

any risk by at least thus giving women the just right of competing with men, especially when that competition would benefit all of us."

WARWICK.

AN ABANDONED PROJECT.

With the rapid and constant increase in the number of buildings in all the cottage colonies in this section of the town it is an increased fire district

in

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PHILADELPHIA (Pa.) PUB. LIT

rs, and the judges had a most diffi-
time awarding the blue ribbons.

SUFFRAGISTS AT NEWPORT

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont Actively Ad-
vertising Meetings.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO PUBLIC LEDGER.]

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—Window
cards are being placed about the Casino
and elsewhere by Mrs. Oliver H. P. Bel-
mont for the lectures on Woman Suffrage.
They are the first meetings of the kind to
be scheduled for Newport, and are attract-
ing much attention.

The cards read:

LECTURES ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE
AT MARBLE HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.

First lecture, Tuesday, August 24, by
the Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

Second lecture, Saturday, August 28,
by Prof. Charles Zueblin.

Inspection of house from 3 to 4 each
afternoon of lecture.

Each lecture, \$5. Admissions limited.

Marble House, the beautiful estate
which was designed by the late Richard
M. Hunt, will be worth seeing. This op-
portunity, as well as the speakers on the
programme, will be sure to attract large
gatherings.

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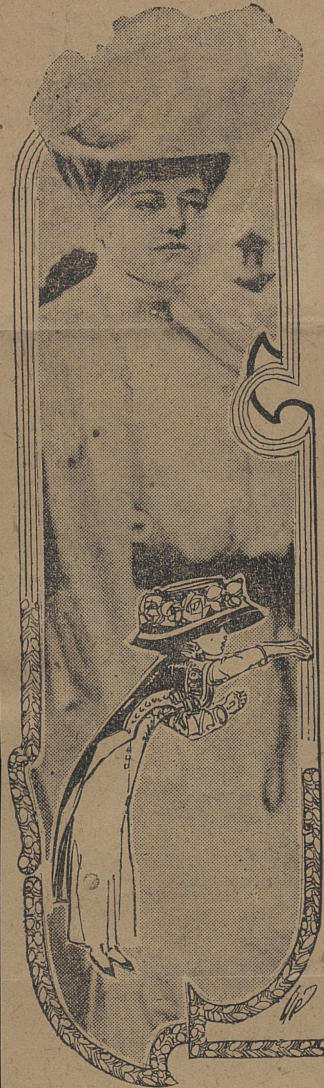
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NEW YORK TELEGRAM

Date..... **AUG 17 1909**

**Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont,
Who Enlists Governor
in Suffrage Fight**



Newport, R. I., Aug. 17.—Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont has enlisted the aid of Governor Hiram J. Pothier and Mayor Patrick J. Boyle, of Newport, in her coming woman suffrage meetings at Marble House. The Governor will preside at the second lecture, on August 28, and the Mayor will preside at the first meeting, August 24.

The assemblies will be held under a large tent on the lawn of Marble House if the weather permits, and Mrs. Belmont has decided to have a sort of garden party in connection with the affair.

Mrs. Belmont desires that every one interested in the movement or who would like to visit the grounds of Marble House should be present, and extends a cordial invitation to every one to attend the garden party on the occasion of each lecture. Tickets will be sold for \$1 each, admitting to the garden party and lecture tent. The request for 35 cards, which admit to the house, whose art treasures will on these occasions be viewed by the public for the first time, are coming in very rapidly.

CITY'S GAS REBATES.

United States Commissioner Shields, as custodian of the Gas Rebate Fund, reports that during the twenty-four weeks

St. Paul Dispatch.

Published daily every evening (except Sunday) and Weekly (on Thursdays).
Office: Dispatch Building, corner Fourth and Minnesota streets, St. Paul, Minn.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

Established in 1868.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1907.

SUFFRAGE PARTY MACHINE.

The new woman's suffrage party, to be organized in every town and precinct in the same manner as other party machines are constructed, is a daring conception, and its authors are to be commended for the largeness of their ideas. They would have national, state, county and city committees, ward and precinct workers and all the other political devices to keep parties alive and put their candidates into office. But have they reflected on who will foot the bills?

It takes money to run a political machine. Some of it comes from assessments on the officeholders of the party in power. Part of it is derived from assessments on candidates, encouraged by the hopes of office. Even more often comes from the "interests" and is paid for value to be received. Which of these sources can the woman's suffrage party tap?

It may be answered that this work will all be done by volunteers, serving freely, without hope of reward, for the benefit of womankind and all for the cause. The trouble with that kind of volunteers is that their zeal is soon spent, and momentary enthusiasm oozes away like Bob Acres' courage. The only kind of volunteers that can always be depended upon are those who secretly hope for reward, sometimes in the applause of others, but more often in dollars and cents, the indirect but none the less sure result, as they hope, of a work of superelevation.

Another difficulty in the way of this woman's suffrage machine is the lack of any means of discipline. No army ever amounted to anything where the private soldier could defy the commanding officer, without fear of punishment, and no general can triumph unless he or she is obeyed. Will the women obey their leaders? Sometimes a woman will obey a man, but the woman who obeys another woman has yet to be discovered.

HASKELL WILL LOSE CONTROL

**Board of Affairs Denied Control of
Agricultural College and State Ma-
chine Is Given Body Blow by the
Supreme Court.**

GUTHRIE, Nov 3.—(Special.)—Governor C. N. Haskell and his state board of public affairs cannot gain control of the state board of agriculture in its management of the State A. & M. college, although such was the intent of the state administration in having the state board of public affairs created by the last legislature.

All the administration's plans were knocked endwise yesterday, however, when the state supreme court affirmed the decision of Judge A. H. Huston, the republican district judge of this county, that the board of public affairs law is void wherein it conflicts with the state constitution.

It is specifically stated in the constitution that the state board of agriculture, as ex-officio regents of the State A. & M. college, shall have the full financial management of the college, letting all contracts and expending all monies. This power of the agriculture was a thorn in the side of Governor Haskell and his board of public affairs as it eliminated them entirely from handling the funds of the State A. & M. college.

Accordingly, the board of public affairs challenged this power of the agricultural board, and the matter got into the district courts here, where Judge Huston held void any power of the board of public affairs over the agricultural college. This decision is now affirmed by the supreme court, and the agricultural college remains in the hands of the men chosen by the farmers of the state instead of passing into the control of politicians and political schemers.

It was a sad day for the state administration!

WOMEN WANT TO VOTE

1909
STATE EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION WILL ASK A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO THIS END.

MISS LAURA CLAY PRESIDES OVER TWENTIETH ANNUAL SESSION IN MEETING AT LOUISVILLE

President Says There Has Never Been a Period of Greater Activity in the Suffrage Movement in Kentucky and Other States Than There is Now—Petition Asking Right of Ballot Will Also Be Sent to Congress.

(Special to the Leader.)

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 12.—The twentieth annual convention of the Kentucky State Equal Rights Association convened at the Louisville Free Public Library at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

The convention was called to order by Miss Laura Clay, president of the association and fraternal greetings on behalf of the association of Jewish Women were extended by Mrs. J. B. Juman. Mrs. Castleman also voiced a welcome on behalf of "Outdoor Art." Mrs. John Woodruff responded on behalf of the Alumnae Club. At this convention the Woman's Suffrage Association of Louisville, will be represented by delegates, and the Educational Equal Rights Association, will be well represented at the various sessions.

Distinguished women from the State and throughout the United States as well as interested visitors, Dr. Anna Shaw, of Philadelphia, president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, is in attendance.

Following the appointment of committees, reports from the three vice presidents of the association, Mrs. Mary Clay, of Richmond; Mrs. M. C. Cramer, of Lexington, and Mrs. N. L. McLaughlin, of Covington, were read. The afternoon session included the annual address by Miss Laura Clay, the consideration of miscellaneous business, and later a tea at the Woman's Club to officers and delegates, members of the Woman's Club and the

officers of the other women's clubs in Louisville.

During these sessions of the association it is certain that steps will be taken to influence the Legislature to pass a measure allowing woman's suffrage, but it has not yet been decided just what action will be taken. While it is the purpose of the Equal Rights Association to secure complete suffrage for women, it is stated that they will also co-operate with the Federation of Women's Clubs to secure school suffrage.

Dr. Anna Shaw spoke at night at the Temple Adath Israel. Her subject will be "Social Heredity." Judge George Du Rhee introduced Dr. Shaw. Just prior to the lecture by Dr. Shaw, Mrs. Charles E. Weaver discussed "The School Suffrage Bill."

In speaking of the present conditions of the work in Kentucky, Miss Clay stated that there had never been a period of greater activity in the Equal Suffrage movement, not only in Kentucky, but all over the United States.

There are now constitutional amendments to be submitted to the electoral vote in three States—South Dakota, Washington and Oregon—and these amendments will be voted on in November, 1910.

The amendments provide for full suffrage for women in those States, giving the women equal franchise with the men, as is now the case in four other States, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho.

"This is the first time in the history of Equal Suffrage endeavor," said Miss Clay, "that we have had more than one State at a time ready to vote on the amendment," and the general opinion in the three States mentioned is that the amendment will go through.

Miss Clay said that the American Federation of Labor was an ally of the suffrage cause, and that the Prohibition party always declared for the equal rights of women, but that neither of the organizations backed up the sympathy with votes and the party machinery. "When men need the help of women," she declared, "they cry 'liberty, equality and fraternity,' and when the women come to the front and respond—and help win the struggle, whatever it may be—the men, ungrateful creatures that they are, say, 'Women, wait yet awhile.'"

Continuing, Miss Clay asserted that the women expected more than sympathy from the men. They want the votes. Through all history, when the men needed the help of women they got it. Now, it was time for the men to reciprocate, at least in a measure, she said.

Miss Clay did not overlook an opportunity to playfully harpoon the newspaper men for the exaggerated reports of the women's meetings in various parts of the country. "In some instances," she made sport of the emotional outbursts of the suffragists.

Miss Clay has recently made a trip through the West studying conditions in the equal franchise States. Suffrage has passed the experimental stage in the United States," said she. "It has been proven a beneficial thing for State and society and men and women alike concede its good influence in the States wherein it exists.

A movement to push a petition to the National Congress is also actively discussed at this State meeting. The petition asks an amendment to the National Constitution which shall enable women to vote.

Following Miss Clay's opening remarks, committee reports were read and the delegates adjourned until 2 p. m.

At the morning meeting committees were appointed as follows:

Committee on Publications—Mrs. Emma Roebuck, Newport (corresponding secretary), chairman; to choose her assistants.

Committee on Resolutions—Mrs. J. D. White, Mrs. Mary C. Cramer, Mrs. James Bennett.

Press Work Committee—Dr. Louise Southgate.

In mentioning the latter appointment Miss Clay stated that Dr. Southgate succeeding Mrs. Obenchain, of Bowling Green, better known as Eliza Calvert Hall, author of "Aunt Jane, of Kentucky." Mrs. Obenchain has recently written another book, "The Land of Long Ago," and finds her literary work does not enable her to give sufficient time to the press work of the association.

Reports were made by Mrs. M. C. Cramer, of Lexington, second vice president; Mrs. Emma Roebuck, recording secretary; Mrs. Mary E. Cramer, member of national executive committee, and Mrs. Mattie Bruce Reynolds, historian, all showing the progress of the Suffrage Association in Kentucky, which has now over 600 members.

Before the close of the morning session a suggestion was made as to the advisability of choosing Equal Suffrage representatives to go before the labor unions to set forth the advantages of equal suffrage to the workman, showing that woman's suffrage would mean higher wages and better labor conditions.

A dissenting opinion was advanced on the grounds that workmen oppose woman's suffrage on the grounds that "the women will shut up all the bars and factories if they get a chance." This was the utterance of a labor union in Newport, Ky.

Following this exchange of ideas Miss Laura Clay delivered her annual address to the Equal Rights' society of Kentucky. Miss Clay a speaker of ability, combining vigour of speech with a clear and comprehensive knowledge of suffrage conditions throughout the country.

Following Miss Clay's address, the following recommendations were discussed:

"That we ask to have women appointed on the boards of all State punitive and educational institutions.

"That we ask for the submission of a constitutional amendment, giving full suffrage to women.

"That we make increase of membership our principal work for next year.

A fourth recommendation, "That we continue our efforts to obtain school suffrage for all women in Kentucky," has been left to the action of the State Federation of Women's Clubs of Kentucky.

SUFFRAGETTES ARE ATTACKED AND BY A WOMAN AT THAT

Appeals for votes for women are not unusual nowadays, but an appeal against suffragism is seldom made. Mrs. Evelyn Baker Dodd, well-known Covington woman, is one who does not believe in ballot for the women, and has prepared the following article for The Post:

BY EVELYN BAKER DODD

A strong personality, a magnetic presence, a sweet motherly face are powerful adjuncts to a feminine advocate. All of which, and perhaps more, are possessed by Rev. Anna Shaw, who today stands in the place of the great and widely-known Susan B. Anthony.

