peckie of the Court of Claims, president of the board of trustees, are to be the principal speakers.

At 8:30 o'clock an informal reunion of faculty and members of the school faculty is to be held, an invitation having been extended to all who formerly attended the college or who have been connected with it to attend and help celebrate the occasion of the institution retaining its "majority," being twenty-one years old.

The dean, Miss Emma Gillett, announced that the enrollment at the college is larger this year than ever before.

A most charming chapel talk was given this fall by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, of Washington, who was staying a few days in town. She told of the valiant work of her husband, Gen. Mussey, in recruiting the first regiment of colored troops in the Civil War, as well as many other personal incidents in his life, which related directly to that of the Great Emancipator, Lincoln.

MAKES FORMAL ADDRESS, REVIEWING WORK DONE

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey Opens Twenty-First Session of Washington College of Law.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, founder and honorary dean of the Washington College of Law, in her address at the opening of the twenty-first session of that institution last evening, reviewed the attainments of the college and said it had done very useful work in the education of men and women in law. She also referred to the recent act in Georgia which has made women eligible to practice in the courts. She praised New Jersey for opening a professional school to women on the same conditions as for men.

Former Chief Justice Stanton J. Peckie of the Court of Claims paid a high tribute to Miss Emma M. Gillett, dean of the college, and read an instructive paper on civic and common law. Other speakers were Miss Helen Jamison, professor of common law; Prof. H. Hegarty, George Maddox, Prof. Thomas Patterson, Judge M. M. Doyle of the faculty, and George A. Macdonald.

Under direction of Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, a legal aid society for the defense of women and girls brought before the police court has been formed. Mrs. Mussey, former dean of the Washington College of Law, along with Mrs. S. T. Andrews and Miss Mary O'Toole, were at Police Court yesterday to confer with Mrs. Mullaney and Pugh relative to their work.

Form Legal Aid Society.

A legal aid society for the defense of women and girls brought before the Police Court has been organized under the direction of Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, former dean of the Washington College of Law. Mrs. Mussey, with Mrs. S. T. Andrews and Miss Mary O'Toole, were at Police Court yesterday as representatives of a legal aid society which they have organized for the defense of girls sent there for trial. Their services will be offered free to any female brought before the court, and who is without counsel. The ladies conferred with Judges Mullaney and Pugh as to the scope of their work.
JUSTICE PEELLE SEES WAR AHEAD

Tells Washington College of Law Nation Will Be United Behind President.

ANNUAL BANQUET HELD

MISS MARGARET H. MACHEN, Vice president class 1918 and chairman of reception committee.

army and without a navy,” said the speaker, who himself is a veteran of the great conflict between the north and the south. “I wish for you, young men in this assembly tonight nothing better than that you may never have to shoulder a musket. Yet I am pleased to think that the civil war and the agony faced by conditions the people will not shirk. When the rights of American citizens, of American commerce on the high seas as well as on land, are violated, then we have acquired the right to use our might.”

This sentiment was vigorously applauded by the assembling.

“Without the triumph of justice there can be no peace among our people.”

DUTIES OF LAWYERS.

At this point the speaker touched upon the part played by lawyers in maintaining justice, and spoke of their duties. He was evidently deeply moved, however, and made a personal address, saying, “Anything I might say would lead to but one channel.”

He touched before he closed, however, on woman suffrage, which he predicted would soon arrive and for which he said he had worked for forty years. He also expressed the hope that the Washington College of Law might soon become a member of the American Bar Association.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, honorary dean of the college, also alluded to the critical situation in explaining that Corp. James Tanner, who was to have been the guest of honor for the occasion, was unable to be present because of illness. She said he had suffered greatly because of wounds received during the conflict, and added that the country was on the verge of a war which might prove as great. She said he had done much to bring about a better feeling between the north and the south following the civil war.

She expressed the hope that by the end of this school year the Washington College of Law might have a home of its own. She explained that one of the members of the faculty is busy looking for a site for a new building at the right price, with all modern improvements, including a good sized library.

Greeted by Dean Gillett.

Miss Emma M. Gillett, dean of the college, greeted the students, alumni and friends of the institution, but said she desired to contribute her time for speaking to that part of the program for dancing.

Miss Mary E. Laird of the class of 1917 spoke in a humorous vein of the baby lawyer. She described the difficulties of young lawyers, and a pension might be given them until they had become well established.

Saying that the great majority of persons believe the great need of the young lawyer is experience and declaring that “the large fee is as a mirage in a desert sand,” she said: “All of you will not have to go through this starvation period, fortunately or unfortunately. According to your inclination, but will use your knowledge in other vocations—perhaps in assisting the government to solve its problems; such work is interesting, and there is a pleasing regularity about the government pay rolls.”

