

N.Y. WORLD, MAY 18 - 1911

MISS WHITNEY GIVES TO SUFFRAGE CAUSE



She Enters Fight for Votes for Women with \$1,000 Contribution.

Miss Dorothy Whitney has made good her increasing interest in the cause of votes for women by a donation of \$1,000 to the Women's Political Union, of which Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch is president.

While the secret, according to Miss Whitney's wish, has been carefully guarded, even those in the councils of the union being informed only that "a young society woman" had so generously swelled the treasury, there have been signs and tokens that the daughter of William C. Whitney had recently changed her attitude of passive conviction of the right of women to the franchise to an active desire to participate in its advent.

Miss Whitney became enrolled for suffrage when Mrs. Mackay organized the Equal Franchise Society, and it was under that banner that Miss Whitney marched in the recent suffrage parade. She marched without a whit of self-consciousness, apparently as happy to step shoulder to shoulder with her professional and industrial sisters as

though the ballot represented to the daughter of millions the same concrete symbol of fair play in the world's work.

If the infection of Miss Whitney's interest carries, the Women's Political Union believes the proposed raising of \$100,000 for a campaign fund with which to annihilate the New York State legislators next season will be no difficult undertaking. A canal boat to travel up the Hudson and saunter through the Erie Canal, the repetition of a plan tried two years ago, will be a feature of the hot weather work.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is confronted with the necessity of vacating her suffrage suite at No. 505 Fifth avenue, where her lease expires Aug. 1. She has decided to remove her private offices to the rooms over the Fifth Avenue Bank now occupied by John McMahon, her confidential business man. Mr. McMahon is so far affected by a two-year career in suffragette work with the society leader that it is said his health is broken and a long rest has been prescribed.

The State Suffrage Association, which is Mrs. Belmont's guest in the suite at No. 505, is now house hunting. The National Suffrage Association and the National Collegiate Equal Suffrage League will likewise be homeless. The Advisory Committee of the National Suffrage Association will announce the future plans of the organization in a few days.

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WHOLE NUMBER 18,147.

RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1910.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY--Fair.

PRICE TWO

LIKE TOPSY, WE'VE HAD NO MOTHERS

Dr. Shaw Asserts That
Man Is Dominating
in Everything.

VOTING WOULD BE VERY LADYLIKE

Distinguished Speaker Tells Au-
dience That When God Took
Man's Rib to Make Woman
He Also Took Joint of
Backbone—Impressive
Address.

Pleading upon an emotional and moral basis, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw last night before a large audience in the Jefferson Hotel auditorium, presented the cause of "Woman's Suffrage: Its Relation to the Home and State" in a voice resonant with power and sweetness, and with a logic and force of argument that caused those who came to scoff to remain and meditate, as those who listened to the preacher in Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."

The auditorium was filled from end to end. The audience contained as many men as women, as many young willing masculine buds as girls who have not yet arrived at the age of legal discretionary powers, as many against the cause as of those who, defying the opinion of the majority, have thrown down the gauntlet and openly espoused woman's suffrage.

Too Little Mothering.
Dr. Shaw contended that there had been too much fathering and too little mothering in civic and national government, that the extension of suffrage among women would not destroy the home, as is claimed by enemies of the movement, and that, in short, no government could be purely democratic which does not give equal power to all, whether man or woman.

The distinguished speaker was introduced by President Leon Gardner Tyler, of William and Mary College, who, in his few remarks, evinced his inclination to take up the sword in woman's behalf if need be, or, at least, to use such power of argument as he could in its favor. "Women," he said, "have the right to life and the right to protection of their interests and property, and suffrage knows no sex."

As the greatest pleader of the cause, he was proud to introduce Dr. Shaw. "Gentlemen and ladies," she began, "I hope the time will soon come when man will be as well-known for his sense or justice towards women as he is known for his sense of honor and chivalry. It has been always taught that the son is free who is born of a free woman, but, really, men are not free, because their mothers are not free. None has deemed man to be free who has not a voice in his own government, and no man can be honest who does not believe in woman's suffrage."

Women Should Vote.
"What is the difference between a monarchy and a democracy? If a democracy is anything at all it is a government of all the people, and until you can prove that women are not people, then this government nor any other is a democracy."

"Your representatives have been elected by men—and I must admit that they are an admirable part of the people—but they are not all the people, and until you are elected by women and men people this is not a true republic."

Dr. Shaw spoke of the various advances made in government, from the monarchical to the republican form, and said: "But you are not a republic, because this is an oligarchy of sex. What difference does it make if you are ruled by one man called a king, or by a thousand men called voters?" She showed what an important part the Southern women had played in the Civil War, who, when their husbands came home no more and their sons and their brothers were left on the field, nursed their children and waged the struggle for existence and their homes. "So," she said, "has the government of the South been more accredited to women than to any other one cause."

"And so to the beginning of the nation, more than 800 years ago," she said, "you men thought you could get along without us. You came by yourselves, and were either killed by Indians or by each other. But finally you brought the women, and then you had to stay. For you remember that when God took one of man's ribs to make a woman, He also took a joint of the backbone along with it."

Voting Not Undulylike.
She waved aside the objection that voting is so undulylike by saying that, to her, voting was most respectable, ladylike, dignified and noble, especially to get the things one wants.

"As it is now," she went on, "we can have no voice in the election of men we want, and we have to lobby, and to lobby is the most loathsome thing a person could do. She spoke of Mrs. Humphry Ward, the English novelist, who, instead of voting, to which she is opposed, has been electioneering to help her husband get a seat in Parliament. She assailed sentimental objections by her argument that woman, when it comes to sentiment, is not in pacing distance with man. "When he begins to talk of home and mother," she said, amid laughter, "you had better go to sleep. He talks of the stars, and goes on up, but when breakfast is not ready he wants to make you see other kinds of stars."

Springing from one bright allusion to another and from one step to another in her argument, Dr. Shaw arrived at educational qualifications and declared that the majority of women are better equipped than men to exercise the privilege of suffrage, for two girls to one boy are graduated in the high schools and colleges, and more women, she affirmed, than men can read their ballots. As one reason for this, she referred to the large number of immigrants, the majority of whom are ignorant criminals or paupers from Southern Europe, com-

(Continued on Second Page.)

WOMEN HAD NO MOTHERS

(Continued from Page One.)

ing into the country. "These are unmarried men," she said, "and it is they who are bringing down the literacy of the United States."

Roosters and Ducks.

And in this connection she spoke of the debauching of the Australian ballot which has been introduced in this country, saying that various signs, like roosters and ducks, had been used to denigrate the different candidates, and that sometimes the voters could not tell a rooster from a duck. She compared the government of the larger cities in this country and in Europe, referring especially to the greater amount of crime here than there, and to the statistical fact that one murders out of every forty-seven escapes or goes unpunished.

"When I recognize this," she said, "I become very humble. We say that in the United States is the best country in the world and why? I live in Philadelphia, and it is not as safe as in Berlin, nor is property there as well protected as in Berlin, nor do the poor enjoy life here so well as there. Yet I would rather live in Philadelphia than there."

"Why? In Berlin there are soldiers everywhere, and one gets the creeps looking for and expecting them. There are no cherries, ripe on the trees, may be picked until the issuance of a proclamation, but here the cherries are picked and the boys may pick green cherries and get cholera-morbus than live in a city guarded everywhere by soldiers and police. I see here dignity and manhood in men. I look at the women, and I am glad that I belong to such a group. What makes us law-abiding? What makes us decent, respectable? Is it the difference between a monarchy and a republic? There order comes from a compelling force without here, it comes from a compelling force within."

Should Trade Places?
"It is the difference between a man and you men, the difference between a man wanting to obey and being compelled to obey. We, as a nation, are progressing, but we are passing through the growing pains, and we will have outgrown them by and by, but not until we are full grown men and women. That time will never come until women are equally self-governing with men. What objection is there? Just because it never used to be that women voted? There was a time when men did not vote. Is it because of lack of education? In twenty-four of the leading co-educational colleges, in which less than one-third are women the women took 84 per cent. of the prizes. Is it because of women's stupidity and lack of logic? Women certainly has a bump of common sense. For instance, there is many a man in the pulpit who ought to be in the pen, and with all his logic he hasn't the gumption to change his position."

"The woman with a balance of intelligence is a wiser mother, a better homemaker and more companionable for her husband. They say that such women wouldn't marry unless they were stayed into it. But they have entered into the professions and the trades, and no man ever refused to marry a woman with a bank account. The woman who has earned a dollar knows better how to care for her husband's dollar than one who never earned a cent."

Thinks Up "The Use."

Then Dr. Shaw entered into the argument as to what's the use of women voting, which she knocked into a cocked hat by saying that women could vote with as much discernment as men, and would not, as some say, stand at the polls at the first of January and stand there casting ballots all the year round. And as for the argument that a wife might be a Democrat while her husband was a Republican, she said that she was often a Methodist and the other a Baptist, and they could feel just as keenly on the question of sprinkling or immersion as upon Democracy or Republicanism.

"Men take much comfort," she went on, "from St. Paul, who said: Let all women keep silence. I like the Bible, too, and in its beginning you will read that 'God created man in His own image, male and female created He them.' God delivered two curses, one on man and one on woman. God told them that on the plane of sin man should be first, and should struggle hard where might was right, and that woman should be subject to man. But what we lost in Adam we gained in Christ. If Christ did anything, He put us back where we were before the fall. And on the plane of Christ love dominates all things."

Refers to Tillman Case.

Dr. Shaw referred then to the child labor question and to the rights of parents where their children are concerned. She scored South Carolina, where, she said, the father could dead away his children without the consent of the mother. "You must go to darkest Africa to find worse than that. If there is a right given by God, it is the mother's right to her child. We preach about motherhood, and then make laws damnable to motherhood. In only thirteen States has the mother a right to her child."

"And look at the shirtwaist-makers' strike in New York," she went on vehemently. "The courts and police are employed to make of unavail the laws we have. The girls are dragged into jail with common criminals and out to Blackwell's Island, and we waste of protecting girlhood. They can't stay at home. There are 5,000,000 girls earning their bread, and they are compelled to go out. You haven't left us the conditions of our mothers and grandmothers. You have put their jobs into your own workshouses. People ask what are those Russian Jews to us?"

"There is more tuberculosis spread in and from those sweatshops than anywhere else. The germs come out on the products they make. And I tell you that God made us all one family," she said as her audience cheered.

Pure Milk Necessary.

Then she spoke of the pure milk question, showing that woman's suffrage is not so much a political as an ethical problem. In New York she said that 7,000 babies, in Philadelphia, 6,000, and in Chicago 6,000 babies die every year from impure milk. "The problem in the cities is one of house-keeping, and here men have made a miserable failure. What we want is good housekeeping, and we want the ballot to get it, as the carpenter wants the hammer before he can build a house." And along this line she told of one woman in the Colorado Legislature who had introduced the bill and had four of them passed, all of them relating to good civic house-keeping.

"And what have you left us?" she asked. "You have taken our spinning, our knitting, our sewing and our dyeing. We can't even die for ourselves. We want a fair chance, and none can

ave a fair chance who has no voice in the government. I hope the time will come when the words 'philanthropy' and 'charity' will be wiped out of the dictionary, when we will use only the word 'opportunity'."

"The thing we need is mothering. We have had enough of fathering. We have had the Plymouth fathers, the Martin Fathers, the Revolutionary fathers, the City Fathers, but like Moses, we have never had a mother. We need a little more father in the home and a little more mother in the government."

At the close, many went forward to introduce to Dr. Shaw, and many attended the reception given in her honor afterwards.

Interested in Divorce.

New York, January 25.—The activities of the nation are increased that no delegate representing them was included at the divorce congress in Washington. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, so informed Seth Low of the Civic Federation, and was told in reply that "it simply did not occur to us that the suffrage association was related in any direct way to the object of the conference."

The Rev. Dr. Shaw replied to Mr. Low in part as follows: "Your letter astonished me even more than the facts. Since those reforms affect women equally with men, I am interested in the manner in which they may be discussed or decided, seems to be wholly outside of reason."

All Humors

Are impure matters which the skin, liver, kidneys and other organs cannot take care of without help. Pimples, boils, eczema, and other eruptions, loss of appetite, flat feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles are due to them. They are removed by

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News of Woman's Work..

Suffrage Work in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—As a result of a conference with Miss Martha Gruening and Miss Caroline Fleming of New York, representatives of the National Women's Suffrage association, the Woman's Franchise league of Indianapolis, will soon become affiliated with the national organization. At present the league is the only Indiana organization that is entitled to belong to the national association. It was organized as the Woman's School league to influence the recent state legislature to pass a bill granting municipal suffrage to women in order that they might have representatives on school boards in all of the cities.

"There is nothing unwomanly in street corner meetings in the aid of woman's suffrage, if it be necessary," declared Miss Fleming.

The young women are visiting all the principal cities of the east and middle west in the cause of suffrage, having left New York a month ago. They expressed themselves favorably impressed with the possibilities for equal suffrage in Indiana.

* *

Woman Attacks Equal Suffrage.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Miss Hattie Grim of Chicago, one of the leaders in the suffraget campaign in Wisconsin, had a new experience today at the Wisconsin state fair. She was interrupted while speaking by a woman who, bearing a banner of "For Israel, Zion, and Christ," delivered an address in which she declared woman's suffrage was wrong. The banner bearer said: "The place for women is in their homes, they have no right to ask the people for grafting public jobs. All politics is graft."

5 Apr 23, 1911
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has given a registered pig from her own herd to the cause of equal suffrage. The pig is to be raffled at a barn dance which Mrs. Belmont proposes to give at her Hempstead home in the near future. Several years ago Miss Laura Clay, who raises registered pigs on her stock farm in Kentucky, gave one handsome thoroughbred pig, which sold for a high price. A few years later Mrs. Eleanor Stockman of Iowa secured a whole carload of pigs from farmers of her acquaintance, all of which were sold at good prices, netting the suffrage association a handsome sum.

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SUFFRAGIST READS A PLAY PICTURING "BRUTAL MAN"

Mrs. Katherine W. McCulloch Presents Own Work With "Happy Ending" in Court.

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, the well-known suffragette leader, read her own play, "Bridget's Sisters," to a large audience of women of the North Shore Country Club yesterday at Govan Hall, Evanston and Wilson avenues.

The audience manifested great sympathy for the action of the play unrolled a story of masculine tyranny that forced even the men in the audience to shift uneasily.

The play describes the beginning of the woman suffrage movement in 1868. The plot is as follows: Mrs. Bradley is an affectionate wife. She employs as laundress a worthy Irishwoman whose husband is a drunkard and makes her support their children. He fails to pay his saloon bill and the saloon keeper brings suit to attach the wife's earnings.

Mrs. Bradley is summoned as a witness to the fact that she acts as Bridget Flannigan's banker, and the court requires her to pay over Bridget's money to the saloon keeper on the ground that a wife's earnings are her husband's.

All Turn Suffragists.

It turns out, however, that Bridget has disposed of the money, buying clothes for her family. The injustice of making a woman responsible for her husband's drink bill makes suffragettes of all the women present, while the men resolve to aid the movement, even the unregenerate Patrick promising to turn a new leaf.

The scene of the play is laid in a courtroom about the year 1868. The characters are a justice of the peace, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Bridget O'Flannigan, her husband, Patrick; Mr. Vulture, a saloon keeper; Mr. Sharp, his lawyer; Mrs. Adoremens and Mrs. Equity, who have used Bridget's services as washwoman. Some of the dialogue follows:

Judge—This is a suit to get some of Bridget's money to pay a liquor bill due Mr. Vulture.

Patrick—Is that old speak after Bridget's wages?

Judge—Yes, that is what it means.

Patrick—Well, he isn't her husband and I guess he will find I am the only one who owns Bridget and her wages.

Mr. Sharp—You don't understand the glorious principle of the unity of the married pair. When they go to the altar they are made one and Bridget's wages are Pat's.

Mrs. Equity—Are Pat's wages Bridget's?

Mr. Sharp—Well, hardly, madam.

Mrs. Equity—Why not, when they are one?

Mr. Sharp—Because Bridget is not that one. Patrick is it.

Judge Counsels Riot.

Mrs. Equity—How can we get the Legislature to change these wicked, immoral laws?

Judge—That is a conundrum. I often wonder why wronged women do not resort to riot and bloodshed.

Mrs. Bradley—We never thought that any law could be so cruel or any man so wicked as to take advantage of it.

Mrs. Adoremens—All the men I ever knew were so kind and chivalrous, picking up your handkerchief, paying you compliments, kissing your hand.

Mrs. Bitter—I wager Mr. Vulture never kissed Bridget's hand when she asked him not to sell Pat liquor.

Man's Dollar Good as Woman's.

(The group in court then form an equal suffrage organization.)

Mr. Bradley—May I join, too.

Chorus—Yes, indeed, a man's dollar is as good as a woman's. We will take every man we can get, and call it equal suffrage.

A musical programme was given by Mrs. Letitia Galliher, vocalist, assisted by Miss Pearl Barker and Mrs. Marie Hughes, pianistes. Among those present were Mesdames W. Harwood, Charles Jones, W. Drake, J. Rice, Carl Metterhansen, Harry Will, George Hughes, W. P. Price, Charles Whittaker and W. Pomeroy.

It begins to look mighty like women are going to be voting in Kentucky some day.

SUNDAY EDITION 5 CENTS

STATE LABOR FEDERATION FAVORS WOMAN SUFFRAGE

By Unanimous Vote Organized Workingmen Pledge Themselves to Secure Passage of Law Securing Women Equal Rights.

ACTION IN LINE WITH NATIONAL BODY'S STAND

Miss Laura Clay, Dr. Irene T. Myers, Miss Anna Hamilton, Miss Linda Neville and Other Leaders Make Speeches.

OTHER PROCEEDINGS OF TUESDAY'S SESSION

By a unanimous vote, punctuated with enthusiastic applause, the State Federation of Labor at its session Tuesday morning adopted a resolution declaring in favor of suffrage for women on equal terms with men, and pledging the aid of the Legislative Committee of the Federation in co-operation with a similar committee from the State Equal Rights Association to secure from the next Legislature the passage of a State law making effective woman's suffrage in Kentucky.

The resolution, which is in line with a similar declaration made recently by the American Federation of Labor, was introduced by Major F. C. Leaning, of Blue Grass Typographical Union, Lexington, and passed after urgent appeals from a number of women representing the State and County Equal Rights Association who appeared before the convention and made telling speeches.

