

How Senator Clapp Views Woman's Suffrage

By James B. Morrow.

Washington, June 19, 1915.

PICTURE a man, who as a boy, lived on the banks of Rattlesnake Creek and ate big, thick, Indiana soda biscuits, split in the center, with pork and molasses between the pieces.

Then imagine this boy, after he has grown up and become famous all over the land, as weighing, say, 250 pounds, and as having a voice as deep as the notes of a horse-fiddle, a chin as broad as the blade of a hatchet and hands as large, and almost as hard, as cobblestones.

And finally, suppose you called on this man, and, finding him in his shirt sleeves, should courageously ask his opinion in respect to woman suffrage? What, do you think, would be his answer?

The boy was Moses Edwin Clapp, and that, of course, is his full name at present. From Rattlesnake Creek, where his father was a logger, he moved to Wisconsin, thence to Fergus Falls, in Minnesota, and, some 14 years ago, to the city of Washington, inasmuch as he had been elected a Senator in Congress.

Fancy such an eminent and masculine personality, such a rhetorical and two-fisted notability, exclaiming in tones loud enough to be heard three rooms distant: "Woman suffrage! Why, sir, I believe in it!"

Middle-aged men know and younger men have read or heard that George William Curtis argued that women should be given the ballot. But George William Curtis habitually said "lawf," instead of "laff," and "dweuty" instead of "dooty," and parted his hair in the center of his head and wore bushy, though well-combed, cheek whiskers.

Somehow old-fashioned males have always felt until recently—and may yet, possibly—that it was an unfailing sign of effeminacy to admit publicly, no matter what might be thought privately, that women, in their own right, ought to vote. Woman's mission was at the cradle over against the hearthstone. Cradle had the ring of shelter and of sentiment. Wash-tub would have been an unromantic and a self-accusing word.

A Saloon Keeper's Victory.

"Why shouldn't I be in favor of giving my wife the ballot? She is better morally than I am; she is better educated and better qualified to judge of things. Now, why should I say that she is not entitled to the same rights that I am?"

These unmanly expressions were not uttered by a dissipated husband, made ridiculous by petticoat government, but by William H. Bright, a robust saloon keeper, whose place of business was at South Pass City, a mining camp, and who, for the time being, was a member of the Wyoming Legislature. Not only did Bright speak, but he wrote a woman suffrage resolution, and by shrewd management had it adopted and made a territorial law. This was in the year 1869.

Men laughed at Bright and he laughed with them. "Sure, it is a joke," he said, "but help it along." Men argued with Bright and he argued back seriously. Women in those days were scarce.

There were mothers and daughters, but they were away of the olden time, away of the olden time.



women haven't husbands and don't want them, and that other great multitudes are widows. Moreover every married woman lives many years, at one time of her life and another, without the guardian angelship of a husband. She has no husband before her marriage and mortality records show that she is very likely to become a widow.

"In my view the protection theory is unsound. How many divorces are there annually? In each case of domestic unhappiness and appeal to the Courts, the supposed protection has broken down. Theoretically man is woman's protector, but who protects the female clerk, school-teacher or stenographer? The moment a woman goes to work for a man in a store or an office they meet fact to face, not as defender and ward, but, to a degree, as antagonists.

The Missing Ideal Husband.

"The argument that the husband should do all the voting is also fallacious because it assumes that the husband is ideal in all ways—that he is sensible, just, intelligent and good. Even were the argument well founded, woman suffrage still would be indispensable, as a matter of justice in a democracy. But the ideal husband is not found at every house of every street in every town. Like every thing else that is ideal, he is often desired, but rarely is existent. Woman, actually and not only in theory, more frequently approximates towards the ideal than does man.

"Woman, we are told should remain at home and care for her children, while her husband is out in the world getting a living for his family. Into the management and custody of the mother, largely, are placed the training and characters

of her children. Usually, it is wisely so placed. A mother, naturally, has better personal standards than has a father.

"Although the mother in most instances takes the responsibility for the rearing of her sons and daughters, forces are at work out of doors that increase her difficulties and often nullify her efforts altogether. And over those forces she has no control, being deprived of the ballot and all part in dealing with such forces.

"Remain at home," the Government warns the mothers of America, 'keep your houses in order and bring up your children properly that they may be useful and worthy men and women. Your husbands will make the laws. They will see that the moral lessons your children are taught at home are not unlearned when they leave home.' I don't accept such a doctrine because I know that it isn't true."

"Concerning the electorate, then, you believe in numbers, as well as in quality?"

"Certainly," Senator Clapp replied. "The United States is a democracy and democracy means numbers. I never have thought that too many men are voting in this country."

He Knows When it Hurts.

"But are not a good many voting ignorantly?"

Senator Clapp, still sitting, wheeled his chair on its castors, close to me, digging into the rug with his feet, and, sticking his index finger almost into my eye, said: "Any man know it, when somebody is standing on his corns.

"Society," he went on, "is composed of the good and intelligent and of the ignorant and the bad. The class that outnumbers the other class gives its own color to the government. It would be well, some assert, to separate these classes and establish a standard. A standard having been set up, however, who is to judge? What tribunal could apply the test? I say: 'You are not worthy to vote.' You reply: 'I am fit, but you are not.' So there is a deadlock.

"If it be settled that those who can read Latin and work out a problem in algebra are eligible to vote, then there would be a test workable in practice. The United States, however, would no longer be a democracy. Tests of various kinds have been suggested—by those who seek to increase their own authority.

"I do not believe in a ruling class. In our country the good and the intelligent, as well as the ignorant and the bad stand at the ballot box side by side. We have no test but we have a task. The task is to give good men predominance in our government. We have done so, generally.

"The practicability of a democracy is being shown in the United States. We have not gone far enough, however, to feel positively that it will be permanently successful. Some changes, I think, are necessary in our instrumentalities. The people must have power to enact laws which the Legislature refuses to give them. Also, they must have power to repeal laws which imperil their interests.

"Likewise, the people must be given power to end the employment—as is the rule in private business—of an elected officer who betrays them. With such protective measures on the books, I, for one, can see no disaster to our Democracy."

"Have women in the United States where they have been permitted to vote, accomplished any noteworthy results?"

"Your inquiry," Senator Clapp answered, "detracts from the dignity of the

main question. I can't answer officially. What women have done in states where they have suffrage is detached from that which they have accomplished by working.

"I think, however, that industrial labor can be traced everywhere to influence, if not the votes, of women. Some states have better laws than others though women may be voting in all of them. Women, I know, have raised the age of consent, and that is a tremendously important matter. In England, merely, a girl could barter away her soul at the age of 12, but couldn't sell a horse until she was 18.

"To take a yardstick and go out and try to measure what woman has actually done with the ballot would be impossible. A measurement of her deeds is not the issue. A prophecy of her probable deeds is not the issue. The real issue is to give woman what belongs to her. That having been done, I am sure her innate moral and her love of justice will cause her to use her vote for the benefit of society."

"But wouldn't women, as a rule, with their fathers and their husbands, be wasting your time along the edges of a very grave question. No matter how you uses it, the right to vote belongs to woman. Property cannot be taken from a legal heir because of a claim it would be employed imprudently."

A Woman May Be Proud.

"Coming to the real substance of inquiry, though I think the inquiry is trifling, I would guess that many women who have suffered would not vote in license saloons, even if their husbands and fathers did so."

"If women are permitted to help elect all the higher officers of the Government, they will, in law and logic, be eligible to hold such offices themselves?"

"Unquestionably."

"Have you ever thought that a woman might be elected President of the United States?"

"Yes; and I know of American women who would have been as wise and patriotic in the Presidency as were some men who have occupied that high position. Nor do I think Congress would suffer in the least by the presence of women in the seats provided for its members. I have no sex prejudice."

"Are you in favor of adding a woman's suffrage amendment to the national constitution because there are industrial conditions in some of the states which would defeat any effort that might be made to confer suffrage on women?"

"Such then are the opinions of the free spoken and always extemporaneous 'Black Eagle of the Northwest' on several of the big questions of the hour. He has been a progressive in politics for nearly 30 years. Away back in 1887, he was the Attorney-General of Minnesota and began vigorously to enforce a new law regulatory of freight rates. The progress of a much later time echoed his arguments and copied his performance. 'We are drawing near to the day,' he said, at the end of the interview, 'when leadership in this country will not be commercial, will not be financial, will be industrial, will not be political, instead, it will be intellectual.'"

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12 KILLED, 30 WOUNDED IN ZEPPELIN RAID ON PARIS; AEROS BATTLE INVADERS

Huge Bombs Dropped on City, Wiping
Out Houses, Amid Roar of
Guns and Shells.

French Air Fleet Rises and Fights the Dirigibles,
Which Are Guarded by Protecting Squadrons
of Aeroplanes—Defenders Are Successful in
Driving Germans Back After Two Assaults on
the French Capital—City Is Darkened and
Gay Crowds Laugh as Danger Impends—Fire
Squadrons Held in Readiness for Action.

Paris, Jan. 29.—German Zeppelins tonight raided Paris, dropping a dozen tremendous bombs, which killed 12 persons and wounded 30. The raiders were finally driven off by the guns and aircraft of the city's defenses. The explosions of the huge bombs were heard for miles.

Buildings were wiped out badly. One house in the suburbs was blown to pieces by a bomb and two inmates were injured. Two attacks were made, one around 10 o'clock and the second just before midnight.

The Zeppelins, the number of which is not known at this time, are believed to have been accompanied by protecting squadrons of aeroplanes.

"The Zeppelins are coming," was the alarm spread about 9 o'clock in the evening. Immediately the city became dark. Windows were curtained, street lights extinguished and powerful searchlights began to explore the heavens.

French Aviators Ascend.

About 9:20 o'clock La Ferte Milon reported that a Zeppelin had been sighted flying toward the capital.

Swiftly the great fleets of battle planes which had been con-

MILE OF TRENCHES TAKEN BY GERMANS

Double Offensive Against French
Scores Heavy Gains

FRISE IN TEUTONS' HANDS

1,000 Yards of Defenses Taken
Here, 1,700 Yards at Neuville.

To Offset Kaiser's Smashing Blow,
Both English and French Deliver
Charge After Charge at Other
Points to Draw Off Opposing Re-
serves—Gen. Joffre Succeeds in
Reoccupying Some of the Positions
Lost in Friday's Fight—Halt's
Line Temporarily Pierced.

(United Press.)

London, Jan. 29.—The greatest German offensive on the western front since the drive against Ypres last May has set the entire battle line from the sea to the Vosges in a rush of furious fighting.

British Open Attacks.

To offset the German smash, the French are making charge after charge in counter attacks in the Ardennes and along the Somme. The British are delivering lightning thrusts against the Teuton positions around Loos, hoping to draw off German reserves. Over muddy fields the greatest battles since the September offensive of the allies are being fought.

Frise Taken by Germans.

The German war office this afternoon announced the capture of the village of Frise, 75 miles northeast

BRITISH TO TIGHTEN GRIP ON U. S. MAILS

Censor Claims Power Over All
in English Waters.

ANNOUNCES FIRMER POLICY

No Greater Latitude to America
Than to Other Neutrals.

Official Denial Is Made That Letters
Are "Examined" Beyond the Re-
moval of Jewelry, Diamonds and
Other Articles on the Way From
Germany or Material From This
Country—Hague Convention Re-
garding Inviolability of First-Class
Matter Held to Permit This.

London, Jan. 29.—All the first-

class mails passing between the United States and foreign countries on vessels that enter British territorial waters, even though such vessels do not touch at a British port, are liable to search by the British censor, it was stated by the chief postal censor in an interview with an Associated Press representative today.

The argument that ships passing through the English Channel are forced into the British territorial waters by mine fields is met by the statement that such vessels pass through the channel by choice, since they can take the northern route if they wish, and thus it must be held that they voluntarily enter territorial waters.

Under British Jurisdiction.
It is held that all mails entering ter-

WILSON GIVES SOLEMN WARNING OF DANGER; DECLARES NATION'S HONOR IS AT STAKE AND THAT ANY HOUR MAY BRING US INTO WAR

Nation on Brink of Crisis

There are men all over the United States prepared, equipped and ready to go out at the call of the national government upon the shortest possible notice.

You will ask me, Why do you say the shortest possible notice?

Because, gentlemen, let me tell you very solemnly you cannot afford to postpone this thing. I do not know what a single day may bring forth.

I do not wish to leave you with the impression that I am thinking of some particular danger. I merely want to leave you with this solemn impression that I know that we are daily treading amidst the most intricate dangers, and that the dangers that we are treading amongst are not of our making and are not under our control; and that no man in the United States knows what a single week or a single day or a single hour may bring forth.

These are solemn things to say to you, but I would be unworthy of my office if I did not come out and tell you with absolute frankness just exactly what I understand the situation to be.

The world is on fire. Sparks are likely to drop anywhere.

Things are getting more and more difficult to handle.

If all could see the dispatches I read every hour they would know how difficult it has been to maintain peace.

New circumstances have arisen for which the country must prepare itself.

America is not afraid of anybody.

I am afraid of the danger of shame.

I am afraid of the danger of inadequacy.

I am afraid of the danger of not being able to express the great character of this country with tremendous might and effectiveness whenever we are called upon to act in the field of the world's affairs. * * *

And where the action of others may bring us I cannot foretell. You may count upon my heart and resolution to keep you out of this war, but you must be ready if it is necessary that I should maintain your honor.

"America Is Not Afraid of Anybody," Says President at Cleveland—"I Am Afraid of the Danger of Inadequacy"—Speaks With More Gravity and Force Than in Any Previous Address on Preparedness.

Urges Hearers to Forget That This Is Year of National Elections—Nation Must Be Prepared to Defend Itself and at Once, for "We Are Daily Treading Amidst Intricate Dangers." Has Proved Himself "Man of Peace."

Cleveland, Jan. 29.—President Wilson, speaking as he said "solemnly," warned the nation tonight that the time may come when he cannot both keep the United States out of war and maintain its honor. He declared that the country must be prepared to defend itself and prepared at once.

"America is not afraid of anybody," he said. "I know I reflect your feeling and the feeling of all of our citizens when I say the only thing I am afraid of is not being ready to perform my duty. I am afraid of the danger of inadequacy; I am afraid of the danger of not being able to express the chief character of this country with tremendous might and effectiveness whenever we are called upon to act in the field of the world's affairs."

The President spoke in Cleveland tonight with more gravity and force than he has in any previous address on preparedness.

WALL STREET AROUSED BERLIN TO END CRISIS

space over Paris was patrolled. The anti-aircraft guns in the chain of defending forts cleared for action.

Fire companies were made ready and bugles warned the populace to leave the upper stories of the city's homes. Timid Paris sought the cellars, but the great majority of the inhabitants, veterans of previous attacks, flocked to the streets and packed the bridges over the Seine watching the sky for sign of the invaders.

Laugh as Danger Impends.

Gay laughter floated up from the darkened city. Crippled soldiers, officers off duty, throngs from the poorer sections, and richly attired women from the cafes mingled in the crowds which swept through the streets, searching the heavens with their eyes.

Battle Heard on High.

The secretary of state for aviation hurried to an automobile for La Bourget aviation camp, and military officials each hastened to their posts. The lanes of searchlights crossed in midair, but disclosed no enemy above.

Suddenly about 10 o'clock a deep explosion rumbled over the city, followed immediately by the sharp rattle of small guns and the bark of the anti-aircraft batteries. Other explosions followed in rapid succession, but no Zeppelins were sighted by the crowds. Quick firing high in the air was heard from a distance and the clang of fire bells. Then all again became still. Battering bulletins were sent out immediately by the authorities. The air raid had been repulsed. The throngs thinned. The poor returned to their houses; the revelers to the cafes.

Attacked Early in War.

The Zeppelin raid over Paris was the first attack on the French capital by German dirigibles since early in the war.

A year ago the French organized defenses against Zeppelin raids that were considered as effective as to reduce the danger of attack from the sky to a minimum. Squadrons of French aviation were stationed at all approaches to the city and aircraft patrolled the sky about Paris in relays each night. Arrangements were made to throw the city into darkness within a few moments after the approach of Zeppelins was reported from the north.

Several German Taubes have made bomb dropping visits to Paris, but Zeppelins that reached the city tonight are the first to penetrate the air defenses in many months.

KING'S SQUERRY A SUICIDE.

Brig. Gen. Ormiston Hings Himself in English Home.

London, Jan. 23.—Brig. Gen. Sir John Ormiston, 26, squerry in waiting to King George and former military secretary to the king, committed suicide today by hanging himself to a lamp post in his home at Kensington. His body was found tonight.

Gen. Ormiston had served with distinction in frontier warfare in northern India.

His-Grace's House, 209 7th St. N. W. D. C. Xander's, 309 7th St. N. W. D. C.

Paris, Jan. 23.—The British government announced the capture of nearly a mile of French trenches northeast of Neuville and east of Souchez and the conquest of 1,000 yards of French positions around Frise.

Adult Loss of Frise.

Paris dispatches tonight said the loss of Frise is admitted at the French war office. Paris says the Teutons razed the French positions on the Somme, a 6-mile front after a terrific bombardment that wrecked many advanced French positions.

The official statement issued by the French war office tonight, like the statement issued at Paris this afternoon, made no mention of the German claim of important gains on the Neuville sector.

"West of Hill No. 118 (southeast of Givenchy), we continued to recover trenches conquered by the enemy yesterday and liberated 19 prisoners," said the official communiqué issued at Paris tonight.

French Retain Craters.

"South of the La Pelle road, an enemy counterattack in an attempt to capture two mine craters failed. "In the region of Armanvillers, most active artillery combat is proceeding. South of Launoy, south of Berry-au-Bac and in Lorraine, our artillery shelled enemy works effectively."

Gen. Haig, British commander-in-chief in France, reported to the war office tonight that the German bombardment around Loos, which has been very violent for several days, showed signs of diminishing today.

British Positions Pierced.

Haig admitted the German attack on Friday arrived German troops into British positions near Crecy. British troops drove the enemy out this morning. On the left section of the front, the German bombardment continues heavy. German attacks on division, with bombs and hand grenades were repulsed.

Paris, admitted the French occupied a mine crater near Neuville, but announced the repulse of all other French counterattacks in this region.

British critics were puzzled tonight to account for the sudden pause in the fire inaugurated by the Teutons after weeks of quiet on the western front.

German Fear of Drive.

A Paris report that the Germans feared a great drive by the allies and decided to strike first and improve their positions offered a plausible explanation. German prisoners taken by the French were quoted as authority for this statement.

The Germans suffered heavy losses in both rushes against the French lines. A heavy bombardment preceded each attack, but it lasted only a few hours and failed to wreck any but the first line trenches. The Teutons' immediate follow-up themselves exposed to the enemy.

Continued on TWELFTH PAGE.

Pre-embarking the Florida Route, Atlantic Coast Line. N. Y. & Florida Special, 8:15 p. m. daily. 2 other all-day trains daily. 11:05 N. Y. Ave. N. W. D. C.

Begins Marshaling Forces for Fight on Brandeis.

Slump in Prices Results to Settle All Clashes

Flood of Telegrams Go Out From Financial District in Battle on Nominees for Supreme Court. Many Addressed Direct to Members of Senate, Is Report.

(United Press.) New York, Jan. 23.—Wall street began marshaling its forces today to conduct a vigorous fight against confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. A flood of telegrams went out from the district to Washington asking for a deep probe into the various financial litigations with which Brandeis has been connected and all other action possible in the way of preventing confirmation. Many of the messages were addressed direct, it was reported, to members of the Senate, with which body the question of confirmation lies.

The effect of the announcement was indicated in but limited degree in the price movements on the New York Stock Exchange today. The effect of the announcement was indicated in but limited degree in the price movements on the New York Stock Exchange today.

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Col. House Told New Note Will Clear Up Lusitania Case.

Germany, President Will Be Informed by His Special Envoy, Is Anxious to Retain America's Friendship and Finish Every Controversy, Danger of Break Realized.

(United Press.) Berlin, Jan. 23.—That Germany hopes to avert the new Lusitania crisis and settle all submarine controversies with the United States in a note soon to be dispatched to Washington will be the substance of a report sent to President Wilson by Col. E. M. House, his confidential agent.

This much was learned by the United Press tonight on the eve of Col. House's departure from Berlin, from persons with whom he conferred during his visit in the German capital.

The German chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Foreign Secretary von Jagow, Under Foreign Secretary Zimmerman and many prominent German bankers and business men discussed the situation with the President's emissary to Europe.

No official statement was obtained tonight. But from the attitude of those with whom Col. House conferred in Berlin it can be said safely that a diplomatic "break" over the Lusitania question. Officials are hopeful, however, that a breaking off of relations will be averted.

Germany Desires Friendship. Col. House, who was learned, will report to President Wilson that Germany is most anxious to her desire for a continuation of friendly relations with the United States. He has been informed that German officials desire to clear up not only the Lusitania question, but all other international controversies yet unsettled.

During his stay here Col. House received telegraphic reports on conditions at Vienna and Constantinople from German ambassadors Penfold and Morgenstern.

Must Mean a Disavowal. The administration's last hope—Col. E. M. House—apparently has succeeded in obtaining Germany's disavowal of the Lusitania sinking, and has assured the end of that perilous controversy. This was the interpretation placed last night by Washington officials on news sent by Col. W. A. Akerman, United Press correspondent, from Berlin, telling of a forthcoming note with which Germany would settle the Lusitania case.

Attractive Route—Convenient Schedule to Augusta, Alaska, Columbia, Augusta Beach and Miami. Other three from Florida, 8:15 p. m. daily. 2 other all-day trains daily. 11:05 N. Y. Ave. N. W. D. C.

President is frequently applauded.

He was applauded frequently and when he spoke of defending the nation's honor the cheering was tremendous.

"Let me tell you very solemnly you cannot postpone this thing," he declared. "I do not know what a single day may bring forth. I do not wish to leave you with the impression that I am thinking of some particular danger."

