

# AT UTICA

July 2, 1913

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## WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CLUB IS ORGANIZED BY MRS. RUDY

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Meeting Was An Interesting One  
and Mrs. J. W. Tompkins Was  
Elected President.

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Mrs. George Rudy went to Utica yesterday morning and formed a Woman's Suffrage club, a branch of the Equal Rights association. Mrs. Rudy was enthusiastically received by the women of the neighborhood and the meeting proved a very successful one. The following officers were elected, following the permanent organization of the society: President, Mrs. J. W. Tompkins; vice president, Mrs. Beatty Jewell; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Nester Howard.

OCTOBER 26, 1913.

## *Equal Rights Association Meets In Louisville Nov. 20-22*

Kentucky Body Goes on Invitation of Louisville Convention and Publicity League — Max Eastman to Be Heard Here Also—Suffrage Action in State.

The dates of November 20-22 have just been set for the annual meeting of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association in Louisville. Mr. Denny Goode of the Louisville Convention and Publicity League telegraphs that the Masonic Theatre has been secured for the opening night. Thursday November 20th when Max Eastman the distinguished writer and lecturer of New York City will be the principal speaker.

### **Eastman Secured for Lexington Also.**

It was possible to secure Mr. Eastman only through the co-operation of the Kentucky and Ohio Associations. He will speak in Cincinnati at the meeting of the Ohio Suffrage Society on the 18th and 19th and in Lexington under the auspices of the Fayette Equal Rights Association on the night of Monday the 17th. Mr. Eastman will come to Lexington directly from Buffalo where he will fill a hundred dollar engagement Saturday 15th. Mr. Eastman is very much in demand in the East now and he was only secured for this Western trip by the fact that the K. E. R. A. entered into negotiations with him in the middle of the summer and secured three consecutive engagements.

The Louisville Convention and Publicity League, at whose invitation the K. E. R. A. goes to Louisville for its annual meeting will furnish a theatre or hall for the night-meetings and the banquet hall at the Seelbach for the day meetings. All meetings are open and free to the public. Every man and woman in Kentucky who believes in woman suffrage or is interested even to find out what manner of thing it is are urged to attend the meeting.

### **Renewed Interest over the State.**

A large attendance is expected as there is renewed interest in suffrage throughout Kentucky. The subject has been presented this summer at the Teacher's Institutes and in remote

counties even, and in towns not reached by the railroads. The Woman's Journal, the national suffrage paper is by the generosity of Mrs. S. M. Hubbard of Hickman, Ky., going at present to every hold-over legislator, and every legislative candidate in Kentucky, some three hundred in all.

### **Women will Vote In November Election.**

The decision of the Court of Appeals that women "able to read and write" all over the state of Kentucky may vote in the county superintendents race, and in fact in all school elections except that of the State Superintendent from which they are debarred because it is constitutional office, means, if there is time for the news to be disseminated over the state that more Kentucky women will vote at the November election than ever before.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, better known as Mrs. Stetson, the poet essayist and brilliant lecturer who is editor of "The Forerunner" and probably the keenest wit in the United States, will speak in this city under the auspices of The Woman's Club, Saturday, November 1st.

### **Seelbach Hotel Headquarters for Convention.**

Other features of the annual meeting of the Equal Rights Association at Louisville will be announced later. The Seelbach Hotel will be headquarters. All meetings not requiring a larger hall will be held there. The Board and officers and many of the delegates will have rooms there. The new suffrage leagues, organized this summer, even those having as yet only county chairman, are urged to send delegates. The basis of representation is one delegate to every ten paid up members. Delegates only have voting rights but equal welcome will be extended to every visiting member of a suffrage league, as to the public in general.

The Detroit Times heartily joins with the U. S. postal authorities, the Michigan Food and Dairy Commissioner and the Vigilance Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America in protecting the public from advertising frauds. Any reader having a grievance against an advertiser in these columns will confer a favor by promptly reporting the same to the publisher.

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BEHOLD "PITCHFORK BEN," THIS  
TIME UPON HIS OWN PITCHFORK

Senator Tillman is a blind prophet.

The famous pitchfork this time has brought up against solid rock and for the bend of the tine which received the full force of the blow, will never be as effective again, we fear.

Senator Tillman recently announced himself opposed to woman's suffrage.

He fears the right to vote "would be degrading to the sex."

Senator Tillman's position shows not only a lack of that chivalry toward woman for which the southerner is noted, but a lack, also, of what is real history, and a lack of knowledge of facts right before a pair of eyes usually good when it comes to a matter of government.

In Wyoming, for instance, the women have had full voting privileges since 1869.

We have never heard that right to the ballot has degraded the women of that state.

We HAVE heard that there woman has voted for conditions that have bettered the state of her sex, and against those things that previously tended to degrade man.

In Colorado woman has had the right to vote since 1893.

This privilege has not degraded the woman of that state, which has experienced real progress since she became a real factor in government with a voice in the affairs of Colorado and the country.

The benefits that have accrued to Colorado and Wyoming have accrued generally in all the other states where woman has been emancipated from slavery and her interest given recognition.

We might cite for Senator Tillman that what is true of states here, is true of foreign countries where the right of franchise has been given MOTHERS, with praise upon the sons of mothers who granted that right.

But the fact is, that in not only those states where women vote are conditions better, but also in those states of prophets as blind as Tillman and of men as lacking in chivalry, where woman has not yet won the ballot, for the very fact of fear of woman's vote, on a vastly different score than that a vote will degrade her.

Right here in Michigan, today, there is a better order of things than there would be were it not for the fact that all the enemies of good government respect a growing sentiment for equal suffrage, and are conducting themselves half-decently as a result.

For noted improvement in our affairs in this state, thanks are due noble and energetic women who are actively engaged in politics at this time and who have not become degraded by the service they have rendered and are rendering society.

It remained for the women of Detroit to step in and put an end to the corruption of our educational department through vicious machine politics.

It was a fierce campaign, calling for the presence of women at public meetings and at the voting booth and for association in the thick of the fray with men, with whom they pleaded like patriots.

The result of their efforts was to prove that the men of Detroit, too, are true patriots, for the services of women carried the day, and left none of them degraded.

Senator Tillman is wrong indeed in a view that is a reactionary view, held as a rule, too, by persons regarded as of lesser intelligence than the senator.

In this view Tillman is disappointing, for we had credited him with a keener discernment and a finer sense of obligation to all of the people.

In this view he but echoes the latest cry of those enemies of representative and just government, who for so long told us woman was incompetent to share a voice in government.

This was the ingratitude of sons toward the mothers who had given them birth, life and being, and was repeated until the votes of women removed the lie and the insult from the lips of these men.

Votes for women wherever cast have proven that woman is not only competent to hold the right to cast her ballot, but is MORE COMPETENT than MOST MEN, and this really was what certain interests knew would be the result and WHAT THEY FEARED.

We see no compliment to any man in the position that woman's place or well-being would be jeopardized by a meeting with men at a voting place.

Were it a sound position, with anything like a good basis for it, more is the reason why women should be granted the right to vote at the earliest day, that mothers might save their daughters from the kind of men whom she could not safely meet in the discharge of a duty of citizenship.

Senator Tillman, a Democrat with a small "d," so noted and so supported by a host of admirers among his countrymen; leader for so long of a party that has led on the side of the weaker and against the stronger, in the interest of all; wielder of the pitchfork that has pierced many a foe of democracy, has this time impaled himself upon his own weapon.

The blindness exhibited in his prophecy is that of one, we must believe, who WILL NOT SEE.

Aug 1, 1913

# SUFFRAGISTS INVADE SENATE

Present Petitions From Every  
State To Members.

Women Parade In Automob-  
iles From Hyattsville, Md.

Owen and Clapp Make Ap-  
peals For Vote Seekers.

## ANTIS ISSUE STATEMENT

Washington, July 31.—From all over the country supporters of the "Votes for Woman" cause came to Washington to-day to plead their case before Congress. . . . of its sober tariff work for more than two hours and listened to the frills and furbelows of suffrage argument.

Delegations from every State in the union presented to each Senator on the floor petitions urging the support of the Chamberlain resolution to amend the Federal Constitution to confer suffrage on women, and practically every Senator presented the petitions to the Senate. Many made speeches declaring their sympathy with the movement, and a few announced their intention to vote against the resolution.

The visit concluded an automobile parade from Hyattsville, Md., a suburb of the capital, where the suffragists were met and welcomed by members of the Senate Woman Suffrage Committee, which has voted a favorable report on the Chamberlain resolution.

Senator Owen officially presented the petitions to the Senate.

"The reasons for this request on the part of the women of the country," he said, "are overwhelming and unanswerable, and the time has come when they must be considered with dignity, with unbiased mind, free from prejudice or passion, in the interest of the welfare of the human race."

### Votes For Women Needed.

"I do not appeal to men from a party standpoint, or call their attention to the effect which may be expected to follow if either one of the great parties should go so far as to insult the 3,000,000 women who now have the full suffrage in America, by contemptuously denying a right so obviously just and so obviously necessary to the welfare, the progress and the happiness of the people of America, but I will remind you that a great party with

high ideals, casting over 4,000,000 votes last year, declared for woman suffrage and the question can no longer be ignored."

Senator Clapp, presenting Minnesota petitions, made a stirring appeal for extension of suffrage.

"Whatever the fate of the present resolution may be," he declared, "the time is not far distant and is inevitable, when the American people will confer on the American woman the only weapon by means of which she can peacefully defend herself and her children—the ballot."