But with all these aids a speaker today, and, in fact, in ALL TIMES, in this widelawake country of ours, must present facts and arguments that will stand any test applied to them, as audience are not complimented when their intelligence is underrated by the speaker, who presumes upon their ignorance, to give them distorted matter, expecting them to be convinced and become followers.

Rev. Anna Shaw was most unfortunate in Covington, before a large and fashionable group of club women and others, when, in her address, she sought the Bible for proof of the justice in women having the ballot equally with men, and from that infallible source she drew references favoring (?) the question of women voting.

Rev. Anna Shaw pointed her hearers to a woman—Mother Eve—being the discoverer of the tree of knowledge in the Garden of Eden. Mark you, it was the tree of knowledge of good and evil, the discovery of which fastened natural depravity on the human race, under which the world has groaned ever since it brought about the fall of man.

No! We feel confident that women are under no obligation to feel proud of Mother Eve for their inheritance from her—a lost Eden—sorrow and travail of body and soul. Miss Laura Clay, President of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association convention, representing some 1500 members, a lady of wide reputation, pointed her hearers to Gallatin viii., 5, and detaching a part from the rest of the chapter, boldly claimed it for the suffragists, ignoring the fact that the letter to the Gallatins by St. Paul was written exclusively to the MEN of the church, being a direction as to circumcision, about which there was a great contention at that time, the "freedom" Miss Clay referred to, being a release from the Jewish rites and no exhortation to the suffragists.

The Jews, insisting upon the Gentile Christians being circumcised according to the law of Moses, St. Paul writes the Gentiles: "Stand fast therefore in

the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage." That is, free from all the old traditions and the Mosaic law which passed away when Christ came.

The above is the verse seized upon by Miss Laura Clay, and with great temerity offered it as proof of the righteousness of her cause, thereby PERVERTING the sacred Scriptures—a thing the writers of holy writ especially charges shall not be done. What would the great apostle think of his words being so twisted to suit a movement in which he, of all men, had no sympathy?

The part of wisdom for suffragists would be to get as FAR AWAY from St. Paul as possible, for he is the strongest advocate for women in the home, and in the home ONLY, this world has ever known. His attitude is unmistakable. No amount of research, no variety of new interpretation, not even "Advanced Esoteric Scientific Thought" can shake the apostle's firm stand as to the duties of women, although Miss Clay says "his letter to the Gallatians is often misunderstood."

Every righteous cause on this earth can find a foundation in the Bible. It was intended to meet all questions, and it is a great pity the suffragists have overlooked those sustaining portions upon which they could firmly stand, for they are there, plain and clear, shining as the light, and applied passages and quotations, the very suggestions of which are antagonistic to equal rights doctrines. We cannot presume to say it was ignorance revealed in such renowned speakers as the heads of the powerful organization of suffragists famed to be. We are at a loss to account for it, also for a lack of PROOF against statements they refute as false, and for the absence of arguments worthy of the name.

Why are these "brilliant women" hiding their light under a bushel? Having so much ammunition on hand, they should stand by their guns and fire their artillery long and loud into the ranks of the enemy. These are the times when facts and figures are demanded. Everybody must be shown to be thoroughly convinced.

Shall women have the ballot? This is the paramount question—by far the GREATEST—before the American people today. Shall the homes be emptied by the mothers of the land? Shall the Government raise the motherless children. Shall the clubs, the restaurants, the modern flats be the only home the husband and children are to ever know?

If so, total wreck is certain. Can the women DO BOTH—DO ALL? Have the children—male and keep the home and vote intelligently, with all that means

We shall see!

America can never have

ONE ruling queen. It is a country where every woman is a queen. Every man in the land thinks his wife is the greatest queen. Every little child believes fondly, with all the wonderful faith of its trusting heart, that its mother is a queen above all others, and this has been the condition so long, in fact has always been in this country, that it will be impossible for the ballot to settle it otherwise, even in the hands of women. Of course there have been great and wise queens in many lands; there ever will be; but their subjects were not AMERICANS.

We are not meaning that American women are not CAPABLE of being queens, for they are a nation of queens; but we do believe the American people will never elect a woman to be President of the United States. The national characteristics of the people will have to be entirely changed before they do. But we shall see, for it is surely coming, the ballot for the women!

Do not American women get nearly everything they start after? Also, such earnestness is bound to succeed, and they will get the ballot, but will never be queens, if that means being President of the United States. While American women are capable of being queens, they are INCAPABLE of being subjects.

WOMEN CLOSE CAMPAIGN

EQUAL SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT
STILL HAS FUNDS.

Executive Committee Meets With
Mrs. Duniway—Hopeful of Vic-
tory for Its Amendment.

May 1908

The executive committee of the Oregon State Equal Suffrage Association held its last regular meeting preceding election yesterday, at the home of the president, Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway. The business of the campaign was ordered closed, with all bills paid and a comfortable balance on hand with which to renew the work on a better and more popular basis than ever before, if necessary, though the unanimous vote of the committee was to the effect that it believed the men of Oregon were too patriotic to compel a renewal of the women's struggle for liberty.

Resolutions were passed thanking the leading men of all political parties who had financed, circulated, signed and certified the initiative equal suffrage petitions in the interests of their mothers, wives, sisters, daughters and sweethearts. Miss Deama Clay of Kentucky, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell and the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, each received a vote of thanks for services rendered.

Plans were started for holding the biggest ratification jubilee ever attempted in Oregon, if the amendment should carry, in which, the president announced, men would be the guests of honor. In the event of failure to get votes enough to win out in 1908, it was unanimously decided to go ahead with increased determination till victory should be won.

Apr 18 1903

Suffragettes in the Open Air Undergo Cross Examination

Mrs. B. Boormann Wells, of London, and Some Women of Cincinnati Are Demanding and Not Begging for the Ballot.

An attractive young woman wearing a Merry Widow hat with a handsome blue bird on it, and surrounded by a number of her fair woman suffragettes on a rickety wagon at Ninth and Plum streets last night, called to order the first open air meeting for the cause of woman suffrage ever held in Cincinnati.

The young woman was Mrs. B. Boormann Wells, of the Woman's Social and Political Union of England, and the others were members of the local Susan B. Anthony Club.

All the members of the club present, could not get seats on the rickety wagon and were content to remain in the crowd that surrounded it and to applaud vigorously every point made by the speakers and occasionally to suggest some points.

Call It "Successful."

The meeting was "successful" from the women's point of view, and they say that they succeeded in having more people talk woman's suffrage in Cincinnati than ever before.

After the meeting had formally adjourned small crowds of men and women remained in the street arguing the question.

Occasionally some Socialist from the headquarters hard by would attempt to infuse some question described as foreign to the matter at issue into the arguments, but the fair arguers would bring them out of the discussion of their favorite subject back to the real question.

It was the intention to hold the meeting in Fountain Square, but Mayor Markbreit would not issue a permit.

The women gathered in the square early in the evening, however, and while the main body marched to Ninth and Plum streets, wearing badges telling all to "vote for women," made out of sheets from a reporter's note book, one young woman volunteered to remain in the square alone and tell the people of the change in plans.

In the Crowd.

Among the women who were active in last night's meeting, besides Mrs. Wells, were Mrs. Giltner, Mrs. Snell, Mrs. Bigelow, Mrs. Schoonmaker, Mrs. Musseman, Dr. Siewers and Miss Bradford.

They led in the march to the City Hall. One of the women had a rudely painted banner.

"Get a stick and swing the banner to the breeze," suggested one suffragette.

"No, no, that would never do—we haven't got a permit and we might get arrested," replied the timid standard bearer.

The women marched on the sidewalk and attracted little attention. They looked more like a party of belated shoppers than women with a mission.

Mrs. Wells is far from the sort of woman that the funny papers like to picture as suffragettes.

She is just an attractive young woman with a devoted young husband, who is not mentioned on the programmes.

Mr. Wells was at the meeting, but he did not accompany the women.

With the Reporters.

He walked with the reporters. Mrs. Wells spoke briefly on the suffrage question. She advanced few new ideas, but her earnest manner in delivering her address made the crowd friendly. She said that every law passed by the men affected the women. She wanted to know by what right the men discuss questions that affect the women without consulting the women.

"Women suffrage affects every man as well as every woman, because it affects the economic conditions," she said.

"The men say that we should not vote because we never fought for our country," she exclaimed. "If people are prevented from voting because of this I venture to say that nine-tenths of the men here tonight would be disfranchised."

Mrs. Wells also stated quietly that if women were given the ballot there would not be any more fights in the home between husband and wife than there are under present conditions.

While she was refuting the argu-

ments that enfranchising women would add to the fights in the home, several women tried to get an honorary seat in the wagon.

Two of them succeeded, with the assistance of some of the men about the wagon.

The others leaned against the wheels and the speaking proceeded.

"There is not a pauper in New Zealand," continued Mrs. Wells, "and the women of New Zealand have had the right to vote for years."

Then the English women introduced Mrs. Bigelow.

"We demand the ballot; we are not begging for it," began Mrs. Bigelow, and the crowd applauded.

"We demand the ballot by inherent right of citizenship. Every path leads to the ballot box."

She then launched into local politics by alleging that the milk supply of the city was in the hands of the politicians, and asked what was going to be done when a legislator goes back on his pledge.

"We stand here to help in cleaning up the political filth of the city," she exclaimed, "and the city can't be cleaned without the women. You can not expect women to do their duty as individual mothers until they become universal mothers."

After she speaking it was announced that Mrs. Wells would answer questions. Then the real life of the meeting developed.

"I'd like to know how women would improve conditions?" said one youth, leaning against a wheel of the wagon and pulling away at a cigarette.

How About Denver.

"Why, women would look more at the moral issue when deciding how to vote and better men would be elected," replied Mrs. Wells.

"How about Denver?" shouted a man, with a last year's Derby over his eyes.

"Women of Colorado vote and Denver is corrupt," he said.

"I have never been to Denver, but it is certain if such a condition exists the women have been outvoted by the men," was the reply.

The man with last year's Derby mumbled something unintelligible and pushed his way out of the crowd.

Then several arguments independent of the meeting started among women and men in the crowd.

A determined looking woman with a pompadour was trying to tell some inquisitive men that women were better than men at any stage of the game.

Mrs. Wells called attention to the independent arguments and they stopped.

"Say, how are you going to vote if you get the ballot?" slowly asked an old man with gray beard.

"No man has a right to ask what the women are going to do with the ballot," came back Mrs. Wells, and the women in the crowd clapped their hands. The old man stroked his beard and looked ashamed of himself.

Squeaky Voice Is Heard.

Then a little man with a squeaky voice asked something about vote stealing.

Mrs. Wells had never heard of vote stealing in England, and she thought that he referred to something else.

"Graft? Graft? Is that what you mean?" she asked.

"There would not be as much grafting if women had the ballot. And right here I want to say that if the present state of politics is an example of masculine superiority—well—the men have nothing to boast of."

Then some Socialist "buted in" by asking why it was that the suffragettes were not Socialists, as the Socialists were the only partisans who placed a plank in their platform favoring suffrage for the ladies.

Mrs. Wells replied that the women did not belong to any party and if they affiliated with any party it would split them into factions.

"Why do men claim that we are superior?" questioned a woman.

Mrs. Wells failed to catch the question at first delivery.

She asked the woman to repeat it.

"I never heard of any man making such a claim. It is a unique experience, and I'm glad you have come across some with such views," said the English woman.

The fellow with the question that he had studied on all evening sprung it just as Mrs. Wells had finished telling how the enfranchising of women would

HAAKON OF NORWAY MEETS SOCIALISTS

Dr. MacCracken, Home From
Scandinavian Countries, Gives
King's Views on Equality.

UNIVERSITIES ARE VISITED

American Educator Wants Fund
Raised To Pay for Ex-
changing Professors.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Dr. H. M. MacCracken, Chancellor of New York University, who has visited the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish Universities to introduce plans for an interchange of professors, returned home today on the steamer Mauretania.

Speaking of his lectures in the Scandinavian universities, Dr. MacCracken said that he found everywhere a strong sentiment in favor of the interchange of professors.

He thought that the income of a fund of \$200,000 would be sufficient to cover the expenses of three professors during six months of work every year.

Chancellor MacCracken quoted King Haakon as saying:

"I found a colony of Socialists, poor workingmen in the north of Norway, who told me all property had been equally divided.

"I said to them, 'Suppose that at 12 o'clock on Friday we divide the wealth of Norway as you suggest; within five minutes there will have been a number of babies born in the country, and shall we then divide again with them?'"

Thinks Equality Impossible.

"They hadn't thought as far as that, and the proposition floored them.

"I could black my own boots if I wished to. I have done it, and therefore know how, but if I did what would become of the people who make a living blacking boots? I believe in a division of labor."

"We were speaking of the Socialistic demand for equality at the time," said the Chancellor, "and he emphatically stated that in his belief there could be no such thing.

"The universities of the Scandinavian countries I found were like the people, democratic and untrammled by ideas of caste and tradition.

"In this respect they are more like similar institutions in the United States than they are like those of England.

"I lectured at the Swedish University of Lund and at the universities in Copenhagen and Christiania and found the professors in all three places up to date and progressive.

Plan Is Favored.