Other Features of Program.

Miss Ellen M. Green of the class of 1919, related anecdotes of men and women in politics, and Miss Pauline E. Floyd of the class of 1914 spoke on “Our Mother Tongue.” She said, in a light vein, that America is rapidly developing its own “American language.” quite different from the real English language, and said that “a popular ex-President spoke in a language in which were included words of good, bad, and indifferent repute.”

George H. Foster of the class of 1913 was toastmaster. Rev. Robert W. Cox delivered the invocation. Dancing followed the banquet.

The affair was given under the direction of the junior class of the college, the juniors being in charge each year. Officers of this class included: George H. Foster; vice president, Miss Margaret Machen; secretary, Miss Louis Simpson; treasurer, Leopold V. Freundiger; executive committee, Harry C. Foss; Miss C. Larnimore Kesley and Otto B. Kaepke.

TO START FUND FOR BUILDING.

Trustees of Washington College of Law Discuss Plans.

A meeting of the board of trustees of the Washington College of Law was held Tuesday evening in the office of the dean. Miss Emma M. Gillett presented the feasibility of purchasing a building for the college. Justice Peelle, president of the board, presided.

The report of the dean showed that the increase in the student body of the institution made it possible to secure more commodious quarters. After discussing the sites offered, a decision was referred to the next meeting. On motion of Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, honorary dean, the Board of Trustees established formally a building fund, to be held by the trustee of the endowment, George E. Fleming. Miss Gillett reported several pledges by members of the alumni and undergraduates, bodies of the monthly payments for the new building.

Suffragists to Honor “Reformers.”

Plans are to be made by the woman movement for the largest birchequest in commemoration of the suffrage parade four years ago. It is to be in honor of the women who carry the banners for these women, by the time the women, when the crowd surged about the line. The decision was reached at a meeting last Sunday night at the office of Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, 1217 New York Avenue.

The committee in charge is composed of Miss Gertrude Seward, Miss Etha Lee Lawrence and Miss Rosalie McK. Beekley. The date has not yet been set.
4 MEN GUESTS OF WOMEN LAWYERS

Standard Bearers of 1913 Suffrage Parade at Banquet,

The first anniversary banquet of the Washington bar was held last night at the New Arlington in commemoration of the woman suffrage parade of four years ago.

The guests of honor were William Clark Taylor, Albert Temple, W. Edgar Leedy, Herbert Blass Andrew, the four men who carried the banners in the suffrage parade.

"Four years ago on March 3 for the first time in the history of the republic," said Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, "women lawyers paraded Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol to the Treasury.

"There are things that women lawyers should stand for and accomplish. We must be a watch tower for the Seminole guardian to look after minors who have no parents or who are worse off than orphans, and we should have a woman associate judge in the juvenile court to look after the stories of delinquent young girls, and we should have a woman assistant district attorney to deal with women cases involving domestic relations.

"A lawyer has a mission that is especially hers. She is equipped so far as the principles of law are concerned, but she must summon all her ability and courage and good common sense to perform her mission. The position is the same in four years as in the past four years. The women lawyers in the past four years are phenomenal, but it is impossible for them to pass in the next four years upon the women and men working together for the uplift of humanity," concluded Mrs. Mussey.

Woman Attorneys to Give Banquet.

The proposition was made by the Association of Women Members of the Bar Tuesday evening, March 12, at 7 o’clock, at the New Arlington. The guests of honor were James T. Taylor, Albert Temple, W. E. Leedy and Herbert Andrews.

The Committee of arrangements is composed of Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, chairman; Mrs. Donald E. Leonard, treasurer; Miss Ethel Lee Laurence and Mrs. Rosalie McK. Shetlin.

The Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey Trust.

Daughters of Veterans, met Monday Capt. Garrigan of Lincoln Camp, Sons of Veterans, on behalf of his camp. They extended an invitation to the Daughters to visit their camp.

The following invitations were all accepted: The Bucolic Club of the City of Chicago, the Rainbow Club of the City of Chicago, the Bucolic Club of the City of Chicago, and the Bucolic Club of the City of Chicago.

"We should have a woman as public guardian to look after minors who have no parents or who are worse off than orphans," said Nellie Carlin, public guardian of the city of Chicago. Mrs. Mussey was mother to 1,000 children, single and, as far as she knew, respectable. There should be a woman as associate judge of the Juvenile Court to look after the stories of delinquent young girls. Sara Grogan knows how to bring up girls than our brave Mr. Taylor should have a woman assistant district attorney to deal with women cases involving domestic relations.

There are 600 persons on probation in the Police Court. How much can a woman lawyer do in 600 families?

The Mission of the Lawyer.