Practically every Senator was armed with a bundle of the petitions, bound with the yellow ribbon of the suffragists. Senator Smoot, presenting the Utah petitions, attacked militancy in the fight for suffrage. \*\*\*

### No Votes For Militants.

"Suffrage should be given, not to the Pankhursts and the militant radicals among our women," he said, "but to those who follow in the womanly footsteps of the American pioneers for suffrage, Mary Ellen Foster, Susan B. Anthony and others."

Senator Jones, of Washington, Thomas and Shaforth, of Colorado, Gallinger, Poindexter, Works, of California, and Ashurst followed.

For more than two hours the suffrage demonstration continued. Senator after Senator presenting petitions. When the time came to take up the tariff debate, Senator Simons, in charge of the bill, secured an agreement that it be laid aside until the suffrage petitions remaining could be received. \*\*\*

### Antis Issue Statement.

The anti-suffragists issued a statement to-day from the headquarters of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, in which the automobile on-slaught of the suffragists was characterized as "cheap advertising or an attempt to cloak defeat under the guise of jubilation for which they have no cause." The statement also insists that the White House, the Senate and the House all are opposed to woman suffrage and that the crusaders "need hope for no legislation by this Congress or the next."

To-night the suffragists gave a big banquet at which more than a score members of the House and Senate and other public men were present. Senators Thomas, Ransdell, Ashurst and Owen were speakers, and they encouraged the suffragists with the declaration that the prospects were bright for the passage of the resolution. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Susan Fitzgerald and Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett also made addresses.

The women who visited the Senate to-day had traveled from every section of the country to bring their petitions. Altogether the petitions were signed by more than 85,000 persons. On their way to the capital many of the delegations held meetings and demonstrations along the road. To-night's banquet concluded the demonstration.

### KENTUCKY REPRESENTED.

#### Two Suffrage Petitions Presented To Senate Through James.

Washington, July 31.—Kentucky woman suffragists were represented by proxy in the delegation of women from nearly all parts of the country who stormed the Capitol to-day to urge the immediate passage of the Senate joint resolution extending the right of suffrage to women. Dr. Laura S. Brennond, of Washington, D. C., presented a petition signed by about twenty Kentuckians to Senator James and he introduced it.

The signers are residents of Bowling Green and Hawesville, as follows:

Bowling Green—Benjamin F. Proctor, William A. Obenchain, Lida Calvert Obenchain, Edward O. Leigh, A. M. McCormack, Fils E. Townsend, E. T. Barr, E. D. Rose, J. M. McCormack, H. H. Cherry, J. H. Young, Leonard W. Durham, J. L. Harman, J. S. Dickey, M. O. Hughes and L. H. ~~Newman~~ *Smith*.

The Hawesville petitioners were Martha Hall Newman, Sara Pickette, Lucille McAdams and Mrs. G. W. Newman.

Dr. Helen Knight, formerly of Newport, Ky., is here with the New York delegation.

Primer Press <sup>Sept 8, 1913</sup>  
Each day at the fair  
except Wed & 3d -

THE

**M**R. EUGENIA B. FARM-  
ER of St. Paul, one of the  
pioneer suffragists of Minne-  
sota, paraded the fair grounds  
yesterday with a suffrage um-  
brella sent to her by the New  
York State Suffrage Associa-  
tion. The umbrella was used in  
the New York parade.



## ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

### Miss Laura Clay to Speak at Germantown Fair.

The newly organized Woman Suffrage League will have a tent on the Germantown Fair Grounds for the distribution of literature on this, the most important question before the civilized world.

There will be easy chairs, ice water and toilet articles at the tent and the hostesses will be glad to have every woman who attends the Fair come to the tent for rest and refreshment. They will be glad to take care of small packages.

On Wednesday, August 27, at 2:30 p. m., Miss Laura Clay, the veteran advocate of this further extension of human rights, will speak on "Why Women Want the Ballot." Be sure to hear her, perhaps the strongest exponent of the subject in the state.

For more than twenty-five years Miss Clay was President of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association and in that time she has been before every session of the General Assembly of Kentucky, pleading for better laws for women and children. To her is largely due the enlightened measures on the Kentucky statutes regarding the property rights of married women, the co-guardianship of children, the legal protection of girl children, and other laws effecting women and children.

Miss Clay took up leadership in the age-long struggle for human liberty where her distinguished father, Gen. Cassius M. Clay, left off. Gen. Clay was Minister to Russia at the time of the purchase of Alaska, was an ardent advocate of the abolition of African slavery and one of the early promoters of Berea College.

Miss Clay speaks with great clearness of thought and expression, and earnestness of conviction. Every man and woman who can do so should take advantage of this opportunity to hear her discuss a subject to which she has devoted her life.

# Mrs. Hardy Issues Challenge for Debate to Miss Bronson, Who Lost Temper in Suffrage Meet



MRS. JENNIE LAW HARDY,

Prominent Michigan Suffragist Who Crossed Swords with Miss Minnie Bronson at the Opening of the Anti-Suffrage Campaign in Knights of Columbus Hall Friday Evening and Caused the Other Woman to Lose Her Temper.

I herewith challenge Miss Minnie Bronson to a debate on the results of equal suffrage in New Zealand and Australia, and if she wishes will loan her the books or give her the files necessary for her to study the subject.

Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy, third vice-president of the Michigan Equal Suffrage association, Saturday morning issued this challenge to Miss Minnie Bronson, the lecturer brought from New York by the anti-suffragists, as a result of the statements made by Miss Bronson concerning the effects of equal suffrage in the antipodes at the opening of the anti-campaign in Knights of Columbus hall Friday evening.

Miss Bronson lost her temper in a short, sharp debate with Mrs. Hardy at the meeting and the incident was the only topic in suffrage circles Saturday morning.

There were two rows of motor cars outside the hall with an awning leading from the curb into the vestibule, just like grand opera and high level weddings. The opponents of equal franchise were not there in overwhelming force and out of the 400 persons present at least 100 were suffragists. Noble looking young ushers in evening dress and spotless white kid gloves clustered in the sottle-carpeted ante-room. Each wore on his lapel a red, white and blue ribbon, signifying, according to sarcastic suffragists, "To arms, the country is in peril!" Stationed strategically in the rear seats was a small clique which applauded loudly whenever the speaker paused for breath.

Wearing a white-plumed near-Gainsborough hat of black velvet, white a black dress with white net yoke and sleeves veiled her robust figure, the lecturer set her determined mouth in the fashion of a schoolmarm about to castigate, and in a down-east accent launched an attack on "votes for women," behind which she saw lurking horrid shapes. At intervals she leaned lightly against an oak pile-die, but when uttering a particularly pointed paragraph she would step forward and emphasize it by gesture.

#### CITES NEW ZEALAND.

As an example of what happens in countries blighted by woman suffrage Miss Bronson cited New Zealand. "The debt of the country is \$100,000,000," she said, "and virtually all they can show for it is 200 miles of railway. Its resources are being rapidly exhausted. It is a question whether the country, which has only a million people, can long stand it."

A small figure in a gray squirrel coat and the light of battle in its eyes stood up in the center of the hall. It was Mrs. Hardy, traveler, linguist and student of social questions in many climes. She has been in New Zealand five times and knows it backward and forward. She had sat patiently, informing those around her that the speaker was not only making partial statements, but misrepresenting facts. She had crossed swords in the Lansing hearing with Miss Bronson, and at sight of her the latter's face took on a hard and combative look.

"Isn't it a fact," said Mrs. Hardy, enunciating every word so distinctly as to be heard in every corner of the big room, over which tense silence suddenly fell, "that in New Zealand the government owns not only the railroads, but a sixth of the land, the postoffice, the banks, coal lands and all public utilities, and that if a fraction of the public utilities were sold the public debt of New Zealand would be paid. If the U. S. took over the railroads of the country, what would be the debt of the U. S.?"

"While a great deal of the land does belong to the government, that land has been purchased from the original holders and handed back to them. Is it not so?" said Miss Bronson, her eyes flashing. She skillfully diverted the discussion into one of high taxation.

"Isn't it a fact," continued Mrs. Hardy, that "Premier Seddon said to his parliament six months before his death: 'There is today not a pauper in New Zealand, and there was not a man who could contradict him?'"

"In a land like New Zealand with only a million people it would be curious if there were many paupers," observed Miss Bronson with forced nonchalance.

"Why was New Zealand in the depth of poverty in 1890? Why did Great Britain refuse to lend money to New Zealand? Because they said the security was not good. Why are New Zealand loans doubly subscribed nowadays?" went on Mrs. Hardy and an outburst of applause from the suffragists present encouraged her.

#### EVADDS QUESTION.

Miss Bronson again evaded the issue by quoting Goldwin Smith to the effect that a New Zealander refused to pay taxes knowing the government could not take his land in payment.

"That is not so," replied Mrs. Hardy. "The land returns to the government if a man does not pay taxes for a year. Don't you know that two-thirds of the income of New Zealand come from the customs duties, and not from the land?"

"As I understand, if the land does not belong to him, a man does not have to pay his taxes," replied Miss Bronson, evasively.

"One-sixth of the land is owned by the government and five-sixths by



MISS MINNIE BRONSON,

Anti-suffragist Who Lost Her Temper in a Short, Sharp Debate with Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy, Second Vice-president of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association, at a Meeting in Knights of Columbus Hall, Friday Night.

private owners, and is it not a fact that—"

Mrs. Hardy's question was cut short by Miss Bronson, who, with a shrug of plique, asked: "How much land can a man own in New Zealand?"

