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EIGHT PAGES

## FIRST WOMAN TO TELL STORY

And the People of the Community Are Up in Arms Because She Told the Truth.

## HER SEX INSTRUCTIONS IS NOT TRUE STORY

Appeal to the School Board to Dismiss Her, Resulted in the Board Refusing to Act.

[By Ed L. Keen, London Correspondent of the United Press.]

LONDON, March 7.—Miss Anna Outram is suffering the fate of most pioneers of progress. Because she was brave enough to be the first woman school teacher in all England to invade the forbidden field of sex instruction, she is being martyred. When they heard of her new departure, the scandalized local managers of her school in the little Derbyshire village of Dronfield, where she had been head-mistress for twenty-one years, peremptorily demanded her resignation. She refused, and they went to the county education committee with a petition for her removal, but the committee sustained Miss Outram without even holding an inquiry. Then the townsfolk got busy. "Outram must go!" was the cry. She was boycotted professionally and ostracized socially. Mothers withdrew their daughters from school. Women who had grown up with her in the little village from girlhood refused longer to speak to her. A town meeting was called at which abuse was heaped upon her head, and resolutions adopted appealing to the government board of education in London for a reversal of the county authorities' decision.

Meantime, the question, "Should a girl be told?" has become a national one. Leading clergymen, educators and sociologists have taken sides with the Derbyshire school mistress, and with the exception of her own immediate and narrow minded community, the public generally not only defends her attitude, but applauds her fearlessness. Miss Outram's offense was putting into practice in her own class of girl pupils the example and teachings of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, of Chicago. She believed that if mothers refused to explain to their daughters the mysteries of life and birth, it was her duty, as well as her right, as their teacher, to enlighten them.

Miss Outram, who is a rosy-cheeked, kindly-eyed, gray-haired, motherly-looking woman of 45, thus explained how it all came about: "One of the girls had asked me a most direct question. Without giving it any consideration, I answered it indirectly. In other words, I shuffled, just as most folks do in such circumstances. I saw that the girl felt snubbed, and I realized in a moment that afterwards there could never be the same confidence between us. Then I thought the whole matter over carefully and earnestly, and I made up my mind that the next time such an opportunity offered I would answer the question as simply and as naturally as I know how. The chance soon came. A similar question, inspired by a passage from the Bible was asked me by several of my girls. With these girls I read and discussed the 'Purity Advocate,' containing a beautifully written story detailing in simple language the mysteries of the reproduction of the human race. And then the storm broke."

Miss Outram contends that such teaching as she gave those young girls meant that they would know and appreciate the truth of sex questions which come to all young people and about which is heaped so much mystery and consequent ignorance and misery. Among those who have defended Miss Outram and urged that her example be followed by teachers throughout England is the Countess of Warwick.

"I am heart and soul with Miss Outram," she writes. "She was both wise and brave when she defied village conventional prudery and gave sane, clear explanations to the girls who questioned her about physiological facts and the mysteries of reproduction. Her way is hard, I know, but she is treading a path that will soon be a great, broad highway in this country; for I am convinced that within a very few years these important facts of life will be taught generally in our schools for both boys and girls. If mothers persist in shirking their duty, then the teachers must take the initiative."

"We English people are great hum-

## MUSICIANS ARE ANGRY AT GLUCK

What the Prima Donna Said About the Conditions in Europe, Have Riled Them.

## IS NOT TRUE STORY

Possible for American Girls to Live Straight While They Are Studying Abroad.

[By Karl H. Von Wlegend, Berlin correspondent of the United Press.]

BERLIN, March 7.—American opera singers in Germany and Austria, hundreds of American girl music students, vocal teachers and "pension" or boarding house keepers in Berlin, Dresden, Leipzig, Coburg, Munich and Vienna are greatly aroused over the statements of Walter Damrosch, the famous orchestra leader, and Alma Gluck, the Metropolitan opera prima donna, and attacks by certain music journals on the moral conditions surrounding American girls in Europe and the alleged moral conduct of students themselves. It has reopened the old controversy and question, "Are the morals of European—especially German—cities lower and worse than those of New York, Boston and other American cities?"

