



URANIA

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URANIA

No. 13.

JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1919.

TWO-MONTHLY.

"Let us break their bonds in sunder, and cast away their cords from us!"—Psalms.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

URANIA denotes the company of those who are firmly determined to ignore the dual organization of humanity in all its manifestations.

They are convinced that this duality has resulted in the formation of two warped and imperfect types. They are further convinced that in order to get rid of this state of things no measures of "emancipation" or "equality" will suffice, which do not begin by a complete refusal to recognize or tolerate the duality itself.

If the world is to see sweetness and independence combined in the same individual, *all* recognition of that duality must be given up. For it inevitably brings in its train the suggestion of the conventional distortions of character which are based on it.

There are no "men" or "women" in Urania.

A register is kept of those who hold these principles, and all who are entered in it will receive this leaflet while funds admit. Names should be sent to J. Wade, York House, Portugal Street, London, W. C.; E. Gore-Booth and E. Roper, 33, Fitzroy Square, London, N. W.; D. H. Cornish, 32, Via dell' Erta Caçina, Florence, Italy; T. Baty, Temple, London, E. C.

Will those who are already readers and who would like us to continue sending them copies, kindly do us the favour of sending a post-card to one of the above addresses? We should much appreciate suggestions and criticisms.

URANIA

EVE OF CHRISTMAS, 1918.

[BY J. J. BELL.]

Once more the Star ascends the skies,
The Song rings down from them,
That told to simple souls and wise
The Birth at Bethlehem.
Now have we cause for praise and mirth,
Since War has ceased to kill—
But is there any peace on earth,
Or aught save God's good will?
The world seems broken past repair,
New passions find a vent;
In our own land go stumbling Care
And stalking Discontent.
'Tis not enough that tyrants fall,
That peoples win release;
For Earth there is no hope at all
In any earthly peace.
Less wisdom do we need, O Lord,
Than honest hearts and clean
To lift all lives in high accord
Till none is gross or mean—
Till no man's work is great or small,
But goodly in Thy sight,
And no man's joy another's gall,
His day another's night.
O God, while Right still strives with Wrong,
Turn us from visions vain
To see the Star and hear the Song
And seek the Child again.

—Daily Chronicle, London, Dec. 24, 1918.

NOTES.

APOLOGIES are due to those who do us the favour of reading URANIA, for the late appearance of this number. This is to be attributed to the pressure of work incident to the armistice in the war, and in a certain degree to the ravages of influenza and neuritis. No. 13 has been unlucky, but we hope she is good.

F. E. H. writes from Essex:—"You give many instances of brave and military women; why not publish instances of gentle and domesticated men?"

I wish we could; but somehow they don't get into the papers, except in connection with powder-puffs.

F. E. H. moreover encloses us solid cash. Both the cash and the question are appreciated. If any one will send us such details as are above referred to, we shall be only too delighted to insert them—the more numerous and succinct, the better.

ENTRY into the polling-booth of course meant entry into Parliament. For the Coalition relied on the feminine vote and saw that it got it. We are unfeignedly glad that the Countess Markievicz was duly elected by her fellow-Irishmen: and although Westminster may not admit a Pole (by marriage) we do not suppose that the Countess has any idea of troubling Westminster. Christabel Pankhurst nearly won: the most sedate publicists are to be found wishing she had quite won. They would like to have had the novel and inexpensive sensation of a lady member. Perhaps they were not without hope that Christabel would sooner or later do something wild which would set back the feminine clock. We do not attach any particular value to membership of the House of Commons. Nor do we suppose that in these days anybody does. But the obliteration of any old barrier of this kind, especially a conspicuous one, is all to the good.

It is our pleasant privilege to acknowledge a most encouraging letter from one whose name is a household word—Mrs. Mona Caird. As it is a private communication, we are unable to print it, but our readers will like to know that their interest is shared by so justly admired a writer and thinker.