"Conditions are ripe for an interchange of teachers with the United States. They told me that there were 7,000,000 people of Scandinavian birth and ancestry in America and all that is necessary for them to do is to raise a fund for sal-

MEET IN ANNUAL SESSION

Equal Suffrage Association to Ob-
serve 37th Anniversary.

Nov. 24, 1908

PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 18.—(To the Editor.)—The 37th anniversary of the Oregon State Equal Suffrage Association will be celebrated in Portland on Friday, November 27. The business meeting will be held in the City Hall in the afternoon, beginning promptly at 2 o'clock. The evening exercises will be held in Convention Hall, Commercial Club building, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Many leading men and women will deliver short addresses. The programme will be announced later.

Our proposed constitutional amendment, providing that no citizen who is a taxpayer shall be denied the right to vote on account of sex, is meeting much favor among conservative business men, and all fair-minded, patriotic women.

Our determination, adopted two years ago, to welcome adherents of all political parties to our ranks as suffragists, but holding the suffrage movement absolutely non-partisan, is rapidly allaying the opposition encountered in former campaigns. And our efforts to secure the enfranchisement of tax-paying women is heralded as a safe and conservative departure from the revolutionary tactics of former suffrage agitation.

It is the hope and ambition of the Suffrage Association to see Oregon arise in her majesty and lead the world in extending the right of suffrage to the law-abiding, tax-paying mothers of the state, who have been patiently striving for this right, "inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only," for 40 years. Let Oregon lead the world in this patriotic movement, and thus attest the valor and chivalry of her liberty and justice-loving men. Thus only can she stop the efforts of the suffragists, and thus only can her sons and husbands prove themselves worthy of the faithful motherhood which all true manhood delights to honor.

By order of the executive committee
of O. S. E. S. A.

ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY, Pres.
MYRTLE E. PEASE,
Corresponding Secretary.

LUCE'S PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU,

NEW YORK
66 PARK PLACE

BOSTON
68 DEVONSHIRE ST.

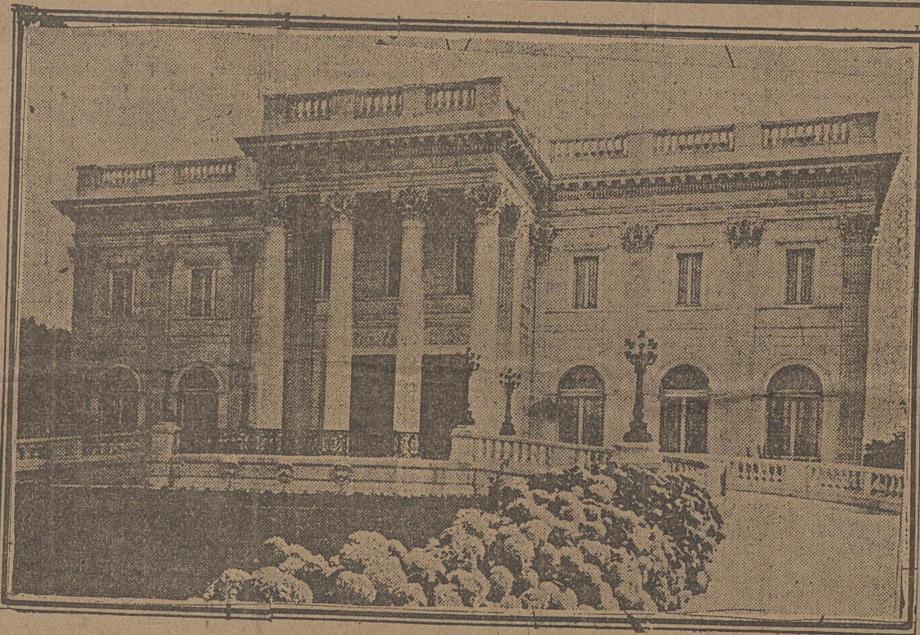
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SAN FRANCISCO AND LONDON
CABLE ADDRESS CLIPBURO

CLIPPING FROM

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) EVE TRIBUNE
AUGUST 12, 1909.

THE MARBLE PALACE AT NEWPORT

It is to be Opened to the Public by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont for Two Meetings in the Interest of Woman's Suffrage which She Has Become an Important Leader.



Having believed all her life in the principle of woman suffrage, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is pleased, as are her friends and advocates of the movement, that circumstances now will admit of her devoting herself to active and constant work in behalf of that cause.

As the first step in a practical campaign that has been outlined, she is forming the Political Equality Association, which will have as its primary object the prosecution of the propaganda of sex equality by campaign work along real political lines. Permanent headquarters of the association will be established in each Assembly district throughout New York city, and Mrs. Belmont, who has consented to assume the presidency at the earnest insistence of supporters of the movement, who include many men prominent in public life, as well as women, will take a foremost part in the speaking campaign that is to be inaugurated.

TO OPEN MARBLE PALACE.

As a further impetus to the crusade for "votes for women" Mrs. Belmont has determined to open Marble House, her residence at Newport, for two lectures on woman suffrage. This magnificent residence, which perhaps has no equal in this country, thus will be thrown open to public view for the first time since it was erected, a score of years ago.

Mrs. Belmont's deep interest in the campaign for equal suffrage of the sexes has prompted this decision, for never before have the art treasures or the interior architectural beauties of Marble House been viewed by other than close personal friends, though numerous requests for such a privilege have been made by art lovers from all parts of the world.

These lectures will be presented on the afternoons of Aug. 24 and 25. On the first Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, will speak on "Why Women Should Have the Right of Suffrage." The second lecture will be delivered by Prof. Charles Zuebin of the University of Chicago, who

will discuss "Women in Public Life." On each day subscribers to the lectures will have the opportunity of inspecting the lower floor apartments of Marble House, with its Gothic museum and other art treasures, from 3 o'clock until 4, as the lectures will begin at the latter hour.

IN INTEREST OF CAUSE.

"Until the present," said Mrs. Belmont last night, "I have always thought it best not to open Marble House to public view, as it has been used solely for private residence, though I should very much have liked to please the many sincere admirers of art who have made application in former years for such privilege. I am departing from that rule of years solely because I believe the step may tend to increase interest in the crusade for 'votes for women' and thus materially assist the campaign, which rapidly is assuming the most practical form possible. As to the movement, I am confident of sweeping success in the future, and at no very distant day, either."

Having already engaged an entire floor in the building at No. 605 Fifth avenue, where the headquarters of the Political Equality Association, as well as of the national and State woman suffrage associations, will have permanent location, Mrs. Belmont personally will have a suite of offices set apart for her own work and the direction of the phases of the campaign which will receive her personal attention.

WOMEN EQUALS OF MEN.

"I always have believed that suffrage equality of the sexes will mean the creation of a force which will aid in the uplifting of the whole world," said Mrs. Belmont last evening. "Women consider themselves, and rightly, the equals of men; they do not contend they are better than men. Those who assume to argue that because of their demand for the right of the ballot woman wishes to take something away from man are viewing this great movement from a false standpoint. We merely ask that we should, in all justice, be allowed to bear our share

of governmental responsibility as a sex. "We have no desire to thrust man aside, we simply see the right of equality with him in all that that word implies. Manhood's advancement has been aided by man's increasing responsibility in the affairs of self-government. Give to woman equal responsibility and the result must work for world's progress.

"Women know, as do men, that politics are not what they should be; that oftentimes corruption creep in. We feel that we could aid in bringing about purer and higher standards which would operate for the best interests of all our people. The feminine sex shares much of the responsibility of life with the opposite sex to-day.

"Women has the same opportunities of education as man; she is equally responsible to the State for her actions. She has been admitted within recent years to the industrial and educational fields on the same plane. She has brought that competition which, as in every phase of life's work, makes for the establishing of high standards and, consequently, for the public good. Why, therefore, should she not be received on equality in the tremendous problem of forming the potent policies of government and its affairs? Is it logical to draw the line?

WORLD LOSING TREMENDOUS FORCE.

"My belief always has been that the latter course would, by the very element of competition again being presented, make for the public welfare. The world to-day needs the assistance of all human energy and intellect. By persisting in withholding the franchise from women, the world is losing a tremendous force, just one-half of that human power that would make for further progress and advancement. Let us bring every brain into the actual governmental life.

"After obtaining the right of suffrage, if women should prove—though I make no such admission—not so desirable in public office as men, you may be sure, that the judgment of all the people will determine that question rightly. But I can't see that the country will be running

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Spokane, Wash., Spokesman-Review

Date

AUG 8 - 1909

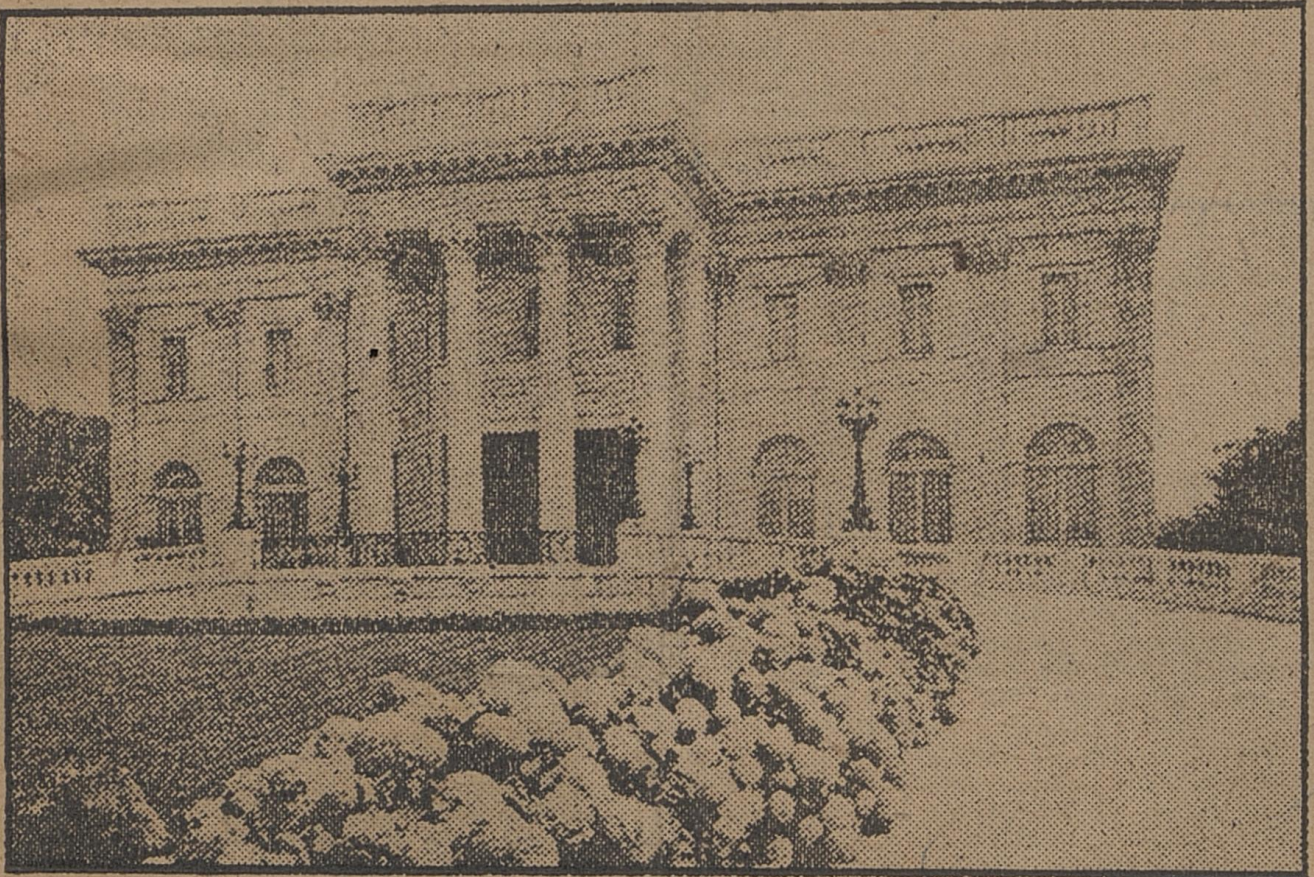
reached home the house was in flames. In his efforts to reach his children he was seriously burned.

MARBLE HOUSE FOR SUFFRAGE

Five Dollars Admission to Lectures
in Belmont Residence.

NEW YORK, Aug 7.—Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont announced tonight that she had decided to open Marble house, her Newport residence, to the public for two lectures on woman suffrage. The first lecture, August 24, will be by the Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, and on August 26 Professor Charles Zuebelin of the University of Chicago will be the speaker. A \$5 admission fee will be charged to raise funds for the suffrage crusade.

MILLIONAIRE'S HOME WHERE LECTURES ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE WILL BE GIVEN.