The resolution as adopted is as follows:

THE RESOLUTION.
"Resolved, that we affirm our allegiance to the American Federation of Labor in its repeated declarations in favor of suffrage for women on equal economic independence in all branches of labor and we pledge the aid of the Legislative Committee of the Federation to work for this end before the next Legislature."

The resolution adopted by the American Federation of Labor, the National Organization, and after which the resolutions passed here was modeled, is as follows:

Whereas, The rapid changes which are taking place in our industries, and the increasing number of women who have entered into competition with men as breadwinners, has made it more essential to their rights that the ballot should be placed in their hands.

Resolved, That this convention reaffirm the previous actions of conventions of the American Federation of Labor endorsing the principle of female suffrage.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.
The second day's session of the convention, which was opened shortly after 9 o'clock by President Allington, was marked by a larger attendance of delegates and visitors than the preceding day, and the interest was evidently keener.

Preliminary to the beginning of the program, Chairman Daniel J. Crowe, of the General Arrangement Committee on behalf of Burrell Keith, a member of the Lexington Carpenters and Joiners Union, No. 1549, presented to the State Federation a gavel, made of black walnut taken from an old cabin at "Ashland" the home of Henry Clay and said to be more than a century old. Mr. Keith fashioned the gavel with his pocket knife and a piece of sand paper. Carved on one end of the gavel was "Jan. 9" and on the other end "1811." President Allington, on behalf of the State organization received the appropriate gift, and extended thanks to the donor.

The first speaker of the morning was Dr. J. W. Porter, pastor of the First Baptist church, whose address on "The Dignity of Labor" was a gem of eloquence, wit and common sense.

Beginning with the dictionary definition of labor, he discussed its various phases in a most attractive and forceful manner. He declares that "The two arch enemies of labor are the tramp and the multimillionaire, neither of whom will tell but that the Labor Unions hold the balance of power and can regulate them. Dr. Porter spoke as follows, and at the conclusion of his able address was complimented with a rising vote of thanks.

A delegation of women representing the Kentucky Equal Rights Association and including, besides Miss Clay, Miss Irene T. Myers, Dean of Women of Transylvania University, Miss Anna Hamilton, Dean of Women at State University, Miss Linda Neville, member of the City Board of Education, Mrs. W. T. Lafferty, Mrs. Mary C. Cramer, Mrs. Nora Taylor, Mrs. Mary G. Moore and other influential members of the County organization, at this juncture appeared before the convention and were given a hearing.

They came to urge recognition of woman suffrage at the hand of the delegates of the Federation and near

ly all of the ladies spoke on some phase of the question. Miss Clay was the first speaker and also introduced the other women speakers.

Miss Clay called attention to the fact that the American Federation of Labor had already put it upon record as favoring suffrage for women and said she thought the six million female wage earners of America deserved some consideration.

Miss Irene T. Myers spoke at length upon the growth of the Woman Suffrage movement and said that it was in line with the development of our National life. She called attention to the fact that women owned property, paid taxes and gave the labor for a livelihood and that she was entitled to representation in the government or it would be "Taxation without Representation."

Miss Myers' address made a splendid impression in the convention.

Miss Linda Neville told of a visit to a girls' labor union in London and showed the necessity of women wage earners having the ballot to improve their condition. Coming closer home she stated that in a certain Lexington laundry a woman is filling for \$5 a week a position formerly held by a man for \$15 a week, which she thought showed the discrimination against women in the matter of labor.

Mrs. Mary C. Cramer, vice-president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association asked by three minutes to express her thoughts on the subject. She showed how women are indispensable in home life, church life and social life, where their influence is vital, in State, county and city affairs, she would prove equally as indispensable.

Mrs. Nora B. Taylor said she only wanted to present two pictures for the delegates to look on, one was a picture of an election in Utah, which she witnessed last year where women voted and which was beautiful and orderly, wives accompanying their husbands to the voting booths and taking the babies in some instances; the other a picture of an election in the Kentucky city, where vote buying, from stables, saloons and other objectionable places was carried on to the disgust of decent people.

She mentioned the name of this Kentucky city, said the speaker, "but it was abhorrent and disgusting. You can see the contrast between an election where the voters work and one without women."

Mrs. W. T. Lafferty said that our laws had not kept pace with the expanding field of women's work and she thought that now—that women owned property and paid taxes they should have representation in the government. Women's physical weakness and the inhuman laws to which she was subjected necessitated a new alignment of things that would give her more advantage. She said woman had horoscopes been a queen without a scepter and occupied a throne with no power to command, but that with the ballot in her hand she could assert her inherent rights.

Miss Anna Hamilton, Dean of Women at State University cited the fact that the Labor organizations were founded on the principle of equal rights to all laborers, and as women are wage earners with men, they should be given a helping hand by the men in securing suffrage which was as much for their benefit and protection as for their more fortunate male brethren. "We don't want a vote to sell it," she declared. "We will handle it more intelligently than that."

Mrs. Mary G. Morton, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge and several others of the delegation also made strong speeches. Following these addresses Major Leaning introduced the resolution printed above, arguing its adoption. Carl Bolander, of Louisville, John Schneider, of Louisville, John H. Gamble, of Newport, and T. J. Smith, of Graysville, Tenn., delegates in the convention, then took up the resolution and made effective speeches indorsing it and arguing its adoption, which was done immediately by a unanimous vote.

Mrs. Frances E. Beachamp, President of the State W. G. T. U., was next introduced and spoke in favor of an indorsement of the temperance movement.

When Mrs. Beachamp concluded her address it was nearly noon and the Resolutions Committee deferred making its final report on the several resolutions submitted until at Wednesday's session.

In the afternoon the delegates, in charge of the General Arrangement Committee, were taken to Elmoreford on a special interurban car to view that magnificent estate and inspect the model dairy plant there.

J. W. Hays, of Indianapolis, Secretary and Treasurer of the Inter National Typographical Union, who has been invited to speak at the banquet to be given at the Phoenix Hotel Tuesday night by the Central Labor Council in honor of the visiting delegates, arrived on the 11 o'clock train, and was met at the station by Chairman Dan J. Crowe, of the local committee.

Mr. Hays will be one of the principle speakers at the banquet, for which covers have been laid for 150 guests. Clarence Egeert, president of the Bluegrass Typographical Union will preside as toastmaster.

The annual election of officers and other business will occupy the convention Wednesday morning.

DEFERRING SPEECH.
Before attempting to address on labor, it is well to define the meaning of labor. Labor is physical or mental effort and particularly for some useful end. According to this definition

Forecast for Kent

LEXINGTON, KY.,

everyone should gladly welcome the name of "laborer." There are of course two classes of men—the producer and the parasite. The distinction between the man who works with his hands and the one who works with his head is distinction without a difference, for of course both are doing honest work. I am a laborer, not only a laborer, but a laborer who does honest labor is worthy of eternal life. I once secured the position of a young man and he refused the position because he had to use his hands. I said to him that he worked with his head, to which I replied, "so does woodpecker."

With large and stately hands. His hair is crisp and black and his face is like the tan; His brow is bent with honest toils; He earns what he can; And looks the whole world in the face; For he owns not any man; I believe that laborers are self-reliant to blame for a loss of dignity that attaches to a man's position. I believe that you are as good as anyone else—if a good deal better, because of you that you are good.

Some have questioned the necessity of organized labor. For an own part I believe that it is absolutely necessary and will continue to exist as long as there is a man on the land. Trusts were first in the land and everyone in the land must exist before they can be broken up. It is a fact that the very linen in which the new born babe is wrapped is controlled by a trust that is so great that such a man is owed to him at the rate of more than one hundred percent by the manufacturer of a grinding trust; the capitalist in which he is buried is bought at a price that is fixed by the National Cash Company.

Mr. Carnegie who is called a philanthropist made his millions by large profits and small earnings. The honest workman who toils through the long day and small earnings for the wife and children is humanity's real philanthropist.

The honest man who sweats on the workman's brow, sparkle with more of real endurance than earth's greatest diamonds. Honest Kentucky jeans may never more of broadcloth. Even more so man's man for this character.

The deadliest enemies of labor are the tramp and the multimillionaire, with nothing to do. It is forever true that an idle brain is the devil's workshop—and the devil generally stays in his shop. Once a year every male citizen in Athens was required to appear before the magistrate and show how he earned his living. The same rule would largely deplete our population, though probably not result in any harm to the body politic.

The cause of labor is in better condition than ever before. The day is better and the hours are better. With the improved machinery it may become necessary to build graminians on the farm, so that the "stupid man" will get enough exercise to keep healthy. The top of society is the bottom and the bottom is the top of society. The rich and the poor are the final hope of our institutions.

Do not make the fatal mistake of trying to divorce labor from religion. The founder of Christianity was a workman; several of the Apostles were fishermen and Paul was a tent maker. Though you are a busy people let me exhort you not to take Sunday for the meeting day of your organization. The day you bid adieu to religion, that day becomes your doom-day.

There is but one final solution for the troubles of capital and labor, and that is when both have clasped hands at the Cross. "Do you have an you would have them do unto you," with revolutionize human existence and make life worth while. To my thinking, the sweetest verse ever written is the description of a pastoral, and honest work.

The sunlow tells the knell of parting day. The loving herd wind slowly over the leaf. The ploughman's homeward plods his weary way. And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

CLIM TO

DRAMATIC BATTLE LAUNCHED

Special
April 25, 1910
Women Have Virtually No
Legal Status at the
Present Time.
**CRUSADE FOR PLAN
IS NOW UNDER WAY**
**Committee Charged With
the Work Makes a Ring-
ing Statement.**

(The Atlanta Constitution.)
At the more than 200,000 women in
the Methodist Episcopal Church, South,
stretching from Maryland to Califor-
nia, to be given a voice in the coun-
cils of the church equal to that of the
male lay members?
Apparently simple, the question has
come into the very consciousness of
church president and government in
this powerful southern denomination.
It will precipitate before the general
conference of the church, to assemble
next May, an issue which for univer-
sally interest, vitality and the sheer dra-
matic element has hardly been equaled
in modern religious history.
Having large sums each year for
home and foreign missionary work,
these women now have no final voice
in the legislation covering this work,
deciding, by force of necessity, leg-
islations as stewards, Epworth League
presidents, Sunday school superin-
tendents and what not, in direct vic-
tiation of the organic law of the church.
They are denied a voice in the leg-
islative bodies that form the policies of
these organizations.
Under the fundamental rules of the
Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the
women of St. Paul in editorial ruling
at least from a formal standpoint and
women have absolutely no representa-
tion in the church routine up to the broad prin-
ciples of universal church policy.
Virtually every other religious de-
nomination vests its admitted women
in the deliberations of the church upon
an equal footing with the male laity.
Sixteen years ago the northern confer-
ence removed the ban.
But in the South, devoted, aggressive
and consecrated women, to the number
of approximately 200,000, are placed
in the paradoxical position of being
sitting largely the support and per-
petrators of the church with absolutely
no final voice in its management.
Policies they deem essential to the
promotion of their special work

they must "lobby" for at general and
other conferences. They must speak
through non-representatives, often
unenthusiastic.
The Appeal.
This condition, growing more ag-
gravated with the numerical and spiri-
tual progress of the church, has at
last provoked a protest, and an or-
ganized effort to do away with the in-
equity.
Here is the simply-announced prin-
ciple upon which the movement was
hatched by a vote of 24 to 6, at the
annual session last October, in Savan-
nah, of the Woman's Board of Home
Missions:
"MEMORIAL."
"To the General Conference of the
Methodist Episcopal Church, South,
1910, from the Woman's Board of Home
Missions at Savannah, Ga.
"Dear Fathers and Brethren:
"Believing that the fullness of
God's time has come for the more
than half million women of the
Methodist Episcopal Church, South,
to have larger freedom in the exer-
cising work of the church, that they
may help to hasten more surely and
speedily the coming of the kingdom of
God, we respectfully petition that as an
act of justice you will at this session
of the general conference take the
needed action to secure for the
women of the church the full rights
and privileges of the laity."
Actively in charge of the board's
cause are Mrs. Loko Johnson, of
Gainesville, superintendent of the de-
partment of literature; Miss Bole-
bant, president of the Woman's
Board of Home Missions; Mrs. R. W.
McDonell, general secretary; Miss
Mary Head, associate secretary; and
Miss Mary Hottel, editor of the official
organ.
Quietly, but with persistence, the
committee has been working since the
October mandate securing infor-
mation from prominent leaders in the
church, gradually and with tact and
skill, creating and molding sentiment,
so that when the question comes be-
fore the general conference the pros-
pects for favorable action will be
brightened.
Four Years From Relief.
"Many of our women are under the
misimpression that action by general
conference is all that is necessary to
secure success," said one of the com-
mittee. "As a matter of fact, even
should the general conference pass fa-
vorably upon our memorial, it will be
required to forty annual conferences
in the Southern church, and at least
four years must elapse before we know

...IGHTING TO ENFRANCHISE IN CHURCH
800,000 SOUTHERN METHODIST WOMEN

There are in the neighborhood of 800,000 women members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The jurisdiction of that denomination extends from California to the continent to Maryland, and from the Ohio river south to the Gulf.

The women of the church have absolutely no legal status in the church.

They cannot speak or vote in quarterly, annual or general conferences.

Few other large denominations thus discriminate against women.

As trustees, stewards, presidents of Epworth Leagues and superintendents of Sunday schools, not to mention other posts of responsibility, equal with men, women Methodists actively violate the most fundamental law.

They want the right to vote and speak in conference and in church government where their own interests, and pre-eminently the expenditure of the funds they raise, are involved.

Last year the two distinguishing women's boards, the home and foreign missions, expended \$403,759.77.

Administration cost them \$15,017.62.

The distinguishing men's boards expended in the same period \$703,004.50.

Administration cost them \$63,748.92.

The women do not aspire to be exhorters, preachers or bishops. All they ask is equality with the laymen in church councils.

This is the story of their fight and their grievances.

the result of the annual, to validate
reference, not to mention other legis-
lative bodies of the church on
"also, there should be no misunder-
standing regarding what the women of
the church are asking of the general
conference.
Don't Want to Be Preachers.
"We do not ask to be made exhort-
ers, local preachers, itinerant preach-
ers or bishops, but only that we be
granted a legal voice in shaping and
developing the work of the church of
which we are so large a part.
"As trustees, stewards, Sunday
school superintendents, Epworth
League presidents and in other cap-
acities we are already working for the
church in clear violation of the or-
ganic prohibition. All we hereby
ask is that the general conference
make legal what the women are al-
ready doing in many places.
No voice in Legislation.
"We have not even a voice in final
legislation for domestic and foreign
missionary work, save within very nar-
row limitations. We must report in
detail to the general conference, and
the general conference has final deci-
sion over all policy and administration con-
nected with our work.
"To this, we do not object in itself,
but for the fact that we have no direct
legal representation in the general con-

ference when it saw fit to abolish
the society.
Saves Right and Justice.
"Hundreds of thousands of women
throughout the south, militant in their
loyalty for the Methodist Church, feel
that such conditions are a direct sat-
isfaction of right and justice; that they
grievously embarrass the progress of
the church, and hamper development
which would infinitely accrue from
methods more direct.
"We have free leave to raise all the
money, to do all the work of which we
are capable for the good of the church,
said a prominent exponent of the pro-
posal, "but when it comes to final leg-
islation covering the purposes for
which the money was raised, we must
defer to the judgment of the bodies to
which we have no representation.
Condition Can't Last.
"Such a paradoxical condition can-
not, of course, be of long duration.
Many other churches long ago granted
these rights to their women, admitting
them to full equality with male laity.
The Methodist Episcopal Church, South,
is composed of leaders and lay-
men too righteous and fair-minded to
much longer tolerate this status.
"It is not necessary that they fully
understand the question in all its bear-
ings, and how little we are really ask-
ing for, to accord us justice."
Comparative Figures Tell Story.
Statistics regarding the expenditures
and the cost of administration relative
of large classes of church work un-
der the direction of the men and women,
eloquently indicate not only the
activity of the women, but, in a sense,
their superior qualifications in the fac-
ulty of economy in administration.
One of the arguments against grant-
ing them by equality has been misgiv-
ing on the latter point. The figures
given hereafter are rather convincing.
Women Prove Their Cause.
Supporters of the memorial claim
that any impartial jury of business
men would, in the face of this evi-
dence, admit the fitness of the women
to have a voice in the management of
those affairs of the church touching
the fruits of their own toil.
Success in financing and economy
in administration are the
"fundamentals in the world of business."
In the world of organized religion,
where system is no less an imperative
requirement, the reasoning is deduced,
by representatives of the movement,
to apply with appropriate force.
It would be manifestly impossible to
conduct from all the letters of comman-
dation being received by the friends of
the memorial, since to begin such a
practice would be to open an endless
chain of multiplying and strong com-
plaints.
Extremely appropriate, however, is
an expression apparently made to fit
into the exigencies of the present situa-
tion, in the form of an utterance from
Walter Rauschenbusch, D. D., at the
midwinter Bible and Missionary Con-
ference of the Methodist Training
School in Nashville last month. Prof.
Rauschenbusch is one of the foremost
sociologists and theologians of Amer-
ica, being the author of "Christianity
and the Social Crisis," one of the most
discussed books of the day.
Regarding the relation of women to
the church, he spoke as follows:
"The churches of our country have
become lay churches. Laymen finance
them. Laymen take an active part in
governing them. Laymen do a large
part of the teaching of the churches.
The ministers themselves are less
clerical; they act and think and talk
like laymen. This is a return to early
Christianity. It has also fitted the
church to take an active interest in
social problems. The clergy have aban-
doned their interest in doctrine. In
the moral questions of daily life, and
if they are interested in the moral
questions of daily life, and if they are
Christian men, they are loathly alive to
the problem of Christianizing business."
Women's Share.
"Add to this the important fact that
women have been admitted to a full
share in the activities of the churches.
They are not put into the passive and
silent position in which the older
churches abroad have placed them, but
have taken their equal position by the
side of the men in all departments of
church life. Nearly all the American
churches give them a voice and a vote
in the organization and work of the
church. I should have said 'all' the
churches of America; but I got a tip
before this meeting about the situa-
tion in your own church, and have taken
care to express myself with proper
precaution. I knew that some church-
men were opposed to have women speak
in public in the church, because Paul
forbids it, but I was not aware that the
Methodist Church, South, withheld
equal citizenship in the church from its
women.
I think this active participation of
women in church life accounts for the
fact that the American churches have
been so much swifter and braver in
attacking the sexual evil, the drink
evil, and the international sin of war.
All these are social questions in which
the life and happiness of woman are
in stake, and our churches would hard-
ly have taken so decided and so per-
sistent a stand against these social
charges.

