SCRAPBOOK NO. 3, 1913

Deposited by Miss Esther Bennett, Sept. 1966

46M4 Laura Clay papers

1913.

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NATIONAL NEW FLAT BACK
SCRAP AND INVOICE BOOKS

Patented June 7, 1910

SCRAP BOOKS

New Number	Old Number	Manilla Paper		Size
		Full Duck		
1030	1000	Demy 4to	72 leaves	7½ × 10
1031	1001	Medium 4to	72 leaves	9 × 12
1032	1002	Royal 4to	72 leaves	10 × 12½
1033	1003	Crown Folio	72 leaves	10 × 15
		Duck Back and Corners, Marble Paper Sides		
1035	1005	Demy 4to	72 leaves	7½ × 10
1036	1006	Medium 4to	72 leaves	9 × 12
1037	1007	Royal 4to	72 leaves	10 × 12½
1038	1008	Crown Folio	72 leaves	10 × 15
		Black Skiver Cloth Back and Corners, Black Cloth Sides		
1024		Demy 4to	72 leaves	7½ × 10
1025		Medium 4to	72 leaves	9 × 12
1026		Royal 4to	72 leaves	10 × 12½
*1028		Crown Folio	72 leaves	10 × 15

INVOICE BOOKS

Full Duck

Ruled, Paged and Indexed

New Number	Old Number	Manilla Paper		Size
1050	1010	Crown Folio	180 pages	10 × 15
1051	1011	Crown Folio	240 pages	10 × 15
1053	1013	Demy Folio	180 pages	10¾ × 16
1054	1014	Demy Folio	240 pages	10¾ × 16
1055	1015	Demy Folio	350 pages	10¾ × 16
1056	1016	Demy Folio	500 pages	10¾ × 16
1057	1017	Medium Folio	180 pages	12½ × 18
1058	1018	Medium Folio	240 pages	12½ × 18
1060	1019	Medium Folio	350 pages	12½ × 18
1061	1020	Medium Folio	500 pages	12½ × 18

KENTUCKY, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1913.

What Kentucky Women Owe The Clay Women.

HEBE HAMILTON

Now that the Kentucky Federation of Woman's Clubs at the last annual convention "oficially" endorsed woman or rather equal suffrage, we are released hereafter from the necessity of locking the door and speaking in a whisper to say that we believe in votes for women, and that much stranger things have happened than that Kentucky should be the next state east of the Mississippi to grant women the ballot.

That such a reasonable measure will come of itself should not be assumed, for it will require "a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together," or what Teddy would call "a bully fight." Nevertheless, when such a fight is staged, as it surely will be, it can be said to be all over for equal suffrage but the shouting.

Hence, a review of the movement [illegible] its beginning in the state may [illegible] interesting at this time.

The woman movement in this state [illegible]d its birth just sixty years ago, and [illegible] the character of the fledgling is to be judged by the stork that winged her way over mountains and rivers [illegible]ch the blue hills of Kentucky, [illegible]

tors and the best citizens of the town, when they again urged the passage of reformatory measures.

As I have already given in a previous article the years in which some measures asked for were finally passed I will not repeat them, but as Mrs. Desha Breckenridge, the present Equal Rights state president is also a Clay, it will be seen from all this what a debt of gratitude the women of Kentucky owe the Clay family.

There is also much to be learned from these women in other respects. When Cassius M. Clay was filling the important post of Minister to Russia, his wife managed his farm of 2,500 acres and as he had the good sense to appoint her his attorney she paid off a large debt in his absence, besides building a home that cost $30,000, stocking the farm and largely supporting the family of six children with money which she made during the war. In 1885 at the age of seventy she still conducted her own farm of 350 acres, selling several thousand dollars' worth of wheat, cattle and sheep annually and giving everything her personal attention.

The three unmarried daughters also became practical farmers, each taking charge of 300 acres of land, raising corn, wheat, oats, cattle and sheep, and buying and selling their own stock and produce. It should also be stated that when this land came into their possession it was without stock or farming implements of any kind, and by their own management without outside aid, in a comparatively short time, these farms were made to furnish profitable incomes.

What a lesson may be drawn from these lives! Wealthy, talented, fitted to grace any society they might choose to enter, they had never been made to suffer from the injustice which others had borne. Their husbands had never taken their wages to spend in the saloon, nor taken their children from them, so why should they not spend their lives in having a good time?

The saddest part of it all to me is the knowledge that while these noble women gave their time, their money and their energy so unstintedly, that mothers might be allowed to keep their wages for their children and more than all be allowed to keep their children, that after all this there are mothers to be found who enjoy these privileges gained at such cost, with never a thought, and with no higher aim in life than playing bridge day after day and night after night. That there should be any women who live such lives I believe is one of the most serious evils of the present day.

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Be sure and cut this letter out. It means money to you.

Kentucky

[illegible] we followed her ex-

OTHER PROBLEMS.

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ARGUMENTS.

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woman's sphere, and yet people ask why women want to go into the rough world of politics.

Miss Clay spoke of two great assets of the country, the child and the agricultural interests. Vividly she quoted statistics to show what relative importance these two interests have had in national life. The government has appropriated $3,000,000 from time to time for the study of diseases of pigs, and the lives of many valuable pigs have thus been preserved. After years of philanthropic effort in its behalf, the government has at last established a Children's Bureau, Congress having appropriated $30,000 for its maintenance.

"Why," asked the speaker, "do women want to exchange the ballot for the indirect influence of which we hear so much? If women get the ballot they will also have the influence. Wouldn't it be a good thing to exchange $30,000 worth of influence for 3,000,000 of votes?

"The government has paid more attention to the care of colts and calves than to its children. Experts are of the opinion that of the large percentage of infant mortality one-half might be prevented. Through the horrors of child labor future citizens of the country are worn out and old before they reach maturity."

Again Miss Clay alluded to the stately figure of the ideal woman in Proverbs, as contrasted with the parasite woman of to-day in a certain walk of life. She also drew a comparison between the hand-maiden of that ancient and beautiful household and of the household drudge of to-day.

She urged "Restore to woman her right to use her brain and her heart for the good of the world. There are many things in public life which men either can't or won't do, but which women could and will. The woman without the ballot is a political slave, and thus man is the son, the husband, the father of a political slave. What the women of to-day are the men of the next generation must be."

Mrs. Guilford Dudley made a stirring appeal for new suffrage recruits, and there were many responses.

Announcement was made that Miss Johnston and Miss Clay will speak tonight at 8 o'clock at the Y. W. C. A.

Luncheon

in honor of

Miss Sarah Barnwell Elliott
Miss Mary Johnston
Miss Mary N. Murfree

Centennial Club, Nashville
Thursday
January 9, 1913

NASHVILLE BANNER, JANUARY 10, 1913.

GIFTED SUFFRAGE SPEAKERS AT THE CENTENNIAL CLUB

The assembly hall of the Centennial Club was filled to overflowing Thursday night when the attraction was addresses on equal suffrage delivered by Miss Mary Johnston of Virginia, and Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky. These gifted speakers not only gave a large audience an evening of rare pleasure and intellectual profit, but they greatly benefited the suffrage cause locally, there being many new Nashville converts to the cause, from their talks. The local suffrage club arranged the evening.

The audience was most representative and interesting. There were present old and young people, gray-haired grandmothers who seldom venture out from their firesides in the evening, sat side by side with school girls, and the audience included leading divines, educators, men of affairs, and professional men, and in some fashion these folk, of diverse tastes and talents, alike were interested and impressed.

One interesting feature was to see the large number of people in the audience whose faces had been seen at every address Miss Johnston has delivered in Nashville the past few days. They had braved the floods of rain to hear her make her initial speech here on suffrage last Tuesday night at the convention of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, and in the days since have gone wherever she has spoken to hear her again.

Miss Sarah Barnwell Elliott, President of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, presided very gracefully, and introduced the speakers, whose addresses made a very interesting contrast in their manner of the treatment of the theme of suffrage.

STRONG SPEAKERS.

Miss Johnston is a masterly speaker, strong and convincing. Rich in poetic imagery and couched in purest English, her address last night delighted lovers of literature, its strong logic appealed to the thinker, its historical surveys to the student, and its common sense and humor made a popular appeal.

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In her opening remarks Miss Johnston said:

"Men and women are joint heirs and fellow-sovereigns; they are like William and Mary and Ferdinand and Isabella; not a King with his consort walking a few steps behind; not a Queen with the prince consort walking a few steps behind.

EVOLUTION AT THE ROOT.

"Evolution is at the root of the woman question, and one might as well try to check the wind with a straw or stop the ocean with one's hand as stop it. The woman's movement is a great human movement."

Miss Johnston gave the history of the origin of the heathen custom of foot binding among Chinese women, and declared that for ages woman's mind has been like a Chinese woman's foot; helpless, crippled, maimed. Now, at last, this woman's movement will remove her swaddling bands and the ball and chain on her ankle that has fettered her from activity.

Miss Johnston's great wealth of historic knowledge was shown in a survey of beliefs concerning women in various ages of the world and in various countries, which now seem too barbarous to be true but in which the generation of each ardently believed.

"In fifty years," said Miss Johnston, "when the story of conditions of to-day is told, such as no equal pay for women for equal work, the people of that future time will say, 'Weren't those Chinese times?' But I forget. China has waked up, and I think it is time that we followed her example."

OTHER PROBLEMS.

The gifted speaker touched on child labor, compulsory education and those national problems which woman's participation in politics would help to solve. Strongly and convincingly she told of the woman in industry, of whom there are 8,000,000 in this country, and what the ballot would do for them. The Mayor of New York sent a message to 30,000 women on strike that he had an interest in the strike. Had they had 30,000 votes, said Miss Johnston, with his re-election in view he would have doubtless acquired a very vital interest in the strike.

A phase of the suffrage question which Miss Johnston considered very ably Thursday night was the aspects of the question peculiar to the South, and she brought out the characteristic quality of the Southern mind, both of men and women, the mind of a theorist and idealist. "Such a mind has its dangers," she brought out. "It is apt to fall back upon indolence. Because this mind has theorized ably for the eighteenth century and the first part of the nineteenth centnry, it is apt to become hypnotized with its own success and forget that times have changed. It becomes rigid with the past. The past was once a moving future."

Miss Johnston brought out the fact that Southern people are the Americans of the Americans, and she expressed the firm belief that in the struggle for the franchise the women of the South will have the support of the men of the South, who has respected her as the pioneer, as the revolutionary woman, as the woman of every period of Southern history, and he will also respect the woman of to-day.

"What does the Southern woman miss," asked Miss Johnston, "who does not come into the suffrage movement to-day? It is a deprivation to stand aside. When the victory is won, and the woman of to-day is asked by her children and grandchildren what part she took in the great movement, it is better to answer 'I stood shoulder to shoulder with my sisters in that war of progress,' or to say: 'The liberty nerve in me must have been dead. No, I did not enlist.'"

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One by one Miss Johnston argued in refutation of the ancient and "shop-worn" arguments against granting women the ballot, and this portion of her address was brim full of wit and humor. There were many clever hits such as:

... highly unscientific to rock the cradle.'

"Who will wash the dishes? In the majority of instances the very same hand that washes them now."

"'Women should not be granted the ballot because so many women do not desire it.' In Richmond, where there are 10,000 qualified voters, at a recent important election 3,000 men voted. And yet I do not hear anything of disfranchising the men because a large number of them do not care for their voting privileges.

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"At the recent convention of the National Suffrage Association, in Philadelphia," said Miss Clay, "when the women from the new suffrage states were telling of their recent victories, it was positively monotonous to hear them say that the men of their states were the grandest men on earth. I deny this. Our Southern men are as good. The Western men have been just a little more alert.

"If women do not yet appreciate citizenship it is the fault of the men. It is men's business to teach women the value of the ballot. Men have been politically educated from early childhood. If he has not taught her it is for two reasons, of which you can take your choice. Either men do not love women enough, or they do not value the chief right of citizenship as they should."

Miss Clay took as a text that queenly and yet useful woman described in the thirty-first chapter of Proverbs. She showed how broad was her field of activities, and yet that this did not prevent her husband's pride in her and the fact that her children called her "blessed."

She brought out the fact that the rapid developing manufacturies and industries of present day life have taken away from the woman of to-day many duties common to the woman of an earlier generation. Canned goods and clothes come from factories and of their proper preparation she knows nothing, her water not from her own well or cistern, but from a faucet, and she little knows what is at the other end. Her children's education she cannot direct as did her mother and grandmothers. At factory and health and school inspection she has no voice. These are directed by men elected by votes, and women have no vote.

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MISS LAURA CLAY'S

chairman; Mrs. Wood Harney, Mrs. Charles Bowyer, Miss Clark

NASHVILLE MEMBERS OF

TENNESSEE WOMAN'S PRESS AND AUTHORS' CLUB

HOSTESSES

Toasts

MRS. IDA CLYDE CLARKE, TOASTMISTRESS

"OUR GUESTS" - - - - - - - - - - MRS. CHAS. W. HADEN

"SUNNY TENNESSEE" - - - - - - MISS SARAH BARNWELL ELLIOTT

"THE MOTIVE POWER OF LITERARY WORK" - - - MISS MARY N. MURFREE

"THE WOMAN OF YESTERDAY" - - - - - MRS. KATE TRIMBLE SHARBER

"THE WOMAN OF TODAY" - - - - - - - - MRS. SAMUEL K. COWAN

"THE WOMAN OF TOMORROW" - - - - - - - MISS MARY JOHNSTON

"THE PRESS" - - - - - - - - - - MRS. RUTLEDGE SMITH

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HEBE HAMILTON

Now that the Kentucky Federation of Woman's Clubs at the last annual convention "officially" endorsed woman or rather equal suffrage, we are released hereafter from the necessity of locking the door and speaking in a whisper to say that we believe in votes for women, and that much stranger things have happened than that Kentucky should be the next state east of the Mississippi to grant women the ballot.

That such a reasonable measure will come of itself should not be assumed, for it will require "a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together," or what Teddy would call "a bully fight." Nevertheless, when such a fight is staged, as it surely will be, it can be said to be all over for equal suffrage but the shouting.

Hence, a review of the movement from its beginning in the state may be interesting at this time.

The woman movement in this state had its birth just sixty years ago, and if the character of the fledgling is to be judged by the stork that winged her way over mountains and rivers to reach the blue hills of Kentucky, it is worthy of our highest respect, for the first message to the people pleading for justice to women was delivered by that brilliant, yet sweet-est of women, dear Lucy Stone, who in 1853 gave three lectures to crowded houses in Masonic Hall in the city of Louisville.

As an evidence of her superior character it is said that a young man who was once engaged in conversation with that dean of logic and letters, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, gave a long string of statistics to show that only a few women wanted to vote, to which the Colonel replied: "You have had a great deal to say about the quantity of the desire for suffrage among women; now I want you to learn something about its quality. I want you to go and have a talk with Lucy Stone."

At the time of her visit to Louisville, that prince of editors, George D. Prentice, who is still remembered by many, had control of the Courier-Journal and extended every courtesy to the speaker as well as giving full and fair reports of the lectures.

Notwithstanding that the country so soon became absorbed in the problems of the civil war, the sentiment aroused in Masonic Hall had germinated and taken root so firmly that [illegible] suffrage society, the [illegible] state, was organized in Hardin county, the first day of October, 1867, with twenty members which grew to fifty in a short time.

In 1872 Hannah Tracy Cutler and Margaret V. Longley addressed the legislature at Frankfort in an appeal for equal rights for women. Although no definite action followed, the speakers were given a respectful hearing.

[illegible] Clay, a daughter of Cassius M. Clay, attended the May anniversary of the National Woman Suffrage Association at St. Louis, as a delegate from Kentucky.

The next autumn Miss Anthony made a tour of the state, spending several days at Richmond when another suffrage society was organized. Besides, letters were written to leading editors in the state asking them to publish articles favoring political justice to women. Even [illegible] replied many favorably.

[illegible] Bennett, a sister of Mrs. Sally [illegible] edited a column Miss Mary [illegible] sister, Miss Anna [illegible] furnished a [illegible] Lexington Gazette, [illegible] Clark, who [illegible] associate editor of the Kentucky Journal, [illegible] so supplied a column [illegible] the Turf, Field and Farm.

In May, 1880, Miss Mary B. Clay and her sister, Mrs. Bennett, were sent as delegates to the great national equal suffrage mass convention held in Farwell Hall, Chicago.

In October, 1881, the American Equal Suffrage Association held its annual meeting in Louisville, at which there was a large attendance. The sessions were well reported by the press of the city and at the close, the Kentucky Equal Rights Association was organized with Miss Laura Clay, another of the Clay sisters, as president. That the convention made a wise selection is established by the fact that she was retained in the office until 1911, thirty years, when she positively declined to serve longer.

The radical changes for the better in regard to woman's privileges effected by legislation during her tenure of office were largely the result of her indefatigable labors. Like Frances E. Willard, she possessed to a large degree the rare power of inspiring even torpid people with zeal, a most valuable trait in the character of a leader.

In 1892, the Richmond and Louisville suffrage societies secured a hearing before the judiciary committee of the state senate, Mrs. Bennett and Miss Mary B. Clay appearing for Richmond and Mr. John A. Ward for the Louisville society. They were also assisted by Mrs. Mary H. Haggart, an eloquent speaker from Indianapolis.

Some of the measures which they advocated before the committee were: "That women might have municipal and presidential suffrage by statute; that in marriage women might own their property as men own theirs; that women who were married might be the legal guardians of their children's property and persons as well as the father."

In 1884 all of the Clay sisters, Mrs. Bennett and Misses Mary, Laura and Anna Clay, and also Mrs. Haggart, again went to Frankfort and held meetings in the Capitol that were largely attended by both the legislators and the best citizens of the town, when they again urged the passage of reformatory measures.

As I have already given in a previous article the years in which some measures asked for were finally passed I will not repeat them, but as Mrs. Desha Breckenridge, the present Equal Rights state president is also a Clay, it will be seen from all this what a debt of gratitude the women of Kentucky owe the Clay family.

There is also much to be learned from these women in other respects. When Cassius M. Clay was filling the important post of Minister to Russia, his wife managed his farm of 2,500 acres and as he had the good sense to appoint her his attorney she paid off a large debt in his absence, besides building a home that cost $30,000, stocking the farm and largely supporting the family of six children with money which she made during the war. In 1885 at the age of seventy she still conducted her own farm of 350 acres, selling several thousand dollars' worth of wheat, cattle and sheep annually and giving everything her personal attention.

The three unmarried daughters also became practical farmers, each taking charge of 300 acres of land, raising corn, wheat, oats, cattle and sheep, and buying and selling their own stock and produce. It should also be stated that when this land came into their possession it was without stock or farming implements of any kind, and by their own management without outside aid, in a comparatively short time, these farms were made to furnish profitable incomes.

What a lesson may be drawn from these lives! Wealthy, talented, fitted to grace any society they might choose to enter, they had never been made to suffer from the injustice which others had borne. Their husbands had never taken their wages to spend in the saloon, nor taken their children from them, so why should they not spend their lives in having a good time?

The saddest part of it all to me is the knowledge that while these noble women gave their time, their money and their energy so unstintedly, that mothers might be allowed to keep their wages for their children and more than all be allowed to keep their children, that after all this there are mothers to be found who enjoy these privileges gained at such cost, with never a thought, and with no higher aim in life than playing bridge day after day and night after night. That there should be any women who live such lives I believe is one of the most serious evils of the present day.

E

Be sure and cut this letter out. It means money to you.

Loose Item

SPLENDID ADDRESS

By Miss Clay On Equal Suffrage Heard By Large Crowd

August 19, 1913

INTERESTING TALKS BY INSTRUCTORS

Mr. Burrell Will Speak On Hog Raising Friday Morning — Farmers Are Invited

Owensboro Daily Inquirer
Aug. 20 1913.

Miss Laura Clay of Lexington delivered an address to the Daviess county teachers institute Tuesday evening, before an audience which filled the circuit court room. The subject of Miss Clay's lecture was, Woman's Political Rights and Duty as a Member of Society. It was a strong, wholesome and optimistic exposition of the cause of equal suffrage. The speaker's logic being sound and her humor irresistible.

County Superintendent R. L. McFarland called the assembly to order saying that one mark of intelligence was an open mind and he was glad the teachers would hear the speaker with open minds whether they agreed with her conclusions or not. He then introduced Mrs. J. B. LaRue, with a few happy, appropriate remarks presented Miss Clay as one who had erected a monument in her work for the rights of women.

Modern History.

Miss Clay began by saying that one of the most interesting manifestations of modern history, not the history of kings and courts, but of the development of the people, was the movement for the rights of women. That now we are having a war for political liberty as our forefathers had in the revolutionary period of this country's history. That as in that time there were two parties, patriots and tories, so now there are two parties, progressives and conservatives. The great principle underlying the question of woman's rights is the principle of justice. It is not right that one half of the people should make the laws and enforce them upon the other half. There is a change in industrial and economic conditions which calls for different laws. Now instead of every woman working at home with no questions of hours of labor and remuneration involved, we have 9,000,000 wage earning women in this country. These are far removed from home like influences, and the change in social conditions involves political changes.

These women, and many are children, working under a ruthless disregard for sanitary and moral laws bring up the question, do women fare as well under men made laws as they would under laws made by women.

Speaking of the militant English suffragists Miss Clay said while we must admire their devotion to principle they were making a great mistake in their method of fighting. They have mistaken the underlying principle. The modern idea recognizes the feminine element is necessary to politics. Men and women are not separable, but the halves of a whole, neither perfect without the other.

Some Qualities Needed.

Some of the essential duties of women the speaker enunciated as follows: First to improve ourselves and humanity. We only improve by striving to attain higher ideal of standard. The ideal of a single standard for morals for man and woman only made its appearance with the struggle for woman's rights. Women are deficient in the virtue of self respect, which is different from self love. Courage, moral courage, that quality which meets moral danger without fear is another thing which should be cultivated. Self reliance, and above all righteousness are qualities which a woman owes herself and the country.

Miss Clay ended by saying. Don't imagine that when women vote they are going to vote like men, they will vote like women. The best contribution women will make to citizenship will be womanliness.

At the conclusion of the address Miss Clay offered to reply to any queries or to any desiring information. A few auditors put questions which were answered with a logicm readiness and force which brought forth much enthusiasm.

Cards were distributed for signature by those wishing to join the Daviess County Equal Rights association and were signed by quite a number.

Many in the audience after the lecture went forward to greet Miss Clay and congratulate her on her brilliant and forcible address.

Loose Item

Nashville Banner

WOMAN SUFFRAGE. 1913

The heroine of Miss Mary Johnston's most popular book, "To Have and to Hold," is represented as making a very effective speech on a very dramatic occasion that had a telling effect on her hearers. Miss Johnston demonstrated at the Capitol yesterday that she has herself the gift of oratory and can make her own utterance as impressive as that she put into the mouth of a character in fiction.

That a young Southern woman of Miss Johnston's type, rearing and environment should become an ardent advocate of equal suffrage is one of the most marked evidences of the growth of the sentiment. A speech from such a source before the Tennessee Legislature twenty-five years ago would hardly have been conceivable. Not until now would it have been received as an altogether rational procedure out of the way of the fanciful and bizarre.

No state in the Union east of the Missouri River has yet adopted woman suffrage. It was thought that a suffrage amendment had carried in Michigan in the November election, but the final count showed that it had failed. Kansas is the most eastern state where all distinctions between the sexes in the exercise of the voting privilege are abolished. Kansas, together with Oregon and Arizona, became equal suffrage states in November. Woman suffrage prevails now on the entire Pacific Coast, and though still confined to the far West, promises to spread easterly with a multiplied energy.

Manhood suffrage is a comparatively recent experiment—that is, the exercise of the voting privilege by all men—and it is by no means a proved success. There exists a marked reaction of sentiment as to its supposed blessings. If the sex distinction in suffrage is abolished the necessity for some restrictions and qualifications of suffrage in general may become more apparent still. If women were given the ballot in Tennessee now there is little reason to doubt that the worst sort would go most to the polls. There is a very large class of women who are assuredly not qualified for the duties of citizenship, and whom it would seem a farce to endow with its privileges. This is also true of men who already possess the ballot, but the class of rabble voters should not be increased; and if there is to be any radical change in the voting system it would seem a good plan that instead of making the suffrage universal it should be restricted to the stable, intelligent and responsible of both sexes.

The growth of sentiment in favor of woman suffrage is unmistakable. In no other respect does the old order more surely change than in general ideas as to the proper status of women; but assuredly when women are allowed to vote the lower strata should be barred, and so should men of the same sort.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS GIVEN

Nashville Democrat.

Misses Johnston and Clay Tell How to Obtain Support.

Jan. 11 1913

Helpful suggestions as to the conduct of suffrage leagues were given by Miss Laura Clay and Miss Mary Johnston at the conference on Southern suffrage work, held yesterday at the Carnegie Library. Miss Clay led in a discussion of the advisability of a suffrage league having a list of non-dues-paying members. She expressed herself as heartily in favor of such a list and she emphasized the importance of having a large number of adherents.

Miss Johnston told of the rapid growth of the Richmond League, and suggested means of securing the support of business men and public officials. She also told of the best plan of introducing the study of suffrage into the schools of the State, a prize essay on a suffrage topic contest having proved very successful.

In conclusion Miss Elliott made a ringing address, summarizing the achievements of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association and of the suffrage convention just closed. The conference came to a close at 1 o'clock.

BUSINESS WOMEN HEAR MISS MARY JOHNSTON

Nashville Democrat.

Miss Clay of Kentucky Also Addresses an Interested Audience at Y. W. C. A.

11 Jan. 1913

Business women of the city were given the opportunity last night to hear Miss Mary Johnston of Virginia and Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky in addresses on equal suffrage in the Warner Auditorium of the Y. W. C. A.

Miss Johnston was introduced by Mrs. Guilford Dudley, President of the Nashville Equal Suffrage League, who made a few remarks, expressing her pleasure in having so distinguished a suffragist address the business women of Nashville.

EARNEST SPEECH.

In spite of the fact that she had spoken frequently during her stay in this city city, Miss Johnson gave one of her best addresses last night. Her speech was replete with experiences she had gained during her long sojourn abroad. Interesting descriptions of the conditions that surround the women of Egypt and of the peasant women of Europe were given, and she pointed out the fact that it remained for the women of the United States to set the precedent for the unloosening of the bonds that enchained them. She reviewed the conditions of women from the mediaeval through the feudal, and rennaissance, on down to the present, and emphasized the importance of romance and chivalry to the lives of women for 800 years.

She paid an eloquent tribute to John Stuart Mill and his part in beginning the woman movement.

POLITICAL LIBERTY.

The speaker pointed out the fact that political liberty and political responsibility were as essential to women as to men.

The man of today, she said, is busy making a better brand of political outlook, a better brand of business life, and his achievements include many wonders. She predicted that the twentieth century would be truly a woman's century, because women were becoming lawyers, artists and historians, and that before twenty-five years had passed she would have the franchise.

Following Miss Johnston's speech, Miss Clay made a brief address, in which she set forth the reasons for suffrage. She emphasized the importance of the franchise to business women and urged them to take an active interest in the work of the local league.

Nashville Tennessean,

CONFERENCE OF SUFFRAGE WORKERS

Jan. 11, 1913.

As an aftermath to the state gathering of Tennessee Women's Suffrage Association a conference on southern suffrage work was held at Carnegie Library Friday morning at 11 o'clock. Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky; Miss Mary Johnston, of Virginia, and Miss Sarah Barnwell Elliott, president of the Tennessee Suffrage Association were the speakers at the conference, which was attended by a number of prominent members of the local suffrage league and their friends.

Among the points discussed were helpful suggestions as to the conduct of suffrage leagues and brief reviews of suffrage progress in Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee, together with a general review of the progress of the movement throughout the entire south.

Miss Clay said that while equal suffrage was not partisan, it was political, and for this reason the cause needed all adherents it could secure without regard to whether they were paying or non-paying members. Miss Elliott called attention to the fact that Thursday the senate adjourned to meet with the house, when the suffrage cause was presented before the fifty-eighth general assembly. Those who gathered at the conference agreed this was an excellent tribute to the cause and showed that the men of affairs in Tennessee were giving equal suffrage a respectful hearing.

After being in session about an hour the informal conference adjourned with expressions of gratitude to the southern suffrage workers who had made it a success.

Miss Clay, Miss Johnston and Miss Elliott left ~~Friday~~ this morning for Chattanooga, where they will address a large suffrage rally tonight.

Nashville Jan. 10, 1913

Mrs. Avent's Tea.

Marked by a delightful informality was the tea which was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Frank Avent to her guests, Miss Mary Murfree and Miss Fanny Murfree, of Murfreesboro, these two distinguished visitors having been frequently entertained during their stay in Nashville. The guests of the tea were restricted to the members of the local Woman's Press and Authors' club,. Miss Mary Johnston, of Virginia; Miss Sara Barnwell Elliott, of Sewanee, and Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky, were honor guests.