"The woman lawyer has a mission that is essentially hers. She is equipped so far as the principles of law are concerned, but she must summon all her ability and courage and good common sense to perform her mission.

"One million and three hundred thousand children are born every year in the United States. Fifteen thousand mothers give up their lives in giving to our country this first munition of war. The child that fails is the question. "If you vote will you be a soldier in no country under the sun," asked Mrs. Mussey.

Progress in Last Four Years.

"Do we want to have a hand, a first hand, in making the laws? Yes, we do. And now we have 235 electoral votes in which women have a share, as compared with none at the present time. The progress of the past four years is phenomenal, but what shall come to pass in the next four years depends upon the women and men working together for the uplift of humanity."

Mrs. Mussey has previously called attention to the fact that women had broken precedent four years ago, when for the first time they marched on Pennsylvania avenue, and said the riot of disorderly characters on that day had focused public attention on evil conditions in Washington, which a clean-up campaign in the last four years has corrected.

MRS. SARAH POST GROGAN "OF GEORGIA" was toastmistress, and called each of the "honor men" to present to the experience on March 3, 1913, and the impressions that have followed. She also called on Mrs. Andrew, the mother of the one absentee. Mrs. Andrew made a touching little speech descriptive of the spirit with which the mothers of the country are giving their sons to the nation's service, though they deplore the "madness of war."

Scarf Pins for Guests of Honor.

A surprise was sprung when Miss Gertrude Leonard, the registrar of the college, was called upon, and she and the members of her committee presented their "heroes of the suffrage parade" with scarf pins as souvenirs of the occasion.

The Banquet was in the New Arlington Hotel, with the proceeds to be donated to the "Women of the World".
First Anniversary Banquet of the Women Members of the Washington Bar Association, held at the New Arlington on Tuesday Evening, March 13, 1917.
District of Columbia Bar Association
Planned at Dinner to Men Who Carried Banners in Parade

The first anniversary dinner given by the women lawyers of the District of Columbia was held on March 14 at the New Arlington Hotel. It was in honor of the four men who carried the "L. A. W." banner in the parade. Three of the men were present, William C. Taylor, Albert Temple, and W. Edgar Leed; Herbert Blase Andrew, who is in government service, was unable to attend.

Plan Bar Association

Plans were made for organizing the 80 women lawyers in Washington into a bar association, the third of its kind in the country. Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, founder and dean of the Washington College of Law, outlined some of the things a woman's bar association would advocate. She said:

"We should have a woman as public guardian to look after minors who have no parents or who are worse off than orphans. I heard Nellie Carlin, public guardian of the city of Chicago, say she was mother to 500 children. Then we should have a woman as associate judge of the Juvenile Court to look after and hear the stories of delinquent young girls. Sara Grogan knows better how to bring up girls than even our brave Mr. Taylor. Then we should have a woman assistant district attorney to deal with women and cases involving domestic relations. There are 600 persons on probation in the Police Court. How much visiting can two probation officers do in 600 families? The probation law cannot be carried out with any degree of efficiency under such conditions.

Mission of the Woman Lawyer

"The woman lawyer has a mission that is especially hers. She is equipped so far as the principles of law are concerned, but she must summon all her ability and courage and good common sense to perform her mission."

"One million two hundred thousand children are born every year in the United States. Fifteen thousand mothers give up their lives in giving birth to the country this first munition of war, the child. That service answers the question, 'If you vote will you be a soldier?' In no country under the sun are 16,000 men swept off by military casualties every year, year in and year out.
WOULD HAVE WOMAN AS COURT MEMBER

District Portias Hear Mrs. Mussey's Argument At Banquet.

The need of a woman as an associate justice on the District Supreme Court was emphasized last night by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey at the first anniversary banquet of the women's suffrage association in the Botanic Gardens. She said that discrimination should be wiped out in the entire nation and that a woman should be on the bench to consider their cases.

The guests of honor at the banquet were the four men who carried the Nineteenth Amendment to the famous suffrage parade. They were William Clark Taylor, Albert Temple, W. Edgar Leedy, and Herbert Blase Andrew.

The plans were made to invite women lawyers' associations in Washington.

WOMAN LAWYERS FORM BAR ASSOCIATION HEREB

Adopt Resolution of Regret at Mrs. Lockwood's Death—Mrs. Mussey Elected President.

The Woman's Bar Association of the District of Columbia, the third association of its kind, is formed of women lawyers to insist on the admittance of women lawyers to the bar.

In resolutions of regret introduced by Miss Emma, sisters, three, Miss Emma, Miss Ellen, Miss Clara, and the president of the association. Other officers elected were Miss Ruth Halpenny, vice president; Miss Laura Bank, secretary; Miss Clara Grace, treasurer. The officers elected were to serve until October 12, when the next meeting of the association will be held.