To Get Church Votes For 900,000 Southern Methodist Women

LET THEM VOTE!
—Dr. J. W. Lee.
"I favor the memorial of the women."
"They are the main support of the church."
"In many places they constitute a majority of the congregations and do a great part of the work."
"What they do not do themselves, they inspire others to do, so they ought to vote in the legislation of the church."
—DR. JAMES W. LEE.
Wrong as if the tremendous power of womanly feeling and interest had not been set free to drive the churches forward.
Worse Than Taxation Without Representation.
"To summarize this movement, which promises to become momentous not alone in the history of Southern Methodism, but as well in the religious history of the entire South:
Many advocates of the protest led to the fact held that the existing anomalous relation of the Southern Methodist Church toward its women is more fundamentally unjust than taxation without representation, the principle that drove the colonies to war against Great Britain, and that has everywhere been behind popular upheaval.
"We believe," said one of them, "that we will succeed at the forthcoming general conference in May, because we deserve to succeed."
Considering that all the old and conventional ideas regarding the participation in religious by women, not to mention the divergent sentiment within the church itself, are concerned in the pending conflict, the situation presents a spectacle which, in dramatic intensity, is in many respects unparalleled.
ADMIRAL EVANS PESSIMISTIC.
Admiral Evans takes a pessimistic view of the future of the Panama canal. He sees very little revenue in prospect, and apparently he holds the view that, unless the canal be declared free to all navigation, it will succeed in attracting only a limited amount of shipping. He seems to be of the opinion that it can not possibly charge a sufficient toll, at least during the early years of its operation, to pay the heavy fixed and operating charges.

SUFFRAGE HISS STIRS CAPITOL

Continued from Page 1.

New York, Massachusetts, College League, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The five States contributing the largest amounts of money in their order are New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Louisiana and Ohio. The auxiliary associations showing the greatest gain in membership are College Equal Suffrage League (National), Maryland, Illinois, Kentucky and Connecticut. Virginia has organized a promising society during the year and is therefore admitted into the fold.

"States showing gain in membership are: California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, Rhode Island, Texas, Tennessee, Virginia and College Equal Suffrage League.

Mrs. Trumbel Woolsey, of Kentucky, declared that she intended at the next election to offer her vote. "If it is refused," she said, "I shall take the case to the United States Supreme Court. Since women could vote as freeholders in the British Colonies and as such under the first State Constitution, I want to test as to whether this Government protects the vested rights of women as well as its other class of citizens."

SAYS WOMEN WERE RIGHT

Dr. Kelly, of Johns Hopkins, Believes Hissing Justified.

Special Despatch to "The Press."

Baltimore, Md., April 15.—Dr. Howard A. Kelly, of Johns Hopkins, declares to-day that the hissing of President Taft by the Women Suffragists was justified. Dr. Kelly said:—

"The hissing was only an outspoken expression of their feelings of disapproval. I am always glad to see people expressing their actual feelings. This is an age of virility and of energy. The time for smoothing things over has passed, and women as well as men are learning that the only way to secure what they want is to express disapproval of existing conditions, and to work hard for the reforms.

"President Taft is entirely wrong in his statement that the ballot will mean the control of politics by an undesirable element. Experience in Denver has proven that out of the 129 districts in the city there are only two districts where this undesirable element is at all evident. The result in the election shows that this small percentage has had no noticeable effect on the general vote.

"The undesirable element has showed practically no interest in the ballot in the West, and even in cases where small interest has been shown it has had no power. Then why should any community be alarmed at possible difficulty if women are allowed their rights? The argument that there is cause for worry is ridiculous.

"Are not the best women in the country working for the franchise? Florence Kelley, of New York; Jane Addams, of Chicago, and Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, of this city, all of whom are among the finest women in the United States, are devoting their lives to the service. It is obviously certain that the best women will continue their interest in politics and the undesirable element will ignore, as hitherto, any affairs of state."

HISSING IS DEPLORED

Ida May Rubincam Believes Outsiders Caused Trouble.

Ida May Rubincam, a prominent suffragist, of Philadelphia, who is a delegate to the Woman's Suffrage Convention in Washington, believes that the women who did the hissing were not delegates, but women interested in the speeches. Her letter, addressed to "The Press," follows:—

To the Editor of "The Press."

Sir:—An unfortunate incident occurred at the meeting of the National Women Suffrage Convention this evening. The President has accepted an invitation to address the convention. The indignation and protest of the anti's at the President's acceptance, also their letter to him, are all of recent publication, but one scarcely expected a man, President or otherwise, to wobble about, saying pretty nothings, admitting himself in an uncomfortable position. Still, it was a discourteous thing that he was hissed, no matter how one may have felt to him personally.

I chanced to be surrounded by a number of the people who took this method of protest and can say during the evening I gleaned from their conversation they were not suffragists or members of the association, but people interested in the speeches.

IDA MAY RUBINCAM.

SUFFRAGISTS IN FIGHT ON FAMOUS W.C.T.U. LECTURER

Secretary of State Suffrage Association
Flays Ellen Stone, Missionary For
'Oriental' Anti-Suffrage Ideas.

TREASON TO FOUNDER'S MEMORY SHOWN, SAYS

Contrasts Harems of Turkey to Oklahoma Civil-
ization in Justification of Woman's Argu-
ment for Ballot---W.C.T.U. Favors Suffrage.

It is the women who have given the costliest hostages to fortune. Out into the battle of life they have sent their best-beloved with fearful adds against them. O, by the dangers they have dared; by the hours of patient watching over beds where helpless children lay; by the incense of ten thousand prayers wafted from their gentle lips to heaven: I charge you give them power to protect along life's treacherous highway, those whom they have so loved.—Inscription upon a statue to the founder of the W. C. T. U., erected in Washington, D. C.

Declaring the stand of Miss Ellen Stone, special lecturer of the Woman's Christian temperance union opposing woman's suffrage a direct affront to the memory of Francis Willard, founder of the union, Mrs. Ida Porter-Boyer, state secretary of the Oklahoma Women's suffrage association, attributes the lecturer's variance from the tenets of Francis Willard to her oriental view of life.

"Miss Stone's reason is naively and aptly stated in this fashion: 'My long residence (20 years) in the oriental countries may have given me the oriental view of woman's place, and if so, I am glad it did,'" said Mrs. Boyer.

"She is no doubt quite right in ascribing her non-progressive ideas to the proper source. A 20-year residence in countries where women live in harems, where polygamy brands women as degraded licentious toys; where no woman appears in public unless heavily veiled; where men purchase women who have been fattened especially for the market, and add them to their zenanas; where places of worship frequently bear the inscription: 'women and dogs not allowed to enter'—these and similar customs are calculated to blunt the dignity and status of womanhood.

"Oklahoma has advanced far beyond the orient in social life. We are not harking back to oriental ideas in our government, nor copying oriental immoralities in our homes. It was the oriental view of the money value of woman that made her capture by brigands a part of Miss Stone's oriental experience.

"And since the Oriental mind does not accord to many of its women the possession of a soul, I respectfully suggest that Miss Stone could profitably employ her time by attending to business in her native country, where women have souls that are daily imperiled by industrial conditions that the possession of the ballot would materially improve.

"It is illogical that, while Miss Stone restricts other women to the seclusion of the home, she has utterly failed to appropriate such domesticity. Her very extensive travels and professional

appearances on the rostrum are at pronounced variance with the oriental view she advocates for other women. Such publicity is impossible and indecent in oriental countries. Also, orientals are much married. This is the immutable destiny of the oriental woman, but we observe that Miss Stone has reserved the American woman's right to possess herself. This is never accorded in the oriental view of woman's place.

OPPOSES FOUNDER.

"Miss Stone, I am informed, is traveling and lecturing under the auspices or interests of the Woman's Christian temperance union. If this information be correct, her opposition to woman suffrage is treasonable to the tenets expressed by the founder, Francis Willard, and in direct conflict with the franchise department of the W. C. T. U. Miss Willard's beautiful statue in our national capitol bears as its inscription, her eloquent plea for the ballot in the hands of women.

AWAKE FROM OPIUM.

"Miss Stone's sufferings and labors entitle her to our sincere respect, but her oriental advice is not particularly applicable to us at present. I trust that the orient may awaken from its opium dreams and imbibe a few of the progressive ideas inaugurated in Oklahoma. The 'unspeakable Turk' is scarce a desirable model for Oklahoma men; nor is the silly, idle harem purchase a fitting pattern for Oklahoma women."

"The W. C. T. U. is in no way responsible for Miss Stone's views on the woman question," said Mrs. Cora D. Hammett, state president of the W. C. T. U. Monday. "As an organization, we favor suffrage for women and we maintain a franchise department to that end. In Oklahoma we co-operate wherever we can with the suffrage clubs and many of our members helped to circulate the initiative petition.

Yes, we are for suffrage, but of course the organization cannot undertake to be responsible for individual opinions on the subject which some of its members may hold."

[Mar 1910]

SENATOR OWEN'S GREAT PLAN.

NO MEASURE introduced at the current session of congress has a wider philanthropic scope than that of Mr. Owen, Oklahoma's senior senator, providing for the establishment of a department of public health.

In a most excellent address, delivered before the senate Friday, Senator Owen declared that, while he was in favor of the conservation of our national resources, he regarded "the conservation of the life of our people as of far greater importance," urging that the conservation of the vitality and efficiency of our people is a problem of the first magnitude.

Mr. Owen might have called attention to the fact that the government is expending more money for the extermination of the cattle tick and for the elimination of the boll-weevil than it is devoting to the eradication and minimization of diseases that annually cause more fatalities in this country than resulted from any single battle in the Civil war. Our government is in the ridiculous light of manifesting more sentiment relative to the fate of a tree than for the life of a human being.

The health bureau is subordinate and under the control of a department secretary and has not the dignity or power requisite in emergency, which fact Senator Owen proved by a concrete instance wherein commercial interests caused the suppression of the board of health's labors during the ravages of the bubonic plague on the Pacific coast.

In view of the likelihood of such a department enforcing the pure food law to the letter, which would be very objectionable to certain "commercial interests," it is not probable that congress will pass his excellent measure at this session, for the present is a consummate "commercial interests" congress.

[Mar. 1910]

When the political candidate calls on you this spring and asks for your vote, don't fail to find out his attitude on usury, on the graduated land tax, on the imperative mandate on woman's suffrage, on consolidated rural district schools on the proposed repeal of Section 9 of Article 9, and all other questions that affect your interests. The banker, the merchant, the laborer and all commercial interests look to legislation which affects them, why not you do as much for yourselves?— Farmers' Advocate-Review.

ΣΜα 1910J Many a woman parades up the church aisle in a new hat and gown, followed by her husband in a threadbare coat and last year's hat," says an exchange. Admitting the truth of the above statement, another exchange adds, "Many a man passes down the street with his hide full of booze, a cigar in his teeth or a chew of tobacco in his mouth, while his wife can't get money enough to buy a hat of any kind for herself or shoes for her children." It might be further added that many men could buy new suits as often as their wives with what they spend foolishly.—Waukomis Hornet.

SUFFRAGE CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

Oklahoma Delegates Will Attend Washington National Convention.

PRESIDENT TO SPEAK

Taft to Extend Greetings to Votes for Women Boosters.

OFFICERS WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CLUB.

President, Mary Barber.
Vice-president, Pearl Dalton.
Recording Secretary, Marion Tucker.
Treasurer, Anna Laskey.
Corresponding Secretary, Jaiha Dunham.
Auditors, Elizabeth O'Donnell and Mrs. M. O. Bezanson.

At a meeting of the Oklahoma County Woman's Suffrage club, at the Lee-Huckins hotel Friday night, officers for the ensuing term were elected and delegates to the National convention at Washington, to be held April 14-19 inclusive, were elected. The list of delegates follows:

Mrs. A. C. Stephens of this city; Mrs. R. M. Carter, Guthrie; Mrs. Narcissa Owen, Washington, D. C. The alternates are Miss Mary Barber, Mrs. J. A. Burt and Mrs. J. R. Gay.

Several important measures are to come up at the national convention, nearly all being of vital interest to the Oklahoma suffragists, and the delegates will be instructed to use the full authority vested in them to speak for Oklahoma.

The Arlington hall room has a seating capacity of 600 and is the only auditorium in Washington, outside the theaters, suitable for public gatherings of the character of the suffrage convention. This hotel will be official headquarters and there will be reduced rates on all railroads.

On the opening evening of the convention, President Taft in person will extend greetings. This will be the first time in the history of the movement in the United States that the president has appeared as a speaker at a woman suffrage convention.

Besides routine business, such as reports of officers, committees and state presidents, election of officers, and the like, there will be a number of new and distinctive features. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, the treasurer, will conduct a state president's class; Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch a symposium on open air meetings in which Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald of Boston, Mrs. Helen La Reine Baker of Seattle, the Misses Kangley, also of Seattle, who planted a "Votes for Women" banner on the summit of Mount Rainier; Miss Ray Costelloe of England, and Miss Inez Millholland of New York, will participate.

There will be an industrial day with Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Robbins of Chicago; Mrs. Florence Kelley and other experts on industrial conditions of speakers. Full reports will be received from the four states where woman suffrage amendments are pending, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota and Washington.

The speakers at the evening meetings will include Hon. Robert L. Owen, United States senator from Oklahoma; Prof. Frances Squire Potter, the corresponding secretary of the National Woman Suffrage association; Miss Alice Paul, the American "hunger striker"; Mrs. Meta L. Stern, associate editor of the New York Volkszeitung; Mrs. Kate Trimble Woolsey of Kentucky, author of "Republics vs. Women"; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage alliance; Dorothy Dix, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont for the Political Equality association of New York; Mrs. Henry Miller for the Equal Franchise society of New York; Mr. Henry Wilbur for the Friends Equal Rights association; Miss Juliet Stuart Points for the College Equal Suffrage league; Mr. Max Eastman for the Men's League for woman suffrage, and Miss Grace Strachan, known throughout the country as the leader of the equal pay fight of the New York public school teachers.

The president, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, will give her annual address on the opening night. At the close of the convention, April 19, at 10 a. m., hearings will be given by the judiciary committee of the house of representatives, and by the Woman Suffrage committee of the senate, on a bill providing for a sixtieth amendment to the United States constitution enfranchising women. The final act of this hearing will be the presentation with appropriate ceremonies of the great national petition with its million signatures. A long line of automobiles with decorations indicating the different states represented by the petition will carry the speakers and the petition to the Capitol.

Isn't this a good "ad" ?
Our newspapers do fine work.
J. P. B.
Friday, March 25, 1910.

All Women Should Vote

that the Traders is the place to save on every purchase, as it is an established fact that the Traders has it FOR LESS. Our buyer has returned from the East, where one of the strongest and most up-to-date lines of merchandise that ever was brought to Oklahoma City was purchased. These goods are arriving daily. No department was neglected. Each one receiving its share. We think it can be truthfully said that no season in the past has shown anything to compare with the styles of 1910. And contrary to expectations, THE PRICE IS NO HIGHER THAN FORMER YEARS—in many instances the price is less than ever before known.

...ever he may be, will glad-
ly be given a place in the great pageant.
In carrying out these plans, the so-
cieties will need the help of the city
and, knowing Denver's quick response
to a patriotic call, believe they will have
it.
"They hope the city will close the day
with its usual beautiful evening display
of fireworks."

ORVILLE SMITH ANNOUNCES FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

Guthrie, Okla., March 25.—(Special)—
Orville T. Smith, who since statehood
had been private counsel to Governor
Haskell, today announced himself a can-
didate for attorney general.

Mr. Smith since statehood has under-
taken for the state some of the most im-
portant matters affecting the welfare of
the people and the constitution, having
acted for the governor in checking the
encroachments of public service corpora-
tions and gaining access to facts that
may be used against corporations in
further tests of the law. His home is
in Guthrie, where he practiced law for
a number of years prior to statehood.
His platform has not been announced.

ROCKEFELLER FIGHTS FIRE.

Tarrytown, Pa., March 25.—John D.
Rockefeller, Jr., and his wife turned out
this afternoon to fight forest fires on the
Rockefeller estate in the Pocantico Hills.
Under their direction a force of guards
succeeded in diverting the flames from all
buildings, but they could not extinguish

Edith D. Rockefeller
MAR 24 1910
The suffragettes of England set about in a very
cautious way to accomplish a very sane result—recogni-
tion by the government. That they succeeded is evi-
denced by an editorial in the leading liberal organ to the
effect that they will hereafter be received by the minis-
ters and their prayers given proper consideration.

33% COTTON 100% RECYCLED



RECYCLED

BOX BILLY BOND

MAR 25
**CITIZENSHIP TO
BE DETERMINED**

**INDIAN COMPETENCY BOARDS NEW
SCHEME INAUGURATED BY COM-
MISSIONER VALENTINE.**

Washington, March 25.—The qualifica-
tion of Indians to assume rights of citi-
zenship will be determined in the future
by boards appointed by the commissioner
of Indian affairs, to be known as "com-
petency boards." This is the result of
a successful experiment initiated last
summer by Commissioner Valentine,
when he appointed such a competency
board for the Omaha Indians in Ne-
braska.

These boards will appear for each res-
ervation as the necessity arises and their
tenure of duty will expire as their tasks
are finished. Each will be composed of
the local superintendent of the reserva-
tion concerned, an inspector of the In-
dian service and a representative of the
state in which the reservation is lo-
cated.

The state representation will give the
commonwealth most interested a voice
in deciding which of the red men are
capable of facing the world as self-sup-
porting citizens.

HURLS CHALLENGE AT 'MINISTER'

Oklahoma City Pastor Questions Authority of Anti-prohibition Advocate.

INVITES TO DEBATE

Whitwell Would Meet Snyder in Open Discussion of Subject.

The utterances of the Rev. Leonard W. Snyder, of Cincinnati, who declared that Oklahoma prohibition is a farce and a failure, has raised a storm of disapproval, not only in church circles, but generally, and many denunciations are being heard of some of the reverend gentleman's views.