"I merely wish to tell you that we are daily treading amidst intricate dangers. The dangers that we are treading amongst are not of our own making and not under our control. I think no man in the United States knows what a single week, a single day, a single hour may bring forth."

NATION'S HONOR DEARER THAN PEACE.

Again and again the President spoke of the nation's honor. He declared the real man believes his honor is dearer than his life and a nation's honor is dearer than its peace and comfort. He said it had been difficult to keep the United States out of the war and he felt he had proved he was a man of peace when possible.

Regret that the question has come up in a campaign year was expressed by Mr. Wilson.

"Let us forget," he said, "that this is a year of national elections." The preparedness issue, he added, should have nothing to do with politics.

Among the possible sources of danger mentioned by the President were the difficulties growing out of the protection of Americans abroad and the obligation of the United States to maintain the liberties of the people of the western hemisphere.

Must Improve Navy. The President tonight for the first time declared that the United States navy must be improved at once. The navy, he asserted, The President said that statistics show the United States navy ranks fourth among the navies of the world. He declared that this should be changed at once.

The President also for the first time tonight touched upon the coast defense.

"Our coast defenses are admirable," he said. "The quality is admirable, but the quantity is insufficient."

Nation Must Be Informed. "The times are such, gentlemen," the President said, "that we should take common counsel together. The things that no man has anticipated have happened. Congress cannot know what to do unless the nation knows what to do, so I feel I should go out and inform my countrymen what should be done."

What are the elements of the case? Two-thirds of the world is involved. Everywhere there seems to be creeping on the nations disengaged the spirit and the threat of war.

This is a struggle, which will determine the history of the world for centuries to come. It is a struggle, which will determine the history of the world for centuries to come. It is a struggle, which will determine the history of the world for centuries to come.

His-Grace St. James Church, 1115 10th St. N. W. D. C. Xander's, 309 7th St. N. W. D. C.

BRANDEIS FIGHT BEGUN

Lodge and Weeks Are Expected to Lead Senate Contest.

OVERMAN TO HEAD INQUIRY

Committee Will Look Into Fitness of Nominee for Supreme Bench.

Senator Courtney May Be Involved.

Confirmation of Brandeis Regarding as Certain After Long Contest and by Close Vote—Party Lines Broken on the Question.

(United Press.) It will be many weeks, perhaps months, before Louis D. Brandeis does the black mark of an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. This was the unanimous opinion last night, following announcement that a subcommittee of five will be chosen from the Senate Judiciary committee to investigate his fitness.

This committee will be unduly busy, it was all but openly stated by Acting Chairman Overman, who will name the members, and who himself is surrounded and surrounded at the Department of Justice. While Overman has not yet made public the names of the men who will be appointed, these are being considered: Clayton, Overman, Reed, Hoke Smith and Walsh, Democrats and Nelson, Brandegee and Sutherland, Republicans. Three Democrats and two Republicans are to be named. There is just a chance that Borah or Cummins may be appointed as minority members.

Expect Contest on Floor.

With this situation confronting them, Brandeis' friends say they are hoping to get a report—not a favorable report, but simply a report which will throw the matter on Senate floor. They fear that the committee will refuse to take any action, and that a parliamentary fight to discharge the committee may be necessary.

Lodge May Lead Contest.

Senator Lodge, who has been kept from the chamber by illness, returned to the Capitol yesterday, although still somewhat weak, and began a series of consultations with Democratic and Republican senators. Among the Democrats with whom he earnestly conferred were Clarke, of Arkansas; Harwood, of Georgia; Smith, of Georgia; and Overman, of North Carolina, all four of whom are understood to oppose Brandeis' confirmation. If the point of personal objection is raised it will be filed, it is said, by Lodge, as senator from Brandeis' own State.

In announcing that a committee will be appointed, yesterday afternoon, Senator Overman said that if the whole committee were to vote on Brandeis now, he would be rejected, but that he might change the minds of members.

Plans for the Investigation.

"WILSON NOT TOO PROUD TO FIGHT BIG INTERESTS," SAYS TILLMAN, ON BRANDEIS SELECTION; "TO H— WITH COURTESY"

(By the United Press.) "If the President has let up on his big business, if he is 'too proud to fight,' the Brandeis appointment is a degrading action," said Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, yesterday.

"Too proud to fight" is how Tillman, who is not afraid to offend the predatory interests, which always have had too much influence in the appointment of Supreme Court justices. It looks to me as if people who said the President is playing to big business out of business."

ness will have to keep their silence now. It's the best answer to that Gary dinner which Wall Street gave Roosevelt I've heard yet.

"Senatorial courtesy! If senatorial courtesy means that as big an appointment as a Supreme Court justice can be prevented by one senator for personal reasons—why, to h— with senatorial courtesy! If the people ever get out to this senatorial courtesy business on this appointment, they'd kick the Senate out of business."

BRANDEIS TOO RADICAL

Big Interests He Has Antagonized to Oppose Confirmation.

SENATE OPPOSITION WEAKENS

Hoke Smith Squelches Story He Will Lead Opposition—Strong Pressure in Favor of Boston Man Also Having Effect—Majority Decline to Commit Themselves.

(International News Service.)

Spirited opposition in the Senate to the confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis, nominated by President Wilson to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, is predicted by political leaders at the Capitol. Mr. Brandeis is to be fought on the following grounds:

First, he is regarded as a radical reformer, with publicly pronounced views on important Federal questions, and therefore is lacking in the judicial impartiality which is requisite in a judge of the nation's highest court.

Harred From Many Cases.

Second, his appointment will weaken the system Court because he will be unable to sit in judgment on some of the most important cases to come before it on account of having served as counsel for the government in these cases. This objection is especially strong because Justice McReynolds already is disqualified as a judge in numerous cases because of having acted as counsel for the government.

His refusal to support the Roosevelt campaign, despite repeated requests, broadly, the conservative, mostly Southern Democrats will be against Brandeis, except where President Wilson is able to win unusual support.

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Seventeen bodies were taken out of San Diego Bay before midnight. These had been swept down the Otay River when the lower dam went late Thursday, and the current of the flood was thought to have carried many others out to sea.

The town of San Diego is virtually undamaged, and supplementary resources are available to replace its regular water supply, cut off by the breaking of the dam.

Many injuries were reported from Tijuana Hot Springs, where a hotel collapsed. A clubhouse, reported to have caused the flooding of the San Luis Rey and San Pascual valleys. The town of San Pascual, an ancient village, coddled in the mountains in a fertile valley, was said to have been wiped out altogether.

Four for Fates of Towns.

Nothing was known as to the fate of the towns of San Luis Rey and Oceanside, in the path of the San Luis River, but if the flood was of the reported magnitude it seemed impossible that the former could have escaped annihilation. Oceanside is a summer resort with few good-sized hotels and a population of about 1,000. The San Luis Rey valley contains one of the great Miller & Lux cattle ranches, which dot the State for 70 miles and are known to cattle men as the "Cattle Kingdom."

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 29 (By wireless to San Francisco)—One hundred lives have been lost, as nearly as any estimate can show, and dozens killed, in the San Diego flood, which swept down the Otay River late Thursday.

With the death toll in the Otay valley recently established at 10 and all relief agencies working in that direction, reports reached here late today of floods sweeping the San Luis Rey and San Pascual valleys, doubling the loss of life. With communication almost cut off, it was impossible to list accurately the number of dead; estimates and meager reports were available.

Seventeen bodies found in Bay.

Amazement Here Continues.

Amazement here continues. Anticipation in official circles over the possibility of Mr. Brandeis was not fully modified yesterday. Almost without exception, leading Democrats in official life expressed surprise that President Wilson would name a man of such pronounced radical ideals as Mr. Brandeis. One expression heard was: "The President could not have taken counsel before choosing Mr. Brandeis. It is plain for two reasons: first, the news that he was being considered would have leaked out; second, the President would have decided not to appoint him."

Personally, Mr. Brandeis is extremely popular in Washington. He is declared to be a man of the highest character, and he is credited with being a lawyer of exceptionally high attainments.

The opposition in the Senate, however, seemed to have materially weakened yesterday. Senators closest to President Wilson, who were canvassing the situation, stated that they would Brandeis be confirmed, but that the opposition to him would be in a hopeless minority. In this connection the expectation that Senator Hoke Smith's withdrawal was quickly followed by the senator himself.

"This report is untrue," said Smith. "I have an open mind on the subject. I believe that every senator will take that position. What I want to know, and what others will desire to know, is whether Mr. Brandeis is a reformer first and a lawyer afterward or whether the opposite is the case. If the latter proof is shown, and all other things are equal, I will be confirmed. I do not doubt what I will do until I know all of the facts."

100 DEAD FLOOD TOLL

Loss of Life in California Disaster Mounts Upward.

AID FROM U. S. BATTLESIPS

Warships in San Diego Bay Send Expedition to Otay Valley.

Scenes of Devastation Reported in San Luis Rey and San Pascual Valleys, Where at Least Fifty Persons Are Thought to Have Perished. Feared That Two Towns Have Been Swept Away—San Diego Cut Off.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 29 (By wireless to San Francisco)—One hundred lives have been lost, as nearly as any estimate can show, and dozens killed, in the San Diego flood, which swept down the Otay River late Thursday.

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Has Met Old Friends.

Col. House has seen a number of old acquaintances in Berlin. They have assisted him to gather information which will enable him to give President Wilson the benefit of a comprehensive survey of conditions in Germany. In particular, Col. House will be able to present the situation from the viewpoint of American business.

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HOUSE SEES OFFICIALS

Meets High German Leaders at U. S. Embassy Luncheon.

STUDIES TEUTON VIEWPOINT

Head of American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin Tells of Business Catastrophe Faced by Members Owing to Blockade—Colonel Demits That Envoys May Be Replaced.

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Boy With Appendicitis Is Carried Through Blizzard on Horseback

Father Hangs to Animal's Tail Until Railroad Track Is Reached—Builds Fire to Flag Train and Is Carried in Wrong Direction.

blizzards on a timber road which is poor even in summer.

The boy was so ill that he had to be strapped to the animal's back. The horse, floundering through the drifts, and Ellington followed, hanging on to the animal's tail, trying to get the drifts to find its way. They finally arrived at a railroad track, where Ellington piled some boards, built a fire, and turned the horse loose. The first train which passed was going in the wrong direction, but Ellington begged it, went to the river, then took an east-bound train, changed cars at Elbow, and arrived at Ashland.

The boy's condition is serious.

men who are attempting to continue their work in Germany notwithstanding the British blockade policy.

Among the callers on Col. House was David Wolff, president of the American Chamber of Commerce of Berlin. The association, whose membership includes most Americans of long-established business connections in Germany, is sponsoring a campaign for amelioration of blockade conditions.

Mr. Wolff informed Col. House its situation was approaching catastrophe for these men. His visit coincided almost precisely with the blockade speech of Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary, in the house of commons.

Retains From Comments.

Col. House evidently was interested in Sir Edward's declaration, but asked to be excused from commenting on them. In fact he is refraining from any comment in regard to his mission.

Praises Work of Envoys.

"I am sure, I believe the American people owe a great debt of gratitude to their diplomatic representatives in the belligerent capitals for the work they have done for America during the war. They are working together and with the governments to which they are accredited in the most efficient manner."

and without the slightest friction, as far as visiting Europe for years and never have known better work on the part of our envoys."

The colonel is receiving a large amount of mail from German letter writers who are manifesting the greatest interest in his visit.

ALL ALLIES BACKING STRICTER BLOCKADE

England Not Working Alone, Asserts Former French Premier Clemenceau.

(International News Service.)

Paris, Jan. 29.—France, Russia and Italy are backing up England in the movement to tighten the blockade of Germany.

This declaration was made today by Georges Clemenceau, former premier of France. Mr. Clemenceau's statement on the blockade situation follows:

It is a fallacy to suppose that England alone is responsible for the tightening of the anti-German blockade. Germany's possession of the world's naval supremacy naturally makes her the ally, was policeman. Every one knows that a policeman is invariably regarded with distrust by the man in the street, and that is why the neutrals who are affected by the blockade are all blaming England instead of protesting against all the belligerent powers.

But the neutrals should know once and for all that France, Russia and Italy are solidly backing up the blockade which was decided upon by all.

Rome, Jan. 29.—Baron Mayor des Planches, former Italian Ambassador to Washington, has been sent to London by the government to take up with British officials economic matters of importance.

It is stated that Des Planches' mission relates to food supplies. It is expected that while he is at the British capital he will make known Italy's attitude as to the blockade of Germany.

From London Baron des Planches will go to Paris to confer with representatives of France and Russia.

and without the slightest friction, as far as visiting Europe for years and never have known better work on the part of our envoys."

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SPECIALISTS IN PLAYER PIANOS

O. J. DEMOLL & CO. EMMONS S. SMITH

O. J. DEMOLL & CO.

Steinway and Weber Pianolas The Home Of The Vocalion.

Profit-Sharing Player-Piano Club!

Something New! A Wonderful Opportunity!

100 Members Immediate Delivery

STARTS TOMORROW AT 8:30 A. M. and continues until the entire membership is filled. The first six members to join each day will receive, in ADDITION to the AEOLIAN PLAYER-PIANO and accessories mentioned below, SIX HAND-PLAYED MUSIC ROLLS of their own selection.

The investigation of Louis D. Brandeis by the subcommittee acting chairman (Overman) announced, would continue as long as opposition to Brandeis warranted. For himself Overman said he was not attending and disinterested at the appointment, but that the hearings might convince him of Brandeis' fitness.

In this case the only recourse will be for the Senate, by majority vote to discharge the committee, thus bringing the subject directly before the Senate. Senator Ahlstrom yesterday announced he would take such action if necessary. The whole proceeding will be in executive session.

The first fight on L. D. Brandeis will be an attempt to smother all action in the supposedly unfavorable Judiciary committee. Friends of Brandeis on the committee said they feared the committee would refuse to make either a favorable or unfavorable report.

His Confirmation Expected.

But, however, by the closest vote by which a Supreme Court Justice ever has been approved, Brandeis will be confirmed, according to reliable indications yesterday. The force of the surprise and opposition which at first swept the Senate had very largely subsided, and now they are open to conviction.

Especially is this true among the conservative Democrats, who have learned that President Wilson is prepared to make an aggressive fight as long as necessary. But a long fight means delay, and presidential aspirations, sectional feeling, sectional politics cannot be ground personal. Senator Lodge or Senator Weeks, presidential candidate, can be expected, it was said, to make out on the grounds that Brandeis is personally objectionable to them. This "rule" of the Senate gives any member the right to veto the appointment of any man from the State.

President to Court Fight.

This fight President Wilson will court. Already he has had one appointment, that of Federal Trade Commission member, full of confirmation because of this rule, Senator Gallinger, being the object.

The Brandeis and Rublee fight will be held up, it was learned yesterday, but the chief reason Rublee was fought last session by Senator Reed, of Missouri and his allies, was because of his intimacy with Brandeis. By forcing on the Senate the confirmation or rejection of Brandeis, President Wilson will compel that body to test "sensational courtship" in the full view of the public.

Presidential politics will figure from the first. Strongly for the confirmation of Rublee is Senator La Follette. Against him are Senators Weeks, Sherman and Smith, of Michigan. Notomitted as yet are Borah, of Idaho, and Cushman, of Iowa, although friends of Brandeis expect both to be for the confirmation finally.

See Break in Party Lines.

The two parties will be split wide open. Many Democrats, especially Southern ones, do not regard Brandeis Democracy as orthodox, despite the appearance of the name.

St. Julien \$4.50 Dozen
Medoc \$6.50 Dozen
French \$6.50 Dozen
Clarets \$9.00 Dozen
Xander's 909 7th

The American gentleman's drink. Call for a Red Top Rye-High Ball

make the necessary tie. Brandeis must have a clear majority. If, and Vice President Marshall has no vote.

While the charges against Brandeis have not been formulated, they probably will hinge on the repeated public assertions of his enemies that he formed the "blue trust" in New England, and then fought for its dissolution; and that he was retained by the government in the 5 per cent railway rate increase case, and at the main target that the railway "needed the money."

Strong Pressure for Brandeis.

The Senate Judiciary committee will meet tomorrow and refer the nomination to a subcommittee for action. This committee will weigh any objections that may be made and will then recommend a course of action to the full committee. Already it is very plain that the pressure in behalf of Brandeis will be very strong. In consequence, senators who had openly declared their opposition said last night that they "had not yet made up their minds."

Aid From Warships.

Railroads, highways, telephone, telegraph—all ordinary means of communication and relief were gone, with no prospect of early recovery. Only the sea remained, and from it aid began to come. An expedition from the United States warships in San Diego bay was started in launched and barges for the "Oax valley." Reports were that the first landing party had been unable to penetrate the valley, for reasons not given. The destroyer Lawrence moved down from her station here and anchored off the mouth of the Oax River, which stream ran bankfull after being dry for years.

An overland expedition also was started from San Diego with pontoons and engineering equipment by which it was hoped swifter streams might be crossed and mired roads made passable. No word came as to its success.

Isolated Except by Radio.

No one here knew tonight what was going on in the outside world of even as near as Los Angeles. The wireless, the sole means of communication, except by boat, could not begin to handle the business offered or even the press dispatches. It was impossible to estimate the amount of relief work to be done because no word from the stricken valleys conveyed any idea of the number or plight of the survivors.

Explosion Fatal for Two.

Wilmington, Del. Jan. 28.—Two of the seven men burned in the explosion and powder blast at the Carnegie Point works of the du Pont Powder Company last night died today at the hospital, while three others are in a serious condition and death is expected.

Big Cases Supreme Court Is to Hear In Which Mr. Brandeis May Take Part

Three-cent workmen's rush hour fares in Detroit.

Railway mail pay doctor case, involving millions in alleged overpayments to railroads for carrying mail. Appeal for review of the charge that the United Mine Workers is an unlawful organization, involving John Mitchell and Secretary of Labor Wilson.

Government's suit against the Great Northern Railroad to compel railroads to report violations of the hours of service law.

Government's suit to dissolve the harvester trust.

Government's appeal in 5 per cent customs cases, involving approximately \$50,000,000 to date.

Large number of cases involving points in the Federal employers' liability law.

(Brandeis will take no part in the Oregon minimum wage case, on which the court is believed divided, or in the almost sure appeal of the cases against the New Haven directors, in both of which he has been personally interested.)

Odd Trousers Reduced

SEMI-ANNUAL P-B Sale Starts Monday.

P-B's entire stock (Blue and Black patterns excepted) of Odd Trousers reduced in price. Trousers suitable for all occasions and hundreds to select from.

\$2.90 for \$4 Odd Trousers.

\$3.90 for \$5 Odd Trousers.

\$4.90 for up to \$6 and \$7 Odd Trousers.

Parker, Bridget & Co.

The Avenue at Ninth

Parker, Bridget & Co.

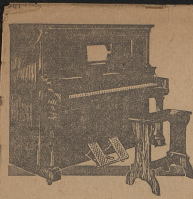
All F-B Winter-weight SUITS and OVERCOATS REDUCED IN PRICE.

\$3 and \$4 Sample Derbies. Special, \$1.45.

\$4 and \$5 Tuxedo Shirts reduced to \$2.95 and \$3.95.

70c for \$1.00 to \$1.50 Shirts. Clearance of our regular stock.

SPECIAL CLEARANCE Values for BOYS.



Aeolian Player-Piano,
1916 style, 88-note, Fine Bench, 15 Rolls of Music (your own selection), attractive Library Exchange, Free Tuning for One Year, Manufacturer's Guarantee of Five Years, Indorsed by Ourselves, and this MUSIC ROLL CABINET—all for \$399.



The Aeolian Player-Piano (88-note), which cannot be duplicated for less than \$500, to be sold for

\$399

—And the special Club Terms to those who do not wish to pay cash are.....

\$15.00 Cash to Join & **\$10.90** Per Month

A Practical Definition of "Club Sale" as Applied to the AEOLIAN PLAYER-PIANO

Suppose you and ninety-nine of your friends should walk into a piano store with the intention of buying one hundred pianos, or player-pianos, of the same make and model, wouldn't you consider it possible for the dealer to offer a material reduction in price. The firm would save selling expenses on ninety-nine instruments, besides the possibility of obtaining some special price concessions from the manufacturer.

OUR AEOLIAN PLAYER-PIANO CLUB was made possible by our arranging with The Aeolian Company to dispose of one hundred of these instruments.

The exceptionally special CLUB PRICE of \$399.00 is the result of a special arrangement with The Aeolian Company, makers of the world-famed "Pianola" Player-Pianos. Although we could not prevail on The Aeolian Company to use all of the exclusive "Pianola" patents in the AEOLIAN PLAYER-PIANO, they have built for us an instrument which we guarantee cannot be duplicated or sold for less than \$500 elsewhere. So great is the production of The Aeolian Company's factories, and so far-reaching the economies which this unparalleled production makes possible, that Aeolian-built instruments represent the highest value to be obtained in the piano and player-piano market today.

"Our Complete Proposition—The Whole Story"

We offer you a beautiful 1916 style AEOLIAN PLAYER-PIANO, as described, a fine bench, fifteen rolls of music (your own selection), with attractive library exchange privilege; one year's free tuning and the manufacturer's guarantee of five years, indorsed by ourselves, covering the complete instrument—both PIANO and PLAYER—ALL FOR \$399, on terms of \$15 to join and \$10.90 per month.

"An Added Inducement"

A beautiful Music Roll Cabinet to match the Aeolian Player-Piano will be included free. Also, if within ten days after delivery you are not entirely satisfied with the AEOLIAN PLAYER-PIANO and do not consider it a genuine bargain for the money, we will remove the instrument from your home and REFUND EVERY DOLLAR you have paid. We further agree to take back the instrument at any time during the first year and allow you the full amount you have paid on any new instrument in our house.