"As much as he can cultivate and make use of. New Zealand only taxes unimproved values. Improvements are exempted from taxes."

#### WOMEN APPLAUD.

Applause from Mrs. Hardy's friends again showed their belief that the anti speaker was in a corner.

Miss Bronson glared down at her persistent questioner. "This discussion has nothing to do with woman suffrage," she cried angrily.

Unruffled, Mrs. Hardy went on while the suffragists present leaned back in their chairs and enjoyed the scene.

"The commonwealth of Australia," said the suffragist, "sent a message to Premier Asquith, which was signed by every senator and member, stating that suffrage had been the making of Australia, that none of the evils that had been predicted had come to pass, but much good that had never been foreseen. Didn't the first premier of New Zealand, the father of the new constitution, which has been called the high-water mark of democracy—"

Miss Bronson lost her temper. "You are making a speech," she snapped.

Then the clique got busy with lands and feet and for a few moments prevented Mrs. Hardy from speaking.

"No, I am asking you a question," she replied. "You took an hour and a half out of two hours allotted in the hearing at Lansing, and surely you can't object to my asking a question here?" (Applause from the suffragists.)

Before it had subsided, Miss Bronson hastily stepped forward. "I understand there is a gentleman who wishes to ask a question about California," she said, looking appealingly toward the front seats.

Her relief was apparent when the question was put. Her trip from the arid wilds of New Zealand to the sun-kissed orange groves of the Pacific coast could not have been exceeded in speed by the Arabian Nights' magic carpet.

#### CALLS THEM FELINE.

Before the debate with Mrs. Hardy the lecturer took a fling at Mrs. Clara B. Arthur and Mrs. Hardy for the former's assertion at Lansing that the anti could not find a Michigan woman to speak for them. She said the remark would have come with better grace from women not born under a foreign flag and whose husbands had supported the union. Her opponents were accused of a lack of fair play "truly feline." She associated the suffragists with the Socialists and looked pessimistically on modern democratic progress, declaring it would be an act of madness at this critical juncture to add a big class of undisciplined voters to an already overburdened electorate.

Miss Bronson pointed to the fact that only 700 women enrolled at the recent Detroit enrollment as evidence of lack of interest by women in the school problem, one which they should regard peculiarly as their own.

"The Socialist tempters are whispering of the power to be gained by the ballot," she said. "They are telling woman she will be the ruler of mankind in the political world, as she is in the moral world. They say that in the future the state will care for the children and leave women free to follow the pleasures of life. They say socialism means woman suffrage. In their hearts they think woman suffrage means socialism. Two-thirds of the suffrage leaders are Socialists. The biggest contingent in the New York parade consisted of Socialists with a red banner."

Sunday Times - Union  
Jacksonville, Fla.  
July 27, 1913

# SUFFRAGE IN FLORIDA

Enclosed  
Aug 27, 1913

By FLORENCE MURPHY COOLEY.

A year ago a few women met in Jacksonville to form the Florida Equal Franchise League. Today there are in Florida sixteen real centers of activity, and numberless persons throughout the state fully interested and keeping in touch with the movement for equal citizenship. Many of the prominent men of the state are earnestly supporting the movement.

At the recent Levy county annual picnic Judge Baldwin of Archer, Hon. Light of Reddick, and State Senator Blitch all spoke to two thousand or more people on the subject of citizenship for women. A man in the audience asked Senator Blitch if he would tell him why he favored votes for women. Senator Blitch replied, "It is a mere question of intelligence. If you consider women as having average intelligence, what reason can you give for withholding the ballot?" The questioner said, "Your reply is sufficient." There is no question of woman's fitness, there is only the prejudice of years of precedent.

Only thirty-five per cent of the registered male vote in the various states is polled, and can any person truthfully say that every honest and upright man of his acquaintance uses his franchise? Is not the franchise a commodity? Do not interested persons use every influence to secure a public vote for private gain? Do the best men in every community vote for every good of the city or town, and condemn all effort to secure a vote abortive to public welfare? Do not all the papers say that election day is a public holiday, spent at country clubs, on the golf links, and in long country tours?

It is not that women desire to usurp the offices and public posts, it is only that they wish to stand side by side with their husbands and brothers, sharing the privileges of citizenship and being real people. The only reason why all women do not rise up with one accord and demand the right is because some of them refuse to acknowledge to themselves their position. Receiving food and clothing and perhaps a motor car, they refuse to acknowledge that they are classed in the law with minor children and imbeciles. This is no extravagant statement, but a fact in most of the states and in other countries.

Those persons not voting in the various states are criminal men, the men of the Mongolian race, imbeciles, minors and women. Is not this a sad commentary upon the wives and mothers of the great men of the United States? Cannot each one of us mention without a moment's thought women who are bearing every burden of life, shielding and protecting the name and honor of men who hold their own honor lightly? Are not such women entitled to citizenship?

Millions of self-supporting women, millions of property-owning women,

women supporting sick husbands women supporting and rearing children, almost with their life's blood they labor for their young, can any thinking person deny the right of citizenship? No, no, no, no thinking person. Only the unthinking, the careless, those who do not see themselves as keepers of the happiness of their fellow men and women, those who like the Pharisee pass by without looking.

Have you not been surprised by the revolution in thought on every subject? Can you keep up with the evolution of ideas? It would seem that microbes of restlessness, having exhausted the field of invention and of surgery, for wonderful things in these fields have followed fast and faster, have now assailed the human mind. Men whom we have known for years suddenly say the renter pays the tax and not the householder. Men say a tax alone on land and not on houses or buildings would equalize taxation. Men say homes should be exempt from taxation. Some homes cost hundreds, some cost thousands, and yet a bill for the exemption of homes from taxation was presented at the last session of the Florida legislature, presented by a middle-of-the road sensible man, and seriously considered.

"Women as citizens" does not seem as much an innovation as these other matters, and all these matters have passed in some states and are laws. The innovation meeting the best success is woman's citizenship. Living conditions have improved, schools and school buildings have improved, professional politicians have in many places been dropped, and everywhere it is the man best suited to the office and not any party or ward affiliations.

Women asking for citizenship are not forward, are not masculine, are not self-seeking, they are only a part of the modern thought, a part of the readjustment of the human family, now taking place. We are people; we have individuality; we carry many of the burdens of life; we desire to be put on a basis of responsibility and individuality as equal citizens with our men relatives. Not to supplant them, but to supplement their work, to assume in fact what is already assumed in the home and business life, equal citizenship.

No man of ability, no honorable man, no true citizen interested in public welfare denies to woman the rights of citizenship. The comic papers and current magazines have given cartoons of the opponents to suffrage, and no man loving his fellowman can line up with these men. Woman's influence in public life is the leaven that will finally overturn the sapping commercialism of the age. Man's brotherhood to man, man's duty and responsibility to his fellowman are the keynotes of the present evolution of thought, and woman's part is to hold man to this responsibility.



Lustrous Hair For Women

Parlisan Sage Starts Hair Growing and Increases its Abundance.

If you haven't enjoyed the marvelous benefit derived from using the famous Parlisan Sage...

Parlisan Sage is not a dye. It does not contain any particles of poisonous lead...

Get a bottle today. It only costs a few cents and will be both at drug stores and toilet counters everywhere.

FLOOD CASHES IN ON MICHIGAN

Contributions sent to the mayor's office as result of "NO MORE" warning.

The amount of money received at the mayor's office Friday morning for the relief of flood sufferers...

Lawrenceburg, Ind., is urgently in need of money to purchase clothing, bedding and to restore homes...

CAR CROWDING WORK

Penniman pleads for trial of ordinance, D. U. R. not represented.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Thomas Penniman made an earnest defense of the ordinance that would limit the number of cars in a trial...

The U. R. has not come before this body to explain why the ordinance would not work.

The ordinance was drafted simply to conserve the public health and for no other reason...

Chairman Littlefield said that the U. R. officials had notified him that they had no objection to the ordinance...

In the guise of a sex impetuous, a dean, shrewd, well-dressed young man...

Some Growing Children are under size—under weight.

If your children are not ruddy and rosy—bubbling with energy and vim at all times, you owe them SCOTT'S EMULSION—nature's concentrated nourishment to build body, bone, muscle and brain.

Children need SCOTT'S EMULSION to progress.

ROOM, BOARD AND TRIPS TO COST \$5 A DAY IN DETROIT, SAYS MACDOO

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Winning a government job is not in itself through tariff revision, Secretary MacDoo has begun a campaign to convince Congress...

He has put his foot down upon excessive traveling of officials at government expense.

The anti-suffragists have already indignantly repudiated the insinuation that they are the beneficiaries...

APPEAL BEARING NAMES OF MANY PROMINENT WOMEN OFFERED BY BIER SELLERS.

LETTER WITH A.D. SENT TO MACOMB PAPER PROVES CHARGE.

Macomb County, Retail Liquor Dealers' Association.

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UNABLE TO FACE CROWD AND REFUSES AN EXAMINATION.

A telegram received Friday morning from the Michigan Equal Suffrage League...

The woman who was charged with the crime of having been in the crowd...

REPRESENTATIVE PALMER AVERS STANDING OF CITIZENSHIP IS RAISED BY THEM.

Washington, D. C., April 4.—The House of Representatives today voted...

Men of Michigan will make no mistake if they grant their women the right to vote...