The Avent home, one of the most interesting in the city, was beautifully decorated and ornamented by Mrs. Avent, who is one of the most talented artists in the city, and for the affair yesterday the rooms were ornamented with pretty floral arrangements, and the house plants. Tea was served in the dining room by Mrs. Jesse Beasley, of Murfreesboro, the hostess' sister-in-law, who is also visiting in the Avent home. The tea table was very artistic with the covering of a spread embroidered in yellow, and the service of copper, and the center decoration a copper stand filled with yellow narcissus. Assisting in the dining room were Miss Mary Avent and Miss Ellen Stokes.

THURSDAY, JANUARY

DISTINGUISHED WOMEN PRESENT QUESTION

Miss Mary Johnston and Miss Laura Clay Address the Legislators.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE

Election of Officers, Delegates and the Adoption of Resolutions.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Nashville, Jan. 9.—Today's session of the general assembly was featured by the gathering of as distinguished an assembly of men and women of Tennessee as has ever been seen in the historic hall of representatives within the past decade. The occasion was a discussion of the question of equal suffrage by Miss Mary Johnston, the noted novelist, and Miss Laura Clay, two women possessing a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the question in all of its phases and amply versed in the art of oratory to present it in its most convincing form. The invitation of the legislators to these distinguished representatives of the cause is regarded as significant and is taken by the leaders of the cause to mean the first definite step towards the accomplishment of equal suffrage in Tennessee.

The occasion is the hearing by the joint senate and house of the suffrage cause, which will be presented by Miss Mary Johnston and Miss Laura Clay, two of the best posted women in America on the question under discussion. The tribute paid the cause by the representatives of the state is the first definite step towards equal suffrage for Tennessee.

The annual meeting of the Tennessee Women's Suffrage association adjourned in Nashville Wednesday afternoon, after a three-day session. The sessions were all splendidly attended, and the character and standing of the men and women who took an active part in the proceedings showed the fiber of those who are working for the cause. The last business of the afternoon session was the passage of the following resolution:

"The Equal Suffrage Association of Tennessee in its sixth annual convention in Nashville does declare its firm desire and object to be the enfranchisement of women, and rejoice over the victories in the western states, knowing full well those victories aid our own state work.

"Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the state of Michigan, with a sincere desire for a glorious victory in the resubmission of the suffrage amendment. To all the justice-loving men of our state who have in the last few months so nobly declared themselves through the press and platform as friends of our cause we extend our sincere thanks and a glad welcome to our ranks of workers.

"Resolved, That we recognize their efforts and realize that it is through their help we must hope for our final success in the enfranchisement of women.

"Resolved, The constitution of this association declares its object to be the advancement of the industrial, educational and legal rights of women and to secure suffrage to them by appropriate state and national legislation. We wish by resolution to emphasize that these are the only objects for which we are working, and we ask both our friends and our opponents to refrain from committing us unauthorized to other issues.

"Resolved, That officers of local clubs be more prompt in answering letters of their state officers.

"Resolved, That we extend the heartfelt thanks of this convention to the Nashville league and its able officers, who on so short notice have given us so royal a welcome; to the press for their most generous reports of our proceedings; to the reporters at our sessions, whose courtesy we sincerely appreciate; to the clergymen who have taken part in our exercises. And further, the Tennessee Equal Suffrage association especially commends and indorses the fair and just manner with which the state president, Miss Elliott, has conducted the sixth annual convention; to those who furnished the music, and to the speakers at our public mee... we are grate-... to Miss Gui... ...ley and our

Baxter ... for our behalf.

"Resolved, That we adjo... feeling of more unity and l... work and a firmer resolve ... ward until the map of ... stands out white and clear ... con light for others to lea... of truth and justice.

"Respectfully submitted,

"MRS. J. D. ALLEN.

"MRS. CUNNINGHAM

"MRS. ALEXANDER

"MISS PRICE,
Morristow...

Other business of the fo... afternoon consisted in the ... the following officers, the p... vice-presidents having b... Tuesday: Corresponding ... Mrs. Perkins Baxter; recor... tary, Miss Margaret Craft, ... ville; treasurer, Miss Cathe... Wester, Chattanooga; superi... of legislation, Mrs. J. E. Turn... perintendent of press work, ... Clyde Clarke; honorary preside... J. D. Allen.

The election of delegates ... nates to the national con... sulted as follows: Delegates... Scott, Memphis; Mrs. Perk... Nashville; Mrs. Robert B. ... tanooga; Mrs. G. H. Robe... son. Alternates, Mrs. W. ... Miss Wester, Mrs. Guilford ... Mrs. Brinkley Snowden.

Women Who Captivated Capital Will Be Heard Here Tonight

Chattanooga News. Jan 11, 1913

Miss Laura Clay is grandniece of Henry Clay, the man of astute statesmanship who comprehended that all political problems yielded to expediency; that the federal constitution itself was based on compromise; inequality, by the name of compromise, was fixed in the compact. When it said "the people" it meant men and women, yet it could be construed to mean men electors only. Equality was a goal, an aim of the distant future.

Miss Laura Clay, deeming that the great hour has struck, is asking the twentieth century not to be handicapped by the restrictions laid upon it by the eighteenth century. She says "There was no law to settle the case against woman; it was only a matter of energy, in which thus far the stronger part has been played by man."

Miss Sarah Barnwell Elliot, playwright and poet and woman seer, who looks into the future far as human eye can see, urges women to get ready "to help to ease the burden of the world." She herself comes toward that great day of equal rights and rights, full-summed in all her powers.

Miss Mary Johnston, of Virginia, the noted authoress, believes that if once the ballot is woman's "to have and to hold" we shall see the old order changeth, yielding place to new. Miss Johnston's lectures are commented upon as being "epoch making."

Let no woman or man of mind miss hearing the vital question of the hour discussed by some of the ablest minds of the hour. The assemblage will be in the Green Room of the Patten hotel at 8 o'clock tonight.

MISS LAURA CLAY



"Thou Large-Brained and Large-Hearted Woman."

WOMEN WARN WILSON

"Keep Your Official Hands Out of Fight in New Jersey," They Will Tell Him.

DENVER, Jan. 10.—"Keep your official hands out of the woman suffrage fight in the New Jersey Legislature, unless, perchance, you are for woman suffrage," is the essence of a resolution adopted yesterday by the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association. The resolution will be forwarded to President-elect Wilson with the compliments of the members and also members of every woman's Democratic association in Colorado. Prominent suffragists declare that Mr. Wilson's acts show him to be against woman suffrage, and they will avenge themselves by their ballots if he interferes in the New Jersey situation.

COX DECLARES FOR SUFFRAGE.

Miss Mary Johnson and Miss Laura Clay Back Him Up.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Tennessee Legislature last week furnished a new surprise when former Gov. John I. Cox, now a member of the House, declared for woman suffrage as a preliminary to the introduction of Miss Mary Johnston, the Virginia novelist, and Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky, who appealed to the House members to vote for equal suffrage.

Miss Johnston delivered the chief address for the Suffrage League of Tennessee, which has just closed its annual convention. Her reasons for wanting equal suffrage were: Because it is to woman's interest to have it; because women are doing citizens' work with their hands tied, and because citizenship is a human, not a masculine thing. She asserted that women are as much interested in all questions of the day as men, and that, inasmuch as many of these questions bear directly on women and their responsibilities, they must enter politics.

Sunday Times

SUFFRAGISTS ARE HEARD

Chattanooga Jan. 12, 1913

Miss Mary Johnson Makes Eloquent Plea.

RIGHTS OF FAIR SEX ENTITLE THEM TO VOTE

Large Crowd Hears Addresses at Patten Hotel—Lewis Coleman Is Chairman of Meeting—Women Are Not Aliens.

With the green room at the Patten hotel filled to its capacity and over a hundred standing outside in the lobby contending for vantage points where they could hear best, the woman suffragists who addressed the legislature Thursday, Mrs. Sarah Barnwell Elliott, Miss Laura Clay and Miss Mary Johnson, spoke for two hours and a half last night to a crowd of the most prominent men and women in Chattanooga.

Lewis Coleman was temporary chairman of the meeting, and introduced Mrs. Sarah Elliott, and she, in turn, introduced Miss Mary Johnson, of Virginia, who was declared by all in attendance to have delivered one of the most eloquent speeches lately heard in Chattanooga. Miss Johnson's speech touched neither upon local or state politics, as some had expected, but was a general argument in favor of equal rights for women in Tennessee.

Miss Johnson interestingly discussed woman's work in classical ages, then took up the etymology of terms relating to suffrage and derived arguments from it pointing to woman's equal rights at the ballot box. 'Voting is the right protective of all right," said Miss Johnson, and then she declared, "I should have it because I am free. I am not a serf, not an alien, not a criminal, not a slave, I should have a right to express my part in the government of the free."

She laid stress upon abuse of the ballot box, and explained how equal suffrage might help to purify it. Miss Johnson uttered a ringing denunciation of the theory that America is wholly a democracy described by "a government of the people, by the people, for the people." She contended it was a government of only half the people. Then ironically addressing the men: "No, perhaps, you are the people, and we are only things. In Virginia I am a large taxpayer, but the Russian sailor and the Greek fruit vender are people on election day—we are the aliens. No, I am not of the people of Virginia; I am only a taxpayer. I am counted when it comes to contributing, but counted out when it comes to deciding."

Miss Johnson's dramatic rehearsal of reasons advanced by opponents of equal suffrage won frequent applause. She attacked the theory that women should not vote because the bad ones might corrupt the government. When speaking of bad women Miss Johnson said that when that term was used it was generally understood to mean immoral women. Only one woman in each 200 is immoral, declared the speaker, and she added, "Personally, I see no reason why the destroyed women should not vote when the right is extended to her destroyer."

Another point brought out by Miss Johnson in her argument was a refutation of the theory that suffrage should only be enjoyed by those able to bear arms. She pictured the glorious parts of women in martial history, and ended up by a portrayal of woman's sacrifice in maternity. "Five thousand women die each year by giving life. More women have died to give life than men have for freedom on all the battlefields of history." The applause during Miss Johnson's speech and when she closed re-echoed through the massive walls of the hotel until it sounded like an encore. Her refined and dignified, but politically eloquent, address won for her the admiration of every man present, and many surged through the crowd to grasp her hand.

Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington, Ky., was next introduced by Mrs. Elliott, and spoke at length on woman's position as a laborer adducing there from an argument for her right to equal suffrage. Miss Clay said there was but one difference between woman's and man's sphere, and that was "Woman obeyed and man commanded." Her description of woman's part in the laboring world was the base of her speech, however, and she made many practical arguments for the rights of her sex.

Pledges were circulated among the crowd for the signatures of those in Chattanooga favoring woman suffrage. A large number was said to have signed the pledge. Dr. D. R. Robinson, Patten

Miss Clay will remain in the city until tomorrow. She will speak for woman's suffrage again at the Patten at 3:30 p.m. and at the Universalist church, on Walnut street, in the evening. The other suffragist leaders will return this morning to their homes.

spiritual development in this century.

Some one spoke of the superb descriptions of the woodlands and forests in "The Prisoners of Hope," "To Have and to Hold" and other books of Miss Johnson's, which descriptions have never been surpassed by any English writer.

"I am glad you like them," said the famous authoress. "The descriptions flow easily from my pen and I rarely polish them. You know I sometimes think I was a little brown squirrel—a chipmunk—once and frolicked in gladsome joy in the forests."

The subject of the suffrage vote having carried California and Colorado for local option came up.

Mrs. Sarah Barnwell Elliott, of Sewanee, one of the most prominent advocates of woman suffrage in the south, spoke up and said she was decidedly in favor of local option.

Miss Johnson was not for prohibition, but expressed herself as believing that if the inclination of appetite for strong drink was not so commercialized that the world would be much better off. She does not believe that the women of Tennessee will get the right to vote next year, or the year after, but it is bound to come in time.

During her stay in the city Miss Johnson was called on by many prominent ladies at the Hotel Patten. Miss Johnson will leave this morning over the Southern railroad for Richmond.

Suffragists for Local Option; Two Leaders Are Outspoken

Miss Mary Johnson Talks Most Entertainingly With Friends While Guest of Local Women—Mrs. Elliott Strongly Opposes Prohibition as a Policy.

Miss Mary Johnson, of Richmond, Va., an authoress of international fame and equally as well known as an advocate of woman suffrage, who is in the city, the guest of the local organization, while not an outspoken local optionist, favors other methods of handling the liquor situation. In a conversation with friends last night she said she did not believe in prohibition, but that if the cultivation of the appetite for strong drink was not so commercialized the situation could be more easily handled.

Mrs. Elliot, of Sewance, a prominent suffragette, Tennessee president, differs slightly from Miss Johnson. Mrs. Elliott is decidedly in favor of local option. She comm[illegible]he women of California and Colo[illegible] voting for local option, an issu[illegible]ed in the two states at th[illegible]lection.

In conversation Miss Johnson talks most interestingly about her views on life, the spiritual unrest, her books and many other topics.

"We are living in an age of wonderful progressiveness," she said. "One must go along with the movement or be left behind. The spiritual unrest, as I view it, is but a sure sign of the development of mankind into a higher spiritual state. We have put the materialism of the nineteenth century back of us and are reaching out toward nobler things. We will witness a marvelous

W. C. T. U. NOTES.

(Contributed.)

Lexington Central and Arlington W. C. T. U. met in open session Thursday afternoon at Central Christian Church. There were about sixty members and friends present and it was one of the most enthusaistic meeting of the New Year. Mrs. Stucky read the opening Psalm and Mrs. Willingham led in prayer, followed by the song, "Some Glad Day," by the audience.

The program on Current Events was well given and interesting throughout. The Kenyon-Sheppard bill was ably discussed and explained by Mrs. Julia Gunn, who told of its being drafted to meet a condition similar to that condition which brought about the enactment of the Pure Food and Drugs Act. That it would protect the people in prohibition territory who were now only able to punish the bootlegger and keeper of the blind tigers, and could not prevent the shipment of liquor into their territory. In all probability the bill will be voted upon Monday, January 20, and this union hereby requests that every pastor in the city unite with one voice on the Sunday preceding the voting on the bill in prayer that it may become a law. She also spoke of the Kenyon Red Light injunction bill, which if passed will clean up in a large measure the city of Washington and greatly alter the character of the approach-inaugural festivities, which heretofore have resembled that of a Bachanalian frolic.

The present suffrage status was brought out forcibly by Miss Laura Clay in a short talk in which she declared that the greatest enemy of the liquor dealer was the ballot in the hands of woman. She stated the fact that it was the liquor traffic which defeated suffrage in Wisconsin. The recent additions of suffrage states now equal in our country the number of voting women in the whole world.

Mrs. Julia Harp spoke of the appropriation made by the state of Minnesota in an institution for the reformation of drunkards, of the Bartenders' Union No. 41, of Chicago, pledged to total abstinence, and of the recent victory for the drys in Pulaski County. She also made the motion that a committee be appointed to look into the question of W. C. T. U. headquarters in the city.

Mrs. J. A. Stucky told of the jury in Kansas composed exclusively of women and something of the character of that jury, the foreman, she stated, being a member of the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. George Tinsley sang very sweetly "The Bow of White Ribbon." Miss Mary Sweeney, professor of nutrition and sanitation in the State University, then gave a most interesting and well written paper on "What We Shall Eat and Why." Mrs. T. J. Shannon delighted the audience with the rendition of "Pandimonium," a vivid and telling portrayal of the woes of alcohol. The social half hour which followed was a pleasant mingling of the two unions of the city and delightful refreshments of sandwiches and coffee were served by a committee of which Mrs. Richard Arnspiger was chairman, assisted by Mrs. Cropper and Mrs. Smedley and Misses Lucile Goff, Marie Barclay and Addie Harp.

* * *

"The hours I spent with thee, dear heart,
Are as a string of pearls to me;
I count them over every one apart—
My Rosary.

"Each hour a pearl, each pearl a prayer,
To still a heart in absence wrung;
I tell each bead unto the end and there
A cross is hung.

"Oh, memories that bless and burn!
Oh, barren gain and bitter loss!
I kiss each bead and strive at last to learn
To kiss the cross, sweetheart,
To kiss the cross."

* * *

FEDERATION IN FAVOR OF SUFFRAGE

Kentucky Federation of Labor Endorses Votes for Women and Elects Lexington Man To Vice Presidency.

PADUCAH, KY., Jan. 16.—Woman's Suffrage and delegates working in Cincinnati and affiliated with Cincinnati locals, but living in Kentucky, were the big questions before the Kentucky Federation of Labor. The delegates indorsed woman's suffrage unanimously and amended the constitution requiring all delegates hereafter to be affiliated with Kentucky organizations.

With the election of officers the federation adjourned to meet the second Monday in January, 1914, in Frankfort, when the Legislature will be in session. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, A. C. Mayer, Paducah; first vice president, John C. Gloub, Louisville; third vice president, M. F. Kehoe, Maysville; fourth vice president, John H. Gamble, Newport; fifth vice president, I. Hukle, Lexington; secretary-treasurer, Max Traut, Louisville; Legislative Committee, John Schneider, Louisville; H. F. Young, Louisville, and Paul Glore, Newport.

John Schneider, of Louisville, was elected delegate to the Southern Child Labor Congress.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE PLAN IS FULLY DISCUSSED

Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, State President, Outlines Program For Year

URGES MEN'S LEAGUE

Many Hear Her Logical Address At Louisville Public Library Friday

(Louisville Post.)

Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, of Lexington, State President of the Woman Suffrage Association, outlined a plan of work for the coming year in an adress made before the local branch of the Woman Suffrage Association Friday afternoon at the Louisville Public Library. Jan. 17, 1913.

The previous announcement of the address of Mrs. Breckinridge, whose wit, logical force and magnetic charm as a speaker are widely known, drew to thehall a crowd of hearers, who filled every seat in the room.

Work Before Them.

Mrs. Breckinridge stated that a big work for State organization was before the Kentucky suffragists, and suggested that the first move be made in the direction of increasing the membership.

"There may be some argument advanced as to why all suffragists should not be Progressives," said Mrs. Breckinridge with a smile, "but there's no earthly excuse for any Progressive not being willing to go into the Sufffrage Association—men and women alike—and we claim the men to help up fight." She strongly advocated the formation of men's leagues, on the ground that men have far more advantage than disfranchised women.

The value or the ballot was only demonstrated in a little story which Mrs. Breckinridge related. In passing over her work to her successor last June, as retiring chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, she suggested that letters be written to all the county superintendents of the State.

"ou will get adozen or more answers," said Mrs. Breckinridge, "but it will be worth the stamps."

To her surprise seventy-five or more answers were promptly received.

he right of school suffrage had been granted to women since the previous output of letters.

Prizes for Essays.

Mrs. Breckinridge stated that like all other progressive issues, the Suffrage Association is not behind in its plans for educational work. One hundred dollars has been put into the hands of this committee to be used in prizes for essays on the subject of equal rights or woman suffrage, or in oratorical contests on the same subject. These contests of course are to be among the school children of the State, and Mrs. Breckinridge hinted that if the interest warranted it, more money for prizes would be forthcoming.

Earnings of Women.

"Women earn from one-third to one-half less than men in the same work," said Mrs. Breckinridge, "and nineteenths of the girls in this country earn less than a living wage, which is certainly their primal right. These must resort to stealing, or what is worse, to make up the deficiency, and the white slave traffic is in reality less of a moral than an economic question."

Mrs. Breckinridge stated that unquestionably the laws affecting women are far behind in those states which do not have woman suffrage.

In speaking of the selection of a proposed State organizer for the Woman Suffrage forces, Mrs. Breckinridge said that she had strong hopes of being able to secure the services of a bright young Kentuckian, a graduate of the University of Chicago, who is a warm advocate of woman suffrage and who is anxious to work for the uplift of his native State. She said that the possibility of securing his services was doubtful, but admitted that the idea was a most enticing one to her.

"I frankly confess that the idea of ordering about and 'bossing' such a man in the execution of our work is extremely attractive to me," said Mrs. Breckinridge. "Why, in a small town, he ought to attract almost as much attention as a fire engine."

Lexington Herald
Jan. 24, 1913.

FAYETTE EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION ELECTS

Active Organizing to Begin Over State For Votes For Women

ORGANIZER ATTENDS Conference With Board Members—Lexington to Be Headquarters

The Fayette Equal Rights Association met yesterday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. building, with Miss Neville in the chair.

After the hearing of reports from committees and other routine business, the election of officers for 1913 was entered into with the following result: Mrs. Fayette Johnson, Jr., president; Miss Linda Neville, first vice president; Mrs. J. R. Morton, second vice president, and Mrs. Geo. Hunt, treasurer.

The association then listened to suggestions for state organization from Mr. N. V. Estes, who was in the city for the day to confer with the Lexington members of the State Board on this subject. Mr. Estes, while a native Kentuckian, is now connected with the University Press, of Chicago University. He returned to Chicago last night.

If arrangements between Mr. Estes and the board are satisfactorily completed, it is likely that active organizing in the state work will begin by the first of February. This organization will include men's leagues for suffrage as well as women's organizations.

The work of organizing the sympathizers with the cause of "votes for women" is preliminary to presenting a bill in the next Legislature authorizing the submission to the people at the election of 1914 of a constitutional amendment extending the right of suffrage to women. Since the matter is political and must be determined by the Legislature and the electors, it is important to organize the sympathizers in that sex which has not the handicap of disfranchisement.

The Fayette Equal Rights Association voted to undertake the raising of money to establish state headquarters in Lexington.

ENGLISH WOMEN MAY WIN.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, England, Jan. 23.—"I hope we shall win on Monday," David Lloyd George ,Chancellor of the Exchequer, today told a deputation of suffragettes representing the working women of the British Isles, whom he and Sir Edward Gray, the foreign secretary, received at the treasury department.

"I certainly shall do my very best to see that the amendment to the franchise reform bill, eliminating the word 'male,' is passed by the House of Commons. Since I have been in the cabinet I have become a more convinced supporter of woman's suffrage than ever.

"My experience during the passing of the State insurance legislation has persuaded me that one of the most gross pieces of injustice in public life is that women have no voice in the determination of matters which affect them more closely than men.

"I am convinced that we shall win and win very soon."

Sir Edward Grey gave similar assurances to the deputation, but warned the women that the opposition to be overcome was very formidable, and that it could not be done by menace or personal annoyance.

HOUSEWIVES' LEAGUE IS ORGANIZED WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF 60

Leading Women of City Perfect Working Body and Take Up Proposition In Businesslike Way

MRS. F. O. YOUNG IS THE FIRST PRESIDENT

Another Meeting Called For January 30, When 500 More May Be Added

OFFICERS OF HOUSEWIVES' LEAGUE FORMED FRIDAY.

President—Mrs. F. O. Young.
Vice President—Mrs. Wellington Payne.
Secretary—Mrs. H. S. Brooker.
Treasurer—Mrs. Edwin Muller.

Purposes of the League.

A National movement to uphold the enforcement of laws which affect food supplies, the family health, the cost of living and to secure further legislation, when necessary, toward that end. The movement is meant to be educational, defensive and constructive.

Members Will Insist Upon

Full weights and measures.

Cleanliness in the handling of food.

Protest against exposure of food to contamination from dirt, flies or other infection and to refuse to purchase such food.

They are requested to read carefully all labels on canned and bottled goods and report any violation of the pure food and drugs act.

They Are Asked To

Make personal investigation into the sanitary condition of their markets, grocery, bakery, dairy, laundry, delicatessen and confectionery stores.

Refuse to purchase cold storage poultry, fish, butter, eggs, fruit, etc., which have been held to the detriment of condition or advancement of price.

Each member of the league is requested to secure two new members for the organization at once.

In Justice to Tradesmen

Members are requested to

So plan their orders that but one delivery a day is required.

To pay cash or settle all credit accounts promptly.

To refrain from handling articles of food that are exposed for sale.

To patronize tradesmen who comply with the laws.

To give preference to food distributing stores that close not later than 7 p. m.

LEAGUE IS FORMED.

With from eighty to one hundred women present in Duff's Chapel Friday afternoon, sixty lent their names and influence to the organization of a Housewives' League for Lexington under the rules and regulations of the National Housewives' League, which has its headquarters in New York.

An effort will be made to increase this membership to six hundred within the next ten days or two weeks.

As the dues for active members—housewives and others who are buyers of food products—are only ten cents a year, including a badge, this proved an attractive feature. The idea of the National Association is to encourage extensive membership of active workers.

Associate members, to consist of men and women, not direct buyers of food products, but who wish to further the work of the organization, will pay $1 annually for dues, including badge. Sustaining members are those persons who believe in the movement and are willing to contribute more than $1. Affiliated members are those members of clubs and organizations recording their approval of the movement.

Mrs. F. O. Young Presides.

Mrs. F. O. Young presided at the initial meeting and was ably assisted in explaining the plan by Miss Katherine Christian, Domestic Science teacher at the Lexington High school. Mrs. Young outlined briefly the purposes of the association and then suggested that a nominating committee be appointed to name officers. This was done and while the committee was at work Miss Christian gave a short talk on the accomplishments of the National League and read a letter she had received from Mrs. Julian Heath, of New York, founder and president of the new National organization, in which the latter said that for the first time in history the housewives of the nation have become organized, and, although this organization is but one year old, its fame has spread from ocean to ocean. It now has members in every state in the union. So large is this enrollment, said Mrs. Heath, that is has become impossible to communicate by mail with the members.

Issues Monthly Magazine.

In order that its good work may be known it has been necessary to issue a monthly magazine. At first bulletins were issued. The first bulletin of the league's accomplishments was issued last October. The idea of the new magazine is to spread the propaganda of the Housewives' League until "every intelligent and progressive housewife in the land is enrolled and willing to do her share toward making this a great controlling power for the protection of the home."

The magazine will keep members in touch with all the constructive legislation which the National League proposes to put in motion for the benefit and protection of homes and the health of children. The parent organization will, through this medium, answer questions and suggest remedies for certain local problems that local clubs are struggling with and will maintain a deportment for the open discussion of questions interesting to league members, thus giving to each one the benefit of the others' experience.

The new organization, Mrs. Heath said, is anxious that all members see that they do their share toward procuring pure food at reasonable cost and seeing to it that things are right at the grocer's, the butcher's and the baker's.

Women Timid at First.

When the nominating committee suggested the name of Mrs. J. R. Morton for the position of president, Mrs. Morton declined, as she said she was unable physically to undertake the work. However, she was heartily in favor of the movement, would join as a member and help as much as she could. The names of others were then suggested, including that of Mrs. Wellington Payne. After considerable discussion and a few declinations on account of work as members and officers in other organizations, Mrs. Young, who had preferred that some one else be named, was finally prevailed upon to accept the presidency and Mrs. Payne was made vice president, Mrs. H. S. Brooker, secretary, and Mrs. Edwin Muller, treasurer. It was agreed that the names of those present who wished to join and pay their dues do so by giving their names to Mrs. Muller, and another meeting was announced to take place at the Public Library next Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Women Tell Experiences.

During the meeting Friday afternoon the women present told of experiences in purchasing food products in Lexington. Mrs. Young said that she had been taking ice from a certain ice company and the standing order was 100 pounds at a time. She bought a pair of scales and the ice man was highly indignant when she insisted upon weighing her ice. Her hundred pound order the first time weighed eighty pounds. Protest as she did, it appeared impossible to get more. It continued to be delivered under weight until she cancelled her order and began taking from another company.

Another woman complained that her butter, which she had carefully weighed on a standard pair of scales, seldom, if ever, came above twelve ounces to the pound. She supposed the dealer had substituted troy weight for avoirdupois. Another woman present declared that when she had complained to [illegible] grocer that the measure of potato[illegible]ually small he

old her that they had been sold to him that way and he supposed she would have to take her's the same way.

Don't Like Lexington Milk Prices.

Mrs. Young said that a year or so ago, when she had a standing order for milk from a dairy, which was putting out a splendid product at 5 cents a quart, she was asked to make a contract for so-called better milk at the same price. She declined and since that time milk has risen in price in Lexington until one dairy sells it at 13 cents a quart. She is paying only 8 cents and getting high quality. From this followed a discussion among the women present and it appeared to be the general feeling that some milk is too high in Lexington. Most of it sells at 10 cents a quart, which, with all requirements of the health authorities as to the testing of dairy herds, clean methods and local cost of handling, was considered sufficient. A number of statements were made that quart measures that did not contain a quart, pint measures that did not contain a pint and several peck measures that looked puny in size had been encountered by some of the housewives present.

However, it was made plain that the movement of the Housewives' League is in no sense an attack on the honest grocer, honest butcher or honest retailer of any product. The movement is merely one that, through investigation and intelligent purchasing, the housewife may get value received for her money outlay.

All persons who wish to join may send their names to Mrs. Edwin Muller, treasurer. Those whose names were enrolled at Friday's meeting were:

Charter Members.