"Lambda" writes to ask what we mean by writing on our front page, "Let us cast away their cards from us". But she is thinking too strenuously about rations. The word is "Cards" Ps. II. 3. Not but that it is exhilarating to cast away insurance cards and other cards from you, at appropriate junctures!

URANIA

FROM BOHEMIA.

OF THE feminine writers of the Czech race, Bozena Nemeova, although not very well known, was probably the greatest. She was of a frank, sincere, intensely patriotic nature and her words show a prophetic vision of the future when she wrote:

"I would like to be born once more 100 years from now when the whole world and the women also will be free." Her words gain significance from the fact that she was born in 1820. She also wrote: "It rests with the woman to restore the lost paradise of mankind. It is a priceless pearl which lies at the bottom of her own heart and she must enter to find it."

This author was not understood, she was of a generation before her time, and she almost starved. The women writers who followed her were Svetla and Krasnohorska. The former is not living but the latter lives as the greatest Czech poet, not only great as a writer but also as an influence on the modern education of the Czecho-Slovaks.

The real ability of the Czecho-Slovak women is characterized by the election of Vikova-Kuneticka as deputy to the Czech Diet in Prague. Her election, however, was not recognized by the Austrian Government which, as they did not acknowledge the equal rights of the Austrian women, could not admit a Czecho-Slovak woman.

The Czecho-Slovak women have gained the right to be considered as real co-operators of their men, and the men, aware of this, have included in their Constitution a statute that the rights of their women shall be recognized.

A DANISH M. P.

EBBA MUNCH, M. P., writes from the Rigsdagen, Copenhagen:—"I thank you very much for your kind congratulations on my election to Parliament. It is a most interesting work, and I am very glad to be here at the 'Rigsdagen'."

Whether Socialists or not, we wish her all success in improving the condition of her native land.

AS WE go to press, we have another reminder from a deeply valued coadjutor that our columns of Star-Dust are full of military news. That was inevitable, in the circumstances—but such items are growing "fine by degrees and beautifully less," and we had already written in this issue's Military Section, the hopeful words "Account closed". May it never be reopened!

—I. C.

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

MISS LIND-AF-HAGEBY gave last year a most interesting address: after giving instances of the wild and contemptuous generalisations made about women by religious and scientific teachers, she showed how the last four years have brought a complete revolution of thought with regard to women. They have proved their physical strength and endurance, powers of mind, administrative abilities, devotion and self-sacrifice, comradeship and co-operation. In body and mind they have stood the test. Women have not been surprised; only men.

The main object of feminism, she said, was not to kill off men, not to establish the rule of women, but simply to restore the balance by supplying the antidote to masculinism. Masculinism, the combative side of humanity, was seen having its last mad riot in the present war. "Some of us are very tired of the whole subject of sex," she added. "We look to a time upon another plane when we shall have become sexless, or shall I say sexfull?" The psychological expert of the Harvard University had recently declared that women would really make better soldiers than men, because of a certain rather wicked toughness that made them able to endure hardships longer than men could.*

In other wars women have emerged more oppressed and despised; this is the only war in history which has brought women to the fore. They are now at the beginning of their real work; through the power of the vote they will press for full social and political emancipation.

* A British General was of the same opinion. "An army of women could 'go anywhere and do anything,' because of their powers of endurance." Was General Taubman-Goldie the officer?

EARLY VOTERS.

FIFTY YEARS SINCE (*Carlisle Journal*, 27, Nov. 1868):—In Castle Sowerly, it will be remembered, nine women were placed on the register by the overseers at the proper time, and the Revising Barrister did not remove their names when he held his court in that district. Of these nine voters six went to the poll yesterday, four of them voting for the Conservative candidate and the other two for the Liberals.

[Castle Sowerly is a remote parish on the northern slopes of Skiddaw in Cumberland; the home of the Estatesmen or small free-holders. One wonders who these nine victorious voters were, who was the intrepid or careless overseer and the complaisant Revising Barrister.]