MARBLE HOUSE, the Newport residence of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, which will be opened to the public by Mrs. Belmont for two lectures in favor of woman suffrage, is one of the finest dwellings in the noted Rhode Island summer resort. It cost \$2,000,000 and was built when Mrs. Belmont was Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. After Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt were divorced and she had become the wife of Mr. Belmont, Mrs. Belmont offered to give the house to the second Mrs. Vanderbilt, but the offer was declined. The first lecture in Marble House will be on Tuesday, Aug. 24, by Rev. Anna Howard Shaw; the second on Saturday, Aug. 28, by Professor Charles Zueblin, formerly of the University of Chicago. An admission fee of \$5 will be charged and the receipts from the lectures applied to a fund for promoting the cause of woman suffrage.

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CHICAGO, ILL. RECORD-HERALD

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Detached

Dec 28, 1988

Maybe
"millionaire's
home"

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Boston American

AUG 16 1909

f shot she fears—
brings forth her tears.

She fears,
Dear Jack

VANDERBILTS RUSH TO AID SUFFRAGETTES

NEWPORT, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Oliver Belmont is assembling all her forces, social and suffragette, for the first meeting for women's rights at Marble House, August 24.

She has been doing her own press agent work at Narragansett Pier and New York, and the subscription tickets at \$5 each will pile up a large sum for the general cause. Harold Vanderbilt is hurrying home on the Mauretania to assist his mother and William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will come from New York for the same purpose. Mullaley's Band from the Casino will play and a stage will be erected in the famous ballroom for the event.

Mrs. William B. Leeds cannot be here for the meeting, as she, like Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Belmont and other prominent society women, pay large taxes here and in New York and have no say in the government of these places.

Newport is being placarded by window cards for the suffragettes meeting. They read:

"Lectures on woman's suffrage at Marble House, Newport. First lecture, August 24, 4 p. m., by Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, national president. Second lecture, August 28, 4 p. m., by Professor Charles Zueblin, professor of sociology, Chicago University. Inspection of house from 3 to 4 each afternoon of lecture. Each lecture \$5. Admissions limited."

4 HURT; 1 DYING.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 16. It is believed that of the four persons seriously

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PROVIDENCE (R. I.) BULLETIN.
AUGUST 13, 1909.

MRS. BELMONT SEES VICTORY AHEAD FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

In Reference to Talks at Newport
Marble Palace, Says Third
Party May be Formed, if Chief
Political Bodies Are Indifferent
to Claims.

Victory ahead is seen by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who is to open her beautiful Marble House at Newport to the public in connection with her campaign for woman's suffrage. It will be the first time that people generally have been admitted to the palace.

Already Mrs. Belmont's course of talks, including an introduction by Governor Pothier of Rhode Island, Prof. Charles Zueblin of the University of Chicago, and by Mayor Boyle, when Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, head of the National Suffrage Association, speaks Aug. 24, is planned. She herself will speak briefly on each occasion.

Mrs. Belmont contemplates also encouraging American art by thus giving to its devotees a chance for study and instruction. Applications for tickets from many quarters are being received by J. A. MacMahon at Marble House. The proceeds of the charge of \$5 a ticket for each lecture will go into the fund for the extension of the suffrage crusade.

"We are going to see victory crown this campaign, too," said Mrs. Belmont yesterday just before she departed from New York for her Newport home. "There is no selfishness in woman's demand for the right of suffrage. Our motto is: 'Work for our country, and not for individual glorification.' The campaign is to proceed along practical lines and with that potent motive force that comes from centralization of effort.

"We ask nothing except that right to share in responsibility for governmental affairs which justly belongs to us. If women are capable of rearing the young and caring for the youth of the country, surely they ought to have a share in the management of the country in which they live; in other words, to be vested with that responsibility which is their just due.

"We intend to wage our campaign just as men carry on their political contests. If neither of the dominant political parties of the day displays a tendency to support us and our tenets then we will have to form a third party, that's all. We do not insist that we are better than men, but we do contend that the granting of the ballot to women would bring into activity a force of energy and in-

tellect which would make for greater purity in political affairs and for the establishing of higher ideals.

"We expect confidently to be supported by the best men in this country. Such men know that political corruption exists in many places. Women are not pessimistic; they believe that such evils can be cured, and cured for good and all. We are actuated by patriotic motives, for we believe that the world to-day needs the effort of every brain and the energy of every human unit. If women are barred from participation in governmental affairs you are depriving the nation of the beneficent efforts that are possible from just one-half of the people whom God created.

"The vast majority of the men of the United States, I believe, want clean politics and governmental decency everywhere," concluded Mrs. Belmont. "If the great body of women, with their influence, energy and intelligence, were asked to share the responsibility for such conditions I am certain those troubles would be effectively corrected for the good of all. Most women take life more seriously than do men. They are anxious to do what is right. If given the ballot I think they would attach more importance to the franchise privilege than do some men, for it would be the key to conditions which affect their everyday lives, especially in municipalities, with their great problems, more than they do men.

"We don't want to thrust man aside or take any of his rights from him. We merely ask for the franchise, so we may share in responsibility for a Government that controls us as effectively as it does the male citizens. If the two foremost existing political parties take the stand that they do not want to place a woman suffrage plank in their platforms, and that they do not need woman's influence and assistance, then we will form a third party, and in that event we will be supported by the best men in this country."

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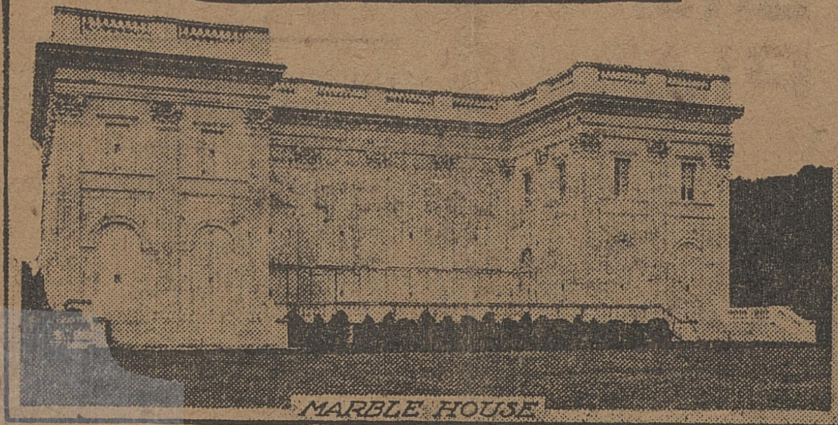
JERSEY CITY (N. J.) JOURNAL

Date.....1916.....

**NEWPORT PALACE, A LECTURE HALL
FOR SUFFRAGISTS, AND ITS OWNER**



MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT



MARBLE HOUSE

On Tuesday, Aug 24, and Saturday, Aug. 28, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont will throw open her residence at Newport in aid of the suffragist cause. Two lectures will be delivered in the house, the first by the Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of National Woman's Suffrage Association; the other Professor Charles Zueblin of the Chicago University. According to the public announcements of the lectures contained in cards liberally displayed

at Newport, Narragansett Pier, Jamestown, Watch Hill and elsewhere admission to the lectures will be limited, and an entrance fee of \$5 will be charged for each lecture. The proceeds will be given to the suffrage cause. For an hour before the lectures inspection of the house will be permitted. Mrs. Belmont, who has taken up the suffrage cause with as much zeal as Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay and other society leaders, was recently widowed. Her first husband, from whom she was divorced, was William K. Vanderbilt.

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CHICAGO (ILL.) JOURNAL
JULY 29, 1909.

SOCIAL QUEENS IN VOTE WAR

Mrs. Clarence Mackay and Mrs.
O. H. P. Belmont Carry Rivalry
Into the Suffrage Field

[By a Special Correspondent]

NEW YORK, July 29.—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who have carried their social rivalry into the field of equal suffrage, were at their respective offices today making out plans of campaign for their followers.

Both are deeply interested in the fight for rights of women, and they are both preparing their lines of battle for the struggle which is to develop this fall with characteristic foresightedness.

Mrs. Mackay was first in the field with the establishment of the Equal Franchise society, of which she is the president. This organization has recently opened clubrooms on the twenty-ninth floor of the new Metropolitan tower. The suite consists of two rooms, which are elaborately decorated and furnished. On the door in gold letters are the words:

"EQUAL FRANCHISE SOCIETY,
"Office of the President.

"Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock, Mondays
and Thursdays."

The office was opened about two weeks ago by Mrs. Mackay in person.

Mrs. Belmont Engages Rooms

Not to be outdone by Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Belmont engaged rooms in the building at 505 Fifth avenue, near the corner of Forty-second street, for the use of the Women's Suffrage league. Workmen were engaged to rip out and put in partitions. The walls were redecorated, the arrangement of the rooms changed and eventually they will be as elaborately furnished as the quarters of the rival society high in the Metropolitan tower.

It is expected that about the middle of August an aggressive campaign for women's rights will be started by the two organizations. The acquisition of these rooms by Mrs. Belmont had only been announced twenty-four hours when mail from all parts of the country began pouring in with every arrival of the postman.

JUL 18 1909

WOMEN ORGANIZE POWERFUL MACHINE TO WIN SUFFRAGE.

**National Association Built Up
Under Mrs. Belmont's Lead-
ership Will Be a Real
Political Force.**

**WILL USE CLEVER MEANS
TO INFLUENCE SENTIMENT.**

**All the Active Machinery of a
Great National Party Will
Soon Be at Work.**

Plans have been made to launch in New York this fall a campaign for woman suffrage which its promoters say will attract international attention. Publication of these plans will force upon the old line "manly" parties the fact that a formidable rival has entered the political field.

It is not until within the last six months that the general public has given serious attention to the movement. Its growth in New York has been so swift that only those actively engaged in the political arena know that woman suffrage has built up a powerful organization.

Woman suffrage leaders estimate that they will spend at least \$30,000 in New York and vicinity during the coming campaign. From the lecture platform and in the streets the propaganda will be spread. The campaign will be organized by establishing in this city national headquarters.

Mrs. Belmont's Leadership.
The scheme has been maturing for some time, but it did not take definite shape until this week. Mrs. O. H. Belmont is credited with bringing plans to a focus. She has assumed financial responsibility for sending the entire seventeenth floor of the new office building at No. 36 Fifth avenue. Headquarters will be established there and the rooms are being prepared for occupancy on Sept. 1. The location is near the corner of Forty-second street and was selected as the centre of both residential and business districts, and because of its proximity to subway and surface lines and the hotels most patronized by women's clubs.

The floor is divided into nine rooms, of which the national association will occupy five. One is the private office of the president, the Rev. Dr. Anna Shaw. Adjoining are two rooms which will be used exclusively for national press work and for editing the party organ Progress.

The two adjoining rooms will be occupied by the New York State organization.

Why This City Was Chosen.

The National Suffrage Board has reached the conclusion that its work can be most effectively prosecuted from New York, and it has been largely influenced by its recognition of the power and prestige of the press of this city, which reaches into every State in the Union. It believes also that the gaining of woman suffrage in the State of New York would have an immeasurable effect in every other State. For this reason it wishes to give and accept such co-operation as will be made possible by having the State headquarters in close touch with its own.

Dr. Shaw, the national President, who has just attended the annual convention of the association which met in Seattle, is now on her way Eastward, and will reach New York about Aug. 1. The headquarters will be in charge of Prof. Frances Squires Potter, who has just been elected Corresponding Secretary of the National Suffrage Association. In order to accept this office, Prof. Potter gave up her position as head of the English department in the State University of Minnesota. Mrs. Ida Husted Harper has been made Chairman of the National Press Committee, and will have charge of the press headquarters and edit the paper.

Splendidly Organized.

The State President, Mrs. Ella Hawley Crossett of Warsaw, and the Vice-President, Miss Luriet May Mills of Syracuse, will direct the work at the State headquarters. They will supply speakers, and literature for conventions and mass meetings, and give special attention to the Legislature and legislative work.

The whole question of woman suffrage in New York rests at present with the Legislature. Until it submits a constitutional amendment to the voters the women can have no direct object to work for, but are limited solely to the education of public sentiment. They propose to get anti-election pledges from candidates of one party or the other.

No political party in this city will have a better equipped working force. Every effort will be made to reconcile the several factions in the cause, and in this line the respective leaders of the suffragists and anti-suffragists will hold a conference next week in order to insure entire harmony in the campaign.

The movement has gained remarkable impetus within the last month through the activities of Mrs. Belmont and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay. The latter is the leader of the Equal Franchise Society, an organization which believes that the greatest service can be rendered to the cause by women who confine their influence and work in the direction of local civic affairs. It is the hope of Mrs. Belmont and others who believe that women should take an active part in national politics that Mrs. Mackay and her constituents will join the national cause.

Dr. Dewey on Votes for Women.
The Equal Franchise Society has arranged to have Prof. Charles McMillan Dewey speak at the summer school of Columbia University on July 26 on woman suffrage, treating the suffrage from an educational point of view. It is probable that Mrs. Clarence Mackay, president of the society, will introduce Prof. Dewey. Mrs. Nathan will make an address on Aug. 3, and the Rev. Annis Ford Eastman will speak at Cornell in September.

The prominence of the leaders compels serious attention to the demands of the cause. Among those who will be militant factors in the coming campaign are Mrs. Henry Villard, Miss Margaret Doane Gardner, a granddaugher of Doane Doane, Mrs. Henry Wise Miller, Elston Doane, Mrs. Harry Harris Stanton Blitch, Mrs. Pearce Bailey and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge.