American women singing in operas in the various German cities characterize the intimation that no girl can get a position in German operas without "paying the price—and that price, her honor"—as a "slandorous attack upon their character." The protest of American women who are singing in German operas, however, is as a tempest in a teapot compared to the storm of indignation aroused among the hundreds of American girls by the statement of Alma Gluck that the leisure time of the American music students "is given up chiefly to swapping lies and exchanging bedfellows." The keepers of "pensions" would like to get their fingers into Miss Gluck's locks for her assertion that the "pensions are breeding places of vice and filth of the worst sort." Eleanor Painter, the America prima donna at the Deutsche opera, which under Director George Hartmann has become the largest and most successful opera in Berlin and is giving the kaiser's own opera a hard run, said: "Miss Gluck's assertion is a libel upon every American girl singing or studying in Germany and with but very few exceptions, our girls over here are 'straight.'"

The true independent western type. She has been called the most beautiful woman on the German operatic stage and also the "Billie Burke" of opera because of her charming personality. Three years ago she was leading soprano in Dr. Parkhurst's church in New York. Unlike many others, she has not been the protegee of some prominent operatic star or wealthy person but has had to fight her own way until she is now one of the leading American singers in Germany.

"I think it is a shame for our own people to attack our characters so unjustly. I have studied and sung in New York, London and Berlin. The moral conditions on the stage here are not worse than in New York. There are not half as many 'Johnnies' hanging around the stage entrance here as in New York nor near the number of wealthy young men with nothing else to do than to offer temptations to girls. 'Behind the scenes,' as a matter of fact, American girls, serious minded, determined to keep straight and with nerve enough to slap a man in the face, have given the German operatic stage a new tone. I quite agree, however, that girls in their teens should not be sent to Berlin unchaperoned to study, any more than I would approve of them being sent to New York under similar conditions."

Marcella Craft and Maud Fay, two beautiful California girls, who have attained international operatic fame by their singing in the famous opera of Munich, also joined in denouncing the statements of Walter Damrosch and Miss Gluck. Miss Craft said: "I have spent the past twelve years in study and in singing in Italy and in Germany. I have lived in many pensions in both countries and have been in close touch with musical conditions here and constantly in touch with the American student element. I feel therefore that I am perhaps as well qualified to speak with authority as Miss Gluck who apparently has spent but nine months in Europe. I

have lived in many pensions. I have seen nothing of conditions described by Miss Gluck. As far as I have been able to observe, in every theatre the American stands for the better element and is respected accordingly. American girls in Germany are proving that immorality is not a necessary concomitant to the artistic life."

Rev. Dr. John D. Crosser of Chicago, pastor of the American church in Berlin, protested against the assertions of Damrosch and Miss Gluck as being misleading, too sweeping and an injustice to hundreds of American girls. At the same time he also warned American parents against sending their young boys or girls to European cities to study without protection. Dr. Alice Luce, principal of the fashionable Willard school for American girls where many prominent Americans send their girls for a finishing course, declared that New York could throw no moral stones at Berlin. Miss Luce, because of her many years of educational work in Berlin and Leipzig, is a recognized authority on educational training of American girls abroad. She formerly was dean of the New England conservatory of music and professor in Oberlin college, Ohio.

## IF CAESAR BUILT ROADS FOR PRESENT DAY CIVILIZATION, UNCLE SAM IS FURNISHING A MODEL FOR THE MILLENNIUM



One Step in Construction on Sample Road; James T. Voshell, Logan Waller Page and Vernon M. Peirce.

How to save the people's road funds by building for permanence rather than by slighting the first cost, is the lesson of a pamphlet issued by Uncle Sam's good roads department. Using the magnificent new Chevy Chase road as a text, the bureau of public highways discourses upon brick as a material for country roads, declaring the brick section will last indefinitely.

The bulletin commends the use of grout filler between the brick. It tells how to put down a permanent foundation, compacted two-inch sand cushion and the brick wearing surface. The proper application of grout filler is described.

Some twenty photographs of the Chevy Chase road, showing method of construction and the road as completed, illustrate the booklet, which can be obtained by writing to Logan Waller Page, U. S. director of highways.

## CONVICT REFUSED TO RUN AWAY

Is Serving Twenty Year Term but Will Not Forfeit Confidence.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., March 7.—Rather than forfeit the confidence of Thomas Tynan, warden of the state penitentiary, Leroy Triplett, serving a twenty year sentence for murder, has just made a trip unguarded, to the hospital here from the convict road camp twenty miles away. Triplett was advised to have a minor operation performed. Superintendent Asher of the convict road camp, near here, sent the man unguarded and alone, even furnishing him funds for the journey. The opportunities to flee were innumerable but Triplett refused to take advantage of them and reappeared at the road camp after a week's absence in the hospital.