The resolution will be sent by the Woman's Bar Association of the District of Columbia, the third association of its kind, to insist on the admittance of women lawyers to the bar. Two resolutions of regret have been introduced by Miss Emma, Miss Ellen, and Miss Clara. The officers elected were to serve until October 12, when the next meeting of the association will be held.

WOMEN TO PAY TRIBUTE TO BELVA A. LOCKWOOD

Delegations From Various Organizations to Attend Funeral Services Tomorrow.

Delegations from various organizations which, during her long and active life, had personal relations with Belva A. Lockwood, will attend the funeral services of Belva A. Lockwood, the woman's rights movement, who died in this city Saturday afternoon.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, former president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which are in Washington, will head a delegation of distinguished workers in the enfranchisement of women who will attend the funeral, set for 11 o'clock at the Wesley Chapel, 215 and 26th streets.
EXPECT RE-ELECTION OF SUPT. THURSTON

Friends Say Vote for Him at Board Meeting Will Be 6 to 3.

WASHINGTON POST:

MAY 3, 1917.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, former member of the board, cautioned the present members against making hasty changes.

"We had a long experience in choosing superintendents when I was a member of the board of education," said Mrs. Mussey. "In fact, we chose three. When we chose Mr. Thurston for the position of assistant superintendent, we took him because he had made good in every other position he had filled. He made good as assistant superintendent. Even though I have been a member of the board during his administration as superintendent, I have watched his work closely and he has made good in that position. So I beg you to move slowly before you think of making any change. Be slow—be sure you're right."

"One thing has been said that Mr. Thurston lacks punch. Remember that we did not get a man with punch here before we were through with him. This board did not desire anything that might make him angry. I hope that in the future you will be especially careful. It is a time when we must guard our children and their welfare."

This was Mrs. Mussey's first appearance before the board since she resigned from it. Following her address, Dr. Van Schalk expressed appreciation that she had appeared and expressed her views, and invited her to sit with the board during the remainder of the session.

Administration Harmonious One.

Frederick A. Fenning, head of a delegation from the Washington Board of Trade, after reading resolutions recently adopted unanimously by the organization, urged Mr. Thurston's reappointment. Mr. Fenning spoke briefly in support of Mr. Thurston. He declared that Mr. Thurston had taken a deeper interest in the individual schools than most superintendents, and that his administration had been marked for harmony.

There has been more harmony in the schools in recent years than ever before," said Mr. Fenning. "I speak as a parent, moving among parents, and as a business man, moving among businessmen. On my oath I would say it. We have not had anything to disturb this harmony." Mr. Fenning was loudly applauded as he urged this.

Mary Lockwood, representing the Federation of Women's Clubs, stated that the organization which she represented had been unanimous in opposition to any change.

The message which they have just given me is to deliver to the people of this city who have been against making any changes, "she said. "We have trouble enough at the present time. We must take care of this city. Do not make a change."

Mrs. C. C. Chipman, another representative of the federation, who introduced Mrs. Lockwood, said she was more than pleased with the schools of Washington. She explained that she had visited schools of many of the larger cities of the United States and had found those of Washington excellent by comparison. She explained she knew of the work of the schools of Washington through holding the position of president of a home school association through a number of relatives who were teachers.

Mrs. Frank Baker urged that the schools should not be thrown into confusion at the present time. Others speaking in favor of the retention of Mr. Thurston included Rev. C. Baker and George Francis Williams.
NOTED WOMAN DEAN VISITS HUDSON

SHE SAYS WOMEN WHO WILL SUCCEED MUST DO WORK BETTER THAN MEN.

Dr. Ellen Spencer Mussey, the first woman dean of America, has been stopping in Hudson for the past several days, as the guest of her cousin, Mrs. A. A. Benson, of Prospect avenue. She has been visiting during the summer in the Catskills and has been attending the American Bar Association meeting at Saratoga and has stopped to visit her cousin here on her way back to Washington.

Dean Mussey is one of the few women who have made very rapid strides in the law profession. About twenty-five years ago she began the study of law in her husband's office in Washington, D. C. After his death she went to the bar and began to practice and continued her husband's business. During her early years in the legal profession three women applied at her office to study law. She offered them this but offered to start a woman's law class and at the end of the course six women were ready for their degree. In order to grant them a degree the 'school' had to be incorporated and from this small group started the Washington College of Law, which now has an enrollment of about 150 men and women. The aim of the college is primarily to give those who earn their own living an opportunity to study law after their day's work, the classes commencing at 4:45 p. m. and continuing thus the evening. Dr. Mussey was dean of this college for seventeen years and is now honorary dean and advisor and also a lecturer in the college on social service legislation, the first college to offer such a course.