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BUFFALO (N. Y.) COURIER

Date JUL 17 1908

SUFFRAGETTES TO WAGE FIGHT IN UNITED STATES

National Headquarters Will
Be Opened in New York
With Dr. Anna H. Shaw
and Mrs. O. H. P. Bel-
mont as Animating
Factors.

LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES MUST STATE POSITIONS

Arrangements Will Be Made
for Conventions, Mass Meet-
ings and Other Instrumen-
talities by Which to Spread
Propaganda

(New York Sun Special.)

New York, July 18.—The suffragettes have planned the opening of national headquarters in New York City and making this city the center of the movement for the United States.

The State also is to open headquarters in New York City and direct the campaign from here. This will include conventions, mass meetings and legislative and other political work. It is the intention to go into political work more fully than ever before and to require a statement of their position on woman suffrage from candidates for the legislature.

An entire floor of nine rooms has been leased in the new office building on the corner of Fifth Avenue and 42d Street. The national association will have five rooms, two of which will be devoted to press work. Mrs. Ida Husted Harper has been elected chairman of the national press committee and will edit the paper "Progress."

The national president, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, will take up her residence in New York. The headquarters will be in charge of Prof. Frances Squire Potter, who has resigned her position as head of the English department in the State University of Minnesota to accept the office of secretary in the National Suffrage Association. She is a fine platform orator.

The New York State association headquarters will occupy two of the rooms and will be in charge of the State president, Mrs. Ella Hawley Crossett, and the vice president, Miss Harriett May Mills.

One large room will be used by Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont for the new society she is forming, to be composed of men and women to work especially along political lines in both city and State.

INDIANA DAME TIRED OF HER NINTH HUSBAND

Ampt. Poltz Shipped #3

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Rochester, N. Y. Union & Advertiser

Date.....

JUL 17 1909

dians and England.

BELMONT-MACKAY WAR.

Social Rivalry of Two New York Women Extends to Fight for Women's Rights.

Rivalry for social leadership has been carried to the field of suffrage by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Mrs. Clarence Mackay. Both are deeply interested in the fight for rights for women, and they are both preparing their lines of battle for the fight which is to develop this fall with characteristic foresightedness.

Mrs. Mackay, says the New York World, was first in the field with the establishment of the Equal Franchise Society, of which she is the president. This organization has recently opened club-rooms on the twenty-ninth floor of the new Metropolitan tower. The suite consists of two rooms, which are elaborately decorated and furnished. On the door in gold letters are the words:

EQUAL FRANCHISE SOCIETY,

Office of the President.

Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock, Mondays and Thursdays.

The office was opened about two weeks ago by Mrs. Mackay in person, and for a few days she kept the office hours rigorously. But the summer heat has evidently been too severe, for, although yesterday was Thursday, none of the workers for the rights of women appeared.

Officials of the building said that on account of the hot weather Mrs. Mackay sent her secretary occasionally to get the large quantity of mail, which she read over at her summer home in Roslyn, L. I.

Not to be outdone by Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont engaged rooms in the building at No. 505 Fifth avenue, near the corner of Forty-second street, for the use of the Women's Suffrage League. Workmen were busily engaged ripping out and putting in partitions yesterday afternoon. The walls are to be redecorated, the arrangement of the rooms changed and eventually they will be as elaborately furnished as the quarters of the rival society high in the Metropolitan tower.

It is expected that the new quarters will be occupied by the league about the middle of August, when all indications point to the opening of an aggressive campaign for women's rights. Though the acquisition of these rooms by Mrs. Belmont had only been announced twenty-four hours, mail from all parts of the country was pouring in with every arrival of the postman. The superintendent of the building was quite at a loss to know what to do with it, but at last decided that the business office of the O. H. P. Belmont estate was the proper place for the avalanche to be deposited.

In a Dutch Home.

A delightful article in Harper's Bazar for August is a description of her first visit to Holland written by Eva Madden. A part of it tells of one of the

PORTLAND (Ore.) OREGONIAN

NOV 4
1906

MRS. DUNLWAY IS CHOSEN TO LEAD

Pioneer Suffragist Elected
President of Oregon
Association.

CONVENTION A LIVELY ONE

Mrs. Unruh Nominated by W. C. T. U. Faction—Successful Candidate Names Own Cabinet—Mrs. Hidden, of Vancouver, Objects.

NEW OFFICERS OREGON SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.
Honorary president, Mrs. Henry Waldo Coe; president, Mrs. Abigail Scott-Dunlway; vice-president, Mrs. Elizabeth Lord, The Dalles; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Crain; recording secretary, Mrs. Elma Buckman; treasurer, Mrs. W. E. Potter; auditors, Mrs. Mary Dalton, Mrs. Frederick Egert, Mrs. Bath.

Mrs. Abigail Scott Dunlway, Oregon's pioneer woman suffragist, was elected president of the Oregon Suffrage Association at the annual meeting of that organization yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Henry Waldo Coe, who had held the office of president for the past year, was unanimously elected honorary president, thus exchanging offices with Mrs. Dunlway. While the election of Mrs. Dunlway appears to be most satisfactory to a large majority of the suffrage workers in the city and state—in fact there was a public demand for her services as executive officer of the organization—there was a strong effort made to nominate the convention and place Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, one of the most prominent W. C. T. U. workers and organizers in Oregon, at the head of the suffragists.

While the day was a decided triumph for the Dunlway supporters, the temperance candidates made things very lively for the convention and the tension became so strained at one time that acute personalities were indulged in. Mrs. Dunlway was nominated by Mrs. Egert, who told of her long and efficient service to the women of the state as a suffrage worker. Mrs. Clara B. Colby had equally eloquent reasons for the election of Mrs. Unruh, who she thought better fitted to organize the forces of Oregon.

After Mrs. Dunlway received the election Mrs. Unruh arose to explain her own position, saying she had felt inclined to yield to the demands of the women of the state who had considered that a different element should take up the suffrage campaign from one which had been failing to carry it to success, and that she did not consider of carrying the cause to victory, but gracefully bowed to the will of the convention.

Mrs. Dunlway, having been declared president, determined to have her cabinet of officers one that would work in harmony with her, and she did not hesitate to object seriously to all combinations which she considered would interfere with her conduct of the year's work. Mrs. Clara B. Colby was put up for vice-president and Mrs. Dunlway immediately made objection.

"I wish to state, ladies," she said, "that I positively cannot work with Mrs. Colby, and if we are to accomplish anything this year it is absolutely necessary to have a board that will work in harmony. Mrs. Colby is an estimable woman personally, but she has never succeeded in any cause she has championed and she insists in placing serious objections in the way of everything I plan to do in this association, and—"

"It's an outrage," audibly muttered Mrs. Hidden, of Vancouver. "The idea of that woman speaking of a lady like Mrs. Colby in such terms!"

"Let any one in this room who has succeeded in any cause rise," shouted Mrs. Unruh, after the excitement had quieted enough to hear an individual voice, and Mrs. Dunlway bounded to her feet with the agility of a girl and dramatically answered, "I have—in territorial Washington."

"You succeed?" sneered Mrs. Hidden in a heavy voice. "Why Washington repudiates you—they repudiate you, I say!"

And then Mrs. Hidden got a round of hisses that would have delighted the villain in heavy melodramas.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lord, of The Dalles, finally consented to accept the nomination for vice-president. Peace was restored by her unanimous election, which was moved by Mrs. Colby, who conducted herself most admirably throughout the very personal discussion of her qualities as a possible vice-president and in a well-voiced speech stated that she had worked for the cause of suffrage to the best of her ability, lecturing in many parts of the state for the cause and distributing over 10,000 copies of her paper, The Women's Tribune, and that she would continue to do all that was in her power to further the cause of the women of Oregon.

Things went smoothly while the secretaries and treasurer were being elected, but when it came to the three auditors and Dr. Mary Thompson's name was put up, the new president again arose in her determination to have a board to her liking. Dr. Thompson and Mrs. Dunlway have both worked long and earnestly for the suffrage cause and have loved it, but not each other. Dr. Thompson is liked and admired by all members of the association, and while many thought she should be retained on the executive board through courtesy or honor, others were of Mrs. Dunlway's opinion that to have all things lovely the board should be to the president's way of thinking.

"I simply cannot work with Dr. Thompson," declared Mrs. Dunlway. "Has it come to this—that one woman can dictate to all the women in Oregon?" shouted the indignant Mrs. Hidden, who evidently is not a Dunlway admirer. "Must a woman be a friend or pet of Mrs. Dunlway to serve as an officer of a state association? When such an issue as this is at stake such a condition of affairs

Must Clow - You
need not - return
this -

RECEIVED FOR THE DIRECTOR

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must make the angels weep! It is pitiful—it is abominable!" was her parting shot.

All this resulted in five nominations and after balloting Mrs. Dalton, Mrs. Eggert and Mrs. Bath were declared elected. The 33 state vice-presidents will be elected by the executive board.

WILL ELECT DIRECTORS

Editor, *Advertiser*
years old. *Ad*
Wm. Southern
Southern
Aug 3, 1906

IS OUR GOVERNMENT
JUST TO ITS WOMEN?

Is a question asked by Elnora Monroe Babcock, superintendent of Press Work of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in sending the ADVERTISER a contribution favoring the Woman's Suffrage side of the question, asking, "Will you kindly give the enclosed space in your columns? It is free and will be sent to no other papers in your vicinity. Trusting that you will grant this favor for the benefit of your many readers interested in this subject, I am, very respectfully yours, ELNORA MONROE BABCOCK."

While, as we honestly and conscientiously believe, in the best interest of lovely woman, a spirit of prejudice against woman suffrage was bred, born and educated within us, it seems, never to be eradicated, the principal objection, that our women are too pure to be allowed to come in contact with that, which will be often unavoidable, in a political campaign. Yet, candor compels the admission, that the prospect of woman suffrage is growing and becoming more popular with the great mass of the people, as the days go by, and it seems only a question of time when the right of suffrage will be given women. In the South, however, the movement will be slow, with but few Southern women having any desire whatever in that direction; yet, even in Texas, we have women holding official positions, performing good, creditable work, with women now candidates before the people for county offices. It must further be admitted, as an indisputable fact, the thoughtful, unprejudiced mind cannot carefully, earnestly and thoughtfully read this production and appeal of Mrs. Mary Putnam Jacobi, without acknowledging it possesses that great strength and merit which should at least entitle the question of woman suffrage to earnest, careful consideration. Favoring or not, it will be found interesting reading:

"The death of Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, one of the most honored women of New York City, calls to mind her eloquent appeal before the Constitutional Convention of New York State in 1894 in behalf of the rights of the women of her state. She said in part:—

"All women—no matter how well born, how well educated, how intelligent, how rich, how serviceable to the State—have been rendered political inferiors of all men, no matter how base born, how poverty stricken, how ignorant, how vicious, how brutal. The Pauper in the almshouse may vote; the lady who devotes herself to getting that almshouse made habitable, may not. The tramp who begs cold victuals in kitchen may vote; the heiress who feeds him and endows a university may not; Communities are agitated and Legislatures convulsed to devise means to secure the right of suffrage to the illiterate voter. And the writers, journalists, physicians, teachers, the wives and daughters and companions of the best educated men in the State are left in silence, blotted out, swamped, obliterated, behind this cloud of often besotted ignorance. To-day the immigrants pouring in thro' the open gates of our seaport towns, the Indian when settled in servalty, the negro hardly emancipated from the degradation of 200 years of slavery, may all share in the sovereignty of the state. The white woman—the American woman—the woman in whose veins runs the blood of those heroic colonists who founded our country, of those women who helped to sustain the courage of their husbands in the Revolution; the woman who may have given the flower of her youth and health in the service of our Civil War, this woman is excluded. To-day women constitute the only class of sane people excluded from the franchise, the only class deprived of political representation, except the tribal Indians and the Chinese."

The Lantern

VOL. 27. No. 2.

PORTLAND, OREGON, JUNE 30, 1906.

THE LANTERN

Entered at the postoffice as second-class matter.

THE LANTERN PUBLISHING CO.

122 1/2 FRONT STREET, ROOM 4.

LANTERN FLASHES.

Courtney Davidson, a rancher, near Mayger, Columbia county, brings the report that Mt. St. Helens blew up in volcanic style Wednesday of last week, and that the eruption was continuous from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.; that it was plainly visible, and with the glass stones, dirt and other debris, belched from the mountain to a great height, could be seen falling all around, thick as snow flakes, and when the eruption had ceased the top of the mountain was gone. He evidently believes what he relates to be the fact, but a telescopic view of the mountain from this city shows no change in its appearance, or evidence of eruption.

Rev. Joe Schwierich, a Seattle Methodist preacher, pleaded guilty Saturday, to a charge of open and notorious adultery with his wife's sister, Hannah Henrich, and was sentenced to three years imprisonment, and was railroaded to Walla Walla. He did not have yellow-legged pullets for his Sunday dinner at the hotel d'Pinch, where he will reside while he makes grain sacks for the Palouse farmers. He has been trying for several years to get rid of his wife so that he could live with the sister, and he was wise in not standing trial, as the nasty Creffield case is still a stench in the nostrils of Seattle and is growing rank.