Twenty Thousand (20,000) Music Rolls in Our Library, the Privilege of Which Is Permanent to All Club Members

O. J. De MOLL & CO.—"Specialists in Player-Pianos"

LINER ESCAPES U-BOAT

French Steamer Karnak Chased
All Night by Submarine.

PASSENGERS PANIC STRICKEN

Survivors of Two Other Torpedoed
Ships, Who Are on Board, Plunged
Into Hysterics by New Peril.
Gather in Smoking Room With
Life Belts On.

(By the United Press.)

Marseille, Jan. 6.—The French steamer Karnak, carrying 250 passengers, was chased all night in the Mediterranean by a submarine, but eluded the submersible and arrived here today. She brought survivors of the British steamers Middleton and Abella, submarine victims.

The submarine abandoned the chase at dawn today. When the Karnak put into Marseille many of the passengers were hysterical from fright.

Passengers in a Panic.

"The submarine sighted us at about dusk last night," said one of the Karnak's officers. "The captain ordered full steam ahead, and we raced for it through a heavy storm, our bow splitting big waves."

"Passengers and the crews of the Abella and Middleton, having just escaped after their vessels had been sunk, were so terror-stricken their plight was pitiful. Some of the men gathered at the stern when the chase began and watched the submarine, but most of them were too badly frightened."

"The submarine was a big boat, about 250 feet long. Apparently she was as fast as we were, but the big waves bothered her and proved our salvation. When the chase began we could see her ripping through the waves, sometimes almost hidden from sight."

Sat Up All Night.

"All the passengers put on lifebelts and the boats were swung out. Everybody got fully dressed and sat in the smoking room all night while the Karnak rushed on for Marseille. We kept zigzagging to keep the submarine from risking a chance shot at us."

The Karnak carried thirteen of the crew and seventeen passengers of the torpedoed British steamer Abella, as well as two survivors from the Middleton and a large number of her own passengers.

Adds to U-Boat Toll.

Sinking of the British steamer Abella was reported from London on January 5, but the dispatch from Marseille is the first of the sinking of the British steamer Middleton, which displaced 2,500 tons and was registered at Hull.

The Karnak is a 6,816-ton liner, owned by the Messageries Maritimes Company and registered at Marseille. She is capable of making 15 knots. The fact that a submarine, in a storm, kept close on her heels throughout the night corroborates the statement of one of her officers that the attacking submersible was unusually large.

WEED OUT OLD OFFICERS.

Get Bill Reducing

BROADER MONROE DOCTRINE
AND PERMANENT PEACE FOR
ALL AMERICA, WILSON'S PLEA

AFTER expressing regret at his inability to be present to greet the President in his opening session, the Memorial Hall last night said:

"I have been told so much about the proceedings of this congress that I feel that I can congratulate you upon the increasing sense of comradeship and intimate intercourse which has marked its sessions from day to day; and it is a very happy circumstance in our view that this, perhaps the most vital and successful of the meetings of this congress, should have occurred in the Capital of our own country, because we should wish to regard this as the vital place where ideas worth while are exchanged and shared."

The drawing together of the Americans, ladies and gentlemen, has long been dreamed of and desired. It is a matter of peculiar gratification, therefore, to see this great thing happen; to see the Americans drawing together, and not drawing together upon any insubstantial foundation of mere sentiment.

Real Basis for Friendship.

"After all, even friendship must be based upon a perception of common sympathies, of common interests, of common ideals, and of common purposes. Men cannot be friends unless they intend the same things, and the Americans have more and more realized that in all essential particulars they intend the same thing with regard to their thought and their life and their activities."

"To be privileged, therefore, to see this drawing together in friendship and communion based upon these solid foundations affords every one who looks on with open eyes peculiar satisfaction and joy; and it has seemed to me that the language of science, the language of impersonal thought, the language of those who think not along the lines of individual interest, but along what are intended to be the direct and searching lines of truth itself, was a very fortunate language in which to express this community of interest and of sympathy."

Passion Enemy of Truth.

"But, ladies and gentlemen, our thought cannot pause at the artificial boundaries of the fields of science and of commerce. All boundaries that divide life into sections and interests are artificial, because life is all of a piece. You cannot treat part of it without by implication and indirection treating all of it, and the field of science is not to be distinguished from the field of life any more than the field of commerce is to be distinguished from the general field of life."

"No one who reflects upon the progress of science or the spread of the arts of peace or the extension and perfection of any of the practical arts of life, can fail to see that there is only one atmosphere that these things can breathe, and that is an atmosphere of mutual confidence and of peace and of ordered political life among the nations."

"Amidst war and revolution, even the voice of science must for the most part be silent, and revolution tears up the very roots of everything that makes life go steadily forward and the light grow from generation to generation. For nothing stirs passion like political disturbance, and passion is the enemy of truth."

Lesson From Finance Congress.

"These things were realized with per-

fect clarity by the material community of interest of which I have spoken here this evening. I have been told a very interesting fact—I hope it is true—that while this congress has been discussing science it has been, in spite of itself, led into the feeling that behind the science there was some inference with regard to politics, and that if the Americans were to be united in thought they must in some degree sympathetically be united in action. What these statesmen who have been conferring from month to month in Washington have come to realize is that back of the community of material interest there is a community of political interest.

Aim to Found Friendship on Rock.

"I hope I can make clear to you in what sense I use those words. I do not mean a mere partisanship in the things that are expedient. I mean what I was trying to indicate a few moments ago, that you cannot have real intercourse of any kind amidst political jealousies, which is only another way of saying you cannot commune unless you are friends, and that friendship is based upon your political relations with each other perhaps more than upon any other kind of relationship between nations."

"If nations are politically suspicious of one another all their intercourse is embarrassed. That is the reason I take it. If it be true, as I hope it is, that your thoughts even during this congress, though the questions you are called to consider are apparently so foreign to politics, have again and again been drawn back to the political interferences. The object of American statesmanship on the two continents is to see to it that American friendship is founded on a rock."

Maintained by United States.

"The Monroe doctrine was proclaimed by the United States on her own authority. It always has been maintained and always will be maintained upon her own responsibility. But the Monroe doctrine demanded merely that European governments should not attempt to extend their political systems to this side of the Atlantic. It did not disclose the use which the United States intended to make of her power on this side of the Atlantic."

"It was a hand held up in warning, but there was no promise in it of what she apparently was trying to set up on this side of the water, and I believe you will sustain me in the statement that it has been fears and suspicions on this score which have hitherto prevented the greater intimacy and confidence and trust between the Americas. The states of America have not been certain what the United States would do with her power. That doubt must be removed."

To Unite Americas in Amity.

"And latterly there has been a very frank interchange of views between the authorities in Washington and those who represented the other states of this hemisphere, an interchange of views charming and hopeful, because based upon an increasingly sure apprehension of the spirit in which they were undertaken. These gentlemen have seen that if America is to come into her own into her legitimate own, in a world of peace and order, she must establish the foundations of amity so that no one will hereafter doubt them."

IN PORT, GUNS ABOARD

Armed Italian Liner at New York
Revives Issue.

STATE DEPARTMENT WILL ACT

Clearance Papers Will Be Refused

Until Guns Are Removed—Question of Possible Internment Also Discussed—Issue Important Owing to Bearing on Persia Case.

New York, Jan. 6.—Gunners of the royal Italian navy were in charge of the two guns on the Italian liner Giuseppe Verdi, which arrived here today from Genoa, Naples and Palermo, according to the captain, Luigi Zannoni. After the vessel left Palermo, the captain said, daily practice was held with the guns, barrels having been thrown overboard as targets.

The guns were placed on the Giuseppe Verdi by order of the Italian naval authorities, but the captain declares he was instructed to use them for defensive purposes only.

The two gunners became extremely proficient in the practice of shooting at the barrels, passengers said.

Washington Is Notified.

When the Giuseppe Verdi docked a member of the port neutrality squad inspected the guns and reported his information to Collector Malone. The guns are still on the ship, and no action will be taken by local officials until a report of the investigation has been made to Washington.

After leaving Palermo on December 24 all lights on the Giuseppe Verdi were carefully concealed and during the daytime the steamer covered a roundabout course for the purpose of avoiding hostile submarines.

Will Refuse Clearance Papers.

The Italian liner Giuseppe Verdi, which arrived at New York yesterday, with two 6-inch rifles aboard, will be refused clearance papers until the guns have been dismantled and removed. Moreover, State Department officials said last night, an investigation will be made to determine whether the liner is armed solely for defense and not as a ship of war, liable to internment.

The question of merchant ships carrying arms for defense has given officials much concern lately. It is involved at present in the inquiry into the sinking of the British liner Persia and officials here frankly admit some modification of the laws dealing with the subject is needed in light of changing conditions of warfare and the introduction of new elements such as the submarine.

SPY TO DIE IN PARIS.

Naturalized Argentinean Sent Information to German Agents.

Paris, Jan. 6.—A court-martial has sentenced to death Maria Jose del Pad, 25 years old, a naturalized Argentinean, who was convicted of sending military information from Marseille and Paris to German agents.

According to the evidence, a letter written by the accused last September, which fell into the hands of the police, gave particulars of the departure and told the destination of the French cruiser Kieker. He also described the construction of a new long-range gun.

New York Washington Paris
Julius Garfinkle and Company

LOVELY NEW DRESSES
Depicting the Latest Approved Styles
Are Being Daily Received.

The variety of models is very extensive, ranging from simply tailored frocks for street and morning, to the more elaborate afternoon, evening and opera costumes.

Equally Charming Are the
NEW COATS
In an exceptionally interesting diversity of styles
For Street, Motoring, Sports, Traveling,
Afternoon and Evening.
Many Models are Luxuriously Fur Trimmed.
Inspection Is Cordially Invited.

F Street Corner Thirteenth

SALONIKI ATTACK NEAR DENIES KAISER IS ILL

Austro-Bulgar Armies Gather Berlin Says False Reports Come
200,000 Men on Border. From Outside Sources.

ALLIES SEND GUNS TO FRONT DECLARES HIS VOICE IS GONE

France Deposits \$2,000,000 to Credit of Greece as Crisis Approaches. Officials of Port Fear Being Sent Away by Entente Officials—No Reply to Protest Against Arrests.

Saloniki, Jan. 6.—A combined German, Austrian, and Bulgarian assault on Saloniki is expected within 24 hours. Two hundred thousand men have been concentrated for the assault, the allies' aerial scouts reported tonight.

Allies Move Munitions. London, Jan. 6.—Invasion of Greece by armies of the central empires is about to begin, according to dispatches from several widely scattered sources today.

A dispatch from Saloniki reported that the Bulgarians had resumed their concentration along the Greek border in the last 48 hours and that it is believed the campaign to drive the allies from Greece will soon be on. Anglo-French aerial scouts are most active along the Bulgarian front. Ammunition is moving forward from Saloniki and the allies are making every preparation to meet the expected attack. Field Marshal von Mackensen has been ordered to move immediately

Specialist in Baltimore Gets Confidential Information Regarding Allment of the German Ruler—Operation Two Years Ago Was Followed by Another Recently.

Special to The Washington Post. Berlin, Jan. 6 (via London).—It was reiterated today that the persistent stories concerning the serious illness of Emperor William were absolutely unfounded and emanated from unreliable and irresponsible news sources outside of Germany.

The emperor is recovering rapidly from a minor illness, and has been out recently.

Says Kaiser's Voice Is Gone. Baltimore, Jan. 6.—Kaiser Wilhelm has a cancer.

The exact nature of his illness, while well known to the imperial physicians, has been made clear for the first time in this country by a prominent specialist in this city this afternoon. The specialist explained he had obtained his information from Dr. James J. West, a former Baltimorean and now eminent in Berlin medical circles. Two years ago there was considerable talk of the Kaiser being in and

The bill would reduce the age of the retirement of colonels from 60 to 59 years, of generals of brigades from 62 to 61 years, and of generals of divisions from 65 to 64 years.

This measure carries out the idea advanced before the war for the rejuvenation of the higher ranks of command in the army. Many officers who reached the old limit did great service in the first period of the war, but the strain told on a considerable number of them, some of whom already have retired.

Many other officers are now thought to be able to give greater service to the army by putting the profit of their experience at the front into the instruction of fresh troops.

MUST STAND BY U. S.

Judge Clayton Warns Citizens of Foreign Birth.

JURY BEGINS STRIKE PROBE

Persons Who Put Interests of Native Countries First Are Told to "Get Off the Face of the Earth," by Alabama Jurist in Addressing Investigators of Munitions Plots.

New York, Jan. 6.—An invitation to "hyphenated citizens" who put the interests of the native country before those of America, to "get off the face of the earth," was issued here today by United States Judge Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama.

Judge Clayton's remarks were made in addressing the grand jury that was impaneled to resume the investigation into the activity of German agents in this country.

Must Love America First.

"You gentlemen," he said, "are entering upon your duties as American citizens. If any of you have had the misfortune to be born in a foreign country I hope that you can truthfully say now that you love America more than the land of your birth. I have no sympathy with any naturalized citizen who is given to carping criticism of this government, or who cannot say that he loves America first, last and forever."

"If any citizen has come here from another country to evade military service let him not criticize our institutions here. If he desires to do so let him get off the face of the earth or go back and fight for the country from whence he came."

The grand jurors will continue the inquiry into strikes in munition plants and explosions in factories and shipyards, which has already resulted in the indictment of Representative Frank Buchanan, of Illinois, and seven others.

CAESARIAN OPERATION ON DOG

Veterinarian Saves Valuable Imported Animal and 3 of Her Puppies.

Special to The Washington Post.

Connellsville, Pa., Jan. 6.—An unusual feat of surgery is credited to Dr. F. N. Sherrick, veterinarian, who performed a caesarian operation upon a valuable imported bulldog owned by John Davies.

Dr. Sherrick not only saved the life of the dog, but brought three of her four puppies through alive.

In a recent conference held in this city for the purpose of considering the financial relations between the two continents of America, because it was perceived that financiers can do nothing without the cooperation of governments, and that if merchants would deal with one another, laws must agree with one another—that you cannot make laws vary without making them contradictory, and that amidst contradictory laws the easy flow of commercial intercourse is impossible, and that, therefore, a financial congress naturally led to all the inferences of politics. For politics I conceive to be nothing more than the science of the ordered progress of society along the lines of greatest usefulness and convenience to itself.

Economic Dependence.

"The conference to which I have referred marked the consciousness of the two Americas that economically they are very dependent upon one another; that they have a great deal that it is very desirable they should exchange and share with one another; that they have kept unnaturally and unfortunately separated and apart when they had a manifest and obvious community of interest; and the object of that conference was to ascertain the practical means by which the commercial and practical intercourse of the two continents could be quickened and facilitated. And where events move statesmen, if they be not indifferent or not asleep, must think and act."

"For my own part I congratulate myself upon living in a time when these things, always susceptible of intellectual demonstration, have begun to be very widely and universally appreciated, and the statesmen of the two American continents have more and more come into candid, trustful, mutual conference, comparing views as to the practical and friendly way of helping one another and of setting forth every handsome enterprise on this side the Atlantic."

"But these gentlemen have not comforted without realizing that back of these things, always susceptible of intellectual demonstration, have begun to be very widely and universally appreciated, and the statesmen of the two American continents have more and more come into candid, trustful, mutual conference, comparing views as to the practical and friendly way of helping one another and of setting forth every handsome enterprise on this side the Atlantic."

"These of us who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when we arise; splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, foul tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, lame back, can, instead, both look and feel as fresh as a daisy always by washing the poisons and toxins from the body with phosphated hot water each morning."

"We should drink, before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to flush from the stomach, liver, kidneys and ten yards of bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and poisonous toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary tract before putting more food into the stomach."

"The action of limestone phosphate and hot water on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the four fermentations, gases, waste and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast and it is said to be but a little while until the roads begin to appear in the cheeks. A quarter pound of limestone phosphate will cost very little at the drug store, but is sufficient to make any one who is bothered with biliousness, constipation, stomach trouble or rheumatism a real enthusiast on the subject of internal sanitation. Try it and you are assured that you will look better and feel better in very way shortly—ADV."

Glass of Hot Water Before Breakfast a Splendid Habit

Open sluices of the system each morning and wash away the poisonous, stagnant matter.

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"I hope and I believe that this can be accomplished. These conferences have enabled me to foresee how it will be accomplished. It will be accomplished in the near future by the states of America uniting in guaranteeing to each other absolutely political independence and territorial integrity."

Guaranties of Domestic Peace.

In the second place, and as a necessary corollary to that, guaranteeing the agreement to settle all pending boundary disputes among themselves, should they unhappily arise, will be handled by impartial investigation and settlement by arbitration; and the agreement necessary to the peace of the Americas, that no state of either continent will permit revolutionary expeditions against another state to be fitted out in its territory, and that they will prohibit the exportation of the munitions of war for the purpose of supplying revolutionists against neighboring governments."

"You see what our thought is, gentlemen, not only the international peace of America, but the domestic peace of America. If American states are constantly in ferment, if any of them are constantly in revolt, there will be a standing threat to their relations with one another. It is just as much to our interest to assist each other to the orderly processes within our own borders as it is to orderly processes in our controversies with one another."

Based on National Self-Restraint.

"These are very practical suggestions which have sprung up in the minds of thoughtful men, and I, for my part, believe that they are going to lead the way to something that America has prayed for for many a generation. For they are based, in the first place, so far as the string states are concerned, upon the handsome principle of self-restraint and respect for the rights of everybody. They are based upon the principles of absolute political equality among the states, equality of right, not equality of privilege. They are based, in short, upon the solid, eternal foundations of justice and humanity."

"No man can turn away from these things without turning away from the hope of the world. These are things, gentlemen, which we who live in a world that has hoped and waited with prayerful hearts for God grant that it may be granted to America to lift this light on high for the illumination of the world."

U. S. MAKING OWN DYES

Tinplate Industry Is Also Won From Europe, Says Redfield.

New York, Jan. 6.—The facility with which industrial America has taken up the manufacturing paralyzed by the European war, with especial reference to the great strides in dyes and tinplate production, was reviewed by William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, in an address before the American International Corporation today. The United States in a few years will be producing 35,000 tons of dyes annually, instead of 3,000 tons, the Secretary said.

"Germany always claimed she was the only country that had the right kind of clays with which to make chemicals," he added. "We have a greater variety of clays in this country, and now we have discovered as good clay, if not better, than can be found anywhere in the world."

The tinplate smelting business has been won from London, the Secretary continued, and manufacture of that product has been going on on a large scale at Bayonne, N. J., for the last month. He also referred to the fur industry, and said that seal skins are now being treated in St. Louis by sixteen experts brought to this country from London.

NUMBER THE FORD PARTY.

Germans Adopt Strict Rules for Passage to the Hague.

Copenhagen, Jan. 6.—When the Ford peace expedition leaves Copenhagen tomorrow on a special train bound through Germany for Holland, each member of the party will be known only by number. Each must occupy the seat in the train bearing the number, and each number will correspond with one placed on each passport by the German consul at Copenhagen. If any numbered person is missing the manager of the tour has been told that the fact likely will lead to complications.

The German officials have explained that owing to the need of coaches for the transporting wounded, accommodations must be limited. The Ford party therefore will be without sleeping or dining cars. At the Berthel frontier in Holland everybody aboard the train will be subjected to a personal search. The Hague will be reached Saturday.

OFFICERS ARE INSTALLED.

Harden Camp, U. S. W. V., Preparing for Banquet January 17.

At a meeting last night of Richard J. Harding Camp, No. 2, United Spanish War Veterans, Post Comd. J. Leyburn Shorey, installed officers for the coming year as follows: James J. Murphy, commander; William L. Jenkins, senior vice commander; William L. Mockabee, junior vice commander; Howard L. Leslie, adjutant; Benjamin L. Tubman, quartermaster; Harry B. Coulter, trustee; A. M. Forrester, patriotic instructor; E. B. Doran, historian; William O. Ohm, chaplain; William L. Mattocks, officer of the day; Charles F. Runge, officer of the guard; James W. Eubank, sergeant major; Thomas Hudlow, quartermaster sergeant; Charles Amman, color sergeant, and Fred Kaskie, chief musician.

Over 100 tickets have been sold to members of Harding camp for the banquet January 17, at the National Hotel, in honor of 82 members of Congress who are members of the organization, including Representative Dyer, of Missouri, the present commander-in-chief.

CARNEGIE GOES TO FLORIDA.

Will Remain South for the Winter Because of His Poor Health.

Special to The Washington Post.

New York, Jan. 6.—Andrew Carnegie, whose health for the last year has caused his friends anxiety, left New York today for Miami, Fla., and on the advice of his physicians will remain in the South during the winter.

Mr. Carnegie has rented the houseboat the Everglades from Col. Robert M. Thompson, and expects to pass much of the winter cruising. He was accompanied by Mr. Carnegie, and his secretary, John A. Foynton.

Mr. Carnegie suffered from a severe attack of grip just a year ago, which compelled him to give up interest in many business matters. He has resumed few of these activities since that time, it was learned, though his health has recently shown improvement.

25 MEN LOWER HIM TO GRAVE.

Special to The Washington Post.

Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 6.—The funeral of Giovanni De Blasio, 38 years old, who weighed 600 pounds, was held today. He died Tuesday in the Bridgeport Hospital. The two front doors of his house were taken from hinges as the coffin, weighing, with the body, nearly 700 pounds, might be taken into the building.

There were ten pallbearers, and five straws, each held by five men, were used to lower the coffin into the grave. At one time twenty men were carrying the coffin. De Blasio was the fourth pneumonia victim here in a month.

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The Greek press is considering with some concern the situation which may arise in case the allies find it necessary to send away the Greek authorities at Saloniki if an invasion should be attempted by the Teutonic allies. The Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency says it is explained that such action would be only provisional, and in no way an encroachment on the sovereignty of Greece.

