Hanging the Crane.

"O fortunate, O happy day When a new household finds its place Among the myriad homes of earth, Like a new star just sprang into birth. And rolled on its harmonious way into the boundless realms of space."

into the great, the "boundless region" of
the printed page a new family—a family indeed—of women lawyers—of women only, mind,unchains forth. We hang our crane today. We believe we have a right to hang the crane for two reasons: first, because we are women, and to woman the heath is most dear. And although we are professional women, we believe we are not of that type which the poet execrated when he spoke of those "filtered intellects who have left their womanhood on the strainer."

Secondly, we believe we have a right to hang the crane because we believe we are the first family of women lawyers to come together in the form of a "Women Lawyers' Journal."

A wish for "all possible success" comes to us from Belle Case La Follette (Mrs. Robert M.), editor of the Department of Home and Education of La Follette's Magazine. The Woman's Journal, the Woman's National Weekly of St. Louis, Mo., and the "Richmond Hill Record." Long Island, have also extended to us most gracious recognition in their columns.

"O fortunate, O happy day! The people sing, the people say—"

Our Aim.

Our little family group has a distinctive name. As "The Women Lawyers' Club" of New York we have been in existence for over ten years. Quite an age for a whole family—time for us to have matured into something forceful and beneficial. To such an end we shall speak through this, our family journal. We hope to benefit each other and grow; we hope to further the best ends of all women lawyers in general; we hope to further the interests of all women working for whatever they believe in, particularly in legislation and in public life we want to set forth to others to understand—remembering always, however, that as integral parts of humanity whatever touches humanity must touch us. "The woman's cause is man's;" the poet tells us. Conversely may we not well say, "The man's cause is the woman's?" We do not wish to assume an antagonistic feminine view. If we do seem to lean that way at any time, let us--"Women don't you?"

Our First Subscriber.

Boston, March 31, 1911.

Eugénie M. Rayé-Smith.

Dear Madam: Please enter my name as a subscriber to "The Women Lawyers' Journal." Such a paper is greatly needed as a meeting-ground club.

Yours sincerely,

ALICE PARKER LESSER.

Note the italicized words. Our Boston friend comes into very close touch through this suggestion. We would call attention to the fact evinced by our club list on page eight that women lawyers outside of New York State are eligible to membership, and for the privileges and pre-conditions thereto appertaining refer to Mrs. E. M. Rayé-Smith, Chairman of the Membership Committee.

Miss Rombaugh Strikes from the Shoulder.

On Saturday afternoon, March 18th, the Association of Women Students of New York University Law School held a meeting in the rooms at Washington Square East. Their aim was cooperation in bettering college conditions in the surroundings for the women students in the Law School. Several suggestions were made, which may mature later on, and signatures were obtained from those present willing to co-operate.

Chief Justice Isaac Franklin Rusk of Special Sessions and Jr., Clarence D. Ashley, Dean of the Faculty of Law, made interesting addresses, but the speaker of the occasion was Miss Bertha Rombaugh. Any woman who seriously contemplates entering the profession would do well to give thoughtful consideration to the points she makes. They are well taken.
of women's legal abilities will be left to graduates of the Class of 1911.

The American Woman's League.

For women in the country wish to keep herself shrewd of the progressive age and at the same time place advantages for higher education within reach of their minor children, the relatively new movement known as the American Woman's League offers ideal features. From the successful issue of their hard journey toward equal pay. The path of the High School teacher toward the same result bids fair to prove themselves, if we may judge by the ungracious words of a Brooklyn High School Principal before the Committee of the Board of Education, were they to win the class race. This is the day of women's triumph.

Another and far more serious problem is attacked in the following resolutions drawn by Mrs. Frank Colburn, President of "Citizens":

"Whereas, We, the representatives of the community, of the existence of the Children's Court, are desirous of the need of a Court affecting the child's life, and to the people for the "Women's Legal Education Society in 1896, an object, as clearly stated in the By-Laws of the Society. Article II, it is "to facilitate the study of law by women, both as professional students and also as amateurs interested in law as a subject of natural intellectual culture, and also for the sake of practical guidance in personal and business affairs.