Men of Michigan will make no mistake if they grant their women the right to vote...

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Men of Michigan will make no mistake if they grant their women the right to vote...

Men of Michigan will make no mistake if they grant their women the right to vote...

OVER 50 PASTORS WILL PLEACH 7-VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DETROIT, April 4.—The Detroit Anti-Suffrage League...

Dozens of speakers will address scores of meetings Saturday and Sunday...

Dozens of speakers will address scores of meetings Saturday and Sunday...

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Dozens of speakers will address scores of meetings Saturday and Sunday...

Dozens of speakers will address scores of meetings Saturday and Sunday...

Dozens of speakers will address scores of meetings Saturday and Sunday...

Dozens of speakers will address scores of meetings Saturday and Sunday...

CHINESE OUGHT TO BE EXCLUDED FROM CITIZENSHIP.

DETROIT, April 4.—The Michigan Equal Suffrage League...

The Michigan Equal Suffrage League...

The Michigan Equal Suffrage League...

The Michigan Equal Suffrage League...

The Michigan Equal Suffrage League...

The Michigan Equal Suffrage League...

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The Michigan Equal Suffrage League...

The Michigan Equal Suffrage League...

WILSON ACCEPTS ONE-CENT SUGAR PROTECTION.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The tariff commission...

The tariff commission...

The tariff commission...

The tariff commission...

The tariff commission...

The tariff commission...

The tariff commission...

The tariff commission...

The tariff commission...

The tariff commission...

The tariff commission...

The tariff commission...

The tariff commission...

The tariff commission...

The tariff commission...

The tariff commission...

The tariff commission...

The tariff commission...

The tariff commission...

FOR LOSS OF HAIR

Recall '89 Hair Tonic does not promote the growth of hair.

In all our experience with hair tonics...

Recall '89 Hair Tonic does not promote the growth of hair.

Recall '89 Hair Tonic does not promote the growth of hair.

Recall '89 Hair Tonic does not promote the growth of hair.

Recall '89 Hair Tonic does not promote the growth of hair.

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Recall '89 Hair Tonic does not promote the growth of hair.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN DETROIT

DETROIT, April 4.—The Michigan Equal Suffrage League...

The Michigan Equal Suffrage League...

The Michigan Equal Suffrage League...

The Michigan Equal Suffrage League...

The Michigan Equal Suffrage League...

The Michigan Equal Suffrage League...

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The Michigan Equal Suffrage League...

## WOMEN NEED VOTE TO GUARD HOMES SAYS MISS CLAY

ELOQUENT KENTUCKY WOMAN THRILLS HEARERS AT OPENING OF CAMPAIGN.

DECLARES 8,000,000 WOMEN WORK OUTSIDE HOMES, SHOULD HAVE BALLOT'S PROTECTION.

Mrs. Clara B. Arthur, President of State Association, Tells of History of Work in the State.

That woman suffrage is not a revolution but an evolution made necessary by the important industrial changes which have taken woman's vocations from her were statements made Saturday afternoon by Miss Laura Clay at Mrs. Conrad Hoffman's home on west Huron street. The occasion was the opening of the spring campaign for equal suffrage in Pontiac and over 100 women were in attendance. Mrs. Clara B. Arthur, of Detroit, president of the Michigan Equal Suffrage association was the other speaker and she briefly sketched the history of the suffrage fight in Michigan. Mrs. D. H. Glass, chairman of the Oakland County Equal Suffrage association, introduced the speakers.

Miss Clay is a woman of the same type as Rev. Anna Shaw, a dignified and convincing speaker with a keen sense of humor. She is president of the Kentucky Equal Suffrage association and a former vice president of national organization.

### Men Must Show Cause

"Men" said Miss Clay, "must show women should not vote. There is no argument which can be turned against the right of women to vote which cannot be turned against the right of men to vote. It would be for the betterment of the conditions for men as well as for women. The causes which lead to the present demand for suffrage are very complex, the most important being the revolution in industries of woman which have been brought about by the use of machinery and improvements in machinery. The change has been greater than any change in the history of the world. Women's work here is in the home, true, but the industries of the home have been put to the factories. The spinning wheel which our grandmothers used, has been relegated to the attic, now the only time it is seen is when the granddaughter brings it out as an antiquity and it becomes an idle ornament. Women have always earned their own living. In the first place in the separation of the home but the industries have gone from them forever. Now they labor in the world with men.

### Election Only One Day.

"Occasionally we hear that women should not go to the polls and vote. We don't want women pushed out into the rough world, some say. Those sentimentalists conveniently forget that of the 365 days in a year election day is the only day when the men are left alone. Women need the vote to pass laws to protect them from the dangerous machinery they operate, to regulate sanitary conditions. Women are engaged in (excepting less than a dozen) all the industries that men are in.

"Census reports show a rapid increase in the number of industrial women. In 1880 two million girls were outside the home. In 1900, 5,300,000 and we have every reason to believe that now there are from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 women outside the home. It is a sacrilege to say women lose any womanliness when engaged in honest labor but whether they can keep the self respect of American womanhood without the ballot is another question. A hundred years ago woman was queen of the home and protected by her father or husband, then

no competitive laborers more favored by legislators.

### Are Intelligent Enough.

"No social, economic or moral problem compares with the problem of protecting 7,000,000 women who by the progress in industries have been compelled to give their protection which was theirs. Women are intelligent enough to vote. In 1830 the first girl's high school was opened in New York. Then the conservatives thought girls given higher education would lose interest in their homes. Now more than three-fourths of all our colleges are co-educational and nowadays no one believes that a girl will lose interest in her spring hat or her taste for puddings because she studies mathematics or algebra. I have no doubt but that women will make mistakes in voting but I hardly believe they will make as many mistakes as the men because you see the men never had anyone to help them to vote.

"Some say that if the woman is given the ballot she won't be content to vote once a year but that she will do all sorts of foolish things. I have known young men of 21 whose friends still spoke to them after they had cast their first ballot. Others say 'what will become of the babies when the mother goes to vote.' Some one has suggested that she always should have some one to take care of them when she went to pay her taxes and that she can find the same person when she goes to vote.

### Most Important Is Home.

"We all grant that the most important of woman's professions is the profession of the home. Motherhood is woman's one supreme and unalterable business. But there never has been a strong nation whose ideal it was that a woman's service to the state should be limited to the home. The change in industries leaves the homewoman out of touch with the business of the world."

"A hundred years ago if a mother did not like a mode of teaching in the school her child attended or the text book used she had things changed. Now, if she does not like any rule of the school, she is told that those rules are made by the school board, the school board is put in through voters and women have not the vote.

"There is hardly a woman who does not put on her table at some time during the year, canned food. These are canned under the pure food law. These laws need enforcing. Women ought to do something and if she can do anything it should be these domestic things.

### Say They Haven't Time

"Women say they haven't the time for politics. I knew of a city where the water supply was not good. The city fathers met and met to discuss the sort of a filter that should be bought and how much to pay for it and so on. In the meantime a great many people in the place became ill through the impure water and the women nursed them. It took just as long to nurse the sick as it would have taken to cast a ballot and get a pure water supply."

"The agricultural industry" said Miss Clay, "is a great industry, man's supreme occupation and so important that a department of agriculture has been established where scientific facts are compiled for the use of the farmers. It is a great thing. Proper care of pigs, cows and horses are here ascertained and the United States congress has given \$3,000,000 for pigs' betterment. Really congress was asked to study diseases of children which it did not nobly appropriate - 30,000 for the betterment of conditions surrounding babies.

### Many Babies Perish.

Three hundred thousand babies under one year of age perish every year. By proper care and sanitary conditions one-half that number could be saved. We do not mean to say the men are not interested in these things but they must have pointed out to them that it is necessary for us to have rights. When the men took the duties away from the home they took the woman's vocation. Nature has made woman the natural protector of the child and she must not shirk her duty.

"Now in what way does the home woman touch the vital industries of the nation which concern her home? We want the ballot to adjust necessary industrial conditions. It is the glory of Australia where women have voted for so long that infant mortality has been greatly reduced. Women voting in Colorado have found means to save little delinquents. Where men vote they vote for their business and it is the same with women and her business is the home and the child."

### Mrs. Arthur Speaks.

Mrs. Arthur told of the first meeting of women wanting rights which was held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848. Women then wanted the right to speak in public, property rights, etc. Then a woman could not make a will and she was known and spoken of as "so-and-so's" wife or daughter or widow or "Spinster So-and-So."

In 1860 the first association for woman's suffrage was organized in Lenawee county, Michigan. It first attempted to have the constitution amended. In 1874 the women protested that the U. of M. be opened to women. Then the same forces were brought to bear against higher education for women as are now brought against political rights for women. The university was made co-educational and at that time women who paid taxes or were mothers of minor children were given the school franchise.

### The First Amendment

"After that came the women's clubs of which Mrs. Stone of Kalamazoo was the mother, then the submission of the first amendment. For 38 years there was no amendment to the constitution. In 1893 the women of Michigan put through a bill at Lansing giving women municipal ballot and Mrs. Doe organized classes for the study of municipal government. The women were disfranchised through the ruling of the supreme court. In 1907, 225,000 women's names were sent on a petition to Lansing asking to eliminate the word 'male' from the constitution. The amendment was submitted to the people last fall and you know the rest. We won but due to the irregularity at the polls we were outclassed."