Nevertheless, the newspapers say, it would complicate the situation for the government, which is pressed by the central powers for a reply to their protest against the arrest of the German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish consuls at Saloniki. The protest of Greece on this subject to the entente powers has not been answered.

WANT LOYALTY PLEDGE.

D. A. R. and Defense Society Appeal to All Foreign Born.

New York, Jan. 6.—A joint campaign has been undertaken by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the American Defense Society to obtain from foreign-born citizens pledges of loyalty to the United States. Printed slips are being distributed among naturalized Americans for their signature.

These slips constitute an agreement to defend the United States "by every means in my power whenever called upon through the necessity of invasion or foreign war." The pledges will be spread broadcast by the regents of the various chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

SUNK IN ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Two Killed on Norwegian Ship by Mine or Submarine.

London, Jan. 6.—The Norwegian steamer Fridtjof Nansen, of Bergen, bound from the east coast of Africa for Rotterdam, was sunk in the English Channel yesterday.

Two of the crew were killed, while the remainder were landed at Deal today. She was of 2,375 gross tons.

SAUTERNE

is the ideal wine to serve with fish and oysters.

To-Kalon Sauterne is the equal of any imported wine made and costs about one-half as much.

35 cents a bottle.

TO-KALON Co., Inc.
1405 F St. Phone Main 998

PALESTINE AND PATRIOTISM

Straight Talk—By Louis D. Brandeis

Mr. Brandeis takes issue with Rabbi Schulman, who recently, in an article in our Sunday Magazine, threw the case of Zionism out of court. The American head of the Zionist movement says some startling things about the prosperity of the Jews in Palestine and why the crusade is a good thing for U. S. A.

In the National Sunday Magazine

Exclusively With

Next Sunday's Post, January 9.

BACKS WILSON POLICIES

Senator Williams Defends Arms Trade and Preparedness.

MAY NEED TO BUY MUNITIONS

United States Vitrally Interested in Maintaining Right of Neutrals to Sell War Supplies, He Tells Senate. Fears Possible "Bullying" of Country After War.

To Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi belongs the credit of being the first Democrat in Congress to raise his voice in firm and convincing support of the administration's international policy and also its policy of preparedness. At a time when other Democratic senators are either opposing these policies or giving them a half-hearted support akin to the faint praise which always dams, the senator from Mississippi sounded yesterday the keynote of Americanism as understood by the administration.

Senator Williams did not attempt to minimize the British offenses against neutral commerce, but he made clear the difference between the issues growing out of these commercial questions and those growing out of questions involving human life.

Life More Precious Than Trade. "Damage done to merchandise and to commerce," he said, "can be cured by money. I am of the South, and no man has greater interest in the commercial prosperity of the Southern States, but I would give one year's cotton crop or the cotton crop of two years and have them utterly destroyed rather than have the blood of a single American shed."

Senator Williams began his speech by replying to suggestions made in Wednesday's debate concerning the rightfulness of the sale of munitions. "This government laid down in its very first administration the rule that the citizens of a neutral country had a right to sell munitions to either belligerent," he explained. "That was indorsed by Washington after it had been reduced to writing by Jefferson. It was not founded, as men treasurable in their thoughts to the United States say, upon the idea that we merely wanted to make money. The reason is that a contrary policy would secure in advance a victory to the nation that is in the hands of militarism and the defeat of the country which regards war as a limited thing and who prepare themselves mainly for peace and only spasmodically for war."

Principle Vital to United States.

"Our God's name what chance would our country have in a naval war with Great Britain or a land war with Germany if we could not buy munitions from neutral powers? We should be condemned in advance to absolute international slavery. We would be subject to be bullied by very first-class power in the world that possess strength."

"Would not the establishment of the doctrine that we had no right to sell munitions and therefore no right to buy munitions when we ourselves are in straits, marring our country in such an emergency?" asked Senator Nelson. "Not only that," replied Senator Williams, "but it would hamstring us to extent greater than we could ever have first-class power on earth."

Fears Bullying After War.

He is not anticipating an attack."

THE DISTRICT IN CONGRESS.

Senate.

Senator Works introduced his bill to abolish the District of Columbia.

Senator Works introduced a bill declaring square 23 to be a nuisance, providing for the condemnation of the property and the erection thereon of sanitary tenements at a cost of not to exceed \$600,000.

Senator Pomeroy introduced a bill for civil service retirement and pension on the contributory plan.

House.

Representative Gard, Ohio, presented the report of the special joint committee recommending the abolition of the half-and-half principle.

The District subcommittee of the appropriations committee continued its hearings on the District appropriation bill.

Representative Sladen, Texas, introduced a bill to grant permission to the American Society of Civil Engineers to erect on public grounds in Washington a memorial fountain to Alfred Noble, a civil engineer of distinction.

Secretary of the Interior Lane in a letter announced the near completion of the Columbia Hospital for Women, and asked for legislation authorizing a custodian for the building.

UNIONS FIGHT DRAFT: THREE QUIT CABINET

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Ramsay MacDonald, a labor leader of the house of commons, opposed anything in the nature of support for the compulsory service bill.

President Bellamy, of the railway men's union, in moving the passage of the amendment, recommending that the labor members of parliament oppose the compulsory bill, said he believed that what was aimed at was to put a chain around the neck of the working classes of the country, which would prevent them from exercising their rights as freemen.

Putting such a bill on the statute books, he said, ultimately would arouse such passion that even the king's government might not be able to stand against it.

Commons Wildly Enthusiastic.

It was reserved for A. J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, to close the debate in the house of commons in behalf of the government, and he did it in a persuasive appeal of half an hour, which roused the lagging spirits of the advocates of the bill and turned the tide of adversity which had been running steadily against the measure through the debate and the outside events of the day.

"Let this vote tonight show that we are a united people," was his closing appeal. "Do not let us give a false impression to the world that in the moment of the country's greatest emergency we are divided one against another. We are dealing with a reality which call for great sacrifices."

Then came the vote, and peers crowded to their galleries to witness the final result. The figures were received with a tremendous outburst of cheering, which rang through the chamber and was echoed to the waiting crowds outside. Scores of members in khaki waved their handkerchiefs.

Pan-Americanism Practical.

Work Virtually Completed—President Addresses Delegates—Uniform Customs Rules Urged for South America—Resolution for Uniform Monetary Systems Fails.

Lima, Peru was selected yesterday for the next session of the pan-American scientific congress, which meets in 1921, the centennial of Peru's declaration of independence. The choice, made by the executive committee, was on suggestion of the delegation from Chile, whose chairman, Ambassador Suarez Mujica, is president of the congress here. For many years a disagreement over boundaries has kept Peru and Chile in a relationship more or less strained.

The first session of the congress, and the only one prior to the meeting now in progress here, was held in Santiago, Chile, in 1908.

NEXT CONGRESS IN PERU

Pan-American Scientists Will Meet in Lima in 1921.

CHILE SEEKS TO HEAL FEUD

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Delegates generally regarded the selection of Peru and the manner in which it came about as another evidence of the universal desire for closer relations among the American republics, brought sharply to the fore during the two weeks' session of the congress here. For many years a disagreement over boundaries has kept Peru and Chile in a relationship more or less strained.

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Work Virtually Completed.

The work of the second congress virtually has been completed. Most of the sections held only short meetings yesterday, many of the delegates and their families joining in an excursion to Mount Vernon. Last night President Wilson addressed the delegates at a joint session.

Sessions of the sections today will be even briefer than those held yesterday. At the joint meeting Saturday, the closing day, various resolutions and suggestions evolved in sectional meetings will be taken up.

One resolution to be considered, adopted yesterday by the section on transportation and commerce, recommends that definite steps be taken toward uniform customs regulations at all pan-American ports. The section failed to endorse a resolution for uniform monetary systems, but will pass it on to the joint meeting without recommendation.

Differences in International Law.

Dr. Alejandro Alvarez, of Chile, regarded as one of the leading authorities in international law, said at yesterday's session of the section on international law that the problems presented in the two hemispheres were so different that they should be considered separately.

"The international law of America differs from that of Europe," he said, "because there is no political equilibrium system here. There are no affairs that are settled by a concert of action of different countries. The basis of American public international law is independence and the legal equality of the states before the law. Of late, the policy called pan-Americanism is being developed, which involves a solidarity of interests, among the nations."

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Work Virtually Completed.

English General Reveals Horrors and Blunders at the Dardanelles

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

There, too, fell Brig. Gen. Cooper, badly wounded.

"Toward this supreme struggle the absolute last two battalions from the general reserve were now hurried, but by 10 in the morning the effort of the remnants began to trickle back, leaving a track of corpses behind them. By night, except for prisoners or wounded, no live Turk was left upon our side of the slope."

Two lesser attacks were made by the Turks the same day. Gen. Hamilton continued.

"By evening the total casualties of Gen. Birdwood's force had reached 15,000, and included a very large proportion of officers. The thirteenth division of the new army under Maj. Gen. Shaw had alone lost 6,000, out of a grand total of 10,500. Brig. Gen. Baldwin was gone and all his staff men and commanding officers, thirteen, had disappeared from the fighting effective. The Warwick and Worcester had lost literally every single officer."

Units Lost 50 Per Cent.

"The old German notion that no unit could stand the loss of more than 25 per cent has been completely falsified. The thirteenth division and the twenty-ninth brigade of the Tenth Irish division had lost more than twice that and in spirit were game for as much more fighting as might be required."

The British had held all they gained except two important salients, one a base and the position on Chunuk Bair, which had been retained 48 hours.

"Unfortunately," says Gen. Hamilton, "these two pieces of ground, small and worthless as they seemed, were worth according to the ethics of war, 10,000 lives, for their loss or retention marked the difference between an important success and a signal victory. The grand coup had not come off, the Nardelli gun range, but this was not the fault of Gen. Birdwood or any of the officers or men under his command."

First Operations Succeed.

The first operations in the Anzac zone appeared to have been carried out with comparative success. The Suvla Bay expedition which has been the subject of the greatest criticism, suffered various misfortunes. Elaborate plans were worked out by the army staff with Vice Admiral De Robeck.

During the night of the 11th a division consisting of the Thirty-second and Thirty-fourth brigades were brought from Imbros to Suvla. Three brigades with three batteries were landed in the darkness. The Turks were completely surprised.

The division made good its position ashore. Most of the supporting force, consisting of the Irish Tenth division, were brought from Mytilene. Gen. Hamilton compliments highly the navy for landing the first of them at dawn from a distance of 120 miles, at the psychological moment when they were most needed.

Navy Refused to Cooperate.

But the navy was unwilling to land six battalions where the corps commander considered they could not act effectively. The cause of the navy's action, Gen. Hamilton says, was for some reason not specified, but it resulted in delay. The men were obliged to march a considerable distance under fire and arrived fatigued.

Gen. Hamilton lays stress on the fact that a large proportion of the troops were new men.

"On the morning of the 8th," says the report, "Gen. Birdwood, recollecting the vast issues which hung upon his success in dislodging the enemy, urged his principal commanders to push on at all costs."

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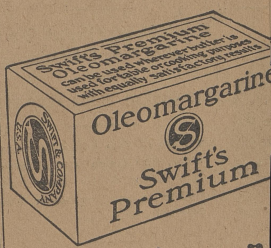
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Premium

George C. Altemus	2920 14th St.
George C. Altemus	2440 18th St.
D. Abraham	6th and M
Abramson Brothers	635 Florida
J. M. Beall	1965 Calvert
Birch and Company	1414 14th
Ralph Bricker	719 20th
Brooke & Harry	Capitol Hill
E. C. Bixler	14th and D
E. Buchalter	14th and D
J. Cohen and Son	Cent
C. J. Chapin	Cent
Columbia Dairy Company	11th and F
D. T. Donohue	3620 14th
F. A. Dodge	3620 14th
J. M. Edawitch	Hyattsville
W. E. Frazier	Hyattsville
Ferry's Market	916 La
E. F. Hall	3d and
Hyattsville Grocery Co.	H
F. X. Higdon	Cent
Houchins-West Co.	Convent
Edward Keller	1600
G. A. Lalager	320
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Moreland Bros.	77
H. N. McLaren	1910 Pa
H. L. Meader	3150
Manogue & Jones	3213
G. W. Offit & Co.	930 La
Old Dutch Market	501
Old Dutch Market	3101

Order a pe

Swift's

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...ing, first, and the fact that the American people will not consent to be ruled. A great power in Europe today believes that we have virtually made ourselves allies of the other belligerents, because, whatever was the principle of international law and our traditional policy, the effect upon them has been that we exported munitions of war to both belligerents equally on paper, but to one belligerent only in fact, because the other belligerent has no sea power and no means of transportation, then will come the bullying.

Unless we are prepared either to control the sea, and thereby spread a wave of caution in the minds of a naval and military bureaucracy, or unless we have, at least, navy enough to make them doubtful as to whether we can control the lines of oceanic transportation, then will come the bullying.

America Quick to Retort Injury.

"Now, if the American people had sense enough to stand bullying and let it go all would be right. But the American people have neither that sort of sense—I mean that degree of sense, nor that kind of sense. I am a peace fanatic, but there is a point where I object to shedding my blood. I do not want to shed the blood of any people, but I do not want anybody to shed mine, either.

I think the management of our diplomatic affairs would have been more wisely handled if left to the long, deep and tender vision of the President, rather than made a game of battle-dore and shuttle-cock on the floor of Congress.

"So far as any attack may be in view to weaken or hurt this Democratic administration, I for one decline to respond to it. I decline to bring a great international question down into the dust and event and turmoil of political discussion.

"There is a man in the White House now who has deep vision, long vision, and that is historic, educated vision, tender vision, a vision which after it sees and before it advises action considers thoughtfully not only American humanity, but humanity all over the world."

\$300,000 FIRE AT LOUISVILLE.

Blinding Snowstorm Adds to Danger in Tobacco and Liquor District.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 6.—Fire in the heart of Louisville's wholesale liquor and tobacco district early tonight did damage estimated by the police at about \$300,000.

It started of unknown origin in the seven-story building occupied by the Ox Breaches Manufacturing Company and for a time threatened to spread endangering millions of dollars worth of property. A blinding snowstorm hindered the efforts of the firemen.

YOU know how hard it is to find original fashions for children. If you would like a page of original designs by Mrs. Nathalie Schenck Laimbeer, and also many new models by the best outfitters in New York, turn to the January Number of

HARPER'S BAZAR
On Sale Now

Cheers Greet Asquith.

Amid the demonstration Premier Asquith, his face usually pale, now glowing with satisfaction, walked down the floor of the house to present the bill formally to the chamber. His appearance was the signal for a rapturous ovation, members of all sides standing and cheering, while the galleries could with difficulty be restrained from joining in the enthusiasm.

An analysis of the vote showed that the government had held the great bulk of the liberal and conservative vote. The Irish nationalists had voted against the bill, but the Irish unionists supported the measure, and the O'Brienites took no part in the division.

The minority showed a sprinkling of liberal members, the most notable being John Burns, the former cabinet member. A number of labor members also voted with the opposition.

"This solidarity has several aspects. Political, judicial, economic and scientific. Pan-Americanism is therefore very practical and effective and not an abstract proposition as some believe."

Entire Federal control of transportation and transmission lines was advocated by Alfred P. Thom, general counsel for the Southern Railway, as a necessity in time of war. He pointed out that state control of railroads would rob the government in time of war of one of its most vital necessities.

Ford Coming to Washington.

Henry Ford will come to Washington next week to discuss his antipreparedness program with congressmen, according to announcement yesterday by Theodore Delavigne, his representative.

ARMY AND NAVY CHANGES OF THE DAY

ARMY ORDERS.

Maj. HENRY J. HUNT, twenty-third infantry, is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, and Maj. CHARLES CRAWFORD, general staff, is removed therefrom.

Maj. HERMAN HALL, infantry, is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, and Maj. HARRY R. LEE, general staff, is removed therefrom.

The following-named officers are relieved as members of the general staff corps: Maj. JOHN M. PALMER, twenty-fourth infantry, and Maj. PALMER E. PIERCE, twenty-second infantry.

Maj. PAUL S. HALLORAN will conduct the preliminary examination at Fort Sill, Okla., on Monday, January 10, of applicants for appointment in the medical corps of the army.

The following changes in the stations and duties of inspectors general are ordered: Maj. EMMETT GOOSE is relieved from duty in the Hawaiian department, and will thereafter proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and thence to Fort Huachuca, Tex., and report for duty.

William H. SIMONS is relieved from duty as assistant to the inspector, Southern department, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and sail about March 5 for Hawaii; Maj. JOHN E. WINN is assigned to duty as assistant to the inspector, Southern department, upon the arrival of Maj. GOOSE.

NAVY ORDERS.

Leave of absence for one month is granted First Lieut. FRANK P. STONE, dental surgeon.

Leave of absence for one month, about January 21, is granted Maj. FRANK D. WEBSTER, infantry.

Leave of absence for two months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Capt. FOX CONNER, field artillery.

Leave of absence for one month, after his assignment upon promotion, is granted Second Lieut. FREDERICK C. PHELPS, twenty-first infantry.

Leave of absence for two months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Maj. CLYDE S. FORD, medical corps.

Capt. GEORGE C. MARTIN, U. S. A., retired, is relieved from duty at the Florida Military Academy, Jacksonville, Fla.

Capt. GEORGE C. MARTIN, U. S. A., retired, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Florida Military Academy, Jacksonville, Fla.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. MATTHEW J. GUNNER, eighth infantry, extended until February 5.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Capt. LORENZO D. GASSNER, quartermaster corps.

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Design W. W. BAYLEY, detached Wreathing, to sick leave, three months, from January 5, 1916.

Surgeon E. L. WOODS, detached Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., to Salsce.

A. A. D. Surg. J. W. CRANFALL, detached naval training station, Newport, to Asiatic station, via February transport.

Boatswain MURRAY WOLFFER, to receiving ship at New York.

Chief Gunner C. E. REE, detached naval magazine, Pearl Sound, Wash., to Saratoga.

Gunner G. H. KELLOGG, detached receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal., January 31, 1916; to Saratoga.

Master-at-Arms E. RAUF, detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa., to Dixie.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Sailor-Battlers, from Hampton Roads to sea for maneuvers; Bushnell, from Bremerton for San Francisco; Chattanooga, from San Francisco for San Diego; Keokuk, from Vera Cruz for New Orleans; Nashua, from La Paz for San Diego; Nero, from Topsham for Guantanamo; New Orleans, from La Paz for Mazatlan; O'Brien, from Philadelphia for Norfolk; Octavia, from New York navy yard for Cape Henry; Sonoma, from New York navy yard for Cape Henry; Tussock, from New York navy yard for Cape Henry.

Arrived—Baldie, at Tompkinsville; Baltimore, at Hampton Roads; Benham, at Tompkinsville; Blakely and Chubing, at New York navy yard; Florida, at Tompkinsville; Glacier, at Tibor; Jupiter and Neptune, at Lambert Point; Nero, at Topsham; Parker and Vich, at Tompkinsville; Volcan, at Guantanamo.

The E. I. now at the submarine base, New London, will proceed to the New York navy yard about the last proximo.

"Portions of our line were... and the troops were driven clean... the hill. At the foot of the... men who were supervising the... port of food and water were... Staff Capt. Street. Unhesitatingly... followed him back, where they... again into the midst of that... struggles in which generals for... the ranks and men dropped their... life weapons and caught one... by the throat.

Fighting magnificently and... upon the name of God, our... to it and maintained by mass... of daring the old traditions... race. There was no flinching... in the ranks where they sit... Gens. Cavley, Baldwin and... and all their gallant men achiev... glory. On this bloody field Brig. Gen. Baldwin, who earned his... on Caesar's camp at Smith...

"Be this as it may, the objections... overbore the corps commander's... But it was lack of artillery support which finally decided him to acquiesce in the policy of going slow, which by the time it reached the troops became translated into a period of inaction.

Order Meant Failure.

"The divisional generals were informed that in view of the inadequate artillery support Gen. Stopford did not wish...

ing must be... But the... of the... The... Hamilton explains that the senior... commanders lacked experience in the new... trench warfare and in the Turkish... methods, and appreciation of the para... importance of time. On the 15th... Gen. Stopford was relieved of the com... of his division corps. Gen. De... Lisle succeeded him.

The accounts in the report of the... suffering of the soldiers from lack of... water are graphic.

Dared Not Use Reserves.

Describing the operations on August 10, Gen. Hamilton explains why all the reserves were not available.

"At times," he says, "I thought of throwing my reserves into this stubborn central battle, where probably they would have turned the scale. But...

Record of Current Events

The New York Times Index

Convenient and Necessary for Every Department in the Government Service.

It is a compact, thorough summary of the world's news. Locates quickly by date and page every bit and subject receiving newspaper notice. Classifies statistics of every character. Lists associations, banks, corporations, labor unions, transportation companies mentioned in the news columns. A publication that can be used many times a day in every department of the government service.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.
Washington, Nov. 3, 1915.

The New York Times.

gentlemen—I am in receipt of your circular letter of October 16, calling my attention to the usefulness of The New York Times Index, especially in research work having to do with economic questions.

The Times Index was added to the library of the Bureau of Labor Statistics soon after its first publication, as its value was immediately realized. Since that date the preceding issues have been added and are put to frequent use. The Index fills a place which so far as I know, could not be filled by any other American publication. Its usefulness is not limited to those who have files of The New York Times. It is also applicable for use in connection with the files of any newspaper and any weekly or monthly periodical dealing with current events. It is only necessary, by aid of the Index, to locate the date of the occurrence concerning which information is sought, after which the search in the files of almost any publication is relatively easy.

(Signed) ROYAL MEEKER,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

THE INDEX—Gives alphabetically the news and editorial subjects as published in The New York Times.

THE INDEX—Gives the date on which each subject appeared in The New York Times.

THE INDEX—Gives the page and the column of The New York Times in which each subject is to be found.

THE INDEX—Serves as a master key to what has been published in all newspapers.