**Woman's Work in New York University Law School.**

Many women pass from the Women's Law Class into the more serious and arduous work of the University Law School, where they are fitted to become practitioners of the law. Dr. Ashby tells us that there is the usual number, about forty women students, in the Law School this year. Dr. Ashby has contributed two or three, and other women's colleges are also represented. In almost every class some women have taken honors, and we look forward with expectancy to the results of the examinations of the women's classes.

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"Whereas, There are available a man whose life has been devoted to work among dependent children; whose appointment to the Court must be considered a boon to the city. The appointment has resulted in an enviable, country-wide reputation as a Child's Defender. Founded and endowed by the Women's Legal Education Society in 1896, an object, as clearly stated in the By-Laws of the Society. Article II, it is "to facilitate the study of law by women, both as professional students and also as amateurs interested in law as a subject of natural intellectual culture, and also for the sake of practical guidance in personal and business affairs."

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that corner of the country, eh? We are just beginning to think, born, of trying the first principle thoroughly, the direct primary. We are filled with trepidation lest the people here may not be as capable of discriminating selection as a Tammany cause. Just read of what they do in Oregon. Writs Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., at Washington for a copy of his speech of May 5, 1910, in the Senate, on "Popular vs. Delegated Government." This speech is a splendid exposition of the practices involved in the use of the initiative and referendum, direct primary, recall and other measures securing absolute government by the people. Ten years ago, says Senator Bourne, the people began to see a realization of the fact that the commercial forces of society were throttling the police power of the government, that personal liberty was becoming the victim of the inordinate power of business politics. In had become a thing of the past. The people of the public servants, with resultant accountability of those public servants to the people, Oregon has found a remedy. So much the better for Maine, we believe, is the only Eastern State which has followed by the adoption of the initiative and referendum. "Talk about extremes! * * *

Poor Arizona! So Arizona, like a bad child, may be forbidden entrance to Statehood unless she changes her judicial views, or, at least, her views anent the judiciary. Never mind. Sister Near-State, it may pay to discard until once you're in, then, like a real "grown up" you may exercise your own discretion and presume to discipline the bench. Just scratch out the "recall" for judges, "pro tem," and slip it in later when you are your "own boss," so to speak. Human nature must become more generally corrupted-proof before we can believe in the divine right of judges. We may disapprove of election as applied to the judiciary, but if elective, why should the judges not be subject to the general provisions regarding elected servants of the people? We may disapprove of direct legislation in general and the recall in particular, but why impose our opinions in this matter upon the electorate of Arizona? Do we there, by perversity to a higher intelligence and sense of the fitness of things than may be possessed by the whole people of Arizona? Are we in a position to decide for that commonwealth what is best for it? Why should Congress assume toward a full grown progressive community this attitude of restrictive paternalism? * * *

Medicine in Politics. Senator Owen is a good man: Oklahoman has had reason to be proud of him. But what is this medical bill we hear of his having brought before the Senate? We are all interested, for we are dependent more or less upon some form of cure for material or mental ills. We also believe, contrary to the opinion of a most learned member of the Oklahoma Medical Association, that "the great majority of mankind (at least Americans) are wise enough voluntarily to subject themselves to the prescriptions of sanitary law for the sake of preserving their own health and that of their loved ones, and righteous enough to be willing to exercise self-denial and repress the cravings of avarice to save others from the weakness and death." Compulsion, not persuasion, this learned doctor tells us, is to be our recourse in this enlightened land of the West, whereas the youth are otherwise being taught in the Public Schools the principles of self-direction and self-control. We are inclined to believe that this commission means the same as a body of allopasts, for we hear Senator Owen perpetually backing up his bill with reference to the demands of that allopastic body. "The American Medical Association." Is it this sort of bill we want? Are any of the bills brought forward so far the course of the last twenty years, and all in the interest of the American Medical Association, the bills we want? In fine, do we want any bill at all? Are the doctors alone to decide this for us poor weaklings, in-pamphle-dee in its most intimate affairs? Talk about paternalism! If the central government is to control our health, why not give it the right to control morals and the fair play and do away with the States altogether? How very much simpler! Of course we must alter the Federal Constitution if we do all that. Won't it be necessary, then, we beg, to change it proportionately to accommodate the political doctors? We would like to have pointed out to us the clause in the Constitution which would authorize Congress to act in this matter, if so relegated to the States. We understand that $106,000,000 as an annual appropriation is advisable to sustain this proposed Federal Department of Health. It seems to us that the people are already complaining of the burden of taxation. Is it the sentiment of the people that this burden should be increased for the purpose of establishing a bureau so far beneath their immediate supervision and yet so intimately important to them? Can the possible good effects of any departmental body be proportionate to such outcry, we ask. * * *