In speaking Monday of the interviews given out by the "Children's Minister," the Rev. Dr. E. O. Whitwell, one of the more prominent ministers of the city and a man who has made a close study of the effects of prohibition upon liquor business in this state said:

"This is not the first gentleman whom we have met or heard of hailing from Cincinnati, the home of the big brewers and distillers, who talks fluently against prohibition.

"We have learned from long experience that close association with the manufacturer of liquor or the liquor after it is manufactured, enables one to talk fluently upon most any subject without logic or reason.

Some Questions.

"I would like to ask this reverend gentleman a few pointed questions for his direct answer:

"Of what religious denomination or sect is he a minister?

"What is his official position at present in his own denomination?

"How many souls have you led to Christ during the past year, Dr. Snyder?

"How many members have you received or confirmed into the fellowship of your own church?

"How many church houses, hospitals, or other institutions of a charitable kind of character have you ever built or assisted to build during your ministry?

"Upon whose authority or motion are you now in Oklahoma investigating the prohibition law?

"Who pays your salary and expenses?

"How much is said salary?

"A true and correct answer to these questions will enable the ministers of this city to judge whether you ought to be reckoned with as a minister of the Gospel or as a hireling of the liquor interests.

"I note in your recent interview your claim that total abstinence societies were in vogue in the days of the Jesus Christ and that John the Baptist, the forerunner of the Messiah, was a member of one of these, but that Christ never joined the society.

"Please give book, chapter and verse of the Bible, or any authentic history authorizing you to make such statement.

Whose Authority.

"Advise us why the rules governing John the Baptist in his life should be more strict than those governing the Messiah Himself.

"I note you admit that Christ condemned intemperance and the use of strong drink as an evil in his day and that you speak very much of our desire to get rid of the wedding supper incident, where Christ turned water into wine.

"If the legalized saloons existed in His day by His approval and by His consent, why did He not patronize an institution which He favored and buy His liquors instead of manufacturing them Himself?

"Upon what authority of Scripture do you make the statement that the wine which He made instantly was fermentative wine, and not pure, sweet grape juice?

"Since grape juice can be made instantaneously, while fermentation is a process which requires time, why not this?

"How do you explain the fact that every

religious denomination in the country in its church courts have approved the work of the Anti-Saloon league in its efforts to abolish the saloon by practically unanimous majorities, and yet you claim it is effrontery and ignorance for any minister to stand in the pulpit and advocate the prohibition of the saloon?

"Upon what authority do you make the statement that the bootleggers in Oklahoma are doing a land office business and that drunkenness and crime are on the increase under prohibition?

"Have you bought or seen others buy liquor in the joints or is your evidence all hearsay?

"Are not these statements based upon the declarations of the friends of the liquor traffic, which they procure from their own imagination and not from facts warranting such assertions?

Willing to Debate.

"Since you have come from Cincinnati to enlighten the ministers of Oklahoma, who are so ignorant and brazen as to stand for prohibition, why do you not come to the Ministers' Alliance or meet the reputable ministers and give them the benefit of your great learning on this question instead of hunting up the friends of the liquor traffic, associating with them and giving out interviews severely criticizing the ministers of this state who have so ardently and with such self-sacrifice fought for what we believe to be best for the moral and spiritual uplift of our new state?

"At any time you may desire a fair, frank and open discussion of this question before an audience in Oklahoma City or any other place in the grand state of Oklahoma, you will find an Oklahoma City minister ready to meet the issue and bury you so deep beneath sound argument, backed by Scriptural facts that you will not be able to rise again.

"Now give us your authority or cease to speak as one having authority."

CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER

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EXAMINERS FOR STATE BANKS

The Bill Providing For Six Passes House.

Kentucky Also To Have a Library Commission.

Danville School For Deaf Mutes Gets Money.

CREDIT DUE MISS RAWSON

Frankfort, Ky., March 12.—(Special.)—Kentucky is to have six State Bank Examiners, provided Gov. Willson does not veto the Senate bill providing for such that passed the House to-day by a good majority. The bill was introduced in the Senate by B. M. Arnett, of Jessamine county, and gives to the Secretary of State the right to name the bank examiners, subject to the approval of the Court of Appeals. The bill is looked upon as one of the most important that has come before this General Assembly. The only discussion over the bill this morning had to do with the manner in which the six State Bank Examiners shall be named.

Schoberth Offers Amendment.

When the measure was brought up this morning as a special order of business Harry Schoberth, of Woodford county, offered to amend by giving to the General Assembly the right to name the bank examiners. He said that to leave this in the hands of the Republican Secretary of State gave to that individual too great a power, and might enable him to build up a political machine. This amendment was voted down, but another amendment offered by Mr. Schoberth, making it a penal offense for any State Bank Examiner to divulge the secrets of any State bank examined by him to any other than his superior in office, was adopted.

Meyers Offers Opposition.

H. J. Meyers, of Covington, opposed the bill on the same ground as did Mr. Schoberth. Mr. Meyers said that naturally those banks throughout the State which might need protection would court the favor of State Bank Examiners, who, in turn, would be responsible to the Secretary of State who had appointed them. As a result, he said, Republican candidates for office might never be at a loss for money in making a race, and the Republicans would be able to build up one of the most powerful machines ever known. In order to guard against this he favored killing the bill outright.

Schoberth's Amendment Loses.

Friends of the measure argued that any amendment might put in jeopardy its passage, for the reason that it would make necessary action on the measure in the Senate again. After his amendment giving to the General Assembly the right to name the State Bank Examiners had been voted down, Harry Schoberth voted for the bill rather than have the State go another two years without State Bank Examiners.

Best Feature of Bill.

One of the best arguments put forth for the bill is that one of the provisions of the postal savings bank law, now pending in Congress, is that no money entrusted to the Federal Government shall be deposited in any save a national bank or a State bank that is subject to examination by an authorized State bank examiner. Without a State bank examiner, it would mean that all State banks would be eliminated as depositories for Federal funds.

To Have Library Commission.

Kentucky also is to have a Library Commission of five members to give assistance, advice and counsel to all school, State-institutional, free and public libraries, and to all communities in the State which may propose to establish libraries. The bill creating this commission passed the House to-day. It had already passed the Senate, having been introduced in that body by W. E. Dowling, of Anderson county. It is a measure in which all club women of Kentucky are interested, and one of the provisions of the bill is that at least one member of the commission shall be a woman to be appointed from a list of at least three names to be submitted to the Governor by the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs.

Credit To Miss Rawson.

To Miss Fannie Rawson, of Louisville, is due much of the credit for the passage of the bill. She has been in Frankfort for the past three weeks or more, lobbying for the bill, and impressing members of the General Assembly with the need for a Kentucky Library Commission. Miss Rawson is at the head of what is known as the "traveling library," and is known throughout the mountain section of Kentucky because of her splendid work in seeing that good books are placed in the hands of mountain boys and girls. She has devoted the last ten years of her life to this work, and is wrapped up in it. This work is carried on under the auspices of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs.

School For Deaf Mutes Gets Money.

Another measure which passed the House to-day is that appropriating \$20,000 to the Kentucky School for the Deaf at Danville. This is one of the best-conducted institutions of its kind in the country. It is said, and the appropriation carried without a dissenting vote. The bill was introduced in the Senate by R. L. Hubble, and has already passed the upper branch of the General Assembly. There is no doubt that the Governor will sign the bill. It is said, A measure increasing the salary of the State Commissioner of Agriculture, and also augmenting the sum set aside each year for the maintenance of this department, was killed in the House.

CLAUD W. PERRY.

The Woman's

XLI.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL

The Woman's Journal
FOUNDED BY LUCY STONE AND
HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of women—in their educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to their right of suffrage.

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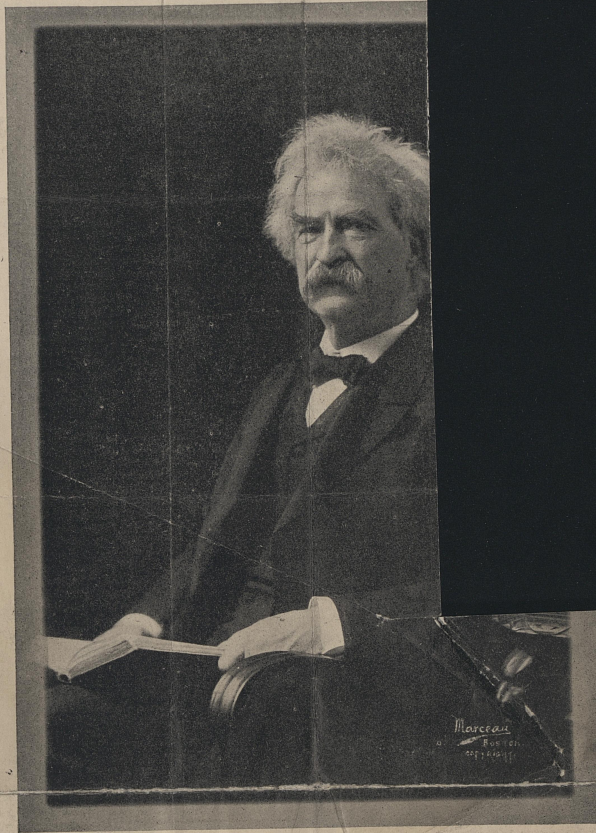
EDITOR:
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:
FLORENCE EDKINSON—CATHERINE WILDE.

OFFICE: 1 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.
ROOM 1018.

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"I should like to see the ballot in the hands of every woman."—Mark Twain. Died April 21, 1910.

Professor Frances Squire Potter had given notice that she would not stand for re-election. This left the important post of National Corresponding Secretary vacant, and it was a matter of absolute uncertainty who would be chosen to hold it. Mrs. Florence Kelley had also declined to serve another term as Second Vice-President, and no one could guess who was most likely to be elected in her place. There were differing opinions as to the best line of policy to be followed in regard to some phases of the work, and several officers, whose re-election is generally a matter of course, found that this year it was in doubt. Up to the very eve of election, nobody knew how things would go.

The Association is to be congratulated on the women who were finally chosen to fill the two vacancies. Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, Justice of the Peace at Evanston, Ill., has been for years the association's legal adviser, and proved herself an able member of the Official Board when she served upon it some time ago. She has had much to do with creating the remarkable suffrage movement that has arisen of late years in Illinois. Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett of Massachusetts is not so well known to the association at large, and her election as National Corresponding Secretary will be a surprise to the suffragists of the United States. Her name had not been mentioned among the various candidates who were suggested in advance of the Convention. Most of these declined to stand. The position is an arduous one, but Mrs. Dennett's friends in Massachusetts believe that she will "make good." In addition to marked ability, she has discretion, conscience, courage, a sweet temper, and a charming personality. Extremely quiet, modest and unassuming, she can nevertheless make a good public speech when needed, and she always produces a delightful impression. She has had a

large share in working out the new methods which have given such an impetus to the cause in this State. Those of the Massachusetts suffragists who are grumblers will complain that, as soon as we have found a State organizer who is really a jewel, the National should take her away from us. But it is more sensible to rejoice in her promotion, and in the opportunity for larger usefulness now opening before her. In Mrs. Potter and Mrs. Kelley, the Official Board of the N. A. W. S. A. loses two admirable women, of national reputation, widely and deservedly esteemed. But, since they felt that they could not serve longer, it is fortunate for the cause that two women so exceptionally competent have been elected in their places.

Extraordinary reports have gone abroad of wild and disorderly scenes in the New Jersey Legislature during the few hours preceding its adjournment. The legislators are said to have indulged in a drunken revel, while fallen women crowded the gallery, called familiarly to their friends on the floor, and afterwards danced indecorous dances in the capitol building, cheered and urged on by members of the Legislature. All the clergymen of Trenton, we are told, have united in demanding an investigation. But two-thirds of the members of their congregations have no vote. Meanwhile the women of New Jersey are having their own reflections. They have to help pay the salaries of these Solons, but have no voice in electing or defeating them. The incident is likely to add to the membership of the New Jersey W. S. A.

It is a pity that a few of the younger and more impulsive suffragists hissed Mr. Taft when he suggested that the franchise might possibly be neglected by the generality of women and might be used chiefly by the least desirable element. The hissing was a breach of good manners, and

discourtesy always does more harm than good. Yet it is significant of the height to which the zeal and enthusiasm of some young women have risen—women being historically, as Miss Sarah Barnwell Elliot has said, "the most patient of all animals." When the intensity of their feeling on the subject leads them even to hiss the President of the United States, it is a sign of the times.

As for Mr. Taft's good-humored suggestion to the demonstrators that they should show their fitness for the ballot by their self-command, that was a perfectly legitimate appeal, and it accomplished the object; there were no more hisses. But Mr. Taft must often have been a witness of infinitely more violent and disorderly expressions of feeling in masculine conventions. Not a presidential campaign passes without scenes of tumult in political meetings compared to which the few mild hisses at the Hotel Arlington would be as the voice of a tea-kettle to that of a tornado. And nobody draws the conclusion that men are unfit for the ballot.

Boston has received a gift of \$20,000, to be used for the improvement of the city's system of parks and playgrounds. Educators and settlement workers want the Park Commission to spend a considerable part of this money on improved apparatus for the public playgrounds, Boston being at present far behind other cities in this respect. The politicians want to have all the money spent on a race track. It is often said that women do not need to have a vote on the expenditure of public money, because, however the men may decide to spend it, the women get their share of the resulting benefits. This example shows the fallacy of that plea. It is a loss, not only to the women, but still more to the race, that the half of the community most interested in the children has no vote in regard to the appropriation of public funds.

suffragist, and so at that time I was orthodox. But in the actual political experience which I have had, I have modified my views somewhat.

"In the first place popular representative government we approve and support, because on the whole every class, that is, every set of individuals who are similarly situated in the community, who are intelligent enough to know what their own interests are, are better qualified to determine how those interests shall be cared for and preserved than any other class, however altruistic that class may be. (Applause.) But I call your attention to two qualifications in that statement. One is that the class should be intelligent enough to know its own interests.

"The theory that Hottentots or any other uneducated, although unintelligent class is fitted for self-government at once, or to take part in government, is a theory that I wholly dissent from, but this qualification is not applicable here. (Audience holding its breath.) The other qualification to which I call your attention is that the class should as a whole care enough to look after its interests, to take part as a whole in the exercise of political power if it is conferred.

"Now, if it does not care enough for this, then it seems to me that the danger is, if the power is conferred, that it may be exercised by that part of the class least desirable as political constituents, and be neglected by many of those who are intelligent and patriotic, and would be most desirable as members of the electorate. (Hisses from several parts of the hall.)

"Now, my dear ladies, you must show yourselves equal to self-government by exercising, in listening to opposing arguments, that degree of restraint without which self-government is impossible. If I could be sure that women as a class in the community, including all the intelligent women most desirable as political constituents, would exercise the franchise, I should be in favor of it. At present there is considerable doubt upon that point.

"In certain of the States which have tried it, woman suffrage has not been a failure. It has not made, I think, any substantial difference in politics. I think it is perhaps possible to say that its adoption has shown an improvement in the body politic; but it has been tested only in those States where population is sparse, and where the problem of entrusting such power to women in the concentrated population of great cities is not presented.

"For this reason, if you will permit me to say so, my impression is that the task before you in securing what you think ought to be granted in respect to the political rights of women is not in convincing men, but it is in convincing the majority of your own class of the wisdom of extending the suffrage to them and of their duty to exercise it.

"Now, that is my confession of faith. I am glad to welcome you here. I am glad to welcome an intelligent body of women earnest in the discussion of politics, earnest in the question of good government, and earnest and high-minded in the cause they are pursuing, even if I disagree with them, not in principle, but in the application of it to the present situation.

"More than this I ought not to say, and I hope you will not deem me ungracious in saying as much as I have said, but I came here at the invitation of your committee with the understanding as to what I might say, and that I should not subscribe to all the principles that you are here to advocate. I congratulate you on coming to Washington, this most beautiful of cities, to hold your Convention. I trust that it may result in everything that you hoped for, and I am sure that the coming together of honest, intelligent, and earnest women like these cannot but be productive of good." (Applause.)

President Taft shook hands with President Shaw, and, with his attendants, filed out of the room. Nearly all of the audience rose and remained standing until he had reached the corridors. Miss Shaw then resumed her address, which was one of the best that Convention delegates had ever heard her give.

While it is true that part of the audience hissed, at one point in the President's address, the hissing was involuntary and instantaneous. It was as if the speaker had struck those women in the face with a whip, and they had involuntarily drawn back. That was the feeling of the audience. The feeling of the officers of the Association was regret that even for an instant the audience should forget that the speaker was the guest of the Convention. When the show of feeling was evinced by the audience, Miss Shaw arose and cried, "Oh, my children!" The audience immediately became quiet, and the speaker proceeded.

Even those who most resented the President's remarks regretted the expression of open disapproval in such a manner. But, to a person, the audience felt that President Taft had been unfaithful in what he said. It was felt that the President, however unintentionally, had implied an odious comparison. The Convention resented the fact that he had not considered this great body of the picked women of the land enough to choose his language in addressing them.

The association sent a resolution of thanks to President Taft for giving his welcome, and a letter of regret for the interruption which occurred.

The second reason why Convention week was notable in history is the

magnificent procession of automobiles carrying delegates from thirty-three States, which went from the Arlington Hotel on Monday to the Capitol. There were about thirty automobiles in the procession, and each bore a "Votes for Women" banner, telling to what State the delegates in each automobile belonged. Each automobile carried roll on roll of petitions signed by men and women in the States who are in favor of granting the right of suffrage to women. Two delegates were chosen from each State to present the petitions to the House and the Senate, and the presentation in those two bodies was most impressive. There were in all more than 404,000 signed petitions presented. Further report will be given on that when the result of presenting the petitions has been learned.

The third notable feature of the Convention may be summed up in the words, the favorable attitude of the public. The delegates and their friends were everywhere treated with the utmost respect, courtesy and generosity. In all the long two miles that the procession traveled from the Arlington to the Capitol, there was not a word on the street, in the crowds, in the House, or Senate, a single jeer or hostile remark. Residents of Washington and the automobile concerns vied with each other in offering their autos free to the procession. The audiences attending the meetings which were open to the public were appreciative. The management of Belmont Theatre offered the use of the theater free for Sunday afternoon, when the Association had fully expected to pay for it. The ministers of the city attended the evening and Sunday meetings of the Convention, and offered prayer when asked. Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney gave a reception at her home for the delegates and visitors. And last, but far from least, Senators and Representatives gave their assistance in presenting the petitions and making the hearing satisfactory.