THE INDEX—Gives a list of all organizations, political, social, financial, mercantile, industrial and otherwise, to which it contains a reference.

THE INDEX—Is an invaluable aid to all organized bodies. Tells where files of The New York Times may be consulted.

Bound in Cloth, \$8 per Annum.

Issued Quarterly, \$2 per Volume.

The New York Times Index

New York.

Times Square,

TAKE REPUBLIC AGENCY.

Commercial Garage Adds Internal-Gear Vehicle to Line.

The Commercial Garage of this city, located at 30 Sixth street northwest, has taken the Washington agency for the Republic truck. The leading features of this vehicle are internal-gear drive, Columbus motor, Stromberg carburetor and Bosch magneto. The line consists of four chassis, with capacities of three-quarters, one, two and three tons. The Commercial Garage has several models in town and is busy showing and demonstrating to prospects who are contemplating changing from horse-drawn to gasoline-driven delivery wagons. The local company will continue to handle the Vulcan and Bessemer trucks in addition to the Republic.

HAVE BIG PARTY.

Electric Vehicle Association Members Feast and Attend Show.

The February party of the Washington Branch of the Electrical Vehicle Association of America, was held last Thursday night with a majority of the members turning out for the event. "Eve's party," as it is called by the members, started with a dinner at Beckstein's cafe and finished at the Gayety Theater.

Those present were R. Bruce Emerson, C. C. Watson, C. M. Marsh, J. Barrigan, Harry Ward, Fred Harvey, R. A. Israel, S. J. Meeks, William Orme, L. R. Gemmill, Charles G. Columbus, Edgar Orme, T. Randolph Burns, S. S. Grogan, Charles Orme, Howard R. Flak, James Orme, H. A. Hall, Alfred Young, Harry Orme, R. A. Wheat, E. P. Orbell, F. J. Kutz, William Withers, C. E. Rodgers and Jack Hobby, of New York.



Easily Handled

Grant Six is the most easily handled six in the world. It is not only easy to steer—easy riding—easy to care for—easy to buy—but it is always easy on your pocket book. Because Grant Six is both light and right, it is easy on tires—easy on gasoline, oils and repairs.

Owners average over 20 miles to a gallon of gas—many get as high as 28 miles. And Grant Six sticks to the road. No matter how much you plan to spend, see the Grant Six.

EDELEN BROS.,
1612 14th N. W. Tel. North 288.

WILL HAVE TIRE SCHOOL

Large Rubber Company Anticipates Need of Competent Repairmen.

Practical Course to Be Furnished Beginning With Fundamental in Scientific Course in Motor Tire Upkeep.

"It is surprising what tremendous proportions the business of tire repairing has assumed in the last two or three years," says L. R. Gemmill, branch manager of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

"Registration figures show that more than 2,000,000 cars are now in service. When you stop to consider that each one of these cars is engaged in wearing out four tires, with a fifth doing service as a spare, and a sixth needed to replace one of these sometimes during the year, you begin to realize that 12,000,000 tires offer opportunities for the repairman and his art. There never has been a greater need for competent repairmen than exists today."

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Com-

pany, appreciating that in the coming season many persons will embark in the business of repairing automobile tires, and with the idea of contributing to the cause of a share of the experience which has been assimilated by Goodyear tire experts, is announcing the opening of a school of tire repairing, in which free instruction will be given to persons already in the business and those who are contemplating an entrance into it.

"A complete practical course will be furnished. Beginning with fundamentals every step in scientific tire repairing will be demonstrated by an expert. Not only will the theory of tire repairing be presented, but each member of the class will be given the opportunity to get into actual practice the latest approved methods, so that when they have completed the course they will be qualified to undertake any kind of repair job, from a puncture to a retread."

"The working conditions and the equipment used will not be those of a big factory, but will approach those of the average tire repair shop. No methods will be taught that cannot be employed by the average repairman with a modest capital."

"We are inaugurating this school in the belief that there are many men who will eagerly grasp the opportunity to obtain instruction in a permanent and profitable business, which will grow enormously with the advance of the automobile."

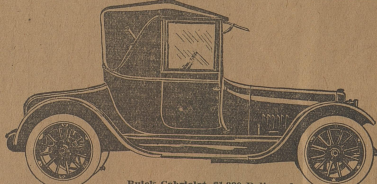
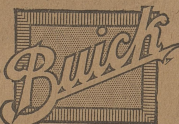
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Buick Cabriolet, \$1,290 Delivered.

YOU can very easily convince yourself that the Buick six-cylinder valve-in-head motor car is the best motor car investment you can possibly obtain.

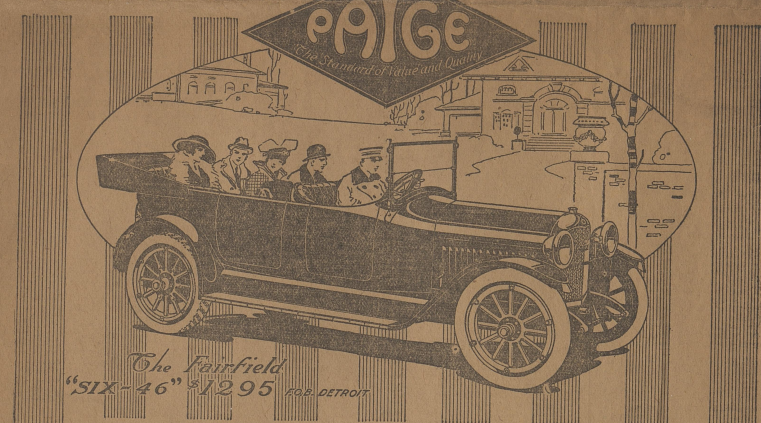
Despite our lower price we guarantee 1916 Buicks contain more drop-forgings—better upholstery—better paint and finish—greater quality throughout—than any previous models.

Roadsters and Touring Cars, \$950 to \$1485
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Immediate Delivery on Big Sixes and Cabriolets.

P. O. B. Flint, Michigan.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY

Washington Branch
Conn. Ave. at L St. N. W. Factories, Flint, Michigan
Pioneer Builders of Valve-in-Head Motor Cars.



Here are the facts—

Established by thousands of American People

FIRST and foremost, let us remind you that the Paige Fairfield "Six-46" is a tried and proven success.

It isn't necessary for us to "claim" that this handsome seven-passenger car will render unflinching service day in and day out.

It isn't necessary for us to "claim" that it is stanchly built—mechanically efficient—superbly designed.

All of these things have been definitely established by thousands of American people who own the "Fairfield"—people who have selected it in preference to all other light Sixes on the market.

When you buy a Paige "Six-46" today, you are buying a car that has passed the experimental stage. You are buying a car of known quality—known ability.

In a word, the "Six-46" is an eminently safe automobile investment.

It is a good car—not merely because we say so—but because its owners have conclusively established this goodness in the grueling tests of more than a year's actual road work.

Other "light six" makers are now introducing 1916 models. Some of these makers feature new designs—new power plants—new engineering theories.

In the course of time, these innovations may prove thoroughly practical in every way.

But until that time comes—until these cars have been thoroughly "tried out" in actual service—the prudent man will be inclined to buy the car with a tangible record of accomplishment behind it.

As it stands today, the Paige "Six-46" is a thoroughly finished product.

By carefully studying the combined experience of owners, we have been able to proceed intelligently in perfecting this car until it has been brought up to the current day—the current hour—of six-cylinder elegance and luxury.

In our opinion, no more efficient six-cylinder power plant can be produced and every feature of the car throughout is in keeping with the high mechanical standards.

Above all, the Paige "Six-46" is a "sensible" car.

While there has been considerable talk about excessively high speed motors, we flatly refuse to support any such propaganda.

Paige motors are built to endure, and we believe that it is impossible to reconcile excessively high speed with minimum wear and tear on working parts.

It is our policy in the Paige factory to build safely and sanely. The cars that we market are established successes—not experiments.

On this basis, we enjoy—and shall continue to enjoy—the absolute confidence of Paige owners and Paige distributors the world over.

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan.

Fairfield—"Six-46"	\$1,290
With detachable wheels	1,340
Cabriolet	1,590
Sedan	1,690
Town car, "B. B. Detroit"	2,250

THE SELBY COMPANY

Tel. North 3749.

1805 14th St. N. W.

Intellectual effort is given for the benefit of the communities in which they live. Those are the men we honor and those are the men who are the characteristic Americans.

Born to Aid Mankind.

America was born into the world

to do mankind a service. I believe that the American people whom the desire to do mankind's service does not take precedence over the desire to serve America, will believe that the might of America was any threat to any free man in the world. I believe that America will break. But I believe the might of America is the might of righteous purpose and of the right to freedom of mankind.

"Now my own part. I am very much flattered by every sight that I get of the flag of the United States. I did not need to have that sentimentality. But I have been in many places, ladies and gentlemen, and felt that in some particular and unique way the honor of the United States flag was intrusted to your keeping, and how would you feel?"

Kind of a Trustee.

thing were incumbent upon you
more than another, it was to under-

stand what that flag stands for? And what I want you to do is that you should be a vocal, vocal. I want you to let everybody who comes within earshot of you know that you are here for the adequate preparation of the United States for national defense. I have to go home and say "The President seems to be a good fellow and to mean what he says."

Wants Public Support

I want you to go home determined to give the President the support of your influence. The President is not as a partisan but as a representative of the people. He will be backed up by the whole force that is in you.

There is an appeal is now in vain. I know what deep trouble

tains of sentiment well up in
America; I know that the surface

which we will be proud and which will lead us to forget partisan differences.

ferences in one great enthusiasm for the United States of America.

BANKS GAIN \$4,500,000 IN GO.

Reserve Board Statement Shows Increase in Gold and Silver Coin and Paper Money to \$53,000,000.

Gold coin and certificates in vaults of Federal reserve banks increased more than \$4,500,000 during past week, according to a statement of the banks' condition January issued yesterday by the Federal reserve board. The statement shows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vaults	\$263,865.
Gold settlement fund	\$4,850.
Gold redemption fund with United States Treasurer	1,146.
Total gold reserve	\$349,861.
Legal tender notes, silver,	

**WASHINGTON WOMEN
KEEP HAIR SOFT
AND BEAUTIFUL**

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Official Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

Vol. XLII

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1911

No. 23

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY
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to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women.
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Telephone, Back Bay 4717

New York office: National Suffrage Headquarters, 565 Fifth Ave.

STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

A Thousand Delegates Present—Mrs. Catt Re-elected—Great Welcome to Miss Shaw

A press despatch from Stockholm, dated June 12, says:

The sixth conference of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance opened here today. There were present 1000 delegates from Europe, the United States, Australia and South Africa. The address of welcome was made by Mrs. Anna Whitlock of Sweden, after which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was re-elected president of the Alliance. Riksdag Deputy Beckman spoke warmly in favor of suffrage for women, and then Mrs. Catt delivered a long and eloquent address on the history of the movement. Mrs. Frederick Nathan of New York proposed the formation of an association of Swedish men to work for woman suffrage.

The Congress will sit until Saturday. Interesting incidents of today were the presentation to the Congress by James Richards of a suffrage badge sent by the women of Washington, and the warm welcome given the Rev. Dr. Anna Shaw. The whole assembly arose on Miss Shaw's entrance.

The newspapers speak highly of Miss Shaw's eloquence at the religious services held Sunday at the Gustavus Vasa Church, where she occupied the pulpit.

Apparently the report that she would not be allowed to preach in that great church was a canard.

A LIAR

Alleged Ex-Dean of Colorado University, Who is Talking Against Woman Suffrage in California, Never Was Connected with University—Is Unknown in Colorado

The Denver News of June 3 says: Members of the Woman's Public Service League are much wrought up over the statements made in Los Angeles recently by Professor E. C. Lindmann, in which he declared that women in politics have been a bane to Colorado, and have desecrated the homes of the State. At a meeting yesterday the League adopted the following resolutions and sent copies to the Equal Suffrage Association of Los Angeles and to various women's clubs of that city:

Whereas, One E. C. Lindmann has recently, in the city of Los Angeles, California, according to the press of that city, stated that, since the adoption of woman suffrage in Colorado, family life has decreased and woman suffrage has been the bane of Colorado, has desecrated the homes of the State, has debauched womanhood and is one of the greatest evils of the age;

Now we, the members of the Woman's Public Service League of Colorado, hereby denounce each and every one of such statements as wholly and maliciously false and without a shadow of excuse. We declare that anyone who makes such statements is wholly unworthy of belief and not entitled to the confidence or respect of any truth-loving or justice-seeking person. We regret that there seems to be no way in which to mete out legal punishment for such slanders.

Inasmuch as it has been stated in the press of Los Angeles that this so-called "Professor" Lindmann was formerly a member of the faculty of the University of Colorado, we desire to state that said Lindmann has never been connected with the University of

(Continued on Page 186)

WOMAN AND LAW

Odd Legal Injustices—Mother Not "Next of Kin" to Her Own Child

Mrs. John K. White, at a recent suffrage meeting in Frederick, Md., gave some curious examples of the law's injustice to women. Mrs. Jefferson Davis bequeathed interesting relics to the Daughters of the Confederacy, but her will could not be carried out, because in Louisiana a woman's signature as witness is not legally valid. Mrs. White also cited the case of a young man killed at a dangerous trade in New York State. The father put in a claim for damages, which would have been granted but for his death before the case was settled. The mother could not collect the claim, because by law she was not "next of kin" to her son.

FOR WORKING WOMEN

Baltimore Forms Trade Union League

The Woman's Trade Union League of Baltimore has been organized to promote the interests of women's trade unions, to forward labor legislation and to aid in the formation of new unions in all trades. These unions are to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and with their national or international organization. Their platform includes equal pay for equal work, the eight-hour day, and woman suffrage.

A BRAVE MOTHER

Grand Words of Woman with New-Born Baby in Garment-Workers' Strike

Mrs. Margaret Dreier Robins, in her address at the National Conference of Charities, told a remarkable incident of the great strike among the Garment



MRS. RAYMOND ROBINS

Workers in Chicago. The strike lasted for months, and caused great suffering. During the course of it, 1250 babies were born to the strikers. The Women's Trade Union League and other sympathizers tried to supply all these little noncombatants with milk.

A visitor, going into one of the homes, found a mother in bed with a new-born baby, and surrounded by three other children of three, four and five years old. There was neither food nor fuel, and it was a bitter winter's day. On the mother's bed were three letters from her husband's employer, offering to raise his pay from \$15 to \$30 per week if he would come back and help to break the strike. He had refused, and his wife rejoiced in the refusal. The visitor asked her how she could bear such suffering, not for herself but for her children. With a steady, quiet look in her patient eyes, the mother answered, "It is not only bread we give the children. We live not by bread alone, we live by freedom; and I will fight for it till I die, to give it to my children."

(Continued on Page 186)

APPEAL TO CHURCH

Weighty and Earnest Appeal of Episcopalians to Women's Suffrage

The following memorial was presented to the Sixteenth Annual Council of the Diocese of Lexington, in view of the enlarged field of the activities of women brought about by changes in the education, industry and other social agencies, earnestly urge this Council to consider these Church and upon the work of the measures whereby women may have larger usefulness in the Church and in the world. In furtherance of this object, that Canon II, women equally eligible to be elected deacons to the Diocesan Council.

(Signed)
Mrs. Charles H. Morgan
Mrs. William H. Preston
Mrs. Shelby R. Smith
Mrs. T. Harbison
Mrs. Averil G. Reid
Mrs. Sarah Winston
Mrs. John W. Bennett
Mrs. John W. Norwood
Mrs. Laura Clay

Miss Laura Clay, Address
Mr. President and Members of the Council, presenting the following memorial:

For enlarging the liberty of women in the organized Church, we, your memorialists, do not wish to convey the idea that we suppose granting a new form of liberty would indicate a new spirit in the Church. We know and are fully persuaded that, where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty, and that it is, as it always has been, the duty of the Church to watch for this sign of the Spirit's leadings in all her deliberations. We present the facts for the purpose of directing your attention to the expediency of making such alterations in the rules of the Church as are needed to keep them in touch with the alterations in the social conditions of women which have come about with such rapidity and force that it has proved difficult for institutions to adjust themselves to them.

Industrial Methods Revolutionized

These alterations have come very largely, as a little investigation will show, from a revolution in industrial methods. Mechanical inventions, especially those made within the last century, have greatly affected the industries of men; but they have revolutionized those of women. Not only has the change been greater than in any previous equal length of time, but greater than has been known in the whole of previous history covered by written records. Men are familiar enough with the fact that mechanical devices have, made it possible, with their assistance, for one man to do the work which formerly required many men. Society at times has found it difficult to adjust itself to the changed industrial attitude of men; and how immensely more difficult it is to adjust itself to the new position of women.

Women's Work Transformed

For, after all, men's outlook upon life has been very slightly modified. The views of their own ability, their qualities which are required for their self-respect and their customary relations to others, have remained very much the same. But with women the whole outlook upon the world has undergone a transformation. The new machines have taken their work out of the home and placed it in factories and shops. They no longer in their

(Continued on Page 186)

NOTABLE SPEAKERS

Jane Addams, Louis D. Brandeis, Dr. Edward T. Devine and Dr. Sophonisba Breckinridge Address Crowded Suffrage Meeting—Mr. Brandeis Announces His Conversion

Despite a furious rainstorm, a great audience gathered on June 14 at Jacob Sleeper Hall in Boston University, where the Boston E. S. A. for Good Government had secured as speakers some of the ablest men and women attending the National Conference of Charities and Correction in this city.



JANE ADDAMS

Louis D. Brandeis presided. Twenty-five years ago, he conducted the case for the anti-suffragists at a legal battle in Massachusetts. Mr. Brandeis said:

Louis D. Brandeis's Speech
It is just a quarter of a century since I last expressed in public my views on woman suffrage. Then I opposed it. Today I advocate it. That change in opinion is the result of my own experience in the various movements with which I have been connected, in which we have tried to solve the social, economic and political problems that have presented themselves from time to time. As years have passed, I have been more and more impressed with the difficulty and complexity of those problems, and also with the power of society to solve them; but I am convinced that for their solution we must look to the many, not to the few. We need all the people, women as much as men. In the democracy which is to solve them, we must have not a part of society but the whole.

The insight that women have shown into problems which men did not and perhaps could not understand, has convinced me not only that women should have the ballot, but that we need them to have it. This is especially the case because these problems will have to be solved largely through collective action, in which legislation is necessary.

Dr. Devine Speaks

Dr. Edward T. Devine made a brilliant and witty speech calling forth much laughter. He said that he did not undervalue woman's power to influence public opinion. "But," he continued, "the ballot is the final autumnal fruitage and justification of all the agitation and discussion that leads up to a reform. However beautiful a flower may be, if we know that it can never culminate in fruit, its sterility brings a shade of contempt and a lessening of its influence upon our aesthetic sense. When we realize that the woman who discusses so intelligently the need of a new law is not able to vote for it, the fact casts a shade of depreciation upon her influence. Not more intimately connected are the fruit and the blossom than the ballot and the qualities of mind that women possess."

Mr. Brandeis introduced Jane Addams as one of those women whose work had converted him to orthodoxy on the suffrage question. Miss Addams said:

Jane Addams's Speech
It is always very difficult for me to make a speech on woman suffrage. I always feel that it belongs to the last century rather than this. The men who foresaw that the Negroes would

(Continued on Page 186)

FIVE MILES

Of Women Seven Abreast Are Marching in London To-day—Greatest Procession in History—Many Nations Represented

If we were in London today, what should we see? Five miles of women marching seven abreast—women of all ranks and conditions, and of almost every nationality.

A Hundred Kangaroos
"The man in the street" will recognize the Australian contingent at once by the little models of the kangaroo which the Australian women are carrying on long poles. At the Headquarters where the pageants and decorations were arranged, a man came to the door a few days ago and told the secretary that he had one hundred kangaroos outside and wanted to know what to do with them. Skillful suffragette hands have since glided them, and today they are glittering in the parade.

A particularly striking section is that in which the women from India are marching in their beautiful native dresses, carrying a model of an elephant to typify Hindoostan.

Will Sing Welsh Airs

At the head of the Welsh women goes a banner bearing the beloved red dragon of Wales, and small models of it are carried by the marchers. They are singing in their native tongue "All Through the Night" and "Men of Harlech," led by a famous Welsh contralto. With them march the Cardiff Progressive and Liberal Women's Union, with their banner, "We Stand for Justice."

The Scottish contingent are marching under the Scottish lion. They wear white scarves with tartan scarves and rosettes. Mrs. Flora Drummond—"General" Drummond, as she is affectionately called—heads them, with four girl pipers.

The Irish Contingent

The Irish contingent are wearing "Colleen Bawn" cloaks, and are undoubtedly being cheered all along the line.

The college and university women march in their hoods and robes, under their academic banners. They are led by Dr. Flora Murray.

Lady Stout, wife of the Chief Justice of New Zealand, is much disappointed that she is unable, on account of her health, to lead the New Zealand section. The New Zealand women march under their own banner, and carry models of the Fern Tree as the emblem of their country. The Canadian contingent are marching under a beautiful banner, with the maple leaf as their distinctive mark.

Many Nations Represented

There is an American contingent—our hearts go with them!—a Romanian group, and others representing many nationalities. Madame Pinnet has come from Lausanne on purpose to head the Swiss section, and many representative Swiss women are marching with her. The British colonies of the East and West Indies are represented, as well as the East and West African Protectorates, the Fiji Islands and the British possessions in the Western Pacific. South Africa's women are marching under a model of the springbok. They are led by Mrs. Saul Solomon, widow of the great Prime Minister of Cape Colony, "the Gladstone of South Africa." Olive Schreiner is undoubtedly marching with them in the spirit.

The London branch of the Church Socialist League marches under a banner bearing a figure of John Bull holding the cross, with the words, "God send help, for NOW is the time."

