

At the residence of his Grand Farther, Dr. E. Warfield in Lexington, on the 29th of July, WARFIELD CLAY in his eight enth year.

Noble youth thou art gone. Thy friends mourn for this yet they rejoice in the hope of your happy immortality. Beyond the skies there is a home, where the generous, the good, and brave will live forever. Thy last days were thy best—while life had just begun its pleasures, and hope had grown high in the breast, and admiring friends surrounded, to cheer you on to greatness, and renown. God called you to his presence, to dwell in eternal bliss, and join with Angels to sing his goodness and his greatness. We admired him because he was noble-hearted, and brave, we loved him because he was generous, and kind, and we resign him because his spirit has fled to that eternal world of joy where happiness and love abound. A few more days and we to must go, and there in that celestial sphere, tune our harps, with our dearly beloved WARFIELD, to chant, unceasing praises to Him that giveth and to Him that taketh away.

G. C. S.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

The Power
of Mind

In a recent article in the Christian Science Journal, published under the caption, "Strong Consolation," S. A. Furbush writes:

"In all ages there have been those whose keen vision has to some extent penetrated through their material surroundings, enabling them to discern something of the truth of being. The knowledge thus gained has imparted to their existence an element of certainty, surety and continuity, the faith attained being to them indeed the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen! The ancient prophets attained to such a knowledge of the absolute truth of existence that it enabled them to overcome in large measure their material surroundings and to know that the power of God with them was greater than the powers which appeared to be against them. Their knowledge of God brought to some of them a sure and certain conviction that the power of God was the only real power and this knowledge gave them a consciousness of safety and security which nothing could destroy."

"God is infinite and eternal, and therefore has had His witnesses in all places and at all times. In the recorded thoughts of the best thinkers of all ages we find rays of the light divine and inklings of the knowledge of God, and we also find power manifested over material conditions in proportion to the amount of truth apprehended. To illustrate: the philosopher Epicurus considered that the ideal man was the man who lived in constant fellowship with Zeus (the Almighty), and that such fellowship resulted in an equality and peace of mind which material conditions could not destroy. A hymn to the Almighty, the philosopher Cleanthes wrote, 'For we are His offspring,' and this is the poet and the quotation referred to in St. Paul's speech on Mars' hill. In the writings of the ancient philosophers generally, we find inklings of divine knowledge here and there; but none of them had that profound and absolute understanding which gave the prophets their power in the days of old, and which affords the teaching of Jesus of Nazareth, the salvation of the world. In the writings of some of the most profound thinkers of our own day we search in vain for absolute certainty in their teaching regarding God. Like the philosophers of ancient times, they give us hints of the truth, a ray of light here and there; but the time occupied in studying their works in order to find these rays of light and glimmerings of truth in regard to God, is altogether out of proportion to the amount of practical, spiritual truth obtained."

Nature of God.

"It is not intended to depreciate the works of the thinkers of any age for we have all been benefited by them in so far as they taught us of the good and the true; but where there is uncertainty in regard to the nature of the Supreme Being, there must be lack of that spiritual power which overcomes the disabilities under which humanity labors. The unscientific worshiping of God (without any real and tangible knowledge of the absolute facts of existence) has been the cause of all the trouble of the ages, so that men have been tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine," few having settled and certain ideas as to why we are here, where we have come from, or whither we are going."

"The perfect knowledge of God and the perfect life which is its sequence, was prophesied, however, and discerning minds looked for its appearing. The great thinker Jesus of Nazareth came, and demonstrated by practical application that his teaching was true; he revealed to us the power of Infinite Mind. 'God is a Spirit,' he said, 'and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth.' He taught that man is at one with God now. 'I am in my Father, and ye in me, and I in you.' He taught that there is only one life, and that life is God, here and now, and therefore the understanding of God is life eternal. This teaching was clear and unequivocal, and it gave such steadfastness of thought and spiritual strength to those who accepted it, that the apostles in referring to it said that through it we have 'strong consolation.' He then speaks of the hope which is 'an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast, and which entereth into that within the veil.' The reference to the 'veil of the temple' was a familiar one to the Hebrews of old. Within the veil was the holy of holies; our hope is within the veil, in the heart of the eternal; our

hope is in the knowledge that God is infinite Mind, that we dwell in Him, and therefore we are at-one with Him. After the first two or three centuries of the Christian era, only a very feeble hold was kept on the fundamental truths of Christianity, that God is infinite Mind, and that man and all things real are the spiritual manifestations of this Mind. In consequence, individual communion with God became almost unknown, and men began again to trust their spiritual affairs to those who appeared, or claimed, to have greater knowledge. Time after time teachers arose with the very best intentions in the world; but the fundamental truth had been lost sight of, and insecurity and uncertainty was the result. Without certain knowledge, without any sure hope, men worshipped God, until at last in our day there came one whose vision was clear, the revered discoverer of Christian Science, who had knowledge of God, and who found for us the truth, declaring again in unmistakable tones and with practical demonstration that God is Love, that God is sure, and that we live in Him."

Things That Are Real.

"The teaching of Christian Science that all things real (having permanent existence) are the manifestations of Mind, and that God is the Mind, is influencing the thought of our time to a remarkable extent. How far this influence has directed present-day thinking none can say, but there are no boundaries to the power of Truth—no doors can shut it out, no obstacles can bar its action. It finds its way through all the ramifications of modern social life; it enters our legislatures and influences the deliberations of the nations of the world. In other words, the truth proclaimed by Jesus, and by his followers for several generations after him, and again apprehended by Mrs. Eddy, the truth that 'all is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation' (Science and Health, p. 496), is now beginning to be recognized by those who have been seeking for truth from a material basis, and by those who have endeavored to help mankind by applying all the truth they knew on a material basis."

"It must be readily conceded that the earnest physical scientist is a seeker after truth, for error in his work would lead him astray; it means delay in his researches, and no advancement could be made until he retraced his steps, recognized his mistake and got on the right road again. Those who work for the betterment of humanity eventually find that only in the line of truth is lasting success to be attained. In learning the scientific facts of existence, however, the Christian Scientist has a great advantage, inasmuch as he has been taught, and has proved for himself, that all is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, and he is therefore working with the truth and in the light; whereas the physical scientist is working toward the truth and toward the light from the darkness of the ages of the past. The physical scientist is trying to discover a basis on which definite and irrefutable knowledge of creation may be founded; the Christian Scientist has found and knows the basis, the Principle of existence, and that knowledge is to him 'an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast.'"

God Is Infinite Spirit.

"Christian Science teaches that God is infinite Spirit, or Mind. Mind is revealed in thoughts or ideas. All things having permanent existence are ideas in Mind, and will always remain in Mind. 'Every plant of the field before it was in the earth, and every herb of the field before it grew' was thus embraced in the divine intelligence. God is eternal life, and nothing dies but our misconception, perverted view of existence, a travesty of God's beautiful and everlasting creation. Now we see through a glass, darkly; but when that which is perfect is understood, when our vision becomes cleared and we see through our material surroundings, we shall know that all things are spiritual and eternal, and that not any least creature of God's creation can ever die."

"Christian Science teaches that in our spiritual selfhood we are the ideas of Mind. As a statement of the present moral order, we must earnestly seek to acquire every virtue; nevertheless, in the absolute truth of being, man is impelled by the divine activity to express all good. The Master said, 'I can do mine own self do nothing'; 'the Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works.' * * * That the Father may be glorified in the Son. God is the only God, and His goodness is made visible through us and through all other real things. It is possible by an effort of the human will to appear peaceful and patient, but we cannot by our own exertions be peaceful or patient; nor by the same means can we possess faith, love, joy and spiritual power—these are qualities of the divine Mind, and are seen in us not because we try to express them, but because God manifests them in His ideas."

Expressions of Mind.

"Similarly, the flowers, lakes, hills and trees do not by their own endeavors express the purity and beauty, the strength and glory of the divine Mind, but divine Mind may be revealed to us through right concepts of them. Man is the highest idea of infinite Mind, and was made in His image and likeness. If we then realize to some extent that the infinite Mind is here, and that our true selfhood naturally manifests that Mind, it follows that we have a certainty of life, a consciousness of strength, 'an anchor of the soul.' * * * which entereth into that within the veil. We cannot by any exertions on our part reject mortality, with its sickness and sin, and become at-one with God and live henceforth as the expression of divine Mind. God alone has made us and all creation the manifestation of Mind. In the knowledge of this Principle of spiritual law there lies peace and confidence and power, from which we cannot be parted by the clamorous waves and winds of material sense."

"Christian Science teaches that God is the only Life; therefore, on Him depends our existence. Having God, we have all there is, 'for of Him, and through Him, and to Him, are all things.' God, then, is the source of our supply of truth, love, joy, peace and life is our supply of all the good that has ever been known. Living in God, we live in abundance. To know that God is here, that we are ideas in and of divine Mind, and therefore manifesting this Mind, is fellowship divine. To have fellowship with God is to know God, and to know God is to have everlasting life here and now. Knowing that life eternal is here, we know that we live in the 'house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens'; we see the new heaven and the new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness; we see the new Jerusalem, the holy city, and the great voice from heaven speaks again for us: 'Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God.'"

"The great value of Christian Science teaching cannot be estimated merely in its present effect upon modern human conditions. In the complexities and perplexities, under the pressure and strain of mortal consciousness, the thought of the one infinite Mind restores the soul (spiritual essence), and gives a true perspective of things as they really are. When the sense of materiality presses upon us on every side, and its dissonant voices clamor for recognition, we have but to know that God is here, and the sweet tranquility and peace of His presence calms the perturbed consciousness. Changeable and unstable conditions characterize all things mortal; but the one infinite Mind, eternal life and truth and love, is our rightful inheritance here and now. This 'anchor of the soul' is our hope at all times; the scientific knowledge of God is our assurance forever."

George Cassell Is Found Dead

Farmer And Former Auto Dealer Had Been In Ill Health

George R. Cassell, 51 years old, farmer and former Lexington automobile dealer, was found dead in bed last night at 6 o'clock at his home near Keene, in Jessamine county. Beside him was a rifle from which a shot had been fired.

Mr. Cassell had been in ill health for several years.

Recently he sold his farm near the Lexington city limits on the Nicholasville road and purchased the farm near Keene. A week ago he and his family moved to their new home in Jessamine county. During the last few days Mr. Cassell had been confined to his room much of the time by illness, members of his family said last night. His body was found by his wife when she returned to his bedroom after an absence of only a few minutes.

Mr. Cassell was born in Lexington June 23, 1886. He was a son of the late William Henry Cassell, who once was president of the Security Trust Company and a partner in the dry goods firms of Cassell & Price and Mitchell, Cassell & Baker, and Mrs. Minnie Rose Cassell, and was educated at the University of Kentucky.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Frances Davidson Cassell; his mother, Mrs. W. H. Cassell; two children, William Henry Cassell and Mary Frances Cassell, and a sister, Mrs. Willis Stewart, of Lexington.

The body was removed to Kerr Brothers Funeral Home in Lexington. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

Cassell Dies In Jessamine

Former Lexingtonian Is Found Dead In Bed, A Rifle Near His Body

George Cassell, 50, member of an old Central Kentucky family and former Lexington automobile dealer, was found dead in bed at 6 o'clock Tuesday night at his home near Keene 12 miles south of Lexington in Jessamine county. Beside his body was a rifle from which one shot had been fired. Coroner Sam O'Connell, of Jessamine county, reported a finding of suicide. He said Mr. Cassell had shot himself in the right temple.

Mr. Cassell formerly resided in Lexington, where he and his brother-in-law, Willis T. Stewart, were in the automobile business under the firm name of the Stewart-Cassell Motor Company. Since his retirement from that firm he had been engaged in farming.

Members of the family said he had been in ill health for several years. He recently sold his farm near the Lexington city limits on the Nicholasville pike and moved to his new home in Jessamine county. He was found dead by his wife when she returned to the room after a brief absence.

Mr. Cassell was a son of the late William Henry Cassell and Mrs. Minnie Rose Cassell and was born in Lexington. His father served as president of the Security Trust Company and was a member of the dry goods firms of Cassell and Price and Mitchell, Cassell and Baker.

George Cassell had attended the University of Kentucky and was a member of the Broadway Christian church.

His survivors include his mother, Mrs. W. H. Cassell of Lexington; his wife, Mrs. Frances Davidson Cassell; one daughter, Miss Mary Frances Cassell; one son, William Henry Cassell, all of Jessamine county, and a sister, Mrs. Mary Cassell Stewart of Lexington.

The body was removed to Kerr Brothers Funeral Home.

Funeral services will be held at 11 o'clock Thursday morning at Kerr Brothers, with the Rev. Mark Collis and the Rev. Howard Baxter officiating. Burial will be in the Lexington cemetery.

Pallbearers will be C. L. Wilkerson, Willis Stewart, Howell Spears, Carneal Kinkead, Leonard Karsner, Nat Hall, Dr. Ernest Bradley and Howard S. Estill.

Fashionable society at Washington has been enlivened by the appearance of the beautiful and fascinating Misses C——, of Madison county, Ky., who, being fair specimens of Kentucky style and loveliness, are, of course, very much admired and toasted.

Truly yours,

NOMEN.

END COMES TO C. B. BULLOCK

**Funeral Services for Confeder-
ate Veteran Will Be Held
Monday Afternoon at
2:30 o'Clock**

WAS NEARLY 92 YEARS OLD

Cabell Breckinridge Bullock, son of the Rev. Joseph J. Bullock and Caroline Breckinridge Bullock and a nephew of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, died at his home, 369 7th Broadway, at 6 o'clock Saturday morning. He was born on April 6, 1840, and was approaching his ninety-second birthday.

He was a member of the Lexington bar, and was at one time master commissioner of the Fayette circuit court. He served in the Confederate army during the late War Between the States and was a member of the Orphan Brigade. For many years he did special work as statistician, and was connected with the insurance department of Kentucky in that capacity.

He was never married, and his nearest surviving relative is a niece, Miss Waller Bullock, of Pittsburgh. His sisters, Miss Mary S. Bullock and Miss Laetitia P. Bullock, and his two brothers, Waller R. Bullock and Maj. John M. Bullock, are dead.

Funeral services will be held at Lexington cemetery chapel at 2:30 o'clock Monday afternoon, the Rev. Hervey McDowell officiating. The pallbearers will be Waller B. Hunt, Waller B. Hunt, Jr., Frank Hunt, Gordon Hunt, Dr. W. O. Bullock and Joseph H. Bullock.

Funerals

FRANK M. GREENE

Frank M. Greene, 66, of the Russell Cave pike, died at 8:30 o'clock today at St. Joseph's hospital after a short illness. He was born in Clark county and moved to Fayette county when he was a boy. He was a son of the late Dr. F. M. Greene and Theodore Lewis Greene. He leaves two sisters, Misses Cora and Nancy Lewis Greene, and one brother, A. L. Greene, all of Lexington. The body was taken to the Anglin and Boden funeral home.

Private funeral services will be held at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon at the grave in the Lexington cemetery, the Rev. Christopher P. Sparling, rector of Christ church, officiating.

CROSSING THE BAR

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moan-
ing of the bar,
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving
seems asleep,
Too full for sound and
foam,
When that which drew from
out the boundless deep,
Turns again home.

Twilight and Evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness
of farewell
When I embark;

For tho' from out our bourne
of
Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to
face
When I have crost the bar.
Alfred, Lord Tennyson.

In Memoriam

Many glorious tributes might be written and many words of praise uttered by the associates of Miss Mary Bryan who has so recently passed away, but there would be none more meaningful than the one she has written for herself—the beautiful perfection of her work.

Hers was a life devoted to the service of others, both in private and community affairs. Her extensive knowledge in many fields, the art of graceful expression and a devotion to her work, were used by her in depicting the gaieties and social affairs of the people of this and surrounding counties for the past 37 years.

But "the clear call" has come, and the last beautiful page has been written in "Letters of Gold," by the one Great Author.

James Jones Neale Succumbs In Madison

RICHMOND, Ky., May 4 (Special)—James Jones Neale, 65, prominent Madison county landowner and farmer, died at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at his home on West Main street. While he had been in ill health, his death was unexpected.

A son of Benjamin Howard and Margaret Jones Neale, he was born and reared at "Fairview," the family home on the Lexington road. He was a graduate of old Central University here where he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon social fraternity. Mr. Neale was a deacon and trustee of the First Christian church.

Mr. Neale is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Tribble Neale; a son, James J. Neale Jr., and a daughter, Miss Margaret Dudley Neale, both of Richmond; a brother, Lewis N. Neale of Danville, and a sister, Mrs. Mary Ben Neale Thompson of Richmond.

Funeral services will be held at 10:30 o'clock Saturday morning at the residence, Dr. F. N. Tinder officiating. Pallbearers will be Lewis Neale Jr., Neale Bennett, John Shackelford, Paul Burnam, Warfield Bennett and Robert Woolcott. Burial will be in Richmond cemetery.

A six-inch albino diamond back

Death Takes Aged Woman

**Mrs. Mary Keen Shackelford, Fayette Native,
Passes At Richmond**

Special

RICHMOND, Ky., Nov. 24—Mrs. Mary Keen Shackelford, 91, widow of James T. Shackelford and mother of the late Judge W. R. Shackelford, of Richmond, died at 1 o'clock this morning at her home on West Main street here. She had been ill about five months.

Mrs. Shackelford was born June 5, 1847, in Fayette county on the Keen farm near Keeneland, now the site of the model race track of the same name. She was a daughter of Oliver McDowell Keen and Sally Clay Keen, both representatives of old and prominent Central Kentucky families.

In early childhood her parents moved to Madison county, and for years lived at Woodlawn on the Berea road. January 20, 1869, she was married to Mr. Shackelford.

Mrs. Shackelford is survived by two sons, John H. Shackelford and James T. Shackelford; one daughter, Miss Sally Keen Shackelford, all of Richmond; four grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Funeral services will be held at 2:30 o'clock Friday afternoon at the residence. Burial will be in the Richmond cemetery.

tice has nothing to do with expedie
Justice has nothing to do with any
temporary standard whatever. It is
rooted and grounded in the funda-
mental instincts of humanity.

Must Be True to Her History.

"America ought to keep out of this war. She ought to keep out of this war at the sacrifice of everything except this single thing upon which her character and history are founded, her sense of humanity and justice. If she sacrifices that, she has ceased to be America; she has ceased to entertain and to love the traditions which have made us proud to be Americans, and when we go about seeking safety at the expense of humanity, then I for one will believe that I have always been mistaken in what I have conceived to be the spirit of American history.

"You never can tell your direction except by long measurements. You cannot establish a line by two posts; you have got to have three at least to know whether they are straight with anything, and the longer your line the more certain your measurement. There

GODLINESS IS FROM BACON

Editor Post: In your issue of the twenty-first instant "A Daily Reader" asks for the source of the quotation, "Cleanliness is indeed next to godliness."

He will find same in Bacon's "Advancement of Learning," book II, in an article "On Dress."

WILLIAM WATSON AYRES.

"SHIRT-SLEEVE DIPLOMACY" REAL AT BRITISH EMBASSY

Editor Post: If Lord Northcliffe had chanced to be with me one day last August he would never have presented his baseless indictment of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. It was hot on that day as it can only be hot in mid-August. Business took me to the British embassy, where I had an appointment with one of the attachés.

From my boyhood I have heard the expression "shirt-sleeve diplomacy," principally as applied to our own representatives, but on that day I saw "shirt-sleeve diplomacy" for the first time and it was on British territory and not American. The attaché with whom I had an appointment was not only in his shirt sleeves, but he wore no waistcoat. During our talk it developed that the matter about which we were conferring had to be presented to the Ambassador and I found him on that day also a living exponent of "shirt-sleeve

Wilson Just as Ashamed to Be Rash, As Coward, He Tells Gridiron Club

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

of principle. The United States was not founded upon any principle of expediency; it was founded upon a profound principle of human liberty and of humanity, and whenever it bases its policy upon any other foundation than those it builds on the sand and not upon solid rock.

Men Who See Only Business.

"It seems to me that the most enlightening thing a man can do is suggested by something which the Vice President said tonight. He complained that he found men who, when their attention was directed to the signs of spring, did not see the blue heaven, did not see the movement of the free clouds, did not think of the great spaces of the quiet continent, but thought only of some immediate and pressing piece of business.

"It seems to me that if you do not think of the things that lie beyond and away from and disconnected from this scene in which we attempt to think and conclude, you will inevitably be led astray. I would a great deal rather know what they are talking about around quiet firesides all over this country than what they are talking about in the cloakrooms of Congress.

"I would a great deal rather know what the men on the trains and by the wayside and in the shops and on the farms are thinking about and yearning for, than hear any of the vociferous proclamations of policy, which it is so easy to hear and so easy to read by picking up any scraps of printed paper.

Root Must Be in Justice.

"There is only one way to hear these things, and that is constantly to go back to the fountains of American action. Those fountains are not to be found in any recently discovered sources.

"Senator Harding was saying just now that we ought to try when we are a 100,000,000 strong, to act in the same simplicity of principle that our forefathers acted in when we were 3,000,000 strong. I heard somebody say—I do not know the exact statistics—that the present population of the United States is 103,000,000. If there are 3,000,000 thinking the same things that the original 3,000,000 thought, the 100,000,000 will be saved for an illustrious future. They were ready to stake everything for an idea, and that idea was not expediency, but justice.

"And, the infinite difficulty of public affairs, gentlemen, is not to discover the signs of the heaven and the directions of the wind, but to square things you do by the not simple but complicated standards of justice. Jus-

is only one way in which to determine how the future of the United States is going to be projected, and that is by looking back and seeing which way the lines ran which led up to the present moment of power and of opportunity.

"There is no doubt about that. There is no question what the roll of honor in America is. The roll of honor consists of the names of men who have squared their conduct by ideals of duty.

Steering by Lines of the Past.

"There is no one else upon the roster; there is no one else whose name we care to remember when we measure things upon a national scale. And I wish that whenever an impulse of impatience comes upon us; whenever an impulse to settle a thing some short way tempts us, we might close the door and take down some old stories of what American idealists and statesmen did in the past, and not let any counsel in that does not sound in the authentic voice of American tradition.

"Then we shall be certain what the lines of the future are, because we shall know we are steering by the lines of the past. We shall know that no temporary convenience, no temporary expediency, will lead us either to be rash or to be cowardly."

postoffices in every large city west of New York as far as Los Angeles and Seattle on the Pacific side of the continent. I assure you, Mr. Editor, that it is the exception to find courteous and prompt clerks in such branches of the postoffice service. Washington, D. C., is no exception to the rule. At the postoffice here near the Union Station, I have been invariably compelled to wait until the clerks either finished gossiping with each other, or until whatever occupation or pastime the clerk chanced to be engaged in had been concluded. There is just one man at the local general delivery who escapes this criticism in my case. Discourtesy is the rule and not the exception to be found in all postoffices in this country outside of small towns. It applies to stamp windows, registry departments, &c., as well as to general delivery windows.

You can appreciate, Mr. Editor, that mere assertion that these statements are correct do not make them so, but permit me to suggest that The Post make it a point to inquire of men and women whose business requires them to come in constant contact with general delivery windows, and you will find my criticism substantiated. POST READER.

VOICES PROTEST OF MINOR EMPLOYEES ON BORLAND BILL

Editor Post: Please publish a few lines in your paper relative to the minor employees in the government service in Washington in connection with the discussion now going on with reference to the Borland rider requiring 8 hours' service daily from the clerks.

These minor employees, such as laborers, messengers, &c., now have to work from 8 to 10 hours per day in the various offices, being required to have the rooms occupied by the clerks and officials cleaned and dusted, the water coolers iced and filled, &c., before the clerks reach the offices in the morning, and

employees have made their homes in Maryland and Virginia to settle the question of the high cost of living, and many of these persons will be compelled to return to Washington with its high rents and high cost of living. Business houses must struggle with the 8-hour law as to their employees. If all work 8 hours, how can business be done in the shops? Railroads must readjust their schedules, with resultant trouble with employees. Men will lose their franchise in adjacent States. The schools are now overcrowded; what will we do with the children of returning commuters? Another phase of the situation might be noted, i. e., the evident encroachment of the legislative upon the executive departments of government. Regardless of the absence of any recommendation from the President or head of any executive department, this drastic thing was sprung. If not an encroachment, it was, at least, a discourtesy to the executive branch of the government. Why is it that so many congressmen come here with a tomahawk and scalping knife in their belts ready to scalp the government clerks?

Is it a square deal for Congress to increase its salary from \$5,000 to \$7,500, have clerks at \$1,500 per, 20c mileage and numerous "perqs" to average three or four hours per day in attendance in Congress; to have long vacations to attend to private business, and then impose this hardship and injustice upon faithful government servants, many of whom have given their lives to the public service? But might is right, and will be until right is might. What a beautiful precedent for Uncle Sam to set for the world! He gives a stone in lieu of bread. Why this unwelcome change? There is no stress of work in the government departments, and should there be, the clerks would not shirk. Why should they suffer the indignity of being placed on a level with factory "hands?" The personnel of the government employees is above the average in point of character and intellect. There are many government employees doing high-class work at meager salaries, work that redounds to the credit of the government and the country. Why discourage and disgust them? If government employees would organize as in France, would the tyranny of Congress be tolerated? If Congress had a personal interest in the personnel of government workers, as in the days of spoils, there would be another story.

E. V. O'BRIEN.

BRECKINRIDGE DREW UP VIEWS OF MILITIA BEFORE RESIGNING

Editor Post: In today's paper you printed a statement of my views on military policy with respect to the militia. Will you be kind enough to convey to your readers the fact that this statement was prepared and issued by me a considerable time before my resignation as Assistant Secretary of War?

HENRY BRECKINRIDGE.

1909 S street, February 20.

STATE DEPARTMENT MAKING STRANGE DECISIONS, HE SAYS

Editor Post: Our State Department has made some strange decisions that may come back to plague us when some great and powerful neutral nation shall become a base of supplies for our enemies.

One can imagine the usefulness of our 183 submarines in war, when all the peaceful merchantmen of our enemies carry 6-inch guns, with orders to seek our submarines.

Would it not be better, under the circumstances, for us to abandon all submarines, in view of the fact that in the future a powerful neutral will certainly forbid us to use them?

Any schoolboy can name both the enemy and the neutral of (1920?).

EX-NEUTRAL.

"CLEANLINESS IS NEXT TO

PRESIDENT ACCLAIMS ALL-AMERICA POLICY

Guaranty of Domestic Peace
on Continent Set Forth.

TO ARBITRATE DISPUTES

Would End Distrust of Monroe
Doctrine by Amplifying It.

DELEGATES APPLAUD SPEECH

Details of Plan Include Cutting Off
of Arms From Rebels, Adjustment
of Boundary Disputes and Pledges
to Safeguard Integrity of Repub-
lica—Finds Americas Drawing To-
gether on Basis of Common Inter-
ests and Ideals—Speech Praised
by the Chilean Ambassador.

The United States government's pan-American policy was revealed in detail by President Wilson last night in an address before the second pan-American scientific congress in Memorial Continental Hall. He explained the proposals submitted to South and Central American diplomats here last week by Secretary Lansing as a basis for an effective agreement between all the republics of the western hemisphere "not only for international peace of America, but the domestic peace of America."

President Wilson's Program.

This program, as outlined by the President, proposes that all the American nations shall unite in guaranteeing to each absolute political independence and territorial integrity.

Agree to settle all pending boundary disputes as soon as possible by amicable process.

Agree to handle all disputes arising among them by patient, impartial investigation and to settle them by arbitration.

Agree that no revolutionary expedition shall be outfitted against or supplies for revolutionists shipped to neighboring states.

Supplements Monroe Doctrine.

"These are very practical suggestions," said the President, "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."

He said the Monroe doctrine always had been and always would be maintained by the United States on its own authority, but that the doctrine did not disclose what attitude the United States would assume toward other nations of the hemisphere, and consequently the other nations had been distrustful of it.

Enthusiastic applause from the delegates greeted the President's remarks.

Lauded by Chilean Envoy.

Eduardo Suarez-Munoz, Ambassador of Chile and president of the congress, introduced Mr. Wilson as a 'statesman who has radically changed the nature of the relations among the peoples of this continent and has built an American international policy of mutual esteem and cooperation, at this very moment praised and applauded by the whole continent.'

"The strengthening of constitutional government throughout all nations in the continent," added the Ambassador, "the vigor and purity of our democracies, the mutual cooperation for defense of our national rights and privileges, have been the salient features of his continental policy."

Influence for Peace.

"And when the moment came for showing with deeds the absolute sincerity of his fraternal purposes, as was the case in the unfortunate circumstances which gave rise to the mediation of Niagara Falls, he has without any hesitation whatever placed his authority and his influence on the side of peace and love among the sister nations."

Domício da Gama, Ambassador of Brazil, translated Ambassador Suarez's introductory remarks into Spanish amid applause from the Latin Americans.

Mrs. Wilson made her first public appearance in Washington last night as the President's wife. With Miss Margaret Wilson she occupied a box almost over the speaker's stand. On the platform were members of the cabinet, Latin American diplomats and officers of the congress.

Flags of all the republics, including that of the United States, were grouped together at the rear of the President as he spoke. American soldiers and sailors stood in groups throughout the auditorium, guarding the flags. American duty roses and Southern amilax formed the background of the brilliant decorations.

Shurey Pianos, Factory Prices, P.
115 Piano Co. 1217 F St. N.W.—Adv.

"We take any unemployed boy willing to take \$13 a month and board," he said. "We ought to take our unemployed young men at a fixed minimum wage scale and teach them to make a living while teaching them the elements of military training. We have in the United States 1,000,000 young men who, if the government would promise to instruct them four hours a day, would gladly join the colors and would form a most valuable army in case of need."

There are 2,000,000 miles of roads to be built, he said, and these young men could be employed half their time in doing that work.

South America Opposes Invasion.

Referring to Mexico, Senator Owen said:

"All South American diplomats have been urging the authorities not to set the precedent of intervention. With all North and South America gathered together under the ideal to preserve American soil, we may well pause before a weak neighbor."

While expending large sums for preparedness, Senator Owen believes the United States should make a reasonable appropriation for advancing the cause of world peace by promoting the boycott idea where greed for territory is the avowed purpose of a nation.

United States Judge Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama, who followed Senator Owen, declared:

"You can discuss peace with a neighbor who has a double-barreled shotgun on a little higher plane, if he knows you have one at your house too. The greatest degree of preparedness can be attained by building up a vigorous America."

SWAMP INGULFS TROOPS.

Men and Cannon Sink During Thaw in Pinsk Marsh.

London, Jan. 29.—A dispatch from the Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says that prisoners taken during the last few days by the Russians, confirm reports of the terrible condition of the German troops in the Pinsk marshes, where a rapid thaw released such vast quantities of subterranean water that all the enemy works have been wrecked as completely as if they had been bombarded by heavy batteries.

Not only have thousands of caissons, quantities of munitions and numerous guns been ingulfed, the dispatch says, but various intrenched detachments of troops and often large ones have been cut off and having been unable to extricate themselves from the marshy labyrinth, they perished miserably.

JUDGE LINDSEY IN BERLIN.

Will Study the Needs of Children in Various Countries.

The Hague, Jan. 29.—Ben B. Lindsey has left Holland for Berlin to study the needs of children in the belligerent countries. It is said that Henry Ford, before leaving Christiania, told Mr. Lindsey that if it were feasible he would provide ample funds to help the children.

Judge Lindsey hopes later to go to England, and will leave there for the United States.

**CHILD GETS SICK,
CROSS, FEVERISH
IF CONSTIPATED**

Look at tongue! Then give fruit laxative for stomach, liver, bowels.

"California Syrup of Figs" can't harm children and they love it.

Germany holds in her armed possession nearly all Belgium, Serbia and Poland and part of the richest industrial section of Russia she is in better position to negotiate for peace than England, France or Russia.

How Germany feels is shown by the following letter from a Berlin correspondent summing up the eighteen months of the war. The German foreign office or censor has left its marks on the important revelations.

Rhine Is World's Strongest Line; Allies Never Can Pass Its Forts

Berlin, Jan. 15 (correspondence).—After nearly eighteen months of war the allies have failed utterly to cripple or even wound Germany. The French have nibbled at Alsace; twice the Russians have crossed the east Prussian frontier. Beaten back everywhere, desperately sacrificing life in Champagne, in Artois, against the St. Mihiel salient, the French offensive has come to a standstill. Flung out of East Prussia; all the Russian western fortresses in the hands of the Germans and Serbia smashed; the road opened to Constantinople; Bulgaria safely with the Teutonic allies; Greece and Roumania overrun and intimidated.

This, then, is the situation.

It must be borne in mind that all the time the Germans were pushing the Russians back they weakened their western line by allowing it a minimum of ammunition. During the entire period, the one golden chance for the allies, they accomplished absolutely nothing in the west. As Crown Prince Ruprecht said:

"Here on the Arras line I am the anvil. In the east Hindenburg is the sledge. In the southwest Mackensen is the battering ram."

Cannot Smash the Line.

Now let us go into the future; let us imagine the blackest future imaginable for Germany; let us suppose that the allies accumulate overwhelming quantities of ammunition this spring, that Kitchener's army becomes an irresistible fighting force; let us suppose that the German line in the west is broken—that, driving their enemy out of France and Belgium, the allies attempt an invasion of Germany.

Personally, from observation, from talks I have had with German officers and military attachés of different countries who have been the length of this line, I believe for the allies to break it is impossible. But suppose they do. Granted even that the allies get by Liege, Namur, Maubeuge. (Five lines cut out by German censor at this point.)

Best Defense Is Attack.

Frederick the Great said, "The best place for war is in an enemy's country, the next best in a neutral country and the worst of all is in one's own."

Von Moltke said, "The best way to defend the frontier is to make a vigorous attack across it."

Thus it would appear that the German system of defense is to attack. That idea was accepted in 1871. At that time most of the old fortified towns were taken off the general staff's list of fortresses. The fortresses in Germany were not even regarded as points of defense, but rather as garrisons and storehouses for munitions of war. No large garrisons were held in fortresses, the Germans considering it folly to deprive mobile field armies of so many men.

The French built Belfort, Epinal, Toul and Verdun and linked them up with chains of lesser forts. German military circles laughed at this.

so considered it of value to use against the French. Thus is the invasion from the southwest blocked.

Germany's Real Defenses.

If the allies should ever succeed in pressing Germany back from the west, the main line of defense would not be on the frontier. It would be along the Rhine. It is interesting to compare such a possibility with what happened in East Prussia. There again the German line of defense was not the frontier, but a line of water, the Mazurian Lakes. Within the last few months the line of the Rhine has been greatly strengthened. The system followed was the establishment of fortresses where tributary rivers join the main stream and at the principal crossings and junctions along the Rhine itself.

Three hundred words here cut out by the German censor or the foreign office.

Still going north on the Rhine, we come to four first-class fortresses—Germersheim, Mainz, Coblenz and Cologne. All four have powerful outer forts on both sides of the river.

Mainz is the key to central Germany. It guards the junction of several roads and railroads, where the valley of the Main opens on the Rhine. Its old fortifications, demolished after 1870, have been replaced by a (cut by censor).

Defenses of Coblenz.

Coblenz, at the junction of the Moselle and Rhine valleys, is an important railroad center. To the uninitiated its most important defense would seem to be the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, standing as it does on a scarped rock on the east bank of the river. It is, however, least important. The main defenses are (cut by censor) on the slope of the hill that commands the advance. The neck of land from the Rhine to the Moselle, south of Coblenz, is barred by fortified works, and across the Moselle River near its mouth is another tremendously strong line of forts.

Of all the Rhine fortresses, however, Cologne is the most pretentious. Around it the country is level, particularly suited to the entrenched camp system. Spaced out, about a thousand yards (cut by censor) are many powerfully fortified positions. Inside the circle is another chain of defenses, connecting all the forts are military roads and tramways.

At Wesel the last fortress on the Rhine are batteries on the river, a circle of bastion ramparts and forts on both banks.

Strongest Line in the World.

Thus the Rhine, entering Germany until it crosses the Dutch frontier, bristles with fortifications. It is the strongest fortified river line in the world. It is a peculiar line. Instead of all the fortifications being built on the east bank, so that following the medieval idea of the Rhine would be like a monstrous moat, powerful fortifications are all along the west side. And this is the point.

Suppose the allies attempted to cross the Rhine. On the same bank of the river as the allies are powerful fortresses. Massed under the protection of their works, German armies could strike at the flanks of the allies and cut the communication lines.

growing in both his mind and in that of President Wilson.

Ready to Break Relations.

Secretary Lansing, it is learned, still considers the situation fraught with grave possibilities. He and the President are admitted to have agreed on a course of action should Germany refuse to disavow the sinking in language that will leave no doubt of its meaning.

It is considered certain that this plan calls for a breaking off of diplomatic relations as was originally planned, and that, if the reply from Berlin, which is expected not later than next Tuesday, is unsatisfactory, then a new note, official and couched in very plain language, will be sent to Berlin.

Prepared for the Worst.

"We are hoping for the best but prepared for the worst," is the way a leading official of the State Department summed up the situation yesterday. "These negotiations must wound immediately. If Germany would not do so of her own initiative then the United States will have to force her hand, even at the risk of becoming involved in the European war."

Officials were hopeful that the presence in Berlin of Col. House would help the German foreign office to realize the serious view which President Wilson takes of the situation. Col. House knows President Wilson's mind and since he reached Berlin he has received from the State Department several lengthy code messages, which are believed to have explained in great detail why the United States cannot consent to any further long-drawn-out parleys.

But unless Germany shall make material concessions a real crisis in relations between the two countries cannot much longer be averted.

LAUSANNE RIOTS RENEWED

Swiss Voice Anti-German View Despite Presence of Troops.

Lausanne, Switzerland, Jan. 29.—Notwithstanding the presence of troops rioting again broke out last night in the vicinity of the German consulate. More than 100 arrests were made.

The disturbance occurred after a brief period of tranquillity, following two previous outbreaks. There was rioting in front of the residence of the German consul, R. Filsinger, as well as near the consulate. The disorder began at 11 o'clock, and it was two hours later before the police, assisted by landwehr, restored order.

Camille de Coppet, president of the republic, arrived at Lausanne today to make an investigation.

A battalion of the 123d landwehr was sent to Lausanne at the request of the state council of the canton of Vaud.

SPY FOUND DEAD IN LAKE.

Belgian, Suspected of Aiding Germans, Victim of Vendetta.

Amsterdam, Jan. 29.—The body of Fr. Norden, a Belgian, suspected of acting as a German spy, was found in Hel Lake, near Brussels, his hands tied behind him.

Norden is believed to be another victim of the Belgian vendetta, which has decreed death to all Belgians who dishonor their country by aiding the enemy.

the German line in the west is the River Rhine, studded at intervals with tremendously strong fortresses.

Allies Could Not Pass.

No enemy could capture the fortresses with a frontal attack. The allies have no movable guns big enough to reduce them. In a duel of the allies' artillery could not cope with the big guns mounted in the forts. To invade Germany the allies would have to cross the Rhine, and, no matter which point they attempted the crossing, their flanks and communication

ROOT STRIKES HARD AT WILSON POLICY

Administration Has Forfeited
World's Respect, He Says.

NO FORESIGHT AND NO FORCE

"Misfit Tariff" and "Envy of
Business Success" Seen.

Senator, as Temporary Chairman of
New York Republican Convention,
Declares No Election Since 1864
Has Been So Vital to National Life
as Coming One—Sweeping in His
Condemnation of Course of This
Government in Dealing With the
Mexican Situation.

New York, Feb. 15.—The policies of President Wilson and the Democratic administration toward the international situations arising out of the European war and the Mexican disturbances and, as relating to domestic conditions, toward the tariff were attacked by former United States Senator Elihu Root today in his address as temporary chairman of the New York State Republican convention in assembly here. His address is accepted as the keynote of the Republican national campaign.

No other presidential election since 1864 has been fraught with consequences so vital to national life as the one now approaching, Mr. Root said, and all ordinary considerations which play so great a part in presidential campaigns "are and ought to be dwarfed into insignificance."

Strong Foreign Policy.

He promised that if the Republican party is returned to power the people may expect a foreign policy which will leave "no doubt anywhere in the world of America's purpose and courage to protect and defend her independence, her territory and the lives and just rights of her citizens under the laws of nations," and that the people may expect also that "the government will stand for full and adequate preparation by the American people for their own defense."

Assails the Administration.

Mr. Root charged the present administration with "the lack of foresight to make timely provision for backing up of American diplomacy by actual or assured military force," with "the forfeiture of the world's respect for our assertion of rights by pursuing the policy of making threats and failing to make them good," and with "a failure of the moral forces of the civilized world through failure to truly interpret to the world the spirit of the American democracy in its attitude toward the terrible events which accompanied the early stages of the war." These, said Mr. Root, were the administration's "three fundamental errors."

The first part of Mr. Root's speech, which was devoted to a consideration of the tariff and economic conditions, was received in comparative silence. When he opened an attack on President Wilson's Mexican policy he was repeatedly interrupted with applause, however.

Attack on Wilson Cheered.

The first prolonged outburst of cheers came when Mr. Root, turning to European affairs, denounced the President's policy as one of making threats, and failing to make them good.

The temporary chairman said in part: "For the first time in twenty years we enter the field as the party of opposition, and, indeed, it is a much longer time, for in 1896, in all respects save the tariff, the real opposition to the sturdy and patriotic course of President Cleveland was to be found in the party that followed Mr. Bryan.

"It is our duty as the opposition to bring the Democratic party to the bar of public judgment, to put it upon its defense so far as we see just and substantial grounds to criticize its conduct, and to ask the voters of the country to decide whether that party, organized as it is, represented as it has been since it came into power, has shown itself competent to govern the country as it should be governed, and whether its spirit, its policies, and its performances are the best that the American people can do in the way of popular self-government."

Labored Under Misfit Tariff.

In discussing the domestic situation before the European war began, Mr. Root

THE DANISH WEST INDIES AND THEIR PURCHASE—AGAIN.

In references to the ratification of the treaty with Nicaragua, it has been stated that the question of the purchase of the Danish West Indies has again been revived. These Danish possessions consist of the islands of St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, and constitute another strategic coign of vantage with respect to Porto Rico, the Caribbean sea and the Panama canal.

Proposals and negotiations looking to our acquisition of the "group" extend as far back as 1866, and, in fact, they nearly reached consummation in 1902. In that year SECRETARY OF STATE HAY and the Danish minister to this country, MR. BRUN, signed a convention for the cession of the islands to the United States for the sum of \$5,000,000. The senate ratified this convention, as did the lower branch of the Danish diet, the rigsdad, but it was rejected by the upper Danish chamber, the landsting.

The history of previous agitation of and negotiations on the subject is, briefly stated, this: In 1866 Mr. SEWARD, to whom we owe the purchase of Alaska—"SEWARD'S folly," but which has turned out to be anything but folly, at least from the economic viewpoint—offered the Danish government \$5,000,000 in gold for the possessions. In 1867 a convention, naming \$7,500,000 as the purchase price, was drawn up, but further negotiations were still pending when the presidential campaign of 1868 interrupted them, and they were dropped.

Three times thereafter the Danish gov-

BILL WOULD ABOLISH ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Senator Norris Wants Qualified A
Voters to Cast Ballots Direct
for Heads of Ticket.

Jan. 24
Abolition of the electoral college in the election of President and Vice President of the United States is proposed in a resolution for a constitutional amendment introduced today by Senator Norris of Nebraska.

It would provide that qualified voters should cast their ballots for President and Vice President as heretofore, and that candidates receiving the majority in each state should be certified to Congress as receiving the vote of that state on the basis of the number of senators and representatives in Congress from that state.

After the election the House of Representatives would pass upon the returns, candidates receiving a majority of the state vote being declared elected. In case of no majority the House of Representatives would elect a President from the three candidates receiving the highest number of votes.

Speaking to his resolution Senator Norris declared that the electoral college was useless and that the present electoral system in practice "turns the election of President and Vice President over to political machines." It also is an infringement of the rights of the voter, because "if he agrees with electors as to the President, but disagrees as to the Vice President, he has no way of expressing his choice."

GIVES WOMEN RIGHT TO VOTE.

Senator Borah's Amendment to Referendum on District Prohibition.

The women of the District will be given an opportunity to vote on the prohibition question in the District of Columbia, under a referendum of the question ordered by Congress, should an amendment to the Underwood amendment to the Sheppard prohibition bill, offered yesterday by Senator Borah of Idaho, be adopted.

The Idaho senator expressed his convictions earnestly that the women should be allowed to vote on this question if it is to come to a vote in the District. He said that when the Underwood amendment for a referendum of the prohibition question comes before the Senate he intends to do all in his power to get the women the privilege of taking part in the voting.

Found Dead in His Room.

DECRY ARMS TRAFFIC

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

the issue, but thought this was not the time to discuss them.

Senator Robinson was the only senator who expressed himself as actually opposed to an embargo, insisting that it might return to plague the United States in time of conflict with other nations.

From the character of the debate it was apparent that discussion of the question was certain to crop out again in the near future. Senator Smoot declared that an issue of such importance was bound to be debated for weeks to come, and Senator Clark, of Wyoming, said the Senate's patience was being sorely tried by continued inaction on the part of the foreign relations committee.

In presenting the petition to the Senate, Mr. Kenyon said:

"There is no desire on the part of these women to irritate present conditions, to do any unpatriotic act, or in any way to do a sensational act. The signers are neither pro-British nor pro-German. They are pro-American, pro-humanity and pro-Christianity, actuated only by the highest humanitarian motives.

"The tremendous manufacturing shipment of things to kill people with is prompted by no patriotic motives. It is a cold-blooded, money-making proposition for gain, and dividends. 'Thou shalt not kill' is recognized as good morals as well as divine law, to which may well be added, 'Thou shalt not assist others to kill.'"

Robinson Fears Such Precedent.

The first voice to be raised on the other side was that of Senator Robinson, Democrat, of Arkansas. He pointed out what the position of this country might be should war come to us unprepared, and we were unable to purchase munitions abroad, as a result of placing an embargo upon exportations now.

Senator Stone declared he had opinions on the issue, but did not think the present the time to discuss them, and urged that the question of referring the petitions was not debatable.

Clark Insists on Action.

"I have respect for rules of the Senate," said Senator Clark, Republican, of Wyoming, "but there are times when bridge and public building bills may well give way to questions of such momentous importance as this. The senator from Missouri is continually rising here and asserting that the time is not opportune for discussion of these great matters of public interest. They are all referred to committees. When are we to discuss them? When will the foreign relations committee give us some action? It is trying the patience of the Senate when resolutions are held there for weeks, months, yes, even years, without action. We are continually told to wait."

Senator La Follette, Republican, spoke on the significance of the petitions:

"Back of this declaration from more than a million people is a tremendous significance," said he. "It is a cry from the common humanity of the country, which cannot find expression in the organized press, which has been appropriated by the powerful interests coining the honor of the country into money."

Upholds Right of Petition.

"The maintenance of our right to sell arms has been the life and breath and perpetuity of the war in Europe. Let us not make a mockery of the right of petition. We should sustain this ruling, and make the right of petition stand for what it stood for in the minds of men who died to gain it."

To Prevent The Grip.

Colds cause Grip—Laxative Bromo
removes the cause. There is
"BROMO QUININE."
on box. 25c

anic Opinions.

out some men are extremely pic-
ly take a motion picture of them,
vius in eruption.
e forces, all these things that are
o be concealed under a most grave
have to make believe that I have
lemn thoughts all the time; where-
e of me that would be entertaining

WOOD SEES WAR CLOUD

U. S. Is Accumulating Troubles,
He Tells House Committee.

WARNS ANEW TO PREPARE

Urges Providing Two Rifles for Every
Man Put in Field—Calls Proposed
Continental Army Stop-Gap and
Makeshift—Col. Glenn and Ad-
miral Griffin Point Out Other De-
fense Needs Before Committeemen.

The position of the United States in
a war-torn world was described to the
House military committee yesterday by
Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood as like that of
"a ship at sea, with typhoon signals
coming from many directions."

"We are living in an era of war," he
said, "and gradually are accumulating
most of the troubles of the world."

Gen. Wood, who appeared at the com-
mittee's hearings on the army increase
bills, repeated in the main the testi-
mony he previously had given before
the Senate military committee. He said
it would take an army of 1,500,000 to
hold a line from Boston south.

Could Land 500,000 in 30 Days.

Should conditions at the close of the
war in Europe invite attack, he de-
clared, any of the more powerful of the
belligerents could land 500,000 men on
American soil in less than 30 days.

A regular army of 220,000, fully train-
ed and always under arms, with at least
2,000,000 reserves behind them, should
be provided, he urged, to meet this sit-
uation. The United States navy he
classed as fourth in fighting efficiency,
and declared it could not maintain con-
trol of the sea nor defend the coasts.

Gen. Wood said he favored having
two rifles for every man put in the
field; adequate mobile artillery up to
and including 14-inch guns, mounted on
cars, with a view to protecting small
unfortified harbors; artillery cars
equally available for coast defense and
mobile service; guns mounted on cars
with caterpillar wheels; aircraft; ar-
mored automobiles for observations,
and a reserve supply of 25,000 machine
guns, as "in the end each man will car-
ry a 26-pound machine gun as he now
carries a rifle."

"Continental Army Stop-Gap."

Reverting to the proposed
army, Gen. Wood said

"The

object of the allies is hasten
new offensive.

Mr. Bryan and Protection.

Mr. Bryan, in a signed article in the *Commoner*, says that "the old issues are passing; the new ones are here." He mentions as the old issues the tariff, the currency, popular election of United States senators, the primary system and the income tax. He mentions as the new issues, peace, prohibition and equal suffrage.

Is the tariff issue passing? Is it likely soon to pass? Is there not the prospect, on the contrary, of such an enlargement of the issue in the near future as will make the most exciting tariff campaign of the past appear tame by comparison?

When Mr. Bryan gives the Underwood law praise he praises himself. He had more to do with shaping it than appeared at the time on the surface. His friends in Congress—and he had friends in both houses—consulted with him as the work progressed, and adopted many of his suggestions. When the measure became a law he looked on it and declared it was good.

Then the war broke out, and upset the apple cart. Even those democrats who claim that but for the war the law would have made good concede that the war has so greatly dislocated business everywhere that the law has not had a fair chance, and that changes in it may be forced. Indeed, one very important change—that relating to the sugar schedule—is soon to be made.

How many changes will be forced when the war closes? One has only to consider that the war has affected all of the industrial nations, and that, as a result, all will have to readjust their tariffs when peace is restored, to get an idea of what we shall have to do in that way. The law which was passed at a time of universal peace, when a world-wide war was in nobody's calculations, cannot possibly answer the ends either of revenue or business encouragement when the United States in company with the other nations must start upon the new course.

There is no risk in the prediction that the new conditions will cause new tariff alignments in this country of a surprising and probably radical character. Protection as a policy conservatively applied will find many new supporters. The value of American markets will take on an increased importance. American wage scales will call more loudly than ever for support. An opinion has been expressed that the President may turn up a protectionist. Is Mr. Bryan sure that he himself will not be in that company?

ACCUSES LABOR DEPARTMENT OF 'CARPETBAGGING'

John H. Kirby Charges At-
tempt to Organize Negroes
of the South.

Charging the Federal Department of Labor with sending "carpetbaggers"

into the South to interfere in industrial conditions, and with forcing men to join the American Federation of Labor regardless of their wishes, John H. Kirby of Houston, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, delivered a vigorous denunciation of this federal agency before the Southern pine manufacturers Wednesday morning at the Grunewald Hotel.

Mr. Kirby called upon the Department of Labor to "withdraw its white emissaries from the South" and to cease interference with Southern industry. The sentiment met with enthusiastic applause. His audience responded appreciatively to a denunciation of the invasion of state's rights by the federal power, and broke into a storm of cheers when the speaker dramatically told of refusing to sit with a negro in a Department of Labor conference.

The speech in full follows:

"When American citizens gather together, especially in a period like this, when the whole world is undergoing a transition, it is not improper that we should consider some few fundamentals. The fundamentals I want to talk to you about now very briefly are those that relate to the labor situation of this country, then to recite some facts which reached me on my recent visit to Washington, and some facts that I have gleaned out of the press since.

SOUTH REVERES CONSTITUTION

"You are all Southern men. Southern men, regardless of what may be said to the contrary, have always revered the Constitution. You have felt, as your ancestors have felt, that the government formed under the present Constitution was one of the wisest ever created in the world. You have believed in the dual sovereignty—first, the sovereignty of the states, supreme

Continued on Page Fourteen.

ACCUSES LABOR DEPARTMENT OF 'CARPETBAGGING'

Continued from Page One

In all those things related to the immediate happiness and progress of the people and the sovereignty of the federal government in all those things delegated to it by the several states under the present Constitution.

"Always, when you adopt a Constitution, you create a government; that is the purpose of it, that is the effect of it, and that is what our forefathers did when, after the War of the Revolution, those thirteen independent states of the American Union came together for the purpose of forming a more perfect Union, promoting the public welfare, providing for the national defense and assuring to themselves and their posterity the blessings of liberty forever, by adopting the Constitution under which you are now living.