"To illustrate how ineffectual is indirect influence with the legislature Mrs. Arthur told of the efforts of a certain committee of which she was a member, how for years it tried to raise the age of consent of girls from seven to 16 years and the delay in their efforts to have money appropriated for a home for dependent children who were too young to work.

Detroit suffragists at the meeting were Mrs. C. A. Lambert, Mrs. J. W. Finn, Miss Gail Smith, Mrs. E. W. Stoddard, Mrs. Francis Duffield, Mrs. T. D. Hinchcliff, Mrs. H. S. Lewis, Miss Lucy Hinchcliff and Mrs. C. H. Metcalf.

## BIBLE DOESN'T SAY NO EQUAL SUFFRAGE

MISS LAURA CLAY SPEAKS FOR SUFFRAGE SUNDAY.

Declares Both Men and Women Were Created in the Image of God and Ordained for Same Task.

Declaring that there is no Biblical prohibition upon the right of women to vote Miss Laura Clay of Lexington, Ky., spoke to the men's classes of the First Baptist church Sunday school at noon Sunday urging their support for the suffrage amendment which is to be submitted to the people this spring. Miss Clay was introduced by Rev. R. M. Traver, pastor of the church, and her half-hour discourse was listened to attentively.

Miss Clay dwelt mostly upon the statement of St. Paul in his letter to the Corinthians in which he says that it is "shameful for women to speak in the churches." She asserted a careful reading of the context discloses there had been certain disorders in the church at Corinth in which women had quite a part and it was because of that condition his letter was so written.

"Both men and women were created in the image of God," said Miss Clay, "and through God they both were ordained for the same task—to subdue the earth. The Christian religion and the Jewish religion teach the equality of the souls of men and women and we have dared so far to overthrow the commandments of God with the traditions of men."

## PIONEERS OF SUFFRAGE WAR DIE TOGETHER

Mrs. Helen Philleo-Jenkins and Mrs. Mary L. Doe Expire in Detroit

FOUGHT SIDE BY SIDE  
FOR HALF CENTURY TO  
WIN VOTES FOR WOMEN

Disappointment at Defeat in  
Michigan Last Fall May  
Have Hastened End.

Side by side for nearly half a century Mrs. Helen Philleo-Jenkins and Mrs. Mary L. Doe struggled and sacrificed that the women of Michigan might vote.

Sunday night, after church chimes had summoned devoted worshippers and twilight shadows had deepened, both women lay in the Jenkins home, 125 Boston boulevard, Detroit, in the embrace of death. Within a few passing hours the spark of life had flitted from both and their labors were done.

The story of the lives of these two women is the history of the contest in Michigan for equal franchise. Mrs. Doe was the first president of the state suffrage society and Mrs. Jenkins was the second. The illness which resulted fatally for Mrs. Doe was thought by some to have been contributed to by overwork during the campaign last November and disappointment when the election was over, after which she had hoped to see the completion of a life of devotion to that cause. She was 76 years old.

### Served With Susan B. Anthony.

Mrs. Jenkins was the wife of Dean M. Jenkins, and known for years in connection with great social movements which concerned women and children. She died Saturday evening. She was an invalid for two years.

Mrs. Jenkins's early life was passed in Utica, N. Y. She was educated in the Utica Female academy, which, before the civil war, was one of the leading institutions in the north for the higher education of women. After her graduation, she opened in central New York, a school for young women where opportunities were given for a more advanced education, and with preparation for college.

The year of her marriage she went to Buffalo to reside. At this period of her life she became deeply interested in woman's suffrage. She was a co-worker with Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

### Organized Buffalo Society.

Soon after her advent in Buffalo she organized in her home the first Woman's Suffrage society in that city and served as president several years.

Later Mrs. Jenkins removed, with her family, to Pittsburgh, Pa. Soon after her arrival she gave in her home a blue tea, to which all the women of the city who had written for the press, those with aspirations for a literary career and women prominent in the professions, were invited.

On that eventful occasion the Pittsburgh Woman's club was organized, it being the first woman's literary club in Pennsylvania. Later she organized a woman's suffrage society in that city and served as president.

### Made Foreign Tour.

In 1880 Mrs. Jenkins came to Detroit to reside and to place her children in school. She then made a prolonged tour of foreign countries. She organized later the Detroit Woman Suffrage club, which continues a flourishing institution. She was president of the Michigan Suffrage society two years.

Mrs. Jenkins always felt a deep interest in universal peace. She

Aged Detroit Suffragist,  
Founder of Equal Suffrage Club, Died Saturday After Useful Life.



MRS. HELEN P. JENKINS.

contributed largely to the press on that subject. She organized many meetings to promote the cause. She was the first woman in America to formulate a resolution for the consideration of The Hague tribunal. Her resolution was read there in 1889.

At the time Mrs. Jenkins came to Detroit there were no public children's playgrounds. She, with Mrs. Clara E. Arthur, Mrs. A. A. Boutell and Mrs. Sara M. P. Skinner worked to open the Russell schoolyard for a playground for children. They sustained it two years with no aid from the city.

Mrs. Jenkins devoted the best years of her life to the advancement of women and their political enfranchisement. She was a member of the First Unitarian church, Federation of Woman's Clubs, Detroit Woman's club, Detroit Equal Suffrage club, Archeological society and the Woman's Alliance of Unitarian church.

Two members only of Mrs. Jenkins's family survive her, her husband and her daughter, Mrs. Hinton E. Spalding.

Mrs. Spalding is ill in a sanatorium in the Catskill mountains. She cannot return for the burial.

### Fought Same Battle for Years.

The life story of Mrs. Doe was no less eventful. Staunch friends, these two women fought the same battles for many years.

When the State Suffrage society was formed in 1884 Mrs. Doe acted as the president. In 1893 the state legislature passed the municipal suffrage law and Mrs. Doe worked and traveled through the state organizing women and showing them what to do with their new power. Before they had an opportunity to exercise it an injunction was issued, which was fought to the supreme court, and sustained there, undoing all her work.

Mrs. Doe's husband and only son have been dead many years. Her only surviving relative is Dr. DeWolfe, a nephew, living at Hart, Mich. She was visiting Mrs. Jenkins when she died, having been taken ill several months ago.

Last summer when the campaign for suffrage started, Mrs. Doe left her Bay City home to assist Mrs. Arthur in the fight. Her counsel, based on experience and maturity, proved invaluable. Mrs. Doe worked incessantly and when the cause again lost, was too weakened to withstand again the fortunes of war. Heart trouble with which she had long been afflicted, overcame her. She was unaware of the death of her friend.

### Associate Pays Tribute.

Rev. E. R. Shippen, of the First Unitarian church, will officiate at the double funeral Tuesday afternoon. The remains of both women will be incinerated.

Mrs. Arthur, for 28 years an associate of the two women, paid them a glowing tribute.

"My greatest inspiration in leading on the suffrage work," she said, "has been their optimism. They have weathered the storm and blazed the trails for the suffrage cause we traverse today. When they worked, it was a new, untried thing which those who lacked their prophetic vision could not comprehend. Their influence will long be felt."

# POLICE WOMAN

MRS. ALICE S. WELLS MAKES INTERESTING TALK AT CIRCUIT COURT ROOM.

*Nov 8, 1914*

Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells of Los Angeles, "The First Woman Policeman of the Land," visited Lexington Thursday, and after calling at the jail, city workhouse, city hall, police station, where she was a guest at Police Court, and a number of the schools and the colleges during the earlier part of the day, made an address at 3 o'clock to a large audience in the Circuit Court room of the Court-house under the auspices of the Civic League, Moral Improvement League, the Advisory Board of the Juvenile Court and the Associated Charities. Mrs. Wells fully explained her duties on the police force at Los Angeles, which deals mostly with the women and children of the city. She said that Lexington was far inferior to what it should be in the matter of modern prisons, police methods and treatment of prisoners.

After the address Mr. Henry Breckinridge, president of the Civic League, who introduced Mrs. Wells, made a short speech, in which he expressed his desire to see the people of Lexington get behind those societies that were working for the betterment of local conditions, putting strong emphasis on the juvenile department.

Mrs. Wells made an address to the

Aug 19, 1914

# HERE'S ERA CLUB'S OFFICIAL VERSION

## Much Gratified That No Informer Was Found When Poll Was Taken.

An official report of the executive meeting of the Era Club at which Mrs. Skinner's motion to send a message of sympathy to President Wilson on the death of Mrs. Wilson, was sent to the newspapers Saturday. The report speaks for itself. It follows:

### OFFICIAL REPORT.

Call Meeting, Era Club, Aug. 13, 1914. "A call meeting of the Era Club was held in the auditorium, Association of Commerce, Aug. 12, 1914, at 3:30 p. m. The purpose of the call was to rescind the action of the club taken at an executive meeting held Aug. 7.

"Mrs. M. M. Reid asked that a special press committee be appointed to give an official report to the papers. She was advised of the existence of a press committee. The chairman of the press committee then asked the club to please rule that in the event of a report being given to the press, she should be made to submit her notes to the officers of the club before giving same for publication. This motion was adopted.

"A roll call was taken and the following members were registered as present: Mesdames Van Meter, Moore, O'Brien, Ruff, Koudillon, Whitney, Powell, Moses, Schertz, Fiske, Harris, Howland, Titche, Adler, Longmire, Pokorny, Hyatt, Patterson, Osborne, Stephens, Gessner, Baumgartner, Weston, Bidault, Friedrichs, Gould, Boyer, Kerr, Roberts, Reid, Ory, Bartlette, Parker, Cosu, Skinner, Dinkins, Knapp, Cameron, Yales, Nick, Moore, Misses Kate, Jean and Fanny Gordon, Janvier, Reid, Skinner, Garie, Brewer, Morris, Karsheedt, Collens, Cohn.