## Bare Legged Dance.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Carefully chaperoned by their mothers, a dozen society debutantes, bare-legged and swathed in the arliest of draperies, staged the first of a series of lenten dances on a specially built stage in the Congress hotel this afternoon.

## SEEDS CAN GO IN PARCEL POST

And as a Result of Senator Kenyon's Efforts, Farmers will Benefit by the Change.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—The postoffice bill as it has come from the conference committee, and as it will pass the house and senate, and be signed by the president, contains a provision for admission of seeds, bulbs, cuttings and the like to the parcel post. This is due largely to the efforts of Senator Kenyon. He first introduced a bill on the subject. Then he got the bill adopted as an amendment to the postoffice measure. Now the conferees have decided to allow it to remain.

"It was in the interest of the express companies in the first place that seeds were excluded from the parcel post," said Senator Kenyon. "This provision admitting them to parcel post will go into effect as soon as the postoffice bill is signed by the president, and will be of great value to all persons using seeds this spring."

## HELEN KELLER CAN HEAR MUSIC

Some of the High Notes of Singer Reach Her Brain, She Says.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LOS ANGELES, Calif., March 7.—Miss Helen Keller is entertaining no false hope tonight that her sense of hearing may be restored to her as the result of listening to the high notes taken by Mme. Minnie Saltzman-Stevens at a private recital here. Miss Keller believes she actually heard certain notes, but agrees that her undeveloped sense of hearing is so closely interwoven with her susceptibility to vibration that to distinguish between them is impossible.

Through her teacher, Mrs. Macy, Miss Keller told of the delights she experienced at Mme. Saltzman-Stevens' music. Only the higher notes were "audible" but these, she said, caused unusually pleasurable sensations. She believes that some unique timbre of Mme. Saltzman-Stevens' voice caused it to penetrate her consciousness more keenly.

## General Water Power Plan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—Representative Vollmer, who has been investigating the prospects for legislation for a dam across the Mississippi at Davenport, has been advised by Chairman Adamson of the house committee on interstate commerce that he thinks a bill will pass this session expressing the general attitude of the government on the subject of water power. Mr. Vollmer has advised the Davenport Commercial club accordingly and points out that once the general legislation is passed it will be necessary for Davenport interests to decide just how to proceed. Three propositions for dams at Davenport are pending.

## Concealed Paraphernalia.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] CHICAGO, March 7.—Twenty men were arrested in a spectacular raid this afternoon of a hotel room where police allege gambling was flourishing. When the detectives broke in the door they were unable to find any form sheets. Two noticed one man unusually bulky about the legs. They forced him to undress and found his trousers full of crumpled sheets.

## SECRET IS OUT OF FEMINISM

Italian Woman Scientist Thinks She Knows What Causes the Epidemic of Suffragettus.

## WOMAN IS NOT LOVED THE REASON FOR IT

Lays All the Blame on Men for Not Being Affectionate Like They Used to Be.

[By Henry Wood, Rome correspondent of the United Press.]

ROME, March 7.—The secret of feminism is out, what it is, why it is, and how to cure it. Incidentally, with all that chivalry for which man has ever—or never—been famous, it can be said right off the bat that the fault is not woman's. For the menace of feminism, man and man alone, is guilty.

Maria Cajafa, one of Italy's leading women sociologists and scientists is the person who claims to have solved this interesting and widespread modern social problem. Where others have figured that it was largely an economic or political question, Signorina Cajafa has found that it is purely a moral one. And the responsibility for the moral decadence that has brought it about is man's.

Feminism has come into being, says "Professora" Cajafa, solely because "the modern man no longer loves." The modern man, having failed to fill the life of the modern woman with the only thing that can satisfactorily fill it, modern woman has sought other means for overcoming the void. Let modern man learn once again how to love woman as nature intended she should be loved, and the modern woman will forget in five minutes that she ever wanted to blow up prime ministers, work the fire department to death and break every window, according to "Professora" Cajafa.

Professor Cajafa, who has just given to the Italian public her first exhaustive study of "feminism," has been neither local nor purely modern in her researches and treatment. Instead, she has regarded the subject as a world wide question and has gone into it both historically and scientifically.

Both science and experience, declares the "professora," have established that the dominating factor in the life of man is intellect; in that of woman, sentiment. It is for this reason, she explains, that the one has greater vigor in reasoning, and the other in affection; that one is stronger in speculation, and the other in passion; that one is more rigid, and authoritative and the other more flexible and pliable; the one more prone to construct, the other to conserve; the one to act, the other to suffer and endure.