The Catholic Women's Suffrage Society is in line, and some of the marchers personate the Abbess Hilda and her "seven blue nuns." She founded at Whitby in 664 a monastery for men and women.

The Historical Pageant

The Historical Pageant is not only a wonderful sight from an artistic

(Continued on Page 192)

TO THE FUTURE

V. H. Friedlander

[Suggested by a paragraph in regard to the Suffrage Procession.]

You hush them in the shadow of your hand—
Dear, unborn women of an age to be;
Not yet that wake to your new melody,
Fluted in gardens of the Promised Land.
Yet we who may not hear nor understand
The music they shall dance to, even we
Claim them for kin—out of the bond
—the free.
Soul of our soul, fruit of our high demand,
How should we choose but love them?
For, behold,
These be the travail of our spirits,
these
Shall walk in meadows that our tears
make green,
And find there, of our sowing, fairy gold.
Our children?—nay, ourselves you
rock at ease!
For what they shall be, we, too, might
have been.

—Votes for Women.

THE LIGHT*

By Jane Waters

Boston, October 1.

My dear Alice:
Thanks a thousand times for your splendid long letter. I was just longing for news of everybody and everything. Here I am, laid up with a broken ankle, and feeling that before long I shall go crazy unless I get hold of something and crack off the plaster cast.

You can't imagine anything more killing than for me to be kept still. I am usually doing something that requires my legs.

John—oh, how I wish you knew my John!—suggested in his last letter that I might try the experiment of using my head. Wasn't that insulting? The only thing that makes it nice (John is always nice), is that he thinks I am possessed of a brain equal to—well, I can't off-hand think of anyone to compare myself with.

He is always insisting that some day I shall wake up and find the joy of using it, etc., etc. That's part of being engaged. It's so cheering to find someone to believe in you, of good things about you that you allow aren't true!

John sailed for Japan three days before I gracefully slipped on Auntie's best rug. It has made me feel how far away he is, when I didn't know that he knew until today.

I feel well enough, and am getting on famously. I hope soon to get rid of the cast and dance a Highland Fling, whatever that may be.

How like you to add a postscript. "How do you stand on suffrage?" Bless your heart, I don't stand, I sit. Trying to be funny aside, I think most women do sit, and hold tight.

Personally, at present I feel as a dear old maiden lady I know (not an old maid) felt when asked if she believed in women's rights. She said, "Women's rights! of course I believe in women's rights. I have all the rights I need, and any I don't have I take."

I suppose you are prepared to sally forth and die for your cause, whichever it is. Come to think of it, I have a horrible suspicion that you are an "Anti," and of course no "Anti" will be so un ladylike as to die for a cause.

Write me all about it next time. I will promise to take it seriously. Let next time be soon.

Fondly,

Elizabeth.

Boston, October 4.

My dear Alice:
I am fascinated at the outlook. You see I now answer your letters almost before I get them.

So you are a full-fledged "Anti!" I suppose I must be something. I am rather vague as to what it is all about, but have written to Eleanor (you know she is a red-hot suffragist) to send me a lot of literature on the subject, and am depending on you to send me all the proper "Anti" stuff. I heard a delightful definition of anti-suffragists the other day which convinced me I'm not one, whatever else I am. It was "Those ladies who go into politics to keep other ladies out."

That isn't any funnier than Aunt Maria when she heard of Eleanor throwing herself into the work. She gasped, and said, "I can't understand

her mother allowing her to associate with those awful women who want to wear trousers, and, I hear from good authority, bite policemen!"

Well, I'm not that, either. Perhaps I'm an Anti-Anti-Suffragist. How about my starting a club and calling it that? It will be original, anyhow, and I feel sure these days one must have views on the subject.

I get letters from John each mail, but Japan is far away, and mails don't come each day. I wrote him that I had begun to Fletcherize my thoughts. I am being more surprised than I can express how many of them I find quite different from when I just booted them. I begin to fear John won't know me when he gets back. Bless his heart, my ideas about him won't change!

I wish you had a John—not mine—to go through life with, hand in hand—lovers and friends to the end. You see I am growing romantic in my old age.

I feel so foolish sometimes when I remember that I hadn't seen John fifteen times (they were long times by the clock), when I bashfully (?) said "Yes." If he hadn't been going to Japan, I might have been coy. I am inclined to doubt it, though.

When you are near thirty and have never cared enough for any mere man to think seriously of marrying him, you get kind of bowled over when the man you had been waiting for all your life comes along. We recognized each other at sight. John had been waiting for me, too.

Why am I writing like a sixteen-year-old school girl? Excuse me, and send along your tracks. I wish you had never mentioned suffrage to me. I can't get it out of my head. I have suddenly developed a wild desire to know if I haven't a perfect right to vote if I want to, which I don't. You no doubt will tell me in a few well-chosen words. Give love to everyone. On second thought, restrict it to people I know.

Yours,

Elizabeth.

(To Be Continued.)

CONCERNING WOMEN

Dr. Ronilda P. has been an honorary member of the Illinois Commission for the Investigation of the Diseases, has been visiting various manufacturing plants in Eastern cities as part of her researches. Dr. Hamilton was elected president of the Chicago Pathological Society at its last meeting.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young now insists that every school room in Chicago shall have its windows opened three times a day.

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch expects to spend a month or six weeks in California, helping in the suffrage campaign.

Miss Mary Johnston sailed for Europe this week, accompanied by her two sisters. She expects to visit Holland and Brittany, and then to settle down for a while among the Pyrenees to write a continuation of her new novel, "The Long Roll."

Dr. Alice Hamilton, of Hull House, Chicago, a member of the Illinois Commission for the Investigation of the Diseases, has been visiting various manufacturing plants in Eastern cities as part of her researches. Dr. Hamilton was elected president of the Chicago Pathological Society at its last meeting.

Miss Molly Spicer, 23 years of age, has been appointed deputy sheriff of Dutchess County, New York, by the sheriff of Poughkeepsie. She is said to be the first woman deputy in New York State outside of the Federal service. Miss Spicer is charged with an important mission in finding proper homes for children of dissolute parents, and her appointment as deputy will greatly facilitate the discharge of her duties.

Dr. Elizabeth Cassidy, one of the County Commissioners of Denver, has her hands full of civic work. Among various reforms she is urging are the establishment of separate wards for criminals who are drug-users, and the further separation of the older offenders from those whose habits are not so fixed. She urges full publicity in the conduct of municipal affairs, and has asked to have the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners made public.

Mrs. W. A. Johnston, wife of Chief Justice Johnston, the new president of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, is one of the best known women in Kansas, a past president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and a Director of the Topeka Y. W. C. A. She has been for years a worker for equal suffrage. The Ottawa (Kan.)

Guardian says: "My Suffrage Association of Kansas, especially fortunate in having the Governor and the wife of the Chief Justice, particularly as they are not lending their names to the cause as honorary members, but are active workers in the movement."

MARRIAGE

(Concluded from Page 185)

Colorado in an capacity, and that he is so unknown to Colorado that he has been impossible to learn anything definite concerning him. We protest against the publicity which is given to the false and untrue statements of peripatetic unknowns, who hope by the utterance of shoddy untruths concerning the women of Colorado to gain a brief notoriety unobtainable in any other way.

We court the best investigation by persons possessing of impartial minds and of the ability to speak the truth of the workings of woman suffrage in Colorado—of the effect on the home, on the government and on women themselves—being absolutely sure that every such investigation will fully justify woman suffrage as it exists in Colorado, and will further the cause of woman's liberty and of just government throughout the world.

Committee of the Woman's Public Service League.

The Denver Republican of June 1 records similar opinion on the part of the Denver Woman's Club. This club, of about 1000 members, including the most prominent and highly esteemed women of Denver, has passed the following resolutions:

We, the members of the Woman's Club of Denver, have read the interview with a Los Angeles Times with one E. C. Lindbergh, professing to have been at one time a teacher in the State University, but now a resident of Los Angeles. Every statement made by him is wholly without foundation in fact.

Colorado women have long suffered from the aspersions of reckless purveyors of misinformation, but we see no reason why the women of an entire state should be called to account because of the idiosyncrasies of one unknown individual who refrained from expressing his misanthropic views with a resident of Colorado, and now seeks fit to parade them in the face of the suffragists of his own state.

We further suggest that organizations seeking to encourage immigration to the State give this wholesale perversion of truth such attention as they find advisable.

(Signed)
Julia V. Welles, Chairman.
Fannie M. D. Galloway,
Adella C. Bailey,
Ellis Meredith.

NOTABLE SPEAKERS

(Continued from Page 185)

need the protection of the ballot ought to have given it to the women. The best of them, like Theodore Parker and Abraham Lincoln, was concerned when they saw women going into industry without it. The eighteenth century was a century of big theories and much discussion about them. Today things have changed.

Now we are looking after all sorts of minute and pressing things; and when we would lay our hands on that little mechanism, the ballot—not because we want to talk about it, but because we need to use it—it is embarrassing to find that we have not got it. It is annoying to have to stop in the midst of our social work and realize that we cannot pass important measures until we obtain a vote, and that we must start parades and hold meetings and maybe throw things before we get it. But our method of approach to it may be useful. The ballot may arrive as function grows by pushing on the organism; it may come like a thief in the night.

From Charity to Politics

I have been interested to see, in this National Conference of Charities and in the Conferences of several successive years, how one thing after another which began as charity work has crept over into the sphere of political action. Take the Children's Committee, as the most feminine; for the nurture and protection of children will always be especially woman's work. We are trying to secure pensions for widowed mothers left with young children. We want the State, instead of taking the children away from their mothers and paying for boarding each of them separately in an institution or in some family, to pool the sum that would have to be paid for them all and use it to enable the mothers to keep the family together, without the children's being deprived of her care, as they must if she has to go out to earn their living. This question will finally have to be decided by the Legislature.

Take any of the subjects considered at this Conference, say the one that

has attracted so much attention, the question of the standard of living, and what the State may do to insure a certain minimum of health and decency even to the poorest people. Immediately we find ourselves in the turmoil of political discussion, and we should be very glad to find ourselves in the turmoil of political action.

Indirectness Unsatisfactory

We find the indirect method very unsatisfactory. When you want a change in the law, you address meetings and clubs and bodies of voters of all sorts; you talk to your neighbors; you instruct and entreat great numbers of men, young and old; and, even if you do not care a rap for your dignity, or for anything but your cause, you feel that this roundabout way is needlessly laborious, and you find yourself thrown back upon the old teasing methods which you thought you had abandoned in your childhood.

All Roads Lead to Suffrage
At every turn we are brought up to the desire to have a vote. Almost every subject in which women are interested leads right up to it. When I am asked to give the reasons why women should have the ballot, the reasons are too many to name. I had a lecture once, illustrating them in detail. I have almost forgotten it now, though I gave it many times. It showed why any woman in Chicago, Italian, Bohemian, or Jewish—needed the vote. I had my illustrations all along the line, attaching her to the city government by her need of dry basements and of fire escapes, to the State government by her need of laws regulating hours of labor in factories, and to the national government by her need of pure food for her family, etc.

Just a Survival

Foreign-born women in my neighborhood are always asking me why women do not vote at municipal elections in Chicago, as they do in so many of the countries from which they come—England, Ireland, Scandinavia, etc. I am at a loss how to answer them. I believe it is simply because of tradition; because, away back, it was considered un ladylike to take part in government, in the days when government was concerned mainly with the seizing and keeping of loot, and was somewhat barbaric. The ballot is such a simple device, and so far away from the clashing of shields! Yet we cannot get away from that old idea. But if we keep on grating to the extent of our powers, this tradition will break down, as it is already breaking, here and there everywhere.

Did Not Represent Hull House

When our suffrage bill was pending in the Illinois legislature this year, Mrs. McCulloch, the Italian woman who represented our district. She told him that he represented the ladies at Hull House, all of whom were suffragists, and that she ought to support the bill. He went away a good deal troubled. I think he was conscientious. But after he had talked with some of the members of the Legislature, he came back looking much relieved, and said, "Why, Mrs. McCulloch, I don't represent the ladies at Hull House. I represent the voters!"

Don't Press Men Too Hard

I don't believe in urging a man to vote against his conviction. I don't even believe in trying too hard to persuade him by using that moral compulsion which moralists exert when they are feeling especially moral. But women should have votes to represent themselves. The problems of our time will be solved only when all of the best mind, conscience and talent in the community are brought to their solution.

I do not believe in bringing too great pressure to bear on men, even if they do think so much more of opening a tunnel in the city than of improved tenements. Let them have their tunnel; let us have the man's point of view, but let these other people's point of view be represented also.

We are no longer called upon to deal with the great abstractions of the eighteenth century. We must have the humbler task of pushing forward the utilitarian side, but the utilitarian side in its highest sense. When people realize that the highest interests of the city cannot be secured and preserved except by the co-operation of men and women in government, I think we shall be surprised by the quick way in which the franchise will come to our hands.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park told how all could help by joining the Association or the Woman Suffrage Party, and by contributing to the funds.

Dr. Breckenridge Speaks

Dr. Sophonisba Breckenridge, of Chicago, closed the meeting with an extremely able and original address. She said that the ballot was a labor-saving device, like the biscuit-machine which has been introduced to make the "beaten biscuit" of Kentucky, instead of beating it in the old way by long pounding with a flat iron. She said: "Reforms can be gained even without the ballot—we have secured some good laws in Illinois—but these things will be done more quickly, more wisely, with much more labor, while women are limited to indirect methods. Life is too short and work too heavy for any talent to be overworked unnecessarily. This year we had an invasion in the State Legislature of outsiders who wanted to alter our child labor law so as to allow young children to appear

on the stage. After many hearings, one legislator said, "If Miss Addams's strength holds out, we shall win." She has had to go down to Springfield over and over again to oppose the change. So do men who are interested in legislation; but the women have to go offener for what they want; and it is the hideous waste of having Miss Addams obliged to go down once oftener than is necessary that would be saved if women could vote.

The crowd was so great that an overflow meeting was held in another hall. Members of the College Equal Suffrage League and of the newly-formed Harvard Men's League for Woman Suffrage acted as ushers.

APPEAL TO CHURCH

(Concluded from Page 185)

homes take the raw flax or wool to card, dye, spin, weave, and sew or knit into clothing. They no longer manufacture at home soap, candles, cheese, family furnishings; they do not provide the food supplies by curing meats, drying fruits, vegetables and herbs. The very names of the industries and their implements which occupied women only a few decades ago are almost forgotten. Could a woman of a century ago dream that her spinning wheel, the companion of her daily toil, would first be relegated to the garret, and then brought forth as an antique and become an idle ornament in the home of her great-granddaughter?

Change in Women's Outlook

But the outside aspect of women's industries has not changed more radically than their mental view of them. In the days when all women worked only at home, they came so little in contact with the commercial aspects of labor that, though they were constantly occupied in creating values, their position was regarded as that of financial dependents. In fact, the attitude of mind of what we now call a self-supporting woman was practically unknown.

Women Are Now Educated

Another factor in altering the position of women was that improved opportunities and demand for better education kept equal step with their industries. The first high school for girls was established as late as 1820, by Mrs. Elizabeth Willard, in New York. The outcome of this innovation was looked for with fear by the conservatives of that time, who apprehended that the health would fail of girls who struggled with algebra and a little Latin; or, worse, that they would become so infatuated with these unfeminine novelties that they would lose taste for domestic life and neglect their families.

Now, we have forgotten all those apprehensions. Every State, with the exception of two or three, acknowledges the duty of providing equal advantages for its daughters as for its sons, and admits them on equal terms to the State colleges and universities. In fact, more than three-fourths of all colleges in our country are co-educational. About one-third of college graduates are women, and the proportion is rapidly growing; while there are more girls than boys who are graduates of high schools in every State and Territory, I believe, except New Mexico.

Women's achievements in business and education have gone far beyond what was formerly thought possible for them. The ability has always been theirs, but the people did not know it, for the opportunity for development was lacking.

In consequence of these advances in industry and education, the laws of every State have undergone modification, enlarging the property rights and other personal rights of women.

Each Step of Progress Was Opposed

Not one of the steps I have recited was welcomed. However much a matter of course they may be regarded now that they are accomplished facts, every enlargement of the industrial field, every advance in education, every change in statute law, has been fought stubbornly by conservatism; not only by men, who shortsightedly might have thought they should lose something by what women gained, but equally stubbornly by women, who have always preferred the good or the ill they had to that they knew not of. But the forces of necessity, of the workings of advancing civilization, were too strong for the opposition of the stoutest conservatism. In all this wonderful movement among women,

Prize Editor
The Woman's Journal
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EVENTS CROWD THICK

An old Scotchman, wishing to be in two places at once, humorously lamented that in this world so many good opportunities had to be lost "just for the want of a little unequity." Boston people have had the same feeling during the last few days, when the National Conference of Charities and Correction has offered so rich and varied a program at its many "section meetings"; and all over the world this week suffragists have been wishing that they could be at once in Stockholm, in London, and at home attending to their necessary duties.

The swift advance of progress in many directions is a constant surprise. The home of The Journal's editor is on a hill overlooking the city.

They have been flying and taking the trouble to look out of the window as they go past; and a member of the household whose chamber faces the east complains of being waked up between 3 and 4 A. M., when these great buzzing insects begin their flight. Five years ago, if anyone had suggested that people might be waked up too early in the morning by the noise of the airships, would it not have seemed like a sentence from some fantastic romance of the far future? And, not long ago, when the suffragists all over the country worked in vain for years to get an amendment submitted in any State, who would have believed that in 1910 there would have been amendment campaigns pending in four States, and in 1911 in five? Among the many modern discoveries no one has yet invented ubiquity; but the spirit of the equal rights movement has already become ubiquitous.

A. S. B.

"THE SUFFRAGETTE"

This book, by Sylvia Pankhurst, meets a long-felt want. Again and again requests have come to our office for a history of the militant suffrage movement in England, and we have been obliged to answer that there was none accessible. In the files of The Woman's Journal, and nowhere else in America, a sympathetic and fairly correct account was to be found of the main events in this remarkable movement; but these articles, scattered through half a dozen years, were not available for the general reader, and, in spite of our best wishes to be accurate, they contained some of the errors of the transatlantic press cablegrams.

In this book we have for the first time a birdseye view of the whole militant movement, a clear and calm statement of just what the suffragettes have done and just why they have done it. The truth is as different from the malignant distortions spread broadcast over the world by the press cablegrams as the real face and figure of a candidate are from the most monstrous caricatures put forth by his enemies in a hot political campaign. Those who heard Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughter during their visit to America saw that the press reports had been false. To the general American public, which still regards the suffragettes as a set of incomprehensible lunatics, this book ought to be welcome, to gratify their curiosity as to the origin of so extraordinary a phenomenon.

The book is a substantial volume of 517 pages, including a most helpful index. It has a preface by Mrs. Pankhurst, and many illustrations. It traces the history of the Women's Social and Political Union from its obscure and almost penniless beginning, in a little meeting of working women held at Mrs. Pankhurst's home in 1903, on through its early struggles, and its amazing growth, till its membership had reached many thousands, its income in a single year was more than \$164,000, and its activities were shaking England from the centre to the sea.

The long and patient work of the older suffragists had converted the bulk of England's intelligence to the cause. Every House of Commons since 1870 had contained a majority of professed believers in woman suffrage. Suffrage bills had passed their second reading over and over again—in the early days by small majorities, of late years by very large ones—

but they had always been kept from coming up for third reading and final vote by the dilatory tactics of their opponents, under the clumsy and antiquated rules of the House of Commons, by which a stubborn minority can block any measure indefinitely unless the government applies the closure. This book shows how a way was devised to break down this obstruction. The astonishing tactics that have been represented as mere bursts of hysteria and uncalculated lunacy were the successive steps of a campaign cool and carefully planned and carried out with equal sagacity and courage. It is a wonderful story, and as different, when seen from the inside, as the stained glass windows of a cathedral are, when looked at from within, compared with their dark and dusty aspect as viewed from outside. Sylvia Pankhurst has been at the centre of things from the first, and knows whereof she speaks.

The book contains much information about the Pankhursts, and all must be interested in reading about the remarkable family who seem to have been raised up for this piece of work. Especially pleasant is to read of the late Dr. Pankhurst, the admirable father of the young suffragettes:

"For Freedom's little, once begun,

Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,

Though baffled of, is ever won."

But the author gives us sketches also of a multitude of brave and devoted women, of whom it is a distance only to know. In approaching the Canadian Rockies, at a distance only a few great peaks stand out; but when you get among them you find that these are only the towering sentinels of a whole sea of grand and beautiful summits. In this country we have heard chiefly of Mrs. Pankhurst, but the general would be powerless without the army that she has been able to raise and to inspire with her own spirit.

We get glimpses of Annie Kenney, the slim, worn factory girl, with her fiery eloquence; of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, giving up wealth and ease to save her poorer sisters; of Miss Wallace-Dunlop, a kinswoman of William Wallace, stamping with printer's ink upon the wall of Parliament House a famous sentence from the Bill of Rights, and when sent to prison for it, initiating the first hunger-strike; of Mrs. Mary Leigh, "a slight, agile figure in white," seeking with both hands the bridges of the mounted police to make a way for her friends through their line, and showing herself always the bravest of the brave; of Lady Constance Lytton, so sweet and kind as to be nicknamed by her family "Angel Con," cutting off her hair and disguising herself as a seamstress to prove how differently a poor sewing woman and an earl's daughter would be treated in prison; submitting, despite a weak heart, to the anguish and danger of forcible feeding, and, though half dead after it, cleaning up the nauseating results from her cell floor herself, because she could not bear to have any of the ordinary prisoners made to do it. All these and many others pass before us, and dull indeed must be the brain and cold the heart that does not glow in the reading.