THE PHILIPPINES.

PRESIDENT QUEZON of the Philippine Senate, in an interview recently stated that he is heart and soul in favor of the recommendation of the Governor-General to grant the right of suffrage to the women of the Philippines. It was also stated yesterday at the senate hall that the majority of the senators are also in favor of the idea and that should a measure be introduced in the senate embodying the governor's recommendation, the bill will pass with but little opposition.

"I am in favor of women's suffrage in the Philippines", said President Quezon, "because I am convinced that they will use that right intelligently. For reasons that will be readily seen, I believe that the Philippine Islands will be greatly benefited in ways more than one, if the Philippine women are given participation in the handling of governmental affairs".

President Quezon went on to state that even if the legislature, after studying the merits and demerits of a suffrage measure, finally disapproves the idea, "the mere fact that the highest legislative body of the country considers at all the giving to the women of the islands the right to take part in our governmental affairs, shows how readily we in the Philippines recognize this innate right of woman everywhere, considering the fact that in other countries, it took centuries before this right was even given consideration in their national councils, and much less translated into fact."

"It might be stated further," the senate president concluded, "that one of the desired results of the consideration of the legislature of this measure is the awakening of interest of our women in regard to public affairs in which, by inherent right, they should have voice and participation. If the measure becomes a law, it will then be up to the Philippine women to make use of the right extended to them. I am convinced that they will use it wisely and for the best interests of the government."

—*Japan Advertiser*, 9 Nov. 1918.

THE QUEEN OF WEAPONS.

Zeus gave their might to oxen;
Their leaping claws to lions;
Swiftness of foot to horses;
To man gave strength and cunning.
What was there left for woman?—
Ah! Then Zeus made her lovely!
Nor needs she any armour—
Nor needs she any weapon—
But fire and steel she conquers,
She conquers, being lovely!

—*After Anacreon.*

NEXT ISSUE

THE MEGATHERIUM

By I. C.

STAR-DUST.

I.—MILITARY.

[Account closed.]

II.—BUSINESS.

1. MEDICINE:—Japanese women are by no means behind men in this enlightened age. They lead rather than are led by men. They are uplifters rather than uplifted.

The latest example of women worsting men in intellectual competition was reported yesterday by the Chuo Shimbun, which says that on December 5 the Educational Department announced that as result of the second license examination for doctors this year there were 34 women out of 54 in all who passed.

The record of women doctors has been good in the past. But this time all former records have been broken, "hatenko—or heaven-breaking record."

All the women who were successful in the examination were graduates of the Tokyo Medical School for Women, and all of them except one were graduates of this year in July, that is young women, which fact is worth noting. Concerning this, a professor of the school was interviewed by the Chuo reporter:

"This school admits graduates of higher schools for girls and after four years of resident study, graduates are qualified to undergo examination for a license to practise medicine. We are proud that so many of our graduates have been successful in the examination.

"These successful ones have been apt in their studies while they were in this school. Three of them were particularly good and much is expected of them."

The professor further told that a portion of the licensed women doctors will return to their native places to practise, while some will stay to assist in the hospital attached to the school and continue their studies for two or three years longer. Recently the demand for women doctors has increased a great deal. Applications to obtain their services come from all directions, so that it is very difficult for the doctors to deal with these applications.

"Women doctors, to say nothing about them as scholars, are sympathetic and careful in treating patients. That may be the reason why they are welcomed so much."

The most successful young women doctors recently admitted to practice are: Miss Tomino Nishikawa (22), graduate of Himeji Higher School for girls; Miss Ikuko Yamada (22), graduate of Nagaoka Higher School for girls; Miss Tamayo Tetsuo (39), graduate of Okayama Normal School. The rest were likewise good students, of about 23 years of age on the average. There was a Korean woman among the successful candidates, Miss Kyo Ei Shuku (22), which fact the Chuo says should be taken as a cause for congratulation.