Fourth. The personnel of the delegates and speakers was such as to inspire the most hostile, the most conservative and the most despondent of human nature. When an observer reflected that these delegates represented thousands of women in each State who believe in equal suffrage, and that the speakers and leaders of the Convention voiced the thoughts, hopes and aspirations of suffragists the world over, he could not help being stirred profoundly with the conviction not only that equal rights are inevitable in the near future, but also with the moving and compelling faith that the world is truly marching on in the very best sense, and that this world can never again be quite as dark a place to live in as it has been.

The last notable feature of the Convention to be noted here is the absolute conviction with which these representatives of the people speak, and the unmistakable determination to win a speedy victory in one of the very best fights, if not the best fight, that the human race has ever fought. The delegates from thirty-three States in the Union have returned to their homes with determination to win. Many sessions have been devoted to discussing ways and means of winning, and many reports have been read showing how results have been accomplished, and these representatives of the women of the country have returned to their homes to adopt new and effective methods, and to spread the gospel of the Convention.

Election of Officers.

Because of rumors of dissensions in suffrage ranks during the past year, and because a number of the Executive Board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association had been reported as desirous of resigning, it was expected that the election of officers might be stormy and call forth differences of opinion, of temperament and of policy, and that there might be "an ugly time at the polls."

The election took place Monday morning. The eight general officers were quietly nominated by ballot, and when the results of the balloting were read, it was found in each case that one person had received such a large majority of the nominating votes that it was the will of the great body of the voters to make that woman the officer for the coming year, and in each case it was moved that the informal ballot be declared the formal ballot, and that the recording secretary cast one ballot for the officer in question. The result of the election was as follows: President, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw; first vice-president, Rachel Foster Avery; second vice-president, Catherine Waugh McCulloch; recording secretary, Ella S. Stewart; corresponding secretary, Mary Ware Dennett; treasurer, Harriet Taylor Upton; first auditor, Laura Clay; second auditor, Alice Stone Blackwell.

Tuesday afternoon, when the delegates were having a final business session, some of the members seemed to think that there was some misunderstanding about the retirement of Mrs. Frances Squire Potter, and that without further explanation the

Association would inevitably be misunderstood. This led to some discussion, and the members of the press and all members of the audience who were not voting delegates, were asked to leave the hall. After full discussion, it was decided that the whole misunderstanding was "an eddy of Errors" and "Much Ado about Nothing."

At the close of the discussion, Mrs. Avery gave in her resignation as first vice-president. The Convention saw no good reason why she should resign; it had been their will to reelect her, and they refused to accept her resignation. Mrs. Upton also read her resignation from the office of treasurer, which she had accepted the day before. She said that three months ago she decided not to be a candidate for the position and that she had been over-ruled in her intention by the will of the Convention. She said she had reconsidered since the day before, and wished to resign. The Convention would not accept it, and said it would not accept her resignation. Mrs. Upton tendered her resignation on that of Mrs. Avery to take effect a month from date. She declared that she would remain in the Association, and that she was as good a suffragist as ever, and would work for cause in the future as she had in the past. The meeting was adjourned soon afterward. E. R.

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

The attention of the whole country and of the civilized world has often been focused on Washington, the Capitol of the United States, but perhaps never before has this attention been given to Washington so exclusively because of the activities of women suffragists there. In other words, the subject of woman suffrage in the United States has never before been of such great interest. There are five chief reasons why this is so.

For the first time in history, the President of the United States had been invited to give the Convention greeting and welcome, and had accepted. It was known that, while the President was not an anti-suffragist, he was not a strong suffragist, and might not even be wholly with us. It was, therefore, not expected that he would at the Convention "come out for suffrage," and, indeed, he was not invited to make an address, but simply to extend to the Convention the welcome of the Capitol; not because he was a suffragist, but because the Convention thought that it was representative of the country and was of sufficient size and standing in the country to warrant asking the President to do this one thing. The President was told that in accepting the invitation he was not committing himself to suffrage.

The President could have declined the invitation, and no one would have been offended. He could have said he was an anti-suffragist. He could have tactfully omitted his opinion, and confined his time to greetings and welcome from himself, as Chief Executive, to the Convention as a large organization of the women of the nation.

But what did he do? He came to the Convention in the midst of the last address on the program of the evening. Miss Shaw interrupted her speech. When he came into the room the whole immense audience arose and clapped and waved in the most cordial manner, and remained standing until he was seated. He was introduced, and spoke as follows:

Mr. Taft's Address.

"I am not entirely certain that I ought to have come tonight, but your committee who invited me assured me that I should be welcome, even if I did not support all the views which were here advanced. I considered that this movement represented a sufficient part of the intelligence of the community to justify my coming here and welcoming you to Washington.

"The difficulty I expect to encounter is this—at least, it is a difficulty that occurs to me as I judge my own feeling in causes in which I have an intense interest, to wit, that I am always a good deal more impatient with those who only go half-way with me than with those who actually oppose me.

"Now, when I was sixteen years old and was graduated from the Woodward High School in Cincinnati, I took for my subject 'Woman Suffrage,' and I was as strong an advocate of woman suffrage as any member of this Convention. I had read Mills's 'Subjection of Women'; my father was a woman

Apr 16-24, 1910

ORIENT INFLUENCES CAUSE ME TO OPPOSE SUFFRAGE-ELLEN STONE

Ellen M. Stone ransomed eight years ago from a band of Turkish brigands with a fund of \$66,000 subscribed by American Christians, does not believe in women's "rights." She said so very emphatically Wednesday afternoon.

"My long residence in oriental countries, (I lived 20 years as a missionary in Bulgaria before my capture by the brigands) may have given me the oriental view of woman's place," she said, "and if so I am glad that it did.

TIE SHOESTRING? NO.

"American women expect too much of their men. I do not believe it is right for the men to be made slaves to women's whims. I will illustrate by an incident. A young friend of mine, the daughter of a missionary, was walking on the streets of the city with her brother and me. Her shoe string came unfastened. She asked her brother to tie it for her and he got down on his knees, there in the street and tied that girl's shoe. When we got home I said to her, 'Never insult your brother like that again. Men were not intended to wait upon women.' Certainly I should never let my brother do such a menial service for me as

tying my shoes or picking up anything I had dropped.

"And I do not think it is right for women to go off to the mountains all summer and leave the men to sweat it out alone in the cities. Nor should a woman play at life by spending the time God gives her in teas and bridge parties.

"Certainly I think every woman should have a mission in life.

"Is woman's place in the home? Most assuredly; that is the place for the wife and the mother, and why not for the daughter also, where from its security she can radiate her noble womanly influence in so many diverging lines.

WOMAN DON'T NEED BALLOT?

"Suffrage for women? What does a woman need of the ballot? She can exercise her influence in politics through her husband and sons. Educational suffrage is a good thing, (I exercise the educational school suffrage myself) and restricted property suffrage may be necessary. I should like also to see larger opportunities for women to vote on the temperance question but," with an after thought, "there are so many women who have not been taught their Christian duty in this regard that I do not know whether our voting on this question would make things much different.

"I know that the suffrage question is being much agitated in Oklahoma just now but I think there are much more important reforms confronting the women of the state."

The



Press

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1910.

SEEK PRINCETON STUDENT

"Brightest Theolog." Unbalanced from Overstudy's, Missing.

Special Despatch to "The Press."

Princeton, N. J., April 24.—Students of the Princeton Theological Seminary have been out all day scouring the shores of Lake Carnegie and the surrounding country in a search for Lynden C. L. D'Zilva, a student who disappeared early this morning.

D'Zilva is a member of the middle class at the seminary, and for the past three weeks has been acting strangely as the result of mental derangement, due to overstudy. He was last seen this morning by Thomas Feehan, a night watchman, who, while making his rounds, found him asleep in the reading room of Hodge Hall.

D'Zilva is 27 years old and is a graduate of Royal College, in Ceylon, India, where he was born. Two years ago he came to this country to take the course at the seminary, and during that time he has been studying on an average of eighteen hours a day, and he was recognized by his fellow-students at the seminary as the brightest man in his class.

One morning about three weeks ago he was found in a state of derangement and sent to a sanitarium near Philadelphia for treatment. Last Monday he was returned in much better condition, but it was decided that the best thing for him was exercise, and Rev. Mr. Martin had arranged to send him to a farm near Freehold, N. J. D'Zilva was to have gone there to-morrow morning.

It is feared by D'Zilva's friends that he has been drowned in Lake Carnegie. He is of a poetic temperament, and a number of times recently mentioned his "Castle in the Lake" and "Walking Upon the Water."

On the desk in D'Zilva's room was found a sum of money and a note from D'Zilva requesting that it be used to pay his bills.

FINDS MEN NOT CHIVALROUS

Laura Clay, Suffragist, Replies to Former Justice Brown.

Washington, April 24.—The injuries inflicted upon women by their disfranchisement and through them upon society as a whole, are not of the order usually rectified by chivalry, says Miss Laura Clay, auditor of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Miss Clay to-night issued a statement in reply to the declaration made before the Congressional Club, of this city, by former Associate Justice Brown, of the United States Supreme Court, to the effect that the natural chivalry of man would concede the ballot to women if there was a general sentiment among them demanding it.

Miss Clay maintains that "for fifty years and more large numbers of women have demanded the ballot. Chivalry has been sluggish in replying to their demands."

She holds that "in this country, where there are more than 6,000,000 working women, most of them depending upon fairness in wages and conditions surrounding their labor for even the simple comforts of life, it is the chief province of government to secure to all its citizens a fair opportunity to secure this."

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 the *best* you can
 out of *life* and remember—
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No Drugs No Operations

but a natural scientific method that will appeal to your common sense, as soon as it is explained to you.

The Difference

Mrs. B., of Portland, is slowly recovering from an operation, while Mrs. H., who had exactly the same trouble, took five weeks' treatment from us, and is now enjoying

Perfect Health

and will soon start for Canada to take up a homestead.

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Sensible Tennessee Women

Here is the way the women of Tennessee have expressed themselves in the platform of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association:

"Being twenty-one years old, we object to being classed with minors. Born in America and loyal to her institutions, we protest against being made perpetual aliens. Costing the treasuries of our counties nothing, we protest against acknowledging the male paupers as our political superiors. Being sane, we object to being classed with the lunatic. Possessed of an average amount of intelligence, we protest against legal classification with the idiot. We tax payers claim the right to representation. We married women want to own our own clothes. We married bread-winners want to own our own earnings. We mothers want an equal partnership in our children. We educated women want the power to offset the illiterate vote of our State. Women who object to being thus classed, and men who object to thus classing mothers, sisters, wives and daughters, are urged to join the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association and help to obtain a higher classification."

SHE CONVINCED HIM

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has the laugh on Assemblyman Dana, of the New York Legislature, who declared he had traveled over his district in vain to find a woman who wanted to vote. It happens that not only Mrs. Russell Sage and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, but many other celebrated New York women who have been prominently identified with the suffrage movement, live right in Dana's district, as he was able to discover from the long list of names furnished him by Mrs. Catt.

St. Louis suffragists recently organized a branch of the N. A. W. S. A. Under their auspices St. Louis has just had the privilege of hearing Miss Ethel Arnold, of London, lecture on the economic status of woman. Miss Arnold does not share the conservative views of her sister, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, the noted novelist. On the contrary, she believes that municipal and county suffrage are not sufficient political privileges for women, but that both the women of England and the national government would be greatly benefited by the extension of parliamentary suffrage to them.

Press comment on the Taft incident is interesting. The Everett Morning Tribune publishes the following: "President Taft has a right to his opinions. He has a right to express his opinions. It was better that he should come forward with a frank statement of his belief rather than with such sickening, namby-pamby stuff as both he and other public men have given women at various times. But if the president has a right to his opinions so had his auditors and hearers. The cartoonist is very free in the exercise of his right of pictorial criticism of presidents and policies; editors are willing to incur the wrath of high and low n authority. Must women alone always smile and say, "How lovely?"

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Votes for Women

"Government Derives Its Just Powers From the Consent of the Governed"

VOL. I.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, MAY, 1910

No. 6



Senator Guggenheim Takes Issue With President Taft

Senator Guggenheim of Colorado—when presenting the Suffrage Petition to the United States Senate, April 18—said: "I wish to say in this connection that the right of woman suffrage is very popular in Colorado, and we find that *most* of the women vote on election day."

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The Price List which the Company will use and from which the discount is taken is the same Price List used by all leading laundries of Seattle.

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The Facts In The Story Of An Historic Home.

About the year 1796 Col. William Irvine, the pioneer and grandfather of the late I. Shelby, D. W. and William M. Irvine of this city, entered a large body of land on the northside of what is now the turnpike road, leading from Richmond to Lexington, Ky. This land included the tracts upon which the Hon. B. J. Clay and Mr. Lewis Neale now live.

Col. Green Clay, a noted surveyor of the olden time and father of the late Gen. Cassius M. Clay, surveyed this land. I have seen among my father's old papers a receipt of payment to the surveyor. At the same time Col. Green Clay, the surveyor, entered the large tract of land, known as White Hall in this county.

Col. William Irvine, the pioneer, erected upon this body of land, he had entered, the first brick house in Madison county. This house is still standing in a most excellent state of preservation.

A few years after Col. William Irvine, the pioneer, was appointed for life by the Colonial Governor of Virginia to be the first clerk of the young county of Madison, he held the office for forty years until his death.

At this early day there was no county seat and no court house in which to dispense justice or hold the courts. To obviate this difficulty, Col. William Irvine, having as I said above, been appointed clerk, built near his farm house in his grounds a one-story brick room for a clerk's office, in order that the valuable records entrusted to his care, might be safely housed.

It was also in this little office that the Circuit and County Courts were held regularly every month, this being the only court house of which Madison could then boast. The remnant, a part of the rock foundation of this early day court room, could still be seen the last time my sister, Mrs. Addison White and myself together visited the old Irvine Home.

The said house and a part of the land is now owned and occupied by Mr. Lewis Neale and his most excellent wife. A veranda has been built in late years over the front entrance door, which to my great regret, has obscured a stone tablet inserted in the brick wall at time building upon which is inscribed the name "William Irvine" with date of building. This I have often seen. My father, Col. David Irvine, senior, and his oldest sister, Mrs. Ezekiel Field, senior, nee Patsy Irvine, were born in this house and Mrs. Ezekiel Field, senior, was also married there. She was the maternal grandmother of Mrs. Robert Miller of this city.

I will close this article by an apology for its length and by stating positively no one ever owned this land built and lived in this house except Col. William Irvine, the pioneer, who died forty years after its erection.

After his death, for a family division, it was sold at public outcry, one Billy Chenault being the purchaser of the house tract.

I have been induced to make this statement, simply for the benefit of some who through ignorance, have made erroneous claims, that I cannot allow to remain uncorrected.

I am eighty-one years old, therefore am better posted than any one living as to this matter. I speak what I do know.

MRS. WILLIAM M. IRVINE,
"Irvinton," May 22nd, 1910.

SUFFRAGE LAWN FETE DRAWS FINE CROWD

The lawn fee given by the Covington Equal Rights Club, at the residence of Dr. Louise Southgate, Second and Garrard-sts., last night was a brilliant affair. Society turned out in force and the large lawn was crowded until late in the night.

From a small improvised stage, next to the house, the Sullivan mandolin trio, composed of Misses Ella Mae Sullivan, Alma Gleick and Arzella Sullivan, flooded the grounds with melody between the speeches of Prof. W. S. Giltner, L. A. Watson, Dr. Sarah Siewers, Dr. Annie S. Yates, Mrs. Charles Firth and Dr. Southgate.

Mr. Watson is Secretary of the Vigilance Society of Cincinnati, which has of late done great work in undermining the social evil by bringing to light the people at the bottom of it, and offering shelter to unfortunates, as well as lobbying in the Legislature. He said, he didn't know of any particular reason why women should not have the franchise. There is no reason why they

shouldn't. Specific arguments do no good. When a Joan of Arc is necessary or a Moll Pitcher needed, she will be on hand. "Women need the ballot and the State needs the women." He told of a number of incidents that, had woman had the ballot, could never have happened. "How long do you suppose, if the women could vote, they would allow factories to hire girls year in and year out, for \$4 a week?"

Mrs. Firth sang the suffrage hymn. She wrote the words and a number of suffragists together wrote the music.

IN POLICE COURT

Seal of Ky. Flour. 99

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COVINGTON
CLATONIA

KENTUCKY

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF KENTON COUNTY

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1911.

FIRE IN SECTION

WROTE SUFFRAGETTE SONG



MRS. JESSIE E. FIRTH of Covington is the leader of the suffragist movement there and recently composed a song to be sung as the official anthem of the suffragettes of Kentucky. The song implores the sons of Kentucky to give to woman equal franchise.

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Post Intelligence Seattle Nov. 5, 1910

...irrigation day.
...arriving Marmon car.
...mile race.—Queen Anne
...Wenatchee in good game.
...wins Latonia handicap.
...Crucial game for University of Washington today.
NORTHWEST—Bank cashier blows head off when bank's condition becomes known.—Langhorne is choice of Second district for congress.—Special agent confident Alaska coal lands will be restored to the government.—Refusal to tell her age may lead woman behind detention bars.
TELEGRAPH—Donald MacKenzie says he is innocent of evil doing in Alaskan transactions.—Puget sound's exports are growing, according to recent statistics.—Effie Wilson, who slew her persecutor, is freed by women's aid.
COMMERCIAL—Trading in U. S. Steel shares crowds other issues into the background.—Final rushing up of prices checked only by tap of closing gong.—Central reserve city now in sight.
MARINE—Coasters carry capacity cargo.—Artificial seal feeding proves successful.

Women and Moral Issues.

Of course the good women who compose the Seattle Women's Commercial Club may be abused for denouncing the "deplorable conditions of vice and corruption" in this city, and offering their support to those who are earnestly and patriotically seeking to correct these conditions.

But it will not matter. Always the champions of righteousness in private and in public life will be abused to the point of slander by those who profit through a maintenance of evil conditions. It is the common lot of men and women who stand for the right. But men and women who stand for right principles, right conduct and clean social conditions could ask no stronger proof of the rightness of their position than they may find in the maledictions of men of evil minds.

For the stand they have taken against the unholy conditions maintained in this city by a corrupt and conscienceless minority, the women of Seattle need no defenders. The obvious correctness of their position is ample defense. They need make no apology. Right needs no apology.

