

But it is not just to cite these as *characteristic* examples, ignoring the hundreds of beautiful courtesies that have been bestowed in the same period of time. I have found consideration and kindness so much the rule that when I tried to recall instances of rudeness I had to think for a while.

Then, too, are we women not in danger of overlooking our side of the question? We are the guardians of true chivalry fully as much as are the men. Chivalry, like love and all the finer virtues, is a delicate plant that cannot be cuffed into a hardy growth; it must be encouraged and cultivated. Some weeks ago a neighbor with whom I was united in campaign work discussed with me the behavior of some of the men toward some of the women workers. I agree with her that "the conduct of the man is largely determined by the behavior of the woman." If we expect courtesy, we must ourselves be courteous. It was Lincoln who said, "It is not much in the nature of man to be driven to do anything." The woman who sails through life with head held high, *demanding* attention, evokes little chivalry.

On the other hand, few men can resist being chivalrous if the appeal is made in the proper way. The same number of *The Outlook* that published the criticism which I am trying to answer contained this story of Lucretia Mott:

"At a New York City anti-slavery convention rioters broke up the meeting and roughly handled some of the speakers. Some of the women members of the convention were badly frightened. Mrs. Mott turned to her escort and said, 'Won't thee look after the others?' 'But who will take care of you?' The Quaker lady smiled sweetly. 'This man will see me through,' she replied, putting her hand on the arm of one of the roughest of the mob. And he did, not only through the mob, but to the house where she was staying."

Sometimes we can best judge not only the future, but the present, by the past. I do not see how any one who has read the life of Susan B. Anthony or her co-workers can possibly feel that chivalry is on the wane. In her time men who stood high in the ministry and in the educational and the medical world were guilty of insults and abuse to women that would not now be tolerated by the lowest grade of American men that I have ever met. The laws pertaining to a woman's property rights or the possession of her own children were incredible as late as 1850. The more just laws since enacted indicate more just men.

Last winter I was in the business section of our town when two women, come for a forenoon's shopping, drove to a hitching post. As a nicely dressed girl stepped to the pavement I thought: "What a pity that she must go into the slush and grime to care for her horse. It doesn't look fitting." A darky coming up the street evidently thought the

same. With the easy manners of his race, he touched his cap and took the strap from her hand. He tied and blanketed the horse, helped the older woman out of the carriage, again touched his cap, and was gone.

Out in the country lately a farmer overtook me at the foot of a long hill and offered me a ride. I am fond of hill walks, so I refused at first. He looked at me in a perplexed way and said, "I can't abide to drive past a woman that's walking." I accepted the invitation.

Several months ago I sat at table with a cultured girl old enough to have sound judgment. She had been in "Y" work in France for more than a year, and had had interesting experiences. One day, in answer to a question from me, she said: "Mrs. Henry, I've seen our American boys in the leave areas, I've seen them wounded, and homesick, and cross, and *drunk*; I've seen them go into battle and I've seen them come out; and the more I see of them the more I think they're about the finest things God ever made." With which sentiment I am in hearty accord. So also is Agnes Repplier when she says, "American chivalry, a strong article, and equal to anything Europe ever produced." KATHARINE HENRY.

CHIVALRY—A PHYSICAL REASON

I SUPPOSE you are being flooded with comments on that very admirable letter in your issue of December 1 entitled "Is Chivalry Dead?" Nevertheless I want to say a few words in connection with one of the difficult questions in paragraph 4, "Should an *old* man give his seat to a young *woman*?" Yes, if he gives it to any woman. When will the men understand that it is just the young women who need this special act of consideration? I am now in my sixtieth year, and often young girls offer me a seat, in deference, I suppose, to my gray hairs. I always accept, for I assume that they would not make the offer if they were unable to stand (in passing I would like to remark that I always say, "Thank you," out loud to man or woman). But I make it a rule always to give precedence to the younger woman when only one seat is available. I *know* that it will not hurt me to stand, while a girl of high school age might suffer seriously from a prolonged strain, especially if she is obliged to hold on by a strap. In some cars it is possible to steady one's self by the end of the seat.

My father once said in a public address that most of the weaknesses and ailments of womankind were connected more or less directly with maternity. This should appeal deeply to every son, and doubly so to every father. It is possible that *The Outlook* may consider this view of the subject more suited to a medical journal or a woman's magazine than to its columns. But the former would be read only by special-

ists; and as to the latter, would any man be likely to see it? And it is the men who need enlightenment on this point.

PHYSICIAN'S DAUGHTER.
Denver, Colorado.

WHY CHIVALRY?

THESE chivalrous (?) times are out of joint, and, having waited in vain for some one to set them right, I am now constrained by G. E. A.'s naive excuse for the men who "sit tight" in crowded cars to ask a question or two. Was not woman created from the beginning with less physical strength than man? Has not man as a right assumed the heavier physical burdens without considering it an act of chivalry? Isn't it conceded that man is and always has been so nurtured as to give him greater physical vigor than woman? Of course some unthinking persons of both sexes will cite instances to the contrary, but isn't this the rule?