Short Ballet Movement and the "Ripper" Bill. We believe, do we not, in the superior intelligence of the American citizen; that is, in his possession of an intelligence adequate to the general comprehension of our political problems. We appreciate, however, the utter impossibility of such comprehension extending to political candidates "ad infinitum." We should then favor every move toward the "short ballet," notably the concurrent resolution introduced by Assemblyman Andrew Murray, proposing an amendment to the State Constitution. This amendment would provide that the Assembly of State, Senate, State Treasurer, Attorney General and State Engineer and Surveyor should be appointed by the Governor, and upon the advice and consent of the Senate, instead of their being elected as at present. That would leave only three elective State officials: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Comptroller; and leave to some extent our service depend- ence upon the omniscient "boss." Why, then, should we now be threatened here in the City of New York with an enactment to replace the selection of Magists in the hands of an over-burdened Select Board of Education? Why, we say, the Bill must initiate a retrograde movement, a reversion to a past condition recognizedly a blot upon our local judicial record. * * *

The N. Y. Employers' Liability Act Declared Unconstitutional. What do the laws protect, anyway? Why, property—and those owning it. It is a case of supremacy of commercial interest again over the demands of liberty and life. Before the ignorant employe can recover for the negligence of his presumably more intelligent employer he must show the traits of a superior, the lack of negligence on his own part; when he is injured directly by the act of a fellow-servant whose selection is not within his power he cannot recover; when he enters upon a perilous occupation, he has no voice in selection of appliances and machinery which un- umbles all the risk, while the maker of conditions assumes none—and now we come to a department which involuntarily provides for protection of property in favor of the powerful as against the weak. Was this the intention of the framers of our Constitution? Are those who have property rights to protect to have those rights protected when such protection comes about the destruction of the higher rights to liberty and life itself? If such principles control the interpretation of the Employers' Liability Act, if such principles are lawfully invoked to protect the strong in their encroachments upon the weak, then we had better revise the fundamental assumptions which are the laughing stock of industrial Europe. * * *

No One to Blame Again! New York's fire horror is vastly trying to light, while the Fire Department and the Building Department dodge its peltions. We are told by Mr. P. J. Keenan, an expert on fire prevention, that the fire-brill and automatic sprinklers would have averted the panic and have saved the loss of life. We are told that the need of fire drills had been brought to the attention of Harris and Blanck, the proprietors of the Triangle Waal Company, by Mr. H. F. Potter, an industrial engineer. But to no effect. We are told that the Fire Depart- ment has tried to install automatic sprinklers and to increase exits, but that its efforts have met with little public support, while business interests involved have actu- ally obstructed them. We are told that the doors to this particular firetrap were probably kept locked, but that this added risk to life and limb was, forsooth, a matter of trifling moment compared with the de- handle of business and the protection of property. "Communism assails to the fore! That's right: now we have laid it all on some ab- stract condition, nobody's selfish feelings (interests) will be hurt!" Uniform Divorce Legislation. We note with keen appreciation in "The Brooklyn Daily Eagle," that "in the painting of the lily or the gibing of refined gold, Nevada ranks first. She has succeeded..."
The women lawyers' journal