But the women should take serious note of the influences which are seeking to discredit them. These influences have been manifest before. They are always in evidence when any issue involving the morals of the city is raised. Every effort to purge and cleanse the public service in the state, city and county, every effort to punish wrongdoers, has met with resistance from the same source. But these efforts to discredit and destroy the characters of men and women who stand for righteousness, justice and decency have not availed. Nor will they avail now. The women need have no misgivings on that score.

Nagel on Taft and Roosevelt.

Referring to "a disposition among the opponents of the Republican party to contrast the present administration with the last, and to have it appear that, even in some respects, they stand in antagonism to each other," the Hon. Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor, said in his Albany speech that one and probably a controlling reason why William Howard Taft was selected as Theodore Roosevelt's successor was because Mr. Taft had been a "sympathetic and active member of the former administration" and had been "especially charged with the constructive work of that administration."

But despite these frequent statements coming from men who know whereof they speak, despite the obvious friendly accord existing between President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt, political busybodies in all parts of the country persist in silly speculation concerning some imaginary differences

...products from countries with which we have a very modest volume of export trade and which, indeed, do the bulk of their trading with other countries.

For example, we import from Brazil annually between \$95,000,000 and \$100,000,000 worth of tropical products, the principal item being coffee, while we sell to Brazil goods to the value of scarcely one-fifth that amount. The silk which we import from Japan makes this country by far the best customer in the world for the island empire, while the United States has a relatively small share of the import trade of Japan.

It would seem that, unless we are to face a serious balance of trade against this country in the future, and it looks as though it would be in the near future—at that, one of two things should be done: There should

...advantage over the man who has not passed through the practical training which he has known during the time of his service.

Besides, what reason has been advanced for turning Mr. Humphrey out of office? None whatever, except that another man wants the office, and the man who is asking the people of the First congressional district to retire Humphrey and elect him does not possess those qualifications which alone would fit him for an honest and efficient performance of his duties in congress.

Judge Black, Mr. Humphrey's Democratic opponent, ought not to be elected. There is nothing in his record to commend him to the electors of this district in this contest. There are some things in his record which ought to cause the voters of this district to vote against him.

The Equal Suffrage Amendment.

No matter how radically opposed to equal suffrage some of the men of this state may be, they are bound to admire the energy, intelligence and dignity with which the women of Washington have presented their side of the question which is to be determined next Tuesday when the proposed suffrage amendment to the state constitution will be voted upon by the electors of the commonwealth.

Whatever may be the fate of the amendment, the character of the campaign waged by the advocates of equal suffrage has revealed a quality of mind of the highest order, and a steadfastness of mental and moral purpose which cannot fail to challenge the respect and admiration even of men bitterest in their opposition to the principle of political equality for which the women are contending.

Not in any sense has the suffrage question passed the stages of experimentation in this country. Even in its relation to men it is still an unsolved riddle. Different states prescribe different qualifications for electors, and everywhere, on account of the restrictions put upon the right to vote, may be found disfranchised, or unenfranchised citizens in considerable numbers. The fact, of course, does not militate against the cause espoused by equal suffrage advocates; but it shows that the entire problem is still in the misty domain of political theory and experimentation.

Whether it would help or hurt the body politic to admit women into political life upon terms of equality with men is but one phase of the problem which awaits solution. It is an important phase of the suffrage question at this time because of the increased and intelligent interest women are taking in public affairs, and it is a phase of the question men ought to face, and must face, with intelligence and fairness.

Women are no longer to be regarded as mental and moral weaklings. They are no longer helpless and hopeless dependents.

In many spheres they have asserted and maintained their right to toil upon equal terms with men. Our great factories and our great stores are crowded with women workers who have developed economic efficiency of the highest standard, and we have women farmers, women artisans, women engaged in every kind and character of useful and profitable work. Besides, we have women preachers, lawyers, doctors, chemists; indeed, in all branches of business and industry, in all the professions, in all branches of the arts and sciences we today find women, and they are not struggling with the subservency of mere apprentices; they are finished craftsmen and in many instances possess the skill and genius of leaders in their chosen spheres.

Not only so, but in urban centers we find that the women are playing an active and helpful part in the solution of civic and social problems. Indeed, one of the most powerful, one of the most useful and most effective influences in urban centers today is the influence exerted by women through their civic and social organizations, and it is an influence of steadily increasing value and efficiency.

Often men object to extending the suffrage to women because of structural and temperamental differences between men and women. This objection at least is shallow. The women of today who enjoy a maximum of health and vigor, physically and mentally, are the women who toil for at least six days out of every week; the women who rise early; the women who have something to do, who have something to live for, something to strive for each day—these are the women who hold on to the fine glow so much cherished by both men and women. There are exceptions among women who toil, for the task is sometimes grinding and hurtful; but the exceptions merely prove the rule. The women of today who are physically and mentally weak, the Noras of American life, living in dolls' houses, are the women who live and loll in the ease and extravagance of luxurious homes and apartments; who lace themselves into caricatures, manacle their ankles with unsightly hobbles, weight their heads down with insanitary hats, pale their complexions and dull their eyes by the use of cosmetics, and in a thousand other ways mar the beauty which nature gave them, shatter their nerves and undermine their health.

Whether the ballot will help the mass of women back to saner paths may be a debatable question. But something is lacking in the lives of women. It may or it may not be the ballot. Something, too, is lacking in the American electorate as now composed. It may or it may not be the failure of women to participate in politics upon terms of equality with men.

On the precise question the men of Washington will vote as it may please them to vote, and the present indications are that the majority will favor the amendment. But they should vote honestly, intelligently, and without preconceived bias or prejudice, for the women of this state have presented their cause calmly, ably and fairly, and the men should deal with the cause in a way just and calm, and above all fair to the women.

...enjoys a very
...has not
...the time
...of his service.
...reason has been
...advanced for turning Mr. Humphrey out of office? None whatever, except that another man wants the office, and the man who is asking the people of the First congressional district to retire Humphrey and elect him does not possess those qualifications which alone would fit him for an honest and efficient performance of his duties in congress.
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A Bit of Humor

Found Out at Last
In his youth Brown committed a heinous sin.
He uttered a slander on one of his kin.
And although he'd lived to be 60 years old,
That tale of his early years never was told—
Till he ran for office.
When a student at college he ran for debt,
And on football games he was known to bet,
But nothing of this e'er was built about
His record collegiate never came out
Till he ran for office.
As a business man he was sued on note,
Three separate times he neglected to vote,
At the club one night he became ragged,
But none of his friends ever gave away—
Till he ran for office.
In short, Brown was deemed a respectable man,
Constructed on fairly a trustworth plan;
In popular favor he still might be basked,
But he quickly became a villain masked—
When he ran for office.
—Chicago Tribune

Outdoors
An eagle saw an airship pass
And said, with a discouraged sigh
"My style is out of date. Alas!
I wish they'd teach me how to fly."
—Washington Star

A Cruel Comment
"What a transparent complexion Maud has!"
"Yes. Anybody can see through."

Very Quick
"Would you touch tainted money?"
"If I could find anybody who had I could touch."
—Baltimore American

Abe Martin



There haunt no advantage in counting butter unless you know who churns. Uncle Niles Turner says that while in's pruty high he'd hate t' go by t' th' days when they used paper straws an' we had t' wait till August for termater.

Watch Washington C.S.F.

DAY, MAY 15, 1911.

MRS. BELMONT IS CONTRACTING HER SUFFRAGE WORK

All Her District Headquarters Have Been Closed, to Be Concentrated in General Settlement House.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's golden outpouring in the cause of woman suffrage has apparently reached high water mark and the indications of an ebb tide of radical economy are visible. The suffrage leader has closed all her suffrage settlements representing different branches of the community, with the exception of the main office of the Political Equality Association at No. 505 Fifth avenue, and the Fourteenth Assembly District Headquarters at No. 140 East Thirty-fourth street.

While it is announced to be merely a summer closing, it is known that the house at No. 15 East Forty-first street, recently bought by Mrs. Belmont, is intended to be the composite settlement house, where all divisions of the Belmont Votes for Women Army will be given a clubroom on certain definite days or evenings each week for meetings.

Mrs. Belmont was credited with having started the first suffrage settlement—the idea suggested by Prof. Squire Potter at the convention of the National Suffrage Association—when she opened her Harlem Club at No. 83 East One Hundred and Eleventh street. She brought from Philadelphia Miss Podell, a probationary officer with wide experience in social work, to conduct it, and the entire building was given over to its boys' and girls' clubs, mothers' meetings, classes in suffrage speaking, &c. Miss Podell proved a remarkable asset in the building up of a neighborhood interest, and the membership went up by leaps and bounds.

Other Undertakings.

Next the Wage Earners' League of the Political Equality Association was formed in an east side locality. Miss Bertha Risipan was its leader. Its growth was so rapid that it shortly moved to larger quarters at No. 196 East Broadway. Here as in Harlem the social and political sides of life were carefully considered.

The Negro Branch, under Miss Moorman, was installed in a hall at No. 83 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street. The Bronx Branch had headquarters at No. 830 Westchester avenue. Physicians and surgeons of New York settled at No. 1720 Broadway; physicians and surgeons of Brooklyn at No. 511 West 41st street. East New York suffragists of the Belmont brand at No. 1639 Pluckin avenue. The nurses' branch, organized by Miss Inez Milholland, was permitted the use of Mrs. Belmont's private office.

All the branches except those formed lately kept open house last summer. The Harlem and Wage-Earners' Settlements carried on a continuous campaign of open-air meetings. During Mrs. Belmont's absence in Europe as on her return there was no slackening of enthusiasm throughout the torrid weather.

When the Harlem branch left its comfortably furnished house to occupy a store at the corner of Lenox avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third street there came the first sign of change. Miss Podell was still in charge, introducing innovations, a woman's class in voting, with politicians of different stripes as teachers being one of the notable features. In order to secure the entire use of the store and put into execution her idea of feeding the brute (whether male or female), Mrs. Belmont instructed her leader to use the shop as a tea room in the daytime. Finding that this did not thrive as she had hoped, Mrs. Belmont closed the tea room and the daytime activities ceased, whereupon the real estate man rented the store to a permanent tenant and the Harlem Club closed abruptly on April 1.

For some time prior to this, Miss Podell, who had worked so successfully at the first venture, was detached from Harlem to organize the Farmerettes on the Brookholt farm, opposite Mrs. Belmont's Hempstead demesne. She carefully investigated every applicant, and no bucolic aspirant was accepted without her O. K. It was she who discovered Mrs. Williams, the woman farmer who is in charge. Miss Podell was stricken with appendicitis in the midst of her work and operated on at Mrs. Belmont's Hempstead Hospital. Shortly after her recovery she resigned, but she has not given up her social work and is

still an ardent suffragist. Her absence as an organizer of the Farmerettes is said to be much felt.

In the mean time the East Thirty-fourth street home of the Fourteenth Assembly District alone remains untouched. Miss Mary Donnelly, the leader, had introduced into it all the elements of the political headquarters, and its members number 400. It was here that Mrs. Belmont's desire to serve palatable lunches at a nominal figure to the young shop girls and men in the neighborhood was made a practical success. Its lunchroom is filled daily. Something goes on each evening. The Artists' and the Musicians' Leagues meet here and the Fourteenth arranged all the details of Mrs. Belmont's ball to her Political Equality Association recently given at Terrace Garden.

It is understood that this headquarters too will shortly suffer the fate of the rest. Mrs. Belmont is arranging for a Dutch Kitchen in the Forty-first street house and will there, she believes, transplant the lunches and all other features that have made the Thirty-fourth street place known.

Still Another Contraction.

The last item in the general decrease of the suffrage leader's expense account will be the floor at No. 505 Fifth avenue, just above Forty-second street, which is now filled with suffrage activities. Mrs. Belmont, at the convention of the National Suffrage Association in Washington a year ago, pledged their present headquarters in her suite, where they pay a nominal rent "until their next convention." Normally this would have fallen in April, but the National found it more convenient to delay the meeting until October. The State Association, which has been entertained as Mrs. Belmont's guest, lose a home at that time. The State forfeited some cordiality when it flouted Mrs. Belmont in the matter of the Suffrage Fair given last February. Mrs. Belmont, as Chairman, found small support, and was practically carrying the entertainment herself. There was a declaration. The State objected because Mrs. Belmont desired to sell things on chances, whereupon she withdrew from the project entirely. A peace was patched up and Mrs. Belmont was a large purchaser at the bazaar, but the rift in the lute was never mended.

Mrs. Belmont's waning affiliations with the National were made more evident by the appointment of Prof. Mary Gray Peck as delegate from the National to the International Suffrage Council, which sits in June in Stockholm. Miss Peck, with Prof. Potter, came from the University of Minnesota to serve as headquarters secretary of the National, and resigned on account of trouble growing out of Mrs. Belmont's feared ascendancy in the organization.

With the Fifth avenue floor off her hands, Mrs. Belmont's private office will be in the East Forty-first street house, and the various headquarters of the many branches concentrated under one roof. Mrs. Belmont's suffrage disbursements promise to fall far below the published statement of her last year's work.

The World

WOMEN AND SECRET DIVORCE

IN TWO editorials which have been presented in The North American we have considered the general significance of the recent villainous divorce legislation. Today we desire to call attention to a specific phase of that legislation as it affects the women of this state.

It should be particularly fitting that the men of Pennsylvania take this subject to heart today, Mothers' Day. For how can a man show greater honor to his own mother than by exercising his functions of citizenship to protect the collective motherhood of the state from the danger that they are exposed to by this monstrosity of injustice, born of an illicit union between venal official sloth and the corrupting power of overweening wealth.

We know that there are some men—good enough men in their way—who cannot understand the protest that has been made against the secret legislation which seeks to clothe in infamous secrecy the legal processes by which a man may cast off his wife, rob her of her honored name and tear from her the children of her heart.

The prudish male apologists for the secret law do not see any of these things in it. They can discover only an effort to hush the details of a divorce scandal in the interests of what they are pleased to call public morals.

It is part of the same old hushing spirit which has been so potent a factor in accomplishing the civic degradation of this city and state, a spirit which has been carefully fostered by a section of the public, who will assure you that what they have done has been done with the best intentions.

"Do not cry out," they say, "lest you be put to shame by publicity of the attempt made against you."

It is the caution of crafty rapine which makes his unwilling victim a partner in his crime. The principle has been recognized in the common law from time immemorial.

The hushers, seeing the uprising of women against the gumshoe divorce law, meet the onslaught with the assertion that the law does not discriminate against any sex, that men and women are on a parity under its phraseology, and that therefore it cannot be regarded as directed against the wives of the commonwealth.

But the prescient women who are leading the thought of their sex, and who indeed are in the advance of many of the most important movements for social reform, understand the true significance of this secret divorce law and the deadly blow it strikes at the wives of Pennsylvania.

They know that the law deprives a wife of the guarantee of trial by jury. The decision as to whether or not she shall have a chance to defend her right to her children and her good name rests with a judge. The same judge who says that she shall not have the right of a jury trial also has the power to declare her guilty in a case in which he has already indicated prejudice by annulling the right of jury trial.

Now, the people of this state should have no illusions on the subject of the judiciary. The manner of choosing judges and the reasons for their selection in many cases are notorious.

In a state burdened with a political judiciary a law has been passed to give that judiciary absolute power of retaining or loosing the marriage tie, a power that carries with it a despotic control of the homes and the children of the state.

It cannot be presumed that a political judge would be susceptible to the influence of women. Women have no political power. That is vested solely in men.

Some men, by reason of their activities in political organizations or because of their great financial and industrial interests, have power which is tantamount to the making of judges. Judges made in this way may be supposed to be ready to respond to the wishes of their creators and masters.

Under such a system every politician, from the division heeler and captain of repeaters to the captain of industry, who appears in politics only through his checkbook, could go into the game of new-wives-for-old with loaded dice.

Divorce and the honor of wifehood becomes a matter of politics, and the women of the state have no political influence.

We know that some of our readers will be shocked at the suggestion that any courts could be found to deal with so sacred a matter on so low a principle. But the secret influence which pushed the divorce amendments through the legislature evidently had hopes of finding courts equally acquiescent, and that influence is probably in a position to know something about courts.

It would not be difficult to find instances in which political services, even so menial as stuffing a ballot-box, have seemed to temper the judgment of courts toward the lamb of corruption.

And the keen, high-minded women who are leading the protest against the new secret divorce law feel that it places the wives of the state at the mercy of venal politics, of which, God knows, there is a plenitude about them.

The men of Pennsylvania owe something to the honor of motherhood today—something more than the wearing of a white carnation.

The Divorce Law Scandal

To the Editor of The North American.

REFERRING to your editorial of May 5, on the recently passed divorce law taking from the women of Pennsylvania the right of trial by jury in divorce proceedings, every woman in this commonwealth should be up in arms against it, and do all she can to have that law repealed. Such legislation as that only serves to impress one with the fact that it is time the women of the United States should have the right of suffrage. When the men won't protect them, it is time they have the power to protect themselves.

If there had been women in that legislature the bill would never have passed, at least not without publicity and protest. Why are the women refused the right of a trial by jury and not the men? The women are the ones, of all others, who need the protection of the law. All right thinking men will see the injustice of such a thing, and if they value the happiness of the homes of this commonwealth, will see to it that the men who voted for it will not be returned to the legislative halls of Pennsylvania.

I hope your paper, which stands for right and justice to all will hammer away at this law until it is done away with. A WOMAN.
Philadelphia, May 8.



The Woman's Suffrage Movement Has Received Great Impetus In Louisville

"Gateway of the South" Now Has Two Associations Affiliated With the State and National Organizations.

Many Defects in the Laws Have Been Remedied By Their Efforts and They Continue to Work Hard.

HAVE you picked up a single magazine, periodical or newspaper published in the last three months that has not had some reference to or discussion of the woman suffrage question? The women have accomplished this much at least; all the country is talking about them, and any good press agent will assert that that is half the battle. To get their cause before the public, to keep it agitated, to bring matters to a point where everybody has at least an opinion on the subject of equal suffrage—even an adverse opinion—that is a great gain for the women. They can make a much better fight against opposition than against mere indifference. Indifference among their own sex has been the greatest of all the forces arrayed against the suffragists, an indifference that by some is called "conservatism," but that is branded by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw as "ignorance, laziness and cowardice."