2. MEDICINE.—In September 1914 Dr. Stoney, who had been for some years head of the electrical

department of the New Hospital for Women in London, went to Antwerp as doctor-in-charge and X-rays operator with Mrs. St. Clair Stobart's unit. Three weeks later when the city fell into the hands of the invader the unit, after being under shell fire for 18 hours, succeeded in making its escape. A London motor-bus half full of ammunition took the heroic band of doctors and nurses to the bridge of boats over the Scheldt which was blown up by the Belgians a few minutes after they had crossed it.

From Antwerp the unit went to Cherbourg where it recommenced its labour of love under the auspices of the French Red Cross. No sooner had its members got the hospital into working order than the stream of wounded began to arrive. Though the French medical corps had then no experience of women surgeons, many of the worst cases were sent to Cherbourg simply because they were the most urgent. One day the official consulting surgeon for that district made a visit of inspection at the hospital which was entirely staffed by women. Dr. Stoney showed him all there was to see with the result that having come to criticize he remained to bless. "These women surgeons", he wrote in his report, "are as capable as the best of the men."

When the British Expeditionary Force took over the northern section of the Western front, the woman's hospital at Cherbourg was evacuated. In March 1915 therefore Dr. Stoney returned to England and placed her services at the disposal of the War Office. A few weeks later she was appointed to Fulham Military Hospital where she is the only woman on the staff, and the first ever employed by the military authorities in England. During the three years while Dr. Stoney has been in charge of the X-ray department there she has treated over 10,000 cases and her work is as cordially appreciated by her male colleagues as it is by her patients whose sufferings it has diminished and whose cure it has in so many instances accelerated.

3. SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.—A clever Japanese Nui-ko Tsuruda, widow of the late Prof. Tsuruda who died last June, continues her husband's research work and is here seen in his laboratory. Prof. Tsuruda made a name for himself in physics

and was for a number of years a member of the Imperial University. When the war broke out he interested himself in making thermometers, since those used in Japan were largely imported from Germany, and he succeeded in his work. At present his widow and his former assistant are making Japanese thermometers after the English method. Mrs. Tsuruda is the mother of five boys and because it is necessary to support them, she has devoted herself to the carrying out of her husband's scientific work.

—*The Far East.*

III—ATHLETICS.

1. MOUNTAINEERING.—Climbing Mt. Fuji in order to catch some expressions of the Sacred Mountain for preservation through her brush was an experience of the New Year enjoyed by Shoen Kuramatsui, a distinguished Japanese artist, whose water colors are widely and most favorably known. Accompanied by her ten-years-old nephew, Masahide Omori, the lady made the ascent on January 1, returning from the snowy summit that night and on the following day, reaching her home in Ushigome, Tokyo.

"I climbed Fuji in order to learn for myself what differences there might be between the mountain scenery as it actually appears to an artist's eye and as it has been generally depicted," says the artist, in describing her unusual experience. "I also wanted to record my impressions. I started the climb from Subashiri at 2 a.m., January 1, in my haori and hakama. The hotel keepers advised me to wear something heavier and I borrowed a heavy cotton-padded cloak. But I wore my own hakama.

Very soon it began to rain at the first station. It was so cold that when my portmanteau was wet it froze immediately. Up to the second station I walked over the hardened snow. Up to the fifth station I waded in snow. After that I swam through the snow. It was about 4 p.m. when I passed the eighth station.

"Under the circumstances, it was impossible to sketch the scene. However, I could enjoy the view of the snow as it fell, like cotton. When the day dawned upon the top of the Fuji, the view was indeed that of the 'Bright morning after

snow,' as given in the Chokudai—this year's Imperial subject for poems.

"It was about 11 p.m. when I returned to my hotel in Subashiri. Fearing that I might have become lost, the police officers had summoned the fire brigade to assist them in the search for me, so I was told.