Sylvia tells the story with simplicity and without any bombast. She says comparatively little about herself, but much about her sister Christabel, for whom she evidently has the most affectionate admiration. According to her, the militant policy was adopted mainly on Christabel's initiative. It seems strange to read that, when the young women started to get up their first procession, Mrs. Pankhurst was "almost inclined to be appalled at the boldness of our plans." She was afraid that we should never induce more than a handful of women to walk in procession through the public streets, and that the Caxton Hall could not be filled. Truly, great oaks from little acorns grow!

The work of the suffragettes is marked by a gay, courageous cheerfulness, full faith in early victory, and a conviction, almost religious in its intensity, of the inestimable good that equal rights will bring to women and to the race. Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Pankhurst's sister, who died soon after her release from prison, expressed the general feeling when at her trial she said: "I felt that it was not I who was knocking at the Prime Minister's door, but the great need of women knocking at the conscience of the nation."

A. S. B.

The Woman's Journal Edition

Woman's Journal edition of "The Suffragette" by Sylvia Pankhurst, on sale at Woman's Journal Office, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, and at Headquarters of National American Woman Suffrage Association, New York. Price, with a new subscription to The Woman's Journal, \$2.00. Price for "The Suffragette" alone, \$1.50.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS LETTER

For several months I have been trying to find time to write something in regard to the work of the Press Bureau, but, as it requires every minute to keep up with each day's necessary duties, I fear I shall not write at all if I wait for the leisure moment.

We subscribe for all the New York City papers and read them carefully, clipping and filing the suffrage items. During the month of April, which is a fair sample, we cut 602 notices from these papers. Many of them were whole pages in length, others one or two columns, and so on down to brief despatches. The New York papers publish all the news items which we send them, notices of meetings, etc., and their reporters call at our office every day, as they have from the beginning. The Press Clipping Bureau to which we subscribe supplied us with 5,000 clippings from various papers throughout the United States. After reading these and selecting everything that should go to The Woman's Journal, we distributed them among the press chairmen of the different States, giving them an opportunity to keep in touch with the movement in other sections of the country. The exchanges were all looked over, as usual, and a person who came in to help us one day remarked that it would be much easier to cut such items as did not pertain to suffrage and leave all that did. The correspondence also is an important part of the work, and 300 letters were written and mailed during the month.

Our records show that 48 newspaper editorials and letters were answered by us in April, and that these replies were published as proved by the return of many of them in the clippings.

When suffrage meetings are held in any part of the country, we are often called upon to furnish photographs and biographical sketches of the speakers, and fifteen of these were sent out by us during the month. We are in receipt of daily requests from people desiring information to be used in re-

tuting statements published in their local papers, and in this connection, (as well as many others) I have learned to appreciate the enormous value of the blessed Woman's Journal files, the History of Woman Suffrage, and the Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony. So many new people have joined the suffrage ranks in the past two years, all anxious to write something and few equipped with the necessary knowledge, that it puts the Press Bureau on the alert to keep up with this part of the work. Many of the colleges publish a little paper, and, judging from their demands for material, it would seem that "Votes for Women" had become popular in the average Temple of Learning. This month brought the usual number of inquiries from that source, and we replied to the best of our ability. College and high school debates on woman suffrage have developed into a "continuous performance," and nearly every mail brings a request for help.

As a majority of the city newspapers run a Woman's Department, and these in some cases have undergone a change from the one-time recipe for acquiring dimples and "How to retain the love of your husband when old," we receive constant requests for suffrage material for such pages. One editor asked us for a list of suffrage notes, and volunteered the information that he would be compelled to head it with a "recipe for cake or some other kind of food! Sunday papers are particularly anxious for suffrage "stories," and a great deal of time is absorbed in giving personal interviews. These Sunday articles are illustrated, as a rule, and often syndicated.

Scarcely a day passes without our being called upon by magazine writers for help in working up their articles. A few days ago an elderly woman, who had been engaged in newspaper work in New York in the sixties, and who was personally acquainted with the suffrage leaders of that time, came in to look over the reference files preparatory to writing an article for a prominent publisher who insisted that it must be on "suffrage in the early days." It did me good to see her eyes sparkle as she read about the women she knew and loved so long ago.

As our press workers felt the need of keeping in touch with their own papers and so much pressure was brought to bear for news items, we have revived the custom of sending out weekly lists, and it has proved most satisfactory. Newspapers have assured us that this is the best general press work that can be done, as there is always a demand for news, and that papers absolutely refusing space to any other kind of suffrage matter are quite willing to publish anything of this character. These we send into nearly every State in the Union. Arkansas, California, Nevada and South Dakota report that they fill the exact need, and each month the press chairmen in those and other States ask for a larger supply. We also send them regularly to Alaska and Canada, and they are translated into French for a paper published in Lewiston, Me. Most of the chairmen are doing very active work in their States, and we endeavor to meet their ever-increasing demands for special material. Another time-absorber is the reading of manuscripts sent to the Press Bureau by writers throughout the country. We read these in the hope that we may find something helpful.

Whenever a prominent suffragist comes to New York, if possible we arrange for interviews with the newspaper people, and this of course helps to sell the seed. In the case of Detroit people coming here to lecture, we endeavor to secure a synopsis of the address in advance, copies of which are sent to the Associated Press and the New York dailies. Papers from all parts of the United States write us for information, and they particularly desire news-facts. Formerly the demand was for personal sketches, something about the people connected with the work, and arguments for and against, but that seems to be changing, and the papers are now anxious to report the activities of the movement, and are terribly afraid they will miss something.

Several of the large city papers have offered us double-column space weekly, which we are trying to fill from here.

The work for the press syndicates is very important, and we have seven on our list, all pledging their co-operation. One association, representing 11,500 papers, has asked us to submit to them anything and everything we wish to have published, which they will circulate for us (without charge, of course). In April we had newspaper representatives from England, Sweden, Germany, Italy, Russia, South America and Japan, all seeking suffrage material for their papers, and all declaring that the subject had become a matter of general interest in their countries. The International News Service also sent out a great deal of stuff for us in April, principally in connection with the meeting at Stockholm. They required write-ups about as many of the delegates as possible, and I must admit that a little imagination went into some of those sketches, as they were needed in a hurry and the Press Bureau had never heard of some of the people.

Every day brings callers from a distance. During the month of April they came from California, Oregon, Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming, Texas, Missouri, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Washington, D. C., Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maine, as well as foreign countries. One young woman who is visiting in New York and who "served time" in Holloway Jail, comes in every week to read the English papers, for which we subscribe, and the eagerness with which she devours every word and comments upon the situation is really touching. We have many English visitors, and their consecration to the cause is an inspiration.

Perhaps our most distinguished guest of the month was ex-Governor Brady, of Idaho, who was chief speaker at a most wonderful meeting conducted by the Men's League for Woman Suffrage in Cooper Union, and who journeyed to Albany to address the New York Legislature on the subject of Votes for Women.

Aside from the foregoing, we have general office work to attend to, an important feature of which is answering the telephone which often rings all day long, and you will readily understand that the two people in the Press Bureau have very little time to shirk. However, we have no cause for complaint on our side, as we enjoy the work and are only too glad to see it increasing. When it gets beyond us, we shall be delighted to make way for those in a position to accomplish greater results.

Caroline I. Reilly, Chairman.

June 2, 1911.

FOR BEGINNERS

Women Ought to Vote, Because— Taxation without representation is tyranny, whether the individual who pays the taxes wears trousers or petticoats, and because all just government must rest upon the consent of the governed.

Women form one-half of the population, and as long as they have no voice in the government they are held in serfdom. It is not just that, merely by reason of sex, one-half of the people of the country should rule the other half.

It is folly to say that women are represented by the votes of the men of their family. No man is willing to sacrifice his suffrage and let his father or brother vote for him.

WOMEN SHOULD VOTE because they are unlike men, because they have different aspirations, different needs, a different point of view, a different way of reaching conclusions. Feminine talents, which are invaluable everywhere else in life, should be equally useful in politics.

WOMEN SHOULD VOTE because every question of politics affects the home, and particularly affects the woman in the home. Out of the woman's housekeeping allowance, which has not increased, come the increased profits of the beef trust, and the milk trust, and the sugar trust, and the canned goods trust. If women had a say-so in making the laws, they would have long ago clipped the wings of the predatory combinations that have increased the cost of living so greatly.

WOMEN SHOULD VOTE because their vote would supplement man's, and while he looked after the big things, they would look after the little things. The man might interest himself in making his country a world power, the woman voter would see that the street-cleaner did his duty so that her children might not be killed by diphtheria.

WOMEN SHOULD VOTE because they would look just as much at the candidate as they would at the platform upon which he stood. It is practically impossible to put the party yoke on women. This has been proven in the States in which

women have suffrage. When a woman was put upon either the Democratic or Republican ticket and a corrupt man named on the other ticket, the woman voter has invariably hopped over to the good man. It was the women of Denver, irrespective of party, who kept Judge Lindsey in office after the party committees had turned him down, and thus enabled him to continue his great work of child-saving.

WOMEN SHOULD VOTE if for no other reason than because women, if they had a chance, would be just as potent a factor in politics as men are in religion. They would compel men's interest in the subject.

Everybody knows that if women ceased going to church, shut up all the missionary societies and preachers' aid societies, nine-tenths of the churches would have spider webs growing across their doors inside of a month. Practically all of the men who go to church and contribute to religious causes do so at the instigation of wife, mother, sister or sweetheart.

The majority of good men are responsible for the rottenness of politics and for our plundered and misruled cities, because they are careless about voting, and often do not trouble to vote at all. Women would have a better civic conscience, and if they were given the ballot they would not only vote themselves, but see that their husbands and brothers and sons did.

It is often said that if women had suffrage, it would increase the number of votes cast without affecting the result, as every woman would vote like her husband, or her brother, or her father. The chances are that the influence would work the other way, and men vote with their women folks.

In America the majority of girls are given a better education than boys. They go to school longer, and they read more after they are out of school than young men do. There are also millions of middle-aged women banded together in all sorts of study clubs all over the country, and it is folly to claim that these women are as well qualified to understand any political question as their husbands are.

That all women would not vote wisely, that they would be swayed by eloquence, by the personal charm of the candidate; that even the ballot would not bring the millennium to women, is freely conceded. But the majority of men are Republicans or Democrats for no better reason than that their fathers were before them, and this is still a very badly governed world. Yet no one would advocate that man's most precious right—the right of suffrage—should be taken away from him.—Dorothy Dix, in San Francisco Examiner.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

The following letter is from Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman of Manhattan Borough Woman Suffrage Party, and member of the committee which prepared the revision of the Constitution:

The members of the Advisory Committee feel so strongly that the new Constitution which is proposed for the National Association is a good working proposition that they are glad of the invitation to express in The Woman's Journal their views as to any specially advisable features proposed in the new Constitution. Other members of the Committee will emphasize the necessity for a change in the Executive Board to facilitate the active work of the organization. This is the change suggested in Article V, Section I. Those members of the Executive Committee who are bearing the heat and burden of the day's work at the National Headquarters are the ones who can most eloquently show the members of the Association the need for this change.

Article VII, Section I, dealing with the basis of representation, whereby organizations of non-dues-paying members may be included, is simply a corollary of the Section which I would like specially to speak of. That is Article III, Section I. According to the provisions of this section, any club of fifty or more members may obtain direct membership in the National Association. If we allow this most timely and broad-based method of organization for the National, it naturally

follows that non-dues-paying organizations, like the Woman Suffrage Party, will have to be provided for as in Article VII, Section I, on the basis of the non-dues-paying or simply enrolled membership. The basis of representation is a small matter of technique, however, compared with the big provision of Article III, Section I. It is a provision that we suffragists ought to rejoice in having to make. It is a change in the constitution which simply recognizes the phenomenal growth of suffrage activity, the multiplication of suffrage methods, the general vitality of the whole suffrage agitation in this great country of ours.

We, each of us, look about our own town, our own city, our own State. As we do so, our amazement grows at the velocity which suffrage activities are acquiring, and we have only breath enough left to exclaim, "How wonderful!" Think of the changes in the last year or two. Where there was one association two years ago, there are five or six now; where the association numbered fifty, it now numbers hundreds; where the enrolled sympathizers were counted by the hundreds, they are now counted by the tens of thousands; where donations and campaign funds were carefully gathered together by hundreds, they are now banked by the thousands of dollars. In our interest in our own State we often forget that what is true of our State is true from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, from the North to the South.

The National Association is the noble Alma Mater of our Suffrage University in this great land. With all the diversity of method, procedure, temperament and interest in what must be today our many-sided suffrage activity, the National should be the connecting link between the most diverse groups, for, however diverse our duties and activities are, we, suffragists, are in truth the most united people of any creed, cause or faith. Any slight differences of opinion that may ever have risen between us are little compared with the differences which come in any other organization on earth, and are so infinitesimal, compared with the one great spiritual aim that animates us all, that

any slight dross of dissension is always quickly burned away by our crusader's fire when once we unite for action.

See the Englishwomen today. Contemplate that mighty army which will march on June 17. There we shall find suffragists united, militants and non-militants, women of every shade of suffrage faith. This country is so extended as to its geography, its races and its temperaments, that we must, perhaps more than other suffragists, welcome any basis for unity—always let it be emphasized, unity with diversity—for even above unity we should welcome virility and initiative. If, then, within the States there should ever arise any small or petty question of precedence and inter-organization etiquette, shibboleths and prerogatives of long standing, any rigidity that can in any way hamper the free swing and growth of suffrage work, the National should not be cognizant of these things, but should make its broad field a great neutral camping ground, where every wing and division of the suffrage army, even the scouts and the guerrilla warriors, may meet.

What is needed is activity, more activity of all kinds; education, proselyting, aggressive political activity of every description. There always let there be, if possible, co-operation. If it is only the least strand of co-operation, yet let us pray that never may that last silver cord of unity be broken between any two suffrage organizations, whatever their relative of precedence, however different their administrative methods, however diverse the personnel of their membership. Always there must be a certain unity of performance, a comradeship which will make it possible for all of us suffragists to rally to our one common standard in time of need.

If the proposed National Constitution in this Section I, of Article III, which invites to direct membership in the National clubs of fifty or more members, helps ever so little toward this consummation so devoutly to be wished, it should claim the earnest support of every single-minded suffragist. As a matter of fact it helps more than a little. It unquestionably offers a broad operative working basis. It

is what we begin to see the vision clearer, when, State after State having attained this goal of complete democracy, our campaign will have become finally a National issue. The State work now, in each of our great Commonwealths, like California, where the ideal of political equality is nearly actualized, is so intensive, so strongly localized that the province of the National Association today takes on more of an advisory and general character. But in the meantime let our National Suffrage Organization be sinking her pillars deep and building her arena broad for that final stand for suffrage in this country—the great national campaign in which the last States to be discriminated against in the matter of this obvious justice shall join hands, and present one unflinching phalanx, with its face set toward victory.

Harriet Burton Laidlaw.

MODERN COLLEGE WOMEN

President Thomas of Bryn Mawr at the recent commencement had the pleasure of announcing that the college had received during the year about \$40,000 in gifts and \$100,000 in legacies. The gifts included \$10,000 from Miss Mary Garrett, to be used this year, mainly for graduate scholarships and books for the library. One touching memorial gift was a stone seat on the green in remembrance of Elsie Sinclair Hodge, who met a martyr's death in China in 1900.

In her address, Dr. Thomas referred to Bryn Mawr's high ideals. She said: "A few concrete instances that came to my knowledge within a few months of each other will show how nobly Bryn Mawr women are putting these ideals into practice."

In the autumn of 1909, in a city of the Middle West, I was championing more strenuous standards before a somewhat reluctant and hostile convention. After I had fought my best, and as I thought, lost my cause, two Bryn Mawr graduates in the audience sprang to their feet and drove the argument home. Together we wrestled victory from defeat. A few weeks later, a discouraged leader of an unpopular but righteous cause told me that she had been trying to make head against the hopeless apathy of a Southern city, when unexpectedly the

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This magazine carries Mrs. Gilman's best and newest work; her social philosophy, verse, satire, fiction, ethical teaching, humor and comment. It stands for Humaneness in Women, and in Men; for better methods of Child-culture; for the New Ethics, the New Economics, the New World we are to make. Suffragists will find in "The Forerunner" new tools and weapons for their work, as well as new light on old ones. **ORDERS TAKEN FOR Bound Vols. of first year, \$1.25.**

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tide was turned in its favor by the able generalship of a Bryn Mawr graduate living there. In that same winter, another much-needed reform was perishing in a New England State because of lack of funds. It suddenly began to live again. A Bryn Mawr graduate had put her bank account behind it. In the spring of the same year, an inflexible law, working cruel injustice to a defenceless class of women, came into operation in a city of the Middle States. I was appealed to for help, but I found that there was no need of me. Two Bryn Mawr graduates were already on the spot, leading the fight against it.

I venture to say that Bryn Mawr women are lavishing their time and strength on the right side of almost every movement for social betterment. I am often amazed that only 2,400 Bryn Mawr graduates and former students can so multiply themselves in good works. Bryn Mawr graduates are now teaching in our own and many other college faculties and in many schools. Wherever they are at work, they are steadily pushing up standards. Although harder to gauge, like all higher things of an intangible kind, I believe that their standards of widowhood and motherhood are equally high.

The women of my generation used to say we were sure that girls were intellectually and physically able to go through a college course, although we had then no body of accumulated facts to show that we were now. A few years

later we used to say, although there had not been sufficient time to prove it, that the effects of a college education on the after-lives of women would be wholly beneficent. At the present time the prophets of evil are fairly buried under the mountains of evidence of the good deeds and sane thoughts of college women. Indeed, if I may say so, the presidents of women's colleges are coming to enjoy a kind of vicarious triumphal progress through the world. Their path is made straight before them by people who are grateful for what has been done by graduates of the colleges they represent. Although Bryn Mawr has sent out only a comparatively small number of students, wherever I go men and women introduce themselves to tell me of the good works of Bryn Mawr women. We were sure that it would be so, but it is a solid satisfaction to be snowed under by the facts.

STATE CORRESPONDENCE

California

The State Association is inaugurating a plan to keep the Fourth of July as Independence Day for California women. An effort will be made to participate in all programs of that day and a plan is also on foot to have some article that shall bear the inscription "Votes for Women" for sale that day, half the proceeds to go to local campaign work in the various localities and the other half to go to the State Association's general campaign fund.

With the unusual membership of nearly 2500, the Political Equality League of Los Angeles is accomplishing remarkable work for the suffrage campaign.

The difficult task of securing endorsements in organizations representing a large majority of the women of the State has been successfully accomplished within the past three weeks by the organization, working in conjunction with other Los Angeles Suffrage Associations. The first victory was won before the Woman's Parliament, which met in Riverside. The four votes cast against the endorsement were as nothing against the enthusiastic vote cast for it. The next victory was at Long Beach, where the State Federation of Woman's Clubs was in session May 11-16. The endorsement

\$50 OFFER FOR 1911

There has been so much interest in our \$50 offer and it was made so late in the year that The Woman's Journal has decided to continue the offer through June, 1911.

As The Woman's Journal is the official organ of The National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as the aim of the paper is first, last and all the time to win equal suffrage, helping The Journal is the most effective way of helping on the cause.

The Woman's Journal, therefore, renews the special offer whereby any Suffrage League can put into its treasury \$50 between now and June 30, 1911. Can any Suffrage League do better service for itself, for The Journal, and for equal suffrage than by writing for the particulars of this offer? Write as soon as possible, in order to have more time in which to win the \$50.

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came on the last day of the convention, and swept all opposition before it. Then followed the Federation of Parent-Teacher Associations and the W. C. T. U., also in convention at Long Beach. These endorsements established the fact that the majority of California women are in favor of suffrage. No statement to the contrary made by the anti-suffragists can stand against this overwhelming majority that have defied these non-Federations, which include three-fourths of the women of the State. Other endorsements have been secured among Los Angeles city and county organizations of different kinds, and always the suffragists win by graceful and forceful majorities.

The organization department of the League has established, in more than a hundred precincts of the city, suffrage organizations under the direction of precinct chairmen. The work of these chairmen and their co-workers includes the enrolment of workers for election day (and for every other day during the campaign for that matter) and a general educational work among the women and men of the precinct. The organization department also supplies speakers for every suffrage meeting for which a speaker is solicited throughout Southern California. Postals are sent out through suburban organizations and precinct workers asking the opinion of voters on the suffrage amendment. This amounts to a straw vote among the men in whose hands lies the fate of the suffrage amendment.

Another field which the organization committee covers is the distribution of suffrage "flyers" and literature at celebrations given in different cities and towns. This work was especially effective at the Pacific Land Show given in the largest auditorium in the southern part of the State. The suffrage booth, which was decorated in suffrage colors and banners, attracted many thousands of voters who went away laden with the latest in suffrage statistics and argument.

Literature will be supplied all library tables and public places, such as stations, rest rooms, cafes and railroad offices. Foreign literature is to be made a feature of this form of propaganda work.

A ministerial letter, asking that June 24th be set aside as suffrage day, has been sent, with a selection of suffrage literature, to every minister in the State. The results have been even greater than anticipated and a large per cent. of the ministers have expressed themselves not only willing

This can be verified by consulting a file of The Woman's Journal.

As The Woman's Journal is the official woman suffrage paper of America, it is important that its record of suffrage events should be accurate as well as impartial. It is because I have always found it to be both that I am desirous of making this correction in its columns.

Maud Malowe.
231 W. 69th St., New York City.

AMERICAN GIRLS ABROAD

We continue this week the extracts from Miss Florence H. Luscomb's diary:

In the House of Commons

This was the grand evening of our visit to the House of Commons. Ten numerous policemen were standing round Parliament Square, and we had to pass through three separate guarded gates, showing our tickets each time, before we were finally ushered into the lift and into the ante-room. Here we were inspected by a solemn individual dressed all in black, with a large golden insignia, the size of a saucer, suspended over his waistcoat. His demeanor was a mixture of deference, hauteur, and excessive gravity, becoming to his position. We signed our names in a large book to be pledged to abstain from any disturbance, and were finally ushered into the ladies' gallery. It is very small, seating only from 40 to 45, and the entire front is covered with a metal grille, quite like a harem. I could not imagine anything better calculated than the whole performance to impress women that they had neither part nor parcel in the scene they were viewing.