She was the thirteenth woman to be admitted to the bar in the United States and she has won five cases in the Supreme Court. Among some of her offices are: First chairman of woman's citizen committee; ex-vice-president of D. A. R.; first state regent, D. A. R., for the District of Columbia; color bearer of the Daughters and Founders of Patriots; ex-vice president of National Red Cross Society; president of the Woman's Bar Association of the District of Columbia; chairman on the committee of legal status of women for the National Council of Women of the United States. She has just organized a Woman's Bar Association of the District of Columbia and is its first president.

She is now working in the following lines: To have a woman representation as a public guardian for children; an associate justice in the juvenile court; a defender for women in the criminal court; an assistant district attorney for women, and is also using every effort to have a bill passed in Congress to allow women to retain their own nationality and not have to take the nationality of their husbands.

Dean Mussey is the embodiment of success, and when asked how she attained such great achievements she replied: "By doing the next thing and doing it the best I could."

The Dean is now grandmother but young in spirit and possessing a sweet girlish charm. She advises her college students to always retain their womanliness and charm and to keep within the limitations of their sex. She herself is a model example in this respect and with all her success and achievements has not lost a bit of her womanliness. The first time Colonel Roosevelt met Dean Mussey when he was president he remarked to her: "Somehow you don't look the way I thought a woman dean would," and her simplicity and femininity conveys the same idea to most every one who meets her.

She is constantly working to establish women in the various lines where they are most useful to society and gives as her advice to women who want to succeed: "Thorough preparation for you can't rely on intuition. You must do the work better than a man in order to succeed in competition with a man. Then after thorough preparation it is hard work and persistence that wins."
MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION AT SARATOGA, N. Y., SEPT 4, 5, 6, 1917.

ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY
of Washington, D. C.

The meetings were very largely attended, not only by the members of the association, but also by the general public, including a large number of women. Even at the business sessions the number of women in attendance was noticeable. On Monday evening, prior to the opening of the general sessions, Mr. Thomas Mott Osborne, former warden of Sing Sing, gave an interesting and clarifying address on "Common Sense in Prison Management" before the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. The only report made by a woman before any of the allied associations was made by Miss Kate Clegborn of New York, reporting from the Committee on Crime and Immigration of the American Institute of Crime and Criminology.

The meetings of the section on Legal Education showed strong differences of opinion as to the requirements for admission to the Bar. The report to the general association was laid over to the next meeting, except that it was decided to have a general council, to be appointed by the president, to investigate conditions in the different states and report in 1918.

In the report on legal education the statement is made that there are at present over 23,000 law students in the United States, of which 605 are women.

The annual address of the president, ex-Senator George Sutherland, of Utah, was conceded to be of unusual strength and interest.

On Tuesday evening U. S. Senator Hardwick of Georgia spoke on the "Commerce Clause of the Constitution," giving the angle of state sovereignty as opposed to federal sovereignty, and especially dealing with the new Federal Child Labor legislation.

Wednesday, ex-Justice Charles E. Hughes gave a strong, clear address on the "War Powers of the Constitution" to a most enthusiastic audience. This was followed by an address by Prof. Robert McNutt Gregory of Princeton on "The Representative Idea and the War." Prof. Gregory represented the National Security League and his address was a history of the Teutonic and Prussian evolution of the autocratic form of government.

The final session of the association was held in Convention Hall, presided over by Judge Alton B. Parker who, after a powerful address on the war and the conditions incident to war, presented, as the guest of honor and speaker of the occasion, Gaston de Leval, the Belgian lawyer, who was counsel for the American Legation at Brussels and attorney for the martyred British nurse, Edith Cavell. This session was attended by military attaches of the British, French, Italian and Russian embassies. The flags of our allies decorated the stage, and just before the exercises began, a delegation of Grand Army men marched into the hall carrying an immense silk American flag. After the delegation was seated, Judge Parker asked the color bearer to bring the flag to the stage and he was seated with the dignitaries, holding proudly the flag, he, in company with his comrades, had defended in 1861-65.

M. de Leval first gave a resume of the laws enacted by the Prussian invaders for Belgium and the efforts of the Bar at Brus- sels to have these laws and their enforcement limited to military affairs. These efforts were without avail and in an hour the long established civil laws of Belgium were swept away and the Prussian laws enforced by a court of cruel Prussian soldiers.

In referring to the conventions of the Hague, Mr. Leval said that the laws there enacted were vague and that the men who uttered them were now in the grave yard. The Belgian Bar had these provisions printed but they were useless. He said, in part, that men were shot as traitors to Germany when they had never promised loyalty to that country. There was no effort to punish because of guilt and the German invaders said that the innocent must suffer with the guilty,—even women and children.