Mesdames F. O. Young, Wellington Payne, H. S. Brooker, Edwin Muller, H. H. Gratz, Waller O. Bullock, A. W. Moore, O. S. McAllister, John Johnstone, S. L. Van Meter, Frank Johns, C. A. Thomas, T. E. Ashbrook, A. M. Harrison, Virginia Forman, William R. Snyder, J. W. Carter, Wickliffe Preston, H. C. Kimbrough, R. S. Crowder, L. D. Fitzhugh, W. T. Morris, W. R. Milward, W. T. Lafferty, Thomas H. Clay, William Angus, Henry Lloyd, H. C. Turner, B. F. Van Meter, Alfred Zembrod, C. B. Lowry, George Gess, Edgar Whitehouse, W. L. Reynolds, Leslie Sloan, Frank Gentry, E. H. Hair, T. D. Ballard, C. D. Chenault, Norton Sharp, C. W. Borne, Misses Katherine Christian, Anne Simrall, Annie Noble, Laura Clay, Katherine Pettit, Mary E. Sweeney, Lucy Walby and Dr. Irene Myers.

THE MORRISTOWN SUN
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Lecture on Woman's Suffrage

Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky, will give a free lecture in this city on the night of Monday, January 27th, at a place to be announced later, on the subject of "Woman's Suffrage," at 7:30. All are cordially invited.

Miss Clay is a daughter of Cassius M. Clay and a grand niece of Henry Clay. She is one of the celebrities in this cause, and Morristown should consider itself fortunate to have this opportunity of hearing so gifted a woman, as Miss Clay is both a logician and an orator.

THE MORRISTOWN GAZETTE,

A Free Lecture by Miss Clay.

Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington, Ky., will speak in Morristown on the night of Jan. 27 at 7:30 p. m. (place will be announced later), on woman suffrage. Miss Clay is one of the best beloved and most renowned women of Kentucky. She is a daughter of Cassias M. Clay and Mary Jane Norfield and a grandniece of Henry Clay. She is a practical farmer, managing a farm of 275 acres of land which belonged to her grandfather. She has accomplished more for the State of Kentucky than any single woman there. Under her leadership the Equal Rights Association has secured the opening of several colleges to women, the requirement of women physicians in the women's wards of the insane asylums, a law making fathers and mothers joint guardians of their minor children, houses of reform for juvenile offenders, a juvenile court, a child labor law, and helped in the agitation which raised the age of consent from 12 to 16, and took part in securing a woman's dormitory, and a department of domestic science at the State University. It has been said of her: "In courage, honor and integrity Miss Clay rises above the average level of human beings as the rock of Gibraltar towers over the sea. A strong thinker, an able orator, it is yet by something grand and granite-like in the quality of her moral and religious nature that she makes the deepest impression upon her co-workers." Miss Clay will be at the Palace hotel all day of the 27th: in the afternoon the ladies and gentlemen who desire to do so are asked to meet her informally in the hotel parlor at 2 o'clock. All are cordially invited at night by the Morristown Equal Suffrage League.

HANNAH J. PRICE,
Pres. M. E. S. League.

Miss Clay at Morristown.

Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky, lectured in the Board of Trade rooms to a good audience on Equal Suffrage the evening of the 27th. She is a distant relative of the great commoner, Henry Clay, and is akin to him in depth of thought and power of expression. It was an able discussion of woman's wrongs and rights, both as to the present and the past. It was expected that she would present woman suffrage in its bearing upon temperance and prohibition; but this she did not do; she consumed most of the hour and a quarter in which she spoke in the discussion of the bearing of equal rights legislation on the rights of laboring women—women who earn their bread in the sweat of their brow;—the protection of girls and the protection of children from being worked in factories on account of the cheapness of their labor. She answered several objections to women's voting. She alluded to the query, often put, "Who will take care of the baby while the woman votes?" She told of a scene in Wyoming. Two women came to the voting place with their babies in their arms and were seen talking to a nice-looking gentleman. After a while one of them handed her baby to the gentleman and went and voted. When she returned the other lady did the same. Some one inquired who the gentleman was and was informed that he was one of the candidates. Mrs. French, of Knoxville, also made a very sensible talk. The two addresses captured the audience.

THE KNOXVILLE SENTINEL

GIVE HER A HEARING

Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington, Ky., one of the foremost advocates in the south of woman suffrage, will speak at Market hall Friday evening. There should be a liberal attendance. Those who oppose the grant of the ballot to women and those not yet convinced by either side should hear what Miss Clay has to say and if there were no other reasons, Miss Clay will be the guest of the city. But the best reason of all, the local suffragists declare, is that Miss Clay is a forceful and interesting speaker.

Noted Suffragist to Lecture.

The equal suffrage question is receiving more and more attention throughout the south, which has been the most conservative section, owing to the prominence of those declaring in favor of it. Since nine states have enfranchised their women the question can no longer be ignored by thinking people.

Knoxville will have the opportunity of hearing the suffrage question ably discussed on Friday evening when Miss Laura Clay, a noted suffrage worker of Kentucky will speak at the Market hall at 8 o'clock. In her talk Miss Clay will treat specially of the home in the home and the woman in industries and why they need the ballot. She has been ased to read the sermon against equal suffrage recently delivered by Rev. George Stuart and will have it in mind in her talk in which she will enumerate some of the many advantages to be gained by the working class and the woman in the home when they are enfranchised.

At the close of Miss Clay's talk two minute speeches will be made by prominent business men of the city and a general discussion will be held when questions may be asked and answered.

A special invitation has been extended to the members of all local clubs and organizations and to the laboring people both men and women, as equal suffrage and its relation to the laboring classes will be a special feature of Miss Clay's talk.

While in Knoxville Miss Clay will be the guest of Mrs. L. Crozier French. She comes from Selma, where she will deliver a lecture and will leave Knoxville Friay night at 11 o'clock for her home in Kentucky to engage in an active suffrage campaign in her native state.

Miss Clay is an intellectual woman and a logical speaker. She has been long identified with the suffrage movement, being a personal friend of Susan B. Anthony and Annie Shaw. For fifteen years she was a member of the executive board of the National Suffrage association and for twenty-four years president of the Kentucky association, being a pioneer suffragist of that state.

Miss Clay was in Knoxville for a few hours Tuesday and was given an informal reception by Mrs. L. Crozier French at her home on West Cumberland avenue at which time Miss Clay met about twenty of the prominent local suffragists and was induced to return Friday and speak at the Market hall.

ating that ... and recently ... amendment to the people for ratification, ...ile Texas, Arkansas and Nevada had ...ken steps to submit the cause of woman suffrage to the qualified voters of the respective states.

The change of conditions, said the speaker, makes it imperative that the ballot be given the women. Under present conditions, said Miss Clay, the laws which regulate the homes are left entirely to men, and to bring about conditions which conduce to better health and morals it is necessary that woman be enfranchised. As further argument for the enfranchisement of women, Miss Clay cited instances in the laws enacted by the Colorado legislature, a state in which the right of equal suffrage has obtained for many years.

"The labor laws of Colorado," said Miss Clay, "are conceded to be the best and wisest on the statute books of any state, and many states of the Union are framing laws in accordance with the provisions of the Colorado law. The enactment of the juvenile law of that state was brought about largely, if not wholly, through the influence of women, and that law, as you all know, serves as the copy for all juvenile laws."

Miss Clay then told of the part women have played in all the movements which have resulted in the betterment of conditions, both physically and morally. "It was the women of the United States," said Miss Clay, "that forced upon congress the enactment of the pure food laws, the strict enforcement of which cost Dr. Wiley his position; but it was the women of the country who are vitally interested in the welfare of the future American that got behind the movement and made it imperative on congress and the legal department of the government to rigidly enforce it. It was the women of the country that induced congress to appropriate $30,000 for the establishment of a bureau of child welfare, a movement which the men of the country never thought of, so absorbed were they in appropriating money for the care and preservation of the live stock. Do you know that congress every year appropriates $3,000,000 to preserve

...ESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1913

the pigs of the country? And they would never thought of investigating infantile diseases had it not been for the women of the United States. This is why we want the right to vote; and isn't it reason enough?

"Our grandmothers baked their bread, prepared all the edibles for the table. They knew of what those edibles consisted. Now we buy food prepared by the trusts, and the only laws which regulates them are made directly or indirectly by the voters' and women have no votes. Our ancestors made their own clothing. Now we buy a garment made in a sweat shop, and the laws which govern and regulate the sanitary conditions of the shop are made directly or indirectly by the voters, and women have no votes.

"We women want the right of suffrage that we might enact better laws, which will conduce to the good of the community. We want better sanitary laws. We want the laws which will afford ample protection to the hundreds of women of this country who are forced to labor for a living."

Miss Clay concluded her address by outlining briefly the most logical methods to be pursued in securing the enfranchisement of women. "We can never hope to succeed by using forcible methods, but to bring about the speedy enfranchisement of women we must appeal to the better element of men."

Miss Clay leaves this morning for Selma, Ala., where she will deliver an address before the state convention.

SUFFRAGETTE TO SPEAK TONIGHT

Many Romans will probably hear the lecture on woman's suffrage this evening by Miss Laura Clay in the parlors of the Cherokee hotel.

The question of woman's right to vote is no longer in the background, it looms upon the political horizon in colors that grow more vivid as state after state falls in line.

Miss Clay, it is said, handles her subject well and it is probable that a large audience will be present to hear what she has to say.

ROME TO HEAR SUFFRAGETTE THIS EVENING

Tribune-Herald

Miss Laura Clay Will Speak In Cherokee Parlors at 8 O'Clock

FIRST PUBLIC TALK ON SUBJECT IN ROME

SPOKE LAST EVENING AND REMAINS BY SPECIAL REQUEST

This evening at 8 o'clock in the parlors of the Cherokee Hotel, Miss Laura Clay, daughter of Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, and a noted suffragist lecturer, will deliver an address to the people of the city on the suffrage question. This will be by special request from a number of ladies and gentlemen who heard Miss Clay's talk Wednesday evening at the same place on the same subject, it being anticipated that a larger audience will be present.

Spoke Last Night.

The talk last evening was the first open address ever made in Rome advocating woman's suffrage. Miss Clay was passing through the city en route to Selma, Ala., where she had an engagement to lecture. She missed her train and was persuaded to speak at the Cherokee. Her talk lasted about three-quarters of an hour and one of the gentlemen auditors stated after he had heard it that it was the clearest and most practical presentation of the arguments for woman's suffrage that he had ever heard. Miss Clay is a pleasing and resourceful talker and those who hear her tonight will doubtless be interested and instructed.

Deplores Riots.

During the course of her address last night she referred to the recent suffrage demonstration by the militants in London and the riots which had shaken the British Empire. She stated that she regretted them exceedingly, as did all American suffragists, who, it seems are less militant though none the less ardent than their English sisters. She explains the situation there and gave reasons for the riots, without condoning them.

Who She Is.

Miss Clay is vice-president of the Kentucky Federation of Woman's Clubs and corresponding secretary of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association. She was one of the speakers who recently went before the Tennessee legislature in the interest of the cause a few weeks ago.

Men as well as ladies are invited to hear the lecture this evening, which will be the second public address on the subject ever made in the city. Ample room is assured.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF ROME, GA

B. I. HUGHES, V. P. and Cashier R. R. HARRIS, Asst. Cashier

Organized 1877

United States Depository.

Rome, Ga., January 30, 1913

Readers of THE DAILY PRESS:

Tuesday, February 4th, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Court House, is the time and place for the working farmers and town farmers to meet and arrange for a contest this year.

There is much more embraced in this than the mere matter of seeing who can raise the most corn on one acre of ground. It covers the proposition that the yield of corn, oats, rye, etc., should be largely increased—it can be largely increased if only the people will make up their minds to meet the issue—"to pay the price"—the price will be intelligent work—studying out the best methods and applying them and giving all your time and thought to the one object of increasing the yield. It is only a question of how much time and thought you are willing to give—are you willing to make any sacrifice for your county and for your wife and children? Every one of us has time to waste—every mother's son of us waste a whole lot of time. How grand it would be if every farmer of Floyd would for the year 1913 make up his mind and stick to it, that he wouldn't waste any time—that he would work actively at the crops every hour possible, and the time he cannot work to devote to studying how to cultivate his crop so as to produce the greatest yield. At—

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OF ROME, GEORGIA

we are never idle—we work every hour in the day—if we are not actively working on the books and papers of the Bank, we are consulting with each other, and planning how to help along the business—how to be of the greatest help to our customers—how to advise them in that part of their business that comes in contact with this Bank. We study how to produce the greatest safety for our depositors—for all of this time and thought we get full compensation in a large business and in the confidence of the people—it pays.

We invite you to come join us.

Very respectfully,

Jno. W. Reynolds Pres't.

P. S.: It is delightful to see the heavy travel into Rome—as evidenced by the Cherokee hotel register. This means that business is good in Rome. There is something here to interest these traveling men or they wouldn't be coming

BIG MUSICAL EVENT PLANNED

PIANO RECITAL WILL BE GIVEN BY MISS MIRIAM REYNOLDS AT OPERA HOUSE ON FEB. 5.

The piano recital to be given on the evening of February 5th at the opera house, by Miss Miriam Reynolds will be held in pleasurable anticipation by all the culture circles of Rome as the leading musicale event of the season.

Miss Reynolds' brilliant piano work has delighted Romans upon a number of occasions, she is a favored pupil of the world-famed Joseffi, and it is interesting to know that she will shortly return to New York where she will again be under his instruction.

ss Reynolds is a pupils of the rated Professor Rafael Joseffy, said: "Miss Reynolds is my fate pupil and one of whom I exmany good results. The pronme has been arranged for Miss nolds by Joseffy, himself. A nd piano will be brought to ne expressly for use during the ital.

The recital will be given under patronage of Mesdames. J. Paul oper, Sproull Fouche, M. B. Mcilliams, A. W. Van Hoose, J. ndsay Johnson, Benj. C. Yancey, opton Mitchell, W. H. Stanley, W. Harbin, T. W. Lipscomb, C. R. rter, J. A. Rounsaville.

Tickets will be on sale at Shropire's Book Store, at one dollar ay be reserved wi

MISS MIRIAM REYNOLDS GIVES BRILLIANT RECITAL.

Rome Tribune Herald Feb 5 1913

On last evening at the Rome Opera House, Miss Miriam Reynolds pleased to the fullest extent a well selected audience of Rome music lovers.

Miss Reqnolds, who studied under the famous Joseffy for several years, and who thru her wonderful playing and musical understanding was given the name of his favorite pupil, presented a truly wonderful program arranged by Joseffy, rendering each number in a brilliant and interesting manner.

Miss Reynolds wore a costume of white chiffon cloth over satin, banded with point d-Venise, with becoming accessories of pale pink. Her coiffure was arranged becomingly in accordance with the latest mode, having no ornaments.

The boxes were occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Hughes T. Reynolds, having as their guests Mrs. M. T. Armstrong and Miss Zella Armstrong, of Chattanooga; Mrs. Walter Cheney with her guests Dr. and Mrs. T. R. Garlington; Mr. and Mrs. Beau McWilliams having as their guests Mrs. Ella Wooley, and Miss Fannie Spullock; Mr. and Mrs. Sproull Fouche with Mrs. Robert Fouche, Mrs. Clopton Mitchell and Mrs. Hollins; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rounsaville, entertaining Mr. and Mrs. C. W. King .

The Audience grouped one of Rome's most splendid assemblages of music lovers and cultured guests,

The floral tokens of appreciation were many and exquisite in beauty.

SOCIETY

By Miss Bessie A. Moore.

GEORGIA FEDERATION ELECTS NEW OFFICERS.

Mrs. Z. I. Fitzpatrick of Thomasville, Ga., was elected president of the Georgia Federation of Woman's clubs to fill the unexpired term of the lamented Mrs. Harry White, of Athens, Georgia. Mrs. Nichols Peterson, of Tifton, Ga., was elected vice-president at large. The office just made vagant by Mrs. Fitzpatrick entering the presidency.

MISS CLAY'S FINE ADDRESS ON SUFFRAGE.

Last evening in the Cherokee Hotel parlors Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky, spoke on suffrage for women, to an interested audience.

Miss Clay has the eloquence of her gifted father, Cassius M. Clay. The address was on practical and altruistic lines. While there are eleven million women, industrial workers, in the United States needing the power of the ballot, should any woman dare, asked the speaker, say that she has all the rights she wants.

Many reasons were given by Miss Clay why women should be allowed to vote, for instance, it took the women of the Eastern states, THRU INFLUENCE, 20 years to get a law passed that woman clerks be furnished seats in the department stores. The women of Colorado WITH VOTES, made it a law the first year they took up the question.

Miss Clay mentioned the fact that the housewife and mother was put down in the last census as persons with "no occupation," while in reality they had the most important occupation in the world, the finding of pure food for the family, and no body of women needed to vote more than the housewife.

Also the speaker expressed the belief if mothers could vote the $3,000,000 now spent by the government on remedies for the diseases of pigs would be continued but that the mother would raise the amount $30,000, now given by government for a similar investigation of the ills and needs of children. In conclusion, the speaker expressed what all suffragists feel that the ballot given to women will be of as much value to her family as to herself.

Altogether it was a fine address, showing the speaker well informed on the history of her country and the past and present condition of women in the states where they have not suffrage and their superior position in the suffrage states, where women have shown themselves capable of meeting the new responsibilities thrust upon them, where they have used their privilege to do good to others, the highest duty of womanhood.

ECHOES OF RECITAL HEARD AMONG ROMANS

Feb 6 1913 Rome Tribune Herald

The recital given Tuesday evening by Miss Miriam Reynolds at the Opera House, was one of the most interesting events of the new year, and the chief topic of conversation in many drawing rooms on yesterday among hostesses and guests. Echoes of the remarkable event are still being heard, and an appreciative member of the audience sends to the editor the following criticism:

cn Tuesday evening to a , music-loving audience. Miss ynolds opened her programme h Rameau's charming "Gavotte ith Variations (written about he year 1750). Around this simple melody are woven a number of difficult technicalities for left and right hand alike. Next came a Gavotte of Gluck's arranged by Brahms, and with a glorious cadenza of his, played with perfect ease and clearness of tone. When one takes into consideration the difference in the mechanism of the instruments of the early 18th century and the noble Steinway concert grand of today, non-students cannot begin to realize the work nad strength necessary to perform these old compositions with the brilliancy and finish they demand. This group closed with Weber's "Rondo Brilliant," and the speed at which this last number w taken was wonderful. The G mino rhapsodie of Brahms was the gem of the whole evening and several members of the audience would have enjoyed a repetition of it. Chopin is called "the pianist's composer," and the Chopin group was well selected, the four numbers illustrating different moods of this versatile composer. In each number Miss Reynolds gave a most sympatheic reading.

The three Liszt numbers were much enjoyed. The No. 10 Rhapsodie is very heavy in its demands on technique, but this was most successful. The tender "Consolation" was beautifully rendered, while the familiar, ever-charming Rigoletto "Paraphrase" was delightful. The light and shade and contrasts in this composition were most delicately emphasized.

This ended a well-rendered and most enjoyable programme. Miss Reynold's friends will all wish to hear her again at an early date.

gave a recital

MISS LAURA CLAY IS SPEAKER ON SUFFRAGE

She Delivers An Address On Present Status of Movement In Country

NOT AFRAID OF MICE

Parade of Women At Inauguration Will Not Be Scared By Them

The regular meeting of the Lexington W. C. T. U. was held Thursday afternoon at Central Christian Church, Mrs. Norah Taylor, the president, presiding. The program was in charge of the State Superintendent of Franchise, Miss Laura Clay, who gave an able address on the present status of woman's suffrage and some potent and convincing arguments on the real position and opportunities of women. With nine suffrage states and the control of fifty-five electoral votes, it was not now possible, she said, to ignore the fact that women are taking their place in the government of the nation. Three states will vote on this question in 1914 and many. Kentucky among them, are making a strong and systematic campaign for a constitutional amendment which will put the right of suffrage for women into the state law.

State headquarters have been established at 726 McClelland building, and literature may be had there and information will be given out at any time. A field organizer has been procured who is going into every county speaking and increasing the membership and interest in the Kentucky Equal Rights' Association.

Liquor Interest Against It.

W. C. T. U. women, more than others, should demand woman's suffrage, she said, for the liquor interests have fought it with the whole strength of their organization and immense sums of money. In Ohio alone they spent $500,000 to defeat the measure, Miss Clay declared, the role of the liquor traffic in maintaining that woman's suffrage was not antagonistic to the liquor interests could not be sustained by their tremendous efforts in seeking to defeat it.

Miss Clay quoted from Genesis, where it declares that man and woman were created in the image of God, and God gave them dominion over every living thing. Equal dominion is an underlying truth of the creation and that the fact that afterwards it was declared that woman should be subject to the rule of man came from sin and was not the original plan. Miss Clay said that there was no principle in sex and that the laws that governed morality were equally applicable to both man and woman.

Not Afraid of Mice.

The question was asked of the speaker if the coming suffragette parade in Washington was apt to be called off on account of the plan of the college boys to interfere by frightening off the women with mice. This gave rise to a general and laughable discussion in which the point of woman's courage was discussed. It was generally agreed that courage was a virtue and cowardice in either sex a sin, and that women should cultivate self-control and bravery as well as men.

Mrs. Morris described the suffragette parade in New York City, which she witnessed and declared that it would take more than a bag of mice to intimidate these splendidly organized and well trained women.

The banquet, which will be given on Tuesday evening in the parlors of the First Presbyterian Church by the members of this organization, was discussed and found to be well under way. Tickets may be had at J. D. Purcell's on Monday at 50 cents per plate, and all desiring tickets are asked to procure them before Tuesday so that representation may be made for at least an approximate number.

Guests of Honor at Banquet.

All honorary members of the organization, gentlemen who have paid dues, the Medal Contest class of State University, and certain prominent educators of the city, as well as State officers will be guests of honor. The following committees are in charge: Serving, Mrs. Laura Bell chairman; Mrs. Wood Harney, Mrs. Charles Bowyer, Miss Clark, Mrs. James Lisle, Miss Shelby. Flowers, Mrs. W. N. Cropper, chairman. Soliciting committee, Mrs. Julia Harp, chairman.

Among the speakers at the banquet will be Judge Barker, Prof. Noe, Dr. Fortune and the State officers, Mrs. Powers, of Grayson, Ky., vice president; Mrs. Anna Wheeler, Smithfield, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Norah Taylor, State treasurer, and Mrs. Julia Gunn, recording secretary. The State president, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, wil act as toastmaster.

Mrs. Beauchamp will be the principal speaker Friday evening at a mass meeting in the interest of the law enforcement campaign, which is now in progress at Jackson. The meeting will be held at 7:30 o'clock at the college.

FOR VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Colonel R. R. Perry says in the Winchester Sun: "I am in favor of another amendment to the constitution and that is, to prohibit states from disfranchising citizens on account of sex.

"Or there could be an amendment granting women the right to vote as was done for the benefit of the negroes."

FIGHTING BY SOUTHERN FEDERALS

(W. P. Walton.)

We have received from the Neale Publishing Company, of New York, a book of 400 pages with the above title, in which the author, Mr. Charles C. Anderson, shows, after a thorough research, that almost as many Southern men fought in the Federal as in the Southern army. From first to last less than a million Southern men bared their breasts for the Lost Cause. Mr. Anderson presents the facts and figures to prove that 296,579 white men and 137,676 negroes living in the South, together with approximately 200,000 Southern-born men living in the North, helped to make up the two or three millions of soldiers who fought on the Union side. The total number of Southern men, therefore, in the Federal armies were 634,255. Accounts of the leading battles of the war, with special reference to the part these Southern Federals took, are given, with Kentucky as usual in a commanding position. The State furnished 75,760 men for the Union army, which, strange to tell, was more than the number sent by either Maine, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Minnesota or Rhode Island.

A great many Federal soldiers came from the mountains of North and South Carolina, East Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, while even Louisiana had more men in the Federal army than Minnesota or Rhode Island.

Of the 680 Federal generals of every degree, 160 were from the South, and Kentucky alone is credited with 4,000 commissioned officers. It will be seen that the South was beset by foes without and foes within, and that she survived a four-year conflict is most remarkable.

To Mr. Anderson is due great credit for bringing these facts out so prominently, which is but cumulative proof of the indomitable courage and matchless endurance of a gallant band who fought for the cause they loved. The book is a valuable contribution to the history of the Civil War, containing as it does much that is new and is both unique and instructive, well worth the price of $2 and a careful perusal.

ANNUAL W. C. T. U. FEAST PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

Leading Workers In the Organization to Make Toast Speeches

The annual W. C. T. U. banquet will be given Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock in the parlors of the First Presbyterian Church. The following program will be given:

Toast Mistress—Frances E. Beauchamp.

"Aims and Ideals of the W. C. T. U"—J. C. T. Noe.

"A Worker's Plan"—Anna B. Wheeler.

"The Fundamental Element in Character Building"—Professor McCartney.

"A New Tool"—Laura Clay.

The Greatest of Crusades"—A. W. Fortune.

"Flash Lights"—Juliet L. Powers.

"A College President's Standpoint'—H. S. Barker.

"Lexington Central Resume"—Julia R. Gunn and Norah B. Taylor.

Reception Committee.

Mesdames Taylor, Gunn, Stucky, Shannon, Harp, Cropper, Hinton, Noe, Thompson, Yankey, Arnspiger, Barr, Willingham, and Misses Clay, Schmidt and Gunn.

Waitresses.

Nellie Stucky, Lucile Goff, Katherine Parrish, Mary Johns, Marie Barkley, Milissa Collins, Jewel Bourne, Katie McCann.

Miss Lena Yankey will have charge of membership tickets on Monday, at J. D. Purcell's. Guest tickets may be bought there also at 50 cents each. In order that an estimate be made of the number of plates taken the ladies request that W. C. T. U. members secure their tickets as early Monday as possible.

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Better Corn, Pigs and Cattle, Why Not Better Babies?

In the March Woman's Home Companion appears the first complete report of a great campaign that is springing up with astonishing virility—a campaign for "Better Babies." A year or two ago a woman in Iowa, Mrs. Mary T. Watts, conceived the idea that in her state the principal enthusiasm among the people was for better cattle, better corn and better hogs. At the county and state fairs there, were occasional "baby shows," but the whole purpose was to pick out and reward babies for their beauty and attractiveness rather than for their health and development. In other words, the baby was simply a sideshow for entertainment, and not taken seriously, while in every other exhibit science ruled, and the object was to cultivate knowledge of the best ways to produce better products.

Mrs. Watts saw that Iowa was neglecting her most valuable crop—her crop of babies. With the co-operation of a physician, Dr. M. V. Clark, she organized a real baby contest. The object was to award prizes to those children who made the best physical showing. Dr. Clark prepared score-cards, the principal items of which were apapted from the cards used in judging cattle and animals of various kinds. These cards formed the basis of a scientific inquiry calculated to reveal the physical and mental efficiency of the child examined.

The results of this first contest were appalling. They showed that Iowa had better corn and cattle than babies, and awakened public sentiment to a wide study of all those matters that concern the care of children—diet, clothes, baths, and so on. One child who had received a low marking in the first contest won a prize at the second because the mother had carried out the suggestions as to the child's diet and care, which she never would have heard of had it not been for the aroused state of the public mind.

This year thirty-five states have already arranged to hold scientific baby shows in connection with live stock shows and state fairs. Women's clubs, newspapers and physicians are awake, and one of the most important world-movements has begun.

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TENNESSEE ASSEMBLY HEARS SUFFRAGE ISSUE

Mrs. Breckinridge Presents It to Legislators at a Nashville Luncheon

HEARERS CONVINCED

Number of Solons Declare They are Converted to the Cause

(Special to The Herald.)

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 11.—Following a delightful luncheon tendered the members of the Tennessee General Assembly by the ladies of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage League, in the Supreme Court room at the state house, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, of Lexington, Ky., granddaughter of Henry Clay, of the Blue Grass State, captured the hearts of Tennessee solons in her simple, and convincing and remarkably intelligent analysis of the question of placing the ballot in the hands of women of this Nation. This distinguished daughter of Kentucky, who is president of the Equal Suffrage League in her State, is by far the most forceful speaker ever heard on this great question in Nashville, and seh carried conviction to her hearers with each remark, so much so that quite a number of the lawmakers declared after her address that they had been converted to the cause.

Worth of Woman's Influence.

Mrs. Breckinridge declared that no body of men ever gotten together to create laws for the betterment of social, moral or economic conditions could ever hope to attain the highest degree of efficiency in the measures they enacted, without the influence upon each proposed law of the women of the country, who would breathe the atmosphere of the home around the work of legislative bodies, and thereby purge each measure offered for passage of all its objectionable and harmful features and in their stead establish laws which could not help but work for the advancement of all mankind and womankind.

Help to Improve Conditions.

The women of the country, she said, contributed far more than their pro rata of service in the fight for the uplifting of conditions in general and the correction of existing evils, and in spite of this they were denied a voice in the creation of laws in which they had a most vital interest, particularly so in view of the rapidly increasing percentage of women who are employed in the commercial world.