"The Constitution, as it came from the hands of the convention, was not entirely satisfactory to all of the states, and a number of amendments were immediately proposed. The first nine of these amendments deal largely with the liberty of the citizen, freedom of speech, freedom from unreasonable search and seizure, freedom of religion. The tenth amendment deals with the liberties of the states, by declaring that all powers not expressly delegated under the Constitution to the federal government, or prohibited under that document to the states, were reserved to the states.

ATTACKS DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS
"Now, these states, under the federal government, have, for all time up to this hour, controlled absolutely, insofar as it was within the power of government to control, in all the relations of employment. But a little while ago, a Democratic Congress violated that provision of the Constitution by passing what is known as the child labor law. The Supreme Court of the United States, under its oath to maintain the Constitution as written, had to set it aside. Another Democratic Congress picked it up and passed it as a revenue measure, and yet every man who voted for it knew that it was not intended to produce any revenue.

"Now, you, as American men, ought to be thoughtful about your government. You ought to study the fundamental principles, and you ought to resist any effort on the part of the federal government to extend its powers over the reserved powers of the states as unconstitutional and as calculated, in the end, to destroy your liberties.

"Men have been willing to die for liberty. It is the most precious possession in the world. Wealth, fame—nothing equals the liberty of a freeman. Under these circumstances, knowing that that doctrine and knowing that to preserve liberty was the purpose and the end of this constitution, you ought to be jealous of any infringement of its provisions.

"What do we find today, you Southern men? Our President is nominally a Republican. The majority in both houses of Congress has been for quite some time a Democratic majority, supposedly representing your thoughts and feelings, but what do we find? We find the states hourly trampled on their reserved powers, not only in the passage of the child labor law, but in the violation on the part of the states of the police power of the states in the matter of national prohibition, and in an attempted abdication of the state over the federal government to place an amendment to the federal constitution that would give the federal government control over a right that has been reserved to the states for two centuries—that is, the right to say who shall and who shall not have the abolition of state authority in favor of the federal government, that will give the federal government the right to say who shall vote, so that not a state in this union can prescribe, in the language of Senator Bailey, who shall vote for a constable in the small town of a certain place.

"Now, these things may not appeal to you in the abstract, but they are in favor of woman suffrage. I am not raising any question about that. But, if you are, it is a matter that should be regulated by the states and not by the federal government. If you would observe who government is controlled by your fathers. You may be a prohibitionist, but if you are, you ought to be in favor of the regulation of that traffic—the sale of pure spirits—power by your state government and not in favor of the centralization of power in Washington city.

CHARGES FEDERAL AUTOCRACY
"Our forefathers thought it out with the experience of that thought. You will recall that Alexander Hamilton, in the constitution that he proposed, tried to centralize in the country a strongly centralized authority in Washington. The President of the United States was even to appoint the governors of the states, and they were to hold their office during good behavior, so that you would have had two annual elections, one for the President and one for the governors of each state in the country, but you would have appointed a central power.

"They thrashed that out in the convention, and it was so voted and so adopted. He was so voted and so adopted for self-government, that he absented himself from the convention for more than two months. Finally he returned to the convention and accepted the present constitution, not because he favored it, but because he had that conflict of thought from that hour to this.

"Now here is this Democratic administration that is supposed to represent the people of the South. He has always adhered steadfastly to the doctrine of democracy, as announced in Jefferson's second message to the last Congress in his last term as President. You have believed in the supremacy of the state. You have believed that he should be subserved through the preservation of local self-government. You have believed that all powers not expressly delegated to the federal government under the constitution, were reserved to the states, and should be exercised by the states. Not only that, but your Supreme Court, whether having a Democratic majority or otherwise, has steadfastly maintained the constitution and the tenth amendment, and no infringement of it has ever been able to pass muster before the Supreme Court of the United States.

CRITICIZES WAR LABOR BOARD
"You have a Democratic administration of Labor in Washington that does not recognize one single solitary power reserved to the states. They are undertaking to build up, in Washington, strongly centralized power, intervening between you and your employees. I am not speaking of your personal rights. I speak of the preservation of the rights of the states to regulate those things that are reserved to them. Why here in Jackson, Miss., I read in a paper the other day, the War Labor Board has ordered an election in a local municipality to determine the price that the city shall pay for the street cars. I have to take their dictation from Washington. I am dissatisfied or not, there is an effort on the part of the Department of Labor at Washington to influence all employees and to get them into the American Federation of Labor, whether they want to go there or not. Now that is not a federal prerogative. It belongs to you, the states. If I do not mean that you shall not pay any burden upon labor, I do not mean that you shall handicap labor; for I hold that no country on earth is prosperous and so people are happy, where labor is underpaid. I believe in the tolling masses of the country, and I would promote their happiness and contentment as much as I can. But we must preserve sound principles of government in our democracy and in our industrial relations, for if we do not maintain these, we are all going to hell in a hurry, in my judgment.

"In Tennessee, the other day—even in Florida, down in Alabama, over in Mississippi, here in Louisiana, and out

in Texas—there is an effort made by the Department of Labor to organize the salaried employees, and mostly the colored people. You will recall, during the period of reconstruction, during the war, the things that embittered the hearts of the people of the South more than anything else was the sending of white men down here to put the negroes on top politically. You called them Carpet Baggers. They had no sympathy with you and had no understanding of your situation. They had no purpose except to humiliate you and to put your previous slaves as your masters.

"The Department of Labor in Washington, when it sends these emissaries into this country, more especially white emissaries, for the purpose of organizing your labor and taking charge of the industrial forces of this people, is sending carpet-baggers just as certainly today as they sent them then. And there can be no peace—there can be no prosperity—there can be no tranquility in any community in this country where this kind of thing is recognized or tolerated. Now, these emissaries of the Department of Labor have no more power about your plant than I would have if I went there, even if they had a document in their pocket or a badge on their vest. They absolutely are without power to even visit your plant if you forbid them to do so. Not only that, they have no power, but if they were the representatives of the state government itself, they could not do it, because a federal office-holder has no power under the constitution to sign a warrant and no authority and liberty can confer upon him and thereby over the machinery of the state.

REFUSES TO MEET NEGRO

"In Washington, the other day, I was requested to have an interview with Mr. Post, assistant secretary of the Department of Labor, and with Dr. Haynes, chairman of the Negro Bureau of Economics in the South. The statement was made to me by the man of whom I spoke this forenoon, that there was no desire on the part of the Department of Labor to promote an accord with negroes from the South; that they recognized that those negroes were necessary to the industrial progress of this section and desired to do nothing that would retard that progress. But they did recognize that this Negro Bureau of Economics was trifling with the white people of the South and they would like to confer with me, as one presumably informed regarding local conditions in the South, and have my suggestions with respect to it. Now, we have no objection to all the negroes of the South moving away, but we do not want to see the industrial progress of the South retarded. We would not place ourselves in the attitude of undertaking to enslave the negroes, but we recognize them as negroes. We do not accept them as our equals. I shall be glad to confer with Mr. Post, if he wishes to see me, but I shall not go to see him. If it comes to sitting in council with Dr. Haynes, I will not do it. I do not excuse me. In the South we tell them that to do nothing is not to mean that we refuse with them and accept their attitude. The best thing you can do is to say to the Department of Labor, I said to withdraw their white emissaries from the South and do not interfere with industrial conditions there. I have no objection to negroes, but because the races resent each other, they are only going to riot and confer no good upon anybody in the South. I do not believe it can be said that a Democratic administration is promoting carpetbag rule in the South."

THE BILLS THAT DID NOT PASS.

(By Mrs Lida Calvert Obenchain-
Supt, Press Work
Ky. E. R. A.)

The Graphic mentions the following bills as among the most important of those that failed to pass both Houses of the last Legislature:

The School Book Bill.
The Local Option Bill.
The Asylum Control Bill.
The St. Louis Exposition Bill.
The Byron Anti-trust Bill.
The Telephone Bill.
The Jefferson Circuit Court Rotation Bill.

To these we may add a bill to give women Presidential Suffrage, a bill giving mothers the co-guardianship of their own children and a bill to place women on the board of trustees of the State College. These were the measures in which the club women and the Equal Right women were deeply interested, but they were barely introduced, no favorable action being taken on any of them. Worse than this, the bill giving school suffrage to the women of Lexington, Covington and Newport was repealed by a strictly partisan vote.

The anti-cigarette bill in which the W. C. T. U. was interested also failed.

Speaking of these failures Miss Clay, the President of the Kentucky Equal Right's Association says: "I am more deeply impressed than ever with the need of the argument of numbers to command the respect of politicians. We must increase our numbers."

There are thousands of women in this state who are in sympathy with the work of the Equal Rights Association, but who do not think it worth while to lend the association their aid by joining it and paying the annual dues, one cent a week, or fifty cents a year. Every woman is glad to exercise the rights already obtained for her by the suffragists and when others come to her from the same hands she will not refuse them. But she should show her appreciation of these favors by allying herself at once with the women who are working for justice to their sex. If the Equal Rights Association counted its members by thousands instead of by hundreds, then bills would at least have respectful consideration from legislation bodies.

Glenn's Graphic. Madisonville Ky.

SEWANEE WINS SUPPORT OF STATE EPISCOPALIANS

Warm Parliamentary Debate Features Diocesan Meeting

[Special to The Herald]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 28.—The University of the South today won by a narrow margin the support of the Kentucky Episcopal Diocese in its campaign for funds.

The question of supporting the proposed canvass provoked one of the warmest parliamentary debates that has ever taken place at a diocesan meeting. Opposition to the plan cropped out when William Heyburn, Louisville, challenged the right of the state church to further the campaign, inasmuch as during the recent nationwide campaign for church funds promises had been made that the Episcopal church would seek no more money through popular subscription for three years.

Bishop Charles E. Woodcock, of the Kentucky Diocese, who presided, left the chair to support the school. He contended that the promise covered raising funds for religious purposes only, whereas the money now sought is for educational purposes.

Should the Kentucky Diocese refuse to support the work, he said, he would be ashamed to continue as a member of the directorate of the school. The report of the special committee named to ascertain the needs and financial condition of the school clinched the matter in favor of the university, however.

Siam has a city composed exclusively of women, where the manufacture of silk and cotton stockings is carried on. The husbands of the women are not permitted to enter, but are obliged to live outside the city walls.

DEMOCRATS THANKED FOR SUFFRAGE PLANK

Women's Clubs of Kentucky Through Officers, Express Their Appreciation

The Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs has mailed a letter to each member of the Resolution Committee of the recent Democratic State Convention thanking him for the incorporation of the school suffrage plank in the Democratic State platform. The letter is signed by Mrs. Bennet Smith of Richmond, president of the Kentucky Federation; Mrs. Benjamin L. Banks of Richmond, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Madeline McDowell Breckinridge, chairman of the Legislative Committee. The letter follows:

"Richmond, Ky., Aug. 23, 1911.

"Dear Sir—On behalf of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, composed of fourteen thousand Kentucky women, we want to thank you for your efforts in having incorporated in the Democratic platform a declaration in favor of school suffrage for women.

"This was an act of justice, and if it becomes a law, we believe, will result in great improvement in our educational system. Similar legislation has been passed in twenty-four other states of the Union, and we are much gratified that such a step forward should be taken in the interest of education in Kentucky.

"To you and to the great party you represent we express our deep appreciation of your action. Yours sincerely,

"ELSIE BENNETT SMITH,

"President Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs.

"MRS. BENJ. L. BANKS,

"Corresponding Secretary.

"MADELINE McDOWELL BRECKIN-
RIDGE,

"Chairman of the Legislative Com-
mittee."

JAP INFLUENCE IN BILL SHOWN

Phelan Accuses Vermont Senator
of Collaborating With Jap
on Plan to Lift Im-
migration Bars

PAPERS ARE PRODUCED

WASHINGTON, August 17. — Senator Phelan, of California, in a statement tonight declared that the Immigration bill, recently introduced by Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, under which immigration would be fixed at five per cent. of the number of any nationals now present in the United States was sponsored by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, who Senator Phelan charged "is simply a Japanese agent."

With his statement Senator Phelan made public a copy of a letter addressed to Dr. Gulick by K. K. Kawakami, a Japanese newspaper correspondent and author of San Francisco, which he declared proved that the Gulick bill had been prepared in collaboration with Kawakami.

The bill, Senator Phelan denounced as "grossly unjust to the state of California, which is seeking every means possible of ridding itself of the Japanese."

Referring to his call upon Governor Stephens to have an extra session of the California legislature strengthen the alien land law, Senator Phelan suggested that the laws might be proposed by initiative.

...ed of five years.

RICHMOND BRIEFS

Hon. Henry Clay Baldwin, of Annville, Jackson county, spoke at the court house in the interest of his candidacy for the Republican nomination for State senator in this district. Mr. Baldwin is a former county attorney of Jackson county.

Arch Kavanaugh Doty has announced as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for legislature in this county.

VOTES FOR WOMEN BY NOVEMBER, '20

Is the Slogan of the Kentucky
Equal Rights Association,
Which May Ask Both State
and Federal Amendments.

Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, speaking for publication Saturday afternoon, expressed confidence in the ratification of the woman suffrage amendment to the federal constitution.

"If necessary," said Mrs. Breckinridge, "we could lose twelve States. There were but eleven seceding States and two States, Kentucky and Missouri, with representation in the Confederate Senate. That these States will hardly be solid against the federal amendment is, I think, certain. Arkansas and Texas have already granted primary suffrage to their women, which in those States is tantamount to full suffrage; Missouri and Tennessee have granted presidential suffrage; and even Georgia and Florida have granted some municipal suffrage. Kentucky Republicans have put a plank in their platform that pledges them a ratification, and I believe we may expect as much from Kentucky Democrats, especially since President Wilson is leading the fight for the federal amendment."

"The Kentucky Equal Rights Association," Mrs. Breckinridge said, "has not yet decided the question of whether a bill for a State amendment will be submitted at the next legislature. The Board and the local leagues voting recently on this question simply decided to postpone consideration of it until the adjournment of the present session of Congress, or until the passage by that Congress of the federal amendment. The K. E. R. A. now knows that it will go to the Kentucky legislature with the request for ratification of the federal amendment. It will also ask for presidential suffrage for women that Kentucky women may be able to vote in the 1920 presidential election whether or not the federal amendment has been ratified. It may also ask a State amendment bill as a precautionary measure, tho in all probability the federal amendment will be ratified before such a measure can be voted on by the men of Kentucky."

Mrs. Breckinridge expressed deep regret over the withdrawal of Miss Laura Clay from the Association. "Miss Clay," she said, "was for twenty-five years president of the K. E. R. A., has mothered and nursed the equal rights movement thru its infancy, and its day of unpopularity in Kentucky, and it is largely due to her courage and unwavering steadfastness that the cause in this State has reached the proportions which it has."

Louisville Ky

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1917.

A Page of "History."

From the "Official History of Woman's Suffrage," compiled by and under the supervision and editorship of Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and dedicated to the cause so dear to the Silly Salies and Crazy Janes that picket the White House gates, Vol. II., Pages 22 and 23, the Courier-Journal finds, and reprints for the instruction of those Southern women who have been inveigled into the Woman Suffrage movement, the following:

Not alone on the tented field did the war find its victims. Many women showed their love of country by sacrifices still greater than enlistment in the army. Among these, especially notable for her surroundings and family, was Annie Carter Lee, daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the rebel army.

Her father and three brothers fought against the Union which she loved and to which she adhered. A young girl, scarcely beyond her teens when the war broke out, she remained firm in her devotion to the National cause, though for this adherence she was banished by her father as an outcast from that elegant home once graced by her presence. She did not live to see the triumph of the cause she loved so well, dying the third year of the war, aged 23, at Jones Springs, North Carolina, homeless, because of her love for the Union, with no relative near her, dependent for care and consolation in her last hours upon the kindly services of an old colored woman.

In her veins ran pure the blood of "Light-Horse Harry" and that of her great-aunt, Hannah Lee Corbin, who at the time of the Revolution protested against the denial of representation to taxpaying women, and whose name does much to redeem that of Lee from the infamy of late so justly adhering to it.

When her father, after the war, visited his ancestral home, then turned into a vast National cemetery, it would seem as though the spirit of his Union-loving daughter must have floated over him, whispering of his wrecked hopes and piercing his heart with a thousand daggers of remorse as he recalled his blind infatuation and the banishment from her home of that bright young life.

That the authors of a "Bible" re-pudiating Moses and the prophets, mocking the divinity of Christ and relegating the Scriptures to the junk-pile as a huddle of fables, should take liberties with the name and fame of Robert E. Lee is not surprising. Nor is it to be wondered at that such women would divert truth to the service of their propaganda. Assuredly this story about the daughter of the great Confederate leader is a lie out of whole cloth.

In that region of the South where the facts are known the name of Annie Carter Lee is embalmed in pathos. Her death was one of the heart-sorrows that came to Gen. Lee while bearing the burden of the Confederacy. The truth is involved in no obscurity.

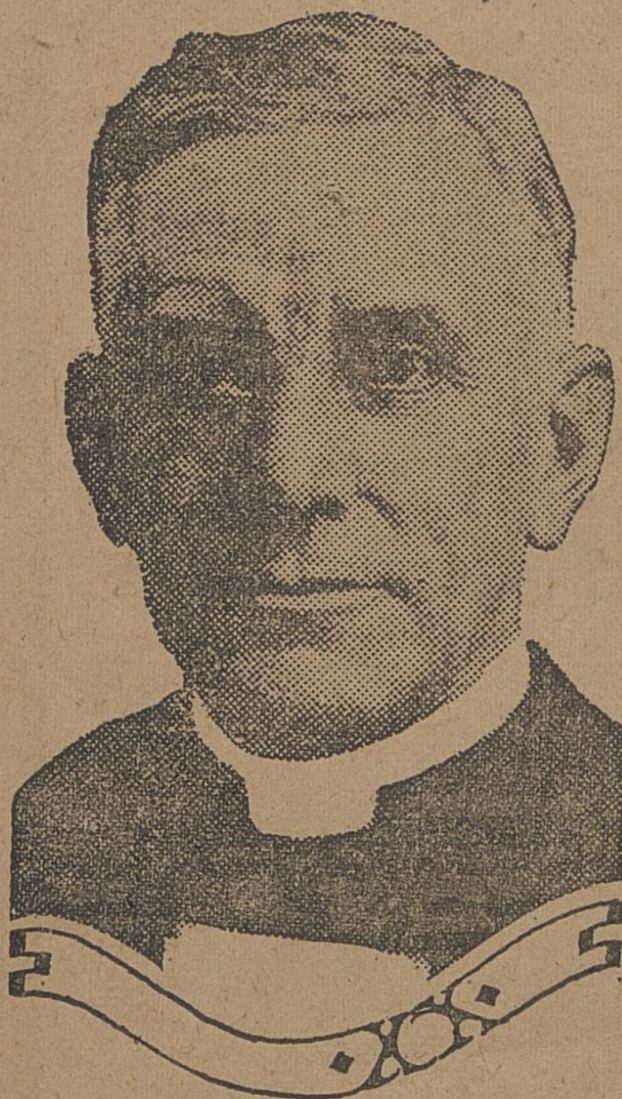
Gen. Lee's three daughters were resident at White Sulphur Springs, North Carolina, during the last years of the war. While there Annie Carter Lee died. She was buried in the private cemetery of Joseph Speed Jones, of Henderson, nearby, a family in close friendship with Gen. Lee, Henderson having been chosen for a dwelling place as safer than Richmond. After the struggle was over, Gen. Lee allowed the body to remain as a tribute to the family to whom he and his two remaining daughters owed so much. About a year after the war the women of the vicinage reared a fitting white shaft over the grave.

This was the first monument erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy. The grave is in the care of the local chapter of the U. D. C. Besides a committee appointed by the North Carolina division, one from Louisburg, one from Henderson and one from Warrenton visit the spot once a year to place a memorial in memory of Annie Carter Lee.

The Government took possession of Arlington immediately upon the beginning of the war, and Gen. Lee never saw the place again—certainly never visited it after the war—so that the story that he did is as big a lie as the story that he banished one of his daughters thence. But the mainspring of the Women Suffrage leaders being to glorify the Nigger wench and degrade the white women of the South, what else? That too is a part of "The Woman's Bible."

ON HERALD

HEADS THREE-YEAR SURVEY OF CHURCH NEEDS IN AMERICA



Rt. Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, DD.

Under the direction of the Right Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, DD., president of the board of missions, the Protestant Episcopal church has launched a nation-wide survey of the needs of the rural and city churches, and general problems including a substitute for the saloon.

'PINK TEAS WILL NEVER GET US RIGHT TO VOTE'

Suffragists in Chicago Convention Plan Big Women's Political Party

"LET'S GET BUSY NOW"

New Organization Won't Have Ballot-Right, but Will Include All Other Paraphernalia

By The Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—A woman's national political party with state and county committees in every state and county and ward and precinct captains in every city—with all the paraphernalia of the politicians except the right to vote—may be the outcome of the national woman suffrage convention which will close here today.

The plan, which involves a reorganization of the National American Woman's Suffrage association, was broached in the report of the national membership committee, given by Miss Laura Clay of Lexington, Ky.

"We have been an overgrown woman's club long enough," said Miss Clay. "This system of gauging a person's devotion to the cause of woman suffrage by his or her attendance at meetings and pink teas isn't going to advance our cause much farther.

"There is a vast public sentiment just now in favor of our movement. It is time we did something. The membership committee believes that this association should organize on the plan of the great political parties to do its work toward creating sentiment in favor of woman suffrage."

\$1,000 GIFT TO SUFFRAGE

Mrs. Belmont Helps to Finance Campaign for New Party.

Swing Through West Planned to Organize Women Voters in Fight for Amendment.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, of New York, has given \$1,000 to the Congressional Union to help finance the swing through the West that the organization has planned in order to form a woman voters' party to help secure the passage of the national suffrage amendment in this session of Congress. The gift was announced after a conference on Mrs. Belmont's private car late yesterday, at which Miss Alice Paul, national chairman of the union, was present.

Accompanied by Miss Elsa Maxwell, who wrote the music for the suffrage operetta, "Melinda and Her Sisters," Mrs. Belmont spent an hour in Washington late yesterday. She was en route to North Carolina, where she and Miss Maxwell expect to spend a week, after which she will come to this city to assist Miss Paul and other officers of the union in perfecting plans for the Western campaign, which starts Sunday evening, April 9.

In addition to the \$1,000 check, Mrs. Belmont told Miss Paul that she would also defray the expenses of one envoy from the East who will go with the delegation of unenfranchised women. Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Mrs. John Rogers, jr., and other prominent New York women will be included in the party. It is probable that Mrs. John Jay White will go from Washington.

Additional funds for the suffrage cause, to be used in pushing the Federal amendment work by the Congressional Union, will be raised by performances of "Melinda and Her Sisters," which Mrs. Belmont announced would be produced at an early date in Chicago and later in San Francisco. More than \$8,000 was raised by the New York production.

Upon her return from North Carolina, Mrs. Belmont will be the guest of the Congressional Union at Cameron House.

OPPOSES JAP ACTION.

Australian Premier Declares Unalterable Fight on Racial Equality.

(By the Associated Press.)

PARIS, March 27.—William M. Hughes, the premier of Australia, made the flat statement to the Associated Press today he was unalterably in opposition to the proposed Japanese racial equality amendment to the covenant of the league of nations or to any form of it, however mild, in recognizing that principle.

"Australia," Mr. Hughes said, "cannot accept this proposal, which strikes at the very roots of the policy we have maintained so long, which is vital to our existence and which we have guarded as zealously as has America her Monroe Doctrine."

"I am most anxious to avoid anything likely to hurt the susceptibilities of the people of other nations, but on this point, since we cannot give way, it is best that I should speak plainly. We cannot agree to the insertion of any words in the covenant or in the treaty of peace that would impair, or even question, our sovereign rights in regard to any and every aspect of this question."

"One of the cordial principles of the league is that there shall be no interference in the internal affairs of any nation. No nation will surrender its sovereignty in matters essential to its welfare to enter the league."

Thinks Clause Is Dangerous.

"I cannot but regard the proposed amendment as an effort to establish a principle under which ultimately some nations would find their internal policy challenged by the league at the instigation of one of its members. The amendment is one which, no matter how innocuous it may seem in form, is certainly aimed at giving the league control of questions relating to immigration, naturalization and matters which can not be surrendered by any state without such impairment of its sovereignty as to make it, in effect, a subject state."

"If the league is able to compel a state to amend its immigration, naturalization and franchise laws, there remains to the state only the shadow of sovereignty. The substance has gone. No free nation could agree to dictation in such matters from the league of nations. Intimate problems belong to and must remain under the control of individual nations."

"Of course, we are told by those who advocate this amendment that nothing more is desired than the mere recognition of the principle. They say that no action is contemplated. I am afraid that this assurance will not reconcile the people of Australia to the proposal. It certainly does not satisfy me."

"Either the proposal means something or nothing. If nothing, then why insert it? If something, then surely this something will not be

achieved by mere words, stopping for all time short of action. If these words which it is desired to insert in the covenant mean nothing, then the covenant itself means nothing."

"But I hope and believe that the covenant, so far as it is, or will be, means extending the rule of law into the spheres of international dispute, means a great deal; that it contemplates and provides for action, as do all other legal documents, municipal and international. Believing this I cannot accept the suggestion that the amendment proposed means nothing and differs in essence from the other provisions of the pact."

"The people of Australia feel very keenly on this matter. We feel, I imagine, as your people of California do. I do not pretend to know intimately the sentiment of America, but my observations have led me to the belief that the Pacific coast would be as much opposed to this amendment as would the citizens of Australia."

"Without committing myself to the draft of the league of nations, which, of course, has not yet been discussed by the conference, and which, I hope and believe, will be amended in certain directions, I have no hesitation in declaring myself in favor of the attempt to substitute the rule of law and right for that of force. I feel sure, however, that Australia could not sign the covenant if it contained any such amendment as is proposed. Words matter little. The amendment will be unacceptable no matter how drafted, for it strikes at the root of a policy vital to the existence and ideals of Australia, and it cannot be agreed to."

SUFFS WIN PROMISE OF SPECIAL SESSION

Governor to Call Legislators
if Executives in Other
States Will Join.

BIG DEMONSTRATION TONIGHT

Burnquist Action Lends
New Zest to Preparations
for Victory Parade.

Gov. Burnquist today agreed, at the request of St. Paul and Minneapolis suffragists, to call a special session of the legislature to pass upon the federal suffrage amendment, provided similar action is taken in a sufficient number of other states to insure ratification of the amendment.

To become a part of the constitution the amendment requires ratification in 36 states.

SENDS PERSONAL MESSAGE.

A delegation of suffragists which visited him today prevailed upon Gov. Burnquist to draft the following message, addressed to the governors of all states where legislatures are not now in session:

"Will you call a special session this year of the legislature of your state to ratify the proposed suffrage amendment to the constitution? I desire to call the legislature of Minnesota in special session if a sufficient number of other governors do so to insure ratification."

Womans Party
WANT MINNESOTA FIRST.

Gov. Burnquist refused the women's appeal for an immediate convening of the legislature on the ground that precipitate haste might give unfriendly executives a loophole for declining to accede to the request.

"We want Minnesota to go on record as taking the first step in this direction," said Mrs. A. R. Colvin, spokesman for the petitioners.

Members of the delegations besides Mrs. Colvin were Mrs. G. O. House, Mrs. G. M. Kenyon, Mrs. L. C. Bacon, St. Paul; Mrs. M. K. Knauff, Mrs. A. H. Bright, Mrs. Lute Jaeger and Mrs. T. J. Thomsen, Minneapolis.

DEMONSTRATION TONIGHT.

Action by the governor lent new zest to the preparations for the suffrage victory parade and demonstration at the capitol tonight.

The St. Paul parade, headed by the Minnesota State band, starts from the University club, Summit ave. and Ramsey st., promptly at 7 p. m.

LINE OF MARCH.

The line of march will be down Summit ave. to 6th st., to Robert st., to 9th st., to Cedar st., to the capitol, which should be reached by 7:30 p. m. if plans are followed.

There will be a half hour to spare before the scheduled arrival of the Minneapolis parade, which will swing in from University ave. at 8 o'clock, and the interim will be occupied by assembly singing, directed by W. W. Norton of the War Camp Community service. Community service girls, 25 in number, will distribute leaflets with the text of the songs.

MILL CITY CONTINGENT.

The Minneapolis contingent will be headed by a band riding on motor trucks, and the evening's stated program will commence with "America," played by the St. Paul and Minneapolis bands.

The five speakers on the program will be announced by megaphone. They are Gov. Burnquist, Sen. Ole Sagen, Dalton, Minn.; Pres. M. L. Burton, University of Minnesota; Prof. Maria L. Sanford, Minneapolis, and Mrs. Peter Olesen, Cloquet, Minn.

The "Battle Hymn of the Republic" will close the program.

Weather conditions will not alter the women's plans, say members of the committee in charge, except that the mass meeting, in case of rain, will take place inside instead of outside of the capitol.

DRAPERY FOR AUTOS.

Special drapery and insignia for automobiles may be obtained from suffrage headquarters in the Studio building, 4th and Market sts., and the decorations at the capitol, which will combine the suffrage and national colors, are in the hands of Miss Katherine Farrington.

The committee in charge includes Mrs. C. P. Noyes, chairman; Mrs. C. A. Severance, Miss Anita Furness, Mrs. A. T. Oberg, Mrs. J. M. Guise, Mrs. F. E. Rosencrans, Mrs. J. O. Sylvester, Mrs. W. J. Logue, Mrs. J. M. Schwartz, Miss Pauline Schwartz, Miss Cornelia Lusk, Mrs. James Forrestal and Mrs. Frances Buel Olson.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE SOCIE- TIES NOW ORGANIZING THROUGHOUT TERRITORY

Editor Homesteader:

I am enclosing a copy of the petition of the National Woman Suffrage Association, which I would be glad if you will print and kindly ask your readers to send to me for a copy for circulation.

This petition is to be presented this coming winter and is to be the largest ever presented to Congress on any subject.

When filled the petitions must be returned to me by November 15th as I am acting as chairman of territorial petition work.

The work of agitation in New Mexico has only begun as an organized movement and is not yet on a firm basis. It is our intention to form local equal suffrage societies in all cities and large towns of New Mexico, wherever possible, in the near future. This ought to be done in order to crystalize the large amount of sentiment I find in the territory in favor of this movement and use it for the purpose of securing a woman suffrage act by the next legislature, if possible. We ought to have full woman suffrage in New Mexico before it becomes a state in order to secure more easily a woman suffrage constitution when statehood is achieved.

You seem to be so fully in sympathy with this cause I thought you might be interested to learn our plans, as far as they are found, for future work.

I have not yet secured as many members of the territorial committee as is necessary. I have not yet learned the names of any women in Las Vegas who are interested in this work. If you know of any who would help will you kindly put me in communication with one or more of them and thus put me under one more obligation to yourself for your kindness.

ELLEN M. BOLLES
Lumberton, N. M.

Kansas City



MORE GIRL SUFFRAGETTES

THE CLUB AT HYDE PARK NOW HAS
NINE MEMBERS.

**Undaunted by Taunts of Boys, the Young
Workers Will Circulate Anti-Saloon
Petitions Today, to Be Pre-
sented in Court Tomorrow.**

The Hyde Park Suffragette Club seems destined to be a success in spite of the persecutions of the boys of the Hyde Park School. When Katherine Eastman, president of the club, which is made up of girls 13 and 14 years old, reached her desk at Hyde Park School yesterday morning she found on it a big placard reading:

.....
: DOWN WITH THE SUFFRAGETTES. :
: :

Miss Eastman and the four other members of the club smiled. It was like being real grown up suffragettes. They made it distinctly understood that it would take more than a few teasing boys to break up their organization.

A MEETING AS THEY WALKED HOME.

They held a meeting on the way home from school at noon and passed upon the applications that they had had from other girls who were willing to stand persecution for a good cause. As a result of the meeting, there are now nine members of the club and more are expected to be voted in today. The new members are:

Margaret Bruin, 14 years old, 28 East Thirty-fifth Street, daughter of J. Bruin, a live stock man.

Fay Smither, 14 years old, 3239 McGee Street, daughter of J. Q. Smither, a contractor.

Rea McMurray, 13 years old, 30 East Thirtieth Street, daughter of T. A. McMurray, a live stock man.

Alice Thee, 14 years old, 55 East Thirty-second Street, daughter of Henry Thee, a grocer.

A basket ball game retarded temporarily the progress of the anti-saloon campaign yesterday afternoon. The club had planned to start out with the petitions against the proposed saloon at Thirty-first and Main streets, but by a unanimous vote it was decided that the petitions could wait a day for the basket ball game.

THEIR PETITIONS IN COURT TOMORROW.

Today the members will go to all their friends with petitions against the saloon. They expect to see almost every property owner in the neighborhood and the petitions will be presented at the hearing of the saloon application before the county court in Independence tomorrow.

Miss Eastman, president of the club, was busy answering telephone calls yesterday. Many persons called her up to congratulate the club and to tell the members not to let anyone discourage them.

MRS. SNOWDEN TO SPEAK IN EIGHT KENTUCKY CITIES

Fifteen Hundred Suffrage
Signers Secured at
State Fair

JOURNAL TIME LIMIT

Lexington Woman Working
in Interest of School
Registration

The series of addresses to be given by Mrs. Philip Snowden in Kentucky now embraces Covington, Frankfort, Richmond, Louisville, Shelbyville, Owensboro, Paducah and the State meeting at Lexington. Mrs. Snowden speaks also at the Ohio State meeting at Cleveland and at Cincinnati before going North. Mrs. Snowden can give time for two other addresses in Kentucky. She is now giving a month's campaigning in New York State.

New Jersey.

Mrs. Charles Firth and Mrs. Harry Whiteside, of Louisville, who are campaigning in New Jersey, write very enthusiastically of the work there. Mrs. Whiteside filled last week, dates assigned to Mrs. Desha Breckinridge which she had been obliged to cancel, in Elizabeth, Trenton, New Brunswick and other cities. As yet the weather remains good and the voter is being reached principally by out-of-door meetings.

The State Fair.

Mrs. R. A. McDowell, of Louisville, who was in charge of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association tent at the State Fair, reports a very marked increase in interest and sympathy with the suffrage cause this year over last. Some 1,500 persons signed suffrage cards; she thinks twice as many signatures could have been obtained if more suffrage workers had been present to go after them.

Woman's Journal.

The Woman's Journal has extended the time of its special offer, by which 30 cents of every dollar taken in on new subscriptions may be retained for the local suffrage work, to the first of January, 1916. In the contest of states, Kentucky has now passed Ohio and Connecticut, and only the four campaign states are above her. The State Association is sending trial subscriptions to the candidates for the legislature, which has brought up Kentucky's number considerably.

School Registration.

The members of the Woman's Journal Committee of the Fayette Equal Rights are at present very busy reminding Lexington women who want to vote in the school elections that they must register on the fifth of October, or lose their votes. As soon as registration is over, however, it is the purpose of the committee to begin again its weekly meetings. It was voted that all money made by the committee be used to pay state dues that the Fayette league might have her full quota of delegates at the State Convention to be held here in November.

Mrs. Jefferson Weds Mr. Gagliardini

The following announcement has been issued:

Mr. Alessandro Gagliardini
and

Mrs. Bennett Clay Jefferson
announce their marriage
on January the fifteenth

Nineteen hundred and thirty-eight
New York City

At Home after March the first
1212 Fifth Avenue

Mr. Gagliardini is from Rome, Italy. Mrs. Gagliardini, who was formerly Miss Elise Bennett of Richmond, passed the last 14 years in Europe, living in London, Paris and Rome. She is a member of the Clay family of Kentucky and is a niece of Miss Laura Clay of Lexington.

Family Dinner

David Prewitt will

National Head Declares Club Row Here Is for State Body to Settle

Protest of Ousted Louisville Women Is Answered At Michigan Council.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 2 (AP)—The suspension of the Louisville Woman's Club from the Kentucky Federation is a matter "for the sole consideration" of the latter organization, Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, replied today to a formal protest directed to her and delegates attending the biennial council.

The protest, contained in a letter from Mrs. Margaret H. Engelhard, president of the Louisville club, was considered at a meeting of the executive committee late today.

"The by-laws of the Kentucky Federation provide that membership in the general federation accrues only through membership in the State federation and no action by

this council is possible or appropriate," said a letter from Mrs. Sherman.

"Perhaps it may not be amiss to remind you that the question of your relation to the general federation was given exhaustive hearings at the biennial of the general federation in June, 1926 both by the executive committee and the full delegate body."

The Louisville club was suspended after a controversy over adherence to the legislative programme of the general federation.

In a statement made public with the letter the executive committee said it wished to "call attention to some inaccuracies contained in the letter of the Louisville Woman's

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

tion on the same matter in its capacity as a unit of the organization.

Motion to Rescind Lost.

"At the General Federation convention in Atlantic City last June the delegates of the Louisville club expressed opposition to this ruling and a group informed me that they had prepared a resolution dealing with it. They were given every possible consideration and opportunity to present their viewpoint. I arranged a special meeting of the Executive Committee at which they were accorded a full hearing, but afterward the committee unanimously decided that the resolution they advocated could not be classified as an emergency resolution and, therefore, under the organization's rules of procedure, could not be presented to the convention.

"I then suggested to the leaders of this Louisville group that, while it would be impossible for me to recognize their resolution as an emergency resolution, if they desired to bring the matter before the convention, they might do so through a motion to rescind the ruling adopted at West Baden. They took this course and their motion to rescind was defeated by a vote of over 600 to 11. This definitely disposed of the matter so far as the General Federation is concerned. The controversy just now rests between the Louisville club and the State Federation."

When asked whether any of the other local woman's clubs throughout the country had taken an attitude similar to that of the Louisville club in opposition to this ruling, Mrs. Sherman replied that so far as she was informed, "there has not been the slightest discord elsewhere over the proposition."

Club Head With Minority.

Mrs. Morris Gifford, 1445 St. James Court, president of the Louisville club, and Mrs. Alice Smith Dickson of Paris, Ky., the president of the Kentucky State Federation, according to information available here, both are thoroughly in accord with the stand taken by the General Federation at West Baden and at Atlantic City. Mrs. Gifford, it is understood, voted with the minority against the by-laws adopted by the Louisville club, which repudiated the action of the General Federation. Notwithstanding the fact that she is president of the Louisville club, it is said, Mrs. Gifford was not chosen as one of the delegates to the Atlantic City meeting.

Mrs. Shackelford Miller and Mrs. Attwood Martin were reported to have been the leaders of the Louisville contingent at the Atlantic City meeting in attempting to rescind the West Baden ruling.

Indications at the headquarters of the General Federation here were that the national officers of the organization believed that the "recalcitrant attitude" of the majority in the Louisville club was without justification and that if it continued to be a discordant element, it should be deprived of its membership in the State and General Federations.

CLUB DIRECTORS TO MEET.

The Board of Directors of the Woman's Club of Louisville is to meet Saturday morning, when discussion of the threat of the Kentucky Federation of Woman's Clubs to expel the Louisville unit unless it rescinds a by-law against majority rule, is expected to take place.

In the club's bulletin announcing the first meeting of the fall for October 6, it is admitted that the letter threatening expulsion was received from Mrs. Allie Smith Dickson, Paris, president of the Kentucky Federation. The matter is expected to come before the members of the club at this session.

Florida Relief Fund Increased to \$768

Additional donations to The Times and Courier-Journal Florida Relief Fund received Thursday swelled the amount to \$768.25. The fund is to be turned over to the Red Cross, which is in charge of relief work.

The fund is as follows:

Previously acknowledge	\$528.25
James L. Smyser.....	25.00
Sallis Smyser, 1035	
Cherokee Road.....	25.00
Magistrate J. S. Lippold,	
Shively, Ky.	10.00
L. B. Scott, Ashland, Ky.	5.00
Croan & Griffin Com-	
pany, 87 Todd Build-	
ing	50.00
J. F. Kurfees Paint	
Company, Brook and	
Market Streets.....	50.00
Gamble Brothers, Incor-	
porated	25.00
F. M. Perkins, Shelby	
and Main Streets....	20.00
Cameron Brown & Son,	
Shelbyville, Ky.	10.00
Schreck & Wetter Mon-	
ument Company, 933	
East Broadway	10.00
Florence Lynn, 1006	
Cherokee Road	5.00
Mrs. E. L. Hilpp, 2124	
Woodford Place	5.00
Total	\$768.25

of West Palm Beach sheltered thousand in city buildings and tourist camps.

All women and children are being removed from Hollywood, where the greatest fury of the storm was felt. All men have been conscripted for the work of clearing away the mass of tangled wreckage. Several carloads of food supplies received by the Miami American Legion posts have been distributed through the Miami, Hollywood and Fort Lauderdale areas and 10 per cent of building and roofing materials received during the last few days is being reserved for repair of homes whose owners are unable to finance the work.

CHINESE PRESENT BRITISH GUNBOAT CASE TO LEAGUE

More Than 1,100 of His
Countrymen In 2 Bombard-
ments, Protestant Says.

Geneva, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Chinese delegation to the League of Nations made a protest today against the part taken by the British gunboats on the Yangtse River in the recent trouble at Wanhhsien. The protest caused something of a sensation.

Acting on instructions from the Peking Government, Chao Hsin Chu gave the Chinese version of the affair, in which several British naval officers and enlisted men were killed or wounded.

ISOLATION SEEN IF WOMAN'S CLUB HERE UNYIELDING

President of Federation Discusses Situation and Explains Unit Rule.

Louisville Times, Sept. 24

The Times Bureau,
725 Bond Building.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Expulsion of the Woman's Club of Louisville from the Kentucky State Federation, which has been threatened by the Executive Committee of the latter body in the event the Louisville unit fails to rescind a by-law for "self-determination," would completely isolate the Louisville club from all activities and work of the State and General Federations, and from any voice in their councils, according to Mrs. John D. Sherman, the national president, who has just returned to Washington.

This view was expressed by Mrs. Sherman after inquiry had been made by The Times' Washington Bureau. She pointed out, however, that at its present stage the controversy still is a matter within the State body and does not yet involve the General Federation.

"There is no doubt, of course, that if the Louisville club persists in its

(Concluded On Thirteenth Page.)

ISOLATION SEEN IF WOMAN'S CLUB HERE UNYIELDING

(Continued From First Page.)

repudiation of the ruling adopted by the General Federation Council in West Baden last year, and the State Federation decides to expell the Louisville club then will be prevented from further participation in the many important activities of the State and national bodies." Mrs. Sherman told The Times' Washington representative.

"It seems to me that a brief outline of the events that have led up to this discordant attitude on the part of a majority of the membership of the Louisville club might be desirable," the president of the General Federation continued.

Unit Rule Explained.

"At the 1925 council of the General Federation in West Baden, a ruling was adopted providing that a majority vote of the General Federation in convention or council assembled should be binding upon all its units. This rule, which was adopted unanimously, does not force any individual member of a local club to support or to oppose a proposition because the General Federation has gone on record to such an effect. Any individual member or any group of members who are not in accord with an action taken by the majority of the General Federation delegates upon some particular proposition may still, as individuals, take any steps they regard proper to advocate a contrary attitude, provided that in such action they do not use the name of any unit of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs.

"Any organization must have majority rule, or it cannot long exist as an organization. I want to emphasize by repeating that the ruling adopted at West Baden does not in any way restrict the activities of any individual member or group of members in their capacity as individuals. It simply provides that when a majority of the General Federation delegates take a definite position, no unit of the General Federation is privileged actively to advocate a contrary posi-

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL was the "BEST THING" in the NEWSPAPER LINE AROUND YESTERDAY

GOOD EVENING

THE WEATHER.

Showers and cooler tonight; Tuesday showers; southwesterly winds.

Oregon DAILY Journal

Journal Circulation

Sunday
Was 23,612

VOL. V. NO. 83.

PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1906.—TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ON FRAMES AND NEWS
STANDS, FIVE CENTS

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS FOLLOW ILLEGAL VOTING

WELL KNOWN MEN MAY GO ON TRIAL

Investigation Reveals That Prominent Men Swore Falsely in Vouching for Illegal Voters Contest for Sheriff's Office to Develop Great Sensation.

Hundreds of illegal votes were cast in Multnomah county last Monday. This has been evident by investigations incident to the close contest for sheriff, and the result will be numerous criminal prosecutions for perjury. Not only will the charges of violating the election laws be taken into court but it is possible that not a few men whose standing in the community has been unquestioned will be sent to the penitentiary. The frauds that are now being unearthed were committed by affidavit voters and the men who vouched for them. In the 89 precincts of the county which took part in the election the number of affidavit votes varied from one or two to 175, which was the record of Sellwood, otherwise known as precinct 27. The total in the county was in excess of 1,000 but the exact number cannot be learned at this time as all the affidavits turned in are now securely locked in the vaults of the county clerk and will not be open for inspection until the recount of the votes for the office of sheriff begins in the circuit court. Incidentally, it can be stated as a fact that some of the affidavits are still out, remaining in the possession of members of precinct boards in direct violation of the law requiring that they be given into the custody of the county clerk together with all other books and papers used in the election.

Several Hundred Votes Illegal.

Out of the 1,000 or more affidavit votes several hundred were illegal. In some cases the voter was clearly not entitled to cast a ballot; in others men not on the tax rolls signed the affidavits, making oath that they owned property in Multnomah county. In many cases fraud was committed by both the voter and the men who appeared at the polls as his sponsors. In many instances property owners, real or alleged, vouched for men whom they had met only five minutes previous, swearing that they knew the exact residence of the voter in the precinct and that he was entitled to vote.

All this is being brought out by a quiet investigation now in progress which was undertaken with a view of

criminally prosecuting offenders against the law governing elections. In this inquiry Sellwood with its 175 affidavit ballots, making the total vote 124 in excess of the registration, is playing a conspicuous part. It was in this precinct that an election officer refused to listen to the reading of the statutory authority offered by a challenger, cutting objection short with the emphatic utterance, "To hell with the law." It was in this precinct also that certain citizens, supposed to be prompted by a fear that prohibition might overwhelm the Oaks and the Mount Hood brewery, signed as many as 50 affidavits, although some of their "friends" were so new to the district that it was necessary to provide them with a guide.

Sellwood Polling List Demanded.

The Democratic county committee has demanded a copy of the Sellwood polling list and this is being prepared. This action is significant, as the men who have taken it are actively engaged in the movement to expose frauds and punish the perpetrators. No intention of asking that the precinct be thrown out has been expressed. The evident desire is merely to make an example of offenders thus insuring more honest elections in future.

Many precincts besides Sellwood will show frauds when the affidavits are opened to the public. The affidavits of precinct 1, where 19 men swore in their ballots, are said to bear the names of two sponsors whose names nowhere appear on the assessment rolls. Further than that, the affidavits have never been sent to the county clerk, but are now supposed to be in the possession of a member of the election board. It is believed they will be produced when demand is made, but this will not set matters right, as the law says: "The precinct registers and all affidavits filed, shall be returned, sealed and marked on the cover with the contents and the name of the precinct, to the clerk of the county." Affidavit frauds are a far more serious offense, as the perpetrator puts himself in the way of a term in prison. The chapter of the election laws devoted

(Continued on Page Two.)

GEAR'S CAPTAIN BARRED.

St. Petersburg, June 11.—The session of the district court opened with the usual routine. The curators of the estate of the late Captain Gear were barred from the court.

TEN THOUSAND LABORERS WANTED FOR WORK IN OREGON

Railroads and Mills Cry Out for Thousands of Men to Do Their Work—Wages Are Far Above Average and General Conditions Good.

There is room today in Oregon for 10,000 more men to work at common labor, at wages higher than have ever before been paid for common labor in time of peace in the United States. The Pacific coast is calling to the east for its surplus working population. Here in Oregon the workmen may find the most healthful conditions, the best of the pleasant surroundings, the

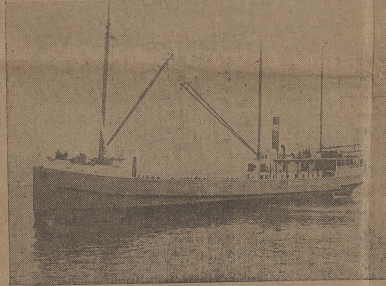
help on the grades of the hundreds of miles of road they have undertaken to build in Oregon and Idaho. The Riparian-Lawiston extension, which was to have been completed this summer, by employment of 1,200 men straight through the job, is not nearly done, and the time for finishing it is indefinite. Instead of 1,200 men the contractors have had as low as 400 men at times on the work. If construction of the Drunken bar line is delayed, it will be be-

ELDER MAY GO ON NOME ROUTE

Owner Peterson Willing to Put Vessel on Run From Portland to Alaska Port.

CHANCE FOR MERCHANTS WHO WANT ALASKA TRADE

Agrees to Lengthen Vessel if Commercial Men Will Subscribe Amount and Will Secure Money They Invest. Can Be Ready by Autumn.



Steam Schooner Yosemite.

FINEST SCHOONER ON THE COAST

Charles R. McCormick & Co.'s New Boat Yosemite Arrives From Redondo.

WILL CARRY LUMBER TO CALIFORNIA PORTS

Besides Being an Ideal Carrier of Sawmill Products, the Yosemite Has Accommodations for Many Passengers—Shows Good Speed.

With the arrival of the steam schooner Yosemite this morning a new craft was added to the fleet of coasters plying regularly out of this port. She is one of the largest and finest vessels of her class on the Pacific and was much admired by shipping men who paid a brief visit while she was at the Oak street dock discharging about 100 tons of hardware picked up at San Francisco on the way from Redondo. The trip from Redondo was made in four days, and the run from San Francisco to the mouth of the Columbia river took 4 1/2 hours, which gives her a speed record fully up to the average passenger steamer. The voyage was uneventful, fair weather prevailing from port to port. After discharging her freight and landing 29 passengers the Yosemite proceeded to Linton to start loading lumber for San Pedro. She will finish at mills on the lower Columbia. The Yosemite was launched last February at Durban. She was built for Charles R. McCormick & Co. of San Francisco, which firm also owns the steam schooner Cascade and was designed especially for the Portland trade. Her lumber carrying capacity is 800,000 feet. This is her second voyage, the maiden trip having been made from Tacoma to Redondo. She has accommodations for 40 passengers. The Yosemite is in command of Captain E. Johnson, formerly master of the Cascade. L. Pedersen is first officer and A. Adelfen is second officer. Mr. Johnson, brother of Captain Johnson, is chief engineer. C. E. Stearns is the local agent. The firm of McCormick & Co. is building up an immense lumber trade in California and Mexico and draws largely upon Portland and Columbia river mills for its supplies. Besides the Yosemite and Cascade, the firm operates a number of schooners under charter, some of which cleared from this district during the past few days.

TIME BALL ASSURED.

Apparatus Will Be Installed and Ready in Portland Within a Month.

Within a month Portland will have a time ball. William J. Leadbetter, in charge of the United States navy branch of the hydrographic office, received a telegram from the chief of the department this morning authorizing him to award the contract for the installation of the apparatus to the Art Metal company of this city.

The time ball will be installed on top of the custom house building. It will be operated from headquarters in Washington and will drop daily at noon. It will be of great advantage to mariners in correcting their chronometers and the service will also be much appreciated by the general public.

After the installation of the time ball watches can be regulated daily and correctly to the dot.

SETTLEMENT EXPECTED.

San Francisco Shipowners Will Probably Grant Demand of Sailors.

There is said to be a strong probability of the San Francisco waterfront strike coming to an early settlement. None of the local steamship agents received any information today as to the condition of affairs, but upon good authority it was learned that the demand of the sailors for a \$5 increase in wages per month will likely be granted.

Some of the coasters have already been needed to the demand and are now paying the new union scale. There is little danger of these being taken up.

GERMAN NEWSPAPER MAN IS MAKING INVESTIGATION

Packing-Houses Do Not Clean Up—Paint Smeared Over Dirt.

(Service.) An attempt to clean up the packing houses, a German newspaper man, a resident of the city, has been making an investigation of the packing houses. He says that the packing houses are in a filthy condition and that the paint is smeared over the dirt. He says that the packing houses are in a filthy condition and that the paint is smeared over the dirt.

WS

The firm of McCormick & Co. is building up an immense lumber trade in California and Mexico and draws largely upon Portland and Columbia river mills for its supplies. Besides the Yosemite and Cascade, the firm operates a number of schooners under charter, some of which cleared from this district during the past few days.

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Pay What You Can

Select any piano or organ or piano player in our stock. Make a small initial payment to suit your convenience, and then pay thereafter in easy monthly sums.

We turn over all stock to our successors, the Sherman Clay Co., of San Francisco, July 1, at wholesale prices. We would rather sell out at wholesale to the people of Portland and vicinity.

Your home is incomplete without a good piano or organ.

We have made it possible for every family in this district to own a fine instrument.