In increasing the liberality of her divorce law!" The shame of it! We have seen few things left to pride ourselves on by New York. Senator George H. Cobb and Assemblymen Thaddeus C. Sackett and J. A. Foley have introduced in the Senate and Assembly, respectively, a bill tending to unify the minimum of requirements to be expected in the average case, with the consent of the men and women. This bill embodies the two vital principles adopted as essential and fundamental by the National Divorce Congress, 1906-1907, namely, first, recognition in every jurisdiction of the validity of a divorce legally obtained in any one jurisdiction; and, secondly, avoidance of migratory divorces. The bill was drafted by Prof. Charles Thaddeus Perry of Columbus, University Law School, official representative from New York State to the above mentioned Congress. It provides that no person going from one State to another shall be granted a divorce, for a cause not recognized in the State from which he went, and that no person shall be granted a divorce in any other State in the residence of the parties in the State. There are, however, exceptions from the New York view, and it is probable that this provision will be taken to suit with the domiciliation, house, and, possibly, we must allow, houseouses.

Adequate Salaries for Legislators.

In the course of the Senate committee trial a year ago evidence was frequently drawn out showing that legislatures found it impossible to "pay their way" without recourse to graft. We also know that Governor Hughes, though notoriety economical, felt he could not accept another term of account of the expenses of exterminating incumbrance upon one in his position. We should therefore heartily endorse the bill pending for a second time before the Legislature proposing an amendment to the State Constitution whereby salaries of Senators and Assemblymen will be about doubled and mileage rates more fairly apportioned. If passed by the Legislature this session the bill will be submitted to the people at the November election. Although we firmly believe in the general advisability of retreatment in public expenditure, we take proper example of democratic simplicity being set by the political servants of the people, we consider $1,500, the present salary of State Assemblymen and Senators, to be inadequate to the living demands of today.

Sunday Legislation.

We were just beginning to refer to in the defeat of the McGrath Sunday Baseball bill, when a new and more dangerous one was suddenly sprung upon us by Senator Thomas H. B. Steel. This comes up before the New York Legislature in a few days, legalizing all "outdoor sports and amusements," evidently the entrancing wedge for the professional players, who are backed by the big baseball club with the proper financial sources for lobbying. The Supreme Court has already decided that amateur Sunday baseball is permissible under our present laws, provided no fee is charged and the game is played in such a place and manner as not to disturb the peace and repose and religious liberty of the community. The right of many weary people to rest and quiet on the generally acknowledged day by a right ritual if not solicitor (by justice of numbers even) to that of the pleasure-seeking element. This idea may well turn our attention to other proposed legislation of a similar nature. We refer to the Oliver-Levy bill to provide for sean- see, and Assemblyman Oliver's bill to give power to local city governments to regulate public theaters, public sports and other performances on Sunday.

New York Liquor Laws.

The saloon keepers have many friends in the Legislature this year. Among the bills introduced to weaken the State Excise Law are the following: A bill to repeal the present law requiring liquor men to give a bond. A bill to allow liquor men to transfer licenses to another through without reference to the number of licenses already there. A bill to favor liquor men in surrendering their licenses, in regard to which: A bill to protect a saloon when a church or school is located near it. A bill to favor men of bootlegging companies. Thirty days' notice of action required to be given by excise commission. A bill to reduce the time within which liquor men can be prosecuted. A bill providing that saloonmen convicted of violation of excise laws may have licenses again at the end of one year in the three years. And these are not all.

Watch the Game!

So Tammany has another card up its sleeve. Watch out! The integrity of our elections is now thrown through capable of the "signature law."

Justice Holt Recognizes Woman's Merit.

We note with pride that Miss Marion Weston Cottle, our esteemed Club President, has recently been appointed appraiser in bankruptcy proceedings by the Hon. George C. Holt of the United States District Court. This also shows how to appreciate the abilities of women in a practical way, and, moreover, is a further comment on the disregarded male. Miss Cottle is a member of the bar of New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine.

The women lawyer jury.

By Marion Weston Cottle.

Since the door has been opened in this country, giving women an opportunity to enter the field of the law, in all those States where she is permitted to practice she is accorded the same privileges as men. Not only may she display her legal acquirements and sound professional judgment in the advice she gives to the clientes whom she receives at her office, but she may practice in all the courts of the States of which she is a member of the bar, and, according to her qualifications, sustain distinguish herself in her work before judges and juries. There are, however, some very definite requirements which must be met before a woman can hope to make her mark as a court lawyer.