"It was a difficult feat I had set myself to perform. But I was not daunted and now I expect to climb the Japanese Alps. I am sorry that I did not succeed in sketching the scene I saw from Fuji, but I am glad that I succeeded in climbing the mountain and was first at the summit this year."

—*Japan Advertiser.*

[The ascent of Fujiyama in summer, exhausting but very often accomplished (12,365 feet), must in rain and snow present immense difficulties. For some account of Shoen Kuramitsu, see Urania No. 11.]

2. AGRICULTURE.—Unlike the women of Great Britain, French women had to endure no impatient waiting for their government's summons to service. It was natural that France, where conscription dramatically called active men away from civil life, should be the first to summon its women; for war came just at the moment when the crops and the approaching vintage demanded attention.

The response is a matter of history. Women, and not only women of the farming class, poured into the fields. Young and old, rich and poor, labored together early and late. What they did then for France was but an earnest of the service they have since rendered and are rendering now, maintaining the life of the country no less than the life of the fields.

—*Yale Review.*

3. BARGES.—Of the many different openings provided for women by the exigencies of the war not the least attractive is that of barge work. A few weeks ago an advertisement appeared in a London newspaper stating that women were urgently needed for new canal boats in connection with food transport. On inquiry by the Women's Service Bureau it was found that the boats in question travel between Hayes and Liverpool, a distance of 300 miles, by canal, that the trip takes about ten

days either way, and that the girls who 'man' them live entirely on board. The barges generally work in pairs, one motor boat or horse barge towing a butty boat with four girls in charge of the two. These barge girls attend to the engine, steer the boats, and work the locks along the canal. They also look after the cabins and cook their own meals, etc. During the summer the life is almost ideal for a strong, healthy girl. But the work is of national importance and must be carried on during the winter also.

—*Glasgow Herald.*

IV—ACADEMIC.

1. INDIA.—*Englishwomen and the Indian Public Services:* In the vacancy caused by Professor Anderson's deputation as Secretary of the Calcutta University Commission, Miss Moinet has been appointed to act as Professor of History in the Elphinstone College. A Rangoon telegram announces that Miss Hilda Swithinbank is appointed Assistant Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Burma, in the place of Mr. J. J. Anderson, I. C. S. We may note in passing the curious coincidence of both the permanent incumbents, in whose places women have been appointed for the first time, bearing the same name. We are sure that both Miss Moinet and Miss Swithinbank are fully qualified to discharge the duties of the offices in which they have been appointed to act. As convinced believers in the equal competence of woman with man, we are glad of these appointments, and of the liberal angle of vision which they connote in Anglo-Indian administrators who are as a rule, no better—sometimes rather worse,—than the orthodox Hindu or Mahomedan where the question of women's rights is concerned. We should also welcome the advent of really educated English women to India in place of the average *Memsahib* whose ignorances, prejudices and affectations are such a jarring feature of the social landscape. With reference to Miss Moinet's appointment particularly, we think that it was a happy thought to introduce a lady professor in the Elphinstone College which has quite a number of girl students to whom her presence, we are sure, will be helpful.

—*The Indian Social Reformer, Bombay,*

August 4, 1918.

2. JAPAN.—The untiring efforts of Miss Susan A. Searle for more than thirty-six years in the education of women in this country bore fruit when the Japanese Government this week granted official recognition of university standing for the Kobe Women's College. Miss Searle is Principal Emeritus, having been active principal for twenty-three years. Miss Charlotte B. DeForest relieved her from active service in 1915. Miss Searle has lived in Japan since 1883 except for vacations in America.

Only two other women's schools have been granted university standing in Japan, the Women's University and the Women's Christian College of Japan, both in Tokio, and Miss Searle is now receiving felicitations from former students and friends on this signal honor.