JUST A FEW OF OUR BARGAINS

Fine Little Burdette Organ . . . \$15
Pianola, almost new \$50
Kimball Piano, beauty \$118
Heinze, almost new \$137
Fischer Grand, slightly used . . . \$465
(This excellent piano sells the world over for \$750)

Simplex Piano Player \$75
Kingsbury, slightly used, good as new . . \$185

Out-of-Town Trade

Write or phone us what you want, what you wish to pay down, and we will take care of your interests. If our selection does not please you you need not pay a

to the qualification of voters contains the following section:

"Any person who shall falsely swear to any affidavit required by this chapter shall be deemed guilty of perjury and upon conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly."

There is no doubt that all the deliberate frauds were committed by friends or paid workers of the liquor interests. These men fought prohibition measures in precincts where local option was submitted to the voters and fought Tom Word in all precincts. The liquor dealers were against Sheriff Word, and it stands to reason that he got no votes which they could influence. They alone were active in the work of getting affidavit votes. Sheriff Word's friends refused to vouch for any one unless they knew him well and could swear to the location of his residence, but the workers for the liquor interests either designedly ignored the law or took no precautions to see that it was observed. All they cared about was that the votes got into the box. Such methods gave hundreds of votes to Robert L. Stevens, who has a bare plurality of five votes on the face of the returns, but Sheriff Word will not ask that any precincts be thrown out because of the injustice that would be done honest voters. He rests his hopes on the result of the recount. If that should go against him he will take no further steps to retain his office.

There is a possibility that advocates of prohibition will contest the vote of precincts like Sellwood, and it has been intimated that the Municipal association is not averse to going into court in the interest of honest elections, providing the investigations now under way furnish undisputable evidence of the shameless frauds that it is known were committed in many precincts.

S REED SMOOT IS DENIED SEAT

of Senate Committee Declares the
w Utah Politician No More En-
titled Thereto Than if In-
dulging in Polygamy.

(Journal Special Service.)

Washington, June 11.—“In the judgment of the committee, Reed Smoot is no more entitled to a seat in the senate than if he were associating in a polygamous relation with a plurality of wives.”

This statement was made in the course of a report by the majority of the senate committee on privileges and elections presented to the senate today by Senator Burrows after an investigation lasting over two years.

The committee says: “The more deliberately the testimony taken in the case has been studied, the more certain is the conclusion that the facts are true as stated in the protest.”

When the minority report on the Smoot case was presented, Mr. Burrows



Judge Judson Harmon was accompanied to the polls by his daughter and Attorney Alfred Cassatt. He voted early and expressed confidence in the outcome.

prohibited him from giving all the

OHIO BOYS' MOCK ELECTION.

More than 6,000 boys, between the ages of 12 and 21, in Ohio, voted for Taft, and nearly 3,500 for Bryan at a mock election held simultaneously in eleven cities of the Buckeye state recently. In some of the cities the regular election booths were used by permission of the board of elections. Boys filled the places of registrars, clerks and judges of election—the organization being complete even to a state committee, which canvassed the returns from the different cities. Following the election and the counting of the ballots a telegram was sent to Mr. Taft announcing the result.

The object of the new plan was to train the boys, who are to be the voters of the future, for the duties of citizenship. The originator and the promoter of the plan is M. D. Cracker, secretary of the West Side Boys' club of the Young Men's Christian association of Cleveland.

The boys showed the greatest enthusiasm in every feature of the election, and did all in their power to get out a full vote, even to running vehicles to and from the place of registration. In Precinct E of the First ward, Cleveland, two boys ran an automobile all day carrying their boy friends to the registration booth. In another precinct four boys hired a horse and carriage, and in another a pony and cart were used. Boys in different high schools vied with each other in getting the largest number of their fellows out. The average ward registration was 200, the largest number in any one ward was 386. The number of wards in which the election was held in Cleveland was twenty-six,

one precinct polling place in each ward being used.

The voting was not restricted to members of the boys' club, but all boys who were residents of the ward and who had registered were allowed to vote. Boys from the civics classes in the schools acted as judges, clerks and registrars. In registering each boy was asked his age, where he was born and data as to his residence in the ward. He was also asked as to whether he was in school or employed. The ballots used contained the names of all the presidential and vice presidential candidates. No other officers were voted for. Each ballot bore a place for the name and registration number. Everything was done with the greatest accuracy.

On the boys' election day, which was Oct. 27, the polls were opened at 2 p. m. and remained open until 7:30. At times there were many boys standing in line waiting to vote. It was an unusual experience for them and they seemed to feel very proud of the responsibility which had come to them. They were very orderly, and the experiment of a boys' election, wherever tried, was pronounced a decided success.

Besides Cleveland, the cities which held a boys' election were Toledo, Springfield, Akron, Canton, Bellevue, Newark, Bowling Green, Painesville, Dayton and South Lorain. Taft's plurality in all these cities and Cleveland was 2,895. His total vote was 6,298 and Bryan's 3,403. The scattering vote for Debs, Chafin, Hisgen, Watson and Gillhaus amounted to 381 votes. Debs received 300 of this number, and most of these were in the city of Cleveland. Taft carried Toledo nearly two to one. Newark gave Bryan a majority of 53. In Bellevue the vote was 88 for Taft and 83 for Bryan.—Correspondent in New York Tribune.



WILL ROGERS says.

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Nov. 24
—Big headlines in today's papers say that the big bankers, to show Roosevelt his financial scheme don't suit them, are unloading government bonds and securities by the bushel. He won't play their way, so they are going to sell their ball and bat and get out.

I can't just recall, but as well as I remember, wasn't they the fellows that the government was helping so much not long ago? They ought to pray every night, "God bless mama and papa and all my family, and interest, and Roosevelt."

I want to apologize to the President for putting interest ahead of him, but interest has been helping 'em out longer than he has.

ROGERS sig kut

Yours,

Will Rogers.

100 DRY AGENTS KILLED ON DUTY

More Than Six Hundred Were Wounded During Enforcement Period

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—It has cost the lives of about 100 federal agents for the government to enforce national prohibition.

At the same time, figures furnished today by federal officials showed, more than 600 government agents were wounded.

But in suffering these casualties, the federal men arrested around 800,000 persons and seized \$205,151,000 worth of property, including liquor and stills.

The heaviest casualties recorded up to the end of the 1932 fiscal year were in 1930, when 14 agents were killed and 116 injured. An equal number lost their lives in 1921, but the injuries totaled only 13 that year. The number injured in 1931 and 1932 are not recorded, but five were killed the former year and nine the latter.

No revenue agent casualties were recorded for the first five and one-half months after the dry law began operating. After the comparatively high number of deaths in 1921, the deaths and injuries, respectively, ran as follows: 1922—nine and 28; 1923—11 and 45; 1924—two and 28; 1925—seven and 39; 1926—six and 50; 1927—six and 59; 1928—10 and 89; 1929—six and 94.

The most property was seized in 1930—\$29,238,000 worth. The smallest amount, \$5,872,000, was confiscated in 1922.

MAINE DEMOCRATS

Urged By President Wilson To Vote For Equal Suffrage.

Bangor, Maine, September 6.—President Wilson expressed his interest in the equal suffrage campaign in Maine, and urged all Democrats to support the cause at the special state election next Monday in a letter received to-day by Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingstone, Chairman of the Maine Suffrage Campaign Committee.

Under date of September 4 the President wrote:

"May I not express through you my very great interest in the equal suffrage campaign in Maine? The pledges of my party are very distinct in favor of granting the suffrage to women by state action, and I would like to have the privilege of urging all Democrats to support a cause in which we all believe."

favorably and read it

VOTE AMENDMENT FAVORED.

Committee Reports Bill to Strike Word "Male" From Qualifications.

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 3.—A proposed amendment to the State Constitution, striking out the word "male" from the list of qualifications of voters received a favorable report in the House of Representatives today.

The bill incorporating the proposition was introduced several days ago by Representative Arch L. Hamilton of Fayette County, and is strongly backed by the Equal Rights Association.

While women cannot be barred from voting in Kentucky since the adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, it was their wish that the State Constitution be made to jibe with the Federal Constitution.

The House, after two days of long

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SAFFRAGE CAMPAIGN

Spokane, Wash., Oct. 28.—Efforts are being made by the Washington Political Equality League and the Women's Christian Temperance Union to enlist the mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts of the male population in this state in two campaigns, as follows:

Suffrage for women, the campaign to be formally launched in Eastern Washington on Nov. 1, under the direction of Mrs. May Arkwright Hutton of Spokane, president of the state league.

The release of "Jim" Dalton, serving a life sentence at Walla Walla for the murder of H. A. Stotko, a member of the police department of Spokane; direction of Mrs. Edith Ashbaugh, president of the Central W. C. T. U. of Spokane.

Mrs. Hutton is opposed to the militant plan, saying that the matter of equal suffrage in Washington is purely a family problem and should be worked out by the men and women of the state. The league is not affiliated with the national organization, for the reason, Mrs. Hutton says, that it caters to the militant, which method, she added, is not wanted or needed in Washington or in any other state in the Union.

Mrs. Ashbaugh declares that Dalton did not have anything to do with the killing of Officer Stotko, who was shot down by a gang of safe-blowers while on duty the night of April 4, 1905. Mrs. Stotko, widow, also says that Dalton is not the slayer of her husband. Dalton was arrested following the murder and tried and convicted on purely circumstantial evidence. He was sentenced to be hanged, but this was afterward commuted to life imprisonment by Albert E. Head, then governor of Washington.

JAMES CALLANAN, of Des Moines, left \$20,000 to establish a home for drunkards' wives. Such homes should be established everywhere where the saloon is tolerated.

An Outstanding Kentuckian

The death of Capt. C. C. Calhoun in Washington recalls the days when Kentucky obtained some of the funds with which the state capitol in Frankfort was constructed.

Representing the state of Kentucky in Washington, Captain Calhoun collected some \$1,323,999 in claims growing out of the War Between the States and collected an additional \$265,000 in Spanish War claims. This money was used by the administration of Gov. J. C. W. Beckham for

the construction of the state capitol at Frankfort.

The new bridge across the Kentucky river in the state capital, over which all motorists going to Louisville by way of Frankfort henceforth will turn to face the state capitol, will add to the attractiveness of this building, believed at the time it was constructed to be sufficient for all the possible needs of the state for many years to come.

Later, Captain Calhoun represented in Washington Indian tribes seeking to collect money from the government, but while he was a leading figure in Kentucky in other ways, it was largely in connection with the federal funds gained from the government for use in construction of the state capitol that he is best remembered by Kentuckians of the present day.

Commander-in-Chief Catt.

Ada Patterson, in December Human Life.

Ask a suffragist to describe Carrie Chapman Catt, the commander-in-chief of the woman suffrage army, and she will answer, "She is so pretty."

Ask a suffragette and she will answer, "She has such good manners."

Ask anyone of any suffrage faith or unfaith, who has had a glimpse of her in any assemblage, and the answer will be, "She is so well gowned."

Of deep rooted conviction, she is never irritatingly aggressive. Her weapon in the fray for equal suffrage is cool, inescapable logic.

The litany of her accomplishments, recited by an enthusiastic friend is: "She is an all round woman, a hard student and logical thinker, a good housekeeper, a fine cook, an enthusiastic gardener and cultivator of flowers, a tasteful milliner and dressmaker, and a most loyal friend, possessing equally the housewifely gift and the genius of leadership."

We should hate to be the baby of a mother whose breasts were filled with indignation at the wrongs of her sex.

When a woman's garters become old and loose, she thinks she is getting thin, and wonders that her friends do not work.

"Until I was 16 years old," we heard a woman say yesterday, "I was never given any part of the chicken except the neck and back."

Subject of discussion at the next meeting of the Lancaster Literary society: "Resolved, That women admire doctors more than they admire preachers."

The absence of the big framed picture of Beatrice De Cenci from the parlor wall of the Lysander John Appleton home has been explained. Daysey Mayme is wearing the picture for a breastpin.

It is bad enough for girls to screech, play the piano and paint around home, while their mothers do the housework, but it is worse when they give recitals and exhibitions and then abuse the people for not appreciating "Art."

One of the marks of Spinsters

PREACHES ON NEEDED REFORM

At Thanksgiving service at the First Christian church Thursday and which was participated in by the churches of the north end, Rev. J. M. D. Davidson, of St. Paul's Episcopal church, preached upon those matters which at this time are confronting the entire country. Deserting the well beaten path of ordinary Thanksgiving praise, Dr. Davidson spoke especially on reformatory measures which were needed in legislation in the several states. Among these was the advocacy of entrusting women with the right of suffrage. The sermon was filled with a spirit of true Thanksgiving which greatly impressed the audience.

NO SUPPORT BY PARTY PAPERS

Taylor Election Law is Passed Up by Democratic Papers—Don't Support It, But Must Swallow Administration Medicine.

GUTHRIE Nov. 22.—(Special.)—No Democratic paper in the entire state of Oklahoma has as yet come to the defense of the Taylor election law, which the democracy is trying to force on the people of the state.

As much as three months ago Ed. Gray, of the Pawnee Times-Democrat, and Tom Latta of the Tulsa Daily World made a demand on all the Democratic papers of the state that they defend the Taylor law. Mr. Latta at that time said:

"To the Guthrie Leader, Oklahoman, Muskogee Times-Democrat, Shawnee Herald and other ultra machine Democratic papers defending the Taylor election law:

"You allege that the law is solely in the interest of an intelligent ballot. Very well. Will you, collectively and severally, agree to an amendment to the law making it obligatory on the election board to place all names on the ribbon ballot in alphabetical order?"

Mr. Gray, at that time, said:

"And stil now Democratic paper in all this broad Oklahoma land has consented to point out the defects in the election law passed by the first state legislature, with its eight-to-one Democratic majority, and then consequent necessity for the proposed Taylor ribbon ballot.

"The Australian ballot law was designed for the purpose of preventing bribery and other forms of corruption. Don't help make it a farce in Oklahoma by saddling the Taylor election law on us."

Has there been one paper that has defended the bill?

On the contrary, not a word of defense has been offered, while several Democratic papers, including the Enid Wave-Democrat, the Durant News and others have severely arraigned their own party leaders for even attempting to thwart a referendum vote on the Taylor law.

WOMEN SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN.

Mrs. Baker of Spokane Touring Washington in Interests of Women.

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 4.—Mrs. LaReine Baker of Spokane, conceded to be the richest woman in eastern Washington, who is making a speaking tour of South Dakota and adjoining states in the interest of the equal suffrage movement, writes to Mrs. Sarah E. Comerford, president of the College Equal Suffrage Club of Spokane, that her reception was extremely cordial. She adds that "Governor Vessey has shown himself to be the greatest friend to women, not only in his state, but to the world. I trust the women of South Dakota realize what a good friend they have in him. Even those who differ from him in politics consider him an example, both in political and home affiliations." Mrs. Baker is accompanied by Mrs. Julius Johnson, president of the State Suffrage society and the Federation of Women's Clubs of South Dakota. On her return to Spokane she will begin an active campaign to extend all over the state of Washington.

The women of Denver must be a good deal like those of Chickasha. Says the Denver Republican: "When it comes to the administration of and improvements within a city the good women are guides, philosophers and friends to follow. Such matters come home to them. Playgrounds, clean

KASHA, OKLA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1909.

streets, pretty breathing spaces, the artistic and asthetic in city life, are matters in which they have interest direct. It is good to know that they are working so enthusiastically and to such good purpose for the civic center improvements proposed for Denver. In this matter, as in others in the past affecting the welfare of Denver, they are upholding the arm of the executive most effectively."

A LIVE ORGANIZATION

NEWS ABOUT THE WOMAN'S CLUB

New Manual Almost Ready for Distribution.

AN INTERESTING BOOKLET

LIST OF COMMITTEES APPOINTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

For the First Time This Information Is Made Public—Dates of Especial Features Are Also Announced With the Programs That Have Been Prepared.

The program committee of the woman's club of Jacksonville, of which Mrs. Frank E. Jennings, the first vice president, is chairman ex-officio, has been busy during the summer months drafting the manual for the ensuing year. This booklet is now in the hands of the printer and will soon be ready for distribution among the club members. A few extracts from the manual are given below:

Executive Board 1909-1910.

President, Mrs. Walter Provost Corbett; first vice president, Mrs. Frank Bliss Jennings; second vice president, Mrs. Ezra P. Axtell; third vice president, Mrs. John H. Douglas; recording secretary, Mrs. Frank N. Stormont; corresponding secretary, Mrs. James O. Bessent; treasurer, Mrs. William G. Coleman; chairman of finance committee, Mrs. Henry Wight; chairman of house committee, Mrs. Alonzo G. Thompson; literary vice president, Mrs. Frank E. Jennings; chairman of literature department, Mrs. Waldo E. Cummer; committee on literature, Mrs. Henry Wight, Mrs. W. W. Cummer, Mrs. Arthur Cummer, Mrs. James Y. Wilson, Mrs. Frank E. Jennings, Mrs. Edward O'Donald, Mrs. Clarence T. Doty, Mrs. Waldo Cummer, Mrs. James P. Middlemas, Mrs. Theodore Livingston, Jr., Miss Louise Neiga, Mrs. A. J. Coleman, Mrs. Lawrence Haynes.

Art class committee, Mrs. E. Hamilton Seabrook, chairman; Mrs. W. W. Cummer, Mrs. Arthur Perry, Mrs. Clarence T. Doty, Mrs. William B. Young, Mrs. J. A. Cranford, Mrs. Arthur Vance, Mrs. Jay Durkee, Mrs. Malcolm Lander, Mrs. James Middlemas, Miss Annie Locke.

Committee on Current Events—Mrs. W. B. Clarkson, chairman; Mrs. Robert J. Riley, Associate chairman.

Travel Class Committee—Mrs. Frederick O. McCuen, chairman; Mrs. Frank L. White, Miss Annie Locke.

Committee on Music—Mrs. Geo. F. Parsons, Miss Laura Warriner, Mrs. Jerre Smith, Mrs. Chas. Paxton, Mrs. Jay Durkee, Mrs. Rinehart, Mrs. J. A. Cranford, Mrs. J. H. W. Hawkins, Mrs. Jas. W. Spratt, Mrs. Frank L. White, Mrs. Roselle C. Cooley, Mrs. Jno. H. Bland, Miss Foster.

Social vice president, Mrs. Ezra P. Axtell.

Social Committee—Mrs. Gerardus Clarkson, Mrs. C. D. Rinehart, Mrs. W. S. Jennings, Mrs. John S. Frank.

Sub-committee—Mrs. R. B. Archibald, Mrs. George W. Clark, Mrs. Paul R. Davis, Mrs. Clarence T. Doty, Mrs. M. M. Lander, Mrs. J. W. Archibald, Mrs. J. A. Cranford, Mrs. O'Donald, Mrs. E. L. Ryan, Mrs. J. Y. Wilson, Mrs. J. H. Norton, Mrs. E. S. Paine.

Philanthropic vice president, Mrs. John H. Douglas.

Philanthropic Committee—Mrs. W. W. Cummer, Mrs. O. L. Keene, Mrs. W. S. Jennings, Mrs. J. W. McGuffey.

Sub-committee—Mrs. A. J. Coleman, Mrs. Henry Wight, Mrs. Frank Jennings, Mrs. Arthur Cummer, Mrs. Arthur Vance, Mrs. W. B. Young, Mrs. W. P. Corbett, Mrs. Claude W. Perkins, Mrs. Middlemas, Mrs. Livingston and Miss Summerville.

The Year's Club Program.

The club program for 1909-10 is as follows:

November 1st, social day.

November 8th, Forestry Committee Day—

Address, "Conservation of Trees of Florida," Hon. George L. Draw (member of forestry committee of Board of Trade).

Essay, "Progress of Forestry Protection," Mrs. Clarence T. Doty, chairman of forestry committee of Woman's Club.

Musical program, Mrs. George F. Parsons.

November 22d, Civics and Civil Service Reform Committee Day—

Address, "Civil Service Reform," Miss Laura Clay (auditor of National Woman's Equal Rights Association), Kentucky.

Musical program, Miss Laura Warriner.

December 4th, Federation Day—

Musical program, Mrs. Jerre Smith.

December 20th, Social Science and Child Labor Committee—

Address, "The Boy," Hon. Cecil Wilcox.

Musical program, Mrs. Charles Paxton.

December 28th, Christmas tree for poor.

January 10th, Educational Committee Day—

Address, Mrs. Thomas M. Shackelford, president of F. F. W. C., Tallahassee.

Musical program, Mrs. Jay Durkee.

January 20th, club birthday, at home.

January 24th, selection of ballot committee, Current Events Class.

Address, topic of current interest to be supplied by speaker.

Musical program, Mrs. Rinehart.

February 7th, Health Committee Day—

Address, "Idealizing Daily Life," Mrs. Clara Z. Moore, Cincinnati.

Musical program, Mrs. J. A. Cranford.

February 14th, Household Economics Committee Day—

Presentation of medal for best essay.

Continued on Fifth Page.

A LIVE OR- GANIZATION

Continued From First Page.

say on "Household Economics," by pupil in Duval High School.

Address, "Household Economy."

Musical program, Mrs. J. H. W. Hawkins.

February 28th, Art Class Day—
Loan exhibition.

Musical program, - Mrs. James W. Spratt.

March 14th, annual election.

March 28th, Travel Class Day.

Modern French pictures, folk songs.

Loan exhibition, 4:30 to 6 p. m.

Musical program, Mrs. Frank L. White.

April 11th, Literature Class Day—

Address, "The Drama," Dr. Hugh McLellan, Richmond, Ky.

Musical program, Mrs. Roselle C. Cooley.

April 25th, Bird Protection Committee—

Program in charge of Mrs. A. A. Washington, chairman of the committee Day—

Musical program, Mrs. John H. Bland.

May 9th, annual musicale.

Program in charge of Miss Foster.

May 23d, annual reports.

Each of the classes—Literature, Art, Current Events, Travel and Philanthropy—has prepared, under the direction of its chairman, a series of programs to be presented at stated intervals during the year. The club house has been thoroughly "done over" during the summer, having been attractively papered and refitted with electric fixtures and other needed improvements. The first meeting of the season will be November 1st, which is in charge of the social committee.

Woman's Voice

Edited by Ellen M. Bolles, Lumberton, N. M.

A bill providing for full suffrage passed the Senate of the State of Washington, February 23rd, by a vote of 30 to 9. This measure had previously passed the House by a vote of 70 to 18.

The International Woman Suffrage Alliance will meet in London, England, April 26 to May 1. The officers are: President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, New York City; First Vice President, Dr. Anita Augsborg, Hamburg, Germany; Second Vice President, Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, London, England; Secretary, Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, Swarthmore, Pa.; First Asst. Secretary, Dr. Kathe Schirmacher, Paris, France; Second Asst. Secretary, Martina Kramers, Rotterdam, Holland; Treasurer, Mrs. Stanton-Coit, London, England.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association will hold its 41st, Annual Convention in Seattle, Wash., July 1 to 7. Woman's Day at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition will be observed during Convention week.

In the legislatures of the following States woman suffrage measures have been considered during the last session: California, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Washington and Wisconsin.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park, of Boston, founder of the College Equal Suffrage League, has just sailed from San Francisco for the Orient. She will spend two years in studying the position of women in various foreign countries. After visiting China, Japan and other eastern countries, she will go to New Zealand, thence to Europe and England.

In her address before a recent meeting of the Equal Franchise League of New York at the home of Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Rev. Anna A. Shaw answered the objection that women should not vote because they cannot fight, by saying: "I went through the civil war. My father and brothers went to the front, leaving my mother, a little brother and myself at home. I ploughed, hoed and struggled to keep that little western farm and its log cabin home from the tax collector until they returned. I think my mother and I had a harder time than they did."

WOMEN'S CLUBS IN ANNUAL MEET

State Federation Session Occasion of Brilliant Gathering at St. Luke's Church.

OPENING IS AUSPICIOUS

Following Warm Address of Welcome, Many Interesting Papers Are Read.

"I believe in suffrage for women because it seems to me the quickest, easiest, and most dignified way to accomplish results. And it's coming, and with it will not only come some new responsibilities, but the ability to bring about the many desirable innovations for which club women all over the country are working," said Mrs. Kate Biggers, president of the Oklahoma Equal Suffrage association in an address before the State Federation of Women's clubs which convened in its first annual session at St. Luke's church in this city last night.

More than two hundred of the fairest women in Oklahoma assembled at the opening of a four days' session of the Oklahoma State Federation of Women's clubs.

Mrs. John Threadgill, of Oklahoma City, who is the president of this great organization composed exclusively of women, presided. Mrs. Threadgill briefly stated the program which had been arranged. Rev. Percy Knickerbocker delivered the invocation, and paid a high tribute to womanhood. A quartette composed of Mesdames Yulbitch, Yorgov, Bennett and Venable, followed the invocation by rendering most effectively the "Concert Waltz," by Dudley Buck.

Address of Welcome.

Sidney L. Brock, president of the Chamber of Commerce, began his address of welcome assuring his hearers that the club women to whom he was addressing his remarks could convey more sound argument in a five-minute address than he could in an hour's talk. He told the women that he considered he had been honored more highly on this occasion than he was ever before honored in his life, and concluded his remarks by stating that it was unnecessary for him to tell them how welcome they are, since it is so well known that Oklahoma's latch string always hangs on the outside to fair women and all other good people and commendable enterprises and institutions. President Brock told the women something of how the Chamber of Commerce is striving to make Oklahoma City the hub of the great southwest, impressing upon them that it is the desire of the citizens here to build a city beautiful as well as substantial, hence he could say thrice welcome to the Federation of Women's clubs, since these are leading the world in civic pride.

Appoint New Officers.

The president then read a letter from Mrs. D. A. McDougal, vice-president of Sapulpa, announcing her inability to be present, due to her mother's illness. Mrs. Threadgill named Mrs. Chas. E. Hume to act as vice-president. Mrs. Hume accepting the honor in a neat little speech in which she expressed the pleasure it is affording her to be with the federation in Oklahoma City.

Mrs. W. L. Clement, president of the City Federation, cleverly told the women from all over the state how glad the City Federation and the good people generally are to have the first annual session of the State Federation held here.

Mrs. Edwin F. Moulton, of Warren, Ohio, who occupies the position of chairman of the civic committee of the General Federation of Women's clubs, was introduced to the audience. Mrs. Moulton complimented the Oklahoma Federation women highly, and said that if the men in the state are to be measured by the high standard the women represent that great advancements along the lines advocated by the women's clubs everywhere may be expected.

The next bi-annual session of the General Federation of Women's clubs will be held at Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Moulton extended to the members of the Oklahoma Federation a hearty welcome to attend, assuring them that they would be accorded the warmest hospitality. She stated that the motto of the Ohio Federation clubs is "influence is responsibility," and said in all brevity that the Ohio motto is as clearly exemplified in Oklahoma as it is in Ohio.

A communication from Mrs. S. J. Wright, first vice president of the Texas Federation, was read, announcing that she could not be present because of illness.

Address by Mrs. Pettie.

Mrs. W. J. Pettie, state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, read a paper stating it was not the object of the Daughters of the Revolution to form an aristocracy, but to found an organization of loyal Americans. She reviewed the vicissitudes of the foremothers experienced in the days when they spun and wove and mended bullets, claiming that for a long time these mothers were apparently overlooked by Fourth of July orators, explaining that the object of the organization is to perpetuate the memories of the women as well as the men who achieved American independence by acquiring and protecting and beautifying spots that were made dear by great historical events. Mrs. Pettie told of a society under the supervision of the D. A. R. called "The Children of the Republic," which, she said, opens an endless field of work that appeals to every American mother, and while the state organization is only a year old the local chapter is lending every effort to erect a chapter house here in which to hold its meetings, and store away interesting relics. "It will not be long until you and I will be the ancestors, and our great grand-children will be trying to read an old yellowed paper entitled 'Club Life in Oklahoma,'" said Mrs. Pettie.

"The Great Mother Heart."

Mrs. Cora D. Hammit, president of the Oklahoma Women's Christian Temperance union, read a splendid paper, saying that as women of the two organizations we have many things in common. The great mother heart, although working through different channels, has for its object the making of the world a better, safer, sinner and more wholesome place, intellectually, physically, morally and spiritually. Mrs. Hammit believes that woman's realm of endeavor is limitless and that her sphere has no boundary lines. She says there is a sounding call to women, just as real and insistent to come to the help of the nation as was ever sounded to men, at the same time realizing that women can-

not fight the physical battles, but can and should stand as the nation's moral guardians.

Mrs. Kate Biggers, president of the Oklahoma Equal Suffrage association, rendered the closing address. Mrs. Biggers is an ardent club woman, and advocates that women should be vested with the authority to help man the nation's ship with the voting prerogative. She contended that women are fast learning that their responsibility should not be confined to the walls of their homes; that the time is near at hand when every child shall have the opportunity to give to the world the best it is capable of; that higher civilization will depart from warfare, and instead of spending millions every year for the building of Dreadnaughts, and the support of big standing armies, there will be some other way found to settle national entanglements.

The delegates who are in attendance on the first annual session of the Oklahoma State Federation of Women's clubs, are a cultured body of women. Their faces are beaming with thoughts of higher ideals, and they go about the work they have in hand with precision and tact.

Auto Ride for Delegates.

Beginning at 8:30 o'clock this morning, the visiting women will be conveyed over the city in automobiles. St. Luke's church to be the starting point, and before the federation closes its deliberations another auto outing will be given the visitors. This courtesy comes from the Chamber of Commerce.

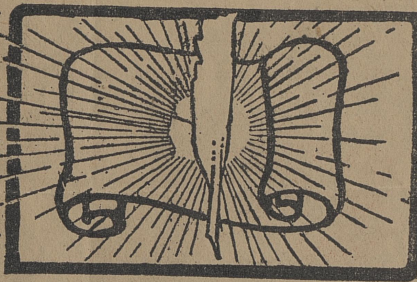
All of the art exhibits which are to be placed on exhibition have not been received, but will probably be in place by this afternoon.

Today's session will begin at 9 o'clock this morning in St. Luke's church, the Rev. Phil C. Baird to offer the invocation following which the published program will be carried out.

The women of St. Luke's church, beginning today, will serve a five-course dinner from 12 to 2 o'clock, and the supper from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening. These dinners will be served in the women's parlors of the church, and are provided for the convenience of the visiting delegates and others who are in attendance on the federation. The non-day meal will cost 50c.

It did not require a civil war to make Abraham Lincoln appreciate women or to demand a "square deal" for them. Away back in 1836 he declared in a letter to his constituents: "I go for all sharing the privileges of Government who assist in bearing its burdens, by no means excluding women." Thousands of post-cards bearing his picture and this quotation are passing through the mails just now.

Okla. Times



IN Denver, where the women vote, there is much speculation on the outcome of the local option election which is to be held in the Colorado capitol in the spring.

How will the women vote, is the question paramount.

Will they overwhelm the saloon, and divorce the men from the brass rails and liquor, or will their vote be divided, and encompass the defeat of local option?

It is an accepted fact in Colorado that the votes of the women which shut the saloons out of Canon City and Boulder, Colorado, and made dry spots of these two

wet places, where the mining vote, which is usually rated as friendly to the saloon, was heavy.

As a result of the accepted opinion in Denver that the fate of Denver saloons rests on the vote of the women, a sturdy fight has been launched—for the women's votes.

The manager of the Denver Anti-Saloon League, a woman, insists that the women will vote against the saloon.

"No thinking, humanity-loving woman can square her conscience with even a tacit endorsement of the saloon," is her challenge to the women voters who appear to be undecided.

But her view is not shared by another Denver woman political leader. The second woman is opposed to prohibition—also to local option. She formerly lived in Iowa.

"Close Denver saloons," she says and men will not only continue their intemperate ways, but they will add to them the crime of lawbreaking.

"I have seen more brainy men ruined in Iowa, where bad and adulterated liquor managed in some way to trickle across the state line, than I have seen where good stuff was to be had."

Her's is the same position that has been taken by anti-prohibitionists in other states. Her argument is the same argument that has been used on hundreds of other occasions.

Among those who are watching the fight, and most anxiously awaiting the outcome are the woman suffragists—the strong supporters of women's rights. In Denver they say that if the saloons are allowed to remain in Denver as a result of the election that the responsibility will be placed on the shoulders of the women voters.

And this, they declare, will be a violent blow to the propagation of woman's suffrage in other states.

The mention of woman's suffrage suggests New York City where a monster convention was recently held in Carnegie Hall, with Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, a widow who is many times a millionaire presiding.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst witnessed the meeting with interest. Dr. Parkhurst did not like the spirit displayed in the meeting.

In preaching his Thanksgiving Day sermon he said so very plainly. "One might characterize it as being not so much a movement, as an eruption," he said. "It was simply one grand feminine sob for the ballot. I noticed this bad feature. Things that were most vociferously and rapturously applauded were the attacks which were made on the men."

"That was a mighty poor return to make for American gallantry—a gallantry for which English-speaking people everywhere have been distinguished. I do not want to be rash, but frankly I was ashamed of them."

That's the view of one man—a recognized strong man—tersely and aptly put.

The result of the vote in Denver will aid other men in forming judgments on woman's suffrage.

Women And Prohibition



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S. M. Marcus, of Glendale, Cal., former Navy surgeon, believes Jerry is Pierre Dulois, a former student at Fordham University.

WAS
United States
guard the mail
of a new and larger armed force
the Postoffice Department.

7 Kentucky Women Fight General Club Federation in 'Centralized Control'

BY EDMOND BRILLMAN
Copyright, Lexington Leader

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—Women's club leaders of Boston and New England Friday inclined an attentive ear to the "voice of protest" of the seven "Kentucky rebels," so called by the officers of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, because of their campaign for decentralized control of the General Federation.

Mrs. Atwood Martin, a leader of the delegation from Louisville, gave out a statement as he colleagues fired the opening gun in their drive in this section. Seven Kentucky club women discussed various phases of their protest movement at meetings in Boston, having come here at the invitation of a group of Massachusetts Women's Club leaders.

"We are making a protest against the steam roller methods of the General Federation of Women's Clubs," Mrs. Martin said. "The General Federation says to Congress that 3,000,000 women are behind their measures, whereas there are minorities all over the country. It is only a question of time before all these minorities will succeed in restricting the voice of the individual clubs.

"The General Federation does not allow anything to come before it in convention unless the little group at

the top favors it," Mrs. Martin declared. "We believe in the rule of the majority, but not in a gagged minority.

"In our first meeting in the east, in New York this week, the Women's Builders of American, whom we addressed at the Army and Navy Club, endorsed what they called the 'Louisville Women's Club movement.'

"We suggest as a remedy in our appeal no better model for the Federation of Women's Clubs for reconstruction than the policies of the National Chamber of Commerce, which sends out a referendum on all subjects and invites members to submit their ideas. The number of votes by the majority and those by the minority are published side by side."

The Louisville women spoke Friday before the Massachusetts Public Interest League. One representative from each of the women's organizations in metropolitan Boston was invited to the meeting, and there were also delegations from New Hampshire and Vermont. Mrs. Benjamin Lincoln Robinson, president of the Public Interest League, presided. The Boston meeting is expected to be followed by others in New England as a part of a nationwide appeal against the alleged "oligarchy" in the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

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St. Joseph's hospital with a minor skull fracture to his shoulder and condition today is reported. Mark was not seriously hurt. His body this morning was taken to Kerr Brothers' undertaking establishment on north Broadway this afternoon will be taken home.

He was the son of L. L. Jones and was born in Clark county. The family moved to Lexington several years ago. He was well liked by his associates.

His parents, he is survived by his mother, Mrs. Stella Mason, of Lexington; Mrs. Molly Aber, of Lexington; and Mrs. Nanny Stewart, of Lexington, O., and two brothers, of Fayette county, and of Lexington. He was

N HUNT ON

N. J., Oct. 16 (AP)—The hunt in the Wachung was intensified to

state and volunteer with machine guns, automatic rifles, machine gun bandits, robbed a mail truck \$151,700, killed one, two others.

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VARIETIES OF SUFFRAGETTES.

Of all women we are least able to understand the suffragette. She keeps her candle lighted and burning and is ever ready to make war for her cause—that is, she will make war if she is a militant.

To be a militant suffragette it is not necessary that a woman shall wear a military uniform. Neither must she carry a gun, a sword or even a hatchet—for doesn't a horsewhip make a good weapon for use on those perverse men who won't let the women vote?

Let Lord Churchill, the most recent victim of a woman suffragist and a horsewhip, testify.

But those women who are earnestly endeavoring to secure the vote for women are not all alike. Some are eccentric. The horsewhip woman was eccentric. We shouldn't permit ourselves to make an error and judge all suffragettes by a few of the more eccentric believers.

But talking about eccentricities, what do you think of this from Lady Cook, of England, a zealous suffragette of the militant type?

"Women who rouge their faces and wear rats in their hair are too busy primping themselves and filching money from their husbands to think about the ballot and public questions."

Suffragist Leaders Enlisting Support of Prominent Women

Campaign Will Be Formulated Thursday Afternoon.

English Methods Derided—Dignity and Conservatism
to Be Observed, Declares Mrs. Valentine.

Determined to show their strength in RICHMOND, suffragist leaders are quietly marshaling their forces preparatory to the organization meeting which will be held Thursday afternoon, when plans for a regular campaign will be formulated.

This meeting will decide whether Mrs. Pankhurst, the recognized leader of the movement in England, will be invited to address the women here. The noted English suffragette is now in this country, and if she can be brought to RICHMOND, the leaders of the women's suffrage movement here believe that their campaign will be given a great impetus.

It is not, however, the intention of the women of Virginia to adopt the methods employed in England. This is emphatically stated by Mrs. Benjamin B. Valentine and Mrs. Charles V. Meredith. Mrs. Pankhurst will merely outline the principles of the suffrage movement. She will not be asked to give her advice as to the plan of campaign nor will she take any part in the organization of the movement here.

The militant attitude assumed by the suffragettes in England far from being endorsed here, is unreservedly condemned. Mrs. Valentine especially declares that the local fight must be made in the most conservative and dignified manner, and to that end she and other leaders have enlisted in the cause women whose prominence in social and intellectual circles is a practical guarantee that nothing will be done to reflect upon the characters so long held by the women of the South.

Two of RICHMOND'S most noted authors, Miss Ellen Glasgow and Miss Mary Johnston, have cast their lots with the movement, declaring themselves to be heart and soul for women's suffrage.

Miss Johnston, to more fully define her views, has sent the following formal statement to The News Leader, which fully sets forth the position held not only by the authoress herself, but by the majority of the suffragists in RICHMOND:

Editor The News Leader:

My name having appeared in connection with a matter now agitating Richmond, may I say through your columns a word in regard to my position upon the question of the suffrage for women?

I am a woman, working for my living. I pay taxes, I own property, I am assessed for this or that. I have a stake in my city, in my State, in the United States, in the communal life of our race. I am a member, for better or worse, of the human society. I cannot escape if I would. I am a part of the pattern, as integral as any other. I receive from this society, and I contribute to it. I have at heart the improvement of my own milieu, and I have the altruist's desire for the improvement of that of my fellow-beings.

I have never seen the reason why I, as well as my neighbors, the butcher, the baker, the candlestick-maker, the chief cook and the bottle washer, and my neighbors of to-morrow, the male Sicilian and the Slav, should not have a voice in my community and State as to taxation, as to what ideals of government can be made real and what not, as to the welfare in general of that society of which I am, indubitably, a member.

Favors Restricted Suffrage.

It is my conviction that, in the long evolution of the race and of political societies, the time has arrived, or practically arrived, when there is little sense in any longer coupling the two words sex and suffrage. True, they both begin with an s—but that is a case of alliteration and not of association of ideas. I believe in restricted suffrage, but restriction should be on

other grounds than on that of having been born a woman. Intelligence directed toward the good, an honestly won and held foothold in life, character dedicated to the uplift of all conditions for us all—these are the desiderata. Intelligence, conscience, character, power to assume responsibility and to work the problem are not confined to the male organism. Even the stock argument—women cannot fight—seems to me a little shopworn a little overworked. Perhaps, like other warriors, they may find substitutes. Perhaps if they still attend to the things at home while the men go to fight it may come to be considered only a fair division of labor. Assuredly the South will not be the land to say that women cannot take their share of war.

Signed Petition to Congress.

A petition to Congress, asking for a favorable consideration of the question of woman's suffrage has been circulated in Richmond. I believe in the franchise for women. When I was asked to place my name upon this petition I very cheerfully complied with the request. An amendment to the Constitution of the United States, allowing women to vote is, in the nature of things, a remote event. I do not regard the issue as a burning one. There are, I think, reforms before the public which are of more immediate importance. But I regard the franchise for women as in the nature of reform, and I could have no rational objection to asserting my belief. But as far as my knowledge went, I signed a petition entirely general in its character. I am not a member of the Richmond branch, or of any other branch, of the Woman's Suffrage League. Apparently, this Richmond branch contains a number of women whom I admire, and not a few who are my warm personal friends. But it remains that I am not a member of their organization. In this connection my name has been mistakenly used.

Disclaims Militant Movement.

I wish to disclaim, most emphatically, any slightest connection, affiliation or approval with or of the so-called "militant" or "suffragette" movement now obtaining in England. In its nature this movement is as counter to my judgment as it is repugnant to my taste.

Between this movement, or the leaders of this movement, and myself there is on this point no mental contact. I do not believe that the end justifies the means. I think that no ethical advance can be gained by way of non-ethical paths.

I am in no sense embarked upon any crusade, nor am I concerned in any especial agitation of the subject. I am not a "pioneer suffragist." I think upon this question as have thought, for a long period of years, many men and women both in England and America. I am convinced of the eventual benefit—after many mistakes, after perhaps some disasters—of the suffrage for women, not only to the women themselves, but to the race at large. I am convinced of it, as I am convinced of the propriety of stamping out tuberculosis, of establishing a united health bureau, of conserving our forests and of taking a little thought for the welfare of the generations who come after us. I am interested in it as I am interested in other details of our progress. Neither more nor less—and, indeed, my advocacy of the last-named issues is likely to be more strenuous than that of the first.

What I have said is said likewise by my sister, Miss Eloise Johnston, who with me signed the petition to Congress.

MRS. PANKHURST

An Impression of the English Suffragette Leader.

So long as the women behind any campaign contrive to make themselves less charming and romantic than their sisters the opponents of the movement have little to fear.

Of course, by charm I do not mean mere comeliness—the plump negation endlessly repeated which so often fills our theatres and shops. I mean positive charm—the charm that leads and compels. Joan of Arc needn't have been pretty, and they say that Cleopatra wasn't.

If suffragists and suffragettes were the sour-faced old muffins that Mr. Charles Dana Gibson seems to think they are in the cartoons of his, or if they were the "hooligans," "queaking females," "poodles delighted with their own barking," described in the English press, they would not have gathered the largest crowd that ever assembled at a public meeting in Hyde Park nor compelled a prime minister to slide down a parcel chute to escape them, nor fought thirty-eight by-elections until they have made it practically impossible for a candidate they oppose to be returned to office.

To be sure, they have made votes for women a matter of practical politics by doing a great many ungentle and ridiculous things. But doing ridiculous things was not the significant part of their work. If Miss Christabel Pankhurst had merely been violent and got arrested, she would not be very important. Anybody can be violent and get arrested. When she summoned the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the home secretary to the Bow-street police court and cross-examined them as good-humoredly as a sister might chaff a couple of sulky boys; when even the Attic taste of Mr. Max Beerholm found the trial more charming than the comedies of the theatre, and we hear him likening her motions to "a very graceful rhythmic dance done by a dancer who never moved her feet," and telling how "her lively arabesques, adorning the air of the police court, turned everything to favor and prettiness," it is no wonder that Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Herbert Gladstone squirmed in their charms.

DR. JOHNSON DISPROVED.

And so with this young lady's mother, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, who spoke before a huge audience in Carnegie hall the other night. It is beside the point to say that she spoke with logic and quiet sincerity. Our suffragists have been logical and quiet for fifty years—and they have also sometimes worn short hair, or lost their waist-lines, or presented to the world a surface of such glacial intellectuality as to freeze and terrify ordinary men.

Even the best of our American agitators in the matter of addressing a large mixed audience, have generally succeeded only in the Johnsonian sense in which a dog is remarkable walking on his hind legs. It is not done well, but you are surprised to find it done at all.

Mrs. Pankhurst held her audience not because she spoke almost as well as a man, but because she spoke much better than most men. She had the power of strong feeling simply expressed, a voice that could be heard everywhere, the arts and ready wit of the stump speaker, and yet did not in any way lose—indeed, sent out in some magical way, from the floor to the far-away fourth balcony—the charm of a very charming woman.

She faced her audience, a slender, rather sweet-faced woman of middle age, in a mauve dress with trailing sleeves—just such an English lady as you might expect to see pouring tea of a late afternoon in any quiet English home. It was truly and quiet, however, what

was only the surface covering of an indomitable spirit and militant fire. She spoke for two hours without notes, without repetition or fatigue, without even pausing for a drink of water, absolutely confident of her cause, apparently, and absolutely in control of her audience. At times she was quietly humorous, and always she was reassuringly sane and human. After the long address was over she went through a half-hour's heckling, which was perhaps the most interesting of all.

It was not an argument for woman suffrage so much as a story and in a way a defense of suffragette methods. She briefly summed up the unavailing work since the days of the suffrage bill introduced by John Stuart Mill, and told how Mr. Balfour, while agreeing with their arguments, warned them that no English party in power would ever take up their cause until it was made a matter of practical politics.

And so they made it such. Something had to be done to break the newspaper boycott, and it was planned that at the great Manchester meeting they should ask Sir Edward Grey if his party would give the vote to working women. Annie Kenney, a mill girl and a good trades unionist, was chosen to ask the question. She said she would do it if Christabel Pank-

hurst would go into the meeting with her and hold her hand. Hurriedly, at the last moment, they cut a banner out of a piece of cambric on Mrs. Pankhurst's dining-room table and painted on it with black paint the now famous words: "Votes for Women." The two girls waited until the speaking was over and the regular English heckling had begun, and then Annie Kenney arose, holding the flag "in a hand from which she had lost a finger while at work in the mills at an age when girls should not be allowed to work," and put her question: "Will the liberal government give working women votes?"

Instantly the stewards pounced upon her, she was forced down into a seat and hands put over her mouth. Later they told her to write her question and send it up, and she did so, but it wasn't answered. So she got up and asked it again. Then the stewards took her and Christabel, too, dragged them through the crowd past the platform and pushed them out the side door. But as they disappeared, Annie Kenney still called back—and you should hear the fine old Magna Charta ring which Mrs. Pankhurst gave these words—"Sir Edward Grey, answer my question!"

That broke the boycott. The girls were arrested—although half the men on the platform inside had known Miss Pankhurst since she was a child—and sent to jail. There was plenty in the newspapers after that. Mrs. Pankhurst went to her daughter and said: "We've gained what we wanted. You have done enough. Hadn't I better pay your fine now and you can come home?" But Christabel said: "Mother, if you pay my fine, I'll never come home."

As for the stone-throwing, we must know that that is a time-honored British political argument. The men of Winchester, recently, objecting to the removal of some historic guns, had broken every window in the town hall and almost every one on the main street. The suffragettes hadn't thrown more than fifty stones altogether, and these only into meetings to which their arguments were not allowed otherwise to enter. Each one of the flint messengers had been thoughtfully wrapped in paper, on which a question was written.—Arthur Ruhl, in Collier's Magazine.

BRITISH AUTHOR PASSES AWAY

Rudyard Kipling Became Ill Suddenly January 13 on Eve of Scheduled Trip to France

WIFE, DAUGHTER COLLAPSE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

band's hand, but he was too weary to make any sign of recognition. Only at the end, which came peacefully, did he seem to recognize his wife and daughter. The two women, worn out with grief after their long vigil and almost in a state of collapse, were put to bed by the hospital staff soon after the noted author died.

Body Remains in Room

Kipling's body lay this morning in the simple bed in the private hospital room with cream-tinted walls which he had occupied since the emergency operation. A bouquet of flowers stood near the window. The body was expected to remain in this room until preliminary arrangements for interment are made. It may be taken to the hospital chapel before being removed for the funeral.

It was not known whether Kipling's body will be buried in Westminster Abbey, the last resting place of so many of Britain's famed sons.

Remained in Seclusion

Creator of "Kim," "Gunga Din," "Stalky and Company," "Mowgli," the swashbuckling "Sergeant Mutt," and a host of other rare beings who roved the pages of a hundred books in verse and prose, Rudyard Kipling passed the last years of his life as a semi-recluse while types of his characters sweated or fought for the British empire in the world's hot spots.

Shunning publicity, hidden in a moated and walled estate near the

sleepy village of Burwash in Sussex, England, he became almost the "forgotten man" of literature, a silent, shadowy figure of the past.

As a Titan of the '90s, when he burst into the world of letters to banish the cobwebs of stilted, ornate Victorian literature, his works already had become classics by the time he was 30, and his later years were virtually an anti-climax to the bright star that flamed out of India to dazzle the world in 1891.

Yet he was active to the last. In 1935, just 38 years after the resounding chorus of "Recessional" immortalized Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee, he wrote "The King and the Sea" in celebration of the silver jubilee of George V. But comparison between the two poems, between the Kipling of 1897 and the Kipling of 1935, was not favorable to his waning powers, affording new fuel for certain critics who, from the beginning, had scoffed at this gusty, rollicking singer of "Barrack Room Ballads" from India.

He was the first Englishman to receive the Nobel prize for literature, which he was awarded in 1907. The selection came as a bombshell to those critics who had accused him of everything from jingoism to hack journalistic assaults on the hallowed heights of Parnassus.

School Days in England
Born December 20, 1865, in Bombay, India, Kipling was the son of John Lockwood Kipling, then newly arrived from London to take a position as professor of architectural sculpture in the British School of art at Bombay, and of Alice Macdonald Kipling, one of four brilliant daughters of a Wesleyan clergyman.

Sent home to school in England when he was six, young Rudyard had his childhood schooling at Portsmouth and then attended Westward Ho college, which later served as the background for his "Stalky and Co." His eyesight failed him at 10 due to overstrain, enforcing the use of thick spectacles with divided lenses, but even with these he was unable to see clearly and his constant stumbling won him the nickname of "Beetle," after the insect given to blundering into everything in his path.

In 1882 he returned to India, and for seven years was an ink-splashed sub-editor on papers at Lahore and Allahabad, gaining fame in the country by writing on the side army ballads and tales of British life in India. Then he pulled up stakes and tried America.

He landed in San Francisco in 1889 and for the next two years made his way slowly across the continent, trying to find a place on American newspapers. He later said he always was rebuffed without a chance to state his qualifications. In 1891 he sailed for England and almost starved in a London garret until he found a publisher for a new edition of "Plain Tales from the Hills." It and his trunkful of India pamphlets, books and poems sold like hot cakes.

Money permitted him to indulge the wanderlust that had driven him from India and in 1892 he roamed Ceylon, Australia and the United States.

His Home in Vermont
In New York he hooked up with Scott Bailester, a young New York author, with whom he had shared chambers on the Thames embankment—and fell in love with Bailester's sister, Caroline.

They were married, and after a wedding trip in Japan, Kipling and his wife settled in Brattleboro, Vt., where he wrote more than 20 volumes.

There his two children were born, and seemingly he was destined to make his permanent home in America. But too lavish attention from autograph seekers sent him fleeing in 1897 to the peaceful solitude of the Sussex Downs.

In England great bitterness came to him, for his son, Lieut. John Kipling, only 18, was killed in the World War battle at Loos. The sorrowing father endowed a perpetual fund for sounding at Loos "last post," the British equivalent of " taps," and he never forgave the Germans.

In August, 1935, he drew wrath from official Nazi newspapers which described him as a "fanatical hater of Germans and one of the bitterest enemies of Germany." The outburst resulted from a letter Kipling had written to Henry Bordeaux, French novelist, saying:

"The Boche has learned nothing from the last war, and he has suffered comparatively little from it." No popular author of his time placed a higher value on his works and none received such prices as Kipling, a shrewd bargainer, exacted from publishers. He acquired wealth and in his late years could afford to refuse \$125 a word from an American firm which wanted him to write a story for them.

"I never write to order," he told them.

Yet a Kipling legend indicates too that all was grief that came to his mill. The tale is that an au-

New Bills Listed

(Special to The Herald)

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 17.—Among bills and resolutions introduced in the house at today's session are included the following:

H. B. 171—D. T. Matlack, Clark county, to give consent by the state to the acquisition by the U. S. government of such lands as may be needed for the establishment of a national forest reserve.

H. B. 185—H. Ward, McCracken county, to add all roads of the state to the primary system of highways. Ref. to Kentucky statutes No. 1.

H. B. 186—H. Ward, McCracken county, to provide that the highway commission shall spend 10 per cent of its revenue for the construction and reconstruction of arterial highways running through cities.

H. B. 187—R. E. Lee, Wayne county, to provide for the renewal of embalmers' and undertakers' licenses.

H. B. 188—Elmer McGlothlen, Monfroe county, to regulate the qualifications and admission to practice law in the state.

H. B. 190—Rodes K. Myers, Warren county, to create a commission for the establishment of a new set of appeals building in Frankfort.

H. B. 197—Charles Wiley, Jessamine county, to amend statutes relating to the placing of names of candidates on the ballot in general election by requiring each candidate to swear that he supported the nominees of his political party at the last regular election.