The principal drawbacks to woman's success when pitted against an in a legal battle are the sex handicap and the attitude of the public. The voice, physical appearance and attitude of the average woman lawyer do not produce the same impression of authority and impressiveness which are characteristic of the average man lawyer. Legal ability alone cannot make up for lack of presence, force, persuasiveness of the woman who would succeed in jury trials should bear in mind the fact that one of the chief ways of impressing an audience is through the speaker's voice. A high-pitched, nervous-sounding voice carries little conviction with it, and the woman lawyer should, if necessary, prepare herself for her work by a special course of training in the art of effective speaking.

In regard to her personal appearance, there are several things which the woman trial lawyer will do well to observe. She should never appear in court in anything but a dignified street costume, and it is advisable that she should remove her hat before addressing the judge. The ability, and on the part of women to feel that their sex entitles them to receive, rather than to pay, deference should never be allowed to assert itself in the court room.

It is not necessary that a woman should exhibit poignancy of manner in order to impress the court and jury with the justice of her client's case. An authoritative presentation of a case is largely the result of careful preparation out of court, coupled with a power of concentration which eliminates self-consciousness, and sweeps away obstacles by an orderly and logical method of handling the testimony of witnesses, and by a telling process of summing up points of a case before the court and jury.}

In civil action it is not essential for the attorneys to spend much time in challenging the jury. A few well-directed questions will usually suffice to secure conviction of the fact of any member of the jury, which will prevent the reviving of a fair and impartial verdict in accordance with the law in the case and the judge's charge to the jury.

One of the greatest difficulties in the matter of securing an unbiased jury presents itself when a city attorney finds it necessary to bring an action for his client against a defendant who resides in a country district, where the trial takes place. The chances are that most of the jury will be personally acquainted with both the defendant and his legal representative, so that the prosecuting attorney will have exhausted all his challenges without securing the kind of jury that is desired. A predetermination of this sort should be avoided if possible, even if delay would result, by trying the case in another county.

No matter how gifted may be the woman lawyer in her intellectual grasp of her subject, she can never hope to win distinction in trial work without the im-

perturbability of self-poisoning. The skillful cross-examination of her witnesses and well-balanced motion in the weak
THE WOMEN LAWYERS JOURNAL

points in her case, which are sure to come from a quick-witted man opponent, will not be a cause for concern, but probably her case, unless she displays the commonsense and self-control necessary to def- ert the maneuvers of the enemy. One of the most noticeable defects in the work of the average jury lawyer in his failure to keep the jury interested. A speaking in备受 treasure not infrequently sees the jurors struggling with drowsiness, which, in spite of the poor reverence of the audience, would often if the lawyers presented their cases in a crisp, inclusive and concise manner, instead of the dull, tiresome and long-drawn-out fashion practiced by many members of the legal profession.

The tendency to dwell too long upon de- tails is an error almost universally displayed by lawyers, greatly to the decri- ment of their trial work. Such methods leave a slighter impression than the salient points of the case, and when the jurors retire to deliberate upon a ver- dict, they lose sight of those parts of the text which may never have been made forcibly convincing, and the result is that the victory goes to the lawyer whose case is the weaker, but who excels in "effectiveness of presentation.

The woman lawyer should not for- get that a knowledge of human nature is essential to success in trial work before juries. Lack of legal training on the part of the jurors does not prevent them from being sensitive to the manner of face upon which they must decide. Many in- telligent and keen-minded business men sit on juries, and the observant woman lawyer, by studying the faces of the jurors, will soon discover that she has before her a number of persons who are deeply interested in her case, and who, if convinced of the justice of her client's cause, will make the kind of champions that are needed in the jury room to per- suade the more obstinate members of the jury which way the verdict should go.

The woman lawyer requires no more qualifications for court work and who is intelligently bent upon success, has today growing opportunities to win fame as a jury lawyer. This is especially true in the shorter trials of cases where the att- tainments of women demand largely upon women themselves.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

By Edith J. Girardewold.

Patent law is so distinct a branch that a regular law course does not include it in the curriculum, and no questions are likely to be found on the bar examination in this branch. Therefore, to become familiar with patent law practice one takes a special course, and only the studies better, obtains practical experience in a patent lawyer's office.