Dr. Shaw, who, since the death of Susan B. Anthony, has been the leader of the suffrage movement in America, made a marked impression in Louisville during the conference of the State Association held here in November. Dr. Shaw was present through the entire conference, and made two addresses to packed houses, the audience consisting of both men and women, many of Louisville's prominent citizens being among the number. It would be difficult to find a more entertaining speaker than Dr. Shaw, and whether or not all who heard her were won to her cause, at least, she was unanimously voted a great woman, a great thinker, and a great power in this country.

America has much to be thankful for, that the equal suffrage movement in this country has not developed the militant element which has done so much to condemn the cause in England. If this country can be convinced, by pure logic and force of reasoning, a few more speakers like Dr. Shaw could really preserver the whole nation.

Louisville a Fertile Field.
Within the last few years Kentucky has been exceedingly active in the equal suffrage movement, and at this time Louisville is one of the busiest cities in the nation.

Miss Laura Clay, who is president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, is a capable leader and a woman of distinction. She is a daughter of Cassius

M. Clay, former United States Minister to Russia, and has good fighting blood in her veins. While in Louisville in the early fall 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, "what 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.

Kentucky Association Formed in 1888.
The Kentucky Equal Rights Association has recently issued a statement, setting forth "What the Kentucky Equal Rights Association has done and what it proposes to do." From it one learns that the State Association has been in existence since 1888, in which year it was organized "to advance the industrial, legal and educational rights of women, and to secure suffrage to them by appropriate State and national legislation." The association has already fulfilled, in a large measure, the first clause of its purpose—it has done much to advance the industrial, legal and educational privileges of women in Kentucky. These privileges seem now so just and righteous, so much a matter of course, it is difficult to realize that they have been obtained within the last twenty years through the exertions of the Equal Rights Association. For instance prior to the year 1899 there existed in the statutes a law permitting a husband to collect his wife's wages. From the General Assembly of 1899 the association secured a law which made a wife's wages payable solely to herself.

Twenty years ago Kentucky was the one State in the Union which did not permit a married woman to make a will. Through the efforts of the women a law was secured from the General Assembly of 1899-1900, whereby a married woman has the right to make a will and to control her own property.

Other important statutes relating to property rights of married women were secured in 1894, and in that same year the association also secured a clause in the charter of cities of the second class, Covington, Newport and Lexington, whereby women were made eligible to and might vote for School Boards on the same terms as men. These privileges they exercised for seven years, to the advantage of the schools, but in 1902 the General Assembly, "for partisan reasons," says the publication, "repealed that portion, empowering women to vote," from which it is understood that women may still be elected to School Boards, but must depend on the votes of the men to elect them.

Other Important Concessions.
Other important concessions already secured by the women of Kentucky are set forth in their own statement, as follows: By persistent effort, in conjunction with the W. C. T. U., we prevailed upon the General Assembly of 1896 to provide houses of reform for juvenile offenders, one for girls and one for boys, and that women shall be appointed on the boards of management of both institutions.

From the General Assembly of 1906 we secured a law making mandatory the appointment of women physicians for the women's wards of the State Asylum for the Insane. The final passage of this bill was greatly facilitated by the action of Gov. Wm. O. Bradley and the Senate in 1906, when, yielding to the petition of the women of Lexington, a woman physician was placed on the staff of the Western asylum. Her excellent service went far to recommend the innovation to the General Assembly of 1898.

Since 1894 we have publicly pressed the need of a dormitory for the young women of the State College. The W. C. T. U., joining in this agitation, and in 1909 their legislative committee obtained from the General Assembly an appropriation for this purpose.

After many years of toil in circulating petitions and sending delegations to the legislature, the General Assembly of 1906 finally passed the bill raising the "age of consent" for girls, from twelve to sixteen years.

In conjunction with other organizations of women to whom we have lent our aid and influence, we have obtained a Department of Domestic Science and a Department of Women at our State College, thus safeguarding the highest interests of the

young women, so that they have the same advantages as the young men at the institution.

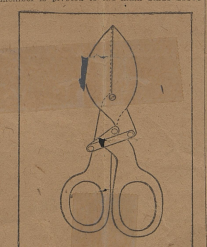
Through the efforts of women, youthful offenders in Kentucky are confined separately from older criminals, and tried in Juvenile court, then sent to proper institutions or homes and made useful citizens.

Kentucky also enjoys at present a very excellent child labor law, which was passed largely through the efforts of women.

Many More Improvements Needed.
With so much achievement to their credit the Kentucky Equal Rights Association proposes to accomplish a great deal more. Perhaps it is not generally

POWERFUL SHEARS.
Combination Levers Add to Strength Behind the Cut.

A pair of cutting shears of unusual power has been invented by a Michigan man. They are shown in the illustration, and the combination of levers by which the blades are operated is ingenious. The strength they add to the material cut. The lower blade of the shears is stationary and the other is pivoted so it just at the back of the jaws. A lever member is pivoted to the main blade above



the point where the upper blade is fixed. A link member is attached one end to the upper end of the lower blade. The link and lever members are also pivoted together so that when the shears are opened they operate with a comparatively slight pressure results in a powerful pressure on cutting within the jaws of the implement. For cutting tin or other metal shears of this type are usually effective and do not require the expenditure of anything like the same force needed in using ordinary shears for that purpose.

realized that the present laws of Kentucky give married mothers no legal share with their husbands in control and care of minor children, the father being even permitted to deprive his wife, by will, of the guardianship of her child after his death. The only mother whose claim to her child is equal to that of the married father is the unmarried mother.

A bill to give married mothers equal control with their husbands over minor children has been thus far defeated in the General Assembly, but the Equal Suffrage Association is by no means quiescent on that matter. "We shall not cease to exercise our right of petition," they proclaim, though lamenting the fact that the right of petition is about all the women possess. They are striving also to secure a general school suffrage law, that shall give women an equal voice with men in the control of the public schools, and to secure women on the boards of all educational, reformatory and punitive State institutions.

"But," say the women, and here is the whole heart of the matter, "we know that no gift thus obtained is safe from those who have not the crowning right of citizenship; and we shall not abate our efforts until the women of Kentucky possess the ballot, which through the established channels of representation, will give them a voice in making the laws they are compelled to obey and sustain with their taxes."

"The women who have placed their signatures to this statement are the officers of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, including Miss Laura Clay, president; Mrs. Mary B. Clay, first vice president; Mrs. Mary C. Roark, second vice president; Mrs. N. B. McLaughlin, third vice president; Mrs. Mary C. Roark, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Emma M. Roebuck, recording secretary; Mrs. Isabella Shepard, treasurer.

Two Associations Here.
The equal suffrage cause in Louisville is promoted by a body of very active workers, comprised in two distinct local organizations, both of which are affiliated with the State and national associations. "The Woman Suffrage Association of Louisville" has a larger membership than the newer society, which is called the Educational Equal Suffrage League. The special requirement for membership in the League is one year's college work.

This League is a branch of the National College Equal Suffrage League, of which President Thomas, of Bryn Mawr, is

president, and other college presidents and deans of women are officers. The Kentucky branch was organized in January, 1909, by Mrs. Maud Wood Parks, and has now over forty members enrolled. Its officers are: President, Miss Virginia B. Robinson, vice president, Mrs. Herbert Mengel, Miss Sarah Rogers, secretary-treasurer, Miss Mae Kate White. Among the members are: Mrs. C. B. Robinson, Miss Emma Dollinger, Mrs. Oscar Bloch, Miss Augusta Bronner, Mrs. Nell Roach, Miss Elizabeth Robertson, Mrs. Leo Bloch, Miss Emma Greaman, Miss Jennie Flexner, Miss Ethel Lang, Dr. Marc Williams, Miss Genevieve Monach.

The Louisville Woman's Suffrage Association is also a branch of the national association, and has been active in this city for a number of years. Its officers are: President, Miss Emma Hast; vice president, Mrs. Charles S. Nield; Mrs. Emma D. Bergman, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Wm. Bradbury, recording secretary; Mrs. J. D. White, among the members are: Mrs. James A. Leach, Miss Carolyn Leach, Mr. and Mrs. George Avey, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Chatterton, Miss Anna Hamilton, Dr. Julia Ingram, Dr. Anna Lawrence, Mrs. W. F. Lincoln, Miss Caroline Leah, Mrs. Susan Murray, Mrs. Charles P. Weaver, Mrs. John Little, Miss Margaret Weisinger, the Rev. William H. Ramsey, Mr. Bernard Flexner, Miss Margaret Merker, Mrs. Alice Bullitt, Gen. and Mrs. John B. Castellan, Miss Ethel Humphrey, Miss Mary Churchill

Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Jiriah, Miss Mary Lafer, Mr. and Mrs. Thurston Ballard, Mrs. W. B. McKnight, Miss Lucille McKnight, Mrs. T. Hoyt Gamble, Miss Frances Ingram, Miss Mary Doyle, Mrs. Alice Castellan home, Mrs. Elsie Castellan Bailey, Miss Sadelene Cain, Miss Anna Blanche McGill, Dr. Della Herzsch, Mrs. Morton Morris.

Great Impetus Given to Movement.
Great impetus has been given to all local work in the suffrage field since the recent State meeting, and one of the present activities is the circulation of a petition to Congress, asking that a constitutional amendment, giving women the right to vote, be submitted to the State Legislatures for ratification. This petition is being circulated all over the United States, and has already gained hundreds of thousands of signers, both men and women.

In Louisville, since Miss Shaw spoke here, over 200 men and women have signed. A few of the signers are: Col.

and Mrs. Henry L. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. S. Barnett, Miss Frances Sim Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Nield, Miss Olive Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Mason Murry, Ward Warren, Judge Henry Jackson and Mrs. Leo Bloch, Mrs. M. Tachan, Mrs. E. Dollinger, Mrs. E. Allen, Mr. Wm. Hardin Lucas, Mr. Hussey, Miss Florence Bartlett, Mr. Henry, the Rev. E. L. Fox, Mrs. John E. Hays, Mr. Allen, Mrs. Sue Epperson, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Miss Adeline Zschert, Miss Jette Bliss, Miss Q. V. Pollard.

School Suffrage Bill.
Another indication of the zeal of local workers was a general rally held early in December for the purpose of arousing interest in the school suffrage bill, which is to be presented before the next General Assembly.

It seems to be the general opinion everywhere, among statesmen and laymen, that as soon as enough people demand suffrage for women it will be accorded them in this country. Just what number is considered "enough" is hard to determine, but the pressure is becoming stronger every year.
Great things are expected to result from the petition now in circulation. Of course, the women do not expect that the petition will be granted in its entirety by this Congress, but with hundreds of thousands of names added to the cause of equal suffrage the lawmakers will at least be confronted by a realization of the fact that the franchise must be granted to women sooner or later.
Mrs. Philip Snowden, of England, who has spoken in Louisville several times, and who has a host of admirers in this city, thinks that American women will have to adopt militant methods, to some degree, before attaining their end. Mrs. Snowden, however, is not one of the English militants. The methods she pursues reach no greater extremes than mounting orange boxes and speaking in open markets. This, she says, would be considered extremely militant in America, and American women must adopt that or some other method of reaching the laboring people before they can accomplish their aims. But whatever their methods, conservative or militant, the suffragists at home and abroad have set the whole world talking about them. Not to know what they are up to is to reveal yourself as one who having eyes sees not, and having ears hears not. Keep your eyes on the women. They mean business. CLIZO C. LONG.

Macoma Leifur Von Knappe

WAR CLOUDS HOVER ABOUT COMING SUFFRAGE MEETING

*Sup. 8.
1911*

Predict That Women Will Wage Strenuous Battles at National Convention in Louisville.

(BY BERTHE KNATVOLD.)

This quiet old world all tamed down with peace treaties, and international arbitration, would curl up and go to sleep if the women didn't arrange to get together once and awhile to revive the ancient and honorable custom of scrapping it out.

A week or so ago a peculiar constellation on the suffrage horizon was pronounced by those who think they can read the signs of the times as denoting an approaching storm—date about October 19—place, Louisville, Ky.—occasion—the National American Suffrage association convention.

Astrology of the kind has been vindicated with a vengeance. The only error the experts made was in setting the date too far ahead. The clouds of trouble are already rolling up black and threatening, and an occasional rumble and the splashing of a hot suffrage tear now and then, indicate that atmospheric disturbances are here and now.

Jokes All Hark Back.

It's a beautiful joke in its way. It's also a long story. Really beautiful jokes have a way of going back into antiquity for their antecedents. I've often thought how Adam must have chuckled as he crunched into the apple, at the fantastic shadows cast before by the Neros and the absconding bank cashiers, the Henry VIII's and the Arthur Evelyn Sees, the Pilates and the Jesse James that his epicurean taste made possible.

The suffrage storm brewing, and even precipitating to some extent, doesn't go back quite so far as Adam, but it has to do with those people who upheld the National in its attitude of disapproval and final disownment of remote hopeless little old Washington in the now historical but then hysterical National Suffrage convention of 1909 in Seattle. They are now beginning to feel the first twinges accompanying the putting out of joint of their own noses, and they are giving a very correct imitation of the sort of hurt cries that we, in our rare movements off guard, emitted at the time that the painful—but eventually beneficial—operation was performed upon us.

New York War Center.

Way back in the dim and distant past, before Washington women had arrived at the dignity of registering and voting and recalling, it was realized that New York was considered—in New York

—as the hub from which all suffrage propoganda and assistance radiated; and that Washington was on the very outer circumference of a wheel which would be none the worse for being shaved to smaller dimensions. At that time Chicago—which means the same as Illinois in suffrage parlance—was very deeply in sympathy with autocratic New York. We, out here, were decidedly disagreeable, insubordinate branches—there was absolutely no hope that we would ever reflect any honor upon the parent vine—and our pruning off was justifiable.

Now, however, the edict has gone forth from headquarters that the executive board of the National American association shall be composed of such members as can attend 10 executive sessions in New York a year. Chicago is quite a ways from New York—the railroads as yet do not extend franks to traveling suffragists—there are few millionaires in the ranks—Chicago cannot, under this ruling, be represented on the executive board—ergo; a cry, long and plaintive, from the Illinois city.

Another bomb now smoldering is the proposed amendment to the constitution which will make it possible for independent organizations of suffragists, when the mebership has reached the 50 mark, to become directly affiliated with the National without reference to the state association. Foreshadowings of the confusion which the multiplicity of units thus created, would bring about in the main body, are agitating the state associations all over the country to the disintegration point.

Maryland Thinks for Itself.

Moreover Maryland—so it is rumored—is to be put on trial—a regular court martial, conducted on purely feminine lines with the equivalent of "shot at sunrise" mapped out as the outcome. For Maryland, my Maryland, exerting her ancient colonial prerogative of thinking for herself, refused to follow a mandate that went forth sometime ago; and Maryland must be cut off.

The District of Columbia is already circulating a resolution against the proposed changes to be ratified at the convention. Minnesota has sent in a vigorous protest. Rev. Olympia Brown has indited letters so caustic and sarcastic as to curl the very paper they were written on, in the name of the Wisconsin association. Oregon, California, Kansas, all of the states which have not as yet won their victory and so can afford to sit back and smile at the scramble—are in a terrible stew. And if there isn't about the best fight scheduled for Louisville on October 19, that ever came off in this country, the prophets are no longer prophets, but mere calamity howlers.

Care of Hair Brush

The
brush

July 11-1911

San Antonio Express.

Entered in the Postoffice at San Antonio Texas, as Second-class Matter.

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BIG CITIES OF TEXAS.	
	Population 1910
San Antonio.....	95,654
Dallas.....	92,004
Houston.....	78,800
Fort Worth.....	73,312
El Paso.....	39,279
Galveston.....	36,918
Austin.....	29,800
Waco.....	26,423

CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN TO ADVERTISERS

DAUGHTERS OF THE SOUTH.

At the recent reunion of Hood's Texas Brigade, held at Cameron, Miss Katie Daffan delivered an address with "The Daughters of the South" as her subject. It was one of the most fitting comments on a topic ingrained with all the warp and woof of the Southland we have ever seen. Parts of Miss Daffan's talk are worthy of being told again and again and of even going into a text-book for the delectation and profit of every girl throughout the Nation.

This talented daughter of a Confederate soldier, who glories in the "rebellion" her father once displayed, strikes a chord in these lines that calls deeply unto every woman for an exhibition of that which every true man admires in every woman who shows it. Miss Daffan says:

The daughter of a Confederate soldier, by virtue of her very birthright, must be finely, supremely feminine, untouched by what should forever remain far from a woman's sphere. She should teach the world, if need be, what femininity stands for in its relation to life, to God and to the human race. Her "rights" are to stand exactly in the place where God placed her and to live exactly up to his plan laid out for her.

To all those women demanding "equal rights" and the privilege of the ballot and to many others who have turned what was once home into a "club," Miss Daffan's words may seem a bit old-fashioned. But to our way of thinking, and, in the view of normal men of every age and every clime, the paragraph quoted above contains not only philosophy's strained honey, but the essence of a sentiment that is simply ineradicable from a heart that beats aright.

"Womanliness," "femininity" — in these terms are embodied the qualities which all the sons of Adam worth the name have enshrined in woman. The woman who possesses them need never fear she will fall from the pedestal of the man for whose opinion she cares a baubles has built for her.

They enforce respect; they compel admiration. Before them rudeness flies as mist before the heat of a tropic sun. The woman who has them will remain in her "sphere," and she will not need to study any special charts or text-books to retain intimate knowledge of where that "sphere" lies.

Nowhere in all the world is there more of womanliness and femininity than among the daughters of Dixie. In this truth is explained in large measure the reason cultured men of every nation feel a reverence for the women of the South. When Longfellow wrote that women bend men as the cord does the bow he was thinking of the womanhood of the South.

THE NORTH AMERICAN, PHILADELPHIA, SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1911

Miss Laura Clay is reported to have made a remarkably able speech when presenting the memorial signed by influential women communicants of the Episcopal Church to the annual council of the Episcopal diocese of Lexington, Ky. These Episcopalian women ask that the canons of their church be amended so that women may be equally eligible with men for election as deputies to the diocesan council. The signers of the memorial were Mrs. Charles H. Morgan, Mrs. Wilbur R. Smith, Mrs. Wickliffe Preston, Mrs. Shelby Harbison, Mrs. Katherine G. Reed, Mrs. Avery Winston, Mrs. Samuel Perrett, Mrs. Sarah Norwood, Mrs. John W. Scott and Miss Laura Clay.

NOTED IS TRIBUTE TO MRS. DUNIWAY

Birthday Party Unique in Oregon History.