In speaking of the Belgian Bar he said it was the burning torch which gave light to the Belgian people. He said that as a rule counsel were not allowed to see their clients until the moment they appeared in court. Then he paused to tell the story of the execution of Edith Cavell.

M. de Leval paid tribute to America's aid to his country, and especially to Brand Whitlock as Minister to Belgium. "His name," he said, "will go down in history," adding: "I know that in no other country of the world so much as in America, in this country of freedom and justice, do the sufferings of the Belgians arouse sympathy. You have saved Belgium from starvation, and till the end of all time there will be in each village of Belgium a memorial put up to remind future generations that if the Belgian race has not died out for honor for its preservation is due to the citizens of free and generous America."

M. de Leval also paid high tribute to Cardinal Mercier, who, he said, "stood in the country like a living flag of Belgium, like a religious king, and from all the world he received the homage due to his courage and genius."

On Thursday evening several hundred members of the Bar banqueted in the great ball room of the Grand Union. The women visitors were the guests of the New York Bar Association and banqueted at the same time in an adjoining room—but were invited in to hear the speakers. The speech of Andrew A. Bruce, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Dakota, was the address of a very original man. He was followed by that past master of the gift of oratory, Hon. Job Hedges, who for forty minutes swayed his audience at will to laughter or tears. His theme was "Our Individual Duty as Patriots." The last ad-
WOMEN'S CLUBS ASK D. C. VOTE

District Federation's Action in Favor of Franchise Is Unanimous.

REPRESENTATION SOUGHT

Unanimous approval of the joint resolution before Congress proposing an amendment to the Constitution giving residents of the District the right to national representation was voted yesterday afternoon by the District Federation of Women's Clubs, at the annual meeting of the organization at Eighth Street Temple. The federation has for members twenty-two of the strongest organizations in the District, representing great numerical strength and a diversity of activities.

Clubs Which Are Affiliated.


Action on Resolution.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey spoke on "District Representation in Congress." She stated that the franchise was be fixing on and that the subject was much discussed in the capital. She quoted from the committee that the American women's organizations are very much interested in this subject and that the American women are determined to have national representation.

The number of women's clubs and organizations which have been formed since the 19th Amendment was adopted is quite large. The District Federation of Women's Clubs has for members twenty-two of the strongest organizations in the District, representing great numerical strength and a diversity of activities. These include organizations such as the Allied Association for the Blind of the District, the Betsy Ross Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Columbia Women's Club, the Columbia Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Elizabeth Cadet Stanton Suffrage Club, the Excelsior Club, the Florence Crittenton Mission Circle, the Friendly League, the Graduate Nurses Association, the Legion of Loyal Women, the Lincoln Circle, No. 2, the Ladies of the G. A. R. Fordham Guild, the Philo Club, the Political Study Club, the Shining and Community Society, the Takoma Park Civic Study Club, the Washington, D.C., section council of Jewish Women, the William H. Birk Club, No. 4, the Ladies of the U. S. R. Woman's Club, Woman's National News Association, Woman's National Union, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Woman's Single Tax Club, Woman's Workaday Union, and Woman's Woodbury Union.

Washington Star, May 15, 1918

D. C. WOMEN'S CLUBS REPORT ON WAR AID

Mrs. Mussey to Speak on Representation at Today's Meeting.

How to help win the war through relief work was discussed at the session of the D. C. Federation of Women's Clubs at morning and afternoon meetings yesterday. Reports of representatives from the Anthony League, Graduate Nurses Association, Legion of Loyal Women, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's National Press Association showed that women's organizations in Washington are sending every effort to aid the nation in its war program. Today's morning session in the Eighth Street Temple will be taken up with committee reports. Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, chairwoman of the delegation to Congress, will speak on "National Representation in Congress." Her remarks will be taken up with committee reports. Mrs. Mussey, a member of the joint committee for national representation for the District of Columbia and chairman of the committee of the women's organizations, has been a member of the committee for many years. In a forceful and inspiring address, she declared that Washington is playing a prominent part in the war, and that for years it has been used as an experimental ground by the representative and that what it is trying to show is that all the states are doing is using California as a school for experience.

The number of soldiers much exceeds those of many states. In the Spanish war it far exceeded its quota of enlistments. In the Mexican war, more of its men went to the border than were furnished by twenty-five states. In the present war, what is being done is using California as a school for experience.

"There is an old saying," said Mrs. Mussey, "and it is: If you want a thing done well do it yourself." That saying applies to Washington. Congress as a whole shows no interest in using the District simply as a school for experience.

Wasted a Whole Day.