Although our most eminent patent law- yers are cordial and open to the work of ob- taining the grant of a patent from the United States Patent Office, they must understand the various steps and require- ments for obtaining a valid patent, as these are important in prosecuting or de- fending a patent suit.

Many lawyers are registered on the Roster of Attorneys at the United States Patent Office who have no practical knowledge as to prosecuting patent applications, and as I have been asked to write on the sub- ject of patents for the Women Lawyers Journal, I will first give a brief outline of the work of an attorney in obtaining the grant of a United States Patent.

The first thing a careful patent attor- ney should do after an inventor has dis- closed his invention to him, is to have a known, no-holds-barred examination of the patents or other publications, to find, what is known in the art to which the in- vention relates. The attorney then studies the patents or other references found, and advises the inventor how comprehensive a claim or claims can probably be obtained in a patent in view of these references.

Here, it may be said in passing, it is that the honesty of the attorney is often tested. Many inventors do not know the true value of the patent, but think that the fine-looking pamphlet named "Letters Patent," with its blue ribbon and seal, is sufficient "something to protect their invention in which they think they have their invention. The attorney may see wherein certain restricted claims would be capable of patent, but not sufficient to obtain the Letters Patent, but quite insufficient to prevent anyone from making a similar device with some slight alteration from the simple wording of the claim. An attorney who does not state this clearly to his client, but goes ahead and obtain patent, is simply to obtain his fee, in dishonest as if he ticked the fee from his client's pocket, un- known to him, and makes the lawyer not even that all "paper patents," indicate dishonest at- torneys, for many manufacturers feel obliged to protect such slight improvement to avoid another more—that of either de- fending a law suit or being prevented from using what they have really devised for themselves, by another who obtains a patent for such slight improvement, not for his own use, but for the very purpose of obtaining from manufacturers some royalty or sum of money. I refer more particularly to notices in the line of pat- enting.

If the inventor decides to make applica- tion for a patent the attorney writes a description of the invention, in connection with drawings whenever possible, and drafts claims embodying what the invent- or believes to be his invention. Almost the entire worth of the patent resides in these claims, for, no matter how much is described in the body of the specification, the seventeen years monopoly is granted only for what is distinctly set forth, and in new, in the claims at the end of the description.

The real ability of the patent attorney is shown in drawing claims broad enough thoroughly to protect the invention, but not too broad to be thrown out by a court of law, (provided they slip by the blue- pencil of the examiners in the Patent Office), because of anticipation by the prior art. As a rule, effort is made to obtain the grant of several claims—from the broadest claim allowable to restricted claims for specific construction—in order that in court proceedings if an anticipation by other claim is overruled the more restricted claims may still stand.

The specific requirements for the drawings, forms for the petition, power of at- torney and oath, (also an example of de- scription and claims), are given in the "Rules of Practice" of the United States Patent Office. However, no con- ciliatory lawyer without training in Pat- ent Office practice, simply having been bar- red if she is registered, will attempt to draw papers for a patent application, much less prosecute the case before the office.

The description and claims, the draw- ings, the necessary forms properly exec- uted and the first government fee of $75.00 are filed in the Patent Office or wherever you are ex- eminated. If the papers are all in correct form, and the examiners find nothing to conflict with the claims, the case is ac- knowledged. However, it is rare that a case goes to issue without one or more "re- jections." This is usually a result of the patents or publications which the exami- ner thinks anticipate the invention as far as is known to him. After studying the references cited by the examiner, and determining whether or not the examiner is correct, the patent attorney rewrites the claims to distinguish between the invention and the references, or writes arguments in support of the claims. These arguments are made to the body of the specification or the draw- ings, to which the examiner may call at- tention, are made in the specification and amendments some three times for years in one case.

As the number of patents, foreign and domestic, is so great, the Patent Office alone (which now number over nine hundred and eighty-eight thousand) the more diffi- cultly it becomes to tell the difference, distinguishing from existing patents, and it is necessary for the able attorney to per- cep the finest distinctions between ex- pressions of language.