The school, which is located on the hillside overlooking the harbor, was founded by the Women's Board of Missions of the Congregational Church, under whose auspices its work is carried on. Its purpose is by means of Christian education to train girls and young women into a harmonious development of body, mind and spirit and equip them for lives of useful service. The school, as such, was first started as a primary school for girls. Its scope gradually increased until it included high school work; then to meet the demand for a still higher education for women, a collegiate department was opened in 1891. As higher courses were added, lower ones were dropped, and the curriculum at present consists of two main courses, the academy courses and the college courses. Government recognition was granted in 1909 to the academy department as of the rank of a government girls' high school and to the college department as a *semmongakko* or special school. Two courses are offered in the music department, which was organized in 1905. There is also a special English course of two years, opened in 1909 for graduates of girls' high schools with less English than is given in the academy course.

Besides Miss Searle and Miss DeForest, the principal officers of government and instruction of the school are: the Rev. E. S. Cobb, Miss Gertrude Cozad, Dr. T. Harada, the Rev. D. W. Learned, Mr. K. Muramatsu, Mrs. Roy Smith, the Rev. A. W. Stanford, Mrs. Hilton Pedley, the Rev.

URANIA

J. C. Holmes, Miss Ida W. Harrison, Miss Nettie L. Rupert, Miss Grace H. Stowe, Miss Mary E. Stowe and Mrs. J. D. Davis.

V—DRESS.

1. NEBRASKA:—*Lincoln Neb. Oct. 18*—Neither the law of God nor the law of men—at least in Nebraska—prevents women from wearing men's clothes when engaged in war work, Attorney General W. E. Reed ruled to-day.

This opinion was given to the Rev. W. B. Longpre of Maxwell, Neb., who wrote Gov. Keith Neville a letter saying the wearing of men's garments by women was against Bible doctrine and asking if it was contrary to state law.

[Cf. *Urania*, No. 12. They seem always to have cultivated this particular sort of Minister in America. He has quite disappeared in England—though it is quite possible he survives in Wales.]

VI—ART.

1. JAPAN.—One of the fortunate art aspirants to have a picture selected for the official exhibition is a young lady, Shukan Okawa, aged 21. The picture is entitled "Coming Winter". She is the daughter of a Tokio artist, and has determined never to marry but to devote her life to her art. *The Far East* gives her picture, as she was seen visiting her teacher to thank him for his interest in her work. She is extremely pretty, with a charming smile and open expression.

VII—MUSIC.

1. COMPOSITION.—Walter Damrosch has announced the discovery of musical compositions by a young French woman which rank with the best efforts of a Brahms or Beethoven. She was Lili Boulanger, of the Paris Conservatoire, who died

four months ago, leaving a number of compositions which have proved her to be a great composer.

"Although Lili Boulanger", says Demrosch, "died at the age of 24, she was the composer of some remarkable works. At the age of 19 she produced a great dramatic score, Faust and Helena. I heard it in Paris and was greatly impressed by it

"The Symphony Society will introduce Mlle. Boulanger's music to New York this winter with the scene. I am also planning for the New York Oratorio Society to give her choral works. On the Death of a Soldier, and Hymn to the Sun.

"I shall be particularly glad to do this because I recently made the statement that I did not think there would ever be a really great woman composer. I have changed my opinion since hearing some of the works of Lili Boulanger.

"I was astonished at her mastery and feeling, the wonderful handling of human voices and the remarkably rich orchestrations of her compositions."

Mlle. Boulanger was the daughter of a Russian. Her father was Ernest Boulanger, a French musician. When only 19 years old Mlle. Boulanger won great distinction as a musical composer.

Damrosch became acquainted with the artistry of Mlle. Boulanger through her sister, Nadia, the famous organist. At a concert given by Damrosch at the Paris Conservatoire on July 14, Mlle. Nadia Boulanger assisted at the organ.

She was in deep mourning. Damrosch took a great interest in the lady whom he asserts to be the greatest living lady organist. Through her he learned the story of the young composer, who, had she lived, would have startled the entire musical world.