"I have an experience a number of years ago, when conditions have changed but little since then, as I have found, in which the hearing given the District representatives on matters of importance is slight. It is occasion to appeal to the House committee, and was on time. But it was not a prepared and present- ing my case, because, as I was told, a congressman must be on the board, the congressmen's subject was foreign to mine. Though I had made arrangements for the hearing, the man was recognized because he had constituents.

I was glad of the committee before whom I was to appear. "We have found occasions when it has been necessary to have constituents use their influence with their representatives to get us on several matters.

When the bill to restrict elections in the District was being considered I was a very active with my representatives to regard the committee. He said to me, 'How many times have I told you that if you want anything in the District you have got to have suffrage.'"

Quotes From Lincoln.

According to Abraham Lincoln, the "people's government" is for the people, and by the people. If we are in the District there is just as good a class of people as anywhere in the country. Despite this, it is denied the right to vote.

Mrs. Mussey then made a statement referring to Theodore Roosevelt, who has worked unwearily for the District representation. She read an excerpt from his writings on the subject, showing what representation is and is not to the District.

The excerpt brought out that District representation will mean the making of cities of 40,000 persons, whose present population is less than those of other cities. "In America, we put in force the principle of no taxation without representation at the expense of the American republic, and representative participation in government; remove the disabilities resulting from nonpartisan political importance; make the people of the nation the state for democracy while in the war, encourage our citizens to vote in the District and make it no longer possible to say that the District is a whole without participation of the national capital that has no voice in its national government.

Nation's Control Not Lessened.

The constitutional amendment, according to the speaker, does not ask the admission of the District as a separate state. It asks the admission of the District as a separate state of representation; the consent of the nations over the District to the G. I. Bill is not a bill for self-government and does not in any way alter the half-and-half law.

"And what has the Senate done," Mrs. Mussey continued, "it has paid attention to the interests of the federal revenues, including income taxes, up to a million, more or less, to twenty-six states. It stands seventh in the list of cities of the country. It never has it's citizens claim in contributions to any cause. It is a place where the big drive is and is mobbing speakers to obtain support at its quota towards the big drive.

The wars there has always been with the President. In the civil war, its cause was the effort of the volunteer soldiers of the capital, and
28 GRADUATED IN LAW

Patriotism Characterizes Washington College Exercises.

STRICT LOYALTY ADMONISHED

==

Also Devotion to Flag and Country by Representative Mason—Mrs. K. L. Campbell Announced as Highest in Rank for Scholarship During Entire Course—Prize Winners.

An impressive patriotic sentiment marked the twenty-first annual commencement of the Washington College of Law in the auditorium of the Williams Normal School last night, when one student received the degree of master of laws and 27 that of bachelor of laws.

There was a profusion of national color and a wealth of flowers banked about a huge service flag, which eloquently bespoke the loyalty and patriotism of the college.

Representative Mason, who delivered the principal address, stressed the necessity of strict loyalty at all times and admonished the graduates never to overreach justice in the slightest particular in the practice of their chosen profession, but rather stand by the government and law with steadfastness that could not be questioned.

Aroused applause when he urged devotion to the flag and the government.

Cautious Speaking Urged.

"There are seditions disturbers right here in Washington because of that," he said, in warning against indiscriminate remarks.

Representative Mason was a member of the faculty of the college when he was in Congress as United States senator from Illinois. His daughter, Mrs. Ruth Mason Hall, was graduated from the college in 1902.

The Rev. James Hugh Keeley, touched briefly on the war in his invocation, praying for victory as the outcome.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, honorary dean of the college, spoke briefly to the graduates, pointing out that the new social, political and industrial conditions wrought by the war require trained and intelligent lawyers to interpret facts. She added that those who did not do their full duty were " slackers."

Standing of the Scholars.

Miss Emma M. Gillett, dean of the faculty, introduced the speakers and conferred the degrees, while Dr. Charles W. Needham awarded the prizes. Those receiving prizes were:

For highest standing in scholarship during the entire course of three years—First, Mrs. Kate Lloyd Campbell; second, Mrs. Harriet Barnard Mead, average $1.25; honorable mention, Otto B. Ropke and Harry Norwood Foss.

For highest record of scholarship in senior year—First, Mrs. Kate Lloyd Campbell; second, Mrs. Harriet Barnard Mead; honorable mention, Frank W. White.

For highest average in second year, Karl T. Fagan; honorable mention, W. T. Hammeck.