As we entered, Crooks, of the Independent Labor Party, was speaking in support of their bill for a legal minimum wage of £7.50 per week. He spoke most ably. Another I. L. P. member spoke to second the bill, and then the principal opponent, a Unionist, pointed out its difficulties and inequalities, dwelling at some length on the injustice of giving a single woman the same pay for her day's work that a man got. (Whether married or single!) Begrudging the single girl the extra measure of happiness she could purchase on £7.50 a week! Would these sleek, well-fed men talk so if there were women in that Chamber, I wonder? Other difficulty was that certain sweated trades would die if the workers had to be paid so much—as though such trades were not better dead! Then a representative of the government spoke against the bill. Most of what he said I could not hear, but what I did catch was never to pass the bill, it would increase the cost of the government by fully 60 per cent. of government expenditure. (Most of these women, of course, God help them!) The entire thing was sickening and heart-breaking.

April 27. We went to such an interesting meeting tonight. It was held by the Woman's Labor League, an organization of women to assist the I. L. P., and the working women, to educate and arouse women's interest in political matters, to take an active hand in political affairs, and work for equal suffrage. The speaker of the evening, to me, was George Lansbury, M.P., whom we had heard before, but not so splendidly, at the Irish demonstration. He could not help thinking of the drive in the House of Commons last night, in its utter cold-bloodedness to women, when I heard this M. P. stand up and cry aloud that men must help women help them to organize in trade unions, help them to the moral and physical strength to demand equal pay for equal work, help them to meet and organize socially with other women, even if the husband stayed home and minded the children in order that she might be free to go out. The tears in his eyes bore evidence to the depth of his feeling. Miss Bondfield also made a splendid speech, telling of the work of the League.

Our afternoon was spent at a meeting of the Women's Freedom League in honor of Ella Wheeler Wilcox. They read several beautiful poems by her, and sang the splendid "Awakening." The most interesting person was Mrs. C. Despard, president of the W. F. L., who presided—a little white-haired lady, of a determined type. Afterwards we met several ladies, all very cordial, including one who hopes to go to Stockholm.

April 28. This afternoon was the benefit performance for the Men's Political Union for Women's Suffrage. Four new playlets were given.

The Speakers' Class

We went to the Speakers' Class this evening, by special dispensation, for ordinarily no visitors are allowed. The subject of the evening was a debate upon militant versus constitutional methods. I thoroughly enjoyed seeing the class. Afterwards Jeff and I were called upon for short speeches in regard to the work in America.

May 1. Suffragists are rejoicing over the fact that Lloyd-George has at last received a deputation of women—the women Liberals, including his own wife on the suffrage question. He told them that Liberal wo-

men should concentrate on getting the vote, and that in his opinion the Conciliation Bill should be passed.

A Suffrage Victory

Another cause of rejoicing is the Cheltenham by-election. All hands were agreed that the Liberal candidate should be defeated, not merely to weaken the Government, but also because he was personally a particularly mean opponent of votes for women, while the Conservative was a suffragist. The Women's Social and Political Union campaigned vigorously against the Liberal, and the Conservative was elected by four votes. There is no doubt that the women turned the scale. They have the names of nine Liberals who voted against their party candidate solely on the votes for women issue. The W. S. P. U. had promised to withdraw from the campaign if Mr. Asquith would promise to give time for Parliament to act on the Conciliation Bill. Perhaps he is sorry now that he did not!

The Actresses' Franchise League

We went into the headquarters of the Actresses' Franchise League. I was amazed to learn of the extent of their work. They are two years old, and have 500 members, who pay a shilling a year. The expenses are met by patrons who contribute more. They employ three paid workers, in addition to voluntary services. Any actress, singer, dramatic author, etc., is eligible. They assist any suffrage society, and will arrange performances all over England. For example, at a large fair they gave six performances a day for a week. They are continually producing new plays. The scope of their work is tremendous, and it is a most effective method of propaganda, let alone fund-raising. I am becoming more and more impressed with the immense help to the work given by these professional societies. We must get them with us.

We went up to the regular Monday afternoon W. S. P. U. meeting. We were disappointed that Sylvia Pankhurst was too tired to be present and tell of her American trip. It would be interesting to see ourselves as others see us. However, she will probably tell about it later. The fertility of organization without the vote is shown by the fact that in the trade unions joined by men and women together the men's interests are safeguarded and not the women's. For instance, in 1908 a bill was introduced providing a £7.50 minimum wage for all government workers. The Liberals, without protest from the Independent Labor Party, amended this to read for all male government workers, with the result that government contracts are let with the stipulation that men shall be paid at least £7.50, while the women have no protection whatsoever. (Did anyone say that giving the vote to women could not help in any way to lessen prostitution?)

(To be continued.)

IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller died on May 22 at her beautiful home, Lochland, Geneva, N. Y., aged 83 years. Elizabeth Smith was born at Hampton (the Fitzhugh homestead), Livingston County, New York, September 29, 1822. Her grandfather, Peter Smith, was Jacob Astor's partner in the early fur trade with the Indians. Her father, Gerrit Smith, was a noted philanthropist and abolitionist. A great land-owner, he gave away more than a thousand farms to poor men, most of them to Negroes. He might have made his own that fine saying of Sir Charles Grandison's, "I will never be a richer man than I ought to be." Elizabeth's mother was Ann Carroll Fitzhugh.

Soon after her birth her parents returned to the Smith homestead at Peterboro. She received her early education at home under tutors and governesses, and later attended a manual training school at Clinton, N. Y., and the Friends' School at Philadelphia. At this Quaker institution she learned the simplicity of dress that she practised through life.

A writer in the New York Tribune says: "It must have been a delightful home, that great mansion at Peterboro over which Gerrit Smith and his wife Nancy presided, and of which Elizabeth was the only daughter. Here came the great abolitionists to discuss the cause that burned at their hearts; here came members of the old Dutch aristocracy; here came charming Southerners, drawn by the mistress of the house, who was Southern by birth. Gerrit Smith's hospitality was boundless, and he was as cordial

to the representatives from the Onondaga tribe of Indians who came to him every year to visit. To Garrison, Phillips, Fred Conkling, John Brown, Crella Mott. It was in the atmosphere of generosity that grew up, an atmosphere, mellowed by endless and most arguments on the burning topics of the day."

To those who knew her serene and venerable presence to read that in her she was full of fun, and she was 16 she was ridiculed by her father for her lack of interest in rights!

On Oct. 18, 1843, she married Charles Dudley Miller, a Cazenovia, N. Y., afterward of the 129th regiment. For some years at Cazenovia, then at Peterboro, and in 1869 Geneva, where Mrs. Miller her home ever since.

In 1851, while living at Peterboro, Mrs. Miller designed the Bloomer costume. She visited to the home of her mother, Cady Stanton, who it, Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, Falls, editor of "The Lily," and the public called it "her name." The dress was so much comfortable and convenient, it drew upon the attention of the reformers were it, but all finally gave it up because of the unpleasant attention it drew upon Mrs. Miller, who encouraged in wearing it by her father and her husband longer than any of the rest; but at the end of seven years she abandoned it.

Mrs. Miller had always been an accomplished housekeeper. She had a natural aptitude for it, and had had long training in managing a hospitable home at Peterboro. Geneva she saw many good cooks as herself, a rich fruit region in many instances became custom for to earn money. Mrs. Miller put up marmalade, jellies, etc., for the market. Her family were much respected, and after the example, other women they could follow and her fortune and property cleared about \$1,000 by marmalade, and judiciously it \$2,500. She used for benevolent purposes, lending it out, her husband arranged that it should go to a drinking fountain in the kitchen, which was a very beautiful one.

Lucy Stone, the founder of The Woman's Journal, herself an admirable housekeeper, regarded it as the very best book of its kind. Mrs. Miller also compiled a "Chimes Calendar." She was warmly interested in the temperance, anti-slavery and woman's rights movements, and was the patron saint of the Ontario County suffragists. It was on her initiative that the State Suffrage Convention was held in Geneva in 1897. This resulted in the organization of the Geneva P. E. Club, of which Mrs. Miller was honorary president till her death. Every young woman has a great "Piazza Party" for the suffragists at Lochland, when the wonderful wisteria vine that overhung the veranda there was in bloom. She was a regular attendant at State and National Suffrage conventions, a picturesque and much-loved figure, in her characteristic bonnet and long cloak.

She was much interested in the William Smith College, the new affiliated college for women in connection with Hobart College. Its first dormitory was named the Elizabeth Miller House, and a picture of her hangs in the drawing room. She inherited her father's hospitality, and her home at Lochland always a resort of reformers, a haven of refuge for tired and weary souls, as well as a centre of enjoyment to hosts of relatives and friends. She recognized the importance of functions in the home, and her own home a distinction by its attractiveness, its simple but elegant comforts, and by the gentle spirit of hospitality and high thinking which pervaded it.

Mrs. Miller was an interested reader of The Woman's Journal, and a generous friend to the paper. She was beautiful in person, slender and graceful, with a kind smile shining in her brown eyes, and a pleasant voice. She was of the most delicate color, pink or baby blue, which seemed too young for her, but she was as appropriately as its fits a bird. She looked like a glorious spirit. Her executive ability was great, her activity manifold, her kindnesses and charities innumerable as the sands of the sea.

Antonette Pierson Grayson was lately appointed to fill the place of the late Senator Raines on the Canaan School Board, writes of Mrs. Miller. "To many she will remain a perfect woman known in a life that permeated every thought and deed, that made her an ordered home a haven of inspiration and peace, her friendship an

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By Jesse Lynch Williams

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Measuring Up Equal Suffrage

By George Creel and Judge Ben B.

Reprinted from the February "Defender"

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Humphrey, tenor soloist of Rochester, composed and accompanied by Heinrich Jacobson—a devoted friend of Mrs. Miller.

The remains were taken to Buffalo for cremation. A. S. B.

Mrs. Miller is survived by a daughter, Miss Anne Fitzhugh Miller of Geneva, a son, Gerrit Smith Miller of Peterboro, three grandsons, two great-grandsons and a great-granddaughter.

GOSSIP AND GLEANINGS

France has established the first aero club for women.

During one week three Boards of Guardians in England elected women as chairmen. These women have given unquestionable proof of fitness for the office, and have the support and confidence of the members.

A memorial to women, arranged by the Women's Franchise League of Indianapolis, will be a feature of the centennial celebration in Indiana. It will probably be an exhibit aiming to show what women in all parts of the country have accomplished.

*Politics governs even the purity of the milk supply. It is not "outside the home," but inside the baby.—Mrs.

THE VOICES OF THE CHILDREN

By S. E. Kiser

I find no rest upon the wide blue sea,
For little children ever call to me—
The little ones I might have helped to
save,
The starving ones to whom I never
gave.
I find no rest when I lie down to
sleep,
For ever I can hear the children
weep—
The little ones who served me in their
need,
The children whom I stunted in my
greed.

I find no rest upon my rich domain,
For always I keep hearing them complain—
The children left to sicken and despair
Because I selfishly refused to care.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

SEATTLE IS CLEANER

"You now have a clean city, morally and physically," said Theodore Roosevelt at the Seattle Commercial Club banquet during his recent visit to that city. Later, at the great Dreamland Rink meeting, Mr. Roosevelt said that he was satisfied that woman suffrage had been thoroughly successful in its workings in Washington. He was convinced of this, he said, from his observation and from the testimony of residents of the State. The bulletin sent out by the news bureau of the National Council of Women Voters says:

"Mr. Roosevelt's view is that taken by the world generally.
"For eleven months, beginning in March, 1910, Seattle was governed by a vice syndicate, which controlled gambling, the traffic in women, the pick-pocket industry, receiving of stolen goods, and all manner of vice and crime. The syndicate paid the chief of police for its privileges. The Mayor had been for many years attorney for the white slave traffic, and was a hard drinker and confirmed gambler. The city council was the servant of the breweries and public service corporations, and was a party to corrupt transactions in the making of public improvements.
"Following the election of the Public Welfare League candidate for Mayor, George W. Dilling, by the votes of 29,000 women, the chief of police was removed from office. Soon afterward he was indicted three times for receiving bribes to permit gambling and the white slave traffic. Two of the members of the vice syndicate turned State's evidence and are under indictment for conducting gambling places. The racketeer gamblers were indicted, after having enjoyed freedom for ten years.
"A chief of police with a stainless record was appointed, and robbery, burglary and other crimes have become rare. Two thousand gamblers, slave-owners and slaves were driven from Seattle in two weeks. A council was elected, not one member of which has ever been accused of any dishonesty.
"Instead of the newspapers being filled, as formerly, with stories of crime and discussions of the need of a restricted district, there are details of the playgrounds movement, park improvement, a new civic center. Men of wealth and culture, who had despaired of goodness becoming popular, have interested themselves in civic improvements. The entertainment of Mr. Roosevelt was entirely in the hands of men who would not have been chosen a year previously. The rich men who own saloons and disorderly places are no longer put forward as Seattle's first citizens. The streets are clean; vice hides away, like the rats, and crime has decreased more than 50 per cent.
"A year ago a rich man convicted of swindling need never have seen the inside of a jail. Today a man with a fortune of seven million dollars is lying in the county jail because his rich friends fear to furnish bonds because of public opinion.
"The women's votes cleaned Seattle, physically and morally."

FIVE MILES OF WOMEN

(Concluded from Page 185.)

point of view, but is also full of instruction. It includes 350 historical women, who served as governors, custodians of castles, high sheriffs, justices-of-the-peace, and even members

of the early Parliaments,—a great contrast to the position of the modern women who can only peep at the House of Commons from a grated gallery. There are also regiments of "freewomen" of city companies and corporations, who in the old days had the right to vote. Thus the archives of the Borough of Maidstone record that, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, "Miss Rose Cloke, single woman, was admitted to be one of the Corporation, Body Politique of the same Town and Parish, from henceforth to enjoy the liberties and franchises of the same in every respect as others the Freemen of the same Town and Parish."

There are women personating Florence Nightingale, Jenny Lind, Grace Darling and other famous and beloved women of later days.

The Municipal Section

In the municipal section march 74 men, each representing one of the 74 municipalities whose councils have petitioned Parliament in favor of the woman suffrage bill. Each carries a staff bearing the name and the arms of his city.

Last of all will come a section breathing the dominant note of victory, as Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Australia, New Zealand, Norway and Finland march past, with banners flying and emblems carried high. Would that we could all be there to help cheer them! But there will be no lack of cheers.

Among the societies in line are the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, the great non-militant association of which Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett is president; the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Society, whose officers include two Duchesses and a score of Countesses; the Women's Freedom League, the Church (of England) League for Women's Suffrage, the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, the Free Church (Nonconformist) League, a group representing the Ethical Societies, the Actresses' Franchise League, the Women Writers' Suffrage League, the Scottish University Women's Suffrage Union, the Irish Women's Franchise League, the Women's Tax Resistance League, the Younger Suffragists, the Suffrage Atelier, the Men's League for Women's Suffrage, the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement, the Men's Committee for Justice to Women, the Cambridge University Men's League, Fabian Women's Group, the Gymnastic Teachers' Suffrage Society, and the International Suffrage Club.

Many other particulars about the procession were given in *The Woman's Journal* of May 27.

A Democratic Procession

The procession is absolutely democratic. Women representing the greatest Conservative families and women earning their living by the hardest drudgery are marching side by side; dames of the Primrose League shoulder to shoulder with the wife of Lloyd George and the wife of the Prime Minister of Federated Australia, leader of that country's Labor Party. "Votes for Women" says:

"Differences of party will be forgotten! differences of creed, differences of rank, differences of fortune, differences of age will be as though they were not; so intense will be the realization of the solidarity of womanhood and the bond of union in which women are held by their common destiny, their common service to humanity, their common burden, their common vision, and their common hope, faith and high endeavor."

NOTES AND NEWS

The Visiting Nurse Association of New Haven, Conn., has added to its staff a visiting housekeeper, and finds the experiment very successful.

A woman is just as well qualified to cast a vote for every municipal officer in Chicago as any man.—Bishop Samuel K. Fallows.

Dr. Edward S. Krans, secretary of the New Jersey Men's League for Woman Suffrage, is said to be receiving applications for membership almost daily from nearly all of the 21 counties in the State. Two new vice-presidents have been added to the list of officers, Capt. Albert Norton Wood, U. S. N., and Colonel George Harvey, president of the publishing house of Harper & Brothers.

Dr. George P. Dale of Dayton, O., is contributing to the American Journal of Nursing a series of interesting

articles on Moral Prophylaxis. He quotes Dr. Prince Morrow's words: "Women—modest, refined and most unselfish—are not offended by the use of speech along these lines. They feel, but of indignation that so materially concern the health and life of their children have always been concealed from them by the medical profession."

Governor McGovern, of Wisconsin, gave the pen with which he signed the suffrage bill to Senator James McMillan.

Judge Julian W. Mack, of Chicago, a good suffragist, was elected president of the National Conference of Charities for the next year.

Let no one fail to read the noble address of Laura Clay before the Episcopal Council of Lexington, Ky., published in this week's *Woman's Journal*.

The Massachusetts Senate has failed to pass the teachers' pay bill over the Governor's veto; but the bills increasing the pay of the watchmen and firemen were passed over his veto. Watchmen and firemen have votes.

The Connecticut House. Probably they did not expect too much of a season of lively activity, but the report of the debate will be given next week.

At the recent elections in Missouri fifteen women were chosen county superintendents of public schools. Superintendents hold office for four years and receive \$400 a year of their salary from the State. The average salary is about \$1500 a year, the pay depending upon a county's taxable wealth.

Miss Spurgeon has lately taken her degree as Doctor of Letters from the University of Paris, for a thesis on English and French criticisms on Chaucer, from his time to the present day. She defended her thesis in public so ably as to secure "mention très honorable," a distinction rarely given a foreigner. Miss Spurgeon's speech in the suffrage

procession in London on June 17. At the annual meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Memphis, Tenn., it was decided that the next biennial session should include ten days of that the program will be extended by clubwomen, and be filled into an out-of-door gatherings place of crowded and crowded, thereby affording one real diversion and biennial will be held in 1912.

Of the police-women recently appointed in Norway, one has already entered upon her studies in the police school. During her two months' course she will receive instruction in such laws as the police officer is required to know, in general writing reports, etc. She will begin active service in the police department.

The Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Rochester, N. Y., engaged Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, expert, to go over the municipal budget and its various activities, and make a comprehensive report of what is being done in the way of civic improvement. Her report was emphasized in an address delivered May 12 in the city hall. Support of the work. Suppression of the work. Suppression of the work. Suppression of the work.

Mrs. Badiah, daughter of Hafni Bey, president of the Tantaah, prepared a discourse on the recent Moslem Congress at Egypt. Mrs. Badiah is among natives for her views and her learning. Her innovations, she asks, whether women the right to attend primary education of young women, to increase the nursing homes, and to admit girls to the medical schools; to mean for reducing the abuse of divorce;

SUFFRAGE

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HUMOROUS

"Father bought a Rubens, when we were in Europe last summer."
"Really? What horse-power?"
Judge.

He: "You refuse me then. Oh, well, there are others!" She: "I know there are. I accepted one of them this afternoon."—Boston Transcript.

The girl: "What's your opinion of women who imitate men?"

The man: "They are idiots!"

The girl: "Then the imitation is successful."—Toledo Blade.

Grandma: "Johnny, you have taken more maple sugar than I gave you."

Johnny: "Yes, grandma, I've been making believe there was another little boy spending the day with me."—Harper's Bazar.

Johnny: "Papa, would you be glad if I saved a dollar for you?"

Papa: "Certainly, my son."

Johnny: "Well, I saved it for you, all right. You said if I brought a first-class report from my teacher this week you would give me a dollar, and I didn't bring it."—Red Hen.

"Dear Clara," wrote the young man, "pardon me, but I'm getting so forgetful. I proposed to you last night, but I really forget whether you said yes or no."

"Dear Will," she replied by note, "so glad to hear from you. I knew I said 'no' to some one last night, but I had forgotten just who it was."—London Opinion.

JUS SUFFRAGII

The Organ of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance

Published monthly, in English, by Martina Kraemer, at 92 Kruskade, Rotterdam Holland; price 82 cents a year. Gives the news of the organized movement for woman suffrage all over the world.

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By an arrangement with Hampton's Magazine, copies of the April number containing Mrs. Rhea Child Dorr's remarkable illustrated article on the Colorado Women Voters will be sent postpaid to only six cents. Send your orders at once to Headquarters, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

We like a man who knows how to seize an opportunity, and have nothing but admiration for the dentist who is advertising:

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—Punch.

Prudent Wife: "But, my love, it would cost us \$5,000 a year to keep a machine." Automobile-mitten Husband: "I know, Mary, but think of the money we'd save in carfare!"

Little Robert studied the first downy chicks in the spring. Presently he turned to his mother and asked: "Mamma, are chickens' legs hind legs or front legs?"—*Woman's Home Companion*.

Mrs. Gaddy: "There are some distinctions in life which are very puzzling to me." Professor Pundit: "Like what, for instance?" Mrs. Gaddy: "When you write everything bad and mean in a man's life in a book for everybody to read, it is biography, but when you just tell the same things to a few people on a front porch, it's gossip."—Baltimore American.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey, defending woman suffrage at Albany, said of an opponent:

"He objects because he misunderstands. His description of woman suffrage is about as wise and accurate as the little boy's description of the Easter circus elephant."

"This little boy, seeing an elephant for the first time, shouted: 'O, pop, look at the big cow with her horns in her mouth, eating hay with her tail!'"