If the attorney and the examiner can- not agree upon the rights of the inventor, the case may be appealed to the examiner-in-chief, and from him to the Commiss-ioneer of Patents.

Since more inventors come into the Patent Office with the same invention about the same time, even though a patent has already been issued to one of them, no further application may be de- termined who is the first inventor. The interference case goes before the Examiner of Interferences, and testimony is given by each party to the interference under certain rules and regulations noted in the "Rules of Practice." Appeals may be taken from the Examiner of Interferences.

When an application is allowed, six months are given the inventor in which to pay the final fee of $30.00, but the fee may be paid at once. About three weeks after the payment of the final fee the Letters Patent are granted and is- sued, and the patent is dated and runs from this day of grant.

THE CONFLICT OF LAWS IN DIVORCE ACTIONS

By Mimie Neuman.

Whatever among the Jurists the in- stitution of matrimony has existed there has been some recognition of the right of either one or both the parties to dis- solve the relation.
It was a custom of the church that mar-
riage was a formality, a mere ceremony,
not to be dissolved by divorce unless by
direction of the head of the church. To-
day in most states those provisions are
affected by the church, for divorce are permitted without special jun-
cion of the Pope.

By the Church Council of Trent, marriage is the union of two persons, capable of inter-
marrying, for life, to the exclusion of all
other, who have not entered into the same by
the prerogative of the Church, any persons
have now abandoned the definition of mar-
riage to which it is as a contract, and have come to regard it as a status. This discrimination
upon the nature of the remedy and the validity of statutes regulating the subject of divorce.

Divorce to make the State a permanent
marriage is dissolved. Since the children of
the parties have an interest in the mar-
riage, but cannot be protected, as they
ought, who he is a divorced man, his
interest is represented by the court, and
therefore the State has a special li-
ening in suits for divorce.

The power to grant a divorce is a statu-
tory and not a common law right. There-
fore each State reserves to itself the right
of regulating the conditions of its own citizens according to its own rules of morality and public
policy, subject only to the restrictions of the Federal Constitution.

The law of the place where the mar-
riage took place is not concerned in the
law of the place where the parties lived.
An officier was committed out of the State
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ments, we find that the exhibit emphasized one in particular—that of making ostrich plumes from the larger plumes are construct-
ed by uniting pieces of small, inferior feathers. Each strand of the plume in called a feather; the two strands are jointed by joining together, by means of the somewhat intricate weaver's knot, the pieces of feather. In one typical plume, shown at the exhibit, there were 846 knots. For-

y 96 knots the pay was two cents. The operator received about $2.10 for "28 for" the entire batch which would retail, at a conservative estimate, for at least ten times the amount. It takes two to five days to complete the work to make a willow plume. The wil-

low plume industry is merely a typical one of many which flourish in the East Side testaments.

We have, then, children cheated, through the silence of the Labor Law on a vital point, of the chance for a normal, care-

free childhood, with its natural recrea-
tion. We have them toiling away at low wages during long hours, in unsanitary places, where work that should be a menace to the thoughtless purchaser. Where is the remedy for this state of things? How are the children to be pro-
tected? The difficulties in the way of a change in the Labor Law are obvious; the methods by which the law could be rationally and effectively amended are very far indeed from obvious. But the situation hopeless in the absence of children. If rec-

ency compels them to work, might at least be helped to find occupations that would be less severe and more suitable than those followed at present. The man-

ual work of boys and girls in the public schools shows how well and how pleasantly they can labor. Let us hope that some-

place in our city today there are those who will see not only the problems of seeking child labor in the tenements, but its solution as well.

PENDING LEGISLATION OF PECULIAR INTEREST TO WOMEN.

By Harriette M. Johnston-Wood.

Agitation against boy and girl discrimina-
tion against women were introduced in our Legislature during the past winter, among them:

One removing sex as a barrier to the full enjoyment of all the rights and privile-
ges of citizenship.

One giving the mother equal rights with the father in the property of their chil-
dren. At present the father is the next of kin and sole heir of the child.

One making the parents joint guardians of the property of their children. At pres-
cent the father is the sole guardian.