H. B. 198—Chester D. Silvers, Lexington, to provide for the acquisition by Kentucky of the stereotypic plates, books and other proprietary rights of Kentucky reports of court of appeals.

Among bills introduced in the state senate today were:

S. B. No. 115—Ray Smith, Marshall county, to make it lawful for police department or sheriff to photograph or fingerprint persons suspected of crime. Referred to trade and commerce.

S. B. No. 116—Ray Smith, Marshall county, to amend act authorizing cities of the Second, Third and Fourth class to acquire waterworks and to issue bonds to include acquisition of sewerage systems. Referred to trade and commerce.

S. B. 115—Ervin Turner, Breathitt county, to provide for registration of pistols. Referred to Kentucky statutes No. 1.

tograph hunter, thinking to trap him into signing something, wrote: "I understand that you receive a shilling a word for your writings and enclose one shilling for one word."

Profit—One Shilling

Kipling, the story goes, scribbled the word "thanks" across the missive and sent it back, pocketing the shilling.

The laborer, at that, was worthy of his hire for he tolled at production and was his own most exacting critic. A friend who had often seen him in his study at Brattleboro said he resembled a "very large and shaggy mastiff leaning and buffeting a tiny mouse over a broad sheet of white paper, the mouse being the author's pen."

His following was tremendous. Succeeding generations of boyhood read and remembered the shuddering enchantment of "The Jungle Book," "Kim," "The Reincarnation of Krishna Mahaveer," "The Light That Failed," "The Mark of the Beast," "Captains Courageous," "The Phantom Rickshaw," "Puck of Pook's Hill," "Stalky & Co.," "The Man Who Would Be King," "Soldiers Three," "Wee Willie Winkie," "Plain Tales from the Hills," and many another story of strange adventure.

And they took inspiration from reading and agony from reciting—in crimson-faced, halting phrases under the menacing frown of "eloquence" teachers—the lines of Kipling's "If," whose words still form the perennial theme of ornately printed wall cards and calendars the world over.

Almost from the turn of the century onwards, barrel-chested baritone in vaudeville houses from Kipling's own Calcutta to Chapsdale, London, boomed the thundering refrain of "On the Road to Mandalay" and no male quartet reached its repertoire zenith without announcing "They're 'angin' Danny Deever in the mornin'."

"Hill Torrent's" Current Stilled
Kipling never liked fame. He was a shy man of Yorkshire descent, and the dialect of that region explains the origin of his peculiar name—"kip" meaning a pointed hill and "ling" a torrent or waterfall.

But the "hill torrent" fed from the cliffed glamor of fame. He was a story-teller. He wanted people to read his stories, when he had written a good one. That was all. In "Non Nobis, Domine," published in 1934, he told of this aversion to the limelight.

"And we confess our blame,
How all too high we hold
The noise which men call fame.

The dross that men call gold!"

Instead, he lived quietly in dreary old Sussex, where, turning from the roaring, rollicking mood of his early days in India, he wrote: "I've buried my heart in a ferny hill.

Twix' a liddle low shaw an' a great high gill.

Oh, bopline yaller an' wood-smoke blue,
I reckon you'll keep her midding true."

"I've given my soul to the South-down grass,
And sheep-bells tinkled where you pass.

Oh, Fie an' Ditchling an' sails at sea,
I reckon you'll keep my soul for me!"

KENTUCKY SUFFRAGE LEADER WILL GO EAST



MRS. CHARLES FIRTH

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IS GIVEN INDORSEMENT OF THE METHODISTS

Conference of the Northern
Branch of the Church In
Kentucky Unanimously
Favors Equal Rights

MINISTERS DISAGREE WITH THE DEMOCRATS

Mrs. Charles Firth Will Go
To Aid In the Campaign
In New Jersey

The following telegram came yesterday afternoon from Mrs. Charles Firth, of Covington, to the president of the Equal Rights Association:

"The Kentucky Methodist-Episcopal Conference, in session in Covington, voted this morning to endorse woman suffrage. It went through without debate and was unanimous."

This is the conference of the Northern Methodist Church, which granted "laity rights" to women in the days of Frances Willard, a privilege which the Southern Methodist Church still refuses to the noble women in its ranks. "Laity rights" are simply the right to participate in and vote in the councils for church government and for the management of foreign and home missions, so large a part of the work for which is done by women.

Endorsed In Many States.

The Northern Methodist Church in many states has endorsed woman suffrage. The request that the Kentucky M. E. Conference endorse the principle of woman suffrage as one important to the moral development and improvement of the state, was made by the members of the board of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, the member into whose hands the matter was put being Mrs. Charles Firth, of Covington.

The attitude of these ministers is at decided variance with the attitude of the platform drawers of the Democratic party.

Mrs. Charles Firth spoke on suffrage in Whitesburg, Letcher County, last week before the Teachers' Institute, and to a citizens' meeting. Mrs. Firth leaves on September 11 for New Jersey, where she will give several weeks speaking and campaigning from that state. New Jersey votes on the suffrage question October 19.

Mrs. Firth's Services Given.

Mrs. Firth's services, with expenses paid, are a gift to New Jersey from the Kentucky Equal Rights Association.

A Rockcastle County Woman Suffrage League was organized Friday, August 27, with Mrs. John Brown of that town as president, and Mrs. Ed. Gentry as secretary-treasurer. The league was formed after addresses in Mt. Vernon and Brodhead by Mr. W. P. Marsh. The new league has eighty-seven members. In Lincoln County Mr. Marsh spoke at Moreland, at Hustonville and at Stanford. Suffrage meetings have been arranged, which Miss Laura Clay will address at Stanford on September 13 and at Mt. Vernon on September 14. Among those interested at Stanford are Mr. and Mrs. Shelton Saufley, Miss E. L. Rinehart, Mr. John Barnett, Mrs. Adelia Woods and others.

Mrs. Desha Breckinridge will speak on suffrage Monday evening at the Mason County Teachers' Institute at Mayslick.

PETERS TO SPEAK AT WILSON UNION

Herbert Quick and Others on

Oct 20, Program.

Andrew J. Peters, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, heads the list of speakers for the meeting to be held tonight at the headquarters of the Women's Wilson Union, Fifteenth and F streets northwest.

Others on the program are Herbert Quick, member of the Farm Loan Board; H. Martin Williams, reader of the House of Representatives; and Mrs. F. Alice Gleason, of New Jersey.

Charles W. Darr, president of the Wilson and Marshall Association of the District, has issued notices for a meeting tonight in the white room of the Ebbitt. Prominent Democrats of the District will be speakers.

At a meeting last night of the Women's Wilson Union, at Fifteenth and F streets northwest, John B. Lannin, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, defended the Adamson eight-hour law as an example of "humane legislation" enacted under the present Administration. He promised that organized labor would vote for President Wilson.

Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, who spoke, insisted that since President Wilson took office "invisible government" has completely disappeared. He placed in a common class "Hannaism," which, he said, prevailed during the McKinley Administration, and "slavism," which brought on the civil war. Both "Hannaism" and "slavism," he charged, were the platforms upon which special interests stood. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. W. M. Stoner.

THE LADIES AS CONSTITUTIONAL

Wash. Times LAWYERS *Oct 20*

If a woman, being a citizen of a woman suffrage State, gains the right to vote in that State, and then moves to a non-suffrage State, does she have the right, under the Constitution, to vote in the State of her new residence?

There's something to talk about in it, anyhow. At first blush it doesn't seem at all reasonable to assume that California can vest its daughters with a privilege of voting in Massachusetts; but some of the feminist interpreters of the Constitution—always an interesting document, even when the limited intellectual preceptions of mere masculinity are adduced to its definition—think otherwise.

So in both Maryland and Massachusetts women have applied for the right to vote, on the ground that having once been citizens in States where they could vote, they cannot be deprived of that privilege in another State. For, they argue, the Constitution in article IV, section 1, says that "full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State;" and in section 2, of that same article, that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

Just what this latter quotation means has never been made entirely clear. There are some narrow and some very broad interpretations of it. The ladies from the bounding Western commonwealths reckon that it means that, having once voted in Oklahoma or Washington or Colorado, they cannot be debarred from voting in any other State; and it doesn't require a strictly feminine mind to observe that a lawyer could make a mighty interesting argument on the point.

Somehow, with all consideration for the ladies, one leans to the notion that they will not gain their point. There are several States in the Union, even yet, in which aliens may vote; but that has never been construed to give them right to vote in States where naturalization must be completed before the suffrage is gained. Again, the period of residence and various other qualifications vary among the States; and it is not assumed that a State with lax requirements can impose them on other States for the benefit of its citizens. But the resourceful and ingenious women voters at least are making it clear that the quality of constitutional dialectics isn't going to be strained when the gentler sex get into the debates.

— DEMOCRATIC TICKET —

For Representative
D. WILLIS KENNEDY

For County Attorney
JOE P. CHENAULT

For County Judge
JOHN D. GOODLOE

For Sheriff
ELMER DEATHERAGE

For County Court Clerk
HUGH SAMUELS

For Circuit Court Clerk
JAS. W. WAGERS

For Jailer
CHARLES ROGERS

For Tax Commissioner
WILL W. ADAMS

For Coroner CHAS. T. DUDLEY

SUBJECT TO THE ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

We respectfully solicit your loyal support and promise a faithful discharge of all duties coming under us.

CONGRESS AND THE NATIONAL HONOR.

From the New York Tribune.

Let Congress repudiate its suspected acceptance of Berlin's views of the rights of Americans traveling on merchantmen armed for defense. That is its only duty today.

From the Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

After looking the situation over carefully, Congress concluded not to run over President Wilson.

From the Springfield Republican.

The executive's stroke is very unusual, if not unprecedented, in the history of the relations of Congress to American diplomacy. But exceptional conditions have arisen.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

President Wilson is now experiencing the troubles that worried President Cleveland when the latter had "a pair of wild horses" on his hands.

From the Chicago Post.

The President has at last faced down an anti-American, peace-and-cotton-at-any-price combination and stood for the rights of his country and of international law. He did it finely and courageously.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

In demanding a "showdown" the President is quite likely to show some legislators up.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Germany takes the American Congress too seriously.

From the New York World.

Congress started this trouble. Now let Congress take its medicine.

From the Rochester Herald.

It is impossible that this Congress regain the respect of the American people, but it may still escape the eternal ignominy that attaches to incurable cowardice and unrepentant treachery.

From the Columbia State.

When old Grant remarked that the democratic party can always be trusted to make a fool of itself at the proper time we imagine he had dipped into the future and seen the present Congress.

From the Birmingham Age-Herald.

Congress seems willing to make any concession rather than run the risk of getting into war. What's become of the "spirit of 1776"?

KITTY GORDON.

Broadway restaurants. Tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday the English beauty, Kitty Gordon, will be pictured in "As in a Looking Glass," which provides opportunities for emotional acting as well as for the display of creations of the modiste's and milliner's art. The greater portion of the play is laid in Washington diplomatic circles. Herbert Bosworth will be seen Thursday and Friday in "The Target," which depicts a strong man's conflict with fate. Saturday's attraction will be "The Innocence of Ruth," with Viola Dana in the leading role.

Garden.

Mme. Petrova is featured at Moore's Garden Theater today, tomorrow and Tuesday in the photoplay, "The Soul Market," which, upon an especially elaborate scale, concerns the experiences of a young woman who comes to New York to win success upon the operatic stage. The principal episode is the big ballet scene, made upon the stage of the New York Hippodrome, employing the entire chorus of "Hip, Hip, Hooray." "Hamlet Made Over," featuring Billie Reeves, will also be shown. Wednesday and Thursday a triple-feature program will include

MILLERS, BELASCO THEATER; M. 5329.
Up-to-the-Minute Dances.
Saturday evening class
now forming.

Prof. and Mrs. J. H. Hartley,
1326 10th st. n.w. All dancing taught, 75c hour.
10 lessons, \$5. Phone N. 2184. 14*

PROF. WYNDHAM,
816 12th n.w. All dances taught. 75c.
Quick method. Phone Main 5679.

DAVISON'S Prof. I 329 M n.w. Phone
Mrs. N. 6514
All dances taught as standardized. Normal course
for those desiring to become teachers or expert
dancers. Lessons day or eve. Class and practice
dance, Tues. eve. Private classes instructed.

WYNDHAM BROTHERS,
Every modern dance taught correctly.
1712 G st. n.w. Phone M. 6062.

PROF. AND MRS. L. A. ACHER, CARROLL
Institute, 916 10th st. Sat. eve., instruction
8 to 9; dancing, 9 to 11:30. Studio, 1127 10th
st. n.w. Class Mon. & Fri. Private lessons
any hour. North 6786. Established 1900. 5*

Prof. Prokos Atlantic Assisted by
City Miss Kimmel.
Latest fancy steps; 9 lessons, \$5. Open daily,
10 a.m. to 11 p.m. Mon. and Thurs. classes, 50c.
912 10th st. n.w.

NICHOLAS, 1012 H ST. N.W.
Phone Main 7606.
Open daily 10 a.m. to 11 p.m.
BEAUTIFUL BALLROOM FOR RENT.

MISS CHAPPELEAR,
1312 Q st. n.w. Phone N. 6844.
Class Tuesday evening.

WOMAN LAUDS SCIENCE

Fair Sex's New Boon, Mrs. Wiley Tells Pan-American Auxiliary.

MOTHERHOOD PERILS DWINDLE

Speakers Point Out Many Agencies Now Benefiting Women in Rural Sections—Dr. Bell Addresses Conference, Praising Work Being Done For Deaf Children.

"Science has become the handmaiden of woman," declared Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley speaking before the session yesterday of the women's auxiliary conference to the pan-American scientific congress, held in the ballroom of the Willard.

"Women have had a long, hard struggle, unaided by science until within our time, in their various necessary tasks and duties," she continued. "Today medical science, the science of nursing, the food laboratory, the bacterial examination of milk and other agencies relieve the mother of many of the dangers existing in our grandmother's time."

She outlined many of the modern methods in which woman is benefited. She expressed the opinion, however, that the city woman was more benefited than her country sister.

Women in Country Benefited.

"Various agencies are at work," she added, "to benefit the country woman, as for instance, in this country, the parcels post, the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labor, and the rural nurse. The Smith-Lever act further extends governmental aid to the country women in the United States."

"I believe a nation can rise no higher than its women," declared Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, in describing "The Woodcraft Movement as a Character-Building for Boys and Girls." She declared that it was never too early to train the women of the country to be wives and mothers. "It is important to bring up boys and girls side by side, with ideas of equality for later partnership of men and women in the social, marital and civic relationships of life. I deplore the present tendency to bring up boys so that in manhood they affect superiority to feminine associates."

Dr. Bell a Visitor.

An interesting feature of the meeting was the visit of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell. A group of ten curly-headed little children from the Kensington School for Deaf Children had just finished a demonstration of their work when Dr. Bell entered. After being introduced by Miss Julia Lathrop as "the one who had done most for ameliorating the sufferings of the deaf," he spoke a few words of greeting to the gathering, then, turning to Mrs. Charles R. Crane, who had charge of the little ones, he expressed his interest in the work being done by her, and spoke a few words of praise to the little ones, meanwhile patting the heads of those nearest to him.

Mrs. Crane then gave an interesting talk on "Teaching the Deaf Child." She asked if, as the mother of a child who is deaf, she might not call attention to certain ways of teaching little children who cannot hear. She then gave a few brief words of advice, and introduced a teacher from Kensington School, who further outlined her methods by having the little ones give a demonstration.

Mrs. E. W. Roberts Also Speaks.

"The National Library for the Blind" was the subject of the closing address by Mrs. Ernest W. Roberts, wife of Representative Roberts, of Massachusetts.

The ballroom yesterday was crowded with what was probably the largest number of visitors and delegates since the opening session. Miss Margaret Wilson, who has lately gone into social work very enthusiastically, occupied a seat close to the platform, and listened with much interest to an outline of methods used by Mrs. Crane and Dr. Bell in securing legislation in Illinois which would help the deaf children there.

Miss Julia Lathrop was chairman at yesterday's session. Today Mrs. Percy Pennybacker will preside, and the speakers will be Mrs. Florence Kelley, Mrs. John Dewey, and Mrs. Henrietta W. Calvin. At 2 o'clock special trains of the Washington and Virginia Railway will leave Twelfth and Pennsylvania avenue with the members of the congress and their families for Mount Vernon.

WORK FOR PAN AMERICANS.

Executive Committee Here Names Three Important Subcommittees.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the pan-American congress yesterday three important subcommittees were named, one to take under consideration actual resolutions, another to consider propositions, and a third to write the final draft of a report on these resolutions and propositions to be submitted to the closing general session of the congress Saturday morning. The members of these subcommittees are:

Resolutions—Dr. Ernesto Quesada, chairman, Argentina; Dr. Manuel Gamio, Mexico; Dr. Santos Domínguez, Venezuela; Dr. Alejandro O. Deustua, Peru; Judge George Gray, United States.

Propositions—Dr. Julio Philipp, Chile, chairman; Dr. Carlos M. de Pena, Uruguay; Dr. Roberto Ancizar, Colombia; Dr. Charles Mathon, Haiti; Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cepedea, Cuba.

Preparation of final act—Dr. James Brown Scott, chairman, United States; Dr. Alberto Gutierrez, Bolivia; Dr. Eusebio Ayala, Paraguay; Dr. Ernesto Quesada, ex officio, from first committee; Dr. Julio Philipp, ex officio, from second committee.

Repudiating the Declaration of London.

Senator Gore has performed a national service in directing attention to the declaration of London.

The London conference was called by the British government for the express purpose of codifying the laws of the sea.

The representatives of all the leading nations of the world were in attendance at that conference, took part in its proceedings and all those present signed the declaration of London.

The preliminary paragraph reads as follows:

"The signatory powers are agreed that the rules contained in the following chapters correspond in substance with the generally recognized principles of international law."

When the war broke out Secretary of State Bryan, with the view of securing to neutral nations the protection to their commerce which the signed but yet unratified by the home governments declaration of London would give them, suggested to the belligerents that during this conflict they adopt toward neutrals as their code of action the provisions of the declaration of London.

Germany and Austria at once agreed, while Russia and France delayed replies until they consulted with Great Britain, and after such consultation joined in modifying the declaration as declared in the British order in council of August 20, 1914.

The very first nation to refuse obedience to the declarations of the conference it had invited to assemble to meet in its own capital and which its official representative in constant touch with its cabinet while these declarations were being framed had signed was Great Britain, and then her allies, Russia and France. Why this refusal?

That declaration of London embodied international law of the oceans as accepted by the leading nations of the earth assembled at Great Britain's own invitation and signed by Great Britain's own representative. That declaration embodied Great Britain's own latest definitions of international law of the oceans up to the breaking out of this present war. Why, then, Great Britain's refusal to accept its provisions?

Because the declaration of London classed as absolute contraband of war only the articles required in actual conflict, "the actual tools of fighting," as some one has aptly phrased it, and that classification, while broad enough for Great Britain while Japan and Russia were in conflict, broad enough for Great Britain while the declaration of London was being prepared, was not broad enough for Great Britain when she desired to crush the central powers.

Again, the declaration of London, drawn up in London, signed in London, expressly declared a list of free goods, articles necessary for civilian populations, commodities very important in commerce of all nations, and upon that free list was cotton, wool, hides, skins and rubber. These were free under British decision in 1904 during the Japanese-Russian war.

These were free under the declaration of London when Great Britain's representative signed it under the shadows of Westminster Abbey and the houses of parliament in Great Britain's capital, but when Great Britain went to war with Germany and Austria orders of council must supersede international law and British necessity be supreme on land and upon sea.

If the Belgian treaty became a scrap of paper, signed, as it was, by only five nations, what has Great Britain and her allies made the declaration of London, signed by the representatives of all the leading nations of the world?

The senators and the members of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fourth Congress of the United States have become, through force of events and our Constitution, the champions and defenders of the rights of this republic and of the nationals of the United States upon both land and sea to a measure never before laid upon any Congress since the days of James Madison. That they will take all necessary steps to protect and defend these rights the people of the United States are a unit in demanding.

LA FOLLETTE CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Makes His Ambitions Known to Wisconsin Progressive Republicans.

MADISON, Wis., February 23.—Before a conference of progressive republicans from various points of Wisconsin Senator Robert M. La Follette last night announced his candidacy for the presidency.

"I am a candidate for the republican nomination in 1916," declared Senator La Follette. "I believe that patriotic progressive republicans are at this time under the highest moral obligation to contest every foot of ground in every state in the Union for representation in the Chicago convention."

Outlines His Stand.

Senator La Follette declared in favor of an embargo on arms; for the national manufacture of munitions of war; asserted that any standing army the government maintains instead of leading wasteful, useless lives should in times of peace be employed in social service for the government; declared for a conference of neutral nations for the purpose of promoting, by co-operation, and through its friendly offices, the early cessation of hostilities and the establishment of peace among the nations.

Evils of Military Spirit.

"One of the worst evils of the military spirit that is being fostered is that it absorbs public attention to such an extent that other matters of great interest go unnoticed," the senator asserted. He denounced the waterpower bill now pending before the Senate as a bad measure; assailed the Navy League propaganda, and declared that the 7,000,000 republican voters of the United States were not a willing party to what took place at the Chicago convention in 1912.

A full slate of delegates to the Chicago convention was chosen recently to go before the Wisconsin spring primaries. Announcement was made that La Follette delegates would be named in North Dakota.

Most Senators Favor Wilson's World War Policy, Poll Shows

Special to The Washington Post.

New York, Jan. 6.—A special dispatch to the New York World from Washington says:

A poll of the United States Senate by reporters for the World today revealed that while the majority of the senators are absolutely opposed to war, more than two-thirds of them indorse the present policy of President Wilson in dealing with the international situation and favor its continuance.

The 70 senators who were in attendance at the session were asked this question:

"Do you favor any change in the present foreign policy of the government because of recent developments?"

Of the senators polled 47 proclaimed themselves in favor of the President's conduct of foreign affairs, 17 were non-committal and 6 frankly opposed it. Of the other members the majority are known to support the President's policy.

(With Wilson)—Stone, Missouri; Chamberlain, Oregon; Lane, Oregon; Thompson, Kansas; Curtis, Kansas; Clapp, Minnesota; McCumber, North Dakota; Sherman, Illinois; Pittman, Nevada; Pomerene, Ohio; Chilton, West

Virginia; Kern, Indiana; Martin, Virginia; Dillingham, Vermont; Shafroth, Colorado; Thomas, Colorado; Norris, Nebraska; Husting, Wisconsin; Reed, Missouri; Johnson, Maine; Lodge, Massachusetts; Martine, New Jersey; Gore, Oklahoma; Catron, New Mexico; Sterling, South Dakota; Myers, Montana; Smith, South Carolina; Tillman, South Carolina; Shields, Tennessee; Hardwick, Georgia; Smith, Georgia; Fletcher, Florida; Underwood, Alabama; Bankhead, Alabama; Williams, Mississippi; Simmons, North Carolina; Wadsworth, New York, and Gronna, North Dakota.

(Noncommittal)—Townsend, Michigan; Works, California; Nelson, Minnesota; Cummins, Iowa; Kenyon, Iowa; Harding, Ohio; Hitchcock, Nebraska; Fall, New Mexico; Ashurst, Arizona; O'Gorman, New York; Lee, Maryland; Clarke, Arkansas; Overman, North Carolina; Brandegee, Connecticut; McLean, Connecticut; Oliver, Pennsylvania, and Page, Vermont.

(Opposed)—Smoot, Utah; Poindexter, Washington; Borah, Idaho; Gallinger, New Hampshire; Walsh, Montana, and Robinson, Arkansas.

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Unity of Republics Is Keynote of
Pan-American Addresses.

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Minister Calderon Says It Means
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Lansing Host at Brilliant Gathering,
Which Practically Becomes Love
Feast of the Americas—Suarez
Toasts the President—Gray De-
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Delegates to the second pan-American
scientific congress, which ended a two
weeks' session here yesterday, were
guests of Secretary Lansing last night
at a banquet at the Willard, featured by
addresses reemphasizing the growing
tendency towards closer relations among
the American republics.

Day.

Secretary Lansing, Ambassador Edu-
ardo Suarez-Mujica, of Chile, president
of the congress; Judge George Gray, of
Delaware, chairman of the United States
delegation, and Ignacio Calderon, Bo-
livia's Minister here, were among those
on the after-dinner program.

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Mr. Lansing expressed the gratification
of the United States for what the Con-
gress had accomplished, and Ambassador
Suarez, responding for the organization,
proposed a toast to "the President of the
United States, as a symbol of the country
that has entertained us so fraternally."

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Judge Gray Urges Preparedness.

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In delivering a farewell to the de-
parting delegates, Judge Gray urged
that the American republics, which
"need no formal treaties to impel us to
unity of thought and action," should
not neglect in their friendly relations
with each other to take steps for mili-
tary preparedness.

ty.

Another indorsement of President
Wilson's pan-American policy was made
by Minister Calderon, who declared it
"a great doctrine, which excludes no
man, threatens no country, but is the
culmination of that great universal
yearning for freedom, for peace, for
justice and for amity."

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Other speakers at the banquet were
Dr. Frederico A. Acosta, foreign minis-
ter of Costa Rica; James Brown Scott,
of the Carnegie Endowment, and John
Barrett, director general of the Pan-
American Union.

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son, World's Fashion Leader, th and Riches, Says Expert

"Of course, it would take money to set the world's fashions, but Mrs. Wilson is understood to have nearly \$500,000 and inherited a good business besides. Then Mr. Wilson has \$75,000 a year.

"There will be no permanent leader of the world's fashions unless the King of England should die and the Prince of Wales were to marry some enormously wealthy girl with a taste for dress. All that's extremely improbable, so it's Mrs. Wilson or no one."

Walking Squirrel, Dies in 50-Foot Fall

One day a girl broke off an icicle under the window ledge, and handed it to Jack to use as a balancing stick. He soon became proficient in balancing himself. He was doing that today, when suddenly one end of the icicle broke, causing Jack to lose his balance and fall 50 feet to the icy ground. When the girls picked up Jack he was breathing his last.

8-HOUR "RIDER" LOSING

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

The law which changed the method of paying for street improvements in Washington, it will be remembered, was attached to an appropriation bill as a "rider." Its author also was Mr. Borland, of Missouri.

The present Borland "rider" came before the House suddenly. So far as can be ascertained there had previously been given to it absolutely no thought or consideration by any person other than the Kansas City representative.

Short-Cut Legislation.

The ordinary or orderly course would have been to introduce a bill containing the change sought. This probably would have been referred to the committee on reform in the civil service, of which Representative Godwin, of North Carolina, is chairman. If the committee developed a disinclination to give the matter the attention its author thought it deserved, he could then take the matter to the House on a motion to discharge the committee.

The "rider" method of legislating is merely a short-cut method. Instead of following the road throughout the legislative journey, the matter takes a cut across lots. In the Senate, however, the clerks and their friends will have a chance to be heard before the appropriations committee, if the "rider" ever gets that far.

Debate May Start Tomorrow.

The House today, if it follows its usual order of business, will continue its discussion of the bill reported favorably from the interstate commerce committee providing for the erection of a new Aqueduct bridge across the Potomac River at Georgetown. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, containing the "rider," may come up for further general consideration tomorrow, after the postoffice appropriation bill has been placed on the House for a vote. The

SEES WAR LIKELY SOON CITES BELG

Norman Angell Warns Pacifists Bonap
Nation Must Be Prepared.

THRONG AT MASS MEETING

Representative Keating Urges Gov-
ernment Ownership of Munition
Plants—Conflicts Not Fought for
Territory, but Policies, Women's
Peace Party Is Told.

Norman Angell, author-lecturer, of England, predicted America probably would be drawn into war at no distant date, in an address yesterday afternoon, at Poli's Theater, under the auspices of the Washington branch of the Woman's Peace Party. He spoke on "The Danger of Incomplete Preparedness." The talk was in connection with the activities of the women pacifists aligning sentiment for peace. Representative Edward Keating, of Colorado, also spoke.

Several prominent pacifists here occupied seats on the stage. There was a majority attendance of women in the packed auditorium. Mrs. Louis F. Post presided, and brief talks were made by Mrs. W. Thompson Burch, president of the peace society, and Mrs. Jessie Hardy MacKaye.

Complete Preparedness Needed.

Mr. Angell set forth a philosophy that national preparedness should be studied from the standpoint of defense of policy rather than a defense of territory. He said nations warred for a policy, and not for mere marauding invasion.

"The need for policy does not in the least imply that we do not need an army and navy," he said. "It is an argument not that we do not need armament, but that we need something else as well; not against preparedness, but against preparedness by dangerous half measures.

Fight to Defend Policies.

"Armies and navies in the long run defend a policy, not a territory, as American and European history shows."

He enumerated the American wars and declared all were in defense of policy, not soil. The Barbary war was a resistance to piratical tribute on the high seas; the war of 1812, resistance to high-handedness at sea; the Mexican war, defense of American lives and interests on foreign soil; the Spanish war, the termination of barbarous government, and the Philippine war, the restoration of order.

"If Russia and Europe generally had been ready to give Austria a free hand to crush Serbia there would have been no war. But they believed such a policy dangerous, and resisted it.

War May Come Soon.

"The importance of the distinction between defending a policy and a territory is that in a conflict of policy both sides may plausibly believe themselves to be acting on the defensive and defending the right.

"This country may, probably will, drift into war at no very distant date. If in the future America is compelled, as she may be, to go into Mexico and administer that country, and possibly cancel concessions made to foreigners and transfer them to Americans, conflict may arise from the fear of foreign nations that the United States will use her increasing power on this continent to exact commercial preference for herself and exclude rivals."

Keating for Government Plants.

Representative Keating spoke in advocacy of the government owning and controlling the manufacture of munitions as a means of cutting off private gain inciting war.

INE PAGE

Cleansing of Nostrils Is Important Matter Only Few Appreciate

By DR. LEONARD KEENE HIRSHBERG.

"A NY nose," wrote Browning, "may ravage with impunity the rose." But to use a handkerchief or absorbent cotton—more sterile and freer of germs—in the accustomed fashion is to court deafness, ringing ears, infected orbs, pink eye, and much sadder maladies.

Apropos of nothing, pecking at the bed clothes and a nervous rubbing of the nose by fever patients or by persons in a tense, emotional state is considered a bad omen. As a matter of fact, these symptoms are less dangerous than the all too frequent habit of cleaning the nostrils with anything soiled, air-blown or unsterilized.

Criminal, certainly execrable, ignorance prevails almost universally from the crib to the cane stage with regard to the toilet of the nostrils. While it may be true, as some observers claim, that the filthy, vicious, germ-breeding habit of picking the nose is spreading, it must be confessed that mock modesty and prudery, which considers it inelegant to mention this atrocious, loathsome habit, is responsible to an extent.

People are taught to read, to sing and to become skilled in commerce, the arts and trades. They are even haled into public baths and forbidden to eat with their knives, yet smug "politeness" allows them to blow their noses in a manner at times absolutely injurious to themselves and a menace to their neighbors.

Structure of Nose.

Precise figures have never been harvested, but the amount of deafness, eye troubles, noises in the head, and contagious diseases spread by nose-blowing, if garnered, would condemn the habit and also the handkerchief. The difficulty often begins in infancy if the child's nostrils are ignored. The child blows his nose in a faulty manner, which causes running ears or a deflected bone or cartilage. This may escape discovery until the child is old and wise enough to visit a nasal surgeon to be treated for "catarrh." There is no more convenient word in the world. As a

shield for the damage done by nose-blowing, "catarrh" has no equal.

The nose is soft on the external, facial projection. Behind this and inside of the skull it is bony, and extends to the roof of the mouth, where it opens behind the palate. Into the bony area the tears enter from the eyes and the hollows behind the cheeks—named the Antrums of Highmore—open into it.

Recently a patient explained that numerous ulcers of the eyes bothered him from time to time. He was certain this was from overuse of the orbs, but it soon became clear to me that his habit of blowing his nose, with one side firmly closed, forced the mucus and germs back through the tear duct, and thus caused the trouble.

Practical, Scientific Way.

A "lady-like" touch of the ends of the nose without blowing out the fluids is as bad as to blow too vigorously.

"The Queen's Lace Handkerchief" is not a weapon of nasal offense or defense. It is worse than the popular linen handkerchief. The latter is usually starched and germ-laden, while the former literally is a sieve or veil for perspiring fingers.

The proper way of blowing the nose will expel all the infectious material and uids from the eustachian tube or ear vent, from the tear channels, the cheek bone, the roof of the mouth and the nooks and crannies of the nostrils. There should be no handkerchief to catch the expelled substances. Instead, bits of sterilized cotton, which can be readily burned up, should be available. In France these are to be had done up in slips of sterilized waxed paper.

One of these bits of sterilized cotton is held beneath the nostrils. Just as you are about to blow your nose an exceedingly long inspiration should be taken in through the mouth. This fills the chest with air. Now, with just one violent expulsion—only one and no more—the surcharged air under chest pressure is shot with great force through both nostrils. The mouth must be kept tightly closed and the tongue on the roof of the mouth. This procedure is effective, cleansing, safe and simple. It should be drilled into children and grown-ups, and will save them many physical disasters.

(Copy't 1916, by Newspaper Feature Service)

News Notes and Gossip In the Smart

Many Entertainments Are Planned by the Leaders of Society in Washington. Gossip of Hostesses.

The President and Mrs. Wilson will be the honor guests at dinner this evening with the Attorney General and Mrs. Gregory as hosts. This will be the first time that Mrs. Gregory has been hostess for the President, as there was no formal series of Cabinet dinners last season, and two years ago the post of Attorney General was filled by James Clarke McReynolds, now Justice of the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Josephus Daniels was the guest in whose honor Mrs. John Walker Holcombe entertained at a buffet luncheon today at her residence, in Bancroft place. Those invited to meet Mrs. Daniels were Mrs. William H. Carter, Mrs. Albert L. Mills, Mrs. George Barnett, Mrs. Paul Fitzsimmons, Mrs. William P. Wooten, Mrs. David Gordon, Mrs. Thomas Washington, Mrs. Andrieus Jones, Mrs. John W. Foster, Miss Annyllis Gillett, Mrs. W. W. Harris, Mrs. Joan K. Shields, Mrs. William C. Gorgas, Mrs. Timothy T. Ansberry, Mrs. Baird, Miss Mary Temple, Mrs. Robinson Downey, Mrs. Joseph Strauss, Mrs. A. L. Willard, Mrs. Adelaide Worth Bagley, Mrs. Brinton Stone, Mrs. Francois Berger Moran, Mrs. Thomas S. Creighton, Mrs. Atlee Pomeroy, Mrs. Charles W. Andrews, of New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. James Hurley and Mrs. Holcombe's mother, Mrs. McQuat. The decorations were of jonquills and pink roses.

Mrs. Holcombe will entertain at bridge tomorrow afternoon and again Thursday afternoon. At the second party Mrs. William H. Carter will be the guest of honor.

The Congressional ladies of Congress Hall will entertain at tea this afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock. They will receive in the social hall of the hotel, which will be elaborately decorated with tall palms and clusters of pink roses, forming an effective background for the handsome gowns of the hostesses. A section of the Marine Band will play during the afternoon.

Mrs. Champ Clark and her daughter, Mrs. James M. Thomson, will head the receiving line, and at the tea table, which will be adorned by a silver vase filled with Killarney roses, the ladies of the Cabinet will do the honors. Mrs. McAdoo, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury; Mrs. Burleson, wife of the Postmaster General; Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. ... wife of the Secretary of the Interior.

giving Day to the widow of his colleague.

Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood will be at home Mondays in February. Receiving with Mrs. Wood will be her house guests, Mrs. James B. Montgomery, of Portland, Ore., and Mrs. Alfred Hawes, of Toronto.

Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, wife of the governor of the Federal reserve board, will be at home Mondays in February.

The Misses Temlow will receive informally this afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans, 305, will hold their monthly meeting at the Confederate Memorial Home, 1322 Vermont avenue, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

W. A. Coombe, historian, will deliver the third of a series of historical lectures upon the subject "Discord and the 'Star of Empire': Western Expansion and Attendant Intersectional Jealousies to 1883," after which there will be rendered several musical numbers and recitations.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Peck, of Grand Rapids, Mich., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Daisy, to Louis Seelbach, Jr., of Louisville. Mr. Seelbach, who is the son of Louis Seelbach, of Louisville, is a graduate of Harvard Law School, and is connected with one of the prominent law firms of Louisville. Miss Peck, who made her debut in Grand Rapids last year, is the niece of Mrs. D. A. Blodgett. Her charming personality won her many friends among the younger set.

Congressman Fred A. Britten, of Illinois, who has traveled extensively in China, Japan, and the Philippines, will give a stereopticon entertainment and travel lecture at the Congressional Club early in March. He has a rare collection of pictures taken on his Eastern trip.

Mrs. Richardson Clover, Mrs. William F. Draper, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Theodore Noyes, Mrs. S. C. Neale, and Mrs. J. H. Hewson are among those who have taken boxes for the "Gypsy Prince," the musical comedy which the Junior League of the city of Washington will present March 7 and 8. Some of the boxes for the second performance are still available.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Butler had a few friends at their home in R street last evening, among their guests being Mme. Talbot Tournier, who gave an interesting talk in French on the modern French authors. Mme. Tournier's interpretation of her subjects was most pleasing. At the conclusion of her delightful talk a buffet supper was served.

An interesting event of the week will be the ... by tea.

EUROPE OWNS ALL OF AFRICA BUT TWO SMALL COUNTRIES

Liberia and Abyssinia Alone Are Independent, and the Rest of the Dark Continent Is Held as Colonies.

"The practical termination of German rule in Africa serves to emphasize again the fact that the dark continent is the greatest region of colonial exploitation in the world. The area of Africa is 11,262,000 square miles, exclusive of its islands. It will be seen from this that it is nearly four times as large as the United States. It has a population of 127,000,000.

"And yet there are only two small countries in the entire country that are independent—Liberia and Abyssinia. Liberia has an area about the size of Virginia and a population equal to that of the city of Philadelphia. Abyssinia's area is a little more than twice as great as that of France or Germany and its population equals that of Pennsylvania.

England's Holdings in Africa.

"England controls a territory in Africa larger than that of the entire United States, including Alaska. The African population under English dominion is one-half as great as the entire population of the United States. France at the outset of the war had an African territory equal in area to that of the United States and all of her possessions and Mexico. The population of French African territories equals that of Brazil.

"Portuguese holdings in Africa are as large as Mexico, with a population about half as dense. Belgian holdings are one-third, and those of Italy one-fifth as large as the territory of continental United States.

"It is an interesting fact that Great Britain's holdings in Africa are almost exactly equal to those in North America. They are thirty-five times as large as the United Kingdom itself, and have a population large enough to replace that of the United Kingdom, with enough to populate a new London to spare.

Other African Holdings.

"The African holdings of France are twenty-two times as large in area as the home country itself, while the population is nearly two-thirds as great. Belgian holdings are eighty-two times as great in area as Belgium herself, while the population is more than twice as great. Italy controls 593,000 square miles of African territory, which is five times as much as her European area."

"These figures were prepared by the National Geographic Society, whose headquarters are in this city, and which now has the largest membership of any scientific institution in the world. The statement which contains them then proceeds:

"The manner in which the nations of Europe have apportioned the second largest continent of the world among themselves forms one of the most unique chapters in the history of political geography.

"Before 1880 Africa was allowed to drift along almost undisturbed by the politics of the outside world. It is true that scientific and commercial activi-

ties from Europe had invaded the continent, but there had never been any apportionment of territory having the sanction of international agreements.

Kongo Free State Formed.

"In 1884 King Leopold of Belgium succeeded in having a conference called to determine the status of the Kongo territory 'held in trust for civilization' by the African International Association. The result of this conference was the setting up of the Kongo Free State, with the King of Belgium at its head. In addition thereto the conference defined the general sphere of influence of the powers in Africa.

"In 1890, following out the plans of the conference, Great Britain negotiated a treaty, signed in Berlin, which gave her Uganda, and thus thwarted a dream the Germans had long held of a through railroad across Africa entirely on German soil. On the other hand, by gaining possession of the territory in southeast Africa to the Belgian Kongo, Germany as effectually prevented the construction of a Cape-to-Cairo railway under British control.

Protectorates Are Established.

"A month later the English and French signed an agreement recognizing a British protectorate over Zanzibar and Pemba, a French protectorate over Madagascar and a French sphere of influence from Algeria southward to a point between the town of Say and Lake Chad. Still later England and Portugal came to an agreement defining the delimitations of their respective territories.

"In later years came the Boer war, and thereafter another general scramble for influence in Africa, in which Great Britain secured control over the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. Belgium formally annexed the Kongo Free State, Italy seized Tripoli and France finally extended a protectorate over Morocco.

"German's holdings in Africa at the outbreak of the war amounted to nearly a million square miles, and had a population of about 13,000,000."

BRITISH FARM HUSTLE URGED.

Earl of Selborne Says Laggards Serve Kaiser, Not King.

LONDON, March 4, 4:48 p.m.—

"Farmers had to show that turnips were just as important as shells," said the Earl of Selborne, president of the board of agriculture, in addressing a meeting at Northampton today. He urged the farmers to strain every nerve to produce every possible ounce of food and fodder, and also to release every possible man for the army.

Unless they did this, he said, they were serving, not King George, but Emperor William. Farmers were doing well, he argued, and could afford to pay good wages to women. He appealed to the patriotism of the farm laborers' unions to put no hindrance in the way of replacement of men by women in agricultural work.

Three Democratic Candidates.

In the democratic camp there are likewise three out for the toga. One is Senator Lee himself, who doesn't mind being re-elected; Representative David Lewis of the sixth congressional district is hot-footing around the state in an effort to land the primary nomination, and W. Cabell Bruce, Baltimore lawyer, is also protecting his hat, which is in the ring. There is talk here and there that Lewis has the support of the state organization in this fight, but there is nothing tangible on which to base this assumption.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR HYATTSVILLE ARMORY

Bill Urged Before Maryland Legislative Committee—Riverdale Seeks Schoolhouse.

Correspondence of The Star.

HYATTSVILLE, March 4.—Prospects for the erection of an armory for the accommodation of Company F, 1st Maryland Regiment, stationed in Hyattsville, are exceedingly bright. Tuesday of this week Capt. O. A. Greager headed a delegation which appeared before legislative committees to urge an appropriation of \$35,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of an armory in Hyattsville. Besides Capt. Greager, Corporation Counsel Vincent A. Sheehy and T. Howard Duckett of Bladensburg made arguments in favor of the appropriation.

State Senator William F. Holmead of Prince Georges county will, it is said, introduce a bill directing the county commissioners to issue \$23,000 bonds for the erection of a public schoolhouse in Riverdale. The county commissioners have refused to make a special levy for this schoolhouse. The claim is made by the citizens of Riverdale that the present schoolhouse is not only inadequate, but is antiquated. Many pupils now attending the schools in Hyattsville and Washington, it is said, should be provided with facilities for attending school at home, thereby saving to the parents traveling expenses.

Would Change Voting Hours.

Delegate R. Lee Van Horn of Prince Georges county has introduced a bill changing the hours for voting for commissioners in Bladensburg from 2 to 8 p.m. The present hours are, from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., and it is claimed that much of the time between these hours is wasted, and that from 2 to 8 p.m. is sufficient time in which to permit all those desiring to vote to exercise the privilege. Delegate Van Horn also introduced a bill authorizing the commissioners of Bladensburg to lay cement sidewalks and to assess one-quarter of the cost against the abutting property owners instead of one-half the cost, as at present.

The bill introduced by Delegate Joseph H. Blandford, jr., of Prince Georges county to appropriate \$20,000 for two plants for the making of lime from oyster shells came up as the special order in the house of delegates Wednesday. Amendments were made to the bill reducing the appropriation to \$12,000 and providing for but one plant in southern Maryland instead of



"YOU THINK SUCCESS AND MONEY
WILL BRING ME HAPPINESS?"

the morning was far advanced. Presently the narrow, steep stairs leading up from the next room began to creak and a man came down. He was slender, dapper, quite good-looking and neatly dressed.

"Leon!" Mrs. Moon called, softly.

He turned and looked at her over his shoulder—as he might have looked if the old piano had disturbed him with a sound. "Well?" he said.

"Mayn't I get you some breakfast this morning, dear? There's an egg and—"

"I prefer to go to the cafe," he replied, shortly, and, taking his hat from the rack, strolled out. She heard him pause at the steps to light a cigarette.

"Poor Leon," she thought, dutifully. He is so tired always after he has been playing in the band."

Even to herself she would not acknowledge the fact that she had eaten only toast for her breakfast, having saved the egg in the hope that he might condescend to remain at home. Her husband was a mere transient in his own house. He had no occupation save that exceedingly fragmentary one of leading the band. There had been a summer night concert the evening before, and it had wearied him. He was not strong, she told herself, and he had the musical temperament. She herself was not musical, and so he spent his

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National Motor

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PROTEST PLAN TO ARM

Peace Societies Fill Theater at Antipreparedness Meeting.

BRYAN AND FORD MESSAGES

Latter Calls on People to Rebel at Militarism—Calloway, Dies, Gordon, Saunders and Tavenner Speak—President's Addresses Criticized—See No Peril to Nation.

A vehement protest against preparedness was voiced by several speakers at a mass meeting at Poll's Theater yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the advisory council of the United Peace Societies of the District of Columbia. The topic of the addresses was "Democracy versus Militarism—The Dangers of National Preparedness." It attracted an audience which filled every available seat and standing room in the auditorium and galleries.

The speakers were Representatives Oscar Calloway and Martin Dies, both of Texas; William Gordon, of Ohio; Edward W. Saunders, of Virginia, and Clyde H. Tavenner, of Illinois. The Rev. L. Morgan Chambers, of McKendree M. E. Church, also made a brief address. There were a number of other prominent peace workers of this city on the stage, among them some of the city's prominent clergy.

Bryan and Ford Wire Regrets.

Telegrams from former Secretary Bryan and Henry Ford expressed regret at not being able to attend the meeting.

The speakers were unanimous in their exhortation of preparedness. It was repeatedly argued that the preparedness policy was being dictated by financial interests engaged in the traffic of war materials.

America, it was urged, had always demonstrated its preparedness in the past when called into war.

Representative Tavenner advised that it should be left to the people whether there should be war. In this connection he championed woman suffrage, declaring that he for one preferred to call women "people."

Wilson's Speeches Criticized.

President Wilson was often referred to in the course of the talks. His policy was deplored, and his utterances, among them the "too proud to fight" exclamation, were severely criticized.

Representative Calloway expressed the opinion that it was not necessary to prepare, as the past had always shown the ability of this country to make war effectively when called on. "When I want to be defended I look to the factory, the forge and the farm for the men who are to do the fighting," he said. He decried the maintenance of a great standing army.

He referred to the President's address at Cleveland Saturday, advising more coast defense forts. "He tells us we need more forts," he said, "but he does not tell us where we need them. That is the habit of these preparedness people. They tell us a need, but they do not put their finger on the spot where there is need."

Messages Are Read.

H. Martin Williams, reading clerk of the House of Representatives, was called upon to read telegrams from Ford and Bryan.

He said he drew his expression from a middle Western newspaper when he introduced the first telegram as from a man called "God's Fool." He read this dispatch from Mr. Ford:

"My best wishes for success in the fight your committees from the peace societies are making against the preposterous program to burden the people with a great military machine. Our policy of defense must not be dictated by those who hope to get the contracts for such defense. Unless the people rebel against this first bold attempt at militarism we shall soon be helplessly saddled with a burden impossible to cast aside. Your committees of the men and women it represents are fighting the only good war, a battle against the makers of war."

Mr. Ford sent regrets at not being able to be present at the meeting and recorded himself as opposed to the policy of preparedness.

Reason in Place of Force.

Mr. Bryan's telegram referred to "the belligerent nations, all our friends, who are straining every nerve to maintain their existence." He advocated the exercise of Christian principles in combating war and the substitution of reason for force in remedying and protesting war.

Mr. Tavenner urged a vote of the people as to whether or not they should go to war.

He said this country had appropriated more for preparedness in recent years than any other nation. He denounced the policy of sending ammunition to belligerent countries, if it was thought by the preparedness people that any of these would be possible enemies of this nation in the future.

No Peace-at-Any-Price Men.

Mr. Saunders declared there was no such a man as a "peace-at-any-price man." He said if it was a matter of honor outraged, or our flag stained, the United States was ready today to resist any danger imminent.

He said our history and that of Canada refuted any argument against our capacity to fight. "To those who say where there is war there are red-blooded men, I say Canada, who was never an advocate of militarism, is not showing lack of red blood on the battlefields of France in this war."

He denounced the moving picture in-

May Become Hostess In Supreme Court Set



Photo by International Film Service.
Mrs. Louis D. Brandeis.

MRS. BRANDEIS is the wife of the noted Boston attorney nominated by President Wilson to be an associate justice to succeed Justice Lamar. She is a brilliant woman, giving much of her time to sociological questions in which her husband is interested.

dust for championing preparedness in the recent issuance of the film entitled "The Battle Cry of Peace," and said they were profiting by the general fear of war to coin money.

Mr. Dies told the audience he had been told by Admiral Fletcher that America now had the second navy of the world, and by Gen. Weaver that it had the strongest coast defenses in the world.

War Peril Held Slight.

In reference to the possibility of this country getting into war, he asked what had any nations done that we should have reason to fight them. He declared Americans should keep away from the scenes of war on land and sea, and that it was the patriotic duty of every man to stay from the danger, when he was putting himself in a way to jeopardize the lives of our 100,000,000 people.

This statement, he held, was true of the controversy between England as regards the interference of commerce. "Why drag this country into war for the sake of merchandise lost?"

In conclusion he said the nation owed a debt of gratitude to the President for keeping it out of war so far.

EMBARGO ON ARMS UP IN THE SENATE

January 27, 1918
Mr. Kenyon Presents Petition
Signed by Over 1,000,000
Men and Women.

ROLLS FILL TWENTY-ONE LARGE CLOTHES BASKETS

Submission Precipitates Debate,
Which Senator Stone Attempts
in Vain to Stem.

The question of placing an embargo on arms and munitions from this country to the belligerents abroad came up in the Senate today with the presentation of a monster petition, signed by more than 1,000,000 men and women, urging Congress to prevent the further exportation of such arms and munitions.

The petition, filling twenty-one large clothes baskets, each basket containing a quantity of rolls some forty feet long, tied with red, white and blue ribbons, was placed before the Vice President's desk before the Senate assembled.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa presented the petition to the Senate. He explained the signatures had been obtained by the organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality, with headquarters in Baltimore.

The petition is signed by persons in all parts of the country. A very large number of the signers are of German extraction, as shown by an examination of some of the rolls.

Debate is Precipitated.

The presentation of the petition precipitated a debate in the Senate on the embargo question, which Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, vainly attempted to stem.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, an earnest advocate of an embargo on munitions of war, struck the spark which roused the chairman of the foreign relations committee to an effort to bring the debate to an end.

Senator Hitchcock denounced that the petition be referred to the committee on commerce, instead of to the committee on foreign relations, insisting that it had to do with domestic conditions and not with foreign affairs. He read to the Senate telegrams from various places in Nebraska demanding that the government place an embargo on the shipment of war munitions abroad until the cars loaded with grain at the ports of the United States had been emptied.

The telegrams declared that shortage of cars was threatening to destroy the grain business of the west. This shortage, they said, was due to the fact that the cars were tied up with the shipments of munitions intended for the warring countries abroad.

Car Shortage Held Menace.

"The car shortage makes the situation desperate," said one of the telegrams.

"Perhaps Congress will listen to this cry from the west," said Senator Hitchcock, "even though it will not give heed to the demands of morality and humanity involved in this question of the shipment of arms to the belligerents."

"Shall the business of the west be paralyzed in order to permit some line in the east to grow rich off this damnable trade in war munitions? These men are bringing to this country today a heritage of hate and contempt among the nations abroad."

"The people abroad are saying now that the Yankees will continue this business of shipping arms and munitions abroad as long as they make money out of it."

"It is no business of any other nation whether we place an embargo on the shipment of arms or not. We can, under international law, continue to sell arms to the belligerents and remain neutral. But we can also put an embargo on such shipments and remain neutral also."

Involves People's Integrity.

"The moral and religious sense of the country is involved in this question. It involves also the integrity and the solidarity of the American people. If we permit this damnable trade to go on, it will engender hate among the foreign-born population of the country."

"It is not within human nature to behold the great resources of this country dedicated to the manufacture of munitions to be sent abroad for the destruction of their former countrymen, and not be aroused. I am neutral myself, and I do not want to see this country favor either side. I am an American."

Senator Fletcher of Florida suggested that a solution of the difficulty brought about in regard to the shipment of grain might be arrived at if Congress would enact a law to build up American shipping. He pointed out that today only about a third of the tonnage carrying American goods abroad is under American registry.

Senator Clapp of Minnesota said that it was inconsistent for Americans to load one ship with supplies for the suffering orphans and widows abroad and at the same time to load another with war munitions to be used in slaughter.