The principal theme of Mrs. Breckinridge's discourse was the protection of the working women, married and single, and she made the statement that "politics means home and the babies," and that every woman should consider the question in this manner.

W. C. T. U. CELEBRATES PASSING OF WEBB BILL

Herald Feb 12, 1913

Mrs. Beauchamp Says Good Women Have Fought for It for Twenty Years

"DEMON RUM" SCORED

Miss Laura Clay Pleads for Ballot for Women as Solution of Problem

The passage of the Webb will by Congress was a source of greatest gratification at the annual banquet of the Lexington Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union last night at the First Presbyterian Church, attended by nearly two hundred.

Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, toastmistress, in her introductory remarks, said it was an accomplishment the good women of the W. C. T. U. have been fighting for for twenty years. She said further that its passage was the result of "the persisting to insist" which the women have carried on all this time. At first it was difficult to any one in the House at Washington to hear to even introducing such a bill, she said, but gradualy and by degrees the matter has been pressed and the members had "seen," and, at last, when they have favorably acted there was reason for rejoicing on the part of every member of the great organization, which has stood and fought for a law which will prohibit liquor manufactured in one state, where there is no state-wide restriction, to be shipped into one where there is.

Awakening at Jackson.

"I am just from Jackson," said Mrs. Beauchamp, "the gateway to the unlimited wealth of this great State of Kentucky and where at last, the Christian business men have risen to combat an evil of long standing and have come to see that the day is at hand when righteousness shall prevail before they have lost their opportunity.

"Ten years ago law enforcement in Jackson was almost an unknown quantity, but now it is a topic of general discussion. So with the great temperance movement in the United State. It i teadily advancing."

Mrs. Beauchamp made a most convincing toastmistress. As she introduced the several speakers with brilliant words she declared that as she scanned the different topics it was with difficulty taht she restrained herself from making a speech on each.

Eleven Speakers on Program.

There were eleven speakers on the program. President Henry S. Barker, of State University, who was to have replied to the toast, "The Weavers' Shuttle," was unable to be present, and his place was taken by Prof. C. R. Melcher, who told about the wonderful strides temperance had made in twenty years—between the time he was in that country as a college student and last year when he revisited the beer-drinking Fatherland.

Prof. Melcher said that in that comparatively short time the great nation had undergone such a change that now the Kaiser is preaching temperance to his troops and sending out the message broadcast to the youth of the land. Twenty years ago water in Germany was mentioned as something to wash with, now Germans have learned to drink it.

ing on the Isthmus of P[illegible] dreamed that some day the great Atlantic and Pacific Oceans would be united by a canal, so the rapidly growing army o ftemperance advocates had dreamed the dream of righteousness —that some day that dream of total abstainence would come true.

"If it has not achieved its ends," said Prof. Noe, "I ask you men why not? Whose fault is it? Have you and I stood in the way? How much assistance have we given them?"

Change in Medical Practice.

Prof. Noe said that time was when wine was used generally by al. He had but recently read an interesting work on the psychology of drink; that the study of the question in all its phases, including its results, had led the medical profession, which formerly thought it could not practice without alcohol to entirely face about until now through the teachings of the W. C. T. U. and through the stand that organization has taken the medical profession has been shown that it has to practice without it.

Prof. Noe said that "twenty years ago he signed the Good Tempairs" pledge of his own free will and since that time not a drop of liquor has passed his lips.

Fortune on the Crusade.

Prof. A. W. Fortune, of the College of the Bible, followed with the subject, "The Greatest Crusades," saying that the fight against the liquor traffic was rapidly winning its victory and while there had been eddies and the waves had gone out and receded the moyement was as mightly as that of the oceaon and he ended his discourse with the following words describing his thought:

"On the far reef the breakers
Recoil in shattered foam,
While still the sea behind them
Urges its forces home;
Its song of triumph surges
O'er all the thunderous din,
The wave may break in failure,
But the tide is sure to win.

"The reef is strong and cruel
Upon its jagged wall
One wave, a score, a hundred
Broken and beaten fall;
Yet in defeat they conquer,
The sea comes flooding in,
Wave upon wave is routed,
But the time is sure to win.

"O mighty sea! Thy message
In changing spray is cast,
Within God's plan of progress
It matters not at last
How wide the shores of evil,
How strong the reefs of sin,
The waves may be defeated,
But the time is sure to win!"

Miss Clay Discusses Balot.

In turn, Miss Laura Clay, Vice President Juliet E. Powers, Corresponding Secretary Anna B. Wheeler, of Henry County; Recording Secretary Julia R. Gunn, Dr. R. H. Crossfield, of Transylvania University; Prof. T. B. McCartney and Treasurer Norah B. Taylor spoke and each contributed entertainly to the program.

Miss Laura Clay said that giving the ballot into the hands of woman would solve many of the problems quickly which have taken a long time to get at in the indirect way of women having to influence the votes of men. The ballot is the new tool—sharp edged and reliable—that wil do the work of ont only getting adequate laws on the statute books, but will get them enforced. She urged the W. C. T. U. to take farther interest in the battle for equal rights.

More Schools and Colleges.

It was the sense of the meeting that more schools, more colleges should take the place of saloons, that educational advancement should not be stulted by the continued curse of drink; that the women who have been fighting fo rtemperance, for prohibition have been moved by the highest motives, by the most natural ones—the preservation of the home. the saving of their sons, their boys and girls—the youth of the land. Motherlove has been the prime incentive. The women stand for law enforcement, the eradication of the saloon, the entire wiping out of the entire liquor traffic in their fair land.

The banquet was held in the basement of the First Presbyterian Church. The spacious Sunday school room was draped with white bunting, while the tables were decorated with ferns and wihte carnations. The menu was simple but substantial and at each table was placed a sparkling glass of pure water.

EBRUARY 12, 1913.

W. C. T. U. CELEBRATES PASSING OF WEBB BILL

(Continued from Page One.)

Prof. J. C. T. Noe, on the subject, "Aims and Ideals of the W. C. T. U.," told of the last influence of the movement toward prohibition. Few know, he said, what the W. C. T. U. has achieved. He traced its battles from

SUFFRAGE LECTURE BY MISS LAURA CLAY

Knoxville Sentinel

Public Invited to Hear Kentucky's Pioneer Suffragist at Market Hall.

Jan 1913

Miss Laura Clay, the "Pioneer Suffragist" of Kentucky will deliver a lecture at Market hall Friday evening at 8 o'clock, on "Woman Suffrage." Miss Clay is one of the most prominent women in America in this movement. She was the friend of Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton and worked with them for the enfranchisement of woman for over a quarter of a century. She was for a number of years vice-president of the National Woman's Suffrage association of America and for twenty-four years was president of Kentucky Equal Suffrage league.

Miss Clay belongs to one of the south's oldest families. The Clays have for generations held positions of distinction and honor in the nation.

The speaker will deal principally with the subject of women in the home and women in industries and why they need the ballot. At the close of the address five minute talks will be made by prominent citizens of Knoxville and questions will be answered by the speaker.

A special invitation is extended to the public, and particularly to the men and women of the laboring classes.

While in the city Miss Clay is the house guest of Mrs. L. Crozier French. She will leave Friday night for her home in Kentucky where she will take an active part in the state suffrage campaign.

Friend's Estimate.

Mrs. French said concerning the lecturer:

"Those who extend a hospitable reception to ideas, should not fail to hear Miss Clay Friday night at Market hall.

Miss Clay gives a most logical, persuasive and unimpassioned address on the subject of "Votes For Women." To night she will lay special stress on the necessity of the ballot for the home woman and the women in the industries."

"The time has come when no intelligent person can afford to say that he or she has not yet decided whether votes for women is to be desired or not. It certainly must be an important question whether helf the residents of the United States be governed without their consent in a couutry which proclaims this to be wrong in its bill of rights. This country should be governed according to principles and not in a haphazard way by the caprice of aspiring professional politicians. The teachers of the people, professional men, preachers, etc., can no longer shirk this question, now that women vote in nine states and legislatures are constantly submitting the question to the men people for their opinion. In a short time Tennessee men will have to give their consent or withhold it. Then it behooves every man to study this subject seriously, putting aside selfishness and excessive egotism."

n—LEXINGTON LEADER—June 12, 1913

PLEA FOR SUFFRAGE

Made by Miss Laura Clay at Women's Federation Now in Session at Middlesboro.

COUNTY JAILS CRITICISED AND COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS URGED

(Courier-Journal.)

MIDDLESBORO, KY., June 12.—The introduction of resolutions indorsing the principle of woman suffrage after an address advocating suffrage for women by Miss Laura Clay and a reception to the visiting club women at the Middlesboro Hotel, of which the local Woman's Club was host, marked Wednesday's program of the Federation. Miss Clay spoke to a large and interested audience, including the delegates and many of the townspeople. Declaring that no women are truly representative except those who represent themselves the speaker launched into a general discussion of woman's rights.

"It is in the spirit of service that suffrage makes its appeal to women's clubs, and women's clubs are among those who serve and are not placed upon pedestals," said the speaker. "Kentucky mothers have the right to a voice in the education of their children, and they are needed in the Government just as women are needed in the home. We resent nothing but a masculine government. It is not human, and the unrest throughout society points strongly to the fact that women are denied [illegible]ice in the body politic.

"Ever[illegible]ong is attri[illegible]ge," con[illegible]o an far-reaching good results to be obtained from the proper presentations of the study of music in the public schools.

The morning session convened at 10 o'clock with Mrs. Smith in the chair; reports of the officers were received, and the following appointments of chairmen of committees were made: Credentials, Mrs. John L. Woodbury, Louisville, Resolutions, Mrs. James A. Leech, Louisville; Chairman Second Plan of Work, Miss Laura Clay, Lexington; Press and Election, Mrs. J. J. Dickey, Louisville; Committee on Arrangements, Mrs. R. H. Lacey, Franklin, Mrs. J. S. Helburn, Eminence, Mrs. Thixton, Owensboro; Entertainment, Mrs. A. A. Arthur, Mrs. C. M. Woodbury, Mrs. L. L. Robertson, Mrs. W. L. Gunn, Mrs. J. R. Sampson, Mrs. E. S. Helburn; Reception Committee, Mrs. J. T. Reed, Mrs. Ray Moss, Mrs. G. M. Kinnaird, Mrs. Joseph Heil, Mrs. L. L. Robertson, Mrs. F. M. Gordon; House Committee, Mrs. F. M. Gordon, Mrs. F. D. Hart, Jr., Mrs. Ray Moss, Mrs. S. H. Fulkerson, Mrs. Effrow.

Mrs. Jams A. Leech of Louisville, first vice president, in her report recommended that the federation incorporate the garden work for boys and girls in some department during the coming year; for women to study questions involved in the white slave traffic uniting all efforts for its elimination, especially in the education of the boys and girls and college women and men. Mrs. John A. Johnson of Covington, second vice president, told of the clubs which had been federated this year, as did Mrs. Morris Bartlett of Lawrenceburg, third vice president.

The report of Mrs. Rebecca Gordon Averill of Frankfort showed that 208 letters and 460 year books were sent out during the year. Mrs. Thomas Henry Clay Jr. of Paris, the treasurer, reported a cash balance of $507.

In presenting her report Mrs. R. H. Lacey, federation secretary, suggested that the federated clubs follow the outline of work, which has been prepared, before making out their program for the year, and she declared responses to the endowment fund had been gratifying. Miss Laura Clay fourth vice president, said th[illegible] work during the year had b[illegible] lines of suffrage. Repo[illegible] resentatives of State clubs telli[illegible] their yar's work were made.

Mrs. Morris Barlett of Law[illegible]burg, rs. R. H. Lacey of Fr[illegible] and M. C. Lafon Rilser of Ha[illegible]burg ve been prominently me[illegible]ed as andidates for federation [illegible]dent. A number of attractive girls e acting as pages.

SOUTH'S FOREMOST SUFFRAGIST WILL BE IN KNOXVILLE TODAY

Journal & Tribune Jan 28 1913

Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky, to be Tendered a Reception From Eleven to One O'clock at the Home of Mrs. L. C. French—May Consent to Speak in Knoxville Later in the Present Week.

Of especial interest to local equal suffrage sympathizers and leading club women of the city will be the news that Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky, one of the pioneer equal suffrage workers in America and one of America's leading women, will spend a few hours in Knoxville Tuesday.

Miss Clay was in Morristown Monday where she spoke to the equal suffrage club of that city Monday evening. While in Morristown she was the guest of Miss Hannah Price, president of the Morristown Equal Suffrage club.

Hearing of Miss Clay's intended visit to Morristown, Mrs. L. C. French boarded the train Sunday and met her there. Miss Clay has an engagement to speak in Chattanooga Tuesday night and she and Mrs. French will leave Morristown Tuesday morning and arrive in Knoxville about 10:30 a. m. They will go at once to Mrs. French's home, on West Cumberland avenue, and at two o'clock Miss Clay will leave on the vestibule for Chattanooga to fill her engagement there Tuesday night.

From eleven to one o'clock Tuesday Mrs. French and Miss Lucy Crozier will give an informal reception to Miss Clay at the home of Mrs. French. All members of the Knoxville Equal Suffrage league and all club women of the city are invited to meet Miss Clay at this time.

Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky, is one of the most prominent women of the present day. She is the daughter of the late Hon. Cassius Clay, senator from Kentucky, and United States minister to Russia. Cassius Clay was the intimate friend of Reverdy Johnson of Alabama claims fame, and of Emerson Etheridge of Tennessee.

Miss Clay has the blue blood of the old aristocratic south in her veins and her sympathies are enlisted with the great woman's movement of the day. She boasts a more potent aristocracy than that of mere birth, the aristocracy of the great brained and the great souled, whose idea of life is service.

Miss Clay has devoted her life to working for woman. She was a friend of Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton and stood out for equal suffrage more than a quarter of a century ago, when to take such a stand meant bitter ridicule.

Miss Clay is the most prominent figure in the south, in the suffrage movement. She is president of the Kentucky state organization and was for some years vice-president of the National Equal Suffrage association, of which Dr. Anna Howard Shaw is now president.

Miss Clay will speak in Selma, Ala., Wednesday night and local suffragists will attempt to make an engagement with her to return to Knoxville and speak here Friday or Saturday night.

SUFFRAGE DAY WITH OSSOLI

Practically Every Member Present Expressed Herself

Knoxville

As Being an Out-and-Out Suffragist or Having Leanings That Way.

Jan. 26 1913

Land sakes! Ossoli has come out for woman's suffrage! Not in a formal Declaration of Independence, or anything of that sort, but in a quiet way, behind closed doors, as it were, each member, individually, expressed herself in sympathy with the movement. It was all done in a very lady-like way, and it was all meant to be kind of "sub rosa" but somehow it leaked out, as such things always will.

You see it happened this way: Ossoli has a department of study on the Women Workers of America and in that department one meeting was scheduled to be devoted to a discussion on woman's suffarge. That meeting fell on Monday and a right interesting session it proved to be.

With few exceptions, every woman present expressed herself as being an equal suffrage sympathizer. True it was that Mrs. George F. Mellen, Mrs. J. J. Taylor and Mrs. C. A. Morse said they were "on the fence," but that if they should fall off, they felt they would fall on the woman's suffrage side.

There was only one paper on the afternoon's program. That was by Mrs. Frank Ragsdale and the subject was "Pioneer Suffragists." Mrs. Ragsdale told of the life and work of Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton and she put so much fire and enthusiasm in her description of their early work and struggle for the movement, that she was, to some extent responsible for what followed. At any rate her paper was very fine and very well written, and she showed up the true womanly characters of these women in a way that they are not always referred to in this section.

Then Mrs. Emma Lee Rice, who was chairman for the afternoon, read a poem which was an answer to Kipling's "For the Female of the Species is More Deadly Than the Male," which created no little comment in the press about a year ago.

Mrs. G. F. Mellen was the first to start the discussion. She said quite a few things, the gist of which seemed to be that she is a suffragist in theory, but not in practice; that the giving of political freedom to women is the logical thing; that it is just in the line of evolution but that, after all, it is purely a personal matter and personally she does not care for a vote. However, she said, "equal suffrage is coming and it doesn't matter whether we want it or not and when it comes I will be one of the first to go up and vote."

Mrs. J. J. Taylor said that she was about ready to join the suffrage procession, but that when she did she wanted to ride and not walk. Mrs. Taylor will belong to the cavalry.

Mrs. G. W. Denney, president of Ossoli, said: "If the woman had the vote they could have conditions bettered without expending so much time and energy running about begging legislators and men in office to merely do their duty." She said much valuable time would be saved, that to have the vote would be a more simple and direct means of attaining certain ends.

Then Mrs. T. P. Miller took the floor. She came forward with the suggestion that the ideal plan for suffrage should not be a matter of sex, at all, but should depend upon educational and property qualifications. In other words, she was for a limited suffrage.

Mrs. James Henderson said: "Suffrage is a paramount issue of the day and women always get what they want. Women have more power than they know and when enough of them want the ballot they will surely get it."

Mrs. J. P. Davis spoke of what a moral force women will be in the community when they become enfranchised. She said that women may ge generally counted upon to be on the right side of every moral question.

Mrs. William Franklin Link said: "It is an abnormal society which grants all rights and powers to one-half of its members while the other half is held in subjection. It is an abnormality for one-half of the race to legislate for the other half."

Mrs. N. S. Woodward: "I have never before declared myself for woman's suffrage, but I think in a city where the laws are as little enforced as they are in Knoxville the women are sorely needed to take a hand and help clean things up."

Mrs. David Bell MacIlowan: "Women need men's assistance in governing the home and just so men need woman's help in the larger affairs of life outside the home."

Mrs. William Knabe made a stirring and logical appeal for woman's suffrage. Mrs. Knabe is a polished extemporaneous talker and her arguments were excellent. She said that the vote is only the expression of an opinion; that it is the only way the individual has of taking a part in the laws under which he lives and is governed; that the average woman is as well qualified for this duty as is the average man and that the time has come to do away with the antiquated notions about woman and woman's duty.

There were others who spoke. Among them Mesdames Walter Nash, C. S. McManus and J. M. Bentley.

And Mrs. L. Crozier French was out of the city and didn't even have a chance.

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MISS CLAY TO SPEAK ON SUFFRAGE TONIGHT

Chattanooga Jan 28 1913

Woman Orator Will be Heard at Patten Hotel.

Following closely upon the recent suffrage work of the state convention at Nashville, which has without a doubt opened up an interesting campaign for suffrage in this state, Miss Laura Clay, who spoke before the Tennessee legislature a few days ago, will again bring the subject before the Chattanooga public this evening at 8 o'clock, at the Hotel Patten.

Miss Clay is en route to Selma, Ala., where she has been called to attend the Alabama suffrage convention. She will be the guest of the Chattanooga Equal Suffrage association for the evening, and a special committee from that body will have charge of the meeting at the Patten.

Several musical numbers have been arranged for, one of especial interest being a violin solo by Mrs. Madge McClung Russell, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. L. M. Clark, granddaughters of Priscilla Holmes Draker, for thirty years vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage association.

The public is cordially invited to hear Miss Clay.

ANOOGA, TENN., WEDN

WHY WOMEN WOULD VOTE

Miss Laura Clay Tells Chattanooga Women.

FORCIBLE ARGUMENT BY A KENTUCKY WOMAN

Daily News

Parallels and Illustrations Drawn From Other States—Laws Affecting the Home Passed With No Voice of Home-Makers.

Jan. 27, 1913.

In a clear and concise argument, in which every phase of the woman suffrage question was discussed, Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington, Ky., last night addressed a large number of the members and friends of the local organization. The meeting was held in the green room of the Hotel Patten, and was presided over by Mrs. E. W. Pentecost, honorary president of the local organization.

Miss Clay is by no means a stranger in Chattanooga or to members of the local Equal Suffrage association. She will be remembered as having taken a prominent part in the meeting held several weeks ago at the Hotel Patten at which addresses were delivered by Miss Johnston, of Richmond, Va., and Mrs. Elliott, of Sewanee. Miss Clay was also a member of the party of equal suffragists who appeared before the state legislature asking that the women of Tennessee be enfranchised.

The address of Miss Clay was preceded by two instrumental selections by Miss Irma Harter.

"The question of woman suffrage," said Miss Clay, "is no longer an academic one. It has long since passed beyond this stage. It is now the question of how we are going to adopt it. There is no question but that the next decade will see a great change in the legal status of women, and with this change must necessarily come a change in her other relations to the state."

Miss Clay briefly outlined the progress of the movement in the past decade, stating that at the last presidential contest, November, 1912, in six states of the Union women cast their votes for presidential electors, while five other states by a large majority adopted a constitutional amendment providing for the enfranchisement of women.

"The liquor interests," said Miss Clay, "and the big business interests of the country fought the amendments in other states and succeeded in stealing the votes in Wisconsin and Michigan, while by the corrupt use of money they defeated the cause in Ohio and other states in which the amendment was to be voted on."

She then related the impetus given the movement by the recent election.

ALL WOMEN HAVE VOTE IN NEXT TEN YEARS"

Prediction Made by Miss

out an evolution, and the man who votes against the claims of women to suffrage, votes against the very principles that have made him a free man."

Woman's Sphere Changed.

Great industrial and economic changes have made imperative a change in a woman's sphere of usefulness, Miss Clay went on to explain. "The invention of the spinning wheel in 1764 was the beginning of woman's industrial alteration. It brought about a great commercial transformation, but the change in commerce was a mere trifle compared to the social change. Previously, to sp

DR. ROBERT K. MASSIE FORMALLY INSTITUTED

Herald, Feb. 3, 1913.

Large Congregation Witnesses Impressive Cere-

MISS CLAY ON KENTUCKY LAW.

THE LEXINGTON HERALD

Miss Laura Clay Is Guest Of Y. W. Club As She Observes Her 90th Birthday



—Herald Photo

Celebrating her 90th birthday anniversary, Miss Laura Clay, pioneer woman suffragist and descendent of distinguished Kentucky families, is shown, center above, as she blew out a candle on her birthday cake at a dinner given in her honor last night at the Y. W. C. A. by the Business and Professional Women's Club of the Y. W. C. A. Seated at the left is Mrs. Preston Johnston, who gave the principal address, reviewing Miss Clay' life and work. Mrs. David Honaker, president of the club, who presided, is seated at the right.

As keenly interested in political and social affairs as any of the women who had assembled to pay tribute to her on her 90th birthday anniversary, Miss Laura Clay, one of Kentucky's most distinguished women and pioneer in the long fight for equal rights for women, smilingly received congratulations at a dinner given in her honor last night by the Lexington Business and Professional Women's Club of the Y. W. C. A. at the Y. W.

"Miss Laura dedicated her life to the advancement of women and through their advancement, she benefited humanty," Mrs. Preston Johnston declared as she delivered the principal address at the dinner.

Mrs. Johnston pointed to Miss Clay's life as an inspiration to all humanity. She enumerated seven traits which Miss Clay exemplified: Courage, justice, faith, tolerance, kindness, generosity and humor.

"This community has been greatly blessed by such leadership as Miss Clay's," Mrs. Johnston said.

Miss Clay fought for married women's property rights, school suffrage for women, co-education, and political suffrage for women, and has lived to see all attained, Mrs. Johnston said as she reviewed the life of the illustrious daughter of Maj.-Gen. Cassius M. Clay, the "Lion of White Hall," and Mary Jane Warfield Clay, herself of a notable family.

Turning to Miss Clay, who now lives quietly at her residence at 193 North Mill street, but does not want any one to think that she is an idle person, Mrs. Johnston said "Miss Laura, at no gathering anywhere could you find people who love you more than does this group here tonight."

Although now retired, Miss Clay still is enjoying life. She plays cards, attends church and goes to club meetings and movies occasionally.

Miss Clay, who served as president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association for 22 years, and was the first woman to receive a vote for the presidential noination when she was so honored at the 1920 Democratic convention, was gratified yesterday at the appointment of a woman psychistrist to the staff of Eastern State hospital.

She termed the appointment of Dr. Cynthia Cunningham Counce, Memphis, Tenn., as junior physician at the institution as her "finest birthday present."

For the benefit of women patients, Miss Clay had urged the appointment to Dr. Floyd K. Foley, superintendent, who recommended Dr. Counce for the position.

Mrs. David Honaker, president of the club, who presided, introduced from the group of more than 70, Miss Phyliss Bentley, noted British author; Miss Dorothy Sloan, club member who also celebrated her birthday anniversary yesterday; Miss Linda Neville, civic leader and social service worker; Miss Lucy Furman, social service worker and leader in the anti-steel trap movement; Mrs. Frances Jewell McVey, wife of Dr. Frank L. McVey, president of the University of Kentucky; Mrs. J. A. Edge, and Mrs. E. Cronly Elliott.

Headquarters for Coffee

BEST COFFEES IN THE CITY.

Berkeley Blend, one-pound cans . . . 33c

Berkeley Blend, three-pound cans . . 95c

YOU WON'T GET BIT IF YOU BUY OF MR. BOWERS

... in the ... nd have to justify his ... e; and the mother ... tient, assured that her ... be seriously infringed, ... ry she would be pro- ... The principal thing ... his wholesome change ... tucky, which has been ... or fifteen other states, ... of the public mind

LAURA CLAY.

seven with g, one ... two with j, two with m, two with n, two with o, thirteen with p, one with q, five with r, nine with s, two with t, fifteen with u and six with v.

MRS. ELIZABETH LYLE the Tennessee suffragists.

Spend This Summer at The White House, Biloxi, Miss.

... repaired—low ... my rent. ... New Phone. ... 350 S. Main St.

ALL WOMEN HAVE VOTE IN NEXT TEN YEARS"

Prediction Made by Miss Laura Clay in Speaking of American Movement.

ADDRESSES BIG AUDIENCE

Knoxville Sentinel.
Convincing Argument Presented, Sandwiched With Humorous Stories.

Feb. 14, 1913.

"In ten years woman suffrage will have become practically universal in America.

"I am not a militant suffragettes. I am a suffragist. Note the difference." said Miss Laura Cay to a reporter before she ascended the platform at Market hall Friday night to speak to a large audience on the question of woman suffrage.

Continuing she said to her interviewer:

"There are no suffragettes in America, all suffragists. The term suffragette is confined to the element that is now gaining so much notoriet yin England by their acts of violence and lawlessness. I have no sympathy with such exponents of our theory, and believe they hurt the cause, rather than futher it. No, we will never have such conditions as those in America. It is well to observe that the hardships that women suffer in England are greater than in America, as men do not show the same willingness to assist them. The fact that women have not reached the acute stage of rebellion in this country is due to the fact of the superior statesmanship of the men here."

Going further into her views on the subject, Miss Clay continued: "I hold that we need above all things to avoid masculinity in our exercise of the suffrage. Woman has nothing to gain by assuming a mannish attitude in politics. On the other hand, she should strive to offer the highest development of femininity. I hold that human nature is dual in all its elements and requires the influence of both sexes for the best development. It is this dual element, this mixture of the man and woman, this establishment of checks and balances that we need in politics at present, and woman suffrage offers it."

Convincing Arguments.

Advancing her argument from stage to stage with a finality that left nothing unsaid, and adorning every point with a logic both practical and pleasing, Miss Clay spoke at length to a large and attentive audience, composed about equally of men and women. Miss Clay's lecture was a masterpiece of eloquence and convincing, analytical reasoning, blended so as to display at the same time a grace of rhetoric and a strength of thought and study.

"We cannot consider woman suffrage," Miss Clay began, "except with regard to its practicability in the entire United States. Woman suffrage is a question now of the most practical interest, a present day issue, and an inevitable outcome." If all suffragists should stop talking, and most of them, being women, will not," she added smiling, "the cause of woman suffrage would march on to victory just the same."

Miss Clay referred to statistics showing that there are nine states in the United States where women vote, representing an electoral vote of fifty-five. Last November, at the time of the presidential election, she stated that there were six of these state, with an electoral vote of thirty-six "And there are men in this audience tonight," she added, "who doubtless know of instances in political history when thirty-six electoral votes have turned the tide of a presidential election. Before very long the time will come when men will no longer dare to antagonize the women voters by refusing to insert in their party platforms a plank favoring the suffrage for women. The claims of women suffrage have always stood firmly and loyally on the principles of government on which the nation has stood for a century and a quarter, that taxation without representation is tyranny, whether it be women or not that are governed. Because man has [illegible] its that has made him the leader [illegible] the race he has come into possession of his political liberty prior to [illegible] out an exception, and the man who votes against the claims of women to suffrage, votes against the very principles that have made him a free man."

Woman's Sphere Changed.

Great industrial and economic changes have made imperative a change in a woman's sphere of usefulness, Miss Clay went on to explain. "The invention of the spinning wheel in 1764 was the beginning of woman's industrial alteration It brought about a great commercial transformation, but the change in commerce was a mere trifle compared to the social change. Previously, to spin and to knit was the whole duty of woman. The demand for woven goods and spun fabrics took all her time. From the queen on her throne to the beggar by the roadside, none was entirely relieved from the burdens of the spinning wheel.