One giving the surviving husband or wife an equal share in the other's property. One providing that the will of a man who subsequently marries shall be re-
voked, the same as the will of an un-
marrined woman.

One giving a married woman the right to carry on any business, trade or occu-
pation with her husband and share in the profits. Now the joint earnings of hus-
bond and wife are the property of the husband.

One giving a married woman the right to any compensation derived from any

business, trade or occupation carried on by her within or without the household. At present the service of a married woman in and about the household belong to the husband; this includes taking boarders, nursing the sick, sewing, washing, etc.

One making all sums that may be re-
covered in actions or special proceedings by a married woman to recover for her services the unpaid part of the wage of the wife. At present they belong to the husband.

One bill of great interest provides that an actress should have the same right to present a certificate from a physician that he is free from any communicable or trans-

missible disease.

And, lastly, a bill has been introduced providing that all laws herefore enacted in this State discriminating against wom-

en shall be made inoperative.

That all such discriminatory laws are uncon-

stitutional there can be no doubt, as the Federal Constitution protects the State and Congress from enacting any laws favorably or to discriminate against any citizen or class of citizens. But it is clear that a remedy for such discrimi-

nation is not by legislative enact-

ment, but through the courts.

PROGRESS OF EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

By Olive Rott, Gabriel.

It is some time ago that while the move-

ment for women's education and prop-

erty rights has advanced rapidly, the move-

ment for women's suffrage has made but slow progress. I herewith submit some facts of the case, which should convince even the most skeptical that the times are so far distant when we can rejoice at women's political freedom in all civilized countries of the world.

Less than a century ago women could not vote anywhere, except in a few places in the old world; today partial or limited suffrage has been granted by almost every country.

Kentucky in 1845 gave school suffrage to women, with children of school age. In 1850 Ontario gave school suffrage to women, both married and single, as also did Kansas in 1861. In 1867 New South Wales gave women municipal suffrage; in 1869 England gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows. Victoria gave it to women, both married and single, and Wyoming gave full suffrage to all women.

West Australia in 1867 gave municipal suffrage to women. School suffrage was granted in 1875 by Michigan and Minneso-
a, in 1876 by Colorado, in 1877 by New Zealand, in 1878 by New Hampshire and Oregon, in 1879 by New York and Vermont. South Aus-
tralia in 1899 gave municipal suffrage to women, and in 1881 municipal suffrage to all women and widows of Scotland, and parliamentary suffrage to the women of the Isle of Man.

Nevada gave women municipal suffrage in 1867. Municipal suffrage was granted in Kansas, Nova Scotia and Maine, and school suffrage in North and South Daho-

mas, Montana, Arizona and New Jersey in 1887.

Montana in 1887 gave tax-paying wom-

en the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers. England in 1888 gave women county suffrage, and

Pritch Columbia and the Northwest Terri-

tory gave municipal suffrage. In 1889 county suffrage was given to the women of Boulund, and municipal suffrage to sin-

gle women and widows in the province of Quebec. In 1891 school suffrage was granted in Illinois.

In 1892 school suffrage was granted in Connecticut, and full suffrage in Colorado and New Zealand. In 1894 school suffrage was granted in Ohio, bond suffrage in Iowa, and parish and district suffrage in Victoria. In 1895 all men and women were given the right to vote for school trustees in Wisconsin. In 1896 all women were given school suffrage in Oklahoma and Wisconsin. In 1897 all women were given school suffrage in New Zealand. In 1899 school suffrage was granted to all the women of New Zealand. In 1902 all women were given school suffrage in South Australia. In 1903 full suffrage was granted in Queensland. In 1904 all women were given full suffrage in New South Wales and Western Australia. In 1905 New Zealand gave women full suffrage, and all the women of New Zealand were given the right to vote for members of Parliament. In 1906 New South Wales and Queensland gave women full suffrage, andBugall and county and town councilors. Okla-

homa continued school suffrage for women or becoming a State. In 1908 Michigan gave women municipal suffrage, and the right to vote upon questions of local taxation; New York in 1909 gave tax-paying women the right to vote in the New York school suffrage board and to be members of Parliament. In 1910 New York gave school suffrage to all women.

Washington in 1910 gave full suffrage

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