### Miss Gordon's Statement of Club.

"Miss Edith Karsheedt asked for a reason why the message of condolence was not sent. The chair asked Miss Kate Gordon to state the reason. Miss Gordon replied:

"It was not deemed advisable to send a telegram of condolence because it was considered had form to intrude on such an occasion. The President had signified his desire that his sorrow be respected as personal and that to send a telegram under such circumstances would be an indelicate intrusion. Furthermore, this policy was especially indicated as the President and his wife were neither of them in sympathy with suffrage.

"Miss Gordon continued: If the deliberations of the club had been kept inviolate the public would never have known of the adverse action taken. The reprehensible feature of the whole situation is not the action against sending the telegram, but that through an act of treason a hostile newspaper has been furnished the material for an attack to discredit the club.

"A motion was made to reconsider the sending of the telegram to the president on the death of his wife. As this motion could only be made by one voting on the winning side at the previous meeting, Miss Jean Gordon, in order to bring the question before the body, moved to reconsider the action of the Club on Aug. 7th. By a vote of 24 to 16 this motion was lost.

"The following set of resolutions as endorsed by the Board of Directors of the Era Club was then presented. After a through discussion of each resolution, the following resolutions were adopted as a whole:

"The Board of Directors of the Era Club votes to sustain the action of those members of the Club who voted in executive session not to intrude upon the sanctity of the president's grief.

"The Board of Directors condemns in no unmeasured terms the effort of the N. O. item to discredit the Club. No doubt the animus for the present attack, arises from the fact that the misrepresentation and prejudiced attitude of the paper to the Club, had led the Board to notify the public not to regard as official any information relative to the Club supplied by the item.

"The Board of Directors directs the attention of the public that the flagrant lack of delicacy in the whole situation is one of malicious notoriety and treasonable disloyalty on part of a member or members of the Club in revealing the executive business of the Club.

"The Board further asks that the Club take action to secure evidence to identify the member or members furnishing the information to the item for its attack and to take steps to demand the resignation or expulsion of said informer or informants.

"The Board of Directors resolves to this end that a poll be taken of all members attending the aforesaid meeting, in order to disclose the source of the item's information.

"In conformity with the last clause in the resolution a poll was taken of the eighteen members present at the previous meeting to disclose the informer or informants to the press of the executive meeting of this Club. Much to the gratification of the Club, the poll disclosed no guilty member.

"Before the meeting adjourned, a reporter from the Times-Picayune newspaper, John F. Meehan, was discovered on his knees at the back entry of the auditorium, eavesdropping to secure information against a woman's organization.

- TINETTE LICHENSTEIN MOSES, Chairman, Press Committee, Era Club.
- MRS. H. B. BARTLETTE.
- MISS JEAN GORDON.
- MRS. AMBROSE L. MOORE.
- MRS. BENJ. ORY.
- MRS. JOHN B. PARKER.

AUGUST 14, 1914.

# GRIEF-NOTE NOT PROPER, SAYS MISS GORDON

Defends Era Club's Refusal to  
Send Condolences to  
President Wilson.

Miss Kate Gordon, New Orleans suffrage leader, and prominent member of the Era Club who opposed the suggestion that the club send a letter of condolence to President Wilson, Friday set forth the reasons for this action in a statement to The Daily States. Miss Gordon declared that she was actuated solely by a sense of delicacy in the matter. She denied vehemently that she had been moved by any desire for retaliation. The statement in full is:

New Orleans, August 14.

"To the New Orleans Public:

"Having been released by the board of directors of the Era Club from a silence which as a member of an executive session I was obligated to observe, I now state to the public my position in regard to the unfortunate publicity relative to the message of condolence to the president voted down in an executive session of the Era Club.

"The action taken was not as reported, instigated in a spirit of retaliation, because Mrs. Wilson was not in sympathy with the suffrage movement. The members voted against it because of a sense of propriety which dictated them not to intrude on the sanctity of private grief. In speaking against the motion I stated that I felt it was an indelicate intrusion upon the president at this time, from an organization with which the president and his wife were not even in sympathy. Had the executive character of the meeting been preserved the public would never have known that any action one way or the other had been taken. My personal opinion is it would have been an

indelicate and more an impertinence for the club to intrude itself at such a moment.

**Denies Motives  
Attributed to Her.**

"The president had certainly made every effort to a private citizen's claim to have his sorrow regarded as personal, and he had as much right to be accorded respect and consideration in his grief as we would accord the humblest citizen in the land. I deny emphatically the imputation that the motive in not sending the message was to discredit Mrs. Wilson. There was but one motive and one alone, we had no right to intrude on personal grief, and I am glad that the overwhelming majority at yesterday's meeting sustained such an attitude as the right policy to pursue.

"I beg to call the attention of the citizens of New Orleans that the stigma for this disgraceful publicity does not reflect on the Era Club but upon the New Orleans Item, whose flagrant disregard for the sanctity of death, while figuratively speaking, standing on a pall hurls a poisoned javelin of personal enmity, in order that an outraged sense of public decency may react to the discredit, or what it would prefer, the destruction, of the Era Club.

"This incident, which does reflect on New Orleans, deserves that the finger of scorn be pointed at the offender. But the offender is not the Era Club, but the paper which supplied the misinformation of a half-truth and which had but two sources of authority to draw from. The treason of a member enemy, or the eavesdropping of an Item reporter, are certainly two inexcusable sources of information for a news agency to employ in order to poison public opinion.

"KATE M. GORDON."

*Caucus at Alexant. at 9 o'clock  
 14 women showing up in excellent  
 that she wanted 'Katie' excellent  
 was occasion for free of doing  
 'This is excellent' - well grounds  
 Knowledge also desired - & ex...*

## ERA CLUB MEETING SOON TO BE CALLED BY MRS. VAN METER

Makes Tart Reply to the Gordon  
 Caucus Statement  
 Published Monday

Mrs. W. W. Van Meter, president of the Era Club, is rallying her forces, with the idea of calling a general meeting of the club at an early hour to consider the recent controversy in which the club has become involved with some of its own membership and the newspapers, and hopes to have a representative attendance from among the 800 members on the roll. She does not believe that the expression of a few members, as shown at two recent meetings, should be taken as the sense of an organization of such a large membership as the Era Club boasts.

The letter given out by the caucus of the Misses Gordon and their friends showing that they were now centering their fire on Mrs. Van Meter has provoked a tart reply from her. Mrs. Van Meter does not mince words in defending herself. Her statement is as follows:

### DID NOT DENY INTERVIEW.

"New Orleans, Aug. 17, 1914.  
 "In answer to the article signed by several members of the Era Club and appearing in The Times-Picayune of Monday, in which it is incidentally stated that I deny giving the interview which appeared in that paper Aug. 11, I am forced to suffer further publicity and brand this statement as false.

"Realizing that anything I may say will be used against me in this desperate effort to clear Miss Kate Gordon of the condemnation her unpopular expressions regarding the sending of a message of condolence to the President has brought upon her, I feel that placing this statement in writing is my only safeguard under present conditions.

"The letter in Monday's Times-Picayune, addressed to the public and signed by a few of the Gordon supporters, who had met in unofficial session, is a palpable effort to cloud the issue and make it appear that Mrs. Van Meter and her personal conception of what was 'executive' and what was not in the matter upon which public condemnation has centered, and not on the unwise and ill-timed remarks of Miss Kate Gordon. I am congratulating myself on having had the forethought to cover my views on this 'executive' feature of the controversy in writing instead of attending the informal and unofficial meeting of a handful of Gordon sympathizers Saturday afternoon, and it is apparent from the text of my letter that I had no cause for concealment.

"That I have been selected as the 'scapegoat' in this unfortunate and regrettable affair is easily evident, but that I refuse to passively take the part assigned me will become glaringly evident.

"I have never denied giving the interview to The Times-Picayune, as the signed article in Monday's issue accuses me. When Miss Kate Gordon learned that her unfortunate words were made public in the Item, and that I had confirmed them, upon request, to The Times-Picayune, I was implored to 'repudiate' the article. I replied that I could not repudiate it, as the matter contained therein was true. Then I was requested to publish a statement that I was not responsible for my name appearing at the top of the article. I replied that I would not do that either, as the paper itself could bear me out that I was not responsible for the set-up of the paper or the manner in which it arranged its headlines; further, that I had stated in the article itself that the president of the Era Club was not permitted to sign anything she writes as president of the club without the authorization of that body, and this rule I had not violated. My refusal to whitewash the situation by placing myself in a doubtful position turned the wrath of the principals in the matter upon me when the attempt to cast suspicion upon my published statements, by having me disclaim the headlines, failed, to work.

### CORRECTLY QUOTED.

"I feel that Miss Kate Gordon has had one week to deny her unpopular remarks, but she has published no denial of them other than the subterfuge of offering verbiage on the grounds of 'indelicacy' or 'intrusion,' which cannot be construed as a denial. The members who voted not to send a telegram may have voted on these grounds after hearing the whole adverse argument, but the fact stands that Miss Kate Gordon was correctly quoted in the press of this city.