Bert VanOleve, actor, newspaper man and printer, died at North Yakima last week, after a short illness, aged about 40. He leaves a wife and two children. He was a native of Albany and a son of Col VanOleve, the veteran newspaper man and sage of Yaquina. He organized a dramatic company some years ago, taking leading parts himself. His company played in Portland several times and was quite successful.

Anna Johnson, a Swedish woman, 28 years of age, committed suicide at the Lenox house, 7th and Taylor, Sunday, by cutting her throat with a razor. She went crazy studying Christian Science, and was brought to this city for treatment by one of the faith. While her mother and sister were away from her a few minutes, she solved the problem.

PINKS OF PORTLAND PROPRIETY.

That wise saw, "Consistency, thou art a jewel," is as true to-day as it was in the long ago when it was first written.

In this connection note the inconsistency of some women who are supposed to be local shining lights in the woman suffrage cause, and who were egged on by the rotund Dr. Anna Shaw, who is a sort of traveling delegate—for she never walks when she can ride.

These pinks of feminine propriety professed to be dreadfully shocked a few days before the late Oregon election, because a card was circulated in and around Portland by a prominent lawyer, who was not ashamed of it, for he openly stated in print at the time that the idea was his own.

It was merely a neat white card about the size of a postal card. Upon its two sides was printed a neat petticoat—only that and nothing more, except the words, which read on one "Vote for Petticoat Government?" On the other side, "No Petticoat Government for me."

A roar at once went up from these pinks of feminine propriety—they are still going up.

They profess to believe that it was just too shocking and as low down, vulgar trick they had ever known!

How utterly absurd this wonderful awakening of their propriety really is when it is remembered that the three daily papers published in this city have for years, and still do show, not only all sorts and conditions of petticoats, drawers and women's undergarments, depicted in the highest style of the printer's art, but they do much more. They show all sorts of pretty women and girls in all sorts of attitudes, cavorting about in petticoats; some in drawers, some in chemise, some in nightgowns and many plump ones in tights, union garments, etc.

And yet no remonstrance from these goody-goody people to the daily press, or to the large department stores that advertise them has ever been heard.

Just as soon as they discovered the little cut of a simple, modest petticoat printed on a white card then they were ready to swoon, or to horse-whip the printer, or anybody found circulating them.

Same old story: "Strain at a gnat, yet swallow a camel."

Now that the smoke of the election has cleared away, revealing a majority of 10,173 votes against woman suffrage, it will be curious to note if these local suffrage women will start in, as Pinks of Portland Propriety, to eliminate those naughty cuts of petticoats and other wonderful feminine garments from the pages of the Oregonian and the evening papers.

The old wound still rankles in the bosom of some of the old style British, and Rev. Dr. Stork

STEVENS IS IT.

The June election, which began on the first Monday, was concluded yesterday, when the recount of the vote for Sheriff was completed. At first R. L. Stevens was given the election by 5 votes. T. M. Word asked for a recount, which resulted in a gain of 20 votes for Stevens, making his total 25.

Aside from a few mistakes in tallying there was nothing in any of the precincts that savored of fraud until No 38, Bertha, nearly the last precinct, was reached. There was something pretty rotten apparently, there.

The returns had given Word 37 and Stevens 9, enough to have elected Word, but the recount gave Word 29 and Stevens 18, making a difference of 15 votes in the later's favor. It was shown that ballots marked for Stevens had been counted for Word, but neither the election board nor anyone else could tell how it happened.

In the 16th precinct, which is reputed to be the crooked precinct, one vote for Word was thrown out because improperly marked. The board, after examining the ballot closely, had concluded that the voter intended to vote for Word, and so recorded it.

Sheriff Word accepts the result gracefully, and retires from office with the indorsement of half the voters. He has discharged the duties of the office in an honorable, conscientious manner. He kept faith with those who threw the mantle of office on his shoulders. He has been as good and efficient Sheriff as the county ever had, and he retires with the good wishes of the people, conscious of having been faithful to his trust.

Mr. Stevens is a high-minded, honorable gentleman, enjoying the confidence and esteem of those who know him. He can be relied on to conduct the affairs of the office he will assume Monday in an efficient manner, and with complete satisfaction to the people.

Louis Henrich has leased his property on Crosby and Holladay avenue for a term of years to Otto Wittenberg and Fritz Boyson, well known men of the city. Louie goes to Seaside to improve his property there, and entertain his friends when they visit the beach.

WANTED: District Managers to post signs, advertise and distribute samples. Salary \$18.00 weekly, \$3.00 per day for expenses. State age and present employment. IDEAL SHEAR CO., 39 RANDOLPH St., Chicago.

Judge Frazer calls Rockefeller's bluff to donate a barrel of tainted money to the use of Juvenile courts. He could place a lot of it where it would do a heap of good.

CARMEN'S TROUBLES

The street carmen's union, legalized, is preparing to talk to the companies. The law limits the speed of cars to 9 miles an hour, a heavy penalty. The company schedule by which cars must be in place at a certain time, and cannot be discharged. The company motorman and conductor: to get time, but not to run faster than the schedule. This puts the car men between the law and the company. It often happens that schedule cannot be made unless the car is idled from 25 to 40 miles, for which the car men would be liable to a fine and they could not afford to pay. This fine for violating the law at the company. And yet if the car is not maintained the car service is knocked out of joint. So the car men will ask the company to stand by or there will be trouble.

F. M. Frazier, of Arlington, with a razor in his room at the California house, Saturday morning then leaned out the window so that the razor fell on the floor. He was dying at the time he was sent to a hospital where he died in a short time. His speech some months ago, was incoherent. He was 55 years old and had no relatives so far as known.

To-morrow night Hoquiam, Ore. No. 252, F. O. E., will invite candidates, and they expect to see it all night, if necessary. Salt salmon will be passed around from 7 o'clock during the long but lively hours of the night, and about 200 will sit down to breakfast in the morning.

J. C. Veazie and Frank F. Freeman, attorneys, have dissolved partnership by mutual consent. Mr. Veazie has a law partnership with his brother, Veazie, with offices at 723-725 Commercial, and Mr. Freeman the old offices at 616-618 Fenton building.

WANTED. Men in each state to post signs, advertise and leave samples of our goods. Salary \$75.00 per month, \$3.00 per day for expenses. B. MAN & CO., Dept. S, ATLAS Bldg. CHICAGO.

The Democrats are to have a feast and a Bryan dinner next evening, but only those who have a card, even if it is the last one, are invited to accept invitations.

The assessment rolls of the counties of the state should be put in the county where the levy is made.

Companies that refuse to be shut

COURT WILL CALL THE GRAND JURY

Alleged Election Frauds in Sellwood Will Be Thoroughly Investigated.

JUDGE SEARS SO DECIDES

Chairman Thomas, of the Democratic County Committee, Asks That Steps Be Taken to Inquire Into Voting.

Precinct 37 promises to become as famous as "11-7" were in the land fraud trials, as upon the strength of the alleged election irregularities in Sellwood Presiding Judge Sears, of the State Circuit Court, will call a grand jury. While no definite statement has been made as to what particular circumstances will be investigated, it is presumed and generally understood that Precinct 37 will receive the first attention of the grand jury, which may also probe into the alleged frauds in other precincts.

The announcement that a grand jury is to be summoned was not unexpected, as it was believed that the supporters of Sheriff Word would leave no stone unturned which might possibly aid him to retain his office.

Prohibitionists Are Interested.

While the Prohibitionists are more or less interested in the Sellwood Precinct, which voted "wet," prominent Democrats who hope they can depose Stevens, who has received the certificate of election and been sworn in as Sheriff, are the ones who are most interested in securing evidence to warrant the institution of an investigation. Judge Sears was petitioned to summon a grand jury

by the executive committee of the Democratic County Central Committee, of which George H. Thomas is chairman. The petition was filed with Judge Sears Saturday morning.

It is known that the supporters of Word who have taken the lead in probing into the Sellwood mix-up are sharpening their shafts for the Oregon Water Power & Railway Company, which it is said, contributed largely to his defeat. They allege that the railway company colonized Sellwood with illegal voters upon election day who were instructed to cast their ballots against prohibition and for Stevens.

Likens Conditions to Denver.

"The conditions in Portland are somewhat similar to those in Denver, where during the election held several months ago the street railway interests adopted illegal methods to defeat municipal ownership," said Chairman Thomas, of the Democratic County Central Committee, last night. "Upon the face of it one can hardly help from being led to suppose that the Oregon Water Power & Railway Company followed to some extent the tactics of the Denver corporations.

"It looks very much as though the frauds, if any, were not confined to Sellwood alone, but that there was illegal voting in other precincts. Affidavits were sworn to by voters in many precincts. Why, there are certain men in Portland who openly boast that they ran in illegal voters upon election day. We want these men to be branded with shame if they are as guilty as they say they are. We regret that the alleged frauds have been given publicity, as it may hinder our work of investigation."

Accuses Oregon Water Power.

One of the strongest supporters of Sheriff Word, and a prominent Democrat, who requested that his name be not used just at present, declared last night that the Oregon Water Power & Railway Company was as anxious to defeat Word as it was to prevent Sellwood from going "dry." He thought the management entertained the fear that Sheriff Word might possibly enforce the Sunday-closing law, and in this prevent the sale of liquor at the Oaks upon Sunday, which is the big day of the week.

Relying upon the assumption that the alleged illegal voters were instructed to vote against Word and for Stevens, the Democrats think that if they can have the alleged fraudulent ballots thrown out, precinct 37 will give Word a plurality sufficiently large to overcome Stevens' lead of five. Sellwood, while prohibition

was overwhelmingly beaten, gave Stevens a plurality of but 17 votes. This has led some to taboo the idea that if Sellwood was colonized the "runners" were directed to cast their ballots for Stevens, saying if such had been the case he would have been given a much larger plurality in that precinct. But the friends of Word stoutly contend that the majority of those who were sworn in at the polls voted for "wet" and for Stevens.

Would Hurt the Oaks.

If Precinct 37 had voted "dry" the sale of liquor at the Oaks would have been stopped and the Mount Hood Brewery would have suffered very materially. It is alleged that the Oaks management for the reason that the prohibition of the sale of liquor would be a severe financial loss to the amusement resort ran in illegal voters. It is said that many of its employees voted at Sellwood, although they lived in other precincts. In Sellwood 176 votes were sworn in.

Upon election day two Deputy Sheriffs were present at the polls at Sellwood and challenged practically every person who was sworn in. They angered the election officers and a serious row was nearly precipitated. Late in the afternoon when most of the ballots had been cast the two Deputies were ordered to absent themselves and it is said they left Sellwood rather than cause a row. The election officers indignantly deny that there were any grounds for suspicions and that the election in their precinct was honestly conducted in every respect. They say the two Deputies were very insolent in their manner.

Says It Was His Mistake.

One of the voters challenged at Sellwood was prevented from voting because it was shown that although he was employed at the Oaks, his family resided at Oregon City. The election officers, however, declare that it was purely a mistake on the part of the voter, as he was not familiar with the election laws.

The statutes of Oregon provide that an elector who has resided six months in the state is entitled to vote, but a residence of 30 days or more is not required in a precinct, although the opinion of most persons not informed concerning the law is that a precinct residence is necessary. The employees at the Oaks were therefore entitled to vote providing they made their residence in that neighborhood, even if they had been there only a brief length of time. Married men must vote where their homes are and married men employed at the Oaks could

not lawfully vote at Sellwood unless they lived with their wives in that precinct. It is also reported that men from Milwaukie, which is just across the line in Clackamas County, were voted at Sellwood.

Judge Sears stated yesterday that there was plenty of time for a full investigation, as the June term for a grand jury can be extended until September. The recount of the votes for the office of Sheriff will probably begin June 21 and it is believed that it will be ended before the first Monday of July, when Stevens will take office unless it is proved that he was not legally elected.

SUES FOR LOSS OF LEG.

Peter Rayley Wants Damages From Eastern & Western Lumber Co.

The suit of Peter Rayley against Eastern & Western Lumber Company this city, involving \$25,000 damages on account of personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff while in employ of defendants, was begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Wolverton and the jury consisting of seven jurors, both sides contending to try the case with that number. Donaldson, furniture dealer, H. Otto S. Nicholson, farmer, Be James H. Huddleston, real estate agent, Portland; Albert E. Holcomb, and baggage agent, Portland; Campbell, retired grocer, Portland; Hillsop, merchant, Portland; French, real estate agent, Gr Sherman County, Or.

The complaint rests that Rayley is a citizen and resident of Oregon in the employ of the defendant, April 23, 1905, at one of the logging camps in the State of Oregon had his right leg so badly injured being caught under an overhanging limb upon which he was acting that the limb was amputated at the knee.

Direct carelessness is alleged against the lumber company, it is stated that the track collapsed upon the engine on account of the condition of the ties.