Senator Stone insisted that the petition should be referred to the foreign relations committee, to which all the embargo resolutions and bills have been referred. He suggested, too, that the matter of the reference of a petition was not subject to debate. In this he was supported by Senator Swannom of Virginia.

Vice President Marshall held otherwise, and Senator Stone then appealed from the decision of the chair. This appeal was open to debate, and Senator Clarke of Arkansas took the floor in support of the ruling of the Vice President.

Mr. Clarke Favors Embargo.

Senator Clarke said he favored an embargo on the shipment of arms to the belligerents. He said, however, that he believed the petition should be referred to the foreign relations committee. He is chairman of the commerce committee to which Senator Hitchcock sought to have the petition referred, and also a member of the foreign relations committee.

Senator Ashurst of Arizona also declared himself in favor of an embargo on the shipment of munitions of war. Senator La Follette of Wisconsin told the Senate he had recently addressed an audience of 7,000 farmers in the west, which condemned the preparation plan of the administration. He declared himself against the shipment of the munitions of war to the belligerents. Senator Smoot of Utah said he was glad this question relating to the shipment of munitions abroad had been brought up by this petition, signed by a million citizens of the United States.

"Millions more are interested in it," said Senator Smoot, "and I tell you that this is a question which for weeks, and perhaps months, will be discussed here and elsewhere."

Petition Finally is Referred.

After a debate lasting more than an hour on his appeal from the decision of the chair, Senator Stone withdrew his appeal. Senator Hitchcock then immediately asked unanimous consent to withdraw his motion to send the petition to the committee on commerce. Amid considerable laughter among the senators, this consent was granted. The Vice President referred the huge petition to the foreign relations committee, and the discussion ended.

OPENS VAST REVENUE

Income Tax Ruling May Raise Yield to \$195,000,000.

BRINGS JOY TO DEMOCRATS

Revision of Rates Now Expected as Part of Administration Program.

Tentative Plan of Leaders, as Indicated by Informal Discussions, Involves Substantial Increase in Surtaxes—New Decision by Supreme Court Believed to Have Important Political Bearing.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court, handed down yesterday, upholding the constitutionality of the income tax law, in the opinion of administration leaders in Congress, has unfettered a fruitful source of taxation and made easier the revenue problem confronting the government.

The Democrats naturally are elated. Representative Cordell Hull, of Tennessee, a member of the ways and means committee, declared that without any unusual or unjust changes the law can be made to yield an additional \$100,000,000 annually, which is a sum of sufficient proportions to make it possible, if the leaders deem it advisable, to discard most of the miscellaneous taxes suggested by President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo with a view to meeting the \$20,000,000 deficit in the Treasury and for army and navy expansion.

At present the law brings into the Treasury \$35,000,000 to \$36,000,000. This, by the slight changes suggested by Mr. Hull, would be increased to \$135,000,000 or \$136,000,000.

Changes Urged by Many Leaders.

Many Democratic leaders have constantly advocated amending the income tax act to yield more revenue. The fiscal experts and advisers of the administration, however, have been uneasy over questions of law which might have precluded further action or, at least, operated as a deterrent against placing too much dependence upon the act as a source of additional revenue.

Now that the Supreme Court has settled all doubt as to the stability of the law, members of the House ways and means committee and the Senate finance committee, who have the revenue problems to face, are particularly gratified. Numerous informal conferences were held yesterday, and the sentiment was general and unmistakable in indicating a revision of the income tax rates as a part of the revenue legislation program.

Increase in Surtaxes Planned.

The tentative plan of the leaders, as judged by their informal discussions, involves a substantial increase in the surtaxes. It was said that surtaxes on incomes as large as \$20,000 may be increased to the extent of 25 to 50 per cent. The exemptions, also, it is said, may be lowered. The present exemption of \$4,000 for married persons may be cut to \$2,000, and the \$5,000 exemption for unmarried persons to \$2,000. There will be considerable opposition, however, to this.

The congressmen all believe that the opinion has an important political bearing. It is believed by its leaders that the party in power undoubtedly is in a position to appeal to the bulk of voters by imposing high rates of taxation on large incomes. Republicans, on the other hand, will endeavor to show that the Democrats by use of the income tax are compelling the thrifty to pay the burden of the government's increased expenses. In a speech in the House recently Representative Moore, of Pennsylvania, a Republican, went so far as to say that the income tax was a law which the country did not want.

"Now Free to Go Ahead," Says Hull.

"We are now free to go ahead and revise the law to meet new needs," declared Representative Hull yesterday. "I have not read the decision carefully, but my information is that it gives the government practically a clear field for comprehensive income taxation in this country. Practically every question that can be raised regarding the income tax law has been raised in these cases."

"While many of us were going on the assumption that the law would be upheld, now all doubt is removed. Congress is left much freer to act. I believe that Congress will amend the law materially."

Already Preparing Amendments.

Representative Hull said that he already was preparing amendments to submit to the ways and means committee to include reductions in the limitation and graded increases in the surtaxes on incomes exceeding \$20,000 a year.



Flavor such as you never before tasted in a Graham Cracker. Their freshness, crispness and nourishment put N. B. C. Graham Crackers on the daily menu of tens of thousands of families. Always keep them on hand.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS

Senate.

Senator Phelan, of California, has been selected to succeed Senator Kern, of Indiana, as a member of the District committee. This is regarded as a victory for the opponents of prohibition.

House.

Chairman Lloyd, of the education subcommittee of the District committee, received a letter from Commissioner Newman containing an authorized statement that President Wilson does not favor the proposed change providing for the appointment of members of the board of education by the President. The District committee will meet in regular session today.

PHELAN ON LOCAL COMMITTEE

Succeeds Senator Kern and Is One More Against District Prohibition.

Senator Phelan, of California, who as mayor of San Francisco has had a wide experience in municipal affairs, will succeed Senator Kern, of Indiana, as a member of the District committee. Senator Kern has tendered his resignation as a member of the committee. The leaders have chosen Mr. Phelan and the caucus is expected to approve the action of the committee on committees.

The selection of a successor to Senator Kern developed into a contest between the advocates and opponents of prohibition in the District of Columbia and resulted in a victory for the latter. There is now a strong prohibition sentiment on the committee and its proponents sought to still further strengthen it by having Mr. Vardaman succeed Mr. Kern. Senator Phelan is not a prohibitionist, and the selection is counted as a triumph for those who oppose making the National Capital "dry" territory.

The retirement of Senator Kern is not without a political bearing. The senator is a candidate for reelection. The subcommittee of the District committee of which he is chairman has before it the pending bill to prohibit the manufacture or sale of liquor in the District of Columbia. Action by the senator either way may be embarrassing in his campaign, and by retiring from the committee he will be relieved of criticism that might have been aimed against him.

Brief Stories of Congress

State Control of Power Sites.

In a decision of wide effect to water-power development throughout the United States, the Supreme Court held yesterday that States possess the power to enact laws authorizing condemnation of power sites and water rights, by right of eminent domain. The decision was announced by Justice Holmes in upholding the constitutionality of the Alabama water-power condemnation statutes in a case touching the improvement of Tallapoosa River.

Proposed Tax on Munitions.

Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, yesterday introduced a bill proposing a tax of 2 cents a pound on all high explosives manufactured in the United States, and a tax of 10 per cent ad valorem on all implements of war, ranging from bayonets to battlehips. It also imposes an excise tax of \$50 on each manufacturer of high explosives. It would not apply to materials for the United States.

Senator Robinson contended such a measure would provide sufficient revenue for national defense and warrant repeal of the emergency stamp tax.

Bill Protects Navy Plans.

A bill to prevent private contractors from using in the manufacture of war munitions for any foreign power plans or specifications furnished by the Navy.

INCOME TAX AMENDMENTS ARE BEING PREPARED, BASED ON NEW DECISION

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

empowering the United States to levy a direct tax without apportionment among the States according to population. In substance, the court held that the sixteenth amendment had not empowered the Federal government to levy a new tax, but that "the whole purpose of the amendment was to relieve all income taxes from a consideration of the source whence the income was derived."

Those opposing the tax had urged that the sixteenth amendment provided that income from "whatever source derived" should be taxed without regard to apportionment among the States. They argued that the Underwood-Simmons income tax provision, by reason of exemptions of certain income from taxation, had not come within the meaning of the amendment.

Government's Power Not Questioned.

Chief Justice White said the power of the Federal government to levy an income tax had never been questioned. Quoting at length from the famous income tax decisions of 1895, he declared the court then recognized the fact that "taxation on income was in the nature of an excise entitled to be enforced as such unless and until it was concluded that to enforce it would amount to accomplishing the result which the requirements as to apportionment of direct taxation was adopted to prevent. In substance the court would set aside the form and consider the substance alone and hence subject the tax to the regulation as to apportionment which otherwise as an excise would not apply to it."

The court then decided, he added, that the effect of the tax on the income from real estate was the same as if a direct tax had been levied on the real estate, and that it was with a view of obviating such questions that the amendment had been adopted.

Not Embracing Limitations.

Inasmuch as the amendment had not conferred the power to levy an income tax, said the chief justice, it could not be interpreted as embracing limitations as to the nature and character of income to be taxed. To consider it as "embracing such limitations" as not authorizing a progressive tax, he held, was irreconcilable with the purpose of the amendment. He explained, too, that the uniformity of excise taxes required by the Constitution was geographical.

The chief justice further held that the tax did not violate the "due process"

Department in Connection with the Making of Munitions for the United States has been drafted by the department and agreed upon in tentative form by Secretary Daniels and congressional leaders.

The measure, suggested by Senator Tillman, chairman of the Senate naval committee, will be introduced soon, and is expected to pass. Another bill being considered by department officials would give the Federal government the right to use any military invention regardless of patent rights.

Asks Diplomats to Hearing.

Members of the diplomatic corps, for what is believed to be the first time, were invited yesterday to attend a congressional committee hearing. Representative Shallenberger, of Nebraska, asked the diplomats to be present at today's "peace" hearing of the House foreign affairs committee. Various peace plans will be explored.

Urges Aerial Torpedo for Army.

Adoption of the aerial-controlled torpedo invented by John Hays Hammond, Jr., was urged yesterday by Secretary Garrison, Maj. Gen. Scott and Brig. Gen. Weaver at an executive session of the House fortifications subcommittee. Mr. Hammond was present and explained the workings of the torpedo. The War Department estimates contain a proposed appropriation of \$345,000 for putting the torpedo into use.

Provision of the Constitution by Imposing a Higher Rate of Taxation on Incomes Above \$20,000 than on those Below that Figure or by Other Provisions.

"All Rest Upon Mistaken Theory."

"Comprehensively surveying all the contentions," said Chief Justice White in disposing of the compilation as a lack of uniformity and the lack of due process inherent in the progressive or additional tax on those receiving incomes above \$20,000, "we can not escape the conclusion that they all rest upon the mistaken theory that, though there be differences between the subjects taxed, to differently tax them transcends the limit of taxation, and amounts to a want of due process, and that where a tax levied is believed by one who resists its enforcement to be wanting in wisdom and to operate injustice, from that fact in the nature of things there arises a want of due process of law and a resulting authority in the judiciary to exceed its powers and correct what is assumed to be mistaken or unwise exertions by the legislative authority of its lawful powers, even although there be no semblance of warrant in the constitution for so doing."

Deals With Other Points.

Advancing to other points, the chief justice held that the tax was not unconstitutional because it was retroactive.

The argument that the law was unconstitutional because labor, agricultural and horticultural organizations, and such were exempt, the chief justice held, was answered by decisions under the corporation tax law. He said the point was only another illustration of an erroneous assumption that the tax was imposed under a new power conferred upon the government by the sixteenth amendment, whereas it was a power recognized to exist from the beginning of the government and thus decisions defining the taxing power previously rendered were applicable to it.

Imposed on Earlier Incomes.

Returning to the validity of the progressive and additional tax, Chief Justice White took up the argument that such a tax transcends the conception of all taxation and was a mere arbitrary abuse of power. He said that position overlooked the fact that such a tax was imposed in probably all the earlier income taxes imposed by Congress and upheld by the court.

"In this situation it is, of course, superfluous to say," he added, "that arguments as to expediency involving such taxes or of the economic mistake or wrong involved in their imposition are beyond judicial cognizance."

Justice McReynolds, because of his connection with the case as Attorney General, took no part in the decision. None of the other income tax cases was disposed of formally.

NO. 14,470

BIG ARMY AND FLEET INDORSED BY LEAGUE

Wilson's Plans Do Not Go Far
Enough, Says Resolution.

UNIVERSAL SERVICE URGED

Wickersham Points Out Citizen's
Duty to Train for War.

ASKS REPEAL OF MILITIA LAW

Repeal of Statute Directing Use of
National Guard Before Volunteers
Is Asked—Larger Army of Regu-
lars Than Proposed by Garrison
Favored—Daniels' Building Pro-
gram Declared Too Small—Root,
Stimson, Lodge and Others Make
Pleas for Preparedness.

An indorsement of Secretary Gar-
rison's efforts toward enlargement of
the nation's military forces was voted
yesterday by the National Security
League, with the reservations that
the regular mobile army should be
even greater than that contemplated
in the War Department plan and that
adequate national defense would de-
pend ultimately upon "universal
obligatory military training and
service."

A greater building program for the
navy than has been outlined by the
Navy Department was urged as es-
sential in another resolution adopted.

Steps to coordinate the work of the
various organizations seeking greater
armament were indorsed.

Adoption of the resolutions fol-
lowed indorsement of Secretary Gar-
rison's program as a first sound step
toward adequate preparedness by
Elihu Root and Henry L. Stimson,
both former Secretaries of War in
Republican administrations.

Universal Service Urged.

At a banquet last night concluding the
three day meeting of the League,
George H. Wickersham, attorney gen-
eral in President Taft's cabinet, ad-
vocated universal military service and
immediate repeal of the law under
which the National Guard would be
called into service in advance of volun-
teers.

Other speakers at the banquet were
Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, rank-
ing Republican member of the foreign
relations committee, who discussed
"America's danger," and George Haven
Putnam, of New York.

The set of resolutions, drafted by a
committee of which Luke E. Wright,
former secretary of war, was chair-
man, were adopted almost unani-
mously.

The only vote against the resolution
advocating universal military service
was cast by William A. Ketcham, of
Indianapolis, who said he represented
the governor of Indiana. Mr. Ketcham
objected vigorously when the chairman
at first announced that the resolution
had been adopted unanimously.

Citizens' Duty in Peace and War.

Mr. Wickersham, in his address, em-
phasized the necessity of wide pub-
licity, saying he saw no hope of a change
in the policy of the nation "until the
weakness and unfairness of our tradi-
tional system is more sharply brought
home to our people."

"At the threshold of consideration of
national defense," he said, "must be an
inquiry into the duty of citizens to
render military service to the country
in times of peace as well as war. In
no clear way could we more effectively
rid the nation of the incubus of our
accursed system of bounties and pen-
sions than by the establishment and
maintenance of a system of universal
military service."

"But the practical question now pre-
sented to the American people is not
the immediate adoption of such a sys-
tem. Our military and naval authori-
ties, both civil and military, with the
high authority of the President of the
United States and the Secretaries of
War and Navy, have clearly put be-
fore the people a statement of our
present deficiencies.

Coasts Are undefended.

"The condition of our coast defenses
has been sharply put before us by the
report of the chief of staff of that
service; and we are told that artillery,
costing upward of \$41,000,000, is with-
out a man to protect it; that the old
system of relying upon the States for
voluntary military support, under the
act of Congress, which provides that
one-half of the coast artillery shall be
furnished by the States, has failed, as
it always has failed throughout our
history, to provide us with anything
like the stipulated quota of men.

CONTINUED ON FIFTEENTH PAGE.

A NEW POLAND CONTEMPLATED

When the brave Pole and American patriot, Kosciuszko, at Maciejowice, cried in despair, "Finis Poloniae," all seemed finished for Poland. But Poland still lives after 140 years of suspended life, lives to be born again, a new Poland.

From 1772, the date of the first partition, there has been no Polish nation, but Poles existed in Posen, Upper Silesia, occidental and oriental Prussia; Poles inhabit Galicia and dominate in the "ten governments of the Vistula," are numerous in Lithuania, in White Russia and Ukraina.

Nevertheless, more than 20,000,000 Poles form a solid block from the Baltic to the Carpathians, and from the Oder to the Niemen; "It is a nation that no one sees, but every one feels." Poland's name is hidden under those given her in the acts of partition, but her real name subsists; historians, poets and heroes have rendered her name so glorious that Poland has not been forgotten and cannot be forgotten ever!

The manifesto of the former Russian generalissimo, the Grand Duke Nicholas, dated August 15, 1914, promised solemnly that Poland should be free, and later—September 9, 1914—the emperor proclaimed that he would restore in a single autonomous state the parts of Poland held under German, Austrian and Russian domination, and that Poland should be recreated under the scepter of Russia.

Prussian Poland is the least in extent of the three Polandas, yet it was the aspiration of Frederick II on the Polish provinces of Prussia that precipitated the first partition of Poland. Prussia annexed in 1772 the coveted territory between Brandenburg and Old Prussia (Konigsberg). She took a Polish Prussia, with the exception of Thorn, which remained to Poland, and of Danzig, which remained free.

The second partition of Poland was accomplished in 1793. Austria participated in the partition of 1793. Prussia took Warsaw (Warsaw), Austria

The Second Partition. took Lublin and Cracovia (Cracow). The definite frontiers of the three copartitioners were traced by the treaties of Vienna in 1815. Prussia took Thorn and Danzig, Polish Prussia and the Grand Duchy of Posenania, about 54,000 kilometers square. Counting the Marzowa country and Upper Silesia there are more than 80,000 kilometers square under Prussian domination.

The Polish army, eagles, diet, ministry, University of Varsovia, all that disappeared with the inscription of 1815. The ecclesiastical calendar, the given the grand duchy of Varsovia by the emperor himself in 1807, have become Russianized.

Russian Poland, according to the census of Vienna, consists of a dense Polish population. On an area of 127,000 kilometers square, there are 12,500,000 inhabitants (ninety-eight per kilometer square). France, for example, has seventy-three. It may be said that there are still 12,500,000 inhabitants, notwithstanding the terrible destruction and desolation by the actual war. There are still 700,000 Poles in the Russian empire. The Russian administration, heretofore very hard on the Poles, on the contrary manifested much kindness toward the German colonists, become very numerous in the provinces of the Vistula.

Germany in Poland, at Lodz, number 110,000. Lodz is, in fact, a German city, in which carry on a propaganda against the Poles; numerous Polish societies, gymnastic, shooting at the mark, Boy Scouts, cyclists, combatants of war of 1870, etc. Several times during the year, on fete days, and especially that of the fete of the Emperor of Germany, all these societies parade in the streets of Lodz, music at the head of the columns, banners and flags unfurled, and the Russian government masses them in review, and even addresses them in German. The conservative journal, the *Svet*, said, prior to the war: "We consider the Germans who do themselves in Polish countries as the defenders of the Russian empire." Little wonder that Germans had come to regard Lodz as a German city.

The country of Chelm, Russian Poland, counts few Russians except functionaries and soldiers; but the governments of Lublin and Siedlice

Against Race Interest. are inhabited by 400,000 Ruthenians, who forced to become orthodox, are "unlites." The orthodox clergy have dismembered the governments of Lublin and Siedlice and formed them into what is known as Chelm.

The majority of the population of Chelm is Polish, Jew and German. The separation of Chelm was made despite the opposition of several governor-generals of Varsovia. This separation was a cruel blow to the Poles, to whom it seemed as a new partition of Poland. The international treaty of 1815, which traced the limits of Russian Poland, gave the impression that these limits were to remain intangible.

Chelm added nothing to the power of Russia. Partitioning only was flattered by separation of this country from the rest of Russian Poland. Russian opinion, more enlightened on the joyfulness of the Poles, their courage in battle, their secular suffering, is quite decided that it does not desire that and more assaults should be made on Poland.

Since the coming of Bismarck, the Prussianification of Poland has been a marked policy. To Bismarck Prussian Poland was more blessed than Russian or Austrian Poland, and employed more material and moral development. Slowly and imperceptibly Germanization became more numerous, the German language spread and Poles even Germanized.

Polish patriotism was assailed in the schools, colleges were suppressed, Polish literature discredited, Polish literature is contemporaneous with the German. The sixteenth century was a great period for Poland; Mickiewicz, Slowinski, Krasiński, Zieliński, Krasiński. Persecution excited Polish patriotism. A recent census reported a notable increase of Poles in Posenania, in Upper Silesia, and this despite a strong tide of emigration toward Westphalia and America.

Posenania is always the center of Poland in Russia; her nobility, her Polish bourgeoisie, her class of Polish landholders opposed to Germanization, has constituted a victorious Posenania even today. To oppose the rural German banks, the people of Posenania created Polish banks; against German colonization they created associations of credit societies. Of 2,100,000 inhabitants, the province counts 62 per cent of Poles.

On both banks of the Vistula, but especially on the left of Thorn, there reside 80,000 Poles. Their Polish lands prolong those of Posenania as far as the Baltic, and bar the march of the Germans in their Drang nach Osten.

The city and district of Danzig since the sixteenth century have become German. Danzig having been inhabited by commercial Germans. The Republic of Danzig, a free city. It was not until 1815 that Thorn and Danzig were incorporated into Prussia.

Strong Polish Domination. The basin of the Vistula is Polish, Poland of which Danzig is a part. The latter is desirous to annex the Lithuanian government, and the Courland, Livonia and Finland provinces, which are to be entirely separated from Russia.

On both banks of the Vistula, but especially on the left of Thorn, there reside 80,000 Poles. Their Polish lands prolong those of Posenania as far as the Baltic, and bar the march of the Germans in their Drang nach Osten.

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The two Prussian provinces Konigsberg and Danzig count together 3,800,000 inhabitants.

Prussian Posenania. Posenania possesses 2,100,000. These three provinces, provinces ceded to Russia and to Poland will cause a loss of 5,000,000 subjects to Prussia, and would place Slav garrisons at Konigsberg, Danzig and Posen.

The provinces of Upper Silesia (regions of Oppeln) counts 1,000,000. The entire province of Silesia (40,000 kilometers square and 3,225,000 inhabitants) was formerly Polish. Passed from the domination of a Hapsburg, that of the Hohenzollerns, Silesia commenced to be actively Germanized (1815). The invasion of German colonists and the abandonment of the Polish nationality by the aviator, deprived since centuries all relations with Poland, favored that Germanization.

In the regions of Breslau (Middle Silesia) there are two districts only in which the official census gives 52 per cent and 46 per cent of Poles—Wartenberg and Nannyslow, near Posenania. On the other hand, in the regions of Oppeln (Opole in Polish) the Poles represent 61 per cent of the total population. In the half of these provinces the proportion exceeds 75 and even 80 per cent.

The great domains in Silesia belong to Germans—the grand seigniors Hohenzollern, Liegnow, Glatz, Glogau, Ratibor, Radolin, Oppersdorf—who play a considerable role in the Prussian monarchy. The coal mines and the furnaces of Benthien and Katowitz are exploited by societies in which the names of these grand seigniors are found by the side of those of the bankers of Berlin or Frankfurt. Upper Silesia, lost for Poland since 1815, is beginning to show that it nourishes the right to be attached to the new Poland.

Eight millions of inhabitants and one hundred thousand kilometers square, that is what is represented in these eastern provinces, Silesia, Posenania, Prussia of Danzig, and Konigsberg, are Slav lands in the same degree as Poland. They are for Poland natural dependencies; geography, history and the desire of the inhabitants attach them to Poland.

Austrian Poland has had the singular good fortune to enjoy a favorable regime for the Poles.

In Austrian Poland. Since a half century the German government of Vienna has practiced in favor of the Poles a policy of decentralization, which was carried on to within a short time at Posen and at Varsovia.

After the defeats to which Austria was subjected at Magenta and Sadowa, the monarchy felt the want of making at least one friend among the nations that inhabit Galicia. She chose the strongest and the most cultivated counting on the idea that the Poles would never become a danger for the empire if one should know how to keep against the Poles the Ruthenian

Poles and Ruthenians enjoy in Galicia a liberty and security of which they know nothing elsewhere. As for the Ruthenians, they are only in Galicia they exist and live as a recognized nation. The Ruthenians of Russia, who are called Little Russians (Ukrainians), have no national existence.

The Poles have a particular situation in the grand province of Galicia (as large as thirteen French departments) and composed by 8,000,000 inhabitants: Poles, Ruthenians and Jews. The Poles number 2,600,000 of whom 7 per cent are Jews, in the western part of the province, between the Vistula, the San and the Carpathians. Besides, there are 2,400,000 Poles in eastern Galicia; twice the extent of occidental Galicia; they live among the Ruthenians, who are the basis of the population, together with a minority of Jews (15 per cent). The 2,600,000 inhabitants of Galicia are divided as follows: Poles, 2,100,000; Ruthenians, 2,500,000; Jews, 150,000.

The Ruthenian people are attached to Poland by religion (in particular religion for a fact), Greek by its rites and yet Catholic by recognition. The Catholic Greek religion united—united to the Roman pontiff. The Catholic Greek religion united—united to the Russian government. The Russian government obliged the unites to recognize their orthodoxy. The Ruthenians, however, have maintained their religion unites, their language distinct from both Polish and Russian, and Austria encourages them, besides, to create a literature, the essentials, indeed, of a nation, which the Ruthenian would become. Austria's solicitude on this point is not impolitic. Austria's traditional device being, "Divide in order to reign."

CH. CHAILLOU-LELONG.

JANE ADDAMS AND T. R.

From the Syracuse Post-Standard.
The colonel's break with Jane Addams was sure to come. It started in a disagreement over Tolstoi. Can you guess what his opinion of Tolstoi is?
From the Chicago News.
According to Miss Addams, the colonel "didn't talk that way then." Of course not. The colonel talks to the occasion.
From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.
Jane Addams admits that if she is to lead the choir the progressive hymn will have to be revised.
From the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.
"Jane Addams deserts T. R." And Jane has not only a voice, but a vote in Illinois.

THE MEXICAN MURDERS.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
Chase of the Santa Ysabel murderers isn't making the jackrabbits along the route fall over from exhaustion in getting out of the way.
From the Council Bluffs Nonpareil.
Carranza announces that he has sent an army after the bandits who killed the eighteen Americans recently. This is a case where it would be wiser to go instead of send.
From the Memphis Commercial Appeal.
The watchful waiting done in Mexico seems to be for Americans to murder.
From the Columbia State.
How Mexico must sigh when she hears us called "the home of the brave!"

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

WORLDLY PHILOSOPHY

In a recent article in the Christian Science Sentinel, under the caption "Worldly Philosophy," William D. McCracken writes:

"Current events are causing the public to probe prevailing creeds, philosophies, systems, and so-called sciences with pitiless keenness. Mere authority and antiquity are proving no defense against these attacks. No traditional sanctity suffices to ward off the impatient questions about the meaning of life, the possibility of immortality, the presence of an overruling Providence, and kindred questions. People who have never before taken thought of these subjects are beginning to pry into their own concepts of God and man, of heaven and life eternal. They are not easily put off today with the stock objections that religion is mystical and mysterious, that God's ways are inscrutable, and that to attempt to inquire into them means rebellion if not blasphemy.

"Most of the questions now asked brush aside the usual defenses and go straight to the point. They keep coming ever faster and more numerous, and will not be satisfied with the usual evasions. Is there a God? If there is, what is His nature? Does He sanction sin, sickness and death? Is He a participant in or a silent spectator of strife, fratricide, despair? Is there an overruling Providence or is the universe given over to blind chance? Does the testimony of the physical senses constitute the evidence upon which final judgment as to reality must be passed? These are the questionings that will no longer 'keep silence.'

Philosophy of Despair.

"It is becoming obvious to present-day inquirers that reliance upon physical testimony must lead to a philosophy of despair, for according to this testimony man is material; so also is the universe in which he dwells and the laws under which he maintains his existence. Under this rule man begins and ends miserably, and during his short span of life is the plaything of the elements. There is nothing in the so-called physical facts to indicate the presence of mercy or compassion, of salvation or healing, of permanence of immortality. Thus the harassing question arises, if man is the sport of circumstances, what consolation can there be in religion? The fact is that current theories concerning the value of life and the nature of man are wholly inadequate to give humanity a satisfying hope. They are 'blind leaders of the blind.' The dark abyss of despair awaits those who trust their leadership. They are without hope because they are without the science of being.

"Christian Science, as taught by Mrs. Eddy, enters into this turmoil, this desperate confusion of sense, with the Master's comforting words, 'Peace, be still,' and His gentle admonition, 'Be not afraid.' True philosophy can spring only from truth itself; genuine religion must be scientific; intelligence must be good to be effective. God must be Father-Mother to be the life of man, hence no attempt to account for man or the universe which ignores God, His nature and attributes, can be worthy of a moment's consideration on the part of those who are awakening to the truth.

Nature of God.

"What, then, is God? God must be wholly spiritual, having no physical element or quality, or else He would be appreciable to the physical senses and they could determine His presence and power. Christian Science admits not an atom of material quality into its definition of God. In Science and Health (p. 465) we read, 'God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love.' Not one of these synonyms can be expressed in terms of matter without destroying its meaning. Therefore it

is the joy and assurance of those who are studying Christian Science that no current events in human history can effect the truth of being itself, but that on the other hand a spiritually scientific understanding of Truth can effect the course of events and shape their ends.

"Instead of attempting to deduce God from physical testimony, the sincere inquirer is invited to deduce man and the universe from the God defined by Christ Jesus. Physical science has long made a pretense of ignoring God, and scholastic theology has enshrouded Him in obscurity. Christian Science shatters both agnosticism and obscurantism with the sword of Truth, and gives the waiting world the assurance that there is certainty, explanation, understanding and science in the spiritual realm. Since God is Spirit, man is essentially spiritual, and his life is not at the mercy of matter. The belief of life in matter destroys the value of life, for it exposes life to extinction in accordance with the vicissitudes of material experience. This belief mocks at immortality. It would deliver man to annihilation. Therefore when the world passes through an experience in which this belief of life in matter seems to be shown little consideration, this same world asks itself whether such an easily discarded belief can have been true.

Christian Science Explains.

"Christian Science interposes and explains that since God is both Spirit and Life, man in reality must have his life in Spirit and not in matter, and that the disappearance of the belief of life in matter does not mean the destruction of life itself, but only of a false sense of life. There remains, therefore, the possibility of immortality even in the presence of this passing belief, and Christian Science by reason and revelation turns this possibility into a certainty.

"Man, made in God's image and likeness, is an imperishable entity, independent of physical sense or evidence. It follows that though the world is passing through a crisis of sin, sickness and death, this does not mean that God lacks love, but that humanity lacks the understanding that God is Love, and so is delivering itself over to the belief that physical force is power; that hate, greed and crime are created entities and are ways and means of accomplishing desirable results. The mistakes of humanity cannot impugn the loving character of God or disprove His benevolence, but such mistakes may serve to enlighten men and cause them to turn aside from their false gods and worship the one God, who is infinite good. It will not do for those who persist in believing that man and the universe are material to hold God responsible for the consequences when that belief leads to death and destruction. Rather is it demanded that they revise their belief, place it upon the spiritually scientific basis of understanding, and so reconstruct their religion.

Existence of Evil.

"Those who claim that the existence of evil is the proof that God is not love, that the command to love one's neighbor is a dead letter, and that religion is a sham, are arguing from false conclusions. Let them reverse their reasoning and deduce the nature of life and love from the nature of God, and they will soon find themselves dwelling in a universe of light instead of darkness, of truth instead of error, of mind instead of matter. They will then learn that by maintaining these facts of being in consciousness and expressing them in daily life, they will be able to nullify the asserted reality and power of evil, to save the sinner, heal the sick, deliver the dying, bring peace where strife once reigned, and so prove the worldly philosophy of despair to be mistaken, both in theory and in practice.

POST WANT ADS
Are the pulse of busy Wash-
ington. They're always throbbing
with news offerings.

NO. 14,472

BAR T. R. AS NOMINEE

G. O. P. Leaders Favor 'Harmony'
Candidate, but Not Colonel.

CONVENTION PLANS APPROVED

Subcommittee of National Body
Holds Session at Chicago.

No Action Taken on Selection of
Temporary Chairman, Although
Names of Elihu Root, Senator
Borah, Gov. McCall and Chase Os-
borne Are Mentioned—Candidate
"Will Be Born in the Convention."

Chicago, Jan. 24.—Preliminary plans for the Republican national convention to be held in Chicago at the Coliseum June 7 were approved today by members of the subcommittee on arrangements of the national committee after a series of conferences with Fred. W. Upham, chairman of the local committee.

The subcommittee adjourned without discussing the selection of a temporary chairman for the convention, although four names were mentioned as possible candidates. They were Elihu Root, of New York; Senator Borah, of Idaho; Gov. McCall, of Massachusetts, and Chase Osborne, former governor of Michigan. It is believed that the selection of the temporary chairman may be deferred as a matter of political expediency until April or May, although the subcommittee adjourned to meet again in Chicago March 15, when the subject may be taken up.

Favor Compromise Candidate.

Republican national leaders who attended the meeting expressed the opinion that the convention would be open-minded and deliberative in the matter of naming a candidate for President. They indicated that they would favor any available compromise candidate excepting Col. Roosevelt, and said they believed the delegates would be able to select a leader who would be satisfactory to every element of the party.

Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the Republican national committee, expressed the sentiment of the party leaders when he said nobody knew who would be nominated, but that the candidate would be born in the convention. "A Republican Year."

Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey, was one of those most hopeful of harmon.

"I had there is a great disposition to bring about harmony, if the progressives are not nasty," he said. "I think the convention will be able to select a candidate satisfactory to all the elements of the party."

"I believe," continued Mr. Murphy, "that any strong man the Republicans nominate can defeat Mr. Wilson. It is a Republican year and we are certain of victory. The convention is going to be a free, open-minded, deliberative body. No person can tell at this time who the candidate will be."

Hilles Criticizes Democrats.

At noon the committee was entertained by the Hamilton Club at a luncheon, at which Chairman Hilles delivered an address in which he criticized the administration of President Wilson, outlined features and issues of the Republican campaign and predicted victory for the party next November.

The members of the subcommittee on arrangements who attended the meeting today were Charles D. Hilles, of New York; Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey; F. W. Bastarack, of New Hampshire; John T. Adams, of Iowa; James P. Goodrich, of Indiana; George R. Sheldon, of New York; F. S. Stanley of Kansas; Charles B. Warren, of Michigan; E. C. Duncan, of North Carolina; and James B. Reynolds, of Washington, D. C.

Seats for 11,535 Persons.

The subcommittee organized by electing Charles D. Hilles chairman, James B. Reynolds secretary and George R. Sheldon treasurer.

Under the seating plan prepared by Julius Floto, an architect, seats for 11,535 persons will be provided in the convention hall. Seven hundred more seats than were available four years ago will be secured by the erection of a mezzanine floor around two walls of the building. In other respects the general platform and seating arrangements of the last convention will be followed.

AMERICANS DIED ON TORPEDOED STEAMER

Liner Brindisi Was Sunk by
Submarine, Says French
Relief Worker.

(International News Service.)

Rome, Jan. 24.—The Italian liner Brindisi which was destroyed off the Albanian coast with the loss of 440 Montenegrins and all the Americans on board, was torpedoed and not sunk by a mine, according to Emile Vitta, president of the French association for the rescue of Serbian children, who was on board the Italian ship Barietty.

"The Brindisi was sent to the bottom just outside of the harbor of San Giovanni di Medua on January 6," said Dr. Vitta. "I saw her destroyed. 'All the Americans on board lost their lives as well as 440 Montenegrins. The Brindisi carried \$200,000 in gold and much food and ammunition for the Montenegrin army."

Court Decision Takes Fetters From Income Tax, Says Law's Author

THE Supreme Court's decision has absolutely unfettered the income tax as a source of revenue. All doubt is removed and Congress is left much freer to act. I believe Congress will take advantage of the opportunity to amend the law materially. Without any unusual or unjust charges, it can be made to yield \$185,000,000 to \$195,000,000 a year, as against \$85,000,000 or \$90,000,000 at present.—Representative Hull, of Tennessee, author of the law.

INCOME TAX IS UPHELD

Supreme Court Sweeps Aside
Every Adverse Contention.

OPENS WAY TO RAISE RATES

Absolutely Unfettered for Revenue,
Says Representative Hull.

Decision, Which Is Unanimous, Applies to Every Point Raised in All
Five Income Tax Cases Before
Court—Leaves Congress Much
Freer to Act—Amendments Being
Prepared to Assess Lower Incomes.

The income tax was declared constitutional yesterday by the Supreme Court in an unanimous decision which swept aside every contention raised against it, and, in the opinion of congressional leaders, opened the way for increasing the tax rate on great fortunes to help pay for national defense.

Proposals are pending in Congress to tax incomes of more than \$1,000,000 as high as 50 per cent. Leaders on all sides agree that out of the impetus which the decision yesterday will give such proposals, is likely to come a definite movement to levy on the revenues from great private fortunes for some of the millions the government must raise to carry out the army and navy increases.

"Absolutely Unfettered," Says Hull.

"The Supreme Court's decision has absolutely unfettered the income tax as a source of revenue," said Representative Hull, of Tennessee, author of the law. "All doubt is removed and Congress is left much freer to act. I believe Congress will take advantage of the opportunity to amend the law materially. Without any unusual or unjust charges, it can be made to yield \$185,000,000 to \$195,000,000 a year, as against \$85,000,000 or \$90,000,000 at present."

Representative Hull is preparing amendments to carry the tax to incomes below \$1,000 and make graded increases in the surtaxes on incomes exceeding \$20,000 a year.

Administration Leaders in Doubt.

So far, the problem of raising the revenue for national defense, although approached from many angles, has not been carried toward any definite solution, because with the constitutionality of the income tax undecided, administration leaders were reluctant to place too much dependence on it.

According to last year's returns, there were 157,515 incomes subject to the Federal income tax. They were divided as follows: \$1,000,000 and more, 60; \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, 114; \$400,000 to \$500,000, 63; \$300,000 to \$400,000, 147; \$250,000 to \$300,000, 130; \$200,000 to \$250,000, 233; \$150,000 to \$200,000, 498; \$100,000 to \$150,000, 1,193; \$75,000 to \$100,000, 1,501; \$50,000 to \$75,000, 3,660; \$40,000 to \$50,000, 1,185; \$35,000 to \$40,000, 6,008; \$25,000 to \$35,000, 5,483; \$20,000 to \$25,000, 8,472; \$15,000 to \$20,000, 15,790; \$10,000 to \$15,000, 24,141; \$5,000 to \$10,000, 127,448; \$4,000 to \$5,000, 66,332; \$3,000 to \$4,000, 82,734.

Construes Sixteenth Amendment.

In its decision the Supreme Court construed for the first time the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, under which the tax is levied, and gave it the broadest interpretation possible, rejecting suggestions to confine its scope to narrow limits.

The decision was announced by Chief Justice White, and was unanimous. It was rendered in the appeal of Frank R. Brushaber from the action of the New York Federal court in refusing to enjoin the Southern Pacific, of which Brushaber was a stockholder, from paying the tax.

The case raised substantially every point involved in all the five income tax cases before the court, with the exception of the effect of the provision allowing mining corporations to make a 5 per cent deduction annually from gross income for depletion of mines. This provision is regarded as being an amendment to the old corporation tax rather than a feature of the income tax.

White Points Out Basic Error.

The basic error of those who attacked the constitutionality of the tax, Chief Justice White held, was in regarding the sixteenth amendment as

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

ROOSEVELT'S AMERICANIZATION SPEECH BRINGS CHEERS FROM GREAT AUDIENCE

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

In its borders it develops an intense spirit of Americanism. The professors of every form of hyphenated Americanism are as thoroughly the foes of this country as if they dwelt without its borders and made active war against it.

"Once it was true, as Lincoln said, that this country could not endure half free and half slave. Today it is true that it cannot endure half American and half foreign. The hyphen is incompatible with patriotism.

Peace by Self Sacrifice.

"World peace must rest on the willingness of nations with courage, cool foresight and readiness for self-sacrifice to defend the fabric of international law. No nation can help in securing an organized, peaceful and justice-doing world community until it is willing to run risks and make efforts to secure and maintain such a community."

"There is nothing in the country to which to point as an example of military efficiency, he said, and as regards the navy America was in good shape seven years ago, but since then Germany, England and Japan have gone ahead very fast, while we at first stopped going ahead and for the last three years have been going backwards.

"On the whole, the demagogue is at least as great an enemy of social advancement as the crooked champion of business and political privilege," Col. Roosevelt said.

"California's experience, he continued, 'has shown that it is impossible permanently to secure good results in dealing with the instrumentalities of interstate commerce, the railroads, doing an interstate business, through the commissions of 48 different States, and that the only way is to have the whole business of interstate commerce and everything pertaining to it handled by the administration officers at Washington.' He said he believed in a national incorporation law for corporations of any size engaged in interstate business.

Needs of the Corporations.

One of the greatest drawbacks in dealing with corporations is the determination of professional antitrust men to punish the corporations for past abuses, the speaker said. He advocated laws for the benefit of farmers, workers and shippers, but asserted that if these laws make it impossible for the shipping interests, for the railroads, or for any of the great business interests concerned, to do business at a reasonable profit, they create a situation far more intolerable than that which they endeavor to remedy.

"No commerce commission or railway commission," he said, "is worth its salt unless it stands unflinchingly against any popular clamor which prevents the corporation from getting ample profits, exactly as it stands against the corporation which, having secured ample profits, fails to render proper service to the public, to do justice to its employees and to act honestly toward all men."

Discussing Germany, Col. Roosevelt said:

"For the last eighteen months I have borne testimony with all my strength against Germany because of its cynical disregard of the obligations of international humanity, alike in its dealings with Belgium, in the outrages committed on noncombatants of other nationalities and in its assaults on our own people.

Points to German Efficiency.

"It has been to our deep discredit as a nation that we have not actively and effectively interfered against the calumnious brutality. But, exactly as I hold it to be an abhorrent thing to show timidity or weakness in dealing with Germany where Germany is wrong—where she wrongs either ourselves or others—so I hold it an unspeakably foolish thing to refuse to pay heed to the German example where this example should be followed by other nations.

"Germany offers a striking example of national efficiency on a gigantic scale. Germany has been far in advance of us in securing industrial assurance, old age pensions and homes, a reasonably fair division of profits between employer and employee, and the like. She has also been far in advance of us in the way she has both controlled and encouraged industry.

"Above all, she has been far in advance of us in securing national cohesion, in requiring both from the great employer and from the man who toils with his hands, the fullest and most complete loyalty to the nation. She has not had to improvise methods of meeting crises in industry any more than of meeting crises in war.

"It would be well for our mere business materiality to ponder the fact that her success in peace has been due to her insistence upon the very qualities which have made her successful in war. The two movements have gone hand in hand. Either would have failed without the other.

Fair Deal for Immigrants.

"The question of the regulation of business so as to promote prosperity and insure the just distribution of its blessings among employers and employees alike, is a vital factor in Americanizing the immigrants.

"There is no doubt that hundreds of thousands flock to our shores with their imaginations inflamed for the freedom and justice they expect to find here. They give up their old homes and come here with high hopes of better living conditions and greater opportunities. The opportunities are undoubtedly here.

"But thousands of simple-minded folks from the villages of Europe do not know how to find them. They are herded into industrial communities, and either through the bad business conditions or through inhumanity and indifference they are forced to lead lives that disappoint every promise made to them by this nation. It is difficult to make good Americans of these people.

"The surest way to win them is to redeem the promises of America. Give them social and industrial justice. And this can be done only through the effective regulation of business.

"We should at once begin governmental encouragement and control of our munition plants. To make war on them is to make war on the United States; and those doing so should be treated accordingly, and all who encourage them should be treated accordingly.

Army and Navy Needs.

"The existing plants should be encouraged in every legitimate way, and provision made to encourage this continuance after the war. But it is most unfortunate that they are situated as

near the seacoast. The establishment of munition plants further inland should be in every way encouraged and promoted. Pittsburgh is as far east as any plant should by rights be placed. This whole matter of providing and regulating the output of munitions is one in which Germany should especially stand as our model.

"For adequate defense we need a big, efficient navy; a small, efficient army, one of 250,000 men, which, relatively to the population of the nation, is no larger than the police force of New York city is to the population of New York, and finally and most important of all a system of universal military training in times of peace which shall be a basis for whatever service, military or civil, is needed in time of war.

"As regards the navy, the important point is to remember that it should be built up now and not ten years hence, and not by a plan that will only find fruition ten years hence. Even five years hence may be too late.

Attacks Continental Army.

"But I do not believe in a large regular army. The proposed continental army is an absurdity. If passed it may for a year or two prove a partially successful rival to the national guard and attract some young men. But serious-minded men, who have their way to make in the world, cannot and ought not to go into any such army, which proposes to penalize patriotism by making the patriotic man incur a heavy loss in time, or in money, or in business training, or in opportunity, or in all four, at the very period of his life when it is most essential that he should not be put at a disadvantage compared to his less patriotic and more selfish competitors and rivals.

"I believe that universal service would be in every way beneficial to the state and that it would be almost or quite as beneficial from the standpoint of those who consider the interest of the state in time of peace as from those who are interested in the welfare of the state in time of war.

"There should be military training as part of a high school education, which should include all-round training for

citizenship. This training should begin in the schools in serious fashion at about the age of 16. Then between the ages of 18 and 21 there should be four or six months' actual service in the field with the colors.

Demands of Americanism.

"The larger Americanism demands that we insist that every immigrant who comes here shall become an American citizen and nothing else; if he shows that he still remains at heart more loyal to another land, let him be promptly returned to that land; and if, on the other hand, he shows that he is in good faith and wholeheartedly an American, let him be treated as on a full equality with the native born.

"The larger Americanism demands that we native born also be wholehearted in our allegiance to our country and our flag; that we refuse to be sundered from one another along lines of class or creed or sect or national origin; that we judge each American on his merits as a man; that we work for the well-being of our bodily selves, but also for the well-being of our spiritual selves; that we consider safety, but that we put honor and duty ahead of safety. Only thus shall we prove our possession of the valor of righteousness.

"Only thus shall we stand square to all the winds of destiny, high of heart, the masters of our own souls, fit to be the fathers of a race of freemen who shall make and shall keep this land all that it seemed to the prophetic vision of the mighty men who founded it and the mighty men who saved it."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOW IT HEALS

In a recent lecture on Christian Science delivered in the First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston, Mass., Prof. Herman S. Herring, C. S. B., said, among other things, as reported in the Christian Science Journal:

"The healing so universally accomplished through Christian Science is probably the one feature of its work which attracts the most attention and which has been most misunderstood since its methods are purely mental and spiritual, the direct opposite of those employed by the ordinary schools of therapeutics. That healing has resulted when Christian Science treatment has been applied after all other means have failed is now quite generally conceded, but the manner in which this healing is accomplished is so far from being understood that there is still a great reluctance on the part of many to avail themselves of it, and some still question its possibility. This can be just as truthfully said of the healings which are chronicled in the Scriptures, especially in the New Testament, where the spiritual means of healing is plainly referred to and advocated, and where many instances of healing are specifically named.

Bible Texts on Healing.

"In Exodus we read, 'I am the Lord that healtheth thee;' in Psalms God is referred to as He 'who healtheth all thy diseases;' and again, 'He sent His word, and healed them.' In Mark's gospel we read, 'These signs shall follow them that believe; in My name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents, and if they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover.' These citations show that mankind should look to a spiritual source for their healing instead of to drugs. Had God created drugs and given them healing power Christ Jesus, who came to show us the way of salvation, or deliverance from sin, disease and death, would certainly have used them Himself and recommended them to others. His own success in healing proves that He fully understood a healing art which has no recourse to material means.

Instances of Healing.

"Among the notable instances of the healing of physical disease by Christ Jesus as recorded in the New Testament are these: The healing of paralysis (Luke, vi:18-26), of leprosy (Luke, xiv:13-14), of deformity (Luke, xiii:11-17), of blindness (Matt., ix:27-31), of fever (Luke, iv:38, 39), of dropsy (Luke, xiv:2-4), of hemorrhage (Matt., ix:20-22), of violent insanity (Mark, vi:1-20), and of epilepsy (Mark, ix:14-29). The gospels also record Jesus' work in the raising of the dead, as Jairus' daughter (Luke, viii:41-56), the widow's son (Luke, vii:11-15) and Lazarus, after he had been dead four days (John, xii:1-44).

"Many cases are also recorded as having been healed by the disciples and by some of Jesus' followers who were not his personal students. In Acts (v:12) we read, 'And by the hands of the apostles were many signs and wonders wrought.' Peter healed a man lame from birth (Acts, ix:32-35), raised Dorcas (Acts, ix:36-41). Paul healed a cripple (Acts, xiv:8-10), healed Publius' father of fever and hemorrhage (Acts, xxviii:8), raised Eutychus to life after his accident (Acts, xx:9-12), healed himself of the sting of a poisonous serpent (Acts, xxviii:3-6). Philip, who, like Paul, was not Jesus' personal student, healed insanity, paralysis and lameness (Acts, viii:6, 7). The 70 are reported as having returned to Jesus to tell of their healing work, saying 'Even the devils are subject unto us through Thy name.'

"These cases show unmistakably that Christian healing was effected by spiritual and not material means; they teach that we should look not to matter, but to divine Mind, for the true healing power, the power which was utilized by Christ Jesus and his disciples. In the case of congenital blindness healed by Jesus, of which John tells us, there was evidently no healing virtue in the clay and spittle, nor in the water of the pool of Siloam, for if there had been these universally available means would be in use today for the cure of this disease.

Doubt of Spiritual Power.

"To be consistent, all professed believers in the Bible must therefore admit the fact of spiritual healing, which, according to contemporaneous secular writers and historians, continued among the early Christians for about 300 years; and yet today the vast majority do not believe in it, and many do not even admit it to be historically true, while not a few deny its possibility. Some say that these events may have happened in Jesus' time, but are impossible now. This is neither logical nor reasonable. The power of God is 'the same yesterday, and today, and forever,' and if this healing took place in the first century it can take place now, since every divine law and order must be immutable and we have the same conditions to deal with which they had then.

"Jesus said, 'Lo, I am with you always,' and, 'He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall He do also; * * * because I go unto My Father.' The Master thus taught that all of truth is always with us, and He came to show us how to make it available. This is the way of salvation, and if this way cannot be found and followed today, then His mission was

surely a failure. Think you that Christ Jesus, the great Exemplar, the world's Wayshower, would have taught, demonstrated and enjoined upon mankind a healing and saving method which was efficient and sufficient in the first century, but impracticable or impossible in the twentieth?

Jesus' Word and Work.

"It is not possible to separate Jesus' word from His work. The one is the proof of the other; hence the healing work must be recognized as an essential element of primitive Christianity. The healing recorded in the Bible was no more readily believed when it occurred than it is now, save by the relatively few who were impressed by the evidence presented or who experienced spiritual transformation. The Scriptures record the intense hatred and persecution which the early Christians endured because of their belief in the efficacy of spiritual power. This is corroborated in secular history, and it is noteworthy that the hatred was most intense when spiritual power was most in evidence, especially so at the moment the healing was done.

"Judging by its fruits, and by the fact that it certainly stimulates a higher order of thought and living, all must admit that this spiritual healing is a far better method than the use of material means. This being true, we can but ask why is it not in general use among Christian people? Evidently because it is not understood, for there exists today a very general disbelief in its possibility, a stubborn tendency to doubt it, in spite of the many authentic records of such healing in the past and through Christian Science now.

Causes of Unbelief.

"Let us then, if we may, examine into some of the causes of this disbelief in scriptural and Christian healing. What are they? First: It is difficult for most of us to see how physical results can be realized through spiritual means. The teaching of the schools regarding the nature of matter and material existence, produces such a materially biased consciousness that it is very difficult to apprehend spiritual existence and spiritual power. Second: The popular teachings regarding the nature of God and of His relation to all beings, together with the belief in the reality of material existence and its asserted laws, is at variance with the Scripture teaching. Third: The inertia of the human mind resists belief in anything which differs from what it has been accustomed to; it is innately opposed to all things spiritual or divine, and it is to this mental attitude that St. Paul referred when he said, 'The carnal mind is enmity against God.' We thus see that it is material sense which hinders the attainment of an understanding of the spiritual healing of the Bible; this is the fertile soil from which springs the doubt, agnosticism and infidelity of our times.

Mental Causation.

"One of the most puzzling questions to the lay thinker respecting spiritual healing is this: How can a mere mental effort bring about a physical change; how can it restore health and harmony? This difficulty is largely due to the failure to understand the nature of Mind and the relationship between the inner world of thought and the outer world of phenomena. Let us consider this question briefly, first from a human or material standpoint, then from the Christian Science standpoint.