Unsupported women, Miss Clay explained, now that the former means of livelihood once peculiar to them have been usurped, must work side by side with men or starve.

Going further, Miss Clay met the argument popular with anti-suffragis that women should spare themselves the rough contact with men in politics. "They seem to forget," she said, "that men and women work side by side 3[illegible] days out of the year, and that it is only at the polls on the 365th day that they stand alone.

To show the vital interest of women in industry, Miss Clay brought statistics to show that there are from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 girls and women over nine years of age in the United States earning their livelihood away from home, more than the population of entire New England at the time the thirteen colonies threw off the yoke of tyranny and stood for "equal rights to all, and special privileges to none." "Seven million women, mostly young, mostly poorly paid, withdrawn from the care and influence of home, 'daughters of the nation,' who need the mother care that exists for them only in the ballot in the hands of the mother sex."

"Our conservatists and their tremblings are still with us," said Miss Clay, "and they fear that when women get the vote (which they will) that they will make mistakes. But even men sometimes makes mistakes, and they make more than women will, for man has no one to advise him, while women, when they gain the ballot, will always have the advice of the men." (Laughter and applause.)

What To Do With Babies.

"As to what to do with the babies, which is a live argument of opposers of the movement, let the same person take care of them while the mother votes who takes care of them while she pays her taxes. Out in Colorado," Miss Clay related, "at an election not long ago a man saw a couple of women standing at the polls, each with a baby in her arms, talking to a quiet-looking young man. First one woman gave her baby to the quiet-looking young man, went in and voted, returned, and the other lady did likewise. Mystified, the onlooker turned to a bystander and enquired: 'Who is the pleasant mannered young fellow holding the kid?' And the answer came back, 'Why, that's one of the candidates.' (Laughter.)

This is one solution that Miss Clay has to offer to the vexatious problem.

Returning in a serious vein to her lecture, Miss Clay continued: "Men say that woman suffrage is just, but inexpedient, and I say that some men are concerned more with the inexpediency of justice than with the inexpediency of injustice."

Miss Clay here launched into a close and instructive narration of the change in the status of the woman of the home that has followed the industrial change.

Formerly women supervised the education of their children, now the supervision is in the hands of a board of education, composed of men, elected by voters; formerly all food served in a household passed the supervision and inspection of the housewife, now the great commercial houses of the city prepare a large amount of the daily food of the home, and are regulated by a government composed of men, and women have no vote. "Man is not as capable as women in regulating such conditions," Miss Clay stated. "They say that women have no time to vote," declared Miss Clay, "but nothing is so labor-saving as a vote, properly applied."

Miss Clay spoke for the reinstatement of woman by the ballot into her sphere of usefulness. "The home woman has undergone an eclipse, and her best usefulness is gone. Of what service is her mind, executive ability, judgment, with her children removed from her care, and the regulation of their clothing, their education, and the sanitary safeguards of their health, removed from her grasp? Where is her usefulness?" Men when they vote vote for their business, women when they vote vote for their business, but their business is that of home and children.

Women Made Juvenile Court.

Miss Clay referred to Colorado's juvenile court as the greatest contribution of jurisprudence in the nineteenth century, and declared that it was woman suffrage in that state that alone made it possible.

The high mortality rate among infants was also touched upon by Miss Clay.

Miss Clay closed her lecture with a few words of encouragement and promise for the success of the movement she advocated.

The meeting, which was largely attended was presided over by Mrs. Crozier French, president of the local suffrage league, and prominent over the state for her efforts in behalf of the movement.

DR. ROBERT K. MASSIE FORMALLY INSTITUTED

Herald, Feb. 3, 1913.

Large Congregation Witnesses Impressive Ceremony At Cathedral

Dr. Robert K. Massie, formerly of Alexandria, Va., was formally instituted with appropriate ceremonies as rector of the parish and dean of Christ Church Cathedral at the morning services at the cathedral Sunday. Following the institutional ceremonies, Dr. Massie addressed his congregation for the first time.

Eleven of the twelve vestrymen were present at the services. Senior Warden John T. Shelby and Junior Warden James A. Todd represented the vestrymen in notifying Bishop L. W. Burton of Dr. Massie's election to succeed Dean William T. Capers. Bishop Burton in turn formally introduced Dr. Massie under the usual institutional rituals.

The cathedral was crowded to witness the institution, to welcome Dr. Massie and to hear his initial sermon. He spoke on "What Doth the Lord Require of Thee?" He addressed his congregation again in in the evening, and both sermons were heard with intense interest.

Herald, Feb. 3, 1913.

Beautiful Reception for Dean and Mrs. Massie.

Bishop and Mrs. Lewis W. Burton were at home last evening informally at a pretty reception in honor of Dean and Mrs. Robert K. Massie. The guests were members of the various organizations of Christ Church Cathedral that they could meet the guests of honor in this delightful social way.

The home on West Sixth Street was lovely with decorations of plants and a quantity of flowers, the tea table being adorned with vases of red carnations and narissus. Tea, and sandwiches were served and the hours were thoroughly informal and much enjoyed.

Bishop and Mrs. Burton were assisted in receiving by Dean and Mrs. Massie and Mrs. W. T. Capers, of Philadelphia, and by a number of the young people in the Cathedral who assisted in serving.

MR. ESTES TAKES UP EQUAL RIGHTS WORK

Herald, Feb. 19, 1913.

Urey Estes, a former student of social and political affairs in the University of Chicago, arrived in Lexington yesterday to take up the duties of field secretary of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, to which he was recently appointed. His headquarters will be in Lexington, and he will have an office on the seventh floor of the McClelland building.

When the woman suffrage organization went to Chicago for the excellent gentleman it employed to direct activities here, did it mean to convey the idea that the local product could not be relied upon to behave or that Chicago men are just better "broke" and less liable to run the wrong way on the track?

All the Vowels In One Word.

There are but six words in the English language which contain all the vowels in regular order—viz, abstemious, arsenious, anenious, facetious, materious and tragedious. There is but one word which contains them in regular reverse order, and that word is duoliteral. Besides the above there are 149 English words which contain all the vowels in irregular order. Twelve of these begin with the letter a, seven with b, twenty-three with c, sixteen with d, fourteen with e, four with f, seven with g, one with h, six with i two with j, two with m, two with n, two with o, thirteen with p, one with q, five with r, nine with s, two with t, fifteen with u and six with v.

THE LEXINGTON HERALD

Miss Laura Clay Is Guest Of Y. W. Club As She Observes Her 90th Birthday



—Herald Photo

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Loose Item

TONIGHT!

MISS LAURA CLAY,

of Lexington,, Kentucky,

An Orator of Wonderful Ability, will speak in the

M. E. CHURCH

ON

EQUAL SUFFRAGE

EVERYBODY WELCOME

COME

NO ADMISSION

Loose Item

Memphis Press

THE ONLY INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER IN MEMPHIS. HOME EDITION

PHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1913. SEVENTH YEAR, No. 276

WHAT women have done in the suffrage states. On Page Four you'll find a summary of women's work, which is better suffrage argument than a billion words. Read it.

REE STATES DEMAND VOTE



MRS. ELIZABETH LYLE SAXON, in center, first president the Tennessee suffragists.

PROGRAM OF EXERCISES.

Chairman, Mrs. M. M. Betts, president of the Memphis Political Equality league.

Address by Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky, introduced by Mrs. J. M. McCormack.

Address by Hon. Hall W. Sanders, of Charleston, Miss., introduced by Mrs. A. K. Dent.

Address by Mrs. Jean M. Gordon, of New Orleans, introduced by Mrs. J. D. Allen.

Address by Mrs. S. S. Wassel, of Little Rock, introduced by Mrs. M. M. Betts.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 TO 3:30.

Short talks by Mrs. Somerville, Mrs. Dent, Miss Belle Kearney, of Mississippi, and Mrs. O. A. Ellington and Mrs. Wassel, of Arkansas.



GORDON NUTT, the youngest suffragist in Arkansas, son of Mrs. Sidney Nutt, of Hot Springs.

CLAY GEMS.

"A man thinks of dinner when he sits down to eat it; a woman thinks of it from the time she washes the breakfast dishes."

—o—

"The ballot in the housekeeper's hands will cut the grocery bill."

—o—

"Congress appropriates $3,600,000 a year to prevent hog diseases. After a century of neglect, congress voted $30,000 per year for the prevention of baby diseases — $3,000,000 for pigs, $30,000 for babies."

—o—

"Miss Julia Lathrop, of the National Children's Protective bureau, declares that 300,000 babies die in their first year of life annually. Half of this is preventable. The rate in the United States is 125 per 1,000; in New Zealand, which has woman suffrage, the rate is 68 per 1,000."

One of the most interesting features of Miss Laura Clay's speech was her discussion of the old anti argument that women wouldn't vote if they could, or, at any rate, the "nice women" wouldn't go to the polls.

She answered this very hypothetical objection by citing the facts, particularly as to the exercise of the recently granted school suffrage in Kentucky, where the women have taken complete control of the schools, carrying all elections and putting the schools on a non-partisan basis.

The women of Kentucky are voting in the school elections, declared Miss Clay, and they will vote just the same in all other elections.

The speaker also cited the recent election in Los Angeles, where the women out-registered and out-voted the men.

THE WEATHER

Smiling at the sight of so many fair visitors at the Tri-State fair, put the weather gods in such good humor they have decided to give Memphis a continuance of the present weather.

The forecast reads: "Fair and warmer tonight; Thursday fair."

"To Save Home," Suffrage Purpose

Women of three states, states in the heart of the Old South, where the tradition of the "protected woman" would still be supposed to have a tremendous social significance, gathered at the Tri-State fair today, to voice the demand of millions of sisters for political emancipation.

Aggressive, but not militant, combining the poise of the grand dames of an ancient era with the practical purpose of modern womanhood to use the ballot for social melioration, for the protection of the fountain springs of humanity which a katabolic industrialism which has dared to lay hands on the children of the south, these women brought into the rather festive note of the fair a deeper resonance of the great social awakening all about us.

NOT ALL SERIOUSNESS.

Yet for all the sertousness of the occasion, there was not lacking that genial humor and pungent wit which southern maids and matrons have always shared with their brothers of the cavalier strain.

There was no mordant primness, no school-marm priggishness about the speeches or the questions in the symposium of the tented arena, where bright minds clashed in tactical discussions, where stories humorous, and even ludicrous, were told of the struggles to pierce the beefy masculine intellects of rube legislators, or the malted bright pans of city solons.

Two women, representing all the best of the older tradition, and with records of splendid achievement in social uplift were the headliners of the bill, every number of which was shot through with interest.

Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky, whose name is the all-sufficient story of a brilliant family in a scintillating commonwealth, made an address every word of which stirred or shocked with truth driven home with fiery earnestness.

SUFFRAGE TO SAVE HOME.

With the home for her theme, Miss [illegible] cial [illegible] tra[illegible] fr[illegible]



MISS LAURA CLAY, Richmond, Ky., corresponding secretary Kentucky Equal Rights association.

creasing degree by political conditions.

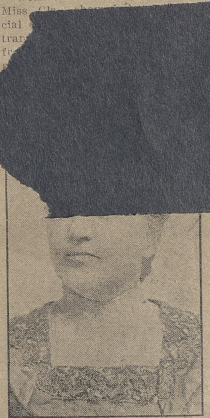
That suffrage for women is the condition of the preservation of the American home and the American family, the purity of American womanhood and the lives of American babies, was the conclusion drawn by Miss Clay.

The speaker gave some interesting sidelights on the manner in which the women of Kentucky have, even without suffrage, forced the politicians to adopt measures needed for the protection of women and boys and girls, and, yes, men, too.

For she said men must be protected from themselves.

Miss Jean Gordon, of New Orleans heroine of 100 fights against the child labor evil, told many unwritten chapters of the history of the fight of the women to save the childhood of the south from being ground up into dividends of a nascent textile industry which, unrestrained, is a curse, and not a blessing, to the south.

Mississippi and Arkansas were [illegible] speakers.



MRS. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, vice-president Mississippi Woman Suffrage association.

—not the romantic fetich of unmated sentimentalists, who rhapsodize about it, is woven into the fiber of the political structure so that anything that affects the state has its reflex action on the health, wealth or morals of the members of the home.

How women must have the ballot to protect the home from the myriad menaces of anti-social tendencies engendered by modern industrialism, was convincingly outlined by the speaker, who showed that the schools of the people, the morals of their girls, the very purity of their food, drainage of their kitchens and warmth of their houses and clothes are controlled to an in- [illegible] ces of the [illegible] abor

[illegible] est [illegible] ional [illegible] ary it [illegible] in the [illegible] ndly attitude in the states which they control, in order to win the support of the women of the suffrage states on national issues.

Her talk on this line was quite a new view of the subject.

"Suffrage is now the most practical issue with practical politicians," said Miss Clay, "and the opportunities for progress afforded us by this situation must be siezed upon without delay."

Appeals to the women of the southern states to place their commonwealths in line by vigorous and energetic action were made by many of the speakers.

There were probably 500 in the big tent when the exercises began at the morning session, about one-third men.

The crowd increased as the speeches were delivered. In the afternoon session about 800 listened to the talks.

The only speaker who took himself too seriously was the Mississippi solon, the lone male on the bill. He prefaced the reading of his manuscript by the customary harangue of the politician against the newspapers, declaring that the reason he had written out the speech he delivered was to prevent himself from being misquoted by reporters.

There was no danger of the gentleman being either quoted or misquoted.

Loose Item

MISS CLAY ON KENTUCKY LAW.

The Kentucky laws relating to the legal rights of women as mothers are pronounced by able jurists as barbarous and a blot upon her civilization. A study of those laws will make evident the grounds for such an opinion.

The law ordinarily recognizes but one parent, and that one the father, only and always excepting the poor, despised mother whose offspring is the sign of her shame; for these mothers are vested with the same rights of guardianship as married fathers.

With married mothers it is different. The insignificance in which their rights are held is seen in extracts from the statutes concerning Guardians and Wards: "The father of the minor, if living, or, if dead, the mother, if suited to the trust, shall be allowed by the court to have the custody, nurture and education of the ward." And some women imagine that the state honors motherhood! "If suited to the trust," she may have the custody of her own child, if her husband be dead. But not in all cases, however, even if the father is dead and the mother is suited to the trust: for a dead father has more rights than a living mother, as is seen by further extracts:

"Any father may, by will, appoint a guardian to his infant child during its minority or for any less period, and may appoint the guardianship of the infant's estate to one, and the custody, nurture and education of the infant to another." Not by a word is the father placed under the slightest constraint to appoint the mother to the custody, nurture and education of the child!

Further, we read: "In appointing a guardian the court shall pay proper attention to the following order of precedence in right, and not depart therefrom, unless it deems that prudence and the interests of the infant so require:

"First, the father or testamentary guardian of his appointing.

"Secondly, the mother, if unmarried; and, thirdly, the next of kin, giving preference to the males."

In the exercise of this right of guardianship, undivided with the mother, a father has the sole direction of his child's life, the mother's wishes being consulted only so far as he pleases. If he is in humble circumstances and hires out or apprentices the child, he alone decides the employment and surroundings, and he alone receives its wages. If in better circumstances, he alone may direct its education, choosing its residence, its school and the moral training and religious bent its mind shall receive. It is always within his legal right to remove the child from the custody and nurture of the mother, and to place it with whomsoever he chooses; and if he dies, he is permitted to depute all these powers to a guardian of his selection.

It is terrible to think of the sufferings mothers may have to endure from the exercise of these unrestricted powers by misguided husbands, even when they are honest and well-meaning towards the mothers and children. But many husbands are depraved and selfish, and among the darkest realities of life are the miseries of mothers and children when such husbands have used their authority over children with indifference to the mother's happiness, and even with the distinct intention of torturing them through their natural affections.

The protection the law affords to mothers against possible abuses is inadequate, hard to obtain in every case, and in many of the worst instances wholly unavailable. As long as the husband and wife remain together, there is no clear provision for the defense of the mother. When they are legally separated or divorced, the court decides which parent shall have the custody of the child, regarding the interest of the child in the decision. But the presumption is always in favor of the father, and if he resists the court's assigning the guardianship to the mother, a clear case of his moral or financial unfitness for the charge must be made before the mother's superior claim is allowed, no matter if she is wholly "suited to the trust."

Even this meagre measure of justice may be easily defeated by the father in many instances, if he chooses; for, if he has reason to anticipate that the presumption in his favor will not suffice to deprive the mother, he can forestall the judgment by removing the child to another state before the court has taken action. After the child is once out of the State (and his legal right to take it where he pleases is unimpeachable until there is a decree of court to the contrary), it would take years of tedious and expensive litigation to compel him to return it. Practically, therefore, the mother has no right guaranteed her by the law.

It is no excuse for these iniquitous laws to say that men have little temptation to abuse them and seldom do so. Law is meant for the restraint of the bad, and there is no cruelty shielded by the law which is too dreadful for some bad men to practice. Neither is any mortal being in a position to say that such power is rarely abused. Since relief is so precarious and long delayed, there is every reason for women to endure these sorrows in silence; and yet from time to time society is shocked by a revelation of misery endured by a mother under this oppressive power of the husband, though her wretchedness was not made public until, perhaps after years of suffering, either it became beyond endurance or some circumstance enabled her to throw off his tyranny with impunity.

Women are reduced to pitiable straits to escape the brutalities of these laws in Kentucky, and in other states where they are similar. Newspapers report such instances as of a woman denying that she had ever been married to the man who was trying to rob her of her child; of another perjuring herself as was believed by her neighbors who accounted her a virtuous woman, by swearing in her desperation that her husband was not the father of her child.

Let no woman be indifferent to a law unjust to her sex because she may not personally observe its evil consequences in her circle of acquaintance, or feel them herself. She may be sure that somewhere, secretly or openly, it is doing its deadly work of carrying undeserved misehy or degradation to her sister women.

The remedy for all this injustice and misery is a comparatively simple amendment of the law, of which the principal features should be: Granting to fathers and mothers equal or co-guardianship of children, making their rights equal, and forbidding either, under a penalty, from removing a child from the other without process of law. In happy and well-regulated families such an alteration of the law would never be perceived, for equality is the rule now. When there is not perfect unity, the father would be more conciliatory, knowing that in the last resort he would have to justify his actions to a judge; and the mother would be more patient, assured that her rights could never be seriously infringed, because if necessary she would be protected by the law. The principal thing needed to effect this wholesome change in the laws of Kentucky, which has been made in fourteen or fifteen other states, is enlightenment of the public mind upon the subject.

LAURA CLAY.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL UNION COUNCIL YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

Loose Item

Equal Suffrage Lecture by Miss Clay

EYUAL SUFFRAGE LECTURE BY

The lecture by Laura Clay tonight at Market hall will be a treat to all intelligent thinking people whether they agree with her in her conclusions or not. It is only the small mind that objects to hearing an opponents arguments. Let Market hall be filled tonight with the friends and opponents to hear one of the greatest living exponents of the cause, advocate "votes for women."

To the Men:

The time has come when every true man should free his mind from prejudice and hear all sides of this question and work for the side he conscientiously thinks is right. It is of greater importance that men should be conscientious as regards their position on this question than any other for the reason that all men, over twenty one years of age, assume the responsibility of representing all women in the affairs of government. Men are the individual protectors and providers of the women of their families, but every voting man is the representative of all women in th commonwealth in which they live as well as in the nation. How many men feel this responsibility? How many men say to themselves when they go to the polls, "I am representing here all the women who are still unfranchised, and must vote in their interest as well as in my own. As I am consenting to this difranchisement I should put their interests above mine, if I am true and conscientious citizen." The women of nine western states are now emancipated and the men of those states are no longer under obligation to put the women's interests before their own. They believe the women are just as able to look after their own interests, and the ballot in their own hands is better protection to them, than a gun would be in the hands of their men, representatives. In republics' ballots are weapons.

To the Women.

Go to Market hall and hear Miss Clay and then like free, intelligent human beings put yourself on the side she conscientiously believes to be the right one. Do dont be a child in thought and decision and say "I don't know any thing about it. I let my husband do my thinking." This is to give your husband's brain more work that it is capable of for very few men have any surplus of that very important commodity thought.

The woman-thought is just as necessary to the well being of the world, as the man-thought and it is your business not to let yours lie fallow. Thought and intelligence is that which distinguishes the human being from the animal and our women must constantly develop away from the beasts of the field —as well as the men. For man can go no great distance away from woman, because nature is opposed to their seperation. Then let us all study this subject of "equal rights to all special privileges to none," and see if we cannot make our world a hapier place for every body.

L. CHOZIER FRENCH.

MISS LAURA CLAY SPEAKS TONIGHT

Prominent Kentucky Suffragist at Market Hall.

Will Talk of Woman in the Home and in Industry, and Why They Need the Ballot.

Friday evening, beginning promptly at eight o'clock, Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky, will give a lecture on "Woman's Suffrage" in the Market hall to which the public is invited.

Miss Clay is one of the most prominent women in America in this movement. She is sixty-four years of age and is one of the pioneer suffragists of this country. She was the friend of Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton and worked with them for the enfranchisement of women over a quarter of a century ago. She was for a number of years vice-president of the National Woman's Suffrage association, of America, and has for twenty-four years been president of the Kentucky Equal Suffrage league. She is by all odds the leading figure in the woman's movement in the south and is a woman of national and even international reputation.

Miss Clay belongs to one of the south's oldest and most honored families. The Clays, have for generations held positions of distinction and honor in the nation and her father, the late Cassius Clay, was both U. S. senator and minister to Russia.

Miss Clay is not a militant suffragette, but is a sane and conservative believer in the enfranchisement of women. She is a forceful and convincing speaker and one well worth hearing. The question of woman's suffrage is receiving more and more attention in the south and every intelligent citizen should be informed on this, one of the paramount issues of the day. The leading men and women in the entire country have declared themselves in sympathy with the movement and the question will be ably handled Friday night by Miss Clay.

The speaker will deal principally with the subject of woman in the home and woman in industry and why they need the ballot. At the close of the address five minute talks will be made by prominent citizens of Knoxville and questions will be answered by the speaker.

A special invitation is extended to all members of local clubs and organizations and to the laboring people, both men and women, as equal suffrage and its relation to the laboring classes will be a special feature of the address. Every woman wage-earner in this city should be present at this talk.

Miss Clay will leave at eleven o'clock Friday night for her home in Madison county, Kentucky, where she lives on her own farm, which is a part of the old Clay estate of ante-bellum days.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1913.

FRAMERS OF CONSTITUTION

Committed an Error When Women Were Not Given

Right of Suffrage—It's Up to the Men of Today to Right That Wrong, Declares Miss Clay.

Miss Laura Clay, of Madison, Ky., one of the most prominent women in America in the woman suffrage movement, spoke Friday night at Market hall on "Woman Suffrage." The main floor of the hall was more than half filled, and as all present seemed to be in sympathy with the speaker, Miss Clay was given a very flattering hearing.

Miss Clay was introduced by Mrs. L. Crozier French, who apologized for there being no opening prayer, saying that she had tried to secure several of the ministers of the city, but that all of them had previous engagements. Mrs. French reviewed briefly the almost marvelous growth that woman suffrage has enjoyed during the past few years, and declared that it is but a matter of a few years until the women of every state in the union will be allowed to vote. She said that the United States government is better than that of England because the poor people of America have as much power on election day as the rich. She said that the poor man, the man of lowly birth and the uneducated man should have more to say about the government than the rich, because the rich have their riches to help them, also their education and high birth. She said that women deserved to vote because the majority of them are poor, of lowly birth and uneducated. But the greatest reason, she declared, is because they are women. She was heartily applauded by the women present.

Miss Clay was then introduced and by way of preface, remarked that in the past she had looked upon woman suffrage as an academic question; a problem of the dim future; a question for the higher educated.

"But," said Miss Clay, "it is not a question of the future, but one of the present, and we intend to have women suffrage all over America in less than ten years."

Recent Triumphs.

Miss Clay reviewed the recent presidential election, and spoke of the part that the women of the United States took in it. She said that the women [illegible] states that have adopted suffrage since the recent election, the women now control more than fifty votes in the electoral college. Within four years, she declared, there will be no political party that will dare to antagonize the women by putting a suffrage plank in the platform.

Miss Clay declared that the principles of woman suffrage are what our forefathers fought for, and what our government is based on, and said that the women of the country will share in these principles in due season. She said that woman suffrage is not a revolution, but rather an evolution on the application of the principles, and said that when a man argues against the application of these principles, he argues against the very principles that made him free.

Special to The Journal and Tribune.

The causes leading up to the suffrage question are as complex as the complexities leading up to the revolution, said the speaker, but the greatest cause she declared to be the change in the social condition of women in the industrial world. She said that many men say they oppose women voting because they (the women) will have to mingle with all classes of men at the polls. "Well," she said, "they mingle with all classes of men in the business and industrial world, so I do not see why it will hurt them to mingle at the polls. There is only one day in each year that the women need go to the polls, and while they can mingle with men during 364 days of each year, the men think they should stay at home on election day."

The Funny Side.

Here Miss Clay turned to the funny side of the question and said that it had been said that if women voted, their husbands would have to stay at home on election day to take care of the children. She declared, however, that in many instances the country would be much better off if the men would stay at home and let the women do the voting. Her solution of the problem was, however, that father and mother place the baby in its carriage and roll it to the polls and while one of them voted, the other could stand outside and care for the baby. She said also that if necessary, the candidates could be kept at the polls to take care of the children while his supporters cast their ballots. This remark, of course, caused much laughter.

Miss Clay then reviewed women's work from the early days of the country's history. She said that women had always worked, but formerly their work was under the protecting roof of their own homes. Today it is different, she said. Women must go out in the world and work alongside the men.

In conclusion, the speaker said that all make mistakes, and said that the first mistake in the formation of the American government was made by our forefathers when they neglected to allow women suffrage. She said that the men of today are not to blame for the mistakes of their forefathers, but said that it was nothing short of justice for them to right a wrong done many years ago, and to allow women to vote.

Those Present at the Banquet.

Those present at the banquet were: Mrs. Juliet P. Grayson, Prof. and Mrs. Melcher, Prof. and Mrs. Noe, Mrs. Wheeler, Smithfield, Dr. McCartney, Dr. and Mrs. Muller, President and Mrs. Crossfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Fortune, Mrs. Beauchamp, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Collis, A. F. Hemenway, Hall Laurie Calhoun, Mrs. H. L. Calhoun, Arena London, Ira M. Darnall, George R. Smith, Lillian Roberts, Lois Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fairhurst, Mrs. Lena Milward, Mrs. G. D. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hostetter, Mrs. Annie Mathis, Mrs. Mary Anne Smedley, Miss Addie Harp, Miss Elizabeth Waller, Miss May Karr, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Gorman, Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stucky, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Pence, Mrs. Aubrey Alexander, Mrs. J. W. Sistrunk, Mrs. John Devijian, Mrs. W. L. Reynolds, Miss Rush, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Mathews, Fred T. Ballard, Mrs. T. J. Shannon, W. C. Lawwill, Miss Grace Dryden, Miss Ellie Chinn, Asa C. Chinn, Paul F. Harris, Jr., Miss Mary S. Bean, Mrs. Edgar Whitehouse, Mrs. M. E. Pace, Otis E. Pace, Mrs. W. C. G. Hobbs, Eugene Burgin, Mrs. Helm, Miss Hallie Ford, Dr. Z. W. Pryor, Mrs. Emma White, Mrs. N. G. McDonald, Mrs. Louise Campbell, W. J. Loos, Mrs. G. A. DeLong, Mr. and Mrs. R. Arnspiger, Prof. Bruce Reynolds, D. W. Batson, Mrs. C. B. Payne, Mrs. F. H. Hulett, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Mathews, Miss Ella Harp, Mrs. Emma J. Ringo, Mrs. Harriette Renick, Mrs. Rosa M. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra L. Gillis, J. C. Taylor, Mrs. W. N. Cropper, Mrs. F. H. Brown, Miss M. Katherine Christian, Miss Roberta Newman, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Deweese, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Helm, M. Muller, J. B. Hinton, Mrs. James F. Hinton, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Egbert, Dr. Julia Washburn, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bedford, Miss Sallie Daly, Mrs. J. W. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lee Reynolds, Mrs. James P. Irvine, Mrs. Frank Davis, Mrs. Julia Gunn, Mrs. Mamie Thompson, Miss Schmidt, Mrs. Julia Harp, Mrs. Hood Hamey, Mrs. Hays, Mrs. Laura Bell, Mrs. James Lisle, Mrs. Griffin Cochran, Miss Scott, Miss Sutton, Miss Gunn, Miss McConnell, Miss Sewing, Miss Stuckey, Miss Johns, Miss Parrish, Miss Buckner, Miss Goff, Miss Bourne, Prof. and Mrs. H. E. Robbins, Miss Alice T. Kerr, Mrs. R. E. Monroe, Mrs. C. C. Freeman, Judge W. T. Lafferty, Prof. C. C. Freeman, Mrs. R. H. Crossfield, Dr. Irene T. Myers, Mrs. Lyman Chalkley Mrs. Henry Lloyd, Judge Lyman Chalkley, Lena Moseley-Ragsdale, Prof. Henry Lloyd, Prof. and Mrs. S. M. Jefferson, Miss Hebe H. Mitchell, Mrs. T. B. Satterwhite, Mrs. W. D. Bryant, Mrs. Peter Rule, Mrs. L. H. Smiley, Mrs. W. L. Honaker, Mrs. F. A. Cramer, Mrs. Silas F. Yeager, Miss Nannie J. Phelps, Mrs. Joseph Phelps, Mrs. L. Theodore Smith, Mrs. J. Dunn, Miss Annie Knoble, E. L. Johns, Mrs. J. W. Porter, Mrs. E. Bitterman, Mrs. John Marrs, Courtenay Respress, Miss Clara Cochran, Mrs. Augustine C. Respress, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Jewell, Enoch Stone, Mrs. Lee Paul, Mrs. W. M. Barr, Mrs. S. L. Greene, Mrs. Thomas Lawton Willingham, Miss Rosa Lake and the Misses Yanky.