Isn't it a fact that, while women have had their "rights" for a comparatively short time in any State, men have been voting for a century and a half, electing the authorities who make the laws and who grant franchises to common carriers who do not provide a seat for each fare paid? Then, granting these facts, if there is any standing to be done in cars, why should not the men be the ones to stand?

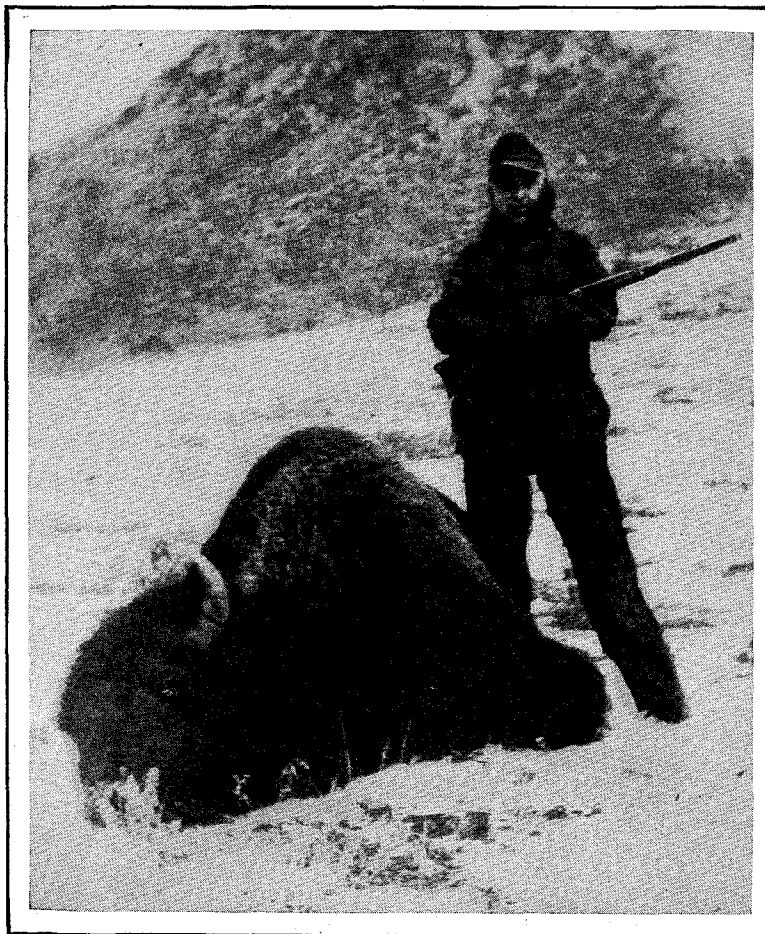
Railways provide special cars for men—as well as for all sorts of commodities and live stock—but make no provision for women; and the women, having paid the same fare as the men, and having no special cars provided, are permitted to stand while the men occupy the seats. Of course there are some women so silly as to refuse an offered seat, and others so ill bred that they fail to acknowledge the sacrifice of the man in relinquishing his seat, but these excuses are too trivial to be advanced by a man otherwise anxious to be "chivalrous." A railway conductor may argue that a ticket does not call for a seat, merely transportation; neither does it grant the privilege of smoking or having smoking cars, but what railway would have the temerity to run its trains without smoking cars?

What does a man think whose wife or mother is obliged to stand and be jostled about in a crowded car, while the man who sits in an office all day hides behind his morning or evening paper and sits tight? And do not women in general work as hard—at least in proportion to their strength—as the men? And how does the sitting man know that the standing woman "never lifts her finger for self-support or human service"?

And do the men who feel so uncomfortable retaining their seats in order to render the public a service do anything to alleviate their discomfort in the way of compelling transportation companies to provide a seat for each passenger?

W. H. Y.
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CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



THE LAST GREAT BUFFALO HUNT

Not since the days when the buffaloes roamed in uncounted millions over the Western plains has there been a real buffalo hunt, such as occurred recently in Utah. Here, on Buffalo (or Antelope) Island in Great Salt Lake, were a herd of 235 buffaloes. It was decided that these animals must be killed. Numbers of big-game hunters came from many parts of the United States and paid \$200 a head for each buffalo killed. The huge animal shown in the picture was the leader of the herd.

These buffalo, says Dr. William T. Hornaday, of the Bronx Zoological Park, were very wild, they could not be caught and crated without enormous expense, and nobody wanted them—and the island they lived on is wanted for domestic cattle. "The future of the American bison species is now secure against the extermination which threatened it," says Dr. Hornaday, "and those which cannot be given away to cities and States for exhibition or for parks will have to be killed and marketed"

Wide World

CONSERVING BIRD LIFE BY INTERESTING THE CHILDREN

Here we see Representative Snell, of New York, awarding prizes to the winners of a bird-house contest held in Washington, D. C., under the direction of the American Forestry Association. Several hundred school children of the capital entered into this competition to construct attractive houses for their winged friends



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