"All are familiar with the effect of fear, grief and anger upon bodily conditions. Tears flow; the circulation of the blood is altered, as shown by pallor; the secretions are affected, as shown by cold perspiration, &c. These effects prove that physical changes follow mental disturbances. An eminent physician has made a series of experiments showing the effect of the emotions upon the secretions, and has found that under the influence of love and hate, serenity and anger, pleasure and pain, the secretions present marked chemical differences; all of which gives evidence that mental conditions are the real causes of disease. Many physicians will even admit that malignant diseases have been caused by grief, worry and sin; indeed, it is now becoming more and more evident that the cause of all disease is mental. Even what are termed hereditary diseases and conditions are now believed by many to be of mental origin, as there is no other way to account for them.

Worry Brings Disease.

"Again, we are all familiar with the fact that diseases and distressing symptoms are alleviated when worry ceases, and the harmonious effects of peace, happiness and satisfaction prevail. Take a rubber ball, grasp it tightly in the hand, thereby destroying its normal outline; then move the pressure of the fingers, and when the strain is gone, the ball resumes its natural shape. In a similar way, mental disturbances clamp the body, put it under a strain, distort it; but when these disturbances are removed, the body becomes normal, natural.

"This effect of thought on the body is readily admitted even by pronounced

materialists. Cheerfulness, the habit of looking on the bright side of things, is generally acknowledged to be an aid in preserving and restoring health. Yet he who believes in material causation will say: 'I cannot admit that malignant and organic diseases may be caused or cured by thought. Possibly my headache will disappear when I stop worrying or being angry, but how can I get rid of a tumor or of Bright's disease by simply thinking about it?'

"This expresses the attitude of mortal thought, and in answer to its questions it is well to bear in mind that the marvelous healing recorded in the Bible, much of which is entirely above and beyond any possible achievement of medical or surgical practice, was actually accomplished through mental or spiritual activity alone, and that Christian Science has in the same way healed every known disease.

Reaching a Conclusion.

"Those who question Christian Science healing should ask themselves whether they really believe in the healing work done by Christ Jesus and His disciples. If they do not thoroughly believe in the spiritual power exercised over material conditions, and its possible availability for all time, as declared in the Bible, then their opposition is not to Christian Science, but to the Christianity which Jesus taught and practiced. Christian Science stands ready to come to their rescue and to bring an elucidation of Jesus' teachings which will result in blessings such as they have never before believed possible. Those who have not read the New Testament recently, will do well to do so. Let me ask them to read at least one of the gospels, also the book of the Acts of the Apostles, which record the healing done by Christ Jesus and his followers of that day, and which are verified by the works of Christian Scientists today. 'The fact that Christian Scientists do

not yet do all the wonderful works that Jesus did is a cause of regret, but not for discouragement or criticism. We are glad that Jesus' work proves Christian Science to be true, and that Mrs. Eddy rediscovered the science of Christian healing and has given it to the world. This healing is possible in proportion to our spiritual understanding.

"In Science and Health (pp. 42, 44, 45), Mrs. Eddy writes: 'The resurrection of the great demonstrator of God's power was the proof of his final triumph over body and matter, and gave full evidence of divine science—evidence so important to mortals. He proved life to be deathless and love to be the master of hate. He met and mastered on the basis of Christian Science the power of mind over matter, all the claims of medicine, surgery and hygiene. Jesus' deed was for the enlightenment of men and for the salvation of the whole world from sin, sickness and death.'

Where to Place Faith.

"Do medicine, surgery, physiology, chemistry and physics aid us in understanding Jesus' great work for humanity? Do they bring us such enlightenment and salvation? Do they show us a better way? If not, where should we place our faith?

"In closing, let me recommend that when the temptation comes to believe, the arguments of suffering or sin, it is well to stop a moment and think; well to know that they do not come from God, that He does not cause or support them, therefore they are not true, and we do not have to believe in them or be governed by them. When we recognize disease as mental and false, and realize that man is God's spiritual idea, governed by His love, we begin to experience harmony, something of the peace 'which passeth all understanding,' and this will increase in proportion as our understanding increases. Christian Science makes this possible today."

TWO WOMEN CLAIM VOTE IN BALTIMORE

Voters From West Take Residence and Seek to Qualify for Ballot.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 20.—A second woman voter from the West, living now in Baltimore, has applied for residence preparatory to claiming the right to vote on constitutional grounds next fall, when her year of official residence has rolled around. This voter is Dr. Mildred West Loring, a young Berliner research fellow, who is both student and lecturer at Johns Hopkins University. Formerly she lived in Seattle, Wash., where she was a registered voter.

Mrs. L. Oscar Moon, of Roland Park, made similar appearance at the Towson court house and took out citizenship papers. Mrs. Moon before her marriage was a registered voter in Colorado.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—A new expedient aimed at obtaining the right of suffrage for women is being tested in this State. Women who have voted in California, Colorado, and Oregon have made formal demands in various cities of Massachusetts where they are now resident that they be registered as legal voters.

The claim is advanced that having qualified as a legal voter in one State a woman who moves to another State has the right to vote in the place of her new residence.

The International Woman's Suffrage Association points to sections of the Federal Constitution which are alleged to cover the situation.

"Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State" (Article IV, Section 1) and "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States" (Article IV, Section 2) are the passages quoted.

Death Claims Turf Notable, W.C. Goodloe

End Comes To Member Of Illustrious Family After Lengthy Illness And Major Operation

William C. Goodloe, 59, widely known thoroughbred-horse breeder and turfman, died at 8:45 o'clock today at the Good Samaritan hospital where Wednesday he submitted to a major operation.

Mr. Goodloe had been in ill health for several months, and had been under medical attention both at his home at 141 Forest avenue, and in Lexington hospitals during that period.

Son of William Cassius Goodloe, United States ambassador to Belgium, and Mary Mann of Mannville, Rhode Island, Mr. Goodloe was a representative of one of the most distinguished families in the Blue-grass.

In his own name, he acquired considerable fame through the operation of his racing stables. He maintained horse-breeding establishments on the Richmond and Briar Hill pikes and had raced on every major track in the United States.

Mr. Goodloe was born in Brussels, Belgium, when his father was ambassador there. He was educated at St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H.; at Episcopal high school, Alexandria, Va., and at Pennsylvania Military Academy.

He early entered the thoroughbred-horse-breeding business and for a number of years was associated with his brother-in-law, the late Major Thomas C. McDowell.

Active on the turf for 20 years, Mr. Goodloe bred and owned some noted runners.

With Major McDowell, he was part owner of a fine stallion, Under-fire, purchased from the late Pat Dunn, which they later sold to Gifford Cochran, widely-known eastern racehorse man.

He also owned Strathleven, an imported grey stallion, which was destroyed in a fire at his Mansfield Farm stables on the Richmond pike several years ago when 25 head of horses were burned.

Among the mares he owned and bred were Alinka, an imported thoroughbred; Queen's Village, Changing Moods, Tiverton, Violet B., Agnes Call, Our Luck, Hinda, Leto, Hauton, dam of Appealing, a crack racer; Blanche E., Belle Claire, Grace Minard and Sweet Recollections. Seventh Heaven was one of the horses Mr. Goodloe most recently raced.

For many years, the Goodloe family resided in Loudoun, the Tudor-Gothic type mansion located in city-owned Castlewood park and now operated as a municipal recreation center.

Mr. Goodloe was a member of Christ Episcopal church and the Masonic order. He was a 32nd-degree Mason.

His survivors include his wife, Mrs. Caroline Steele Goodloe; two stepchildren, Miss Sara Fullerton Carter, Lexington, and Joseph Coleman Carter, New York City; five sisters, Mrs. Thomas C. McDowell, Mrs. Andrew G. Leonard and Mrs. Goodloe Falconer, Lexington; Mrs. William Barry, Rochester, N. Y., and Mrs. George Delano, Tiverton, R. I., and one brother, G. Clay Goodloe, Pasadena, Calif.

The body was removed to the W. R. Milward mortuary.

Funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock Saturday morning at the residence on Forest avenue, and burial will be in the Lexington cemetery. Services both at the residence and at the grave will be private.

IN INTEREST OF STATE SUFFRAGE

Committee of Women Here in Interest of Laura Clay Movement as Opposed to Federal Amendment

Mrs. Harrison Gardner Foster and Mrs. W. D. Oldham, of Lexington, were in Wilmore on Monday last, coming as members of the committee of women working for a state suffrage law as opposed to the present Federal Constitutional Amendment to be submitted to the states for ratification.

Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Oldham are collaborating with Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington, to defeat ratification of the Federal amendment and to substitute, therefore, state laws enfranchising women.

Under the theory and rights of state sovereignty, their position that woman suffrage is a state and not a federal prerogative, to be settled independently by each state according to its own usages, seems unassailable.

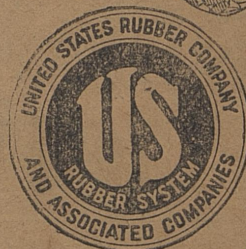
The members of their committee are working hard to defeat the federal enactment and, so far as Kentucky is concerned to put the question up to its people as a state measure in the coming year.

Mrs. Foster who a native Kentuckian, has lived for some years in the State of Washington, represented the 3rd district of that State in the National Democratic Convention of 1916. She is a woman of fine presence, a fluent talker and knows how to present a point with force and logic.

The object of both ladies visit to Wilmore was rather to inquire into the sentiment in this community as to the measure they have at heart than to inaugurate a campaign.



'Royal Cord'



'Nob'

The

Colder Tuesday; Wednesday fair
creasing temperature.

FIFTIETH YEAR

REVOLUTION
KENTUCKYSUFFRAGE MEASURE
PASSED BY SENATE
WITH 30 TO 3 VOTEPart in Selection of Chief Executive
Granted on Eve of
National Victory

ADOPTED IN FOUR MINUTES

Governor Morrow Will Sign
Brock-Lazarus BillBy MAURICE BURNADIGH
Special Staff Correspondent

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 15.—Kentucky women will vote in the selection of the next President of the United States.

By the overwhelming vote of 30 to 3 the Kentucky Senate this afternoon passed the Brock-Lazarus Bill extending full suffrage to women on the same equality which the nation's chief executive is chosen. The House has already passed the bill, and Governor Morrow will affix the executive signature that pounds out its enactment into law.

It took just four minutes, including the roll call, to pass the bill through the Senate. No debate was engaged in and not a vote was raised against the bill save for the three laconic "nos" that stood out among the "yays" when the court was taken. Senator Brock, author of the bill was the one speaker on the bill.

"The Legislature has the right to grant equal suffrage, so far as presidential elections are concerned," he said, "and we should exercise that right."

It now seems certain that this vote will be granted by the Federal amendment. Ratification by two more states will end the suspense. But Kentucky should not wait for the action of those other states, I think we ought to pass this bill.

And they did.

The three members of the old guard of anti-suffragists who opposed the march of equal rights through to the end were Senator C. W. Burton, of Grant; Senator Haynes Carter, of Hardin, and Senator T. T. Gardner, of Carlisle. Of the Senators who opposed the Federal ratification resolution on the floor, fragments are: Senator Hines and Senator Smith. Senator Hines did not vote, and Senators Stoll and Harlan voted for the bill.

Two other bills of importance were taken up and passed during the afternoon session. House Bill 227, the Automobile License Bill, and 229, the Public Utility Bill, which brings express companies, telegraph and telephone lines, steamboats and natural gas companies under the jurisdiction of the State Railroad Commission.

Gas companies were brought under the provisions of the bill at the last minute meet a condition at Ashland, Catlettsburg and London, where residents of those cities are paying 35 cents for gas, while just across the river in West Virginia they pay but 22 cents a thousand feet.

Senator Stoll, of Fayette, objected strenuously to this provision on the ground that it helped a small section of the state, where the cure should be applied locally, to the detriment of many other cities. At his instance, and supported by Senator Simmons, of Covington, an amendment was adopted excluding from the Commission's control situations in cities where telephones or gas companies operate under a franchise contract in which the rates are fixed. In its final form it passed 30 to 3. Senators Stoll, Harlan and Monroe opposing.

The Auto License Bill levying 30 cents a horsepower on automobiles as a license tax, and a sliding scale license tax on trucks representing practically double the amounts now levied, passed 22 to 10.

Truck operators were successful in securing passage of an amendment striking out that part of it setting new restrictions on truck capacity. The law in this respect is left practically as its old statute.

Odds to Issue Licenses.

The bill provides that county clerks shall issue the licenses, auto owners paying him a fee of 30 cents for issuing them. As the bill passed the House this fee was placed at 40 cents, the change being made in the Senate by amendment.

Efforts by Senator Carter to amend the bill by placing issuance of the licenses in hands of circuit instead of county clerks, and by Senator Gardner to reduce the license by one-half, were voted down. Those who opposed the bill on roll call were Gardner, Carter, Bright, Hall, Harlan, Harris, Hon. Nunn, Tives, Simmons, Smith.

LLOYD GEORGE TO HEAD
NEW PARTY IN ENGLANDBonar Law and Premier to Issue
Principles

LONDON, March 15.—A joint manifesto which will be signed by Premier Lloyd George and Andrew Bonar Law will be issued in a few days stating the principles of a new party to be led by the premier, says the Daily Mail. It will be accompanied, the Mail declares, by an important reconstruction of the ministry and for this reason announcement of appointments to the portfolios of labor, food and the board of trade, now vacant has been postponed. According to present intentions the name of the new party will be the "National Democratic." In addition to a meeting of liberals next Tuesday arrangements are being made for a conference of unionists at which Mr. Bonar Law will announce his resignation from the leadership of that party and will invite members to join the new organization.

Unionist leaders who have been adherents of Premier Lloyd George are said to have decided to support him, but there are indications that the party will not be united in its adherence to the new combination.

MAN.
...ss of the day, in-
...English-speaking mem-
...s of the audiences.

Praise for Mrs. Swiggett.

Among the delegates great credit for the success of this feature of the Pan-American gathering is given to Mrs. G. L. Swiggett, organizing secretary, and her assistant, Mrs. J. B. Newman. The task of working out and arranging the plans for the conference came to them as an eleventh-hour job, for it was not until early in December that they took up the reins. Mrs. Swiggett, who is a resident of Martinsville, Ind., has worked under the heavy burden occasioned by the illness of her husband, assistant secretary general to the Pan-American Scientific Congress, who was stricken the day before the conference opened.

Mrs. Newman, who has assisted Mrs. Swiggett, has lived many years in South America and is familiar with the peoples of the southern republics. She was made commissioner of deeds for Cuba by Roosevelt, her appointment being the second to be given a woman outside of the United States by him.

GIVES PARTY REPLY TO THE ROOT SPEECH

EX-Gov. Glynn Classes Former
Senator as "Drum and
Trumpet Statesman."

ANSWERS THE CRITICISM OF PRESIDENT'S POLICY

Declares Adverse Comment Will Not
Change Administration's Course
in Present Crisis.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 2.—Former Gov. Marlin H. Glynn, at the democratic state conference here last night, gave his party's reply to the speech of former United States Senator Elihu Root before the republican state conference in New York several weeks ago. Taking up Mr. Root's charges against the present national administration, he answered each point. He also took Mr. Root to task for his speeches in the United States Senate and for his acts as Secretary of State of the United States.

The federal reserve act, the Underwood tariff, foreign affairs and preparedness were all dwelt upon by the former governor.

"Four years ago," he said, this nation committed its care and welfare to the democratic party, and the democratic party has been true to its trust. It has preserved peace, observed international laws and followed the traditions of the fathers of the country.

Denying that Mr. Root was "the keeper of national honor," Mr. Glynn added: "For years Mr. Root has been the star performer at peace conferences, and yet he condemns President Wilson for maintaining peace."

"For years," continued the speaker, "Mr. Root has been acclaimed an apostle of peace, and in 1912 was awarded the Nobel prize for the promotion of peace, but now he sallies forth as a drum and trumpet statesman."

"From a cooling dove of peace Mr. Root suddenly transforms himself into a swooping hawk of war."

"Years ago enthusiasts in Bohemia took the skin of John Ziska, the patriot, and stretched it as a drumhead to rouse their followers to war. So today Elihu Root would stretch the skins of the victims of the Lusitania, the skins of the victims of the Belgian invasion, into a drumhead to rouse the kindly sentiment of sympathy into the cruel frenzy of war."

"Mr. Root may beat his drumhead and blare his trumpet, but President Wilson will go right on winning the plaudits of the American people by appealing to reason, humanity and common sense, and by keeping the United States the uncompromising champion of the neutral world and the undaunted maintainer of the principles which have guided this nation since 1776."

In his foreign policy the President, Mr. Glynn said, was following the example of Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Lincoln and Grant.

"The President," he declared, "has only shaken his finger; when he has to shake his fist the world will find it mailed."

Stands Where Washington Stood.

"The President stands where George Washington stood in 1793, when England, in the war with France, seized and held hundreds of vessels floating the Stars and Stripes. He prepared for war—he built warships, he erected forts—but he didn't shoot. He settled our differences with England by negotiation just as Woodrow Wilson is trying to do today. And here, parenthetically, let me remark that while Secretary of State, Elihu Root, in a speech in Argentina, practically repeated the great sentiment of Charles Sumner: 'Washington, upholding the peaceful neutrality of this country, while he met unmoved the clamor of the people, wickedly clamoring for war, is a greater man than Washington crossing the Delaware, or taking Cornwallis' sword at Yorktown.' Yet Mr. Root condemns President Wilson for the very policy for which he praised George Washington."

"If Mr. Root will turn to the Declaration of Independence he will find a reminder that this is a country which resorts to war only after every other form of redress has failed."

"He will find that before the American colonies drew the pistol, 'they warned, reminded, appealed and conjured' the British government 'to disavow' the usurpation of which they complained. Then, as now, a race of freemen claimed the right to be patient, and now, as then, a race of freemen will not falter in a final appeal to arms should their patience be exhausted and all other means of asserting their rights be in vain. As a nation we deprecate the waste, the horror, the unreason of war, because we are masters of our own destiny."

"The efforts of politicians, like Mr. Root, to make political capital out of the course which President Wilson deems it wise for this nation to follow in respect to Belgium during the early stages of the present war, deserve, and will receive, unqualified condemnation and rebuke at the hands of the most right-thinking and patriotic American."

"No fair-minded man can question the wisdom and integrity of our Belgian policy."

Lusitania Complications.

Turning to the Lusitania case, the chairman said that Mr. Root ignores what has been accomplished and over-

looks the assurances for the future and the reparation for the past which have been made.

"Does it become Mr. Root," he asked "to criticize the President and the administration for not enforcing its demands when previous administrations with which he was intimately connected failed to use ordinary foresight in laying the foundation for suitable military and naval forces?"

Mr. Root forgets, the former governor asserted, that the belligerent countries are wrought into a state of excitement by the nervous tension of the conflict in which they are engaged.

"Mr. Root," the speaker declares, "would make of the President of the United States an incendiary in a world of fire. He could make the chief executive a swashbuckler instead of a statesman. He would have the President forget that while we debate men are dying by thousands across the ocean; that while we are inconvinced the rest of the world is enduring the agonies of the damned; that while we are sitting quietly by our firesides the rest of the human race is writhing in the torments of the firing line."

Is it Mr. Root's conception of American honor that we should assert that honor by adding to universal misery?

"Excitable people, whose European sympathies one way or the other have for the moment blinded them to the welfare of this land—and whose spokesman Mr. Root seems willing to become—may just as well realize, once and for all, that Woodrow Wilson will not swerve from the course he has laid out for himself in this crisis."

"No reward, no punishment, will make him swerve from what he knows to be his highest duty. He has preserved, strengthened, dignified and uplifted our noblest national traditions, and he will continue to do so no matter what the cost or what the penalty."

Indorses Wilson Administration.

The convention ratified the administration of President Wilson, and took steps to bring about his re-election. Harmony marked the convention's deliberations, every proposal being adopted unanimously.

The following delegates at large to the national democratic convention at St. Louis were recommended for the support of the party voters at the spring primaries: United States Senator James A. O'Gorman, William Church Osborn, chairman of the democratic state committee; George J. Meyer of Buffalo, a German-American supporter of the President, and Samuel Untermyer of New York.

The convention also adopted a resolution recommending the re-election of Norman E. Mack of Buffalo as democratic national committeeman. The delegates to the national convention were unpledged, but were nominated with the understanding that they are to work for a second term for Mr. Wilson.

The speech of former Gov. Glynn aroused much enthusiasm. The convention adopted a resolution providing for the distribution of 1,000,000 copies of the speech.

The platform expressed the faith of New York's democracy in the President, and urged his renomination and re-election. It was adopted enthusiastically amid prolonged cheering. It dealt solely with national and international issues. A futile attempt was made by advocates of woman suffrage to insert in the platform a plank pledging the party to support the movement.

gathered around him all the old politicians already condemned by the people in the last five or six successive elections and thus formed the present government. The past speaks for those who have taken the affairs of state in their hands, who in the long years of peace have achieved nothing, done nothing. What can they do in the present situation?

"If the allies win, which is my earnest conviction, and was even before the battle of the Marne, Greece will have nothing to gain. On the contrary, the good will and friendship of France, England and Russia will be lost to us.

Lose Whatever Happens.

"On what ground could we expect any favors from those whose past favors we are returning today with scorn and bad faith?

"Supposing the unexpected happens and Germany wins? It will be still worse for Greece. We will have Bulgaria on our frontier twice as large, twice as strong as she is today. The intentions of Bulgaria are no secret to any one, and within two years after the war, at her first opportunity, she will fall on and crush us, finding no possible resistance on our side."

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LINERS' GUNS FOR DEFENSE.

Italian Ships Verona and America Will Be Given Clearance.

Italy has given assurances that the guns mounted on the liner Verona are for defensive purposes only, and the State Department yesterday advised the Treasury that there was no objection to permitting the Italian liner to clear. The New York customs authorities were instructed to clear the ship.

The State Department decided also to let the Italian liner America clear on assurances that her guns would be used for defensive purposes only. The department instructed the New York customs authorities to issue clearance papers.

MILE OF TRENCHES TAKEN BY GERMANS

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

hall of shrapnel and machine-gun fire from the French second-line trenches, and the forward drive was stopped. Lively artillery and mine combats were going on in the Champagne and elsewhere along the front during the heavy fighting north and south of Arras.

1,200 French Captured.

Berlin (via wireless to Sayville), Jan. 29.—In the greatest German offensive on the western front in many months, the Germans have captured nearly a mile of French trenches in the Artois region, and have captured the village of Frise and 1,000 yards of French trenches south of the River Somme.

The war office announced this afternoon that about 1,200 French prisoners were taken. The double offensive was launched early yesterday.

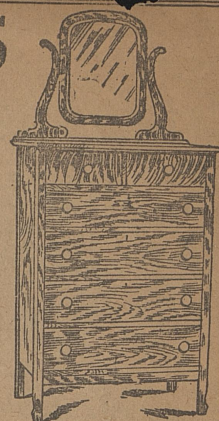
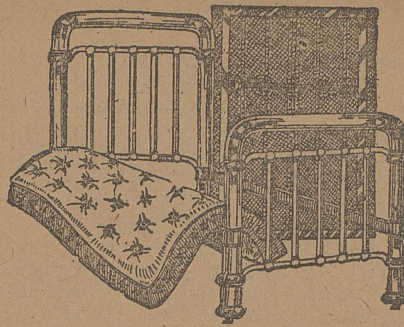
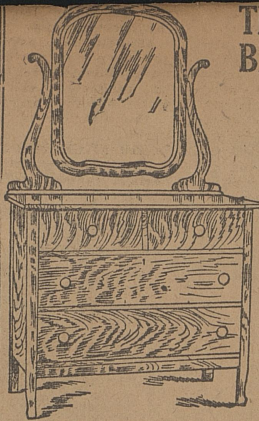
Part of Village Seized.

"Northwest of the farm of Laerolle, northeast of Neuville, the Germans stormed 1,500 yards of enemy trenches, capturing 237 enemy soldiers, among them one officer," said the official statement. "They also took nine machine guns. Several French attacks against our positions near Neuville recently taken by the Germans broke down, though the enemy succeeded in occupying a mine crater.

"In the western part of the village of Santa Laura, near Arras, the Germans stormed and took from the French a group of houses.

"South of the River Somme the Germans captured the village of Frise and 1,000 yards of French positions connected with it. Further southward the Germans captured 227 French

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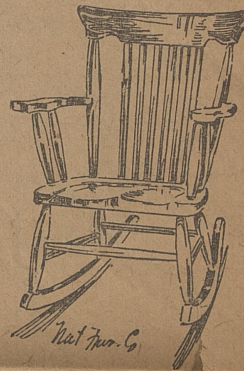


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Extra Special!
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SPECIAL NOTICES

DEMOCRATS FROM NEW YORK CITY to join local branch league; no dues and no assessments. Any citizen of Greater New York eligible. Address, at once, Box 265, this office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THE consumers of gas of The Georgetown Gas Light Company that the pressure of gas will be reduced on WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1916, between the hours of 9 a. m. to about 11:30 a. m. for the purpose of making a connection to our gas main. In event of inclement weather the said connection will be made on the first succeeding clear day. CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE board of managers of the Washington City Orphan Asylum will be held at 1739 14th st. n.w., on TUESDAY, February 1, 1916, at 2:30 p. m. Dr. Willey will speak. The public cordially invited.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPHONE COMPANY. Notice of Annual Meeting. Washington, D. C. January 28, 1916. Notice hereby given that the adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Telegraphone Company will be held at the old Masonic Temple,

SPECIAL NOTICES

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF MARYLAND. Order No. 2635. In the matter of the application of the Washington Interurban Railroad Company for an order permitting and approving the exercise of its franchises and for the approval of an assignment made to it by Gustave Here of the railroad and certain property, real and personal, powers, rights, immunities and franchises formerly belonging to the Washington Interurban Railway Company, and for the authority to issue 2,900 shares of its full paid nonassessable stock of the par value of \$50.00 per share and \$150,000.00 of its first mortgage 5 per cent twenty-year gold bonds in payment of said property on certain terms and conditions mentioned in said application. Before the Public Service Commission of Maryland, Case No. 1049. The above mentioned petition having been received and filed, it is this twenty-seventh day of January, 1916, ordered, That the same be, and it is hereby, set for hearing at the office of the commission, Baltimore, Md., on MONDAY, January 31, 1916, at 2 o'clock p. m. Provided: The applicant cause a copy of this order to be published once in a newspaper published in Prince Georges county, Maryland, three times in an afternoon and three times in a morning paper published in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, before the hour set for hearing of the above mentioned matter. (Seal.) True copy—Test.

B. T. FENDALL, Secretary. ja29.30

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REPORT

OF TRUSTEES ON STATE COL-
LEGE AFFAIR PRACTICALLY
THAT OF THE FACULTY—YES-
TERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The State College trustees yesterday adopted the report of the special committee appointed to investigate the attack on Mr. D. B. Goode, the reporter who was beset by a crowd of students, mistreated and ejected from the grounds. The report was ordered published in the papers, but the most strenuous efforts of a reporter failed to secure it last night.

Mr. Marcum, chairman of the special committee, stated to a Herald reporter that the report condemned the students for their action, but at the same time stated that there were mitigating circumstances, as they thought they had been provoked by what they thought Mr. Goode had previously written. It was practically the same report as that made by the faculty.

The board directed that the testimony in the case be open to the public. Dr. D. C. Frazee, secretary of the board, stated last night that he could not find the report. He said:

"There were a number of papers on the table. Some of the trustees took some of the papers, Mr. Worthington took some and I took the rest and placed them in my safe. I can not go out to the college tonight to get it."

Mr. Worthington stated that he did not know where the report was. Messrs. Nelson, McCord, Marcum and other trustees were seen and could give no account of the report. It had been dictated by Mr. McCord, but he could not remember the wording.

The report of President Patterson has not yet been acted upon, further than to refer it to a committee.

The salaries of three men were increased. Mr. Robert M. Allen's salary was increased from \$900 to \$1,500 and he was made Secretary and Executive Officer of the Pure Food Department. The salaries of Messrs. Sherffius and Turner of the Experiment Station were increased as recommended by President Patterson. Mr. Allen as Pure Food Inspector has brought over 200 cases of pure food violation before the State courts during the past year and has not lost a case. He now does the work of practically two men.

The matter of locating the site of the girl's dormitory was not brought up, but will be decided today.

A committee of the following women representing the Equal Rights Association and the W. C. T. U. appeared before the board: Miss Laura Clay, Miss Laura Bruce, Mrs. Katherine Reed, Mrs. J. R. Morton, Mrs. John G. Cramer, Mrs. Hamilton Scott, Miss Eva Stevenson, Mrs. Shelby Harbison, Mrs. B. B. Wilson and Mrs. Hay. Miss Clay speaking for the body asked that the girls dormitory be built immediately, that young women appointees be compensated by a small amount of money for their disadvantage in not having a dormitory; that three women supervisors be appointed at once; that a Dean of women be appointed and that a department of domestic science be made a part of the curriculum. They were listened to with attention.

Most of the morning session was devoted to committee work.

The board will meet again at nine o'clock this morning and will probably adjourn finally today.

Votes for Women Campaign News

From Louisiana State Suffrage Headquarters, 336 Camp street, New Orleans.

The New Orleans papers yesterday called to mind the significance of the Fourteenth of September to all Louisianians, and under captions of "Lest We Forget" the heroes of 1874 were enumerated, and the principles for which they sacrificed their young manhood were recited for the benefit of the younger generation.

To the women who are making a fight for their liberty—for a recognition of equality of rights to share not only the burdens of government in Louisiana, but its privileges as well—the Fourteenth of September has a significant lesson to teach them. It is not sufficient to warn against losing our sense of gratitude for the men who saved white supremacy to the South, but the warning is peculiarly applicable "lest we forget" in the extension of woman suffrage for the South we fail to benefit from the historical experiences of these traditions of the South.

What made the Fourteenth of September and the sacrifice of young manhood necessary? The Fifteenth Amendment, forbidding disfranchisement on account of race, and which gave federal control in state elections. What does a national amendment forbidding disfranchisement on account of sex mean? It accentuates the injustices of the Fifteenth Amendment, and intensifies the race hatred engendered by the era of carpet-bag reconstruction.

The political effect of reconstruction welded the solid South. The lesser benefit of having two well-defined political parties was lost in the greater necessity to preserve white supremacy. It is to this one-party power that the women of the South must look for their enfranchisement. Is it reasonable to expect that this party will voluntarily yield its supremacy by passing an amendment to the United States constitution giving its sanction to national interference in a state's defining its electorate? To undo for the sake of woman suffrage per se, all that the blood of the men gained for the South on the fateful Fourteenth of September, 1874.

In this connection it is interesting to submit the point of view held by Senator Borah, a Republican, and now representing a woman suffrage state in Congress (Idaho) upon the passage of a woman suffrage national amendment.

"The more I study the question of woman suffrage, the more I believe in the wisdom of giving women the right to vote." "But I am not only not in favor of the proposed amendment to the national constitution, but I am affirmatively opposed to it. It is, in my judgment, inexpedient, impractical, unwise and unjust."

"In the first place, there is no possible chance of securing the adoption of the proposed amendment by the states. We could never, or at least within a reasonable number of years, secure woman suffrage in this way. It would require thirty-six states to ratify the proposed amendment. If we should carry thirty-five, it would have the same effect, and our work would be wholly without results so far as the actual conferring of the franchise is concerned. There are from sixteen to twenty states that would never ratify this proposed amendment, so long as the Fifteenth Amendment to the constitution remains a part of that instrument. Every fairly informed person must know that those states are not going to ratify this proposed amendment and account among their voters from two to three million more colored voters when they now feel under the solemn necessity of limiting and circumscribing to the least possible number the colored vote. By this proposed amendment the women of the land who favor suffrage draw to their cause the whole race question, and it is a burden which woman suffrage cannot successfully carry."

Unless the woman suffrage and anti-saloon organizations have lost all the intelligence that they have so amply displayed in the past, somebody will smart for the disreputable parliamentary trick that was played on them in the House Judiciary Committee yesterday. Several constitutional amendment resolutions were pending before the committee. Among them was one to submit a woman suffrage amendment, and another, looking to national prohibition. By a majority of 11 to 10, the committee, if a fair vote had been permitted, would have reported the woman suffrage measure favorably.

Somebody in authority very evidently had decided that this resolution must be defeated at all hazards. A combination was effected between the liquor and anti-suffrage forces in the committee, which, by dint of some very raw parliamentary practice, managed to link all the proposed constitutional amendments together with a motion that they be indefinitely postponed.

This was an absolute violation of the spirit of the rule which declares that unrelated subjects shall not be linked together for the purpose of a single determination. The soundness of this rule is obvious. A single subject ought to be handled by itself and on its own merits. The pretense that prohibition and woman suffrage are "related subjects" is about as cheap a piece of buncombe as could be imagined. They were related only by virtue of the fact that a constitutional amendment affecting each of them was before the committee. It would be just as fair an interpretation of this rule to claim that a bill to revise the sugar tariff and another to abolish the Postoffice Department were "related subjects" because, forsooth, in each case the object was to be attained by Congressional action. It would be just as fair to couple the two propositions together in one case as in the other.

Manifestly, when such utterly unrelated subjects may be hooked together, legislation is made impossible. Yet the rulings of the chairman and the attitude of the unnatural majority which was thus dragooned together, made it possible to defeat both proposals, along with the other two or three that were pending.

Just a word here for the benefit of responsible Democratic leaders who seem to have forgotten some very recent and suggestive political history. There was a time when the House Committee on Judiciary was commonly and contemptuously referred to as the "morgue." That was in the days when Joseph G. Cannon was Speaker and John J. Jenkins was chairman of Judiciary. Any measure that the House management wanted to kill was sent to this packed committee, and a nod from headquarters meant its asphyxiation. That sort of dealing with subjects in which the public was deeply interested was largely responsible for the downfall of the old regime in the House, and ultimately for the Democratic seizure of control in that body.

Yet it may seriously be doubted whether the Judiciary Committee that John J. Jenkins bossed ever perpetrated anything so raw, so uncouth, so outrageously violative of the decencies of parliamentary procedure, as was this performance of yesterday. It makes the Democratic management of the House responsible for and the protector of an unholy alliance which can bring nothing but discredit and shame upon the party in power.

There will be political results, and mighty serious ones, to the Democratic party from this bit of boasted manipulation, for not only was the

outrage perpetrated, but it is now bragged about as a particularly clever and skillful performance. As a matter of fact, any man in his sane senses must know that this sort of thing is calculated ultimately to strengthen the hand of both the prohibitionists and suffragists. The country will not stand for such horse play in dealing with its public business.

This matter is supplied to you free of charge upon the order of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association Press Committee, 726 McClelland Bldg., Lexington, Ky. Please send marked copy of your paper to the American Press Association.

Metal to be returned to the American Press Association.

Will Democrats Endorse Submission of Woman Suffrage?



Mrs. Murray Hubbard, of Ft. Thomas, Ky., and Her Little Son.

Mrs. Hubbard is chairman of a committee of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, numbering 17,000 women, which is trying to get woman suffrage into the platforms of the political parties. She is also Congressional Chairman of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, which numbers 15,000 women.

The Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, numbering 17,000 women, voted in May to ask the political parties of Kentucky to put into their platforms, a plank calling for the submission by the next legislature of a constitutional amendment to the voters of Kentucky granting full suffrage to the women of the State.

Mrs. Murray Hubbard, of Ft. Thomas, as the member of the Federation who offered the resolution calling for action by the political parties, was made the chairman of a committee to urge this plank.

Her Success to Date

Mrs. Hubbard's first effort was to get action from the Republican Convention in June. She got the plank endorsing submission. Those present say it brought forth more applause from the Convention than any other plank of the platform.

The Prohibition Party stands this year, as always, for woman suffrage. The leaders of the Progressive Party have assured Mrs. Hubbard that the Progressives will re-enact their former platform, of which one of the most vigorous planks was for woman suffrage.

Will the Democrats Stand By Their Principles?

Mrs. Hubbard will not ask the Resolutions Committee of the Democratic Convention for a plank endorsing woman suffrage; she will merely ask for a plank endorsing submission of the question to the voters. Surely this is Democracy pure and simple. The women are not trying to force suffrage down the throats of the Democrats; they are simply asking them to submit the question. If the women, who can never cast a single ballot in their own behalf, are willing to take their chances with the men of Kentucky, surely a Legislature of men, or a political party of men, especially one that calls itself Democratic, if its members have the courage we expect in Kentuckians, will be brave enough to submit the case to the men voters.

President Woodrow Wilson has said that woman suffrage is a question for the states to settle. The Democrats in Congress have refused Federal suffrage because they believe in the States' Rights doctrine. Then the Democratic party of a state, when the women of that state ask suffrage by the States' Rights method, will surely endorse their having a hearing before the people. That is Democracy and it is common justice. Every subject citizen even should have his chance in court.

Speaker Champ Clark has said that the coming of woman suffrage is as inevitable as the rising of the morning sun. Even a blind man must see now that the question is not whether suffrage will come, but merely when it will come. Over 4,000,000 women in the United States are now eligible to vote in Presidential elections; 49% of the territory of the United States is now "free white territory," as it is marked on the suffrage maps. Ninety-one electors of the electoral college are sent there by the votes of women as well as men.

The Effete East

For the first time suffrage is being submitted to the vote of the people in the Eastern states; in four of these states the submission bill has triumphantly passed two successive legislatures with overwhelming majorities. The people will vote on the question in New Jersey in October. At the November elections, the Keystone State of Pennsylvania will vote, the Empire State of New York will vote, and the State of Massachusetts, where, perhaps, the Pilgrim Fathers are turning over in their graves, and where it is to be hoped the Pilgrim Mothers are turning over also—as the worm turns finally—to see their daughters come into their own after so many generations.

The Solid South

But to a Southerner, even more significant is the breaking of the solid South on the woman suffrage question. The legislature of West Virginia, first of all the states south of the Mason and Dixon's Line, has voted to submit the question to the people; it goes to the vote in November, 1917. Within a few weeks of the time West Virginia voted, the legislatures of Arkansas and Tennessee both voted to submit, and in the lower house of Texas, the Submission Bill lost by only four votes, polling 90, when 94 would have carried it. In Tennessee and Arkansas the bill must go to the legislatures again, but Tennessee women have an additional chance in that a Constitutional Convention has been called, partly as a result of their efforts, to which they will also put their cause.

Will Kentucky Lead or Follow?

In the year 1838, Kentucky men granted school suffrage to a limited class of women. This was the first suffrage granted any English speaking women in the modern movement for the political emancipation of women. Will Kentucky lead now or will she follow? The time has passed when she can any longer lead the Union, as she used to do in early days, when her statesmen shaped national policies. But she still has a chance to lead the states of the South. Will she do it?

If the Democratic Party in Kentucky endorses the submission of the woman suffrage question, and the next legislature passes the bill, Kentucky men have a bare chance to lead the South, as in the old days they lead it. If the Democratic Convention fails to do this, if the Legislature of 1916 fails to do this, Kentucky has no chance; for it is practically certain that other Southern states will come in before she has another opportunity to submit the question to her people. Kentucky men, do you want to lead or to follow in justice to your women and in appreciation of their service?

What the Great Commoner Says

"As for myself, I am not in doubt as to my duty. I desire to present the argument to which I give the greatest weight,—the mother's right to a voice in moulding the environment which shall surround her children.

"She has proven herself equal to every responsibility imposed upon her.

"LET HER VOTE!

"WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN."

SUFFRAGE IN GEORGIA WOULD HELP MORE THAN LYNCHINGS.

The Mayor of Atlanta tries to justify the lynching of Frank upon the ground that "When it comes to a woman's honor, there is no limit we will not go to avenge and protect." A fair standard by which to measure the desire of the men of a State to protect the honor of women is the law fixing the "age of consent" for girls. Georgia is the only State in the Union which has no Statute on the subject, precedent has fixed it sometimes at ten and sometimes at twelve years. The age of consent in the woman suffrage states is from eighteen to twenty-one years. Even in Kentucky, one of the backward states in this respect, it is sixteen years. The Georgia Legislature of 1914, which rejected a woman suffrage bill, also rejected a bill to raise the age of consent for girls. Just as the Kentucky Legislature of 1914, which rejected a suffrage submission bill also rejected a bill to raise the age of consent from sixteen to eighteen. Georgia is one of the most backward states in the Union as to the protection of working women and children. At the time Mary Phagan was assaulted and murdered in the Atlanta factory, she was under fourteen years. Georgia was one of the four states in the Union allowing children to work in factories at night, and one of a very small number in the Union allowing children under fourteen to work in factories at all.

It is time Georgia men realized that talk of "Southern Chivalry" no longer goes. The country is judging Georgia by the protection she actually gives her women and children, not by her talk about chivalry; and it is not justifying the lawless acts of the lynchers either by the hypocritical excuse of the Mayor of Atlanta. The women of Georgia have a right to demand the right to protect themselves by law, for with all their lynchings the men of Georgia have absolutely failed to protect them. The State that really wants to protect women will be found ready to give them the protection of the ballot.

SPECIAL BARGAIN OFFER.

Suffragists who want to get the news of the suffrage movement the world over and in every state of the Union should subscribe for The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, founded by Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell; now edited by their daughter, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell. It is the oldest suffrage paper published in the world, and it is today the newest and the liveliest special organ published, for it deals with the liveliest topic going—the completion of the age-old struggle for individual political liberty. Our American Revolution was an episode of this struggle still going on in most parts of the world; taxation without representation is tyranny today as it was in '76. The Woman's Journal is a weekly paper, good print and good paper. Price, \$1.00 a year; or for trial subscriptions, 50c for six months; 25c for four months. Under a special offer now prevailing, 30c for every dollar subscribed in Kentucky goes to the local suffrage work. Send in your name and dollar to State Headquarters of the Fayette Equal Rights Association, 726 McClelland Building, Lexington, Ky.

SUFFRAGE CONVENTION IN LEXINGTON IN NOVEMBER.

Lexington has won out over Louisville and Covington, and will get the Annual Meeting of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association. It will be held in the early part of November. Mrs. Philip Snowden, the famous English suffragist, will speak at the convention. Other speakers of national reputation will be announced later. Lexington suffragists will entertain the visiting suffragists. County suffrage leagues are asked to notify Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, President, at Lexington, at once of the persons they desire to send as delegates, that entertainment may be provided.

THOSE WHO CAN, DON'T (?)

Over four hundred thousand adults in Kentucky can not read or write. Many of those who can read, make it a point not to. Is this the reason that woman suffrage which is sweeping the rest of the country, has gone so slowly in Kentucky? The suffragists are calling on the men of Kentucky who can read and write to find out what is going on in the world, and to get Kentucky into the procession.

WHY WE OPPOSE WOMEN TRAVELING IN RAILWAY TRAINS.

(An Anti-Suffragist's Reason.)

1. Because traveling in trains is not a natural right.
2. Because our great-grandfathers never asked to travel in trains.
3. Because woman's place is in the home, not the train.
4. Because it is unnecessary; there is no point reached by train that cannot be reached on foot.
5. Because it will double the work of conductors, engineers and brakemen, who are already overburdened.
6. Because men smoke and play cards in trains. Is there any reason to believe that women will behave better?

—Alice Duer Miller.

Democrats Again Try For Delay in Vote on Taylor Election Law

GUTHRIE, Nov. 5.—(Special)—

An additional brief has been filed by Attorney Ledbetter of Oklahoma City who has been employed by the state administration to prevent the people having a vote on the Taylor election law, and if it serves for no other purpose, it will have the effect of continuing the delay, so much desired by the democracy in order to devise some means, if present resources are not sufficient, to put the Taylor election law in force.

In his original brief it was contended by Ledbetter that the courts have no jurisdiction in initiative matters, such being solely legislative. This was admitted by Judge Burford in his answer to Ledbetter's brief, but Burford contended that while such a rule would apply to initiative matters, it certainly does not to a referendum and that is the method being employed by the republican state committee in seeking a vote on the question. Judge Burford had the effect of tripping up the Waters-Pierce Oil lawyer and he therefore came back with an additional brief, trying to square himself before the court.

The democracy has been successful in delaying a referendum on the Taylor law for six months now, and no stone will be left unturned that will prevent a vote by the people. They must have this law to disfranchise

enough republicans, socialists and honest democrats to keep themselves in power, and they dare not let it go to a vote of the people, knowing that the people will vote it down as decisively as they did the state whisky dispensary system last fall.

Judge Burford, who is the attorney for the state committee in defending the people's rights, has all along been optimistic as to the final outcome. He fully believes the people will yet have an opportunity to vote on the Taylor law. The many delays, caused by the democracy have

SCENE OF A DUEL

WHERE TWO KENTUCKIANS
FOUGHT YEARS AGO.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR

Between a Harrodsburg Doctor and
a Danville Man Settled On An
Island In Dix River.

[Burgin Record.]

There is a little island in Dix's river not far from King's mill, and few of the younger generation know that this spot was once the scene of a tragedy. Some of the older citizens, perhaps, may remember that once two pistol shots echoed along the cliffs, and a man fell upon the grass, mortally wounded. I refer to the duel fought there about fifty years ago by Dr. John L. Taylor, of Harrodsburg, and Mr. John M. Harrison, of Danville. Time has laid a softening touch upon the tragedy, and blurred the details, but as nearly as possible the facts are as follows: Taylor, who had been a student at Centre College, met and married the sister of Harrison. The union was an unhappy one, and they separated. Because of this there was ill-feeling between the two young men. Taylor, claiming that his wife's brother was the cause of the separation, and Harrison that his sister was mistreated. The enmity finally culminated in a challenge sent by Taylor to Harrison, and the place of meeting was fixed on Jessamine county side of the Kentucky river, near the mouth of Hickman's creek. But the matter leaked out, and because of official interference it was secretly changed to the little island above King's mill.

The Duel.

Here in the early dawn, with their seconds, the two men met. Pistols had been chosen as the weapons, and the little space between the principals was paced off. Taylor's second was Alexander Marshall, a brother of the noted Thomas Marshall, of Lexington, and Harrison's friend was a young man named McCormack, then practicing dentistry in Danville. At the word, two shots rang out almost as one, and Harrison fell with his life blood staining the grass. He was taken to Danville, where he lived only a few days. Thus ended a life which was said to have been rich with promise of brilliant deeds, and the friends of the young orator and lawyer mourned for him sincerely.

Left For Missouri.

After the duel Taylor was hurriedly driven back to Harrodsburg, and immediately left there for Missouri. He is described by those who remember him and knew him personally as being of a fiery and impetuous disposition, devoid of fear, but warm-hearted and true in his friendships. This latter characteristic soon involved him in another difficulty in his new home in Palmyra. Mr. Henry C. Broadbuss, a lawyer of that place, made some disparaging remarks about the Hon. Samuel T. Glover, a close relative and friend of Taylor, which he hotly resented.

A Challenge.

The outcome was a challenge sent from Broadbuss by the hand of his young law partner, George Buckner. Dr. Taylor accepted the challenge, and, according to the code duello, it was his privilege to choose the weapons. The conditions he imposed are considered among the most extraordinary in the history of dueling. They were to fight with double-barreled shotguns, the parties two feet from the muzzles, the guns resting upon a stretched cord, and one or both barrels were to be fired as the parties deemed best. The terms were first accepted and then objected to, but finally a time and place of meeting was arranged.

But the duel never came off, as Mr. Broadbuss' brother, a Baptist minister, asked the law to intervene. A strong ill-feeling, however, arose between the two seconds, and one evening they met about dusk on the principal residence street of Palmyra, and both were killed. There were no witnesses, but Joseph Glover, Taylor's intended second, lived long enough to make a dying statement, in which he said he had been fired upon by Buckner and wounded, but had taken the pistol from his assailant and returned the fire. Evidence seemed to bear him out, as no weapon but that belonging to Buckner was discovered.

War Prevented Trouble.

The affair caused a great stir throughout the State, both young men being of such prominence. Feeling ran high against the two older men, and it was expected the trouble would be renewed. But the civil war broke out and Taylor enlisted as surgeon in the Third Wisconsin volunteers, and Broadbuss moved to Kentucky to live. Taylor was shot after the war on the streets of Newark, Mo., by a young man, Mr. Everman, whom he had many times befriended. Taylor was an intense Union man and Everman a Confederate. The former was asked to deliver an address

at a school tournament on July 4, 1867. He afterward refused to take part when he found they would not allow the flag to be raised. This caused a difficulty between the two men, which resulted in Taylor being shot in the back at the commencement exercises of the school.

Dr. Taylor was a brother of Mrs. Ann Grimes, now living in Harrodsburg, and an uncle of Judge F. M. Cardwell, Mr. John H. Grimes, Mrs. J. B. Williams and Mrs. Ben Lee Hardin—all of that place.

IS THIS MOTTO ORIGINAL?

We have received a letter from a friend, from which we make the following extract, and submit to our readers the query whether this motto is original, or is it a quotation from one of the classics. We have made search for it, having a vague impression in our memory that we had seen some such epigram in our earlier reading, but we have not been able to find it, and so we appeal to our readers to give us the information desired.

"The first stone house in Mercer county, Ky., was built in 1790 by Samuel Taylor, whose granddaughter Fannie married Jno. Glover, and Samuel Glover was their son, and he is the father of the wife of Robert Kern, of St. Louis. The inscription above the door is: 'Look to your laws rather than to your progenitors for inheritance.'"

Please return

WESTHAMPTON GIRLS WILL GIVE SWIMMING ATTENTION THIS YEAR

Swimming will be given more attention this year at Westhampton College, if plans now being made by Coach Crenshaw and her assistants mature. There are five members of the American Red Cross Life Saving Corps now among the student body. They are Misses Virginia McDaniel, Evelyn Bristow, Wilhemina Baughman, Helen Gasser, and Alis Loehr. Of these, the last four attended the Red Cross Institute courses given at the University of Richmond last summer. Plans are being made to establish a Red Cross Chapter at the local institution, ten being the minimum number needed to form a chapter.

Negotiations are in progress with the Richmond Y. W. C. A. in order to secure the use of the pool for Saturday afternoon. If successful a swimming and life saving class will be organized. Miss Alis Loehr is taking a leading part in promoting a greater interest in the water sport.

Death Takes Miss Smith

Former Lexington Music Teacher Succumbs At Home In Washington

Miss Elizabeth Thomas Smith, 79, a music teacher in Lexington and central Kentucky for 58 years, died Tuesday at her home in Washington, D. C., friends here were informed today.

Born in Flemingsburg, Ky., Miss Smith early in life moved to Baltimore with her parents. It was while there that she began the study of music, an art in which she later distinguished herself as a teacher and counsellor. She studied the piano at Baltimore and later in the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston. For a time, she was a pupil of William Mason, noted New York instructor in piano-forte.

Returning to Kentucky in her young womanhood, Miss Smith taught music at the Augusta Female Institute and later became head of the music departments of Hamilton College and Campbell-Hagerman College in Lexington. After the dissolution of the latter institution, Miss Smith organized her own piano classes in Lexington, Winchester, Millersburg and Mt. Sterling. Many teachers of music, as well as accomplished pianists, received their instruction and inspiration from Miss Smith.

A member of Christ church, she

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OCT 13, 1937

Lexington
Leader

WEDNESDAY

Death Takes Miss Smith

(Continued from Page 1)

was long active in church and musical circles of Lexington. She was a charter member of the MacDowell Club and a member of the Woman's Club of Central Kentucky.

She left Lexington last June for Washington, where she since made her home with her three nieces. She had no relatives in Lexington.

An indefatigable worker, Miss Smith taught music as long as her strength permitted. One of her friends and musical associates in Lexington said today: "No one ever made a nobler struggle against greater odds than did Miss Smith. Nor did she ever lower her high ideals of teaching. Of brilliant mind, she gave her best to her pupils and she had the rare gift of inspiring them to their best efforts. She taught with her conscience as well as her intellect."

Funeral services for Miss Smith will be held Thursday at Upper-ville, Va., where the burial also will take place.

Suffrage Wins in Missouri

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 4.—
The presidential suffrage bill for women, already passed by the Senate, was passed by the House this morning and was sent immediately to Governor Gardner for his signature.

The governor expressed the intention of signing the bill as soon as it reaches

A DAILY PRAYER

Suitable to the Present Times

O God, Who hast made of one blood all nations of men, mercifully receive the prayers that we offer for our anxious and troubled world. Send Thy light into our darkness, and guide the nations as one family into the ways of peace. Take away all prejudice and hatred and fear. Strengthen in us day by day the will to understand. And to those who by their counsels lead the people of the earth, grant a right judgment, that so through them and us Thy will be done: through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

**LETTERHEADS
ENVELOPES
BILL HEADS**

**LET THE DIOCESAN NEWS
Do Your Printing**

N.C.-4 REACHES LISBON IN FLIGHT OF RECORD TIME

First Airship of Any Kind to
Cross Atlantic Ocean Under
Its Own Power and Thru Its
Natural Elements — Crew
Decorated.

COLUMBUS OF THE AIR

NC-4—Lieutenant Commander A.
C. Read commanding.

Course—Rockaway, N. Y., to Ply-
mouth, England. Distance, 3,911
miles.

"Legs" of Course—Left Rock-
away May 8 and arrived in Halli-
fax same evening. Distance, 540
miles.

Left Halifax for Trepassey May
10, making 460 miles on same day.

Left Trepassey for Azores May
16, arriving at Horta on May 17.
Distance, 1,200 miles.