MRS. M. B. SAUNDERS LAID TO LAST SLEEP

The funeral services of Mrs. Margaret Bruce Saunders, who died suddenly at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Harold P. Keen, at Bellevue, Del., were held at the Christ Church Cathedral yesterday morning, Bishop Lewis W. Burton and Dean Robert K. Massie officiating. Interment was in the Lexington cemetery. The casket, covered with flowers, arrived in a private car attached to the regular C. & O., train shortly before 10 o'clock. The body was accompanied here by Mr. and Mrs. Keen. They were met here by a number of relatives and friends who attended the services.

KENTUCKY SUFFRAGISTS IN WASHINGTON PARADE

Delegation From This State Assigned Position In the Great Procession

LEADERS NOTIFIED

Forms In Block 9, New Jersey Avenue Between D. and E. Streets

News has been received at Kentucky Equal Rights headquarters that the delegation from this State in the Washington suffrage parade March 3 will form at 2 o'clock, block 9 on New Jersey Avenue between D and E Streets Southeast and take their place between the Iowa and Louisiana delegations. Parade headquarters are 236 Delaware Avenue, North East, Mrs. Richard Cope Burleson being Grand Marshal.

Mrs. Firth Parade Chairman.

Mrs. Charles Firth, 402 Garrard Avenue, Covington, has been appointed Procession Chairman for Kentucky, and any Kentuckians who can take part in the parade are requested to communicate with Mrs. Firth beforehand, or failing this simply to join the marchers, as directed, in Washington.

The Covington delegation will go on the special train leaving Cincinnati over the Pennsylvania road at 2:30 p. m. Saturday, March 1, arriving at Washington at 8:26 Sunday morning. A special fare has been accorded.

Big Meeting After Parade.

Following the parade a great meeting will be held at Continental Hall, addressed by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Suffrage Association, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Association and Miss Mary Johnston, of Virginia, authoress.

Tickets can be obtained at suffrage headquarters.

ANTI-SUFFRAGIGTS SEEK LOCATION

Washington Times

Will Open Quarters Here to Carry On Work Opposing Ballot For Women.

Feb 19 1913

Headquarters for the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage will be opened today. Miss Minnie Bronson, national secretary of the association, who came here recently from New York to carry on the work of opposition to woman suffrage, said today that a number of locations were being considered along Pennsylvania avenue and that she expected to close the contracts today.

The important matter in connection with the work is the big meeting on March 28 at the Belasco Theater. Miss Bronson said. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the association in New York, will be one of the speakers, and Mrs. John Martin will tell the reasons why women should not vote. Mrs. Martin is said to be one of the best speakers of the "antis" as she was formerly an ardent advocate of "votes for women" and changed her mind to become as strongly opposed to the movement.

"It is not intended to carry on a campaign, in the strict sense," Miss Bronson said today. "That is what the suffragists are doing. We believe in doing things more quietly and in what we consider a more feminine manner. But we want people to know the real situation and understand that there is a large proportion of women all over the country who are not interested in 'votes for women' and would not avail themselves of the right to vote."

A huge show window where cartoons and the like may be displayed is, accordingly, one of the important things in connection with the "anti" propaganda. Here will be given out literature on the subject of woman suffrage and answering the arguments of the suffragettes. Headquarters will be decorated with national colors of the association, American Beauty rose. During the suffrage pageant young boys will distribute souvenirs and pamphlets containing arguments against "votes for women."

At the big meeting February 28, also, a quantity of literature will be given out. The decorations will be magnificent, and a brilliant electrical display will be provided. Practically all of the boxes have been sold to society women of the city.

All men who attend the meeting will be presented with a beautiful button made of silk, with a design worked out in three colors, black, white and rose. The women will wear a similar button, with the words "opposed to woman suffrage."

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge is now organizing a large delegation of "antis" in New York to come here for the meeting. Mrs. A. J. George, secretary of the Massachusetts association, is expected to come here for the meeting.

Lexington Central Banquet.

With nearly 300 representative people of Lexington, a splendid program, delicious menu, the spacious rooms of the First Presbyterian Church draped in white, and beautifully decorated tables in delicate ferns and white carnations, Lexington Union observed her annual banquet, making it a happy and auspicious occasion. The members of the faculty of State and Transylvania University, the honorary members, the Medal Contest Class of State University, and all the State Officers were guests of honor. The victory of the passage of the Webb Bill in both Houses caused the program to take on the feature of a celebration. Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp made a brilliant and convincing toastmistress, welcoming the guests in a charming manner, and introducing the speakers in gracious words. Prof. J. C. T. Noe spoke on "The Aims and Ideals of the W. C. T. U.," giving some of its achievements and declaring that the reason it had not achieved all its ends was the fault of men. Prof. Noe declared that twenty years ago he had signed the Good Templars' total abstinence pledge, and since that time no drop of liquor had passed his lips.

Prof. Fortune, of the Bible College, made a winning speech, comparing the Temperance movement to a mighty wave, at times receding, but that the "tide was sure to win." The Union was particularly happy in having with them all of the State officers, who responded to toasts and contributed each in her own way to the program. Miss Laura Clay, State Superintendent of Franchise, declared that the ballot was the "New Tool," sharp-edged and reliable, that would do the work of getting adequate laws on the statute books and having them enforced.

Prof. McCartney made a witty speech and Prof. Melcher compared the conditions in Germany 20 years ago when he was there as a College student and last year when he had revisited the Fatherland, that in this short time, the whole nation had undergone a complete change on this question, that Temperance Inns were dotted all over the country, and that through the teachings of the Kaiser the troops and the navy were practicing total abstinence.

President Crossfield, of Transylvania, gave an impromptu talk in which he expressed himself of the opinion that the time was ripe for State and Nation-wide Prohibition, and that as the saloon had been driven from the smaller towns of Kentucky, that it was high time the cities of Lexington, Covington, Newport and Louisville should get rid of them.

These annual banquets are looked forward to more and more each year as times of good fellowship and mutual benefit. They are sources of education and mental refreshing, and we congratulate Mrs. Taylor and her corps of earnest workers in the Lexington Union in creating interest and enthusiasm among the people of Lexington in the work of the organization.

THE KENTUCKY

SITUATION IS TENSE BUT NO CAUSE YET FOR INTERVENTION

President Taft Sees No Reason For America to Modify Policy With Regard to Mexico

TRAGEDY CAUSES REGRET AT CAPITAL

Ambassadorial Family Not to Attend Reception Till Scandal Is Lifted

Feb 24 1913.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The killing of Francisco I. Madero and Pino Suarez, deposed president and vice president of Mexico, after provisional President General Huerta had assured American Ambassador Wilson of the safety of his prisoners from such attack, created a painful impression in administration circles today.

When the first feeling of surprise had passed it was realized by officials that this last tragic event had added greatly to the gravity of the situation and undoubtedly had placed an additional strain upon the already tense relations between this government and that in the Mexican capital. Still as President Taft himself declared, the event in itself was not sufficient to demand any departure from the policy of strict non-intervention, which so far has governed his administration.

Probably the immediate result will be to hasten the military and naval preparations in order to have the soldiers and sailors and marines ready to answer a call for instant embarkation if further developments in Mexico should demand their employment.

One Danger Pointed Out.

The one danger to be apprehended, which almost certainly would result in the launching of an army of invasion would be the commission of some act or acts in Mexico that would endanger the lives of foreign citizens, and Americans for, having assured the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the disposition and ability of this government to protect their national citizens in Mexico in the same degree as Americans, the government would have assumed an obligation that could not be ignored. Therefore, any attack upon the American or foreigners by the tacit consent of the Huerta government, or even the exhibition towards them of mob violence, clearly beyond the ability of the provisional government to prevent, probably would be the signal for active intervention.

Only Congress Can Act.

The administration officials feel that they have discharged their full duties and exhausted their constitutional powers in the orders they have given or planned for the preparation of a sufficient military and naval force to insure successful entry to the Mexican capital, in case of need. It is practically certain that beyond this point the executive would not proceed except upon direct instructions from Congress as the exhibition of military force beyond the sea coast towns of Mexico might be regarded as an act of war, which under the constitution can be directed only by Congress.

Decline to Attend Reception.

Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson telegraphed the State Department tonight that Francisco De La Barra, minister of foreign affairs, had invited all the foreign diplomats in Mexico to take luncheon with him tomorrow. The ambassador stated that none of the diplomats would attend the luncheon unless the death of the former president and former vice president is cleared of mystery.

This decision upon the part of the diplomatic corps in the Mexican capital indicated the gravity of the situation, which will confront the Huerta government, should it fail to clear the mystery in which the killing of Madero and Suarez still is enveloped.

De La Barra and Huerta Silent.

No official comment was forthcoming here tonight on the tragedy made by Senor De La Barra and provisional President Huerta.

President Taft, upon his return to New York tonight, found a telegram from Ambassador Wilson at Mexico City, telling him of the killing of the two former leaders.

Mr. Wilson explained that the embassy was informed of the double tragedy last night by minister of foreign affairs De La Barra, who said that they were killed while being taken from the national palace to the penitentiary.

Investigation Promised.

General Huerta declared to the American that there would be a rigid investigation of the circumstances. The killing came as a tragic sequel to the celebration of Washington's birthday by the American colony. This gathering was the first which had taken place since the stirring events of the last fortnight. The spirit of rejoicing the ambassador declared gave way to horror when the news of the tragedy spread through the city.

Rear Admiral Fletcher, in command of the battleship squadron at Vera Cruz, in a brief dispatch to the Navy Department tonight, also confirmed the tragedy. Council Canada, at Vera Cruz, reported that a friendly spirit prevaded the city on Washington's borthday, the American ship, the Cuban cruiser and the Mexican warships in the harbor, all being in galla attire and firing salutes in honor of the great American.

No Cause to Intervene.

The late messages regarding the situation were laid before the President tonight. The President, before leaving New York had declared that he saw no cause for intervention, but made no further comment on the tragedy, whic hwas enacted in the Mexican capital, after the United States had given the Huerta government to understand that it would look with disfavor on any measures against Madero.

Consul Saltillo says that Governor Carranze, who, according to earlier reports, had refused to accept the new government, has now declared his allegiance to the new regime.

WILSON IS SHOCKED.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 23.—President-elect Wilson was shocked to hear the news that Madero and Suarez had been killed.

"It is too bad," he said. He refrained from comments, saying that he would maintain a policy of silence until put into office.

Mr. Wilson, it is known, had hoped that the Mexico problem would find settlement without interference on the part of the United States. He said tonight that he had received no communications from officials in the Taft administration concerning Mexico. It is reported here that members of the Taft cabinet have volunteered to place before Mr. Wilson all information at their disposal so that he may begin to familiarize himself with some of the official reports.

The President and Mrs. Wilson went to church and heard a sermon, eulogizing George Washington.

GREAT ASSASSINATIONS.

Philip of Macedon, by Pausanias, 336 B. C.
Julius Caesar, by Brutus, 44 B. C.
Thomas a'Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, December 29, 1170.
Edward II. of England, September 27, 1327.
James I., of Scotland, by nobles, February 21, 1437.
James III. of Scotland, June 11, 1488.
Marat, by Charlotte Corday, July 13, 1793.
Czar Paul, Russia, March 24, 1801.
Abraham Lincoln, by John Wilkes Booth, April 14, 1865.
Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, June 4, 1876.
Czar Alexander II., Russia, by Nihilists, March 13, 1881.
James A. Garfield, by Guiteau, July 2, 1881.
Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, October 28, 1893.
President Carnot, France, by an anarchist, June 24, 1894.
Empress Elizabeth of Austria-Hungary, September, 1898.
Governor Wm. Goebel, Kentucky, January 30, 1900.
Humbert I., Italy, July 29, 1900.
William McKinley, by Leon Czolgosz, September 7, 1901.
Carlos, King of Portugal, and Crown Prince, by revolutionists, February 1, 1908.
Ex-Senator Carmack, Tennessee, by Robin Cooper and Colonel Duncan B. Cooper, November 9, 1908.
Pasha Chali, Egyptian Premier, February 21, 1910.
Peter A. Stolypin, Premier of Russia, by Demitri Bogroff, September 14, 1911.
Theodore Roosevelt (attempted), shot by John Schrank at Milwaukee, October 14, 1912.
Jose Canalejas, Premier of Spain, by Manuel Martin, Anarchist, November 12, 1912.
Francisco I. Madero, President of Mexico, February 23, 1913.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS BEING PREPARED TO MARCH INTO MEXICO

Feb 25 1913.

Orders Fly Thick and Fast In Redemption of Taft's Promise that Successor May be Ready to Act

INTERVENTION URGED IN TWO LEGISLATURES

Resolutions Are Offered In Assemblies of Oklahoma and Ohio

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Military orders flew thick and fast today in redemption of President Taft's promise to have an army of 10,000 men assembled at Galveston, the most convenient port to Mexico, all equipped for foreign service and ready to execute any order that his successor might choose to issue upon the basis of the conditions that will exist after March 4.

These orders on the whole were supplementary to those which began to flow from the War Department towards the end of last week and were calculated to insure the assemblage of the second division of the reorganized army at or in the neighborhood of Galveston.

The completion of the orders to move the entire second division is intended as further warning to Mexico that there will be no departure from the established policy of preparedness during the remaining week of President Taft's administration.

Course Is Justified.

All plans for the possible sending of troops into the republic to the South will continue with the same minuteness of detail which would characterize official orders had the present acute condition arisen in Mexico at any time earlier in the strife which has rent that republic since the first uprising against Porfirio Diaz more than two years ago.

This course is justified on the ground that any cessation in the closing days or even hours of the Taft administration might be seized hold of by Mexico malcontents as an opportunity for a strike at Americans, which could not be adequately overcome should officials here relax their vigilance.

So far the State Department has given little thought to the question of political recognition of the new government in Mexico, inclining to await further developments in the situation and willing to regard it largely by the recommendations of Ambassador Wilson, whose course so far, under extremely difficult and delicate circumstances, has not met with the unqualified approval of the department.

GEORGETOWN WOMEN HEAR MISS LAURA CLAY

Considerable Enthusiasm Is Shown In Meeting At Lancaster Hotel

DUTY IS POINTED OUT

Government Not Representative As Long As It Is One-Sex Proposition

Reported by Mrs. Hawks.

(Special to The Herald.)

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Feb. 24.—That the women of Georgetown are vitally interested in woman suffrage was evidenced by the enthusiasm shown by the goodly crowd which greeted Miss Laura Clay, one of the leaders of the movement in the United States, when she appeared before the Chautauqua Literary Scientific Circle, and a number of invited guests, in the parlors of the Lancaster Hotel.

"Woman suffrage spells evolution, not revolution," asserted the speaker in that decisive manner which brings conviction with it. "It is based on the fundamental theories of government, not any new theories. What helped to bring about the great need for suffrage for women was the change in the conditions of both the industrial and the home woman, brought out by the educational and industrial revolutions."

"It is not conceivable," said Miss Clay, "that there is any antagonism between man and woman in the thought of suffrage, when it is equally good for both. Look at the necessity of woman having a vote in the sanitary conditions of her town, the sewage conditions, the inspection of foods, as well as school matters. Is she not equally interested in her family welfare with the men?

"Woman suffragists in the United States have simply declared the principles for which our forefathers lived and died. Occasionally one hears a sentimentalist declare that he objects to suffrage for women because of contact with the men at the polls. Yet, he does not consider that for 364 days of the year many women must work side by side with the same men that on the one day, the 365th, she meets at the polls."

Miss Clay condemned the woman who sits by idly waiting for the opportunity to vote, when it is her duty to put her shoulder to the wheel and help along the cause. "Never allow yourself to be deceived in calling this a representative government when the men are represented and not the women," she said in closing.

Miss Clay was introduced by Mrs. Daniel Henderson, who, as president of the Chautauqua, gave a brief outline of its work, since its organization. Mrs. Mary Cecil Cantrill was called upon and made a few pertinent remarks. Before adjournment Miss Sarah Thomas Ratcliffe sang a solo with Miss Ethel Thomas at the piano.

Officers (o) 2/3-14

Woman's Club Meeting.

An important meeting of the Woman's Club was held Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at which the officers of the year were elected. The following will fill the offices for the ensuing year as they did last year. All were re-elected:

President—Mrs. A .M. Harrison.

First Vice President—Mrs. Wickliffe Preston.

Second Vice President—Mrs. J. R. Morton.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. John Shelby.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Suydam Scott.

Treasurer—Mrs. Norton Sharpe.

First Auditor—Miss Josephine Simpson.

Second Auditor—Mrs. B. Lowry.

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CHILDREN'S BUREAU REPORT.

Awful Infant Mortality Bared by Investigation—Could Save 150,000 Babies Each Year.



MISS JULIA LATHROP.

The following report has been issued by Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the Children's Bureau at Washington. Miss Lathrop was appointed last April in response to the urgent request of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which had also urged the creation of the bureau. Miss Lathrop is eminently qualified to fill the office, having served for years at Hull House with Miss Jane Addams. An effort is now being made to displace her for partisan reasons, two candidates being new in the field. Her qualifications have never been questioned. It is hoped that every loyal club woman and child-welfare worker will request her reappointment to President Wilson. Her report on infant mortality follows:

"The Children's Bureau has completed the preliminary work upon its first field inquiry, which is to be launched immediately after Christmas. It will take up the subject first mentioned in the law creating the bureau, namely, infant mortality, or the deaths of babies under 1 year of age.

"Statisticians in Europe and America have recently called attention to the astounding loss of infant life and to the importance of making careful inquiries into its causes. The death rate for the total population is slowly but surely declining, that is adults are living on the average longer lives, but the death rate for babies less than 1 year old is not declining and, in the words of Sir George Newman, 'This is the broad fact which constitutes the problem to be considered.'

"Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, chief statistician for vital statistics of the United States Census Bureau, estimates that at least 300,000 babies die annually in the United States, which means that one baby out of every eight dies before it is a year old.

"In certain unfavorable localities this rate is much greater. Babies in poor neighborhoods in an American city, for which figures are available, die at the rate of 373 per 1,000 babies under 1 year of age, while the corresponding rate for babies in the good residence quarters of the same city is 156, or less than one-half as great. The New Zealand death rate for babies, however, is but 68 per 1,000 births.

"The difference between the infant death rates for the most favored and the least-favored city babies supports the statements made by many authorities that at least half of the babies who die under 1 year of age could be saved by the application of methods with which we are already as a people well acquainted. Thus of the 300,000 babies dying in the United States yearly at least 150,000 could be saved. The aim should be, of course, to reduce our rates to those lowest terms of which at present New Zealand is the best example. Hence, the Children's Bureau has taken the position that it is fundamental to the work which it is ordered by law to perform to endeavor to show why babies perish in such numbers.

"The inquiry will have some new features. It will be the first intensive house-to-house inquiry conducted by the United States government that is based upon birth records rather than upon death records. Its method will be to secure a list of all the children born within a given year in the communities under consideration and to trace each child through its first year of life, if it survives so long.

"The schedule has been very carefully prepared to cover the questions of housing, feeding and care of the child, the milk supply, industrial and economic condition of the parents, sanitary conditions of the neighborhood, etc., in fact, the hygienic surroundings of the child."

SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IS ON IN M'CRACKEN

Association Bids Fair to Become One of Strongest and Most Active In the State.

March—1913.

Mrs. Desha Breckinridge has returned from Paducah, where she addressed a meeting of the State Farmers' Institute, February 25, in the interest of the movement favoring the franchise for Kentucky women.

While in Paducah, Mrs. Breckinridge organized a suffrage association for McCracken County, which bids fair to become one of the strongest and most active local organizations in the State. In spite of the fact that no systematic efforts have previously been made in that section on behalf of the cause she represents, Mrs. Breckinridge brings encouraging reports as to the outlook for an aggressive and effective campaign in that vicinity. The sentiment throughout Western Kentucky has begun to swing toward the favorable side of the Woman's Rights issue with a force than can mean nothing less than victory.

SUFFRAGE PLAN PUSHED IN WESTERN KENTUCKY

March—1913.

Urey Estes returned yesterday morning from Western Kentucky, where he has been engaged in field work for the State Equal Rights Association during the last two weeks. New organizations are being formed in several counties in that end of the State, and all the associations previously organized will begin a concerted movement, extending throughout the State, for 100 per cent increase in membership during the month of March.

The Louisville association will undertake to raise its membership to 5,000, and Mr. Estes said last night he was confident this goal would be reached at an early date. It is expected by the leaders that the enthusiasm of this campaign will be caught up by the organized forces throughout the State, and that as a result the membership of the Kentucky Association will be strengthened to the extent of several thousand.

Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, the State president, stopped over in Louisville yesterday on her return from Paducah, where she attended the State Farmers' Institute.

EQUAL RIGHTS PEOPLE WILL PUSH CAMPAIGN

March 1913

Fayette Association Determines On Active Work to Increase Membership

WILL MAKE CANVASS

House-to-House Visitation and Contests In Schools and Colleges Planned

The Fayette Equal Rights Association at its meeting yesterday afternoon determined on an active campaign for membership in compliance with the request of the State organization, that all locals attempt in a six weeks' campaign dating from the 15th of February to double their membership.

Mrs. Fayette Johnson, the new president of the local organization, announced that the first move made in the campaign was to be a house-to-house visitation of all registered women. A piece of "literature" will be left at each house and an enrollment card of the Fayette Equal Rights Association filled out, if possible The following persons had agreed to act as ward chairmen: Miss Mary Neville in the first ward, Mrs. Hy Spencer Brooker in the second, Mrs. Sam J. Roberts in the third, Miss Lucy Shelby in the fourth, Mrs. Frank Gunn in the fifth. Some of the precinct workers are Mrs. Sam Bennett, Mrs. W. T. Lafferty, Mrs. Richard Arnspiger, Miss Margaret Preston and Miss Elizabeth Chenault. It was voted to order a certain amount of literature from national headquarters. As soon as this arrives Mrs. Johnson will call a meeting of the ward and precinct chairmen at State headquarters in the McClelland Building.

The Louisville association has undertaken to add 5,000 to its membership. Covington is to have a rally shortly, an old association at Frankfort has reorganized in the past week, new associations have been formed at several places, and there is evidence that the women of the State are preparing for a fresh effort more vigorous than any before to induce the Legislature to submit the question of woman suffrage to the people.

Miss Mary Scrugham was yesterday elected treasurer of the Fayette association, and it was voted that a Finance Committee be appointed, of which she should be chairman, to solicit funds for the work. Since the local association has the non-dues paying basis of membership, recommended by the State organization for several years past, necessary funds for literature, public meetings and other propaganda, as well as State and national dues, must be met by the free-will offerings of those most interested in the cause.

A committee, with the president as chairman, was ordered to get addresses on woman suffrage at the schools and colleges of the city, and to follow this with contests of students, either orations or essays on the subject.

Woman Suffrage Parade Is A Success In Spite of Mob

Police of Washington Roundly Denounced For Inactivity and Cavalrymen From Fort Myer Scatter Hoodlums Assembled In Streets to Block Procession

(By Associated Press.) 1913

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Five thousand women, marching in the woman's suffrage pageant today, practically fought their way foot by foot up Pennsylvania Avenue, through a surging mob that completely defied the Washington police, swamped the marchers, and broke their procession into little companies. The women were able to complete their march only when groups of cavalry from Fort Myer were rushed into Washington to take charge. No inauguration has ever produced such scenes, which in many instances amounted to nothing less than riot.

Later in Continental Hall, the women turned what was to have been a suffrage demonstration, into an indignation meeting, in which the Washington police were roundly denounced for their inactivity, and resolutions were passed calling upon President-elect Wilson and the incoming Congress to make an investigation and locate the responsibility for the indignities the marchers suffered.

Had to Fight Their Way.

The marchers had to fight their way from the start, and took more than one hour in making the first ten blocks. Many of the women were in tears under the jibes and insults that lined the route.

Apparently no effort was made to drive back the trespassers in the early hours, with the result that when the parade started it faced at almost every hundred yards a solid wall of humanity.

On the whole, it was a hostile crowd through which the women marched. Miss Inez Nillholland, herald of the procession, distinguished herself by aiding in riding down a mob that blocked the way and threatened to stop the parade. Another woman member of the "petticoat" cavalry struck a hoodlum a stinging blow across the face with her riding croft in reply to a remark as she was passing.

A group gathered in front of the reviewing stand in which sat Mrs. Taft and Miss Helen Taft. They kept up a running fire of caustic comment. Apparently no effort was made to remove them and, evidently disgusted, the White House party left before the procession passed.

The tableaux on the steps of the Treasury Building were begun when the parade started. The performers waited for more than an hour until they finally were forced to seek refuge in the building. Around the buildings the crowds were so large that charges by the police were ineffective.

When the cavalry appeared there was a mild outburst of applause in the reviewing stand. The men in brown brushed aside the mounted and walking police and took charge. In two lines the troops charged the crowds. Evidently realizing they would be ridden down, the mob fought back. When they hesitated the cavalrymen, under orders of officers, did not hesitate. The horses were driven into the throng until men and women were forced to retreat.

Parade a Great Success.

The parade in spite of the delays was a great success. The marchers, for the most part, kept their temper. They suffered insults and closed their ears to jibes and jeers.

The greatest ovation probably was given to "General" Rosalie Jones, who led her little band of hikers from New York. "General" Jones carried a great bunch of American Beauty roses which made a splash of scarlet against the dull brown of her suit.

When the women assembled in the hall the first resolution called on Mr. Wilson to demand of Congress a thorough investigation of the "poor police protection" which "would be a disgrace to any city." The opening address of Dr. Anne Shaw, president of the American Woman's Suffrage Association, was a bitter excoriation of the police.

Oswald G. Villard, of New York, grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, the great abolitionist, at the conclusion of Dr. Shaw's address read the resolution which he had suggested during his speech calling for the investigation and it was wildly cheered and unanimously adopted.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1913.

Greetings to the Leaders of a New Day.

To President Woodrow Wilson, and his Cabinet, representatives as they are, of the best thought and highest purpose of the Nation, all the world gives greeting this morning.

President Wilson's inaugural address sounds the high note of the belief that inspires him, of the purpose that controls him, the duty of the public official to serve best the interests of all the people. Brief as it is it contains the whole creed of the Democratic party—faith in man and purpose to serve mankind.

Difficult is the task which confronts him; heavy the burden that has been put upon his shoulders; splendid the opportunity that is presented to him. He comes as a herald of the new day. He is chosen leader of the very vanguard of the onward marching army of freedom, the army that will win freedom from the shackles that have bound, from the chains that have hampered the progress of the people.

For the first time in a generation the Democratic party assumes charge of the Government, with a Democrat as President and a majority in both Houses of Congress. But a scant majority it is, however, which the Democrats have in the upper House; so scant that should there prove to be any traitors in the camp, it will be possible for the promises enunciated in the Democratic platform, and re-iterated by President Wilson, to be made futile. There were traitors in the Democratic camp when Cleveland was President. They thwarted the purposes, and made null and void the promises of the party. But the power of public opinion has grown greatly since then. President Wilson enters office, not only with the confidence of those who cast their ballots for him, but with the confidence of the whole country. He is a stranger to the olden method of political management, but he is the past master in the use of publicity, in the art of appealing to the intelligence and conscience of his fellow countrymen to accomplish the purposes to which he has dedicated his life. Of greater intellect, with better training and wider experience and a more pleasing

personality than President Cleveland, there is every reason to believe that he will so lead the Democratic hosts as to bring to the country those benefits for which he has pledged his life and service.