For highest standing in testamentary law, William T. Hammeck and Miss Maud Napier.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, president of the Woman's Bar Association of the District, will leave this week for Atlanta to attend the meeting of the National Council of Women Deans, which meets in connection with the convention of the National Education Association. Mrs. Mussey will remain in Atlanta until March 2.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey gave an interesting and very timely talk on "The Nationality of the American Woman Who Was Married an Alien" at a special meeting of the College Equal Rights League Monday evening at 1225 Rhode Island avenue. Mrs. L. R. Givens, a member of the Methodist Church, Roscho entertained with a pianologue.

Mrs. Helen Hoag, a member of the New York bar, spoke most convincingly on the subject of "Rank for Nurses." On the whole, the meeting was one of the best of the season.
WOMEN LAWYERS MEET

Should Be Appointed Judges of Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts, Jurists Are Told

That women lawyers should be judges of juvenile and domestic relations courts, in the opinion of Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, of Washington, Mrs. Mussey, a member of the American Bar Association and founder of the Washington College of Law, said so in a brief address yesterday before a large number of women lawyers at the Women's City Club, Beacon street.

As guests of the Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers, Mrs. Mussey and other women members of the Bar Association now attending the convention in this city, were tendered a luncheon at the City Club. Miss Sybil H. Holmes, president of the Massachusetts Women Lawyers, presided at a formal meeting which followed. Many of the prominent visitors were called upon to make brief addresses.

Included among the visiting lawyers were Mrs. Edith B. Newman of Washington and New York, Miss Martha Myhers of Washington, Miss Mary B. Grossman of Cleveland, Miss Sarah Stevenson of Brooklyn, Miss Laura M. Berigan of Washington, Miss Emma M. Gillette of Washington, and Miss Mary S. Lathrop of Denver, Colo.

In welcoming the visitors, President Holmes declared that it was the first representative gathering of the women lawyers since their admittance into the American Bar Association. Up to two years ago the women lawyers were never officially recognized by the bar association, although few were members. Since that time, however, the association has been very desirous of enrolling women applicants, and to date women attorneys have been represented in the organization from all parts of the United States.

Mrs. Mussey, the most prominent member of the gathering, was first to be called on by President Holmes. "It is not unreasonable," she declared, "that women should become judges of the juvenile and domestic courts. Women lawyers are as equally adapted for this seat as our men associates, and similarly qualified. Particularly in the juvenile court, a woman would be capable of rendering unbiased decisions and, in unruly children, perhaps considerably more just, as judges of opposite sex, would come very favorably to the court." Mrs. Mussey concluded, speaking of the growing solidarity among the women lawyers, and expressed much appreciation of the support given them by the men members of the bar association. She also mentioned the fact that Catherine Sellers of Washington had recently been appointed judge of the juvenile court of that city by President Wilson.

Following the meeting the women visitors, under the direction of Miss Harriet Weller, secretary of the Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers, were taken to a lecture at Huntington Hall, where Judge Albert H. Garry of the Bar Association addressed a large audience of both men and women members of the association, on "Reconstruction and Reorganization of Our Courts." Among others of prominence who were attached to the party of the visiting women were Mrs. Mary D. Patton, president of the Professional Women's Club of Boston; Miss Harriet Weller, Mrs. M. F. Brady, Mrs. A. F. Joyce, Miss Mary B. Grossman, Miss Dorothy M. Hohsen, Mrs. Roberta, Mrs. Rose Kinsley, Mrs. Mary Agnes Mahan and Mrs. Walter Hartman.

PORTIA'S GUESTS

ATT LUNCHEON

Women Lawyers of State Entertain Delegates to Bar Convention

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL Gossip

The Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers, of which Sybil Holmes is president and Harriet Weller, secretary, entertained the women members of the American Bar Association at a luncheon in the Women's City Club yesterday noon. Among the guests were Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, founder of the Washington College of Law; Miss E. M. Gillette, present dean of the school; Miss Sarah Stephenson, secretary of the board of Brooklyn, N.Y., and only woman official of the city; Miss Mary S. Lathrop of Denver, delegate of the city and state bar associations, and Miss Myhers, president of the Women's Bar Association of the District of Columbia.

Honor Dean of Women Lawyers of America

An impromptu tea was given by a few of the members of the Professional Women's Club at the Hotel Metropole yesterday afternoon in honor of their honorary member, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, dean of the women lawyers of the United States.

In the receiving line were Mrs. Madeleine Taft, president of the Professional Women's Club; Sybil Holmes, president of the Women's Law Club of Boston; Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey and Miss Gillette, dean of the Washington Law School.

Miss Marion Braxton was chairman of the committee of arrangements assisted by Miss Caro F. Cohorn, Miss Margaret Gow, Dr. Maud Hough, Mrs. Winifred C. Gifts, Mrs. Rose Kingsley, Mrs. Albert J. Weedock, Mrs. Sophie Mydans and Miss Halley.