Left Horta for Ponta Delgada
May 20, covering 150 miles.

Left Ponta Delgada for Lisbon
May 27, covering 900 miles in 9
hours and 43 minutes.

Miles Completed—3,136.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—No
word has reached the navy depart-
ment this morning as to whether
the seaplane NC-4 had left Lisbon
on the last lap of the flight from
Rockaway Beach, L. I., to Ply-
mouth, England. The last message
from Lisbon was received Tuesday
night and it indicated that Lieut-
enant Commander Read would
start if weather conditions were
favorable. Officers said communi-
cation with Lisbon was exceeding-
ly slow as was evidenced by the
fact that the message reporting
the arrival of the NC-4 at the cap-
itol of Portugal was delayed sev-
eral hours.

By Associated Press Leased Wire.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Blazing
the way of the first air trail from the
Western to the Eastern Hemisphere,
the United States navy seaplane NC-4,
under Lieutenant Commander Albert
Cushing Read, swept into the harbor
at Lisbon, Portugal, at 4:01 p. m.
Tuesday, the first airship of any kind
to have crossed the Atlantic ocean
under its own power and thru its nat-
ural elements.

CREW DECORATED

By Associated Press Cable.

LONDON, May 28.—The crew of the
American seaplane NC-4 which made
the first trans-Atlantic aerial passage,
landing at Lisbon Tuesday evening
from the Azores has been decorated
with the grand cross of the order of
the Tower and Sword, says a message
to the Wireless Press from Lisbon.
The decorations was presented by the
Portuguese foreign minister.

GUARD FOR REST OF TRIP

By Associated Press Cable.

PLYMOUTH, ENG., May 28.—The
news of the flight of the American
navy seaplane NC-4 from Ponta Del-
gada to Lisbon was received with the
greatest interest in Plymouth, which
is to be the final destination of the big
aircraft in its trip from New Found-
land to England.

All the plans for patrolling the
course of the intended flight from
Lisbon to Plymouth have been arrang-
ed. There are to be eleven American
torpedo boat destroyers between Lis-
bon and Plymouth—five off the Portu-
guese coast from Lisbon to Cape Finis-
terre and five between Cape Finis-
terre and Brest.

The other boat, the U. S. S. Stock-
ton, will lie half way between Ply-
mouth and Brest. The Stockton, which
is in port here, will not leave to take
up her position until her commander
receives word that the NC-4 has de-
parted from Lisbon.

WOMAN ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL ASS'N

**Officers Are Chosen and Drive
for Funds to Secure Colo-
nel's Old Home Will Begin
Monday.**

The Lexington and Fayette auxiliary of the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association was organized at a meeting in the home of Mrs. Samuel J. Roberts, on Second street, this morning. Mrs. Leslie Combs, who had been appointed chairman for this county, presided.

Mrs. Roger Williams was elected vice chairman. Miss Martha Hume, secretary; Mrs. E. L. Hutchinson, treasurer, and Mrs. Samuel J. Roberts, press representative. In addition to these officers, the following general committee was created: Mrs. Walter Kempt, Miss Daisy Hume, Mrs. Arthur Cary, Miss Laura Clay, Mrs. W. S. Barnes, Mrs. Clarence LeBus.

Each officer and each member of the general committee will select a committee on contributions. The campaign by the association for funds with which to secure the Roosevelt home in New York as a public memorial will be conducted one week only, beginning Monday. There will be no house-to-house canvass. Members of the eleven committees will undertake to see their friends and will be glad to receive voluntary subscriptions.

One dollar will be the basis of contributions, tho larger amounts will be welcome. All who contribute a dollar will have their names engraved on the register that is to be kept at the Roosevelt Memorial, and they will receive also a bronze button.

The Fayette National Bank has consented to act as depository for the local organization, and contributions will be received there from all persons of all creeds and political affiliations who desire to pay tribute to the splendid Americanism of Theodors Roosevelt in this enduring memorial. One of the officers made the suggestion that to make a contribution to the fund would be a fitting way to observe Memorial Day.

SOCIAL-PERSONAL

(Continued.)

Clay Goodloe, Mrs. Richard P. Stoll, Miss Moses, Dr. Josephine D. Hunt, Mrs. Nathaniel Pettit, Miss Mary Bryan.

* * * * *

Calendar of Thursday

Pageant, the "League of Nations," to be presented in the evening at 8:15 o'clock at the University of Kentucky in the grove near the Agricultural building on the campus with many beautiful and impressive features.

Mrs. Thomas C. Bradley's luncheon at the Country Club in honor of Mrs. Percy Burrill of New York.

Mrs. Steele and Mrs. McConnell's luncheon at the home of Mrs. Steele in Clark county in honor of the bride-elect, Miss Dinsmore Patrick.

Mrs. Alfred Zembrod's afternoon tea for the Alpha Gamma Delta Fraternity, of the University of Kentucky.

Meeting of the Woman's Missionary Union of this District at the Baptist Church in Versailles.

The pupils recital in the evening at Sayre College of the intermediate music classes, the hour 8:15 and the public cordially invited.

Recital in the evening at Curry Hall at 8 o'clock by the pupils of Mrs. Nanie Prather Lawson's music classes an invitation extended to all.

Meeting called by Mrs. Leslie Combs and held at the home of Mrs. Samuel J. Roberts to discuss Fayette County's share in the Roosevelt Memorial Fund.

* * * * *

The Lexington Garden Club will go out to the home of Mrs. John M. Clay on Sunday afternoon to have the treat of seeing Mr. Eugene Simpson's fine collection of growing peonies. His mother, Mrs. Minor Simpson, is a member and the club has asked her to let them see the garden with the peonies in bloom and, of course, have been granted her gracious permission. She asks that all will wear their stout garden shoes, as the recent rains have prevented the garden from being in the usual trim order and weeds may be encountered.

Mr. Simpson pays particular attention to peonies in his scientific gardening, and the club, having had a paper from him on the subject, are looking forward to seeing the many different varieties in bloom. Though the weather has not been favorable to their

[The following verses, by Mrs. Cynthia Grimes Keller, will be admired by all who appreciate what is noble, pure and delicate in sentiment and beautiful in expression. ED. KY PEOPLE.]

TO MY HUSBAND.

DEAR HEART:

With love's excess, with warm and soft
caress,

I greet the now.

This thy birth-day I bless, and search
With tenderness

Thine open brow,

To see what lines of care the years have
printed there,

What marks of bliss.

For know, we all must bear of each our
portioned share,

In world like this.

And nine and twenty years, with all their
toils and tears,

Some scars must leave:

But, if thro' doubts and fears God's mercy
still appears,

We should not grieve.

What though the day be cold! Within
the shepherd's fold

'Tis safe and warm.

What tho' the night be black! If in the
Master's track,

Thoul't know no harm.

Then, Heart of mine, be strong! What
tho' the way be long

And dark and rough!

If, amidst Heaven's throng, at last ascends
thy song,

It is enough.

I come now, with the dawn of this thy
natal morn,

To greet thee, love.

My heart, by thine so drawn, still true
will follow on

Where e'er you rove.

And as a pledge, I bring this slender
en ring,

And place it here.

Tho' but a simple thing, 'tis my heart's
offering

In love sincere:

Emblem of love that binds our lives, our
souls and minds

In circlet bright,

That never change shall know, but on
thro' weal and woe,

Shed golden light!

Then wear upon thy hand this shining
little band,

And guard it well.

Perchance this thread of gold for thee,
dear heart, may hold

Some potent spell.

O, would that it might be a talisman for
thee,

Of good thro' life!

That you in part might owe your happiness
below

To your fond wife.

Then wear it for her sake who e'en her
life would stake

To ransom thine:

Keep it till we shall stand together, hand
in hand,

At God's own throne.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

To The Voters of Kentucky:

At the regular election to be held on November 6, 1923, an amendment to Section 145 of the State Constitution will be submitted to the voters for their ratification or rejection.

The right of women to vote has already been provided for by the Federal Constitution and Legislative Acts. The object of the proposed amendment is to include this same right in the State Constitution.

In conformity to the provisions of an act of the Legislature approved March 23, 1922, a proposition to amend Section 14, State Constitution, was proposed for submission to the voters of Kentucky. Said Section 145 when amended to read as follows:

"Every citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, who has resided in the State one year, and in the county six months, and the precinct in which he or she offers to vote sixty days next preceding the election, shall be a voter in said precinct and not elsewhere; but the following persons are excepted and shall not have the right to vote:

"1. Persons convicted in any court of competent jurisdiction of treason, of felony, or bribery in an election, or of such high misdemeanor as the General Assembly may declare, shall operate as an exclusion from the right of suffrage; but persons hereby excluded may be restored to their civil rights by executive pardon.

"2. Persons, who, at the time of the election, are in confinement, under the judgment of a court for some penal offense.

"3. Idiots and insane persons."

Respectfully,

FRED A. VAUGHAN,

Secretary of State.

(5-1-47)

Addressed Governors' Convention



LAURA CLAY, OF LEXINGTON, KY.

Lexington, Ky., December 20.—During the recent session of the governors' convention one of the most interesting addresses was delivered by a southern lady, Laura Clay of this city. Her address was well received by the distinguished guests.

Miss Laura Clay of Lexington is a member of the famous family of that name and a daughter of the late Cassius Clay of Kentucky. Her mother was one of the Warfields, who have been equally

prominent with the Clays in the history of the blue grass state.

Miss Clay is one of the most active women suffragists in this country, and is auditor of the National Suffrage Association as well as president of the Equal Rights Association of her native state. She has been conspicuous in bringing about most of the reforms regarding women and children in Kentucky, and every year finds her attending the sessions of the general assembly, where she wields a powerful influence for good.

The Real Woman Does Want The Right of Suffrage.

By Monroe Guy Carleton.

A free and untrammelled ballot is the instrument by which intelligence, impliedly, accomplishes political results. Intelligence is restricted to neither sex. Analogously the ballot should be restricted to neither sex. Why a man should be allowed to vote and a woman denied that privilege, nobody pretends to explain by analytical reasoning. The assumption is indefensible that man is more elevated and virtuous than woman, or that he is prompted by higher motives or nobler endeavor along conscientious lines and therefore possesses superior innate qualifications for the exercise of the voting function. Nor will it do to assume that all men who wield the ballot are the superiors of all women in intelligence, for it is undeniable that there are multitudes of men possessing the right to vote because of the accident of sex, who are densely ignorant touching political problems and matters of general interest, infinitely more so than thousands of women who are denied that right because of their sex distinction. The elective franchise, considered in the light of principle, is as much the right of one person of lawful age as another irrespective of sex. To deny this betokens either superficial powers of perception or a sophistry that ignores the plainest dictates of both pure and applied logic.

The argument is always advanced that woman should not aspire to the ballot because its bestowal would clash with her natural mission of looking after her domestic duties and striving to make her home happy, bright and desirable. Let us see if this objection is not susceptible of counter-reasoning. Consider, for example, that a woman has conscientious convictions as to what may seem to her a healthful and right public policy, would ought of prejudice accrue to the state were she to give expression thereto at the ballot box? If not, would it be other than right and just to allow her to thus crystallize her wishes? To hold that the brief time she would consume in exercising the franchise would work injury to her home, is childish fallacy. The hour thus spent might prove of advantage to her own personal interests as well as to the interests of millions of all

classes of society. Her action might assist in bringing the nation or state or municipality up to a higher plane—to a nobler standard of ethical excellence. And if her conceptions of duty should prompt her to mount the platform, or to canvass and electioneer to further what she regarded as a righteous cause, then as a sovereign citizen why should she not be permitted to perform such duties? It discredits no intelligence to strive for the betterment of society and the nation at large. To labor toward such an end is the most exalted of all patriotism. Woman goes out and works for the church, for charitable objects, for social reforms, without hint that she is overstepping the bounds of domestic obligation. Why deny her the right to similarly strive for political consummations that bear upon the common weal? Effort along these lines would prove a relief to her humdrum life, strengthen her self reliance, improve her usefulness, broaden her understanding, quicken her mental attainments and sharpen her wit and effect results of widespread benefit. Her political individualism should be made as complete and perfect as a man's. It is her right. John A. Logan secured the high position of United States senator, as was at the time declared, through the brilliant electioneering abilities of his wife. She could not vote but proved the shrewder political entity.

"But," remonstrates one, "while the mother attends the convention, the caucus and the polls, who will look after the children?" Who looks after the children when she attends picnics, farmers' club meetings, receptions, lectures, party rallies, entertainments, or goes to town to buy supplies for the family? Answers to these queries will apply to the initial interrogatory. "But," it is further urged, "how can the mother leave her children and go to the legislature or to congress?" If private interests prevent probably she would not care to enter upon such service. The opposite sex decline public office when their private interests would suffer were they to accept. A woman could do likewise. But there are women who have no children; others whose children are grown up and are out of the way, and others again, unmarried, could be selected as candidates for civil place, should such a step be in accord with the public wish.

If you can trust a mother to bring up her sons and pilot them along paths of high moral rectitude, you can safely trust her with the ballot. "But," it is again urged, "there are women who do not care to vote." Granted, but does not this fact hold true in regard to men as well as women? However, is this any reason why the ballot should be withheld from the one or the other? If it be healthful in principle to utilize the ballot for the common good, is there any sufficient reason why its use should be denied one-half the general mass of intelligence that forms and constitutes the communities? Soon after the close of the great rebellion I visited the south and to my surprise found many ex-slaves who expressed unfeigned regret over the change effected in their condition by the emancipation proclamation. As slaves their bodily wants had been provided for by their masters and for their cabins they paid no rent. But as freed men, caring for themselves and families had become compulsory, hence they would have gladly welcomed back their old condition of servitude. But was this any argument against the freedom that had been vouchsafed them? The analogy is apparent. Because some women, superficial of thought, declare they do not wish the elective franchise is no reason why the right should not be conferred on the sex as a matter of common justice. As already intimated there are men who aver they do not want to vote and who never do vote, but does

such a spirit manifest good citizenship or in any degree deprecate the invaluable mission of the ballot? It was no credit to the black man to desire to be re-shackled, nor is it any credit to a woman to not wish to emerge from her shell of political nothingness and become a vital factor in shaping the moral trend and higher interests of the nation. When I hear one of the sex in her thoughtlessness, or blindness, or indifference for the public good, declare she does not want to vote, I am constrained to regard her with pity. It is not praiseworthy for any woman, I may be pardoned for observing, in these days of splendid progress, to lag superfluous in the world's wide-awake procession and declare she is indifferent to the elective franchise and does not care to wield it in the interests of good government. But even women of this class, if pushed to the extremity of their better judgment will not subscribe to the dogma that the world would be made the worse for giving her sex the privileges of the ballot.

It is argued that bad women would vote were the sex enfranchised and thus a decided evil would be engrafted on our voting system. Of course, this could not be helped any more than it can be helped in regard to bad men. But who would do away with the ballot because the low and unprincipled cannot be excluded from its use? Happily the per cent of this class of both sides is comparatively small and constitutes but an insignificant proportion of the 18,000,000 voters of this nation.

Again it is asserted that women would vote as their husbands vote. They might and they might not. In any event it is no argument against investing them with the ballot. As well deny a young man the privilege of voting on attaining his twenty-first year because, forsooth, he might vote as his father votes. I will venture to say that in countless instances the wife would influence her husband to vote as she votes. Along this line consider the drift at Denver, Colorado, where female suffrage obtains. More than once the female voters of that city have swept all before them at the polls. At times they have ignored both the old party tickets (and no doubt their husbands' wishes along with them) nominated candidates of their own and triumphantly elected them! And, subsequently, the press of that city was forced to admit that their success brought prosperity and good order to the mountain metropolis. It has not been many years since two cities in Kansas were carried by the ballots of women at a municipal contest, and it was the boast afterwards that they were the best governed cities in the state. Women would vote with their husbands when the latter voted in accordance with their convictions, otherwise, it is not unreasonable to assume, they would vote in satisfaction of their consciences or else bring into the field a ticket of their own.

The sophistry that woman suffrage would provoke dissension in families, is unworthy of refutation. But if a man found himself dissatisfied with his wife's political bias, he could try the experiment of adopting it. In such case he might, possibly, discover that he had benefited both his own and the community's interests. If fair-minded he would at least admit that she had as much right to freedom of thought and action as he or any other voter.

And all have heard the assertion that for a woman to go to the polling places would drag her down. If the polls are as bad as this assumption implies, it is incontestible proof that her refining and restraining influence is needed to bring them up to a proper moral elevation and environ them with becoming decency and true respectability. But the very reverse has been the fact. In states where women

Continued on Page Five, Part Two.

LOCAL COLLEGE PAYS TRIBUTE TO HENRY CLAY

Memorial Exercises Held
at Transylvania Univer-
sity—George R. Hunt
Is Speaker

On April 12, the birthday of Henry Clay, it has been the custom of Transylvania University to commemorate the day by some special program or exercises, since Mr. Clay was for many years closely associated with the life of the college.

So again, yesterday morning at the chapel hour, in Morrison chapel, tribute was paid to Kentucky's greatest orator and statesman. George R. Hunt made the principal address, dealing with the life and characteristics of Mr. Clay.

After a review of Mr. Clay's life, Mr. Hunt put before the audience the "unbounded and whole-hearted devotion," at all times, of Mr. Clay to his country. He told of incidents when Mr. Clay made refusals of propositions which would benefit himself in order that some public or state movement might be benefited. Mr. Hunt urged that now "in our present strenuous circumstances that we as a nation should follow the high and lofty principles of the great commoner."

He quoted "The Creed of the American," submitted recently by William Tyler Page, and which won the thousand dollar prize offered by the city of Baltimore, as best fitted to symbolize the spirit of Henry Clay. The creed is as follows:

"We believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic, a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, and inseparable; established on those principles of freedom, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

"We believe it is my duty to love it, to support it, to obey its laws, to defend it and to defend its principles."

THE LEXINGTON

LEXINGTON,

Man
Admiral
Before

Who Flew Over Arctic Byrd Relates Exp Meeting Of Local

Admiral Richard E. Byrd's expedition to King's Bay, Spitzbergen, Norway, and his flight over the north pole was described today at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Lexington Optimist club at the Lafayette hotel by T. H. ("Doc") Kinkade, who accompanied the conqueror of the two poles on the first successful flight into the Arctic wastes.

The perils which beset the expedition from the time the ship carrying the explorers left the Brooklyn navy yards until the flight ended successfully were graphically described by Kinkade, who also holds the honor of having helped prepare Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis" for the epochal trans-Atlantic flight.

The flight over the frozen wastes to the pole and the return to the base at Spitzbergen was described as uneventful and monotonous by the speaker who said that the greatest difficulties and hazards of the expedition were met in the harbor at King's Bay.

Among the various greatest dangers of setting the major difficulty was working in the sub-zero temperature, the force finally managed to reach shore with the assembled plane after native shad confidently predicted that they would not only lose the plane but also their lives.

Once the plane was ashore, days were required to get everything in readiness for the flight. A long snow runway was prepared and the test flight proved successful except that Kinkade froze his hands and eyeballs while holding a loose section of the radio equipment for about 14 minutes to keep it from battering against the fuselage of the plane.

The first pair of skis on which the plane was mounted were broken and the oars of the ship's boats were whittled into shape to reinforce them before the loaded airplane could take off for the pole. Even then, the first attempt to hop off was unsuccessful and ended in a near tragedy, the speaker said, adding that the load of the plane was then lightened enough to allow them to take off after a long run down the improvised snow runway.

Working on the motor in preparation for the flight was almost impossible in the Arctic cold, Kinkade said, until he discovered that keeping his tools in a can of heated oil kept them warm and enabled him to warm his hands each time he reached for another instrument.

Although the expedition members faced many hardships from the cold, they were supplied with abundant good food throughout the stay in the north and did not actually suffer a great deal, he said in closing.

The adventurer was introduced by J. F. Fitch, a guest of the Lexington Optimist club, and was the guest of honor of the program. Robert Smith, J. Stuart Tracy, president of the club, presided.

James M. Todd made a report on the progress of the Boy Scout troop sponsored by the club and Emmet Milward announced plans for Joe Kirkwood's exhibition golf match at the Lexington Country Club Saturday afternoon.

MRS. L. W. BURTON DIES IN VIRGINIA

Wife Of Retired Episcopal
Bishop Succumbs To
Long Illness

Mrs. Georgie Hendree Ball Burton, wife of Rt. Rev. Lewis W. Burton, retired bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Lexington, died Thursday afternoon at a Richmond, Va., hospital, after an illness of several weeks, according to word received here late Thursday.

Mrs. Burton had been ill for several months, and went to Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, in the early spring for treatment. She was later removed to Westbrook sanatorium, Richmond, where she suffered a stroke of apoplexy.

Mrs. Burton, who had been at the Lexington Country Club, was the widow of the late bishop.

his wife's bedside since
stricken, was with her at the time
of her death. Mrs. Henry K. Mil-
ward, Lexington, their daughter, who
had been with Mrs. Burton for 10
days, returned to Lexington Tuesday.
Mr. Milward went to Richmond
Thursday to assist with arrangements.

Born in Tuskegee, Ala., the daugh-
ter of Dr. George and Cornelia Paine
Hendree, Mrs. Burton later was adopt-
ed by her uncle and aunt, Col. and
Mrs. J. M. Ball, Atlanta, Ga. She
and Bishop Burton were married at
Decatur, Ga., in 1883. They made
their home in Richmond and Louis-
ville for a number of years, coming
Lexington in 1896.

Mrs. Burton was a woman of great
character and charm and had hun-
dreds of friends in Kentucky, Vir-
ginia and other southern states where
she was known. She was deeply in-
terested in church and civic affairs
and had the rare quality of endearing
herself to all who knew her.
Throughout the 33 years her hus-
band served as the first bishop of
the Lexington diocese, Mrs. Burton
was a devoted and loyal helpmate,
supporting her husband in his church
work. She personally knew most of
the families in the various parishes
of the diocese, and accompanied her
husband on his ecclesiastical visits.

In addition to her husband and two
daughters, Mrs. Burton is survived by
six grandchildren, Lewis William Bur-
ton Milward, Hendree Paine Brinton
Milward, Sarah Louise Burton Mil-
ward, Thomas G. Machen Jr., Louise
Brantley Machen and Cornelia Paine
Burton Machen.

Members of the family will ac-
pany the body to Lexington
morning, arriving over the

and Ohio railway.

The body will be

me of her daughter

9 north Broad

services

INGTON LE

KY., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 7, 1931

*With
periences
Optimists*

1,500 ATTEND
CEREMONY
BRIDG

AT

DAY AFTERNOON—THE LEXINGTON LEADER—

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OWED

case of six men charged with the murder of Will Barnett, 71, in the Lost Creek section July 27, moved that Judge C. A. Bach vacate the bench for the trial of the case. Judge Bach today had not passed on the motion, but had ordered that 75 men be summoned for jury service in the case. The six charged with the murder are: Blake Centers, Ballard Watkins, Joe Terry, Bob Neace, Braddox Neace and Loss Noble. Most of the defendants are deputy sheriffs. They said they were looking for a moon- still when Mr. Barnett was

ES MERCHANTS

MOON LEAD

HAWTHORNE ENTR

FOR SATURDAY

FIRST RACE—Purse \$1,200; class year-olds; six furlongs:

Water Hen	106	Ima Highon
Vonnie	108	Happy Fell
Elsien Bruce	106	Lazy Mar
Durango	112	Worldly L
Curmudgeon	110	Golden St
Princess Volta	106	Dolly's Ba

Also eligible:

Playing	109	Medicine
War Tide	109	Kenny Bo
Sabani H.	112	Night Vint

SECOND RACE—Purse \$1,200; 3-year-olds and upward; one three-sixteenths:

Sam Pass	110	Tom Byrne
Pot Full	110	Pat Field
Faddy	115	King Lehr
Arcadian Flag	110	Devon
War Time	110	Tiger Flow
Open Go Shut	110	Punishment

Also eligible:

Prickly Heat	110
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THIRD RACE—Purse \$1,200; three-year-olds

Maury Kemp...
church of the C...
iary, will give a...
hash supper from...
Thursday night in the...
ton community house.

OLD INSTRUMENTS USED IN RECITAL

Woman's Club Hears Carulli Trio In Scholarly And Charming Program

A scholarly and charming program of chamber music played on ancient instruments was presented by the Carulli trio, three members of the Cincinnati Symphony orchestra, before the Woman's Club of Central Kentucky Saturday afternoon at its weekly meeting at the Lafayette hotel.

The musicians were Ary Van Leeuwen, flute, Vladimir Bakaleinikoff, viola, and Carl Wunderle, arch lute and balalaika.

The Cincinnati musicians, all masters in the art of both chamber and symphonic music, came to Lexington in substitution for the Rodes Opera Company, which requested postponement of its engagement until April. Seldom has there been heard in Lexington a more interesting program or one presented with such musicianship.

Mr. Van Leeuwen, first flutist of the Cincinnati orchestra and manager of the trio, announced the group numbers, and each artist announced his own solo presentations.

The program opened with an interesting composition by Giovanni Carulli, early Italian composer, for whom the trio is named. Three movements of Carulli's "Kassation," Opus 81, were played with a real appreciation of the score, and an interesting demonstration of the use of the flauto traverso, the viola da braccia and the arch lute.

Two compositions by Bach, "Air" and "Gavotte," were selected by Mr. Bakaleinikoff assistant director of the Cincinnati symphony, for his solo presentations. He demonstrated the real beauty of the viola.

Especially interesting were the Russian numbers played by Mr. Wunderle on his balalaika, one of 27 instruments the Cincinnati artist owns and plays. It is of Russian make, and is used in ensemble playing with other instruments of similar design.

The flute, rarely heard as a solo instrument, was used with delicate beauty by Mr. Van Leeuwen who played two numbers, his own composition, "Pan's Lament," and Bach's "Allegro" from his sonata in A minor. Mr. Van Leeuwen is rated as one of the country's leading flutists, and he demonstrated he is

opening today
ents six new

Farrell, Charlie

ning Thursday,

unheeded
rare, the finer of the House
shrink back abashed and gaze at the
contention much as the dryads and
nymphs were wont to contemplate
the awful battles of the gods in the
days of legendary existence.

There was a quorum in the House again this morning despite the strong attraction booked for tomorrow at Washington, and no time was lost in getting down to business after roll-call. Mr. Peak introduced a bill imposing a tax upon inheritances, distributive shares and legacies. Referred to the Committee on Revenue and Taxation. Mr. Botts introduced a bill to regulate the sale of leaf tobacco. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the joint resolution to validate orders of the Menifee Circuit Court in the cases of Alonzo Brookshire, a murderer, who was sent for safekeeping to the jail of Madison county, and afterward to Fayette county, and thence to the jail of Menifee county.

The resolution provides for payment of \$532 expenses incurred by the Sheriff of Menifee county. A second reading was refused. The Committee on Federal Relations made a humorous report upon humorous resolutions favoring the annexation of Hawaii, with an opinion that they ought to be adopted. The matter was indefinitely postponed. The Senate notified the House of its agreement with a number of House bills, the indefinite postponement of the general election bill and that an agreement has been reached upon the corporations bill, and the same had been passed as amended. The report of the Conference Committee on the corporations bill was then read to the House, and the report was adopted, by yeas, 58; nays, 6. The bill was then put upon its final passage, and the vote stood: Yeas, 64; nays, 4.

The Conference Committee's report on the crimes and punishments bill was concurred in and the bill passed. The bill providing for the employment of assistant female physicians in State institutions having female patients undergoing treatment for insanity came from the orders of the day, and amendments were offered designed to emasculate the bill in the interests of the old fogey school of medicine, which regards a woman physician as worse than a quack. Another amendment offered an emergency clause, the original bill having none. This came to a vote first and was defeated. Mr. Shouse's amendment to make the appointment discretionary with the Government instead of mandatory, which leaves the bill a nullity in practice, was the next to be considered. This was also rejected and a lively debate ensued upon the bill as reported by the committee. The vote on the final passage of the bill stood, yeas 32, nays 36, and it was lost.

A motion to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion on the table was lost, and a motion to reconsider the bill was made and filibustering at once began to prevent a vote. The Speaker's ruling upon dilatory motions made them ineffectual, the motion to reconsider was put and a roll-call resulted: Yeas, 10; nays, 32. No quorum voting. A motion to adjourn was voted down and a call of the House was ordered.

The call of the House showed sixty present and further proceedings under the call were dispensed with. A second trial at re-consideration of the vote by which the bill was lost again revealed no quorum and the House then adjourned.

The Senate gave readings to a num-

ber of House bills, and referred them to appropriate committees. An effort was made to place the anti-Sunday shaving bill in special orders, but it was forced into the orders of the day.

The bill relating to the Court of Appeals was made a special order for next Thursday. The bill providing for the payment of the State of record books for Sheriffs was killed, and the Conference Committee's report on the bill relating to the State Treasurer was adopted.

The general bill looking to executions and exemptions was taken up, and a number of amendments were introduced, but further proceedings were suspended by the reading of several enrolled bills. Senator Breckenridge claims to have been improperly reported with reference to his position concerning the Louisville Charter bill. He says he, as a member of the Municipalities Committee, reported a substitute for the majority's report, which increases the number of School Trustees from eight to fourteen, removes life insurance companies from the taxing clause charging them \$2.50 for license taxation on every \$1,000 of premiums collected, leaving it optional with the Council to increase the salaries of the Jefferson Circuit Judges, rendering changes of school text-books possible by a two-thirds vote of the School Board. So far as the liquor license clauses are concerned, the Senator's substitute leaves the matter where the Municipalities Committee put it, only giving applicants who have been refused licenses a right to apply to the Circuit Court. In actions to enforce liens for improvements or work, the substitute makes a copy of the contract therefor, and an attested copy of the apportionment prima-facie proof of the legality of the ordinance, etc., instead of proof conclusive thereof. The substitute is in the orders of the day and will be taken up with the bill.

Swung into Eternity.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Jose Gabriel, the half-breed Indian who killed an old couple, named Geiser, by beating out their brains while they slept, at Otay, near San Diego, last October, was hanged at 10:02 this morning in the State prison at San Quentin.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while cutting teeth. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

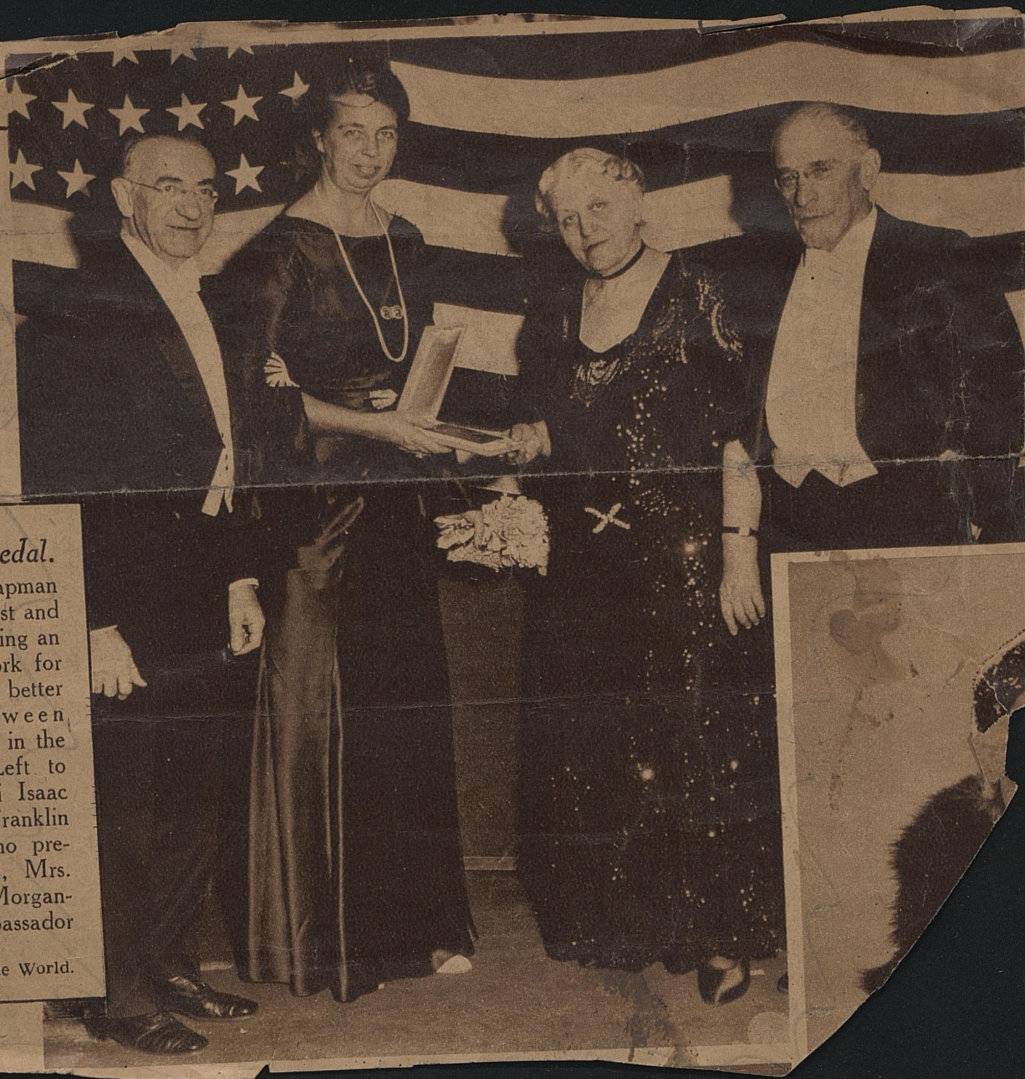
Lord Mayor.

Sir Charles E. Collett being driven through the streets of London in the colorful procession that marked his induction into office.
—International News.

Wins Hebrew Medal.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, noted suffragist and peace leader, receiving an award in New York for the promotion of better understanding between Christian and Jew in the United States. Left to right, are: Rabbi Isaac Landman, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who presented the medal, Mrs. Catt and Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey.

—Wide World.



most enjoyable performances of the season.

EITHER PERSON OR VOTE

Iowa Women Adopt Obstructive Methods of Militant Suffragettes of England.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Nov. 17.—The militant methods of the English suffragettes, including the use of fists and the breaking of laws, the welcoming of jail sentences and the storming of legislative halls, are at last to become a reality in the United States. Iowa women are the leaders of the militant movement and they are now planning for a campaign that is liable to make the "stunts" of the Britishers seem tame in comparison.

The preparation for a militant campaign of the liveliest kind is being made as a result of the resolutions adopted by the Iowa Woman Suffragist Association, by which "obstructive methods" were indorsed. In consequence the women are getting ready to move on the state legislature in force this winter, defying police, militia, and every other power in the state.

Scorns Police Force.

"There will not be enough policemen in Des Moines to put us out of the capitol and if they want to get rid of us they'll have to call out the militia." This is the defiance voiced by Mrs. Julia Clark Hallam, newly elected militant president of the organization, and it sums up the attitude of the Iowa suffragettes, for it would seem that they are now suffragettes rather than suffragists.

This attitude means that for the first time in the United States the English idea of "fight for suffrage by any means, lawful or unlawful, fair or foul," is adopted by a responsible association. In the opinion of Iowa suffragette leaders this means that the American spark of militancy has been fired and that a militant conflagration is likely to run through America, as it has run through England.

Never before has an American suffragist organization formally gone on record as being in favor of a militant program, and the fact that the Iowa association has now done so is pronounced the most significant development in the suffrage agitation in America since the movement was inaugurated many years ago.

Significance of Plan.

"We have been fools long enough—we have been laughed at by the men long enough. It is now time that we fight and cease to plead." Such is the position of the leaders.

From the time the already historic obstructionist resolution was adopted by the suffrage association the leaders have been formulating a definite plan of action and have been telling to what lengths they are ready to go.

The program, as thus far prepared, shows that the women are ready to do three things:

Go in force by the hundreds to the state capitol this winter when the suffrage bill is being considered.

Prevent by obstructionist methods the passage of other legislation if the

bill is not considered favorably.

Yell at the legislators, sound the festive fish horn, ring the melodious cow bell, shout suffragette battle cries and cause general pandemonium at the capitol.

Defy the police.

Laugh the militia to scorn.

Use their fists and probably their nails.

Break any law that seems to need breaking in the carrying on of the campaign.

And, lastly, go to jail.

Ready to Go the Limit.

In other words, the suffragettes of Iowa are ready to go the limit on this proposition. They are thoroughly impregnated with the English idea that to get suffrage, even to get suffrage arguments listened to, it is necessary to force the question on the public mind. Consequently, Iowa women stand prepared to do anything their British sisters ever have done, and are ready to raise the British ante in causing trouble.

Although the actual adoption of the militant resolution by the Suffrage Association did not take long on the day it was passed, the action is the sequel of many years of fruitless battling in the usual quiet American suffrage way. But the suffragists finally came to the conclusion that there was nothing to be won by peace and quiet, and the passage of the resolution culminated many months of considering what should be done to secure attention from the political powers that be. The suffrage bills of former years have simply been turned down by the legislature with scant attention and with great speed. So at last the women determined that their whole scheme of fighting for suffrage must be overturned. Peace has been thrown into the discard and now war holds the forefront.

Women to Begin Early.

As soon as the legislature convenes the women will get into action. The time before it meets is to be filled with fanning of the flames of the militant spirit among any women who have not yet been aroused and in laying the plans for the actual appearance of the suffragette hosts at the capitol. All the legislators are to be polled in the meantime, and the women will move on the state capitol, knowing in a general way who are their friends and who are their enemies.

The women believe that their poll will show a majority to be opposed to woman suffrage, and in that event they will go to the capitol at Des Moines with their fighting clothes on from the first minute.

Pieces of rubber sponge in a mop handle will be found excellent for taking up dust, lint, etc., from hardwood floors or from rugs. They may be used dry or moistened.

Vanilla extract should be kept in a very dark place, as it loses its strength when exposed to light.

MAYWOOD

No. 121—Th 1st st
East 9th street
house; rents for
worth all we
Price \$3,500.
Grand and

of Right and Progress. Consider these points:

1. A good wife, mother, daughter or sister would make a good voter.

2. Rightfully there is no sex in the ballot.

3. A practical introduction of woman's innate honesty into our voting system, would elevate, exalt and bring it as near ideal perfection as is possible.

4. Wherever woman has exercised the right of franchise the utmost satisfaction has ensued and the concession admitted, even by its opponents, that its practical workings rise above criticism.

Judge Riner of the United States district court of the state of Wyoming says that after fourteen years' trial of woman suffrage in the territory, not one vote was cast in the statehood convention against the proposition to incorporate woman suffrage in the state constitution. He further said, and I quote his own words: "Woman suffrage purifies politics. There is no question about it, whatever, and if people don't believe it let them try it for a few years and they will be convinced that what I assert is true. It is actually impossible for a ward heeler to get an office in our state. The women will vote solidly against him and he is sure of defeat and the politicians know it. When I came to the state fourteen years ago I was prejudiced against women having the absolute right of suffrage, as I thought it would degrade them and that they would not take interest enough in politics to vote intelligently. But I have changed my mind since living here, and I find today that the best women of the state appreciate this privilege and use the right of suffrage at all elections. The effect is, the political parties have not put up any ward politicians for office for a long time past; they are careful as to who they put on their tickets and consequently we get a clean class of men as candidates for office. Personal character counts more among women than political or party beliefs. All things being equal, women will vote according to their political leanings, but if you have two candidates for office, one a clean man, the other a ward heeler the women will vote against the ward heeler and politics will not enter into the question at all.

"Women are not degraded because of their mingling in politics. They attend public meetings, read the papers and vote as intelligently as do the male voters. They do not electioneer around the polls, but simply go there and vote and go away. I have never heard of a woman being insulted at the polls, and there is no hesitancy on the part of our best women to vote at all elections. If you should give women complete right of suffrage in all states where such right does not exist, it is probable they would not all use that right the first year or two, but it would not be long before they would do so and as generally as the opposite sex does. In Wyoming as large a proportion of the women vote as the men, and the fact gives us cleaner politics. I think the tendency in all the states is to confer the right of suffrage on women. It may be some years before such action becomes national, but I think the tendency is that way. Women do not seem to want office so much, but apparently are content if they can assist in electing clean men to official positions."

Such is the testimony of a United States district judge, who has had an opportunity to witness the effects of woman suffrage in practical operation in Wyoming for fourteen years. Such proof, coming from so high a source, should silence ignorant assumption and the carplings of prejudice.

Women enjoy some form of suffrage in twenty-eight states. In Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Kansas, Indiana, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin they enjoy some form of school franchise. In Wyoming women have had the same right to vote with men since 1869. This right was confirmed by the constitutional convention of 1889. Wyoming was admitted into the Union in 1890. A measure was passed by the New York assembly in 1891 enabling women to vote, but in the senate no action was taken and, of course, the bill was lost.

In Kansas women have equal suffrage with men at municipal elections. In Louisiana they vote on allowing railroads to run through their parishes. In Mississippi in 1892 women were admitted to vote on fence questions by the stock law. In Montana they vote on local taxation. In Delaware suffrage is granted them in several municipalities. In Colorado they are allowed the same rights as men. And it will close by declaring as a philosophical maxim, that the highest, the noblest development of the elective franchise will never be attained in any state or community until it is extended free and unrestricted to women.

Grass Lake, Michigan.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Continued from Page One, Part Two. men vote the utmost deference is paid to them at the polls. There every polite amenity is observed. In many precincts in Colorado and Montana the voting element is composed in part of rough, rude men of the cowboy class, who at the polls never let fall an oath or a disrespectful expression, but in the presence of the fair voters maintain a deportment and bearing of exceptional propriety. If this is the practical order in the "wild and woolly" west, what might be expected of the refined and cultured states of the Mississippi valley and those bordering the Atlantic seaboard?

It is an incongruity in a form of government like ours to deny a part of the community a voice in formulating laws to which all are subject. Non-property holders, men who pay no taxes, are permitted the franchise while women are excluded from its advantages even when largely taxed, unless it be on a levy for school or other minor purposes. How any sentiment being can regard with complacency such injustice to the political economy of a nation which pretends to fairness and just treatment of its intelligent components is incomprehensible. Women vote in our churches, in lodges, in literary and social clubs, with credit to their good judgment and instinct for fairness. Our political system, like societies, like the church, would be all the better for an infusion of woman's purity and uprightness of purpose into its spirit and essence. Note well that she is interested in public issues, attends political meetings and listens to party orators, expresses shrewd and sagacious opinions upon problems of state, and manifests a deep interest in the final results of political campaigns. Now, all this is not regarded as prejudicial to her, it even excites admiration until she hints she longs to participate in determining outcomes, when it is testily intimated that she had better confine her attention upon her children and her domestic responsibilities. Such counsels are not fosters merely, they are clogging earth to the wheels

50c Under
33c.

\$12.00 and
Suits, \$4.9

Loeb

Old Buildings In Mercer Are Surveyed For Historical Data

HARRODSBURG, Ky., May 31 (Special)—Members of the central unit of the Historic American Buildings Survey are in Harrodsburg this week taking measurements of interiors and exteriors and making photographs of some of the old buildings in and around Harrodsburg, to be filed in the Library of Congress in Washington. The survey is being made in co-operation with the National Park Service and the American Guild of Architects.

Charles E. Peterson, architect with the park service, and Lester Jones, photographer, arrived and have visited some of the old houses and selected the ones to be measured and other data about them recorded. The group doing the work includes F. Ray Leimkuehler, architect in charge; Norman G. Moore, Herman E. Weiter and John Campbell, who will remain here until the survey of this section is completed.

Buildings bearing dates are of especial value. Only 23 buildings in Kentucky were designated for the survey, Mr. Peterson said, but the field unit has added a few more since arriving in the state.

Among the buildings in this section designated for the historic survey were the stone house near McAfee erected in 1790 by James McAfee, one of the five pioneer brothers who settled that section; the stone house built by Capt. Samuel Taylor, which carries its date, 1790, together with the builder's initial on a large round stone embedded in the wall above what

was originally the front door, and on which is carved the motto "Look to Your Laws Rather Than Progenitors For Your Inheritance." This house, located on the Chatham road several miles northeast of Harrodsburg, now is owned by Andrew Higginbotham.

Mr. Peterson said he also found on the Higginbotham place a two-story log house with the date 1793 carved on a stone in the chimney. A dated log house is a rare thing, he said. Photographs and measurements of this building were taken.

Houses to be surveyed in Harrodsburg, Mr. Peterson said, included Court View, North Main street, owned by B. F. Pollard; Aspen Hall, Beaumont avenue, owned by the estate of the late W. N. Brown; Clay Hill, Beaumont avenue, owned by Mrs. Georgia Redford, and others.

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church at 11 o'clock. Rev. Harry Box, assistant pastor of the church, who has been out of the city for several weeks, will preach at the evening service.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS

MISS SALLIE GRIMES

Miss Sallie Grimes died this morning at 12:30 o'clock at her residence, 161 Virginia avenue. She was born in Garrard county, the daughter of the late Elizabeth Bright Grimes and William Grimes. She is survived by one sister, Mrs. W. H. Bright, of Lexington, and one brother, Ben F. Grimes, of Lexington; also five nieces, Mrs. Katie Lee Jacoby, New York; Mrs. Lizzie Holman and Mrs. Beulah Porter, of Stanford, Ky.; Misses Roberta and Helena Mright, of Cincinnati; four nephews, Ernest E. Grimes, of San Francisco, Cal.; J. F. Grimes, of Lexington, and Ira and Aytch Grimes, of Stanford, Ky.

Funeral services will be held at Porter Memorial Baptist church Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, conducted by Rev. A. L. Goodrich. Burial will be in the family lot in Lexington Cemetery.

MULE AND HORSE SALE

* * * * *

Meeting of Tuesday

The Fayette Equal Rights Association held the regular meeting on Tuesday afternoon at the Phoenix hotel, Miss Laura Clay presiding.

The chief matter of business was the discussion for and the framing of the following resolution which was adopted and ordered to be forwarded to Hon. James Campbell Cantrill, member of Congress from this district:

"The Fayette Equal Rights Association heartily endorse Representative Cantrill's recommendation to the Democratic party to extend primary suffrage to women at the next legislature and it calls on both parties to champion this measure as one step to redeeming their national platform pledges to give women suffrage by State process."

A CHILD IN COURT

AN INCIDENT which occurred in one of the Philadelphia county courts within a fortnight has a strange relation to the whole question of criminology.

The central figure in this incident—we might truly say the victim—was a 15-year-old girl. The villain was the spirit of ancient ignorance which still is so conspicuous in modern jurisprudence. The villain was ably abetted by the father of the girl and by the man who was in court as defendant, the girl being the chief witness against him.

This man was accused of a crime which a statute makes punishable by fifteen years in prison. The girl showed every evidence that what she needed most was moral training, and what influence might bring her to useful and respected womanhood. What the man needed was fifteen years in jail.

But the court in its wisdom decreed that the defendant, having committed one crime against this child, could win exemption from the pains of the law by committing another, a perennial crime which must necessarily have its influence on her entire future. Certainly, this second crime is not a legal felony, only a moral crime, to be committed under the sanction of the law.

And so they were married—but nothing except a miracle from heaven can complete the sentence with “and lived happily ever after.” The man who had wronged this child purchased freedom from the penalty of a felony by marrying her. Her father agreed to it. A woman, an expert in the care of such girls, objected to the wrong that was about to be perpetrated against the child. This interference was very properly reprimanded by the court, which felt the wound to its dignity very much. It had ruled that the criminal might compound his offense with the father of his victim. As for the victim—pooh! What are 15-year-old girls for, anyway?

To permit a 15-year-old girl to marry under any circumstances is doubtful wisdom. To force a 15-year-old girl into marriage with a man who has already shown criminal tendencies does not appeal to the modern sense as either wise or just. It looks like a moral crime against the girl. If legal precedent is the excuse for it, then that particular legal precedent is nothing more than legal superstition, and ought to go the way of the burning of witches and the torturing of heretics.

So we dismiss the girl. Life can hardly hold anything worth while for her. But the “marrying” superstition has been satisfied, a scandal has been averted.

But what of the community? What is it to expect as the contribution of such a union. The records of the Vineland school for feeble-minded suggest some possibilities. These records contain one case in which the prudish dignity of a little town insisted on averting a scandal which would have resulted had the child of a feeble-minded girl come into the world without a legal father. So the good people provided a husband for the girl, picking out the only available male, who happened to be the village drunkard.

That union has given to the community nine feeble-minded children to care for. But the moral sense of the community was saved the awful shock that would have resulted had the marriage not been performed.

A recent test at the same school sought to throw some light on the question of delinquent girls. Fifty-six were examined as to mental condition, environment and family history. Here are a few extracts from the report:

No. 1. This girl is 16 years old and tests at 8 (shows mentality of normal girl of 8 years). Father dead. Mother married him on his deathbed so that she might receive his pension. Had had three children by him. Mother was intemperate and immoral.

No. 2. This girl is 20 and tests at 11. Father drinking man. Never provided for family. Mother shiftless and ignorant. Preferred company of colored men to white.

No. 4 is 14 years 11 months old. Tests 10. Mother died of tuberculosis; was alcoholic and an opium fiend. Father was a confirmed drunkard. Several times in jail.

No. 6 is 20 years old and tests 9. Mother immoral—living with man not her husband—keeping house of ill-fame, using her children for gain. Girl's father alcoholic—lives with woman not his wife—arrested for crime against his own children.

No. 7 is 19 years old, tests 9. Father and mother both heavy drinkers. At time child was committed, father was in House of Correction and mother in prison.

No. 8 is 19 years old and tests 9. Father intemperate and abusive. Never supported family. Mother intemperate, never kept house for family.

No. 9 is 17, tests 13. Mother until last year passed as girl's sister.

No. 10 is 19 years old and tests 11. Father is a drinking man. Mother very dangerous immoral woman.

No. 11 is 20 years old and tests 13. Father is very respectable man. Mother immoral.

No. 12 is 20 years old, tests 12. Father a hard drinker and quarrels with children. Has court records. Mother immoral and has court record.

And so they run through fifty-six cases. The one insistent fact that thrusts itself upon the student of these records is the predominance of drunkenness, an element which as far as we know does not enter in the case of the 15-year-old girl who was married to a man to save him from jail for a crime which he had committed against her.

But leaving out drink as an existing factor in the case, the chances are all against a 15-year-old girl forced into such a marriage with such a man. The tendencies are almost inevitably downward. And, if in the next generation, the same court is called upon to deal with criminal progeny of this union, it may have received sufficient enlightenment by that time from the new social sciences to know that the court itself laid the plans for the creating of those new offenders.

A genuine children's court with a Ben Lindsey or a Judge De Lacey would have served the community by putting that girl beyond the reach of the man instead of binding her legally in his arms.

FAYETTE HELPS PURCHASE HOME

Local People Aid in Buying
Roosevelt House for National
Museum and Memorial;
\$880 Subscribed

THROCKMORTON ACTIVE

A check for \$880 will be sent to the National Roosevelt Memorial Association this week by Mrs. Leslie Combs, chairman of the Fayette county auxiliary of the organization, to aid in the purchase of the Roosevelt Home in New York City for a museum and memorial.

More than half of the Fayette county subscriptions were received by Captain J. W. Throckmorton, a personal friend and life-long admirer of Theodore Roosevelt, who collected \$561. As station master of Union Station, Captain Throckmorton had opportunities of meeting many persons interested in the project to perpetuate the memory of the great leader in a national memorial, and as a prominent Republican he knew all other admirers of Roosevelt. The next largest amount was collected by Mrs. Leslie Combs, who reported \$104.

The Fayette County auxiliary was organized in the early summer, and nine women were appointed to receive subscriptions from their friends. No active soliciting has been done for some time, but as Mrs. Combs was out of the city the report was delayed.

Captain Throckmorton sent the following report to Mrs. Combs Monday:

"September 15, 1919.

"Mrs. Leslie Combs,

"Chairman Fayette County Roosevelt Memorial Fund, Lexington, Ky.

"Dear Mrs. Combs:—

"As one of the solicitors for the Roosevelt Memorial Fund, I am handing you a check, with names, for \$561.00, which I know will be placed for a good cause. I certainly thank you for selecting me as one who was a great admirer of the greatest man of this age, Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

"Hoping you have been successful in getting subscriptions for this good cause, I remain

"Yours very truly,

"J. W. THROCKMORTON."

Mrs. Combs' report is as follows:

Captain J. W. Throckmorton....	\$561.00
Miss Laura Clay	27.00
Mrs. Arthur Carey	1.00
Mrs. Leslie Combs	104.00
Mrs. Clarence LeBus	42.00
Mrs. R. D. Williams	39.00
Mrs. Samuel J. Roberts	73.00
Mrs. E. L. Hutchison	12.00
Mrs. Walter Kempt	9.00
Miss Mattie Hume	12.00

Total subscriptions\$880.00

—Try a Herald Want Ad.—

Miss Susan B. Anthony, for many years the noted Abolitionist and Womans' Rights advocate, appeared in our city on Thursday evening of last week to an audience of about 75 persons. It was agreed when she was engaged to come here to divide profits with her, but she did not like that arrangement, and so \$30 was given her, most of the net proceeds.