The organization of his cabinet is a testimonial of his breadth of view and his capacity for leadership. By those who have for years followed with unswerving devotion the fortunes of Mr. Bryan, his selection as premier of the cabinet will be taken as a guarantee that the administration will be conducted along the lines advocated by him; by those who have looked with apprehension upon some of the views advanced, and with fear upon some of the policies advocated by Mr. Bryan, the selection of Wm. G. McAdoo, as Secretary of the Treasury, will be taken as a guarantee that splendid business and executive ability will be available in the management of the finances of the country. The revision of the financial system and the reduction of the tariff are the two most important and pressing problems that will be presented for solution by this administration. The appointment of no man in America would give greater assurance that these problems will be met and solved for the benefit of the people than the appointment of Mr. McAdoo. The appointment of Mr. McReynolds as Attorney General, gives complete assurance that those who violate the law will be prosecuted, and prosecuted by one who has demonstrated, beyond question, his capacity as a lawyer and as a prosecutor of the trusts. The other selections are fully equal to these.

Whatever one's personal opinion or desires may be there is no one who can justly criticise, and no one who must not justly commend the cabinet as a whole.

Regrettable Disorder at Suffrage Parade.

When it was announced that the women would have a parade on Pennsylvania Avenue on March third, the Chief of Police of the City of Washington said that they should not parade on Pennsylvania Avenue, as it would be impossible for the police force of Washington to preserve order. President Taft met this confession, or threat, whichever it may be, with the announcement that if the police force could not preserve order, he would have the soldiers from Fort Myer to perform their duty for them. The Chief of Police made good his threat—that order would not be preserved. The disgraceful scenes on Pennsylvania Avenue on March third, demonstrated, beyond peradventure, that the police force of Washington, as it is at present organized, is inefficient, and that there should be a complete reorganization. Any claim that the police force of Washington city could not protect a parade along Pennsylvania Avenue on March third, is preposterous; it required but a brief time for the soldiers from Fort Myer to clear the way and protect the marching women from the insults and assaults of the hoodlums, who had been permitted by the policemen to wreak their taunts upon the guests of the Nation in the Capital City. If the plea is that it was because of inefficiency of the police that these insults and assaults were permitted, it is a shameful confession of inefficiency upon the part of the police authorities, which brands them as incompetent. If it was the deliberate purpose of the police authorities to have the parade prevented, it demonstrates that they should be dismissed from office in disgrace.

We write this before we have seen any account of the inaugural parade on March fourth. But we are confident that order was preserved by the police force, and that no such scenes of rowdyism were permitted on March fourth, as were permitted on March third. We have seen more than one inaugural parade where order was preserved and the line of march protected, and it is impossible for us to understand why it was impossible to protect the line of march of the women, if the police force of the City of Washington, in good faith attempted to do their duty.

We hope Congress will order an investigation that will reveal the full facts, and will so reorganize the police force, that on no account will the Nation again be disgraced by the inefficiency of its employes in the Capital City. There could be no better demonstration that the women ought to be given the ballot than the demonstration of cowardly inefficiency of the police officers or their malicious conspiracy with the rowdies and hoodlums who attacked the women on March the third.

The interruption of the woman suffrage parade in Washington was so ruffianly, brutal, unmanly and ungallant that no decent male citizen can do other than denounce the toughs at heart, who perpetrated the offense. Even those who are so opposed to that particular form of political fanaticism that they are unable to discuss it without wanting to fight, know full well that when a woman makes up her mind to parade she is going to parade, and that the fellow who would say her nay, is simply starting something he can't stop, as the lamented Bill Nye would say, "Not by a damsite."

Mrs. Pankhurst agreed to keep out of all active fights while her case is pending, but as the good sister is securely locked in prison it was hardly necessary to exact this understanding unless the government was afraid she would try to beat up the jailer.

JUDGE BENTON WARNS AGAINST VOTE BUYING

NICHOLASVILLE, Ky., March 4.—Circuit Court is in session, but the docket is very light. Judge Benton has warned the candidates for office that any man caught buying or selling votes will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. The following compose the petit jury

J. A. Holsclaw, Jeptha Johnson, W. H. Porter, O. T. Boggs, John Horine, W. H. Conn, L. J. Curd, R. R. Faig, J. W. Scott, Charles J. Glass, George Doyle, O. C. Moreland, F. F. Folger, T. J. Tucker, Otis Blakeman, George C. Neal, I. C. McCarty and Johnson Taylor.

NEW EXECUTIVE OF NATION ASKS AID OF ALL PATRIOTIC MEN

Taft Wishes Him Successful Administration and the Carrying Out of His Aims In Office

PRINCETON STUDENTS CHEER FORMER CHIEF

Women Are Prominent In Ceremonies of Change of Republic's Rulers

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, was inaugurated today as President of the United States; Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, as Vice President; Democracy, as the vehicle of its destiny.

Under the dome of the nation's capitol, in the presence of a countless, cheering concourse of his fellow citizens, the new President raised a hand toward a prophetic sun that burst through dissolving clouds and pronounced the occasion a day of dedication; not of triumph.

It was an intensely human, precedent-breaking inauguration. With members of his chosen cabinet surrounding him, the justices of the Supreme Court before him, his wife and daughters actually dancing for joy on the platform below, and William Howard Taft, ex-President of the nation, at his side, the new President shouted a summons to all "honest, patriotic, forward-looking men" to aid him, extending the promise that he would not fail them in the guidance of their government.

Taft Clasps Wilson's Hand.

While the President's concluding inaugural words were tossing in tumultuous waves of applause, the retiring President clasped his hand and enlisted as a patriotic servant in the ranks of private citizenship.

"Mr. President," said Mr. Taft, his face beaming with a broadening smile, "I wish you a successful administration, and the carrying out of your aims. We will all be behind you."

"Thank you," said President Wilson, and he turned to shake the hand of his Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan. There they stood—Taft, standard-bearer of a vanquished party after sixteen years of power; Bryan, persistent plodder of progressive Democracy, thrice defeated, accepting a commission from a new chieftain, and Wilson, the man of the hour, victorious, mustering, as he expressed it, "not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity."

Picture That Stirred Souls.

It was a political picture far beyond imaginings of a few years gone by, a setting that stirred the souls of the assembled hosts whose cheering at the scene actually reverberated from the distant Virvinia hills.

The military and civic pageant that followed this climax of the historic day was more than five hours passing in review. Leaving Capitol Hill, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the last of the marching thousands had not doffed their colors to the President in the court of honor until long after darkness had fallen.

President Wilson stood for more than an hour under the glare of myriads of brilliant electric lights as he greeted thousands in the long line, among them the host of Princeton students, who, as they passed before him, shouted a hearty greeting that he never can forget.

The music of the bands, the glitter of the gilded uniforms, and all the enthusiasm in the pageant that had gone before had stirred him again and again, but the sight of this cheering student army was to President Wilson an inspiration that brought cherished memories and joyous tears. Not long after the boys from old Nassau had passed he turned from the human panorama and entered the White House to grasp the wheel of the ship of state.

Ceremonies in the Senate Chamber, which marked the dying of the Sixty-second and the vitalizing of the new Sixty-third Congress, embracing the inauguration of Vice President Marshall, and the swearing in of the Senators-elect, were never more impressive. Though delayed somewhat by the course of legislation, necessitating turning back half an hour the hands of the clock, the interest was tense.

Awe-Inspiring Spectacle.

The procession into the chamber of the members of the House of Representatives, ambassadors and ministers of foreign countries, in all their brilliant regalia, the chief justice and justices of the Supreme Court in their sombre robes, the Vice President-elect, President Taft and the President-elect, side by side, escorted by the members of the Congressional Inaugural Committee, was an awe-inspiring spectacle.

When all had taken their places, and the members of the new cabinet had been seated in the rear of the room, Mr. Marshall took the oath of office, administered by Senator Gallinger at exactly 12:34 o'clock. He then delivered his inaugural address, in which he referred to the Senate as the "blinders of the governmental harness."

Then began the procession from the Senate wing to the great amphitheater at the east front of the Capitol. After Chief Justice White, followed by the justices of the Supreme Court, had entered the inaugural stand, President Taft and President-elect Wilson appeared in the doorway of the Capitol. Their presence was the signal of prolonged cheers from the crowd assembled in the wide esplanade, the huge grandstand and perched fringe-like on the roof of the Capitol from one end to the other.

Reaching the stand, the President-elect stood for several moments with head bared, acknowledging the plaudits of the crowd. Then with the President, the chosen members of his cabinet, the Vice President-elect, Speaker Clark and the justices, he seated himself to await the solemn ceremony.

Women Reach the Stand.

Meanwhile Mrs. Wilson, the Misses Margaret, Eleanor and Jessie Wilson, Mrs. Marshall and the Wilson family party reached the front of the platform and took seats adjoining the inaugural rostrum. As the crowd cheered, Mrs. Wilson was carried away by enthusiasm. She ran to the front rail and waved to the throngs. Her daughters followed. So did Mrs. Marshall.

Before the ceremonies began, Miss Margaret Wilson stood up in her chair to view the scene to better advantage.

"Isn't it beautiful?" said Mrs. Wilson as they viewed the gay crowd, the West Point cadets and naval cadets from Annapolis, drawn up in review before her.

"Isn't it?" said Miss Margaret. Then suddenly reminded that she was standing in her chair, high above the heads of all, the magnet for thousands of peering eyes, she exclaimed: "Oh I'm afraid I am too conspicuous up here. Eleanor, come up here with me."

Sister Climbs Chair Too.

And her sister seized another chair and, she too, stood up and watched the throng. Then Mrs. Marshall stood in her chair, waving to the Vice President.

'Come on in here," said Speaker Clark to Mrs. Marshall, "and I will give you my seat."

Promptly at 1:35, when Chief Justice White rose to administer the oath and Woodrow Wilson stood with right hand upraised, to Heaven, the most human touch in the picture of the day asserted itself. The first lady of the land could not see well from her seat. As spryly as a school girl, Mrs. Wilson moved her chair to the side of the rostrum and climbed upon it with the assistance of Lieutenant Rogers, the President's naval aide. Grasping the railing, she stood there gazing at the President as he kissed the Bible, and she remained standing until his address was concluded. The Misses Margaret and Eleanor joined her, but Miss Jessie remained sitting throughout the address.

President Kisses the Bible.

When the new President swore to uphold and defend the constitution he stooped and kissed the open Bible, held in the hands of James B. Maher, deputy clerk of the Supreme Court.

His lips touched the page, turned to at random and fell upon the 119th Psalm, 43 and 48 verses inclusive.

Throughout his address, President Wilson was cheered frequently by the people immediately in front of the stand, who could hear him. They were permitted to crowd in the space cleared just before he began his speech. The applause was particularly emphatic when President Wilson declared:

"The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life again with the standards we so proudly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration."

When congratulations on his address were over, the justices of the Supreme Court, members of the retiring and incoming cabinets, and others shaking the hand of the new Chief Executive, he was ushered to the carriage in front of the stand. Mr. Taft followed him into the carriage. His smile had not worn off, and it radiated over the crowd as the new President doffed his hat to the populace when the procession started.

Escorted Back to White House.

After the parade Mr. Wilson was escorted back from the reviewing stand to the White House by military and naval aides. It was the first touch of the military in his home. He paused for a moment after he passed through the White House door, an usher took his coat and hat, and the President seemed for the moment embarrassed by the formality and the strangeness of his surroundings.

Mr. Wilson rested for an hour and dressed for the dinner at a nearby hotel given him by the class of 1879 at Princeton, of which he is a member. His family saw the fireworks from the rear of the White House.

The President said good night to his classmates at 11:45 o'clock and returned to the White House. He retired at once, tired from the exertions of the day and expected to be at his desk early tomorrow to take up his actual duties as President of the United States.

General Cipriano Castro, exiled former president of Venezuela, today joined the crowds in the streets and from vantage points viewed the ceremonies. General Castro said he was much impressed with the ceremony as giving a phase to American ceremonies with which he is not familiar. He will leave tomorrow for New York, where he will spend several days before departing for Europe.

On the streets of Washington tonight the crowds flowed back and forth in dense lines, and the merriment of the visiting throngs continued until a late hour.

President Taft wrote his veto on the $115,000,000 bill to take care of the "Sunday Civil expenses" of the Government.

The House re-passed the Sunday Civil bill over the veto, but when it reached the Senate, Senator oPindexter objected to any appropriation for the Washington police force unless an investigation had been made for the riotous scenes attending the suffrage parade Monday, and the Senate did not get a vote on the bill.

TAFT SIGNS BILL CREATING THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Taft today signed the bill creating a Department of Labor with a Cabinet portfolio. President Wilson's nomination for this position will be William B. Wilson, now o retiring Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania.

Wilson Inaugural Address Has Ring of Real Progress

New Jersey Man's Idea of Square Deal For Everybody Is Brought Out In Brief But Pointed Speech to Great Throng

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The inaugural address of Woodrow Wilson, 27th President of the United States, delivered today to the great throng which witnessed the installation of the second Democratic President since the Civil War, rings with the New Jersey man's idea of the square deal and of real progress. Mr Wilson said:

"There has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the House of Representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The Senate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of President and Vice President have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does the change mean? That is the question that is uppermost in our minds today. That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

"It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the Nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the Nation now seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things with which we had grown familiar, and which had begun to creep into the very habit of our thought and of our lives, have altered their aspect as we have latterly looked critically upon them, with fresh, awakened eyes; have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things, as we look frankly upon them, willing to comprehend their real character, have come to assume the aspect of things long believed in and familiar, stuff of our own convictions. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our own life.

"We see that in many things life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great, also, very great, in its moral force. Nowhere else in the world have noble men and women exhibited in more striking forms the beauty and the energy of sympathy and helpfulness and counsel in their efforts to rectify wrong, alleviate suffering and set the weak in the way of strength and hope. We have built up, moreover, a great system of government, which has stood through a long age as in many respects a model for those who seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change, against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing, and contains it in rich abundance.

EVIL HAS COME WITH GOOD.

"But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. With riches has come inexcusable waste. We have squandered a great part of what we might have used, and have not stopped to conserve the exceeding bounty of nature, without which our genius for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, scorning to be careful, shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial achievements, but we have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overtaxed and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen pitilessly the years through. The groans and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn, moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and familiar seat. With the great government went many deep secret things which we too long delayed to look into and scrutinize with candid, fearless eyes. The great government we loved has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

"At last a vision has been vouchsafed us of our life as a whole. We see the bad with the good, the debased and decadent with the sound and vital. With this vision we approach new affairs. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to restore, to correct the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanize every process of our common life without weakening or sentimentalizing it. There has been something crude and heartless and unfeeling in our haste to succeed and be great. Our thought has been 'Let every man look out for himself, let every generation look out for itself,' while we reared giant machinery which made it impossible that any but those who stood at the levers of control should have a chance to look out for themselves. We had not forgotten our morals. We remembered well enough that we had set up a policy which was meant to serve the humblest as well as the most powerful, with an eye single to the standards of justice and fair play, and remembered it with pride. But we were very heedless and in a hurry to be great.

SOBER SECOND THOUGHT NOW.

"We have come now to the sober second thought. The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life again with the standards we so proudly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration.

"We have itemized with some degree of particularity the things that ought to be altered and here are some of the chief items: A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principles of taxation, and makes the Government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests; a banking and currency system based upon the necessity of the Government to sell its bonds fifty years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credits; an industrial system which, take it on all its sides, financial as well as administrative, holds capital in leading strings, restricts the liberties and limits the opportunities of labor, and exploits without renewing or conserving the natural resources of the country; a body of agricultural activities never yet given the efficiency of great business undertakings or served as it should be through the instrumentality of science taken directly to the farm, or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to its practical needs; watercourses undeveloped, waste places unreclaimed, forests untended, fast disappearing without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded waste heaps at every mine. We have studied as perhaps no other nation has the most effective means of production, but we have not studied cost or economy as we should either as organizers of industry, as statesmen, or as individuals.

"Nor have we studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity, in safeguarding the health of the Nation, the health of its men and its women and its children, as well as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity. These are matters of justice. There can be no equality of opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and children be not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they can not alter, control, or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts. The first duty of law is to keep sound the society it serves. Sanitary laws, pure food laws, and laws determining conditions of labor which individuals are powerless to determine for themselves are intimate parts of the very business of justice and legal efficiency.

SOME THINGS WE OUGHT TO DO.

"These are some of the things we ought to do, and not leave the others undone, the old-fashioned, never-to-be-neglected, fundamental safeguarding of property and of individual right. This is the high enterprise of the new day: to lift everything that concerns our life as a nation to the light that shines from the hearthfire of every man's conscience and vision of the right. It is

inconceivable that we should do this as partisans; it is inconceivable we should do it in ignorance of the facts as they are or in blind haste. We shall restore, not destroy. We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to w ite upon; and step by step we shall make it what it sh ld be, in the spirit of those who question their own wisdom and seek counsel and knowledge, not shallow self-satisfaction or the excitement of excursions whither they cannot tell. Justice, and only justice, shall alwavs be our motto.

"And yet it will be no cool process of mere science. The nation has been deeply stirred, stirred by a solemn passion, stirred by the knowledge of wrong, of ideals lost, of government too often debauched and made an instrument of evil. The feelings with which we face this new age of right and opportunity sweep across our heart-strings like some air out of God's own presence, where justice and mercy are reconciled and the judge and the brother are one. We know our task to be no mere task of politics but a task which shall search us through and through, whether we be able to understand our time and the need of our people, whether we be indeed their spokesmen and interpreters, whether we have the pure heart to comprehend and the rectified will to choose our high course of action.

"This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here muster, not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me!"

cents for children.

—(o)—

Woman's Club.

At the annual business meeting of the Woman's Club of Central Kentucky, held Wednesday afternoon at the clubroom, the following resolutions were read in regard to the recent action of the City Commissioners on the subject of the removal of the saloons from the vicinity of the Kentucky State University. Mrs. A. M. Harrison presided at the meeting and a large number of the members were present.

The resolutions were read by Mrs. Suydam Scott, who moved their adoption, and the vote was unanimous in its favor. The resolutions are signed by the officers and heads of departments of the club.

The Resolutions.

"Whereas, The location of Kentucky State University in Lexington is a source of great prestige and profit to our city, and

"Whereas, The presence of the thirteen hundred young men and women in attendance at the university imposes a serious responsibility upon our citizens, for their protection and well being,

"Therefore be it resolved, That the Woman's Club of Central Kentucky, representing many homes and families in Lexington and Fayette County, protests against the action of the Commissioners of Lexington in their failure to pass an ordinance, sustaining the act of the Legislature of 1912, which prohibited the licensing of saloons within a 400-foot radius of the campus of Kentucky State University.

"And further be it resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Commissioners, to the president of the university and to the daily papers.

"Signed,

"MRS. A. M. HARRISON,
"President.

"MRS. WICKLIFFE PRESTON,
"First Vice President.

"MRS. J. R. MORTON,
"Second Vice President.

"MRS. NORTON SHARPE,
"Treasurer.

"MRS. SUYDAM SCOTT,
"Corresponding Secretary.

"MRS. JOHN SHELBY,
"Recording Secretary.

"MISS JOSEPHINE SIMPSON,
"First Auditor.

"MRS. C. B. LOWRY,
"Second Auditor.

"MRS. C. W. MOORE,
"Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs.

"DEAN IRENE T. MYERS,
"Chairman of the Department of Social Science.

"MRS. LYMAN CHALKLEY,
"Chairman of the Department of Current Events.

"MISS MARGARET PRESTON,
"Chairman of the Department of Literature."

The resolutions were discussed before the vote was taken and several members of the club made speeches on the subject.

Votes on Inauguration and Parade For Votes For Women

Herald March 4th 1913.

(W. P. Walton.)

No one can attend the inauguration of a President of the United States and not feel a greater pride for the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave. It will also make him feel stronger confidence in popular government and greater respect for the founders of a system which has stood the test of time and made this he greatest country upon which the sun ever cast its rays. The change of administration, albeit when the party and purposes are in direct opposition to the one that preceded it, is accomplished without the slightest friction and peaceful revolution, as it were, wrought with the apparent cordial good wishes and congratulations of those dethroned. It is a grand and inspiring sight to see the victor and the vanquished ride side by side through walls of human beings, cheering themselves hoarse, see the pomp of civic and military parade and to witness the simple ceremony which marks the final change of administration, when the man who has been chosen President of the United States kisses the Holy Bible in binding the oath to obey the constitution and uphold the laws of the country.

The crowd was estimated at half a million, though it appeared that all of the hundred million inhabitants of the United States were there to see Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall inducted into the two highest offices of the nation and join in the glad acclaim which filled the heart of every Democrat. Pennsylvania Avenue was roped early in the morning of the 4th, from the Court of Honor at the White House to the east end of the Capitol, and after a certain hour not even a pedestrian was allowed to cross the street. The reviewing stands, seating many thousands of people, windows and housetops holding many thousands more, and every niche of vantage filled at the cost of two to ten dollars a seat, while both sidewalks for miles were jammed with surging multitudes, made the wonder grow as to where so many people came from. The utmost good nature was displayed on every side and there was little or no trouble, the people standing the jostling and jamming without protest.

In the early morning the skies were overcast with clouds, but by 10 o'clock, the sun showed his welcome face and the air was almost as balmy as real spring time. Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson rode in a carriage drawn by four horses, with the retiring President sitting on the right. As he took the seat assigned him he was heard to remark, "Mr. President-elect, you are bound to admit that I am on the right for once, at least," as the famous smile overspread his face. On the return the positions were reversed and Mr. Taft was no longer on the right.

It took the parade a long time to proceed up the avenue to the Capitol where the final touches of the picture were made. Mr. Wilson delivered his inaugural address in tones loud enough to be heard by even many some distance from him, which ranked with any ever delivered on a similar occasion, every word breathing the impulses of a patriotic and thoroughly consecrated man. Besides the beauty of brevity, it being the shortest inaugural address delivered by the line of the twenty-seven preceding Presidents, it was couched in the language of a scholar and in words every one of which was weighed. The beauty and the earnestness of the closing sentence is but a fitting sample of the whole, and should be preserved in letters of gold and pictures of silver, as they will stand recorded in every patriotic heart in the land. It is as follows:

This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here muster, not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me!

Chief Justice White, of the Supreme Court, administered the oath of office, the new President kissing the Bible which he had owned for a long time, and the ceremony of inducting the new President into office was ended, and the pageant moved slowly back to the White House, where the new President reviewed it.

The order preserved during the parade and at all times was perfect, the enthusiasm was unbounded and patriotism had its full course and was glorified.

* * * * * *

In humiliating contrast to the splendid order preserved by the police at the inaugural, was the absence of any semblance of order or protection for the women who marched along the same avenue the evening before, to show to the world and to the law-making power that simple justice demands that they should be given equal suffrage with men. For a few squares from the Capitol, the progress of the parade was all that could have been wished. Congress was in session and the District of Columbia is under the direct government of that body. The beauty of the parade was disclosed with its many handsome women on horseback. Many, it is gratifying to say, riding side saddles, beautiful floats upon which tableaux were produced by women in gay and fitting costumes, showing some events in the progress of the effort for votes for women and other important occurences which were both interesting and instructive. They were followed by women on foot clad in blue hoods and capes, most of them on the sunny side of the meridian of life and fair of face, against the popular belief to the contrary of the women taking part in such performances.

After the few blocks had been covered the street was filled with a disgraceful, vicious mob, with whom the police seemed to be in collusion, and the women were howled and hooted at, actually having to fight their way through the crowd until federal cavalry was ordered out to clear the way. Then, and not until then, was there a semblance of respect shown the women who have devoted themselves to a cause that they believe to be just. It would have been a disgrace to any city in the country to have treated women in such a way. It was doubly so for the Capital of the common country to have permitted such reprehensible acts.

The Chief of Police seems to have put every obstacle in the way of the marchers. First he said that they could not use Pennsylvania Avenue, but a higher authority intervened and they were given the right. That official then doubtless decided that they would rue the day. He is an opponent of woman suffrage and thought by his action he could delay or prevent its final consummation, but it only made the women more determined. A gentleman, even if opposed to the effort, would have recognized what is due to women, the majority, if not all of them, gentlewomen, and would have treated them as they should be treated, but the Chief of Police of Washington does not seem to be that sort of a man. He simply made an ass of himself and did not hurt the cause.

After the parade was over the ladies met in a hall and held an indignation meeting, which will doubtless result in the investigation by Congress of the Chief of Police and his most disgusting spectacle of incompetence. It should also result in his immediate retirement in disgrace.

An organization with headquarters in a prominent building to oppose votes for women was maintained, and after the parade was over it displayed in large figures, that instead of seven thousand, as the women claimed, only four thousand one hundred and thirty-eight were in the parade. But even taking the smaller figures, it was a most successful performance and creditable in every way to those who have for months worked out its details.

* * * * * *

The writer had the honor of being a member of the Inaugural Reception Committee, but his duties were not so arduous as you would notice it. In fact about all that was required was to wear a couple of pretty badges and try to look wise and important. The reception and ball had been cut out by the request of Mr. Wilson, it is hoped not because he had heard I was a member of the committee, and there was left little for the honorary members of the committee to do. It was an honor though, that we will always esteem and thank those responsible for it. But we would not go through the awful push and jam we went through, again, hardly for the Presidency, much less that of a humble and inconspicuous member of the Committee of Reception.

Deaths-Funerals

Mr. Samuel Bennett.

Mr. Samuel Bennett, aged about 54 years, died at his home, 461 West Sixth Street, yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock after a protracted illness. Mr. Bennett had been an invalid for sometime, but it was not until a few days ago that his condition took a serious turn which resulted in his death. His wife was ill at the Good Samaritan Hospital with appendicitis when he died. His sudden death came as a severe shock to the family. Mrs. Bennett, however, was somewhat better and was able to go to her home when summoned by the distressing news.

Mr. Bennett came from one of the most prominent families in the State. He was the youngest son of the late Samuel Bennett and Elizabeth Bennett, of Madison County. He was a graduate of Yale University and prominent in civic and religious affairs. His wife was formerly Miss Mary Warfield, of this city, and after their marriage they resided in Madison County until they moved here several years ago to make their home.

He is survived by his wife and five children, Ben Warfield Bennett, of New York; Waller Bennett, of Seattle; Miss Sallie Bennett, of the faculty of the College of Westbourne, Tenn., and Miss Sue Bennett and Dudley Bennett, of this city; one brother, Walter Bennett, and a sister, Miss Belle H. Bennett, both of Richmond.

The funeral services will be held at the residence Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, after which the body will be taken to Richmond in an automobile, where it will be interred in the family lot of the Richmond cemetery.

Samuel Bennett.

The funeral services of Mr. Samuel Bennett will take place at the residence, 461 West Sixth Street, this morning at 11:30 o'clock, Dean W. K. Massie officiating. The burial will take place in the family lot of the Richmond, the funeral going over by way of auto, reaching the cemetery about 1:30 o'clock. Pallbearers here will be H. H. Barnes, Shelby Kinkead, Alex Hall, J. T. Wilkerson, Edward Bassett, C. H. Edge, O. H. Chenault and W. F. Downing.

MARCH 12, 1913.

IN GOD'S KEEPING.

When from that long and Dreamless Sleep
Our loved ones wake,
May they abide in Thy dear keep
For Thy Son's sake.

—(o)—

Sweet Sympathy.

Many hearts throb in sympathy with Mrs. Samuel Bennett in the distressing bereavement which came to her Monday in the sudden death of her husband, which occurred at their home on Sixth Street, while she was still a patient at the Good Samaritan Hospital.

Mrs. Bennett was, however, greatly improved and almost ready to leave the institution, so loving friends accompanied her home soon after breaking the sad news to her. Always ready herself to comfort the afflicted and soothe the sorrowing, this noble woman, so rich in good deeds, will find no lack of sympathizing friends who will go with her through this, her Gethsemane.

—(o)—

MR. SAMUEL BENNETT LAID TO FINAL REST.

The funeral services of Mr. Samuel Bennett were held Wednesday morning at 11:30 o'clock at his residence 461 West Sixth Street, Dean Robert K. Massie, of Christ Church Cathedral, officiating. After the funeral the body was taken to Richmond where the interment took place in the family lot in the cemetery. Many friends and relatives accompanied the body to Richmond where the cortege was joined by a number of friends and relatives in that city. The pallbearers were H. H. Barnes, Shelby Kinkead, Alex Hall J. T. Wilkerson, Edward Bassett, C. H Edge, O. H. Chenault and W. F. Downing

Equal Rights Association Against British Methods

Local Organization Regards the "Present Militant Situation In England" As Calamitous—Meetings to Be Held In the County

It is the intention of the Fayette Equal Rights Association to increase its membership and at a meeting on Monday afternoon, plans for the proposed house to house canvass will be discussed.

The association hopes to conduct meetings in the county, possibly in schoolhouses, just as soon as the weather will permit.

This association wishes to obtain the ballot by an appeal to the intellect of the community and regards the present militant situation in England as calamitous.

We expect to deserve and to obtain courtesy from the citizens during our efforts to gain enfranchisement, but should we be either successful or unfortunate, desire to be known as a body of dinified Christian women.