"In entering upon office as president of the Era Club I had forewarnings of

the difficulties of the position, but with nothing in my mind or conscience but a willingness and intention to act in my official capacity with impartiality to all concerned—and to protect the good name of the Era Club on all occasions—I feel that I did only my duty by its 800 members in publishing a comment on the Item article, and I ask a suspension of public condemnation on the club as a whole for the intemperate remarks and attitude of a dominant few.  
 "CATHERINE C. VAN METER."

### Perfectly Devoted

Judge.  
 "He's a perfectly devoted father!"  
 "Is that so?"  
 "Yes; if their new baby keeps him awake all night he never scolds his wife about it."

## ERA CLUB'S OFFICIAL REPORT

Due to the fact that the statement regarding John T. Mehan was omitted by The Times-Picayune in the official statement made by the Era Club in yesterday's issue, we, the undersigned committee, ask the indulgence of the public in resubmitting the main features.

Cal. Meeting, Era Club, Aug. 13, 1914.  
 "A call meeting of the Era Club was held in the auditorium, Association of Commerce, Aug. 12, 1914, at 3:30 p. m. The purpose of the call was to rescind the action of the club taken at an executive meeting held Aug. 7.

"Miss Edith Kursheedt asked for a reason why the message of condolence was not sent. The chair asked Miss Kate Gordon to state the reason. Miss Gordon replied:

"It was not deemed advisable to send a telegram of condolence because it was considered bad form to intrude on such an occasion. The President had signified his desire that his sorrow be respected as personal and that to send a telegram under such circumstances would be an indelicate intrusion. Furthermore, this policy was especially indicated as the President and his wife were neither of them in sympathy with suffrage."

"Miss Gordon continued: 'If the deliberations of the club had been kept inviolate the public would never have known of the adverse action taken. The reprehensible feature of the whole situation is not the action against sending the telegram, but that through an act of treason a hostile newspaper has been furnished the material for an attack to discredit the club.'

"This statement was supported as correct by 14 of the 18 present at original meeting. Two voting against.

"A motion was made to reconsider the sending of the telegram to the President on the death of his wife. As this motion could only be made by one voting on the winning side at the previous meeting, Miss Jean Gordon, in order to bring the question before the body, moved to reconsider the action of the club on Aug. 7. By a vote of 34 to 16 this motion was lost.

"The following set of resolutions as endorsed by the Board of Directors of the Era Club was then presented. After a thorough discussion of each resolution, the following resolutions were adopted as a whole:

"The Board of Directors of the Era Club votes to sustain the action of those members of the club who voted in executive session not to intrude upon the sanctity of the President's grief."

"The Board of Directors condemns in no unmeasured terms the effort of the New Orleans Item to discredit the club. No doubt the animus for the present attack arises from the fact that the misrepresentation and prejudiced attitude of the paper to the club had led the board to notify the public not to regard as official any information relative to the club supplied by the Item."

"The Board of Directors directs the attention of the public that the flagrant lack of delicacy in the whole situation is one of malicious notoriety and treasonable disloyalty on part of a member or members of the club in revealing the executive business of the club."

"The board further asks that the club take action to secure evidence to identify the member or members furnishing the information to the Item for its attack and to take steps to demand the resignation or expulsion of said informer or informants."

"The Board of Directors resolves to this end that a poll be taken of all members attending the aforesaid meeting, in order to disclose the source of the Item's information."

"In conformity with the last clause in the resolution a poll was taken of the eighteen members present at the previous meeting to disclose the informer or informants to the press of the executive meeting of this club. Much to the gratification of the club, the poll disclosed no guilty member."

Before the meeting adjourned, a reporter from The Times-Picayune newspaper, John T. Mehan, was discovered on his knees at the back entry of the auditorium, eavesdropping to secure information against a woman's organization."

TINETTE LICHTENSTEIN MOSES,  
 Chairman, Press Committee, Era Club.  
 MRS. H. B. BARTLETTE,  
 MISS JEAN GORDON,  
 MRS. ANN ROSE L. MOORE,  
 MR. R. E. ...

*Two years ago my letter counts for nothing - if emphatically deny in my letter counts for nothing*

# MRS. BELMONT SENDS WARNING TO ASHURST

2 May 8, 1914

Urges Senator Not to Allow Suffrage  
Amendment to Go to Vote Now  
and Makes a Threat.

*Washington Herald*  
MRS. M'CORMICK MAKES REPLY

Senator Ashurst yesterday read in the Senate, without comment, the following telegram from Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, of New York:

"If you allow suffrage amendment to go to vote now I shall consider you false to our interests, and shall not hesitate to make that fact known in important places. Those who have asked you to push the amendment to a vote now are not genuinely interested in its immediate success. They are Progressives, and are using you. Beware of their advice. We expect you to represent us, not them."

In reply to Mrs. Belmont's telegram, Mrs. Medill McCormick, chairman of the Congressional committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, last night said:

"The 'unlimited financial resources' of the Congressional Union, as stated by a member of its executive committee to the House Judiciary Committee, was disclosed on the floor of the Senate this afternoon, when Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's threatening telegram was read.

"Mrs. Belmont holds no office in the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and cannot speak for its 462,000 members. As representing the National Association, we deem it for the best interest of our cause to have a vote on the pending amendment immediately upon the close of the discussion. The national board is standing firmly by the Woman Suffrage Committee of the Senate in its effort to secure this vote."

An effort yesterday to have the Senate agree by unanimous consent to vote on the suffrage resolution next Tuesday resulted in nothing but a wordy wrangle, in which many amusing situations occurred and which was finally cut off by the Vice President recognizing Senator Reed, of Missouri, to introduce a bill.

The proposal came from Senator Thomas, of Colorado, who represents the equal suffrage advocates. Soon a dozen Senators were on their feet trying to contribute suggestions. It was the opinion yesterday that a vote would be reached on the measure Tuesday.



cit

Mar 8, 1914

# Another Article on "Antis" And the Liquor Interests

By IDA HUSTED HARPER

## IN NEXT SUNDAY'S HERALD

Mrs. Harper, whose treatment of questions affecting woman suffrage has attracted to her articles in The Sunday Herald the attention of every advocate and opponent of the "cause" in Washington, will discuss the meetings of the antis held this week.

She follows up her analysis of conditions fronting woman suffrage campaigns in the West.

### Order Your Sunday Herald Now

Mar 8, 1914

# WASHINGTON HERALD

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1914.—FOURTEEN PAGES.

## IF THAT MADONNA COULD SPEAK.



Chicago Daily News

### BLEASE PREVENTS KILLING ON TRAIN

Governor Knocks Revolver from Hand of Stranger Who Assails Assemblyman.

### UNFIGHTER THEN VANISHES

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 12.—But for the timely action of Gov. Cole L. Blease in snatching a pistol from the hand of a stranger, who was struggling to use it on Representative C. T. Fortner, of Spartanburg, the trip of the general assembly to Charleston might have been ended by a killing today.

Trouble occurred between Fortner and a man who was annoying women who were under the representative's charge on the legislative special as nearing Columbia.

When the stranger drew a pistol Fortner grabbed it by the other end. The governor, who had been talking with Fortner, knocked the weapon from the hand of Fortner's antagonist and then seized the representative.

### SCHOONER'S CREW IN DANGER.

Schooner Runs on the Rocks Off Cape Cod.

Provincetown, Mass., Feb. 12.—A four-masted schooner, thought to be the Matix W. Crosby, ran on the outer end of Panet River, Cape Cod, early this morning.

Supported by the crew of Highland life-saving station, the crew of the Panet River station, Capt. Collins commanding, succeeded in launching a boat which they reached the schooner which floated off the bar in a leaking condition with the rising tide. She is now double anchored about a mile from shore.

The Crosby remains at anchor in a precarious situation tonight. The men on board are unable to leave the vessel on account of the high seas. The revenue-cutter Gresham stands by ready to render assistance when possible.

### NINETEEN IN JAIL-BREAK.

Take Keys from Warden, One Not Let Later Returning with Them.

### CHURCHILL PLEADS FOR SHIPS.

Wants England to Keep Pace with Germany's Naval Expansion.

London, Feb. 12.—First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill opened his fight before Parliament today for an increase of naval strength.

In addressing the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill pointed out that Germany is following a program of naval expansion and has not retarded its ship-building since the "naval holiday" proposal was made.

### CLARK FAVORS TEXAS PHILIPPINE PROPOSAL

Speaker Indorses Joint International Agreement for Recognition of Neutral Territory.

### WRITES LETTER TO BURGESS

Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, favors a joint international agreement for recognition of the Philippine Islands as neutral territory, this statute to continue until this government is ready to grant independence. The fact is known today through the publication of a letter addressed by Speaker Clark to Representative Burgess, of Texas. President Wilson has adopted a policy which looks to the ultimate independence of the Philippine Islands, but so far as the learned the administration does not believe that the islands should be cut in the near future.

Speaker Clark recently addressed a letter on the subject to Representative Burgess, who is a member of the House of Representatives, which has legislation pertaining to the Philippines. Mr. Burgess is the author of a resolution that proposes an agreement with powers declaring the Philippines to be neutral territory and as such independent.

### WOMEN VOTERS HONOR IDA HUSTED HARPER

Historian of Suffrage Movement to Head Section of International Conference.

### TO BE HELD IN SAN FRANCISCO

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, biographer of Susan B. Anthony and author of the history of the woman suffrage movement, has accepted entire charge of the historical section of the three days' program at the national convention and international conference to be held by the National Council of Women Voters in San Francisco July 8, 9, and 10, 1915, during the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mrs. Harper, who is noted for her writings on the subject of woman suffrage, is now contributing a series of articles to The Sunday Herald which have stirred both the suffragists and the "antis" of the country.