Miss Anthony closed by advising her hearers to subscribe for a woman's journal called the "National Citizen and Ballot Box," a weekly, published at Washington City, for \$1 per year. Several persons subscribed, and she gave us an exchange.

Miss Anthony is not as old a looking lady as rumor would make one suppose. This we remarked to her. "How old do you suppose I am?" she asked. "About fifty-five," we gallantly replied. "I will be sixty in a few days," said she. The audience generally were not much disappointed in her appearance, as they had made allowances for exaggerated reports. While she is old fashioned in dress and style of wearing her hair, she yet looks like the cultivated woman. She spoke for over two hours, the main part of her discourse being to show the influence of the ballot in elevating all classes who had been allowed suffrage. The title of her lecture, "Woman Wants Bread, not the Ballot," makes the subject matter of her lecture a surprise, as she favors giving the ballot to woman so as to secure her bread.

We met Miss Anthony and some other ladies at breakfast, and found her as much of a talker as speaker. "What were your dreams last night?" asked she of us. "Well," we replied, "I dreamed that you had carried your point, and that the ladies had elected legislators pledged to make every old bachelor marry before Christmas." "Oh," said she, "our point is to live independent of the men, if desirable."

The Richmond Register asked Miss Anthony "who is the most prominent woman in Kentucky who espouses your cause?" She replied: "My friend here, Mrs. Clay. She is one of the Executive Committee of the National Woman Suffrage Association, and I shall endeavor to induce her to lecture through Kentucky."

Other lady lecturers are on their travels. At Washington Court House, Ohio, Mrs. Scott-Siddons drew an immense house, but she failed to make a favorable impression on her audience. She, however, got her \$165 and expenses all the same.

The *Gazette de Saint-Petersbourg* of the 23d ult. says:—

“It is difficult to say what will take place in the spring, but what is almost certain is that the pursuit of the insurgents will be most actively recommenced. At Warsaw the Polish Chief of the City continues the publication of his daily orders. No one can say in what place the printing-office of the revolutionary documents is concealed, but it must be very carefully hidden. The last order of the Chief of the City was published on the 15th inst., and the paper bears the number 31.”

The anniversary of the birthday of Washington was celebrated in a brilliant manner at the Legation of the United States in St. Petersburg by a splendid ball. The vast apartments of the Minister—Gen. Clay—were magnificently adorned with flowers, and the portrait of the great founder of the Republic was elaborately ornamented with laurel. Several members of the Imperial family were present, and the principal nobility and high officials of the Government, as well as the high fashion of the Russian capital, honoured the fête by their presence. The lady of the Secretary of Legation—Mrs. Henry Bergh—performed the duties of hostess with dignity and affability, and dancing was prolonged until four in the morning.

Gallego's Magazine
(Feb) March 1864

B. Gratz, 88, Dies In South

Descendant Of Famous Kentucky Family Had Been In Poor Health

Benjamin Gratz, 88, a resident of St. Louis, Mo., and a descendant of one of the most prominent families in the history of Kentucky, died Sunday night at his winter home at St. Petersburg, Fla., it was learned here today.

He was born in Lexington, Feb. 26, 1851, and was a son of the late Howard and Minerva C. Gratz. He was named for his grandfather, for whom Gratz Park, in which the Lexington Public Library is located, was named.

Mr. Gratz left Lexington while a young man and had been in business in St. Louis since that time. He had made frequent visits to Lexington.

With him at the time of his death was Mrs. John Johnstone of 201 North Mill street, a sister, and Mrs. Godfrey Rockefeller of Greenwich, Conn., a daughter. Mrs. H. H. Gratz of 228 Market street, his step-mother, returned from St. Petersburg last Wednesday. Mr. Gratz had been in poor health for some time.

His survivors include a son, Archibald Cary Gratz, Claremont, Calif.; three daughters, Mrs. Edward Watson, New York City; Mrs. Marion Carr, St. Louis, and Mrs. Rockefeller, and his sister, Mrs. Johnstone. Another son, Clifford, died some 10 years ago, and his wife several years earlier.

Funeral services and burial will be held in St. Louis Saturday.

End Comes To W. C. Goodloe

Funeral Services For Turfman Will Be Conducted Saturday

William C. Goodloe, 59, thoroughbred horse breeder and turfman, died at 8:45 o'clock yesterday morning at the Good Samaritan hospital after a long illness.

Mr. Goodloe had been in ill health for several months. He had received medical attention at his home, 141 Forest avenue, and at both the Good Samaritan and St. Joseph's hospitals. Wednesday morning he underwent an operation at the Good Samaritan hospital.

He was a son of William Cassius Goodloe, one time United States ambassador to Belgium, and Mary Mann Goodloe of Mannville, R. I., and a member of one of the most distinguished families of the Bluegrass.

Mr. Goodloe was born in Brussels, Belgium, during the time his father was serving as U. S. ambassador. He was educated at St. Paul's school at Concord, N. H.; Episcopal high school at Alexandria, Va., and at Pennsylvania Military Academy.

He early entered the thoroughbred horse-breeding business and for a number of years was associated with his brother-in-law, the late Major Thomas C. McDowell.

Active on the turf for 20 years, Mr. Goodloe bred and owned some noted runners.

With Major McDowell, he was part owner of a fine stallion. Under Fire, purchased from the late Pat Dunn, which they later sold to Gifford Cochran, widely-known Eastern horseman.

He also owned Strathleven, an imported grey stallion, which was destroyed in a fire at his Mansfield Farm stables on the Richmond pike

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

End Comes To W. C. Goodloe

(Continued From Page 1)

several years ago when 25 head of horses were burned.

Among the mares he owned and bred were Alinka, an imported thoroughbred; Queen's Village, Changing Moods, Tiverton, Violet B. Agnes Call, Our Luck, Hinda, Leto Hauton, dam of Appealing, a crack racer; Blanche E, Belle Claire, Grace Minard and Sweet Recollections. Seventh Heaven was one of the horses Mr. Goodloe raced recently.

For many years, the Goodloe family resided in Loudoun, the Tudor-Gothic type mansion located in city-owned Castlewood park and now operated as a municipal recreation center.

Mr. Goodloe was a member of Christ Episcopal church and the Masonic order. He was a 32nd-degree Mason.

His survivors include his wife, Mrs. Caroline Steele Goodloe; two stepchildren, Miss Sara Fullerton Carter, Lexington, and Joseph Coleman Carter, New York City; five sisters, Mrs. Thomas C. McDowell, Mrs. Andrew G. Leonard and Mrs. Goodloe Falconer, Lexington; Mrs. William Barry, Rochester, N. Y., and Mrs. George Delano, Tiverton, R. I., and one brother, G. Clay Goodloe, Pasadena, Calif.

Funeral services will be conducted at 10 o'clock Saturday morning at the Goodloe residence, the Rt. Rev. H. P. Almon Abbott and the Rev. Robert W. Miles officiating. Burial will be in the Lexington cemetery. Services at both the home and the grave will be private.

The bearers will be Goodloe McDowell, Fred Leonard, George E. Goodwin, Dr. N. Lewis Bosworth, Brownell Combs and Lucas B. Combs.

EX-RESIDENT DIES

Mrs. Mollie Craig Hunt, 88, formerly of Lexington, died at her home at Dallas, Tex., at noon today, according to information received this afternoon by her daughter, Mrs. W. C. Karsner, of the Nicholasville road. Mrs. Hunt was the widow of Allie G. Hunt.

She is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Karsner, and Mrs. Robert McGarvey and Mrs. Walter Chambers, both of Dallas, Tex., and two sons, G. Drummond and Allie G. Hunt, both of Fort Worth, Tex.

The body will be brought to Lexington for burial. The time of arrival will be announced later.

MRS. EVA PERKINS DIES

Illness Is Fatal to Hanover Avenue Resident

Mrs. Eva Merrill Perkins, 72 years old, died yesterday morning at 11 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Margaret O. Stone, of 312 Hanover avenue, where she had resided for the past several months.

She was the daughter of Asa Obiah and Jane Aubery Merrill, and was born in Lexington where she had lived for the greater part of her life. Mrs. Perkins was a life-long member of Christ Church Cathedral.

At Christ church, she was for years a member of the choir, being one of its leading sopranos. She took part in a number of local concerts when a young woman.

Mrs. Perkins is survived by three cousins, Mrs. Bruce Bartol and Mrs. R. A. Hilpp, both of Lexington, and Mrs. Robert Hill, of Louisville.

The body was removed to the W. R. Milward mortuary, where it will remain until the time for the funeral services. Complete funeral arrangements will be announced later.

MANAGING DIRECTOR OF
HIGHWAY CONTRACTORS



ROBERT W. WOOLLEY.

WOOLLEY TAKES HIGHWAY JOB

National Figure Accepts Position of Managing Director of Virginia Road Contractors' Association.

Robert W. Woolley, of Fairfax, has been offered and has accepted the position of managing director of the Virginia Highway Contractors' Association, R. B. Allport, president of the association, announced today. Mr. Woolley is expected to come to Richmond and enter upon the duties of his new position on the first of the year. He is a national figure, having been director of the mint, member of the interstate commerce commission and having held other federal offices. He is listed in "Who's Who in America," which gives the following account of his life and accomplishments:

Robert Wickliffe Woolley was born in Lexington, Ky., April 20, 1871. His parents were Frank W. and Lucy (McCaw) Woolley. He attended the State University, of Kentucky, 1886-1887 and Fordham University 1887-1889, leaving college on account of ill health. He married Marguerite Holmes Trenholm, of Winchester, Va., April 24, 1900.

Mr. Woolley began newspaper work on the Lexington Leader in 1893, was sporting editor of the Chicago Tribune 1896-1897 and was on the staff of the New York World, in New York and Washington 1897-1905 and 1907-1909.

The years 1909-1911 he devoted to magazine writing. In the period 1911-1912 he was chief investigator for the Stanley Commission, investigating the affairs of the United States Steel Corporation.

In 1912 Mr. Woolley was chief of the bureau of publicity of the Democratic national committee, also editing Democratic campaign text-books in 1912 and 1914. He was auditor of the treasury for the interior department April 30, 1913-1915; director of the mint March 3, 1915, to July 1, 1916. In the latter part of 1916 he was director of publicity for the Democratic national committee, and in 1917 he was director of publicity for the first Liberty Loan. He was a member of the interstate commerce commission from Oct. 5, 1917, to Jan. 1, 1921. He is an Episcopalian, a member of many Washington and New York clubs and various political and scientific societies. His home is in Fairfax, Va., but his office has been in the Continental Trust building, in Washington, where he has been commerce commissioner.

WESTHAMPTON COLLEGE PLANS ELABORATE HOCKEY SEASON

Girls of Local School Tak-
ing More Interest in
Sport.

MISS CRENSHAW BACK

Popular Director of Athletics
Again Will Have Full
Charge.

Miss Fannie Crenshaw, popular director of athletics at Westhampton College, has returned to the local institution, and plans to continue the system of compulsory athletics employed there for the past nine years. Miss Crenshaw has been head of athletic activities since 1914. During the past summer she has been traveling in the West, visiting Yellowstone, Glacier and Yosemite National Parks.

Hockey will be the first feature of this year's sport calendar.

Four Stars Missing.

The Westhampton eleven loses four stars from last year's team. Miss Wilhelminia Wright, captain and fleet center half, was a member of the graduation class. Miss Wright was fast on offense and steady on defense.

Miss Inez DeJarnette, who played center forward for two years, will be missed, as well as Miss Francis Jones, right half back, and Miss Estelle Billups, right wing.

Despite these losses, prospects are bright for a winning eleven. Miss Gladys Wright, sister to last year's pilot, will captain the team, playing center half. Other letter girls returning are Rebecca Brockenborough, right wing; Marjorie Rhoades, right inner; Margaret Roper, left wing; Katherine Henna, left half back, and Jean Wright, left back.

Miss Cicily Warner, who for several years has given considerable time to coaching hockey teams in this section of the country, will not return, but it is expected that another English coach will be secured.

Sweet Briar will again be the opponent in the only intercollegiate hockey contest of the year. Westhampton has met Sweet Briar in hockey and basketball for the past four years, and honors are evenly divided. Rivalry is intense, and, needless to say, this fact provides added interest to the contests of this year. Efforts are being made to schedule a game with George Washington University.

Seven girls from Westhampton attended the hockey camp held at Mount Pocono, Pa., during the summer. This school is under the direction of Miss C. M. K. Appleby, who introduced the sport into American colleges. Those attending were Marjorie Rhoades, president of the Athletic Association; Margaret Roper, and Rebecca Brockenborough, all of last



year's varsity, and Annie Renee Powell, Margaret Lazenby, Grace Puckett and Virginia Ballard. Last year only two girls represented Westhampton at this camp, so the increase was very pleasing to Miss Crenshaw.

Form Many Teams.

A record number of girls are expected to participate in the hockey games this year. There will be the regular varsity squad, second team and three teams from the freshman, sophomore and junior classes. The seniors will have two elevens.

A new hockey field has been completed at a cost of about \$1,500, and will aid considerably in handling large number of teams.

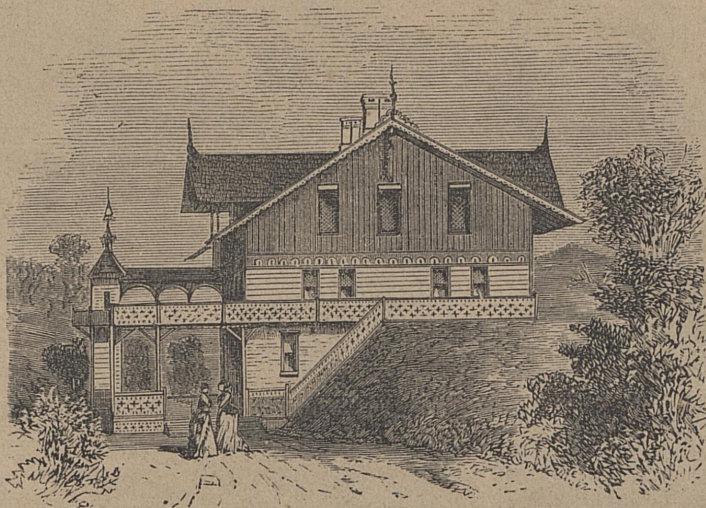
The freshmen tennis tournament will be the next activity to get under way. This is held every year to discover what talent is in the "rat" class. This will be followed by the usual interclass tournament.

For the first time, credit toward degrees will be given for athletic work. Participation in some sport or in the gymnasium classes is compulsory. The girls are divided into three classes following thorough physical examinations.

"A" girls are allowed and urged to participate in any and all kinds of athletic activity. "B" girls are limited to light work and special games of exercise. "C" students are given special attention, and efforts made to correct any disabilities that are found.

AN EXCURSION TO WATKINS GLEN.

By PORTE CRAYON.



GLEN MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THE wise Solomon snubs a class of people who are eternally babbling about the superiority of "the former days," and lamenting the decease of the good old times; but if any one has reason to complain, it is surely the modern traveler, who may be permitted to look back with envy and regret to those by-gone ages when the means of locomotion were so limited, and popular credulity so unlimited.

When the tourist, on taking up his staff and scrip, or settling himself in his dug-out for an excursion, was stimulated by the reasonable hope of seeing something new under the sun; in the days when Jason went in search of the golden fleece; when sage Ulysses spent so many adventurous years paddling about in that shallow puddle, the Mediterranean; when the pious Æneas made that famous subterranean journey to explore a country which the pious folks of the present day are not supposed to visit; when traveled Herodotus told his entertaining stories; and when, instead of one great overshadowing publishing concern, every prince and hero entertained a "Harper" of his own to publish his life and actions, not in cloth and gilt bound volumes, to be sneered at and discredited by unfriendly and hireling critics, but issued *viva voce* at high festivals and jolly suppers, to audiences filled with meat and drink and amiable credulity.

Those were, indeed, the days for travelers, bards, historians, and all other professors of the imaginative arts. But since the insatiable Anglo-Saxon has done our world so thoroughly, where shall we direct our restless steps with the rational hope of discovering a novelty, or what chance for indulgence in the poetic luxury of aberration, when any free-school brat may question your facts or criticise your geography?

Indeed, for the romance of travel, we may as well concede that the surface of our present establishment is about used up, and until the coming man discovers a practicable entrance to the interior, or perfects aerial navigation sufficiently to enable us to visit our neighboring Lunatics, the tourist may as well lay aside pen and pencil, take half a dozen magazines and newspapers, light his pipe, and imitate the clever M. Gonzalez with his "Voyages en Pantoufles."

In accordance with the foregoing reflections we had sat down in our slippers, lighted our pipe, and cut the leaves of our fresh magazine, when the mail brought us an invitation to visit the region of the minor lakes in Western New York.

At the reading the air was balmy with the buds and blossoms of early May; the bluebirds warbled lovingly as they worked at their cottage-building in the eaves; and boon Nature seemed to have put on all her blandishments to induce acceptance.

Then we were promised a select company in a special car. Among the excursionists there would be editors, artists, clergymen, scholars, poets, and philosophers, such as travel to gather ideas rather than dimes; men who live and labor to develop the true, the beautiful, the elevated, rather than to heap up the mere means of living; whose labors are so often futile and whose lives failures for lack of those very means, which old Gradgrind accumulates so easily, and don't know how to spend.

We were to meet in Baltimore, at the dépôt of the Northern Central Railroad, on Monday, the 9th of May. The hour of starting 12.40 by bell and whistle.

Accepted.



ENTRANCE TO WATKINS GLEN.

All aboard! Fizzle—squeak—ding-dong—rumble-rumble, and away we go, out of the hurry-skurry, smoke, and suffocation of the *dépôt* into the open air and sunlight. Puffing and rolling onward through the long, wearisome vistas of brick and mortar streets, until at length, the dusty corporation limits passed, our noses scent the incense-laden breath of the country. The free, buxom, artless country, all buds and blossoms and blushes, like a May queen—her bashful charms enhanced by a thin veil of violet haze, whose transparency but stimulates the ardent glances of her accepted lover, the sun.

Reclining on spring-cushioned, cut velvet seats, realizing the luxury, if not the poetry, of motion, our excursionists revel in the perfumed atmosphere and tender-tinted landscapes, diluted a little and the garishness toned down by dense clouds of tobacco smoke, and express their æsthetic emotions in stenographic phraseology.

"Fine day."

"Very."

"Nice weather."

"Hottish."

Puff; puff.

"Cigar?"

"Thank you, no—prefer a pipe."

Puff; puff.

"What baskets are those?"

"Grub."

"And the bottles?"

"Ale and Bourbon."

"Ah! how invigorating and appetizing!"

"What? pure country air and water? Try this ale—with a toast:

'A country duck,
But a city cook.'

Here's another to the same purpose:

'A country lass
In a city dress.'

But, like the light skirmishing which preludes the general engagement, this presently closed in more earnest conversation; for our company was composed of men of travel, elegant culture, and varied abilities—many-sided men, as the Germans call them, who are readily jostled into social congruity, whose characteristic angularities are easily adjusted, like hexagonal figures; whose differences and dogmatisms were domineered and harmonized by a mysterious sympathy, like that which unites the votaries of a common religion. Fellow-worshipers at the shrine of the beautiful, this sweet May day was dedicated to their divinity. The universal majesty, before whom all conceits, prejudices, and opinions bend the knee; in whose homage all ages, languages, and civilizations unite; at the gates of whose temple all the ascending paths of human progress must finally meet; in whose service all sincere and honorable workers, whether in politics, society, science, art, or religion, are brethren.

Most people go through the world with eyes

and hearts both blind to its greatest beauties and highest enjoyments; or if they look at all, it is, through a gimlet-hole, at such objects only as may be connected with their own narrow occupations and interests. Thus, while our untiring Yankee has pretty thoroughly reconnoitered the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing, commercial, and gullible capacities of our broad inheritance, called (why mince matters?) "the Western Continent," its nobler resources and attractions are so commonly ignored that the tourist, with artistic and poetic eyes, in passing through regions which have been pastured, plowed, catacombed with mines, gridironed with railroads, and smoked by factory chimneys for years, stumbles continually upon delightful surprises, natural picture-galleries of exquisite beauty and surpassing grandeur, of which the world has never heard, and which are scarcely known, much less appreciated, by the busy muck-rakes in their immediate vicinity.

Thus, in sweeping across Central Pennsylvania, we saw a region teeming with intelligent industry and material wealth, covered with well-cultivated farms, and dotted with thriving villages and stately cities. We had heard of these things, boastfully reiterated, and were not disappointed. But we had in addition—what we had never heard talked of—a succession of the most beautiful scenic pictures that ever regaled the eye of an artist or warmed the fancy of a poet. We do not remember to have seen any where a panorama superior to that exhibited by the broad Susquehanna, with its green islands, limpid waters, and blue mountain embankments. As we glided smoothly and rapidly along the well-conducted thoroughfare, it was enjoyable as an opium dream to watch how each vanishing picture was replaced by another equally charming ere one had time to regret its passage.

It was, indeed, quite equal to standing on a corner in Charles Street, on a pleasant afternoon, with a full stream of Baltimore beauties flowing along the sidewalks.

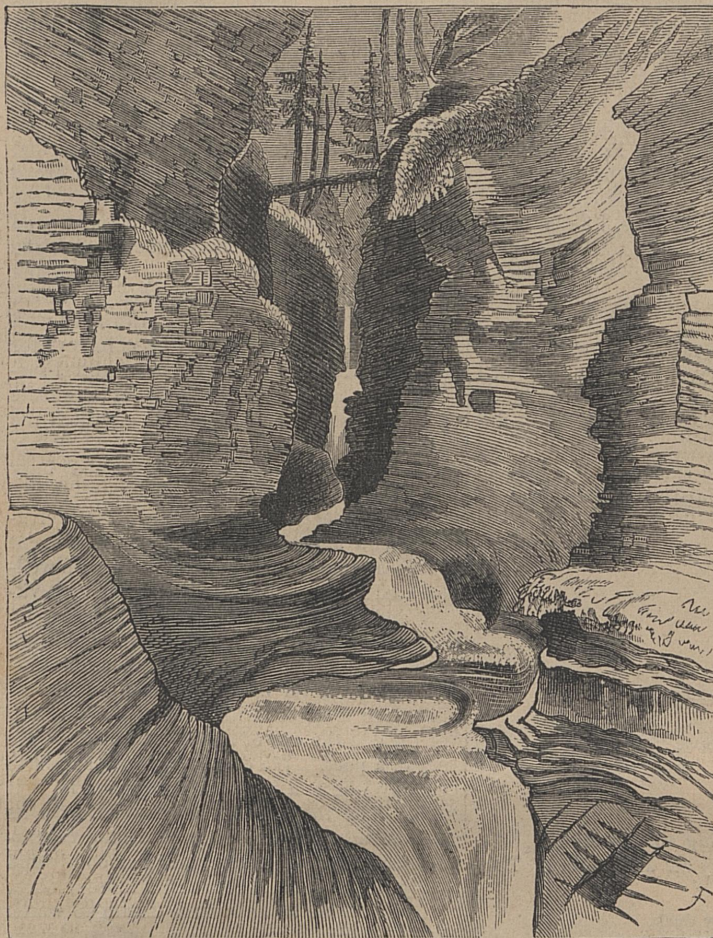
Having left York, Harrisburg, and Sunbury behind, evening overtook us as we approached Williamsport, one hundred and seventy-eight miles distant from our starting-point.

There is a limit to all emotions, even to our purest and most healthful enjoyments, and we experienced a certain sense of relief when Mother Night kindly drew her curtain over the pictures.

We had seen quite enough for one day, and having switched off in front of the Herdic House, we land and say good-by until to-morrow morning.

This elegant railroad hotel and summer resort is the nucleus of a handsomely improved suburb of Williamsport—a town of fifteen or twenty thousand inhabitants, living and thriving on saw-mills and the lumber trade.

In size and appointments the Herdic compares with our first-class city hotels, with the advantage, however, of being located in the



VIEW FROM GLEN ALPHA.

midst of an extensive and umbrageous park, where its guests may sit in the shade and indulge in rural conceits, uninterrupted by the harsh screaming of the locomotives; for here all movements of trains are arranged by silent signals—which may be noted, by-the-way, as an advance toward a higher civilization in railway management.

After a night's repose and a solid breakfast we took the road again, leaving the Susquehanna and running up the fertile and picturesque valley of the Lycoming.

As we ascend, the hills grow wilder and more abrupt, the valley more limited, and the scenery, although still charming, loses much of its breadth and grandeur. On this portion of the route there are numerous summer resorts, which offer mineral waters, pure air, and trout-fishing to the wearied cit who would escape for a season from the heat and business of the town.

At Hinnequa, the most ambitious of these hotels, the attractions consist of a sulphur spring and a bear—the water weakly mineralized, and the bear rather small and uninteresting.

Rising from the valley by the inclined planes we cross a summit level which shows us a more open and cultivated country, with a wider horizon, and divers fresh-looking villages, with an inordinate proportion of church steeples.

At length we find ourselves in the State of New York, and, during a brief stoppage, catch a glimpse of Elmira, a beautiful town with whole streets of handsome villas and ornate cottages embowered in trees and blooming shrubbery.

Anon we enter the Slashes, at the head of Seneca Lake, and after running for several miles through water up to the hubs of the car-wheels, emerge at Watkins.

This pretty village stands high and dry at the head of lake navigation, overlooking the submerged meadows through which we had traveled, and commanding a charming view

of the lake and the grand amphitheatre of hills which encircle its head waters.

The look-out in every direction was pleasant, and the air hazy with the perfume of flowers and blooming orchards. Seneca, like a blue-mirror framed in gently sloping hills, is "beautiful exceedingly;" but we had by this time become familiarized with pretty things, and enjoyed it mildly. Dinner was served, and after that we sallied forth to see the village wonder—the Glen.

Our route led us directly up the main street of the town, with pretty cottages and ornamented grounds on either side. The surrounding country appeared so smooth-featured that we wondered, as we walked, where those savage scenes, vaguely described to us, could be located.

About half a mile from our hotel we reached a bridge spanning a limpid stream. Looking to the right, a quarter of a mile distant, we perceive this stream issues from a cavernous opening at the base of a perpendicular cliff some three hundred feet in height above the road.

As we approach nearer we see a steep rustic

stairway raised against the face of the rock, crossing the fissure by a narrow bridge, and connecting with other steps which are hidden beneath the shadows of overhanging trees.

Still nearer, the impressiveness of the scene is reinforced by a deep-toned, subterranean roaring, and glimpses of a column of water leaping from a height of thirty feet into a black caldron beneath the bridge.

Now we see the sharp-cut, narrow rift extending from the summit to the base of the cliff—closed in above the bridge by masses of evergreen foliage; below, all bare and black, like the mouth of a cavern.

It was not necessary for our guide to name it. This is the entrance to the Glen, and with one accord we all stood still to take in the full measure of its impressiveness.

"This," said the poet, "is a suggestive gateway to a region of wonders."

"And this," said the artist, "is worthy of a sketch." And, having selected his point of view, he went to work with crayon and sketch-book, while the rest of the company entered the Glen and disappeared from our sight.

Attracted by the novelty, some boys who had been angling for minnows left their sport, and gathered around to stare. Presently the artist made an impatient gesture, and quoted the Ancient Mariner—

"Water, water every where,
And not a drop to drink."

"My boy," said he, addressing one of the juvenile gapers, "wouldn't you like to have a hand in getting up this picture?"

The boy seemed a little mystified, but expressed his willingness to be useful in any way that he could.

"Then run to that house and get me a cup of water." The errand was promptly accomplished, and rewarded by thanks and a small item of fractional currency.

"Thankee yourself," replied the boy, with effusion. "I say, mister, I'm jist going down here to fish a little; and if you want any thing more, jist call me, for I likes to run errands for people that gives me money."

Our sketcher was not thirsty, as we had supposed, but only in need of water to liquefy his India ink, to deepen the shadows of his picture.

It was speedily completed, and pronounced a success. The artist observed, with some complacency, that the rudest drawing conveyed ideas more graphically and geographically than the most elaborate word-painting; "and yet," he continued, looking up and around, "how feeble all our arts appear in the majestic presence of nature!"

Then we go forward together; mount the stairway, light with expectancy; crossing the bridge, not without a tremor as we glance downward into the black, tumultuous abyss. Ascending a few more steps we turn a corner, and are in the Glen. A dramatic surprise—startling, savage, hideous! But we are not yet hopelessly engulfed—swallowed by these horrible

jaws; for, looking outward, we may still catch a glimpse of the bright, luxurious world we are leaving. There we may see the stream, glad of its escape from the torturing tumult of its dark prison, dancing in the golden sunlight, hastening through blooming orchards and green meadows down to the lake, rejoicing like a wandering child that has found its mother; over all the blue mountains and bright sky—the most smiling and loving of nature's pictures, set in a narrow frame of black, slimy, frightful crags.

But it becomes us not to linger here, to gaze upon this melting beauty. Kiss your hand to her like a knightly lover, say farewell, and summon up your spirit for the rugged work before us. It is like the sudden plunge from peace into war. We anticipate with fear and trembling. We recoil with horror from the verge. We take the frantic leap; and, now now that our blood is up, we feel that the red glare ceases to offend, but even stimulates the eye more gratefully than the gentle blue. War has its horrible charms, its grand emotions, its glories, which at times render the memory of peace insipid. So, now we have fairly entered the Glen, and adjusted our faculties to the subject, we will find therein wonders, sublimities, grim beauties, and tumultuous excitements fully to compensate us for the tame, easy-going world we have left outside.

Encouraged by the success of his external picture, our artist made his *entrée* with an air of assurance; but ere he had reached Glen Alpha his countenance fell, and his look of complacency departed.

"This," he exclaimed, "is stunning! Rembrandtesque! Gustave Dorésque!—confounded chaos! There's no place to sit down, no point of view, no perspective—unless one lies on his back and looks upward, or leans over a hand-rail face downward. To get a picture here the horizontal line must be perpendicular, with the vanishing point in the clouds or the bowels of the earth."

Advancing, however, a short distance into Glen Alpha, the prospect began to improve, for there were four cascades in perspective, and a glimpse of blue sky through the narrow rift above.

Choosing a convenient seat just beneath a projecting ledge, secure from annoyance of the dripping water or a chance fragment of rock scaling from above, the artist again began his labors. As the work progressed, and by the skillful management of light and shade the flat surface of the paper began to exhibit the cavernous depths and distances of the actual scene before us, the workman resumed his strain of cheerful enthusiasm:

"What a glorious picture this would make if skillfully rendered in color, by such a hand, for example, as that of Church or Bierstadt! And yet," he continued, "there appears to be little or no color in it—all light and shadow, sharply defined with very little middle tint or gradation.



GLEN ALPHA.

"One might suppose, too, that these grim, silent, hard-featured rocks were steady sitters, and the laughing, dancing cascades, all froth and motion, were hard to catch; but it is just the reverse.

"The leaping waters perform their gymnastic evolutions, foaming, fretting, flashing, dimpling, by certain rules, so rapidly and continuously repeated that the eye soon catches the method, and the likeness is easily fixed; but what with the changing shadows from the clouds, or the sunlight creeping over their foreheads, the rocks are continually showing new profiles and changing their aspect, so as frequently to lose all resemblance to themselves from hour to hour."

But here comes something to enliven our solitude—a comely matron, followed by two little girls carrying baskets. They mount the dizzy ladders, and hasten along the slippery, shelving paths with an incurious assurance which indicates that they are not strangers here. Now they turn aside, and scrambling up the banks, begin to fill their baskets with choice specimens of mosses, ferns, and wild flowers. These are some tasteful dwellers in the village below, who gather material in this wild conservatory to replenish their vases, borders, and hanging baskets at home.

When they were gone there followed up from the gorge below a confusion of articulate sounds—loud talking mingled with shouts and merry laughter. Then came a troop of young people—gentlemen and ladies, doubtless, but it sounds pleasanter to call them boys and girls. From their eager gestures and wondering exclama-



THE CATHEDRAL.

tions it is easy to see they are strangers, doing the Glen for the first time. We will, moreover, risk our reputation on the assertion that the last couple are lovers—else why do they linger so far behind their fellows, instead of emulating their adventurous activity? Why, instead of screaming, screeching, and exclaiming in tones that drown the laughter of the water-falls, do they glide along the narrow paths so quietly, looking on the surrounding sublimities with cold glances of dutiful admiration, and lightening with enthusiasm only when their faces are turned inward toward each other? Why clings she so timorously to his arm, claiming protection where there is no danger? Why does he watch and guide each step of hers with knightly

tenderness, when she could take better care of her dragged skirts walking alone?

How those gay colors and animated figures warm up and humanize these heartless rocks and water-falls! I wish they would stop for ten minutes; my pencil yearns for just such a group to enliven the foreground of this damp and dismal sepulchre. They did not tarry, however, and the moment after voices were heard as if descending from the clouds: "Come up here, Josey! Hurry, hurry! What a lovely view!"

Aroused from their trance by these calls the rear-guard hastened forward, and the visitors disappeared amidst the intricacies of the ravine like a gleam of sunlight suddenly quenched, leaving the Glen enshrouded in deeper shadows than before.

"I wish they had tarried a while longer," said the artist, as he resumed his work; "I wish they had waited; for, with all nature's grandeurs and sublimities, the world would be dreary without them."

Under the influence of these reflections the sketch was hastily finished, and we, too, resumed our explorations.

Perched like an eagle's nest upon the brow

of the cliff which overhangs the abyss from which we emerged, we first beheld an edifice, the work of human hands, whose architectural features are singularly adapted to the wild and rugged nature around it.

Ascending a long flight of steps, steep but secure, we reached the broad veranda of the Mountain House, and, with agreeable surprise at the sudden transition, find ourselves high up out of the cavernous Glen, in the genial sunlight, and surrounded by a gay and excited company of visitors, all agog with what they have seen and what they still expect to see.

The change was as dramatic as an entre-act in "Der Freischütz" or "Robert le Diable," when the curtain falls on the terrors of the Wolf's Glen or the Haunted Cloister, and one steps out to stretch his legs in the saloon, in the society of ice-creams, lemonades, simpering smiles, and every-day affectations.

We had all these refreshments at the Mountain House, and, what was more, we enjoyed them with a zest.

Our companions were all there waiting, and we found them discussing the Glen over some empty glasses and a table slopped with ale.

"Hillo, Porte, what have you made of it? Show us your sketches."

"First, let our poet laureate recite his verses composed on the occasion."

"Verses!" exclaimed the poet. "I give it up. The place reminds me of the Mammoth Cave with the lid lifted off; but as for verses—although rhymes come pat and plentiful, I could make no reason out of it all. I sat upon a wet rock down there, and for half an hour puzzled myself by stringing together all the wondering, thundering, roaring, pouring, flashing, splashing, crashing, dashing, roaming, foaming, rumbling, tumbling, jagged, cragged, onerous, sonorous adjectives that I could think of, until I got such a buzzing in my ears that I was fain to come up here and calm my excited imagination with a glass of beer."



ABOVE THE CATHEDRAL.

"And, pray, can you tell us the name of this?" said the artist, exhibiting a wild flower of singular beauty. "I plucked it as I came along."

"That," replied the professor, "is—ah—that is—that is—" snapping his fingers three times, and tapping his forehead impatiently—"that is—my memory is vexatiously bad."

"I'm glad you've forgotten it," said the laureate, "for I am sure it is some jaw-breaking Latin or Greek derivative that might wither so sweet a blossom in the baptism."

The professor retorted, with some asperity, "Its name belongs to a technical vocabulary with which every scholar, and especially a rhymers, should be acquainted, as it might help you out of many a metrical hobble, and, perhaps, save the sense of your verses on a pinch."

"Save me from such assistance!" exclaimed the poet. "They would be like a handful of gravel in my rhyming mill."

Here the discussion was terminated by the departure of the gay party we had seen below.

"And is there more of it?" asked one with eagerness.

"More of it! They say that we have seen nothing compared to what is to come."

"Why, it is frightful to think of, Joe," whispered the pretty girl whom we had remarked in Glen Alpha.

"Don't be scared, Kate, but just stick close to me, and I'll insure you safe through worse places than this Glen."

And Kate clasped his arm as if she had made up her mind to stick through thick and thin.

"There go our future electors," observed our conservative friend. "What is the world coming to? When women get into public life



THE CASCADE.

all the romance of chivalry must perish and be forgotten."

"Nonsense!" cried the poet. "Did you see him make an umbrella of his hat when they passed under that dripping rock? Talk to me of the decadence of chivalry, when any cock-sparrow of a merchant's clerk is ready to sacrifice a new hat to protect his sweetheart's false curls! I tell you the sentiment is ineradicable, perennial—"

"Sempervirens is the botanical term," suggested the professor.

Our friend perceived that the poet had just emptied his third glass, so he ignored the inter-

ruption, and addressed his discourse pointedly in another direction.

"When woman insists on giving up the sacred seclusion of domestic life, abandoning the dignified and elevated position in society which high civilization has accorded to her, and descends into the filthy arena of politics—"

"Then," interrupted the poet, "she will bring her broom with her, and sweep the dirt out of it, and make it a fit place for gentlemen and good citizens, as she has swept and purified every other arena to which she has been admitted."

As the subject was supposed to be one of general interest the company soon became involved in a general and simultaneous debate, the conclusion of which it was difficult to foresee, as all talked and none listened.

At this stage the champion of the dames withdrew from the lists, and occupied himself in scribbling over the blank page of a letter with a lead-pencil. In an incredibly short time he rose to his feet with the paper in his hand, and stopping the talk with an authoritative ahem, he said:

"Gentlemen, this is really not worth talking

about, and so please listen to my views, in verse:

"ON WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

"'Ce qui ne vaut pas le peine d'être dit—on le chante.'

"Thunder and earthquakes! what a scare;
Sultan and Pope for war prepare,
A new rebellion's brewing.
In all the newspapers we note
Our women have resolved to vote:
'Twill be mankind's undoing.

"'Twill quite upset that ancient board
Of registration, which ignored
Her rights, by nature given—
From mundane politics debarred,
Dismissed her to be registered
With marriages—in heaven.

"'Oh, woman, in our hours of ease
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please'—
Thus sings the Scottish poet.
Will she be more uncertain when
In politics, more false and mean
Than we have found her fellow-men?
If so, we'd like to know it.

"She'll practice law; God help the judge;
The printed code may pass for 'fudge,'
Scarce worth his Honor's reading.
When law and logic fail she'll weep,
In fluent tears her kerchief steep;
Then who'll reverse her pleading?



THE WELL.

"The thought's enough to strike one dumb,
You're sick—the lady doctor's come
Your fevered pulse to finger.
At once your heart begins to drum—
'Tis in the pericardium;
This case is like to linger."

"Our churches next will be perplexed;
In pulpit she'll expound her text—
She's half 'divine' already.
'Mulier'—we quote forgotten law—
'Taceat in ecclesia'
(Woman in church must hold her jaw)—
What language to a lady!"

"A-soldiering with right good-will,
She'll gayly march to camp and drill,
With musket, fife, and drumming.
The lines she'll dress with nicest skill,
And e'en when sallying forth to kill,
Still dress to look becoming."

"When empty drums sound loud alarms
She'll march, arrayed in all her charms,
To meet the opposing gender.
Still lovelier 'mid impending storms,
She only need 'present' her arms—
'Don't shoot, girls—we'll surrender."

"Victorious in election races,
Our halls of state at length she graces,
Regardless of expenses.
Then policy, in all high places,
Will be to cheapen foreign laces
And multiply the census."

"Well, let her have it as she will,
She'll be the sculptor's model still,
Queen of the poet's rhymes.
The painter still his pallet mix
To match the warm life in her cheeks,
As in the good old times."

"Yes, let it come, for evermore
'Twill be as it has been before,
Since apples grew in Eden:
Should she invite we all must bite;
Refusal would not be polite,
Nor sanctioned by good-breeding."

"Then courage, boys, fair play for all,
Though girls should vote the sky won't fall,
So love we one another.
The candidates we nominate
Be blue-eyed Mary, blushing Kate;
And if they'll but reciprocate
We'll rule the world together."

This effusion was received with loud applause and a rattling of glasses. The company rose and resumed their walk; and the debate was abandoned, not without some murmuring. The professor hinted that there was more wit in the French motto than in the verses; while the conservative was shocked at the levity manifested in the consideration of so awful a subject.

The path for some distance now winds along a hill-side sunlit and spangled with wild flowers. Far below, under the shadows of pines, cedars, and hemlocks, half hidden by the dark foliage, the persistent stream toils through the contorted windings of Glen Obscura. Down there it appears as if Nature had been trying experiments to ascertain what might be done with water and rocks without actually stultifying her own laws or overleaping the narrow limit between facts and impossibilities; and queer work she has made of it.

En route the professor lectured on the botany of the Glen, declaring that, except in an artificial conservatory, he had never seen so great a variety in one locality. Many of the plants



LOTT B. DAVIS, AGED 57.

found here are exotic in this region outside; and the growth embraces a climatic range from Labrador to the Carolinas.

But as we crossed a narrow foot-bridge all eyes were lifted upward, while the handfuls of innocent fresh-gathered flowers were cast carelessly into the rushing current of forgetfulness. We stood at the entrance of the Cathedral; and from the consideration of microcosmic infinity our minds were suddenly turned to a scene of infinite grandeur.

This is, by common consent, the most striking view in the Glen; and it is certainly very impressive and emotional, with its towering cliffs, its broad flag-stone flooring, its transparent, glassy pools, reflecting the blue heavens and the overhanging sunlit trees; its flashing water-fall, like a high altar, adorning its upper extremity; its shelving strata, supported by rows of gigantic caryatides, weird mimicry of the sculptor's art.

But why waste words? The artist has already pointed his crayons, selected his point of view, and assumed the task of description.

He says the view is grand, open, charming; but not near so astounding and impressive nor so picturesque as some others. But this is not the age for new dogmas, even in matters of taste; and we magnanimously invite each visitor to see for himself, and enjoy his own opinions.

This picture finished, we move on, crossing

more streams and climbing more stair-ways. From this bridge just at the head of the Cathedral Fall we may pause and look back without fearing the fate of unhappy Orpheus or Lot's wife. We have one of the most characteristic views of water-carved rocks and boiling waters in the Glen. Just in the centre, where the contorted outline of the upper shelf meets the dark shadow of the nether gulf, we see a huge head bobbing grotesquely up and down, with curling locks of ghastly whiteness, like those of Undine's frightful uncle, Khulebom. This is the head of the Cathedral Cascade.

Now forward, and up a few shelving steps in the rock, and we have before us the scene which, in our opinion, climaxes all the beauties and sublimities of the Glen.

The main stream descends in a perspective of sparkling cascades, uniting a succession of circular pools in deep stone basins or wells, grooved and polished like finely wrought marble. On either side the cliffs rise to an awful height, showing rocky entablatures, with architrave, frieze, and cornice as clean cut and well proportioned as those of a Grecian temple. Over these come pouring adventurous streamlets from the upper world—foolish young creatures that have wandered and fallen unwittingly

into this sudden abyss. Yet they come like a shower of light, aqueous meteors darting downward into the gloom.

At every turn here there is material for a wonderful picture, and when our time is limited it is difficult to make a selection. Still forward, we wind along a shelving path that gives a dry passage under the water-fall on the left. Beyond there is still a mile or more to be explored, full of curious and pretty things; but we have climbed so many ladders, steps, and stair-ways that we must be approaching the level of the upper world; indeed, the diminished height of the cliffs indicates this sufficiently, and may account for our diminishing interest. Then we know Nature is under bonds never to repeat herself; and we begin to suspect she must be getting straitened for new patterns of water-falls. She had better consult *Harper's Bazar* of last season, or close the exhibition.

A short distance above we met the faithful and ingenious road-maker of the Glen, who informed us that the practicable highway ended for the present in a certain dark pool of unknown depth. The news was not unwelcome, for we felt as if we had been spending the day with the Undines.

Retracing our steps, we observed many beautiful points which in the eagerness of our advance we had overlooked. There is a deep circular well, whose obscurity is partially lighted by the shimmer of a slender cascade, which is one of the most remarkable objects in the collection.

Returned to the Mountain House, we began to suspect it was near dinner time, and concluded to go back to town by the short road across the hill. Here again was a scene in dramatic contrast with those we had just turned our backs on. The pretty village, the lake, and the horizon of hills all melting and swimming in the warm golden sunlight just as we had left them, but warmer.

Where are we now? Whose are these beautiful grounds, with flower-starred turf and groups of stately evergreens? Tombs! ah, yes! we are passing through the cemetery.



THE PATRIARCH.

Thus always, after our day of hope and achievement, this is our nearest way home. Yet the view of so glorious a resting-place might cheer our hearts even amidst the gloom of the dark valley.

Thus ended our first day at the Glen.

Some of the company remained a week or more, steaming up and down the lake, and visiting other objects of interest in this delightful region. There are other glens and waterfalls, of themselves well worthy the attention of the tourist, whose wonders and beauties are second only to the Glen at Watkins.

There are pleasant drives through a country dotted with neat villages, blooming with orchards and vineyards, abounding in all agreeable and picturesque objects; but we returned to the Glen day after day, and found that, instead of palling, its weird charms rather grew upon us. At each visit some new beauty was developed, some curious nook or angle, unremarked before, arrested our attention; and we took leave regretfully, impressed with the belief that we had not seen the half of its wonders.

In conclusion, we would commend the spot to some of our great landscape artists, as promising subjects worthy of their powers. To the invalid there is no more healthful or invigora-

ting resort. To complete its claims to their regard there is now in process of erection a large and convenient sanitarium, where the malingering public may be dosed with pure air, exercise, and cheerful recreation—nature's medicines—on scientific principles.

If any one doubts the superior healthfulness of this region let him visit our ancient friend, Thomas Terryberry, who lives at the head of the Glen. This patriarch, still brisk and merry as a cricket, alert on his feet as a boy, with all his faculties clear and sound, boasts that he is ninety-seven years of age. Now as we have the best local authority for asserting that he has been ninety-seven for the last sixteen years, we may safely predict that he can live sixteen years longer without getting much ahead of "his century."

No place is more easy of access than Watkins, located directly on the great lines of travel to and from Niagara, of which the Glen is a worthy pendant; and any modern Dr. Syntax, philosophically curious in sight-seeing, may have the opportunity to decide whether it is more enjoyable to take one's quantum of sublimity in one stunning, foaming gulp, or to sip it more coolly and luxuriously through a spindling tunnel three miles in length.

ANNE FURNESS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MABEL'S PROGRESS," "AUNT MARGARET'S TROUBLE,"
"VERONICA," ETC.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

MOTHER was crying when I went into the room. She hastily wiped her eyes, and turned her back to the light when she saw me. But I had perceived the tears.

"Did you see your grandfather?" she asked, in a quick, confused way. "What did he say?"

I briefly told her of my grandfather's absence from Horsingham, and of his being expected back at night. She gave a little sigh, partly of disappointment, partly of relief. She had dreaded the time when my grandfather should learn the truth. Then, before I spoke of the letter, which I had slipped into my pocket, I in my turn questioned her.

"What is the matter, mother? You're not—you're not fretting for me? Not repenting what we did this morning? Dear mother, I'm sure it was a right thing to do, and I am so thankful that we accomplished it."

"No, dear. I have not been fretting about that."

"Then is there any new grief come to you?"

She hesitated for some time to answer, saying it was nothing; she had been foolish in taking it so much to heart. At length, fearing that I should think the matter worse than it really was, she told me that she had had two troubles since I had been absent. The first had been Flower's very unexpected appearance. My father was in Horsingham. Mother was alone

in the house. Flower had walked in, with unabashed front, and requested to see her. He had come, he said, for his money. A quarter's wages were owing to him, which he peremptorily demanded. Mother told him that he had forfeited all right to his wages by running away from the house, in the manner he had done, without a word of warning; but that if money was really due to him—which she did not at all know—it might be that his master would pay him some portion of it, if he applied for it in a proper manner. She (mother) could do nothing for him. He must speak with Mr. Furness.

But this did not suit Flower. He tried to persuade her into giving him some money then and there. She might have been weak enough to do so, in order to get rid of him, had she had the means; but she had them not. On this the fellow grew very insolent; threatened all sorts of vague vengeance; declared that it had been a bad day for him when he came into such a beggarly house; and, in fine, was unreasonable and insolent, as was the nature of him. But through his vague threats of vengeance something definite had pierced. He knew all about Mr. Gervase Lacer. Miss Anne would not much like him to spread what he knew in Horsingham. All that he had said that time Mr. Furness blackguarded him for it had been true—and more! Why had he denied it, then, and begged pardon? Why, because Mr. Lacer

had tipped him to hold his tongue. A nice, respectable son-in-law Mr. Furness had got hold of! And Flower would take care that all Horsingham knew his story. But presently he had broken out in a still more insulting and ruffianly strain. Well, he wished Miss Anne joy, then, of the letters she had written to "Lacer," that was all! She might be sure they would be made public enough if it suited "Lacer's" book to do so, unless Mr. Furness would buy him off. And finally Flower took his departure, after treating my mother to this scene, with a volley of coarse sneers and low abuse, which he uttered aloud on his way through the kitchen and across the garden, for the benefit of the two women-servants and any others who might be at hand to hear.

"What did he mean, Anne, by letters you had written to Gervase Lacer?" asked my mother. "The man was not quite sober, but I do not believe he was so intoxicated as not to know what he was saying. You never wrote to Mr. Lacer, did you?"

"I wrote to him twice. Once at your bidding to ask him to dine or drink tea here—a mere commonplace note of three lines. The other time I wrote to him was after I had learned from him that my father was concerned in having a race-horse trained secretly. I was disturbed by the thought night and day. I kept turning it over this way and that way in my mind. At length I wrote a little letter to Mr. Lacer, asking him if there were *no* means to prevent—to prevent all the trouble that did happen, after all. It was not very wise, perhaps, so to write. But I was so restless and unhappy I could have caught at the merest straw. The letter was one which—*now*—all the world might read."

"Of course, darling! But I was doubtful of the fact of your having written at all. And how did Flower ascertain it?"

"Perhaps he posted the letter; I don't remember. Nor is it worth a second thought. Dearest mother, don't let such a wretch's low malignity disturb you. But you had a second trouble, you said. What was it?"

"The second trouble, Anne, is a more serious one. And—I'm afraid it will hurt you a good deal. Your father went to Horsingham. He was obliged to do so. There he heard that Matthew Kitchen had put an execution into the Arkwrights' house. That was a blow to him, for I think it opened his eyes to the hard, grasping character of the man. Father has always said that Matthew was more reasonable and forbearing than people gave him credit for. Then there came worse. He saw Mrs. Arkwright somewhere—in a shop or in the street—and she began to rail upon him, laying her misfortunes at his door. Poor father!"

"She is violent, mother. But consider—five little children! And then her husband, whom she so idolizes—"

"Oh, Anne, I can't forgive her! It was too unjust. Your father attacked publicly in that

way! Charged with the ruin of her family! It was too monstrous. And the worst is that father has so taken it to heart! He won't hear me blame the woman. 'No,' he says; 'she was right, perhaps. I bring trouble and misery on every one. My name is a by-word where it had been honored for generations!' And so he goes on. It was cruel. I can't forgive her. And are we not making sacrifices to do right? Shall not we, too, be forced to go away from our pleasant home, and give up all we have in the world?"

I felt that that was no time to plead or make excuses for Mrs. Arkwright. I thought that the letter I had brought with me would be the best means of soothing my mother, and turning her thoughts away from the thorny present to green pastures where we might hope, at least, for peace.

I took it from my pocket, and held it up before her eyes, telling her at the same time how I had come by it, and that grandfather had directed she should open it in his absence. Mother's face paled and flushed, and paled again, as she devoured the square, red-sealed envelope with her eyes.

"Oh, Anne!" she said, and clasped her hands tightly together. "Oh, Anne! if it should be—if it is—"

"Surely it is a bearer of good tidings, dear mother. The matter was nearly settled before. Ought not father to be present when we open it? Where is he? Let me call him."

"He is wandering about the shrubbery. But stay, Anne! Don't go, my child! If it should not be good news, after all! Let us spare him the chance of disappointment. Give it to me."

Her hands shook so much that she tore the cover across in trying to open the letter. And she breathed quickly, and kept her lips parted, like a person parching with thirst.

There were two letters—one from Colonel Fisher to my grandfather, the other from the new proprietor of the Scotch estate to Colonel Fisher himself.

Mother looked at the latter first. It was very brief—a few lines, as I could perceive without distinguishing the words, very neat and straight, and headed by a big gilt monogram. Mother kept her eyes fixed upon it for a much longer time than it could have taken to master its contents. She seemed to be reading it over and over again. At length, as she did not look up, I said, in a low voice,

"Well, mother?"

But the chill of her silence had struck to my heart. I knew—I knew! She glanced at me for a moment, and heaving a deep, long sigh, shook her head slightly. Then she looked down again at the letter lying open on her lap.

I took it up and read it. But to this hour I can not recollect a word of it, although I gathered the sense of it instantly. It seemed to me as if the paper were covered by one word—No! no! no!—in characters that quivered before my quivering eyes.