As long, during the ages of the past, as man continued to give woman real love; as long as he made her the real ideal and inspiration of his life; as long as he filled every moment of her life with the sentiment which her nature demands, feminism was unheard of. But now, according to Professor Cajafa, the modern man no longer does this; has in fact lost the capacity. For him, woman is no longer what she was in all the highest meaning of that term, but is merely a female, serving largely for his mere pleasure. And woman, thus robbed of the one thing that can fill her life, has begun to look around for other things to take its place.

For the moment, Professor Cajafa says, modern woman has the idea that woman suffrage, political, social and economic equality, and similar so-called feminist movements, can fill her void. The "professora," however, is convinced that such things never will suffice.

While Signorina Cajafa blames man for having lost this power to give real love to woman, she admits also, that woman, as a result, has permitted herself to fall into a state of decadence that is anything but calculated to restore her to the ideal place she formerly occupied in man's life. "Surrounded by pleasure, living only for pleasure," she says. "There has succeeded to the severe modesty of the ancient maiden and matron, and to the strength of the former christian woman, the modern feminist, frivolous, light, decadent, victim of the most absurd fashions, which tend more to undress than to dress her, and who seeks constantly to provoke with her dressing and her looks, masculine admiration, the only end for

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## MAY HAVE KING IN AMERICA

Time is Coming, Says Frenchman, When the United States Will Have a Monarch.

## THE REASON FOR IT

Moral Effect Upon the People of Transformations Which May Come About.

[By William Philip Stums, Paris correspondent of the United Press.]

PARIS, March 7.—The United States may yet be ruled by a king according to Commandant Hallot, a military authority here. This statement was made in all seriousness in a discussion of what Hallot terms the development of the American offensive. Contrary to popular notion, he declared, the American has an underlying, but exceedingly strong love for conquest and war and his capacity for hero worship appears to be unlimited. To support his theory he calls to witness Theodore Roosevelt's dash to power on the back of a bucking broncho, via San Juan hill in Cuba; the rapid spread of American frontiers and the report circulated in Europe that the United States is soon to augment materially her army and navy.

"Up until the war with Spain in 1898" Commandant Hallot said, "everybody believed the American republic to be the world's principal exponent of peace. In view of the marvelous economic prosperity of the country, people willingly forget the warlike America of Washington's day which went singing to war with England, the America which fought with Mexico in 1848, and waged civil war for five years during the sixties. And the impression was aided by a seeming unpreparedness for war. But the war in Cuba set the world rights."

"The opening of the Panama canal accompanied by the seizure of all approaches, places every country in both North and South America directly in the unescapable control of the United States. The same republic which evokes the Monroe doctrine against the countries of Europe is thus constrained to transgress herself, for today her ambitions go far beyond her own confines. A defensive policy explains well enough the occupation of Hawaii and other similar points, but a distinctly offensive one is responsible for the Philippines, Guam, etc. And it is clearly the spirit of conquest, at least commercial, which causes America to watch with the eye of an eagle the affairs of China and the development of Japan.

"In the meantime the United States is taking every precaution against European—even English—competition in South America, and the moment is near when Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and even Peru will fall under the tutelage already accepted by Honduras, Haiti, Saint Domingo, Porto Rico, Cuba and Panama and which now threatens Mexico. Military and naval strength, of course, is necessary to carry out these projects. America must stand ready to compete with the eager German and Japanese. But there is already talk of a navy second only to that of Great Britain while the little army of 65,000 soldiers of yesterday is even now perhaps 100,000 strong.

"What is to be the moral effect, on the people, of all these transformations? What will the public state of mind be when 1925 comes around with an army of 500,000 well trained and splendidly equipped men, and a navy counting 80 dreadnoughts? What changes of the American viewpoint are to be expected as the result of war-budgets of almost a billion dollars, of class and caste formations, of military traditions, of perhaps two or three successful wars and three or four important annexations of territory?"

"The subject lends itself to endless conjecture, for history furnish us with no example to guide us. However, in the inevitable militarization of a great republic where already the individual life and personal value of an ephemeral president of four years play such a stupendous role, we may at least surmise by way of conclusion, that the seed of monarchy is sprouting."

When King George V and Queen Mary of England next April pay their first official visit to France, the event will be set down in history as unique

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