Mrs. Harper is to be the chief speaker in the historical section, giving the story of the pioneers in the movement in the first generation—that of Miss Anthony, Lucy Stone, and their contemporaries. She will arrange the program of the other speakers, who will tell of the work of the second generation, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is the most conspicuous example.

The third generation of woman suffrage workers, including the young college women and the working women, will be set forth in another section of the program.

Mrs. Harper has consented to undertake this historical presentation because she thinks it fitting that the women voters of this and other countries should be fully informed about the women to whom they owe their inspiration and enfranchisement.

Also invited to speak at the Sunday mass meeting of the Mississippi Valley Equal Suffrage Conference in Des Moines, Ia., Mar. 27.

with Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Italy, Spain, and Japan with a view to effecting a joint treaty which these governments would...

# The Judge Found Dead in a Disreputable Dive.

Mrs. Pankhurst Insisted on Telling It in Court—Although It Made Her Jail Term Longer.

Copyright, 1913, by Star Company.

Mrs. Pankhurst is admitted to this country—as we thought she would be.

The distinguished Mr. Wilson and the gentleman whom he put in charge of the Immigration Department, Caminetti, have found it necessary to reverse their views and admit her to this country. She is to see the people of the United States and tell them her story.

She will have many meetings, be sure to attend them and hear her if you can.

You will not in your lifetime have a chance to see another woman of that kind, or one with her courage.

To-day we tell you how Mrs. Pankhurst insisted on telling the judge before whom she was tried last time just exactly what she thought about the law and about some of the judges.

The judge tried to stop her, but couldn't—even with the threats which he subsequently "made good" by inflicting a long prison term upon her.

It was Mrs. Pankhurst's intention—in her perfectly orderly, earnest and wonderfully eloquent speech—to take advantage of her opportunity commanding the world's attention, and to tell how the most miserable and unfortunate class of women are treated by the laws.

Long before it became so fashionable in this country and other countries—on the stage and in the pulpit—to discuss "white slavery" Mrs. Pankhurst had pointed out the fact that inequality before the law, the helplessness of women, and the brutality of men were responsible for white slavery. And that laws made by men only would never change conditions.

Inasmuch as certain disreputable journalists and others in this country have been accusing Mrs. Pankhurst of coming here to make money—repeating a lie that was told in England—it is well to state now that Mrs. Pankhurst was a rich woman when she began her fight to get justice for other women.

She has sacrificed her fortune and impoverished herself in that fight. Before she was last sent to jail in England, as the trial went on, the usual cowardly lie was repeated in court—that her agitation was based upon a desire for profit.

Please observe how Mrs. Pankhurst answered that:

Now I hate speaking of personal matters, but many suggestions have been made not only here but even in the House of Commons that I have made money out of this movement, and as evidence, that I own a motor car. I own no motor car, and never have owned one. The union to which I belong owns a motor car for the ordinary propaganda work of the organization. I would say in passing that it is very difficult in this country for a woman to own a motor car, unless she has inherited property. There is only one trade that I know of in which women earn enough to buy motor cars, and that is the abominable trade of ministering

to the vicious pleasures of rich men.

My part in the movement has cost me a considerable portion of my income, because I had to surrender a very important part of my income in order to be free to do what I considered was my duty in this movement. It is hardly fitting for counsel to bring suggestions of this kind into so serious a matter.

Now I want to address myself to my defense. I pleaded not guilty because in the indictment I am described as having "wickedly and maliciously incited women to do certain acts." I am not a wicked or a malicious person, neither are any of the women who responded, if they did yield to my incitement.

She might well, in all probability have said, to some of her judges and jurors, that **THEY** knew the truth of what she had said. And that there was many a man in England, rich, powerful, filled with great contempt for Mrs. Pankhurst and the suffrage movement, who knew what it was to buy an automobile in the way that Mrs. Pankhurst describes.

The most powerful passage in her speech—and that which the judge with typical cowardice tried to suppress, was Mrs. Pankhurst's determined revelation of the character of certain judges in England, chosen to try women, and to punish them for the **FAULT** of men.

Among the judges who inflicted trivial punishments on men that ruined girls, one at least had been found dead in a vile den—a white slave establishment. The judge, try as he might, could not suppress Mrs. Pankhurst or her statement. For she is **A FIGHTER**, and in court or out, and in spite of any judge, she will have her say. That is why the judges don't **LIKE** her.

Thus she began on the subject so difficult for a woman of her character to discuss.

"I want to say a few words to you, very serious words—having dealt with the law itself—about the ad-

ministration of it. Now, my lord, it is a very difficult thing to do, but I must find courage to do it, be-

CONTINUED IN LAST TWO COLUMNS.

# The Judge Found Dead in a Disreputable Dive.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST TWO COLUMNS.

cause for me and for thousands of women whom I feel I represent here to-day this is a burning question. The laws are inadequate as to injustices to women, but in addition, we are satisfied that the administration of the law is very imperfect. I was a very young woman when my attention was called to this in a very painful way.

"I am the widow of a barrister, and I lived in perfect harmony and comradeship with my husband, I

The judge who listened to Mrs. Pankhurst knew well what was coming, and interrupted her, saying:

"Mrs. Pankhurst, I am very loath to interrupt, but there must be some limit of propriety observed by women in your position. I must

To this Mrs. Pankhurst replied:

"My lord, I cannot allow you, as a judge, to indicate what is decorum on my part. It must be perfectly obvious to you and to the court that I am not saying these

But the honorable and noble judge, who thought it perfectly proper to criticise and JAIL a woman for demanding her rights, thought it highly improper that the woman in public court should tell the truth about a judge sitting in judgment on women. He replied.

"I have not stopped you in interfering against the laws of this country and the way they are ad-

Mrs. Pankhurst then cited the case of a man who had murdered his wife, and who had been allowed by the judge to accuse his wife of immorality—offering the immorality as an excuse for murdering her. She said:

"Well, my lord, if you will allow me to argue that point with you? I was reading the other day where a man was charged with attempting to murder his wife. He was allowed to plead that his wife was an immoral woman. No evidence was produced to prove it, but he

had an opportunity of learning a good deal more about the administration of the law than the average woman. When I was a very young woman, not long married, and the mother of young children, a very painful thing occurred. The assizes were opened, and the next morning one of the judges of assize did not take his place in court. There were cases being tried at those assizes, cases of wretched men charged with horrible offenses against women—

ask you to observe the proper decorum incumbent upon you, and confine yourself to that."

things in any light spirit. After all, you, my lord, and the gentlemen of the jury, are probably going, if I am convicted, to send me to what in all probability will be my death, and I ask you to indulge me."

ministered, but I do say that you are not to be allowed to go into particular questions."

received a very light sentence because that was taken into consideration. Now I put it to you, my lord, that I have a right to tell the jury what led me to stand in this dock to-day; what experiences made me make the speeches I have made."

It was Mrs. Pankhurst's intention to tell how the dreadful stories of cruelty to women, injustice and white slave brutality told by her husband, a practising lawyer, had made her realize her duty and decide to devote her life to getting justice for women.

But the judge could not tolerate any such shocking thing as alluding to immorality on the part OF A JUDGE. It was all very well to accuse a murdered woman of immorality, and thus enable the murderer to get a light sentence—he being a man. But it would never do to permit a woman in the dock to tell what she had known about one of the judges.

Nevertheless, Mrs. Pankhurst, having a wit somewhat quicker and a will somewhat stronger than that of the judge, DID SAY WHAT SHE HAD TO SAY.

She talked about various other things, until the judge had resumed his normal, drowsy mood, and suddenly she said:

"I have been told that I may not refer to the provocation we have received in the administration of the law, that I may not tell you of a judge of the assize who was found dead in a brothel."

The distinguished and noble judge had done his best, but Mrs. Pankhurst had said what she wanted to say. She had the satisfaction of doing her duty, and of telling a judge on the bench that she protested against a system which made women cringe before a judge of the very type of one "found dead in a brothel."

If the judge had had heart, conscience, sense of justice, or even a sense of humor, he would not have disgraced himself by threatening Mrs. Pankhurst, as he did, with excessive severity, saying:

"I think you have committed and been guilty of a most shameful want of decorum in making that observation. I stopped you before. You have done the very thing that I told you you ought not to do. You are doing yourself no good, allow me to tell you."

Mrs. Pankhurst knew perfectly well that she was doing herself no good in the opinion of the judge. She knew that he would inflict a heavier sentence because she had had the courage to tell him to his face that a judge found dead in a brothel was no man to pass judgment on defenseless, miserable women, brought to the lowest condition by other men, LIKE THAT JUDGE HIMSELF.

Fortunately, Mrs. Pankhurst didn't care. For as she told the judge quite calmly, she would stay in jail ONLY AS LONG AS SHE CHOSE TO STAY. And they knew very well that she would keep her word, that she would come out of jail alive or dead within the time that she fixed.

What do you think about a woman, delicate, and in feeble health, past the prime of life, fighting almost single handed against brutality such as is represented by that judge? What do you think of the courage of such a woman, defying the Court and the whole judicial system of England, making good her threat by starving herself until the cowards who had put her in jail no longer had the courage to keep her there?

She is a woman worth seeing and hearing. Don't miss the chance to see her and to pay her honor.

She will be remembered when many milk-sops who think themselves important men will be forgotten!