For answer, the defendant claims that upon the date of the accident he had formerly been employed by a donkey engine firm and also that Rayley was not in the knowledge of the company and had nothing to do with the engines, to the latter on June 10, 1905. Thomas O'Day, attorney for plaintiff, and R. W. Williams, attorney for the company.

Charges Low and Cures Guaranteed. No detention from business. Patients at a distance treated by mail and express. Medicines furnished ready for use—free from charge or breakage. State your case and send for terms. Consultation free and confidential, personally or by letter.

BOOK for both sexes—96 pages, 29 pictures, with full description of above diseases, the effects and cure, sent sealed in plain wrapper—free by mail or at office.

Hours: 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 10 to 12.

F. N. D. 15, 1906

Providing for the City's Poor.

*Kate Bernard Discusses
the Needs of the Poor
and Tells of the Work
Required.*

The Provident association under the direction of Kate Barnard, is doing a lion's share of the work of caring for Oklahoma City's needy. Miss Barnard has interested herself in this work and has built the Provident association up from an organization in debt to one with a small surplus in the bank and an ample supply of clothes for the poor. The surplus carried in the bank is not large enough to cause any person to stand in awe of the amount but it is nearly the proportions necessary to make a "nest egg."

One only has to visit the home of Miss Barnard at 209 West Reno in order to become impressed with the magnitude and character of this great work in which this little woman is a leader. Miss Barnard has given her own home, time, money, and her future to charity. The real work among the poor in Oklahoma City has been carried on by this little bunch or nervous energy, and she has waged the war in the enemies country.

Miss Barnard is the official head or matron of the Provident association and she has been doing this work for the past eighteen months in Oklahoma City, and for four or five years in the various big cities of the country.

During the visit of a reporter for this paper to the headquarters of the Provident association, at Miss Barnard's home, the wants of twelve people were attended to. Three women, with babies, were given clothes with which to cover their nakedness. One woman, who spends her life over the wash tub, requested some clothes, and the reception which the matron gave her was one of sincerity and reassurance.

"What is the matter dear," asked the matron.

"I would like to get some clothes" timidly replied the woman.

"Go back to the store room and see what you can find," Miss Barnard told her.

With a word of thanks the woman proceeded to do as she was told and Miss Barnard, turning to the reporter, said, "Poor soul, she is one of those who are needy and more than that, deserving. We have many who get to be old friends. "Do you know," she said, "that once a human being gets something for nothing they are always looking for more. We have many cases of that character and that is why we are going to put in the employment feature in this work. It is to avoid making paupers."

"The Provident association should be congratulated," continued Miss Barnard, "In securing the services of

Mrs. William Kelley, who you know, is vice president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Kelley will work as solicitor and collector for the association and she has her whole heart in the work. Her work will be under the direction of the president, secretary and treasurer."

The association has an established coal and wood yard on property belonging to Miss Barnard and next to her residence on West Reno. Wm. Busby of South McAlester has donated a large quantity of coal and local parties will soon have the yard full of cord wood. "My object in this is to make the people earn what they get," said the matron. "The idea that they will get only what they earn will keep out the graft."

A store room, money for which was recently appropriated by the council, is being erected on Miss Barnard's property. This building is a frame structure, 13x26, and will be fitted with shelves. Women and children in need of employment will be put to work sorting, mending, and making over old clothes and for this work will receive 10 cents per hour. They will be paid in clothes, the value of which will be determined by Miss Barnard.

Miss Barnard says she is repeatedly even called upon to work from 12 to 14 hours and even more. "The work is wearing me down. I only weigh 98 pounds now," she said, "but I feel that I am doing a good work and while making a great sacrifice, expect to some day receive my reward."

"I would like to have an office or building somewhere suited to the needs of the Provident association, Reno avenue preferred, because it is in a locality not too public and is closest to the tenement district," was the only wish the little woman expressed during the visit of the reporter. "Everything else we will get in time, will build it ourselves. Of course we will have to have help, we need more of it now, but once started on a firm basis and it will grow," she added.

"Please say to the people" said the matron in conclusion, "that we need more old clothes, more money, and much more assistance in many ways. There are two of us directly attending to this work but we are ably assisted by many of the prominent young society girls of Oklahoma City." This the reporter is fully able to verify for he met and talked over the work of the matron with one of the most popular young ladies of the city while the matron left us to give an urchin a pair of shoes.

NOV 15 1907

MISS KATE BARNARD EXONERATED BY PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION BOARD

Miss Kate Barnard, matron of the Provident association, whose work in relieving conditions among the poor of the city and extending charity to the needy is deserving of the greatest commendation and co-operation by all organizations, was completely exonerated of any and all charges made before the directorate of the association at a special meeting held yesterday morning, to hear and listen to the complaints filed by Mrs. Julia A. Woodworth.

The exoneration, while not a surprise to those who were acquainted with the situation and the fight which has been made and is now being made upon Miss Barnard, was nevertheless pleasing to all who are acquainted with her and the splendid work she is doing, and if nothing else was demonstrated to the satisfaction of all, the extreme confidence the business men, ministers and others have in her work, despite the hamperings and the pitfalls which have been placed about her by designing persons, was proven by the resolution adopted.

Jealousy, it is believed, prompted many of the unfounded charges which cannot rightly be termed that, in the statements placed before the board yesterday. At a recent meeting of the association, it is alleged, Mrs. Woodworth appeared before the officers and stated as a representative of the W. C. T. U. that organization must have a representative on the board, in order that they might give the Provident association such assistance and help as they might deem best. She also requested that she be given a private audience with the directors and asked that a date for such a meeting be set. This was done, and the private audience with Mrs. Woodworth was held yesterday morning and the matter of charges was gone over. A bit of the experiences of Mrs. Bond, former police matron, while she held that position, in caring for unfortunate girls, was also told the board, in support of statements circulated tending to damage the character of Miss Barnard.

Before the directors yesterday, Officer Jake Armstrong testified that Mrs. Woodworth had attempted to employ him to gather any and all evidence tending to disparage Miss Barnard's work, concerning her conduct in office, etc. To an Oklahoman reporter yesterday morning, Officer Armstrong said that the date for such a meeting with Mrs. Woodworth, which was to have been held in the police matron's office, was arranged for by Ensign Hill, police

matron, who refused to inform him who the woman in question was, or for what purpose she wanted him. The meeting with Mrs. Woodworth was held at the home of Mr. Armstrong after the latter had sent an acquaintance to the home of Mr. Armstrong to inform him that she desired to discuss a matter of importance with him.

At yesterday's "investigation" it became known that Mrs. Woodworth and Ensign Hill, last week, called Detective Sam Bartell to the office of the po-

lice matron and there tried to employ him to gather information in regard to Miss Barnard and her work. To work in such a capacity he refused to accept employment and, despairing of success in securing Detective Bartell, an effort was made to employ Officer Armstrong, who not only refused to accept such employment, but informed Miss Barnard that he was willing and ready to testify before the Provident association directors of his knowledge of the good work she has done.

After the statements of Mrs. Woodworth had been submitted to the board it was decided to hear a bit of information as to the methods used by the former police matron, Mrs. Bond, in disciplining wayward girls placed under her care while she held the office. D. F. Harness told of Mrs. Bond, after using every means possible to have one certain girl lead an upright life, but who continued to disobey her and cause her no end of trouble, placed the girl upon bread and water and kept her in a room for two days. This punishment followed an unrobing act by the young lady, who perched herself in the window and proceeded to undress.

An array of evidence awaited the directors, had they permitted it to be introduced, that would have been offered voluntarily by Asa Jones and Selwyn Douglas, who awaited their turn to be called upon to testify in regard to the charges. Their testimony was not considered necessary, nor was any statement from Miss Barnard asked for and just before concluding their session the board adopted the following resolution, taking no cognizance of the statements of Mrs. Woodworth:

"We, the undersigned, officers and committee of the United Provident Association of Oklahoma City, desire to express our entire confidence in Miss Kate Barnard, matron of the association, and earnestly ask the aid and support of the various religious and charitable organizations of our city and of all our citizens in her work.

(Signed)

- "SEYMOUR C. HEYMAN,
- "W. T. CORDER,
- "GEO. E. GARDNER,
- "GEO. G. SOHLBERG,
- "J. M. D. DAVIDSON,
- "JOSEPH BLATT,
- "A. W. McKEAND."

The effort to oust Miss Barnard or to discourage her in her work and force her to resign started some

Piles

SEATTLE GENTLEMAN CURED
WITH LESS THAN A BOX BY
THE PYRAMID PILE CURE.

Anyone Can Easily Test It and Prove
It, for a Free Sample Is Sent by
Mail to All.

Seven out of ten readers of this paper are tortured with piles or some form of rectal disease. You are, or you would not be reading this article. Thirty years ago doctors carried a lancet in their vest pocket and bled people for all sorts of diseases and bled them hard—sometimes a quart at a time. It was the fashion then. All that is changed nowadays and a doctor with a lancet would be considered a curiosity.

Five years ago doctors "cut out" Piles wherever they got the chance. All that has been changed since the marvelous soothing, healing and curative properties of Pyramid Pile Cure have become known.

By every mail we get letters like this:

"Wishing to give credit where credit is due, I feel it my duty to humanity—as well as yourselves to write you regarding your pile remedy. I have not finished my first box and am now well. After the first treatment of Pyramid Pile Cure, the soreness left, and the swellings have kept decreasing. I also used your pills and am feeling like myself again. Thanking you kindly, I am, your truly, C. Crowley, 170 9th Ave., Seattle, Wash.

If you want positive proof of the curative value of this remedy send to the Pyramid Drug Company, 61 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Mich. You will receive a free trial package by return mail. Try it, then go straight to your druggist, get a 50c box and get well.

Nov 15, 1906

months ago when Mrs. Woodworth, who had just returned from a trip along the Pacific coast, met Miss Barnard on the street, and, according to reliable authority, told her that she was fighting her, that she had better resign, and that when asked for the reason why she should resign, replied: "You are too young for such a place, too inexperienced and you cannot get the co-operation of the public."

A couple of days later, Miss Barnard called upon Mrs. Woodworth at her home, to explain any matters connected with the work she was doing, but in this, despite all information that Miss Barnard gave her about her work, she was unable to make any satisfactory headway and left the home, after Mrs. Woodworth said: "I do not care, you are not the proper woman for the place."

Among the "charges" or information circulated, according to report, was that Miss Barnard was associating with Mrs. Bond, former police matron. This was explained by Miss Barnard, who said that Mrs. Bond had come to her office, as do many others, and informed her as to cases needing help. She informed those who had circulated such report that if they would make an affidavit that Mrs. Bond was not a woman of good character, she would refuse to receive her, but none of the woman's persecutors would do so and has continued to work with her upon such cases, as Mrs. Bond has called her attention to and offered her assistance in helping.

At the conclusion of yesterday morning's meeting, S. C. Heyman, president of the Provident association, in discussing the resolution adopted and the complaints made as to Miss Barnard's competency and adaptability to do the matron's work, said:

"There have been some informal complaints made or doubts expressed as to Miss Barnard's competency and adaptability to the matron's work, prompted, no doubt, by a desire to further the interests of the charitable work of the city. Our resolution was passed and ordered published with a view to assuring all parties interested that the officers of the association were fully in touch with the situation, and are giving close and careful consideration to every phase of the work. They feel that, considering her short experience, Miss Barnard has made very few mistakes, and that she is showing great ability in adapting herself to the developing needs of the work. We are quite unanimous in the belief that the work of the association under present auspices is deserving of the full confidence of the public."

Sale of Opera Coats all this week at Brock's, 213-215 Main.

OFFICIAL VOTE IN INDIAN TERRITORY MADE PUBLIC

[Dec 31, 1906]

Guthrie, Okla., Dec. 31.—The following is the official vote cast in Indian Territory at election on November 6, 1906, as given out today by Secretary Filson:

Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Indpt.	Socl.	Miscellaneous.	Total
57	1009	1181	...	...	.....	2190
58	507	710	336	19	.....	1572
59	1026	1292	...	19	.....	2337
60	919	1156	...	...	.....	2075
61	537	554	9	...	.....	1100
62	667	1007	...	...	.....	1674
63	486	984	...	...	.....	1470
64	557	757	...	...	.....	1314
65	341	655	...	...	.....	996
66	210	483	...	...	.....	693
67	761	675	...	...	Labor, 575	2011
68	704	1028	...	43	.....	1775
69	645	915	...	...	Non-Political, 15	1575
70	980	...	...	...	Farmer's, 1302	2282
71	875	867	...	67	.....	1809
72	597	1018	...	...	.....	1615
73	674	700	228	118	.....	1720
74	729	549	...	...	.....	1278
75	823	...	685	...	.....	1511
76	22	...	375	...	Greater Muskogee, 1422..	1819
77	438	669	...	...	.....	1107
78	772	1083	...	...	.....	1855
79	1053	782	...	284	Peoples, 12	2131
80	817	821	...	52	.....	1690
81	734	843	...	325	.....	1902
82	469	1093	560	...	Farmer's 66	2188
83	796	897	...	...	.....	1693
84	887	752	...	34	.....	1673
85	303	1136	...	...	Union Labor, 151	1590
86	512	1140	...	94	.....	1746
87	523	1303	...	181	.....	2007
88	308	971	291	...	.....	1570
89	473	1109	...	68	.....	1650
90	995	1108	...	...	.....	2103
91	859	1314	...	...	.....	2173
92	1058	1431	...	127	.....	2616
93	253	1316	6	394	.....	1969
94	415	1396	...	...	.....	1811
95	...	268	378	...	.....	646
96	380	1049	...	...	Labor, 588	2017
97	532	1048	...	...	.....	1580
98	836	1009	...	86	.....	1931
99	811	953	...	73	.....	1837
100	870	1236	264	...	.....	2370
101	396	905	...	...	.....	1301
102	396	1086	5	320	.....	1807
103	778	1008	...	...	.....	1786
104	748	1309	...	113	.....	2170
105	833	1076	...	...	.....	1909
106	...	1022	510	...	.....	1532
107	552	1137	...	98	.....	1787
108	461	1288	...	206	.....	1949
109	390	1360	...	...	.....	2250
110	933	1212	...	...	Peoples, 88	2233
111	920	878	...	...	.....	1798
Total	35073	51533	3647	2721	Miscellaneous, 4219	97193

NUMBER 6015.