PROMINENT FOLK DO HONOR

H. L. Pittock, Governor West,
and Others on Platform.

SUFFRAGIST WRITES HYMN

Author, Singer and Composer Long
ly Applauded at Gipsy Smith
Auditorium as Last Beautiful
Notes Die Away.

Seated in a comfortable armchair
beneath the figures "73" in evergreen
decorations, with many of the most
distinguished citizens of Oregon, men
and women, seated at either side, and
facing an audience of 1500 friendly
faces, Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway,
pioneer Oregonian and suffragist, was
rendered such a "birthday party" at
the Gipsy Smith auditorium last night
as perhaps has never been given to
another woman in the state.

When Mrs. Duniway appeared and
was wheeled across the platform,
which was tastefully decorated with
evergreens and autumn leaves, to her
place of honor in the easy chair, she
was long applauded, acknowledging the
ovation with graceful inclinations of
her gray-haired head. To her right sat
her son, W. C. Duniway, and to her
left, her son, Ralph Duniway, with
their families.

Others who sat at the left of the
guest of honor were: H. L. Pittock, F.
W. Holman, Governor West, C. W. Fur-
ton, J. A. Jeffrey, F. W. Cottrell, Robert
A. Miller and A. E. Clark. At the
right were many prominent suffragists,
including Mrs. Mae Arkwright Hutton,
of Spokane; Mrs. Frederick Eggert,
Miss Emma Wold and Mrs. H. M. Senn.

Mrs. Coe Presides.

Mrs. Henry Waldo Coe, president of
the State Equal Suffrage League, who
presided, announced that the pro-
gramme would be opened with the sing-
ing of the new suffrage hymn of which
Mrs. Duniway is the author and for
which Mrs. A. E. Clark composed the
accompaniment. With Mrs. Clark at the
piano, Mrs. Jane Burns Albert, in a
sweet, clear soprano, sang the three
stanzas of the hymn, which are as fol-
lows:

God of our fathers, by whose guiding hand,
We all were led to this Pacific land,
To raise on high the standard of the free,
We women bow with reverence unto Thee.

Good men and women came together here,
They toiled and bled on the Western
shore

An empire that shall last forevermore.

God of our fathers, we are half the race,
By men forgotten till this year of grace,
When they in majesty arise and say:
"All shall be free in an approaching day."

Great Is Applause.

As the last beautiful notes died away
its author and the singer were
vigorously applauded, and great arm-
fuls of yellow carnations were placed
on the platform and piled at Mrs. Duni-
way's feet.

The first speaker was Frederick W.
Holman, who gave an historic perspective
of the life of Mrs. Duniway, whom
he called a "noble, grand and glorious
woman." He told how she crossed the
plains to Oregon in 1852, when she was
18 years old, and touched upon the
hardships and privations that tried
the hearts and tested the strength of
those who dared the wilderness in the
middle years of the last century.

"Those were people who were willing
and able to do and to dare and to suf-
fer in order to accomplish," said Mr.
Holman. "They turned their faces un-
flinchingly to the West, without doubt
that they would get there. It took
just the same courage as was required
of the pioneers to inspire and sustain
Mrs. Duniway in her early work for
the great cause of equal suffrage."

Pioneers Never Faltered.

"The pioneers never faltered in their
long march, nor has she. But the hands
that never wearied in building and de-
veloping are tired now, and in her
hands we must place the ballot, as a
tribute and a reward to this courageous,
forceful and yet wifely gentle worker
for the rights of women."

Mrs. Hutton, a prominent worker in
the suffrage ranks in Washington, was
next introduced by Mrs. Coe.

The Spokane visitor paid one of the
greatest tributes of the evening to Mrs.
Duniway, concluding her remarks as
she laid a magnificent bouquet of yel-
low carnations at the aged leader's
feet.

Washington Gives Greetings.

Mrs. Hutton said:

"Friend, champion of woman's politi-
cal enfranchisement, in the Nation and
the world, mother of woman's suffrage
in the Northwest, I bring you greetings
from Washington women on this, your
seventy-eighth birthday. Your labors
for nearly a half century for the em-
ancipation of your sex have borne fruit.
You have lived to see the ballot given
to the women of six states of this glad
free West.

"Ere the ices of November wax and
wane your beloved Oregon will be
added to the list that will complete the
chain of free states from Canada to the
Gulf. You have lived to see Heather
Chilca become a republic and her women

(Concluded on Page 14.)

[Aug 17, 1912]

SUFFRAGETTE DOLLIES PROVE BIG ATTRACTION

Shall women have the right of suffrage?

This question, which has been discussed in many households, has taken on an added stimulus in Northern Kentucky, and the reason is easily explained. The suffragette exhibition in The Post Doll Contest at the Ludlow Lagoon has caused the subject to be discussed more than ever, and a great deal of praise has been given the exhibition, which is a reproduction of the suffragette parade held in New York some time ago.

The exhibition has been viewed by thousands of people who have shown interest in the signs carried by the little dollies.

The parade is headed by four dolls mounted on black horses, and each carries a sign. One doll represents Mrs. O. P. Belmont, of New York, and she carries a sign reading:

"The new Progressive Party has declared for equal suffrage."

Another sign reads:

"Married mothers in Ohio are not the legal guardians of their own children. Fathers can give, sell or will them away."

Following the two leaders comes a doll representing Miss Inez Millholland, of New York, who carries a sign saying:

"We have in Colorado the most advanced laws of any State in the Union for the care and protection of the home and the children, the very foundation of the republic. We owe this more to woman's suffrage than to any other cause.—Judge Lindsey."

The other dolly on horseback carries a sign reading:

"Why do we want to vote?"

For Answer:

Look at our streets,
The holes and the dust."

Even the Chinese

Closely following the leaders come a number of Chinese women on foot, one of whom bears a sign saying:

"Women vote in China. Why not in Kentucky?"

At this point there is a doll representing Dr. Anna Shaw, who is probably the best known suffragette in the United States. She is mounted upon the stump and her very attitude shows how much in earnest she is in the cause of equal suffrage.

Following the Chinese dolls come a group of dolls representing well known suffragettes from various parts of the country. One of them, representing Miss Margaret Foley, of Massachusetts, carries a sign reading, "Catching up with China."

Six college girls, dressed in mortar board hats and the flowing gowns, follow these leaders, and one of them carries a sign reading:

"Those who obey laws should have something to say in their making."

Following the college girls comes a group of dolls dressed as nurses. One of them bears a sign saying "Nurses need the ballot." At their side is a small doll carrying a sign saying "I live in Colorado and my mama votes."

Two dolls dressed as widows are seen in the parade, and one carries a sign saying: "We pay taxes. Those who pay taxes to support the Government should have a vote in the Government."

A number of dolls dressed as Dutch dolls come next in the parade, and they have a banner with the inscription "Dutch women need the ballot, too." A small doll representing a little Dutch boy holds a sign saying "My ma can't vote."

In the body of the parade which follows the Dutch dolls there are seen women representing various classes. One carries a small baby and others carry banners denoting whom they represent.

One banner reads: "7,000,000 strong, we need the ballot for our protection."

Another banner says:

"Wives and mothers need the ballot to help solve the problems of the home, and that means all national problems.—Beveridge."

Still another reads: "The nation abides at the fireside.—Beveridge."

Following comes a doll bearing the sign:

"What breaks up the home?"

"High cost of living."

"Unemployment for men."

"Bad employment for women and children."

"White slave traffic."

"Low wages for women."

Another bears a banner showing in what States the women have the right of suffrage. It says:

"Women vote in Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Washington and California."

This sign is seen in the last ranks of the parade, and by the time those who inspect the exhibition come to it they are loath to leave the table upon which the dolls are shown.

The other dolls are still attracting a great deal of attention and many of the little doll mothers, whose dollies are in the contest, are making daily trips to the Lagoon to see their children. Many of them are having photographs made of their dolls, as they prize them highly. By a special arrangement with Manager Weaver all children 15 or under, who are accompanied by their parents, will be admitted to the park on coupons clipped from The Kentucky Post today and Saturday.

Dec 1912

IS THE RIGHT TO VOTE APPRECIATED?

A vital fact upon which many wise saws and modern instances have been builded, and which is in effect that one rarely appreciates to the full the gifts that are already his, is well exemplified in an interesting compilation of figures made by the city comptroller and which are given in full in another column of this newspaper.

An examination of the official poll books of the City of Bellingham is said to show that, at the recent election, 2,069 persons did not exercise their right of franchise. When one recalls that a deal of blood has been spilled, that nations have been involved in war, that monarchies, principalities and powers have been toppled in the dust for no other reason than that rulers have refused to grant subjects a voice in governmental affairs, it would appear that this hardly won right to vote is but lightly regarded.

More recent, and a shade or too more civilized than the bloodshed and violence above adverted to is the struggle for the enfranchisement of women. With that victory for equal rights at the polls won in a goodly number of states of the Union comes perhaps that lethargy, that indifference which is said to be coeval with possession, and which, in divers instances, has inspired the pokes about never running after a street car that one has caught, or maintaining a loving attitude toward the sweetheart after she is won and wedded.

This latter might provide a very pretty moral with which to adorn the complaint if it were not for the fact that the check marks opposite the names in the poll books indicate that of that delinquent 2,069 voters in Bellingham, over half are men.

AS TO SCHOOL SUFFRAGE.

find some way to rid themselves of this new duty.

Is this the way to act when a valuable gift is offered you?

At present there is no vacancy in the school board, and women may not have an opportunity to exercise the right of school suffrage for some time. But at least let us show our appreciation of our right by registering, and if an opportunity to vote comes, we shall be ready for it.

L. C. OBENCHAIN.

School suffrage ought to enlist the interest of every woman. The school is one of the child's "homes." He spends more of his waking hours in the school room than he spends in his father's house, and the management of our public schools is as much woman's affair as man's. Every Bowling Green woman who registers on Tuesday ought to feel that she is doing work that belongs to "woman's sphere," since it deeply concerns the welfare of children.

For many years the Kentucky Equal Rights Association worked to obtain school suffrage for women. They succeeded in getting it for cities of the second class, Lexington, Newport. The women of these cities exercised their right of suffrage for eight years to the great advantage of the schools. Then, by a strictly partisan vote, the right was taken away from them. When the Federated Clubs of Kentucky became interested in educational matters, they soon found that their efforts were hindered by the fact that they could not vote on school questions. They began to work for school suffrage and last year their efforts met with success. Meanwhile the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, realizing that a statutory law may at any time be repealed, is devoting its time to procuring for Kentucky women "The right protective of all other rights," namely, full suffrage.

I have always said that women are "The Ungrateful Sex," and the proof is that when one of the most precious things on earth, a right, is offered to them, they either refuse to take it or they take it without a word of thanks.

The Equal Rights Association worked ten years to give Kentucky women their property rights. Kentucky women reached out for the rights with both hands, but when you ask them to join the E. R. A. and pay one copper cent a week into the treasury of the association, they exclaim in horror or smile in derision at the idea of joining an organization whose members are so "unwomanly," so "unsexed" as to want to vote!

Now, owing to the E. R. A. and the Federated Clubs, another right is offered to Kentucky women, the right to take part in the management of Kentucky's schools, and instead of taking up this right gladly and thankfully, they are holding back, arguing with their consciences and trying to

and extra nice clean

Bowling Green Messenger

SCENE ON THE PLATFORM AT THE GIPSY SMITH AUDITORIUM LAST NIGHT WHEN MRS. ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNWAY RECEIVED BIRTHDAY CONGRATULATIONS



TOP ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT)—BLAKE C. DUNWAY, MRS. ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNWAY, AND HENRY L. PITKOCK. LOWER ROW—MISS BUCKMAN, MRS. MARY CARTWRIGHT, MRS. FREDERICK ROBERT, MRS. L. DUTTON, MRS. ELIZABETH LORR, W. M. DAVIS, COLONEL ROBERT A. MILLER, B. LEE PAGET, MRS. HENRY WALDO COB, FREDERICK V. HOLMAN, A. E. CLARK, GOVERNOR WEST, AND CHARLES W. FULTON.

NOTED IS TRIBUTE

Birth Day Party for Mrs. Dunway Most Unique.

SUFFRAGIST WRITES HYMN

Author, Singer and Composer Loudly Applauded at Gipsy Smith Auditorium as Last Beautiful Notes Die Away.

When the ballot. You have beheld the day that represents battles to women have over the mountain peaks of the world to the treasure-house of the mother lode, and pour her products into the channels of commerce. You have seen Portland grow from frontier village to the largest city in the Northwest. On the fifth November the men of Oregon will force the key of gold with which the 200,000 women voters of the Pacific coast seek must unlock the portals of the nation and make all women free. But more fitting spot could be found for the culmination of your life work, the inauguration of a forward movement to make this burning question a National issue and enfranchise the women of the Nation. Here, here the memories of your girlhood, childhood and motherhood linger like a blossoming fragrance from your peace-laden city, and the resting place of the companion of your life's joys and sorrows; here, amid scenes of your greatest activities and achievements of the race, here, where rolls the banner, where Bryant placed his mantle; here, where a noted lecturer said, "The finite pray, the infinite seems, and immensity looks on"; here we have gathered tonight to do you honor, and to show to you and the world that we appreciate your efforts.

Pioneers Now Honored. "These chrysanthemums represent the development of flower life. In your time you have seen them grow from a ragged wayside weed until today they are the triumph of the floral kingdom. You can remember when the woman suffrage movement comprised a few struggling women, who were ridiculed and vilified for their opinions. You have watched its progress and helped in its development, until it has become a respected reform, an assured fact, and the pioneers in the cause honored women of the world.

"Mrs. Abigail Scott Dunway, we mothered, and whose untiring efforts have so greatly aided in making possible our political freedom, I present you these chrysanthemums in the name of the enfranchised womanhood of Washington.

Mrs. Mary Cartwright, who said that she came as an old pioneer of Oregon to give greetings from California, recalled memories of the early struggles of Mrs. Dunway.

Men Called to Account. "It is enough to make some of the men blush to remember how they treated Mrs. Cartwright. She told how the women of California, having been given the ballot, are fast becoming predominant in its use; how they are studying 'civil' government and public questions and how they are already helping the men to solve the problems that arise. Mrs. Cartwright told of admiring the work of Mrs. Dunway and of her sympathy in her early reverses and disappointments.

A letter from Judge Stephen A. Lowell of Pendleton, was read by B. Lee Paget and was warmly applauded at several places. Judge Lowell referred to Mrs. Dunway as "Oregon's most distinguished woman" and assigned her a place in history with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott and Susan B. Anthony. He admonished all who admired Mrs. Dunway, her life and work, that the greatest tribute that can be paid her, that will please her more than anything that can happen, is to vote for the suffrage amendment two weeks hence.

way having attended her 78th birthday together with the hope that election day will see Oregon swing into the suffrage column.

Governor Carey, of Wyoming, congratulated Mrs. Dunway in a telegram read by Mrs. Cob and extended best wishes for the success of the suffrage cause in Oregon.

B. Lee Paget, Prohibition candidate for United States Senator, directed attention to the fact that his was the first party that had gone on record as favoring votes for women and with that abandoned any mention of party to make an earnest appeal for equal suffrage. Mr. Paget said that he hoped that Mrs. Dunway would be permitted to exercise the right of the ballot. He expressed his contempt for the man who fails to vote and for the woman who does not desire the right to vote; he confessed that, in a practical way, he classified the same.

A. E. Clark Pays Tribute. A. E. Clark, Progressive candidate for United States Senator, declared that great movements need great leaders, not leaders who can achieve victory alone, but leaders who can face defeat unflinchingly time after time and be patient until the final triumph. Such a leader was Mrs. Dunway, he said, who, after 50 years of defeat, had never turned from nor struck her colors to the enemy. "One of the greatest citizens of Oregon and of the world" was the speaker's eloquent estimate of Mrs. Dunway, and he predicted the fruition of her labors in the adoption of the equal suffrage amendment.

A telegram from Senator Jonathan Bourne expressed his sorrow at being unable to pay honor in person to one who, in striving for the recognition due her sex, had done so much to advance the entire cause of human progress.

Mayor Cotterell, of Seattle, dated his conversion to the cause of woman's suffrage from the time he became acquainted with his mother. He related that 25 years ago, when he had first come to Washington, calling how the territory had suffrage for three years, only to lose it by a hair-splitting Supreme Court decision. In the 31-year struggle for votes for women that followed the attainment of statehood in 1889 he gave due credit to Mrs. Dunway for her able assistance and expressed his gratitude for her life and labors, trusting that that life and those labors will be crowned with the victory which they merit on November 5.

And if the cause of equal suffrage is indeed as so many of the speakers predicted, victorious at the polls, Governor West, in his talk announced that he would "violate precedent to the extent of writing the Constitutional proclamation that is required by law to announce the new condition of things, not in the State Capitol at Salem, but in the parlor of Mrs. Dunway's home in Portland. Then, instead of depositing the first copy of the proclamation with the Secretary of State, he will deposit it with Mrs. Dunway, as a token of her lifelong labors in making it possible for him to have written it. Then, returning to Salem, the Governor will rewrite another copy of the proclamation, which he will deposit in due form with the Secretary of State.

A pioneer not only of the Northwest, but of the world of human thought and endeavor, was ex-Senator Fulton's characterization of the guest of the evening. The speaker, in reminiscence, recalled with pride that as a member of the State Senate in 1880, under Mrs. Dunway's suggestion and guidance, he had had the honor of introducing the first resolution in favor of equal suffrage in the Oregon Legislature. The pioneer women of Oregon were lauded by Mr. Fulton, who said that "if we would properly evidence our appreciation of the greatest courage and purest patriotism ever shown, we would, on some historical spot, dedicate to the greatest heroines the world has ever known, the pioneer women of Oregon, a monument of the whitest stone, as a perpetual reminder, were any needed, of their greatness and glory."

A message of congratulation from the National convention of the W. C. T. U. was handed in and acknowledged by Mrs. Cob.

Colonel Robert G. Miller, who spoke in behalf of the Native Daughters and Native Sons of Oregon, had the same birthday as Mrs. Dunway, his mother telling him as he put it, that he "came to Oregon October 22, 1834." He eulogized the evening's guest as a splendid type of a splendid race, and for the organization of native Oregonians, of which he was formerly president, he extended the hope that the realization of her dreams had not far distant. Following the speaking, Mrs. Dunway was greeted on the platform by hundreds of her old friends, who, as they clasped her hand, made glad her heart with warm words of congratulation and well-wishing.