SUFFRAGISTS DETERMINED

Thursday's Meeting for Organization of Campaign Will Draw Them Together.

MRS. BEN B. VALENTINE DEFENDS MRS. PANKHURST

English Suffragette Leader May Come Here, But Not to Introduce Violent Methods of the Sisters Across the Waters.

MRS. VALENTINE'S ROLL OF SUFFRAGIST PIONEERS

Mrs. Charles V. Meredith.
Mrs. Benjamin B. Valentine.
Mrs. Charles G. Boshier.
Mrs. Dabney Crenshaw.
Miss Mary Lyons.
Miss Roberta Wellford.
Miss Ellen Glasgow.
Mrs. Cary Glasgow McCormick.
Miss Mary Johnston.
Miss Eloise Johnston.
Mrs. Edward R. Valentine.
Miss Bessie Chamberlayne.
Miss Ann Farness.
Miss Aida Arundel.

Woman's suffrage interest in RICHMOND, focused suddenly yesterday upon Mrs. Charles V. Meredith and Mrs. Ben. B. Valentine, is to take definite aggressive form at the meeting of those interested, which has been called for Thursday afternoon.

Committees on membership, campaign methods, publicity will be appointed, and, while nothing will be done before the next legislature, it was learned this morning that before the assembly of 1932 he called to order the attempt will be made to make votes for women a State-wide issue.

Already a hundred names have been signed to petitions procured from the National Women's Suffrage Association in Washington. These petitions were sent to Mrs. Charles V. Meredith direct from Washington and by Mrs. Meredith were distributed among the most prominent women in RICHMOND.

Each petition provides for about fifty signatures, and as fast as filled they are being sent back to Washington, where they will be incorporated into a mammoth petition and presented to congress with the request that a recommendation be made to the legislatures of the several States suggesting that women be allowed the suffrage privilege.

Those conducting the movement in RICHMOND do not propose, however, to follow the methods of their English sisters. Mrs. Ben. B. Valentine, who was seen this morning, emphatically declared that the campaign would be conducted with the greatest dignity. There will be no bon-fires, no mobs, no suffragettes chained to the railing of the gallery of the legislative hall.

"We do not propose to do anything which can in any way injure our cause," Mrs. Valentine declared, "but we are going to win. We are right and we know it. And when you are right you are bound to succeed."

"We own property and should have the privilege of saying how much taxes we are to pay. We will stand on an equal footing with the men, and I am of the belief that the women of RICHMOND will not make a bad showing when they appear at the qualification tests."

"At our meeting Thursday we are going to discuss the possibility of getting Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the leader of the movement in England. We are not going to ask her to suggest methods. We wish that very clearly understood and established. We merely wish her assistance in organizing. We think she can give us a splendid start."

"Our idea is to establish a Virginia branch of the national organization. Then each city will have its chapter. In this way we will be enabled to reach the intelligent women all over the State."

Mrs. Valentine said that she believed a gross injustice had been done Mrs. Pankhurst by the recent publication of her picture along with a poem written by William Watson, the English radical, entitled, "The Woman With the Serpent's Tongue."

It is well understood. Mr. Valentine pointed out, that the poem in no way touches nor refers to Mrs. Pankhurst, whose life, she said, is at wide variance with the life and characteristics of the woman described in the poem, who, while her name has not been mentioned, is well known as prominently connected in the highest social and political circles in England.

STRONG OPPOSITION.

Though the club-room or private parlor in which the meeting will take place Thursday afternoon is hardly expected to hold the women who will gather there, the leaders of the movement here have been suddenly brought to the realization that they will have to face strong opposition.

Heretofore only those have been ap-

(CONTINUED ON NINTH PAGE.)

WILD-EYED SUFFRAGETTE
WITH BIG HOPES

SUFFRAGISTS DETERMINED.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

proached who favored the proposition, and those holding views against the movement were not listed. The publicity given the matter yesterday afternoon by The News Leader, however, has caused many protests against the idea of women entering politics. Violent arguments have been precipitated, family rows are furious, and breaches of the peace are imminent.

Husband and wife are odas; brother and sister are no longer on speaking terms, while mother and daughter, all argument exhausted, view each other in cold and seathing silence. Friends pass on the street with scarcely a nod, and gossips are busy telling people what others are saying about them.

All these things, however, the leaders say they are prepared to face. Mrs. Valentine was in no way disturbed when seen this morning, and discussed the coming campaign with calmness.

FIGHTING HYSTERIA.

"Of course there is going to be considerable hysteria," she said. "We are prepared for it. Others will attempt to ridicule us, but we stand solidly upon our merits and upon the merits of our plans. We will fight hysteria with intelligent argument. We will educate the people who do not now understand what the movement means, and we even hope to inject faint rays of light into the eyes of those who are stubbornly blind.

"When Mrs. Pankhurst comes—if indeed we can get her—we will then be able to see just how we stand. Mrs. Pankhurst can outline the objects which we will seek to attain better than anyone else. She is the recognized leader of the movement, and the most complete, intelligent and logical speaker on woman's suffrage to be found."

"SUFFRAGIST" DEFINED.

When Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, of Kalamazoo, Mich., the noted reform worker who created a stir here a few weeks ago at the convention of the American Public Health Association by attacking the Federal meat inspection service, was asked, when here, if she was a "suffragette," she exclaimed:

"No, indeed! I am not. But I believe in votes for women."

This seemed rather an inconsistent reply to the reporter untutored in feminine politics, and meekly he asked for further explanation.

Mrs. Crane continued: "A 'suffragette' is a woman who espouses her cause by more vigorous and more militant methods than a 'suffragist.' I am a 'suffragist,' and I believe nearly every American woman who wants votes is a 'suffragist.' Our English cousins, who have stormed Parliament and who have repeatedly caused public disturbances and excitement, are of the 'suffragette' type. Do you understand the distinction now?"

But Mrs. Crane said, in the next breath: "But I would go to jail myself for my views on the subject of woman suffrage, if it were necessary. But the American men, and especially the Southern men, do not and would not treat our women in the same manner the English men have behaved, in many instances, toward their women."

Thus the difference between the "suffragette" and "suffragist."

and their friends
that is all that anybody
If innocent, such a trial
which is surely the prisoner's
are not serious in their in-
tentions that they should be set free
guilty.

Two Notable Kentuckians.

Apròpos of the wish of the State Department to place in the Embassy at St. Petersburg portraits of Col. Charles S. Todd and Gen. Cassius M. Clay, former Ministers Plenipotentiary from the United States to Russia, the *Charter-Journal* has asked the Todd family and the Clay family, respectively, to inform it where these pictures may be obtained.

The two of them were Kentuckians. General Clay lived to a great old age and is well remembered by the present generation. Col. Todd also lived long, but he died quite a generation ago, and the last years of his life having been passed in a distant State, he is probably recalled by very few who personally knew him. Yet he also was a marked man.

Cassius Marcellus Clay can only be adequately described as a survival of the Middle Ages. He was the last of the Barons. Gotz von Berlichingen himself jorid it up and down the Neckar and the Rhine not more fierce and dominating than his modern prototype throughout the Bluegrass country. From first to last he was a law unto himself. In his prime one of the handsomest of men, in his decline a very lion in appearance, a partisan to the core, it was his eccentricity to regard himself the special champion of the lowly and the poor.

His genius was contradictory. He seemed to delight in making paradoxical war, and would quarrel with anybody on the drop of a hat; yet, in many ways, a genial, kindly man, who loved truth and justice so fanatically that he often mistook them on the highway and opened fire on them. He was fearless to a fault, generous to a fault and critical to a fault. There was never a Kentuckian in the remotest degree like him. He was an omnivorous reader. He was a student of life and philosophy. The missing ingredient to his composition was humor. From the naming of a child to the freeing of a race, the world was very serious to him; sometimes a martyr, sometimes a self-denying soldier and always more or less a recluse. He was a graduate and a degree honor of Yale.

What tales that old Castle of White Hall, in the fine old Commonwealth of Madison, could tell if the wainscots could yawn and the walls give up their secrets!

In 1861, the triumph came to Gen. Clay. The impossible actually happened. The principle for which he had fought as no other man, had its fruition in the advent of the Republican party. Hell broke loose. One would have fancied the times made to the hand of a man like Cassius Marcellus Clay. Oddly enough, it proved otherwise. He was in the very prime and high-noon of a splendid manhood. He had grace and culture far beyond the average among college-bred men. But Lincoln was nonplussed. He did not know just what to do with this bull in his china shop. To put him in the Cabinet was not to be thought of. So, he sent him to Russia.

He came home in a year to go into the army. But here his natural insubordination interposed an insuperable, temperamental obstacle, and Lincoln induced him to take back his diplomatic commission and return to Russia, where he continued until the latter part of 1866. His life was a heroic serial of unbroken storm. To the end he was true to his nature.

Col. Todd, who preceded Gen. Clay at St. Petersburg by twenty years, was a man of a different mould. He, like Clay, was a warrior. But he possessed all the precious and rare traits of the born staff officer, a cool head, a loyal heart and no imagination. He did as he was bid. Gen. Harrison used to say that when he sent Todd with orders he knew that nothing but death could come between his messenger and their delivery. When the old hero of Tippecanoe ascended into the Presidency one of his first arrangements was for Todd to have a Seat in the Cabinet, or a first-class foreign mission. The Cabinet place was found impracticable and Harrison died before the foreign appointment could be completed. But John Tyler was so impressed by the ease that he promptly carried out his predecessor's intention and sent Col. Todd as Minister to Russia.

Charles Scott Todd, named after the old Indian fighter and warrior, Governor of Kentucky, his kinsman, was born near Danville in this State the 23d of January, 1791. Thus he was nearly twenty years older than Gen. Clay. His father, Thomas Todd, who served as Justice of the Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of Kentucky, died a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Young Todd was educated at William and Mary, in those days the alma mater of the first families of Virginia, and, after taking a law course in Connecticut, opened an office in Lexington; but, the war of 1812 coming on, he at once gave this up and entered the army.

He was in the outset Judge Advocate General of the Kentucky Troops. Thence he was transferred to the regular line and ultimately became Aide-de-Camp to the Commanding General. Harrison often mentioned him in his reports as doing "inestimable service." He rose to be Inspector General of the Army, with the rank of Colonel. But, after the war he resigned his commission and again opened a law office, this time at Frankfort.

But Col. Todd had a gift of diplomacy. After serving as Secretary of State under Governor Madison and as a member of the Kentucky Legislature,

he was selected by the State Department at Washington as a proper person for confidential employment and passed many years in the foreign service. He was Minister to Colombia. He carried the recognition of the United States to several of the struggling Republics of South America. His reports to the Department show him a man of sterling sense and at the same time a good writer. It was President Harrison's intention to make him Secretary of War. But, Col. Todd was well pleased with the mission to Russia which was given him by President Tyler.

In the reading room of the Pendermis Club hangs a portrait of the late Tom Todd, than whom there was never a lovelier gentleman, or a better citizen. Tom Todd was a grandson of "Old Charlie Todd," as the soldier-diplomatist was familiarly called. This branch of the Todd family was but distantly related to the Todds from whom the wife of Abraham Lincoln sprang. All the Todds, however, came originally from Virginia and were people of the bluest blood and most indisputable character, personal and civic.

The old Colonel—subject of this brief, imperfect sketch—Charles Scott Todd, lived to be eighty years of age and died in 1871 near Baton Rouge, Louisiana. There are still those who remember him as a fine specimen of a man, the master of a quaint, dry humor, and to the last a scholarly gentleman, with many tales of courts and battles to tell his children and grandchildren.

There were indeed giants in those days. Kentucky has reason to be proud of them. Would that the present race of Kentuckians knew them better and gave themselves more to the emulation of their deeds and virtues. Yet, in the portrait gallery at St. Petersburg, the recent Ambassador and present Postmaster General, the Hon. George von Lennest Meyer, found pictures of all his predecessors except Todd and Clay. Let us hope that these will be speedily supplied.

5/11/1907