Card enrolled members of the Fayette Equal Rights Association:

Miss Sallie E. Adams.
Miss Mary B. Aiken.
Mrs. Sarah H. Allen.
Mrs. R. M. Allen.
Mrs. Fannie Belle Allen, (Mrs. R. M.)
Mrs. W. G. Aker.
Miss Sadie Aker.
Mrs. R. Arnspiger.
Miss Fannie M. Anderson.
Mrs. Bessie W. Angus.
Mrs. Jennie Withers Ashbrook.
Mrs. S. D. Averitt.
Mr. A. A. Bablitz.
Mrs. Mary A. Ballard.
Mr. Fred T. Ballard.
Mrs. Annielyle B. Barnes, (Mrs. W. S.)
Miss Emily C. Barnes.
Miss Bettie Browning.
Mrs. Bettie M. Barkley.
Mr. Garland H. Barr.
Mr. J. E. Bassett.
Miss Zoe Bassett.
Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp.
Mrs. G. K. Bell.
Mrs. Mary W. Bennett, (Mrs. Sam'l.)
Miss Caroline W. Berry.
Mr. Baily D. Berry.
Mr. C. H. Berryman, Elmendorf.
Mrs. Louis B. Berryman.
Mr. C. W. Bean.
Mrs. Lucy B. Blackman.
Miss Ellen S. Blanding.
Mrs. Hannah Boswell.
Mrs. Sarah G. Botts, (Mrs. Joseph.)
Dr. E. B. Bradley.
Mr. Desha Breckinridge.
Mrs. Madeline McDowell Breckinridge, (Mrs. Desha.)
Mr. Henry S. Breckinridge.
Mrs. A. E. Brock.
Mr. Hy. Spencer Brooker.
Mrs. H. S. Brooker.
Miss Margaret W. Brown.
Miss Mary Mason Brown.
Mrs. Harry S. Brower.
Mrs. M. F. C. Brown.
Mrs. F. H. Brown.
Mrs. Nannette McD. Bullock, Ashland.
Mrs. W. P. Burgin.
Mrs. L. W. Burton.
Mr. M. K. Butler.
Miss Alicia Byrnes.
Mrs. Eva C. Stevenson Cable, (Mrs. George W.)
Mrs. Louise L. Campbell.
Mrs. W. A. Cannon.
Mrs. Laura Cannon, Ludlow, Ky.
Mrs. Mary Cecil Cantrill, (Mrs. James E.), Georgetown, Ky.
Rev. William T. Capers.
Mrs. Alice L. Carptenter, (Mrs. F. D.)
Miss Ophelia S. T. Carr.
Dr. J. C. Carrick.
Mrs. Anna Pearce Carrick, (Mrs. J. C.)
Mrs. J. C. Carter.
Mrs. Sara Barkley Carter, (Mrs. Frank L.)
Mrs. Sydney Sayre Cary, (Mrs. Arthur.)
Mrs. Laura Cassidy.
Mr. M. A. Cassidy.
Miss Linnie I. Cassidy.
Mr. J. E. Cassidy.
Mrs. Eleanor B. Chalkley, (Mrs. Lyman.)
Mrs. Julia Chasteen.
Miss Elizabeth Chenault.
Mrs. S. G. H. Che[illegible] (Mrs. C. D.)
Mrs. A. B. Chinn.
Dr. F. H. Clark.
Mrs. Mary Rogers Clay, (Mrs. Sam.)
Miss Laura Clay.
Mr. Brutus J. Clay, Paris, Ky.
Mrs. Brutus J. Clay.
Miss Isabel Clay.
Mrs. John M. Clay.
Mrs. Annie Gratz Clay, (Mrs. Thomas H.)
Mr. Z. A. Clore, Oldham County, Ky.
Miss Betsy Cloud.
Mrs. Estelle des Cognets, (Mrs. Louis.)
Miss Eleanor Coleman.
Mrs. B. L. Coleman.
Rev. Mark Collis.
Mrs. Mark Collis.
Miss Elizabeth Combs.
Mr. Bill Combs.
Mrs. J. F. Cook.
Mrs. Edith Cox.
Mrs. Kate Cockrane.
Mr. F. A. Cramer.
Mrs. Mary C. Cramer, (Mrs. F. A.)
Miss Elizabeth Cramer.
Miss Laura Cravens.
Miss Ann G. Crosby.
Mr. C. F. Croxton.
Mrs. Cora Dailey.
Mrs. N. G. Daingerfield, (Mrs. F. A.)
Miss Bessie P. Daingerfield.
Miss Julia P. Daingerfield.
Miss M. Jay Daingerfield.
Mr. Foxhall Daingerfield.
Mrs. Ida C. Delong, (Mrs. G. A.)
Mrs. E. S. Delong.
Miss Anna F. Didlake.
Miss Annie Dillard.
Miss Irene T. Downing.
Mrs. W. R. Downing.
Miss Grace Dryden.
Mrs. Drake.
Miss Sallie E. Daly.
Mrs. Margaret K. Darnell, (Mrs. George W.)
Mr. R. C. Estill, Elmhurst.
Mrs. Naomi Sheffer Estill, (Mrs. R. C.)
Miss Anna Edge.
Mrs. Sallie McC. Elmore.
Miss Kate L. Fester, Cynthiana, Ky.
Mrs. Susan T. Fletcher.
Miss Lutie Fox, Maysville, Ky.
Mrs. Lou A. Frazee.
Mrs. David C. Frost.
Mrs. A. B. Gaines, Muir, Ky.
Mrs. Mary C. Gardner.
Mrs. Mary Carrick Garth.
Mrs. Madge T. Gess, (Mrs. George.)
Miss Mary E. Gill.
Mr. Alan P. Gilmore.
Miss Grace Gilbert.
Mrs. Eliazbeth W. Goodloe, (Mrs. Archibald.)
Mrs. Blanche Goyen.
Mr. C. P. Graham.
Miss Mary W. Graham.
Mr. H. H. Gratz.
Mrs. Sallie L. V. Gratz, (Mrs. H. H.)
Miss Sarah B. Gregg.
Miss Rebecca M. Gray.
Miss Susanne P. Grigsby, Versailles, Ky.
Mrs. Julia R. Gunn, (Mrs. Frank.)
Mr. B. C. Hagerman.
Miss Mary S. Hamilton.
Dean Anna J. Hamilton.
Miss Varina D. Hanna.
Miss Aline G. Hanna.
Mrs. Shelby T. Harbison.
Mrs. Julia M. Harp.
Mrs. Nannette C. Harris, (Mrs. Emmett.)
Mrs. Ida Withers Harrison, (Mrs. A. M.)
Miss Mary E. Harrison.
Mrs. Catherine Harrison.
Mrs. C. W. Harrison.
Mrs. Mary Stewart Harney.
Mrs. James P. Headley.
Mrs. Thomas B. Hay.
Mrs. Alice Withers Headley, (Mrs. James P.)
Miss Katherine H. Headley.
Miss Margaret G. Heath.
Miss Margaret Heatley, Mass.
Mr. M. G. Hellard.
Mrs. Alice F. Helm.
Mrs. W. T. Henry.
Miss Eleanor A. Hennessy.
Miss Lillie Highfield.
Mrs. Emma C. Hobbs.
Miss Anna L. Holloway.

Mrs. [illegible] T. Hostetter.
Miss Whitney Hostetter.
Dr. Lee F. Huffman.
Mrs. Lee F. Huffman.
Miss Willie C. Hughes, Nelson County, Ky.
Mr. George R. Hunt.
Mrs. Margaret H. T. Hunt, (Mrs. George R.)
Miss Carrie E. Hunt.
Dr. Josephine D. Hunt.
Miss Helen Hutchcraft, Paris, Ky.
Mrs. E. L. Hutchinson.
Mrs. Elizabeth Estill Johnston, Mrs. Fayette.)
Mrs. J. Fletcher Johnston.
Mr. Preston Johnston.
Mrs. H. C. G. Johnstone.
Miss Jennie Johnston.
Mr. Thomas Johnson.
Mr. J. D. Jones.
Mrs. Callie Warner Kastle, (Mrs. Joseph H.)
Mrs. Mary E. Keiger, (Mrs. Henry.)
Mr. M. B. Kennedy.
Mr. G. W. Keith.
Mr. Shelby Kinkead.
Mrs. Alice C. Kinkead, (Mrs. Shelby.)
Mrs. Barton Shelby Kinkead, (Mrs. E. S.)
Mrs. Elizabeth K. Battaille, (Mrs. Frank.)
Miss Elizabeth Shelby Kinkead.
Miss Eleanor Talbot Kinkead.
Mrs. J. D. Kiser.
Miss Annie Knoble.
Mrs. W. T. Lafferty.
Miss Anna Laughlin.
Miss Katherine McLaughlin.
Major F. C. Leaming.
Mrs. Mary F. LeBus, (Mrs. Clarence)
Mrs. E. Lehman, Midway, Ky.
Mrs. J. L. Lisle.
Miss Brilla M. Lloyd.
Miss Elizabeth C. Loughridge Miss.
Mrs. Zetta McG. Lowry.
Mr. J. B. Lovely.
Mrs. Mary Lutsdorf.
Miss Vivian Lutsdorf.
Miss Lizzie A. Lisle.
Mr. Charles McCarther.
Mrs. Thomas B. McCartney.
Miss Laetitia Preston McCauley.
Dr. Mary C. McClellan.
Miss Margaret E. McClellan.
Miss Georgia M. McClellan.
Mrs. Emily McClellan.
Miss Katherine M. McClellan.
Miss Rosa G. McCarthy.
Mrs. Maud T. McClintock, (Mrs John.)
Mrs. H. C. McConnor.
Dr. J. N. McCormick, Bowling Green, Ky.
Mrs. McDonald.
Mrs. Anne Clay McDowell, Ashland.
Miss M. H. McDowell, Ashland.
Miss Sarah McGarvey.
Mrs. Anne Fitzhugh Maclean.
Miss Marion M. Mulligan, Maxwell Place.
Mrs. L. W. Mann.
Mr. W. F. Marshall.
Mr. J. J. Hooper.
Mrs. Sarah R. West Marshall.
Mrs. W. F. Marshall.
Miss Grace Lee Martin.
Miss Annie L. Martin.
Miss Ollie Masner.
Mrs. H. S. Mathis.
Mr. C. R. Melcher.
Mrs. Mary T. Melcher, (Mrs. C. R.)
Mr. A. S. Miller, Maxwellton.
Miss Ernestine L. Miller.
Miss Jennie Hobson Milligan.
Mrs. W. R. Milward, Jr.
Mrs. Kate Milward.
Mrs. Charles W. Moore.
Mrs. Mary L. Moore.
Mrs. John Morgan.
Rev. George Morris.
Mrs. George Morris.
Mrs. Mary Gratz Morton.
Mr. Dulin Moss, Frankfort, Ky.
Mr. D. M. Mulligan.
Mrs. J. H. Mulligan.
Dean Irene T. Myers.
Mr. William Myall, Paris, Ky.
Mrs. Sophie R. Neill.
Miss Mary Neville.
Miss Linda Neville.
Miss Roberta Newman.
Mrs. Henderson Daingerfield Norman, (Mrs. Atilla.)
Miss Florence Norton.
Mrs. Martha R. T. Nuckels.
Mr. W. D. Oldham.
Mrs. W. D. Oldham.
Mr. R. R. O'Neill.
Mrs. Katherine C. Owsley.
Miss Mary Sheperd Parker.
Mrs. A. T. Parker.
Miss Jennie B. Patterson.
Mrs. Mary M. Patterson.
Mrs. Wellington Payne.
Miss Ellen D. Payne.
Mr. Alfred M. Peter.
Mrs. Mary McC. Peter, (Mrs. A. M.)
Miss Letitia H. Peter.
Miss Katherine Pettit.
Miss Nannie Phelps.
Mrs. Ludie D. Pickett.
Miss Grace D. Pickett.
Colonel W. D. Pickett.
Mr. R. J. Pinkerton.
Mrs. Sallie McD. Preston, (Mrs. Wickliffe.)
Miss Margaret W. Preston.
Mrs. Anna G. Prewitt.
Mr. W. F. Price.
Dr. J. W. Pryor.
Mrs. J. W. Pryor.
Mrs. Estelle Whitney Kemper, (Mrs. Maury.)
Mrs. Mary B. Railey.
Mrs. Helen C. Ranck.
Mrs. H. W. Renick.
Mr. George S. Renick.
Mrs. Nannie P. Rees.
Rev. Charles L. Reynolds.
Mrs. C. L. Reynolds.
Miss Mary E. Robinson.
Mr. Russell Robinson, London, Ky.
Dr. H. H. Roberts.
Mrs. H. H. Roberts.
Mr. S. J. Roberts.
Mrs. S. J. Roberts.
Miss Caroline K. Roseberry, Paris, Ky.
Mrs. H. E. Ross.
Miss Margaret Rupert.
Mrs. Luella W. St. Clair.
Miss Lillie B. Schmidt.
Miss Mamie Schmidt.
Mr. Hamilton Scott.
Mrs. Hamilton Scott.
Mrs. J. Percy Scott.
Dr. John W. Scott.
Mrs. Caroline T. Scott, (Mrs. J. W.)
Miss E. Alice Scott.
Mrs. Suydam Scott.
Miss Mary Scrugham.
Miss Elise Shackelford.
Mrs. T. J. Shannon.
Mr. Joshua P. Shaw.
Miss Emma R. Shaw.
Mrs. Susan Hart Shelby, (Mrs. E. P.)
Miss Lucy G. Shelby.
Miss Cosette Shelton, Wickliffe, Ky.
Mrs. L. F. Shropshire.
Mr. J. C. Shropshire.
Mr. John Skain.
Mrs. Jennie Withers Smith.
Mrs. L. L. Smith.
Mrs. L. T. Smith.
Dr. Orrin LeRoy Smith.
Miss Mary D. Snyder.
Miss Elizabeth Spears.
Mrs. Kate L. Spears.
Dr. George P. Sprague.
Mrs. G. P. Sprague.
Mr. Job E. Stevenson.
Miss Mary E. Stoner.
Mrs. Florence O. Stout, (Mrs. Robert), Versailles, Ky.
Mrs. Nellie McG. Stucky, (Mrs. J. A.)
Mrs. Stephen S. Swift.
Miss Mary B. Swift.
Miss Gabriella M. Swift.
Mrs. Bertie Taylor.
Mrs. J. C. Taylor.
Mrs. T. T. Templin, Paris, Ky.
Mrs. Frances Thomas.
Mrs. Caroline H. P. Thornton, Mrs. R. A.)
Miss Ethel M. Trornbury.
Mr. W. H. Threlkeld.
Mr. James A. Todd.
Mrs. James A. Todd.
Mr. J. W. Townsend.
Miss Lelia Tucker.
Mrs. H. Clay Turner.
Mr. James E. Tuthill.
Mr. John T. Vance, Jr.
Mrs. W. S. VanMeter.
Miss Margaret L. VanMeter.
Mrs. May Wethrell VanMeter, Mrs. B. F.)
Miss Martha VanMeter.
Mrs. Pauline Helm VanMeter, (Mrs. S. L.)
Mr. George M. Vaugn.
Mrs. Nannie Brand Voorhies.
Mr. D. M. Wallace.
Miss Louise Wallace.
Mrs. Carrie F. Walton.
Miss Clara Belle Walton.
Dr. Julia Washburn.
Miss Lottie Webb.
Mr. Whaley.
Miss Nell Whaley, Paris, Ky.
Miss Fannie Webster.
Mrs. James G. White.
Mr. R. P. White.
Mrs. R. P. White.
Miss Jessie B. Whitemore.
Mrs. Mary A. Wiegand.
Mrs. G. S. Willeman.
Dr. E. M. Wiley.
Mrs. Ada Louise Willett.
Mrs. Roger D. Williams.
Mr. C. L. Williamson.
Mrs. Mary Shelby Wilson, (Mrs. M.)
Mrs. Henrietta A. Wilson.
Mrs. J. R. Wilson.
Miss Elizabeth Wilson.
Miss Catherine V. Wilson.
Miss Rebel Withers.
Miss Masie Wolverton.
Mr. C. F. Wood.
Mrs. C. F. Wood.
Mr. Joseph S. Woolfolk.
Miss Elnora Woolfolk.
Miss Lela Yancey.
Mrs. A. J. Yancey.
Miss Eliza C. Yankey.
Miss Sallie B. Yankey.
Miss Lena N. Yankey.
Mrs. F. O. Young.
Mr. George Young.
Mrs. Frances F. Zembrod, (Mrs. A. C.)
Mr. Alfred C. Zembrod.

Grayot.

The Franklin County Equal Rights Association was perfected at a meeting held Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Thomas J. Smith with the following officers: Miss Rebecca Averill, president; Miss Lena Benton, secretary; Mrs. Caswell Bennett, first vice president; Mrs. W. J. Stone, second vice president; Mrs. James Blackburn, third vice president, and Miss Della Cooper, president. The association adopted the constitution used by the Madison County Equal Rights Association, which was written several years ago by Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington.

One of the interesting features of the meeting was the talk made by Mrs. Smith on "Conditions the World Over in Regard to Suffrage," in which she spoke of the work accomplished by the women in California who have universal suffrage. She also took occasion to comment on the insults shown the women in the suffrage parade in Washington at the inauguration of President Wilson, and read a clipping from a Washington newspaper which stated that Congress would probably pass a constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote for President before the end of the present year.

WOMAN'S PROPERTY RIGHTS BILL NOW LAW OF TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 21.—The woman's property rights bill removing the disability of married women became a law today, Governor announcing that he would neither veto or approve it, but allow it to become a law without his signature.

ADVENTURES OF CAPTAIN DANIEL BOONE

(AS WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.)

General Roger D. Williams, who is a member of the Boone-Crockett Club, received from a friend in Texas the adventures of Capt. Daniel Boone written by him in 1809. General Williams is going to send this account to the Boone-Crockett Club for preservation among its archives. Before doing so he kindly gave The Herald the opportunity to copy it for publication. It is impossible to add to the graphic interest of this simple narrative by the first white man who trod the "Dark and Bloody Ground." It is:

Adventures of Capt. Daniel Boon, Comprising an Account of the Wars With the Indians on the Ohio, from 1769 to 1782.

"WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

"It was on the first of May, 1769, that I resigned my domestic happiness and left my family and peaceable habitation on the Yadkin river in North Carolina to wander through the wilderness of America, in quest of the country of Kentucky, in company with John Finley, John Stuart, Joseph Holden, James Monay and William Cool.

"On the 7th of June, after travelling in a western direction, we found ourselves on Red river, where John Finley had formerly been trading with the Indians, and from the top of an eminence saw with pleasure the beautiful level of Kentucky. For some time we had experienced the most uncomfortable weather. We now encamped, made a shelter to defend us from the inclement season, and began to hunt and reconnoitre the country. We found abundance of wild beasts in this vast forest. The buffaloes were more numerous than cattle on their settlements, browsing on the leaves of the cane, or crossing the herbage on these extensive plains. We saw hundreds in a drove, and the numbers about the salt springs were amazing. In this forest, the habitation of beasts of every American kind, we hunted with great success until December.

"On the 22d of December John Stuart and I had a pleasing ramble; but fortune changed the day at the close of it. We passed through a great forest, in which stood myriads of trees, some gay with blossom, others rich with fruits. Nature was here a series of wonders and a fund of delight. Here she displayed her ingenuity and industry in a variety of flowers and fruits, beautifully colored, elegantly shaped, and charmingly flavored; and we were favoured with numberless animals presenting themselves perpetually to our view. In the decline of the day, near Kentucky river, as we ascended the brow of a small hill, a number of Indians rushed out of a cane brake and made us prisoners. The Indians plundered us and kept us in confinement seven days. During this time we discovered no uneasiness or desire to escape, which made them less suspicious; but in the dead of night, as we lay by a large fire in a thick cane break, when sleep had locked their senses, my situation not disposing me to rest, I gently awoke my companion. We seized this favorable opportunity and departed, directing our course toward the old camp, but found it plundered and our company destroyed or dispersed.

"About this time as my brother with another adventurer who came to explore the country shortly after us, was wandering through the forest, they accidentally found our camp. Notwithstanding our unfortunate circumstances, and our dangerous situation, surrounded with hostile savages, our meeting fortunately in the wilderness gave us the most sensible satisfaction.

"Soon after this my companion in captivity, John Stuart, was killed by the savages, and the man who came with my brother, while on a private excursion, was soon after attacked and killed by the wolves. We were now in a dangerous and helpless situation, exposed daily to perils and deaths, among savages and wild beasts, not a white man in the country but ourselves.

"Although many hundred miles from our families, in the howling wilderness, we did not continue in a state of indolence, but hunted every day, and prepared a little cottage to defend us from the winter. On the 1st of May, 1770, my brother returned home for a new recruit of horses and ammunition, leaving me alone, without bread, salt or sugar, or even a horse or a dog. I passed a few days uncomfortably. The idea of a beloved wife and family, and their anxiety on my account, would have disposed me to melancholy if I had further indulged the thought.

"One day I undertook a tour through the country, when the diversity and beauties of nature I met with in this charming season expelled every gloomy thought. Just at the close of the day the gentle gales ceased; a profound calm ensued; not a breath shook the tremulous leaf. I had gained the summit of a commanding ridge, and looking around with astonishing delight beheld the ample plains and beauteous tracts below. On one hand I surveyed the famous Ohio rolling in silent dignity, and marking the western boundary of Kentucky with inconceivable grandeur. At a vast distance I beheld the mountains lift their venerable brows and penetrate the clouds. All things were still. I kindled a fire near a fountain of sweet water, and feasted on the line of a buck which I had killed a few hours before. The shades of night soon overspread the hemisphere, and the earth seemed to gasp after the hovering moisture. At a distance I frequently heard the hideous yells of savages. My excursion had fatigued my body and amused my mind. I laid me down to sleep, and awoke not until the sun had chased away the night. I continued this tour, and in a few days explored a considerable part of the country, each day equally pleasing as the first. After which I returned to my old camp, which had not been disturbed in my absence. I did not confine my lodging to it, but often reposed in thick cane brakes to avoid the savages, who I believe frequently visited my camp, but fortunately for me in my absence. No populous city, with all its varieties of commerce and stately structures, could afford so much pleasure to my mind as the beauties of nature I found in this country.

"Until the 27th of July I spent my time in an uninterrupted scene of sylvan pleasures, when my brother, to my great felicity, met me, according to appointment, at our old camp. Soon after we left the place and proceeded to Cumberland river, reconnoitring that part of the country, and giving names to the different rivers.

"In March, 1771, I returned home to my family, being determined to bring them as soon as possible, at the risk of my life and fortune, to reside in Kentucky, which I esteemed a second paradise.

"On my return I found my family in happy circumstances. I sold my farm on the Yadkin, and what goods we could not carry with us, and on the 25th of September, 1773, we took leave of our friends and proceeded on our journey to Kentucky, in company with five more families, and forty men that joined us in Powel's Valley, which is 150 miles from the new settled part of Kentucky. But this promising beginning was soon overcast with a cloud of adversity.

"On the 10th of October the rear of our company was attacked by a party of Indians, who killed six and wounded one man. Of these my oldest son was one that fell in the action. Though we repulsed the enemy, yet this unhappy affair scattered our cattle and brought us into extreme difficulty. We returned forty miles to the settlement on Clench river. We had passed over two mountains, Powel and Walden's, and were approaching Cumberland mountain, when this adverse fortune overtook us. These mountains are in the wilderness, in passing from the old settlement in Virginia to Kentucky; are ranged in a southwest and northeast direction; are of great length and breadth, and not far distant from each other. Over them nature hath formed passes less difficult than might be expected from the view of such huge piles. The aspect of these cliffs are so wild and horrid, that it is impossible to behold them without horror.

"Until the 6th of June, 1774, I remained with my family on the Clench, when I and another person were solicited by Governor Dunmore, of Virginia, to conduct a number of surveyors to the falls of Ohio. This was a tour of 800 miles, and took us sixty-two days.

"On my return, Gov. Dunmore gave me the command of three garrisons during the campaign against the Shawanese. In March, 1775, at the solicitation of a number of gentlemen of North Carolina, I attended their treaty at Wataga, with the Cherokee Indians, to purchase the lands on the south side of Kentucky river. After this, I undertook to mark out a road in the best passage from the settlements through the wilderness to Kentucky.

"Having collected a number of enterprising men well armed, I soon began this work. We proceeded until we came within fifteen miles of where Boonsborough now stands, where the Indians attacked us, and killed two and wounded two more of our party. This was on the 22d of March, 1775. Two days after we were again attacked by them, when we had two more killed and three wounded. After this we proceeded on to Kentucky river without opposition.

"On the 1st of April we began to erect the fort of Boonsborough, at a salt lick, sixty yards from the river on the south side. On the 4th, the Indians killed one of our men. On the 14th of June, having completed the fort, I returned to my family on the Clench, and whom I soon after removed to the fort. My wife and daughter were supposed to be the first white women that ever stood upon the banks of Kentucky river.

"On the 24th of December the Indians killed one of our men and wounded another; and on the 15th of July, 1776, they took my daughter prisoner. I immediately pursued them with eight men, and on the 16th overtook and engaged them. I killed two of them and recovered my daughter.

"The Indians, having divided themselves into several parties, attacked in one day all our infant settlements and forts, doing a great deal of damage. The husbandmen were ambushed and unexpectedly attacked while toiling in the field. They continued this kind of warfare until the 15th of April, 1777, when nearly 100 of them attacked the village of Boonsborough, and killed a number of its inhabitants. On the 19th Colonel Logan's fort was attacked by 200 Indians. There were only thirteen men in the fort, of whom the enemy killed two and wounded one.

"On the 20th of August Col. Bowman arrived with 100 men from Virginia, with which additional force we had almost daily skirmishes with the Indians, who began now to learn the superiority of the 'long knife,' as they termed the Virginians; being often generaled in almost every direction. Our affairs began now to wear a better aspect, the Indians no longer daring to face us in the open field, but sought private opportunities to destroy us.

"On the 7th of February, 1778, while one a hunting excursion alone, I met a party of 102 Indians and two Frenchmen, marching to attack Boonsborough. They pursued and took me prisoner, and conveyed me to Old Chilicothe, the principal Indian town on little Miami, where we arrived on the 18th February after an uncomfortable journey. On the 10th March I was conducted in Detroit, and while there was treated with great humanity by Governor Hamilton, the British commander at that port, and intendant for Indian affairs.

"The Indians had such an affection for me that they refused 1001. sterling offered them by the Governor, if they would consent to leave me with him, that he might be enagled to liberate me on my parole. Several English gentlemen then at Detroit, sensible of my adverse fortune, and touched with sympathy, generously offered to supply my wants, which I declined with many thanks, adding that I never expected it would be in my power to recompense such unmerited generosity.

"On the 10th April the Indians returned with me to Old Chilicothe, where we arrived on the 25th. This was a long and fatiguing march, although through an exceeding fertile country, remarkable for springs and streams of water. At Chilicothe I spent my time as comfortable as I could expect; was adopted, according to their custom, into a family where I became a son, and had a great share in the affection of my new parents, brothers, sisters and friends. I was exceedingly familiar and friendly with them, always appearing as cheerful and contented as possible, and

ey put [illegible] confidence in me. I often went hunting with them, and frequently gained their applause for my activity at our shooting matches. I was careful not to exceed many of them in shooting, for no people are more envious than they in this sport. I could observe in their countenances and gestures the greatest expressions of joy when they exceeded me, and when the reverse happened, of envy. The Shawanese king took great notice of me, and treated me with profound respect and entire friendship, often entrusting me to hunt at my liberty. I frequently returned with the spoils of the woods, and as often presented some of what I had taken to him, expressive of duty to my sovereign. My food and lodging was in common with them, not so good indeed as I could desire, but necessity made every thing acceptable.

"I now began to meditate an escape, and carefully avoided giving suspicion. I continued at Chilicothe until the first day of June, when I was taken to the salt springs on Sciotha, and there employed ten days in the manufacturing of salt. During this time I hunted with my Indian masters, and found the land for a great extent about this river to exceed the soil of Kentucky.

"On my return to Chilicothe 150 of the choicest Indian warriors were ready to march against Boonsborough. They were painted and armed in a frightful manner. This alarmed me and I determined to escape.

"On the 16th of June, before sunrise, I went off secretly, and reached Boonsborough on the 20th, a journey of 160 miles, during which I had only one meal. I found our fortress in a bad state, but we immediately repaired our flanks, gates, posterns, and formed double bastions, which we completed in ten days. One of my fellow prisoners escaped after me, and brought advice that on account of my flight, the Indians had put off their expedition for three weeks.

"About the first of August I set out with nineteen men to surprise Point Creek Town on Sciotha, within four miles of which we fell in with forty Indians going against Boonsborough. We attacked them, and they soon gave way without any loss on our part.

"The enemy had one killed and two wounded. We took three horses and all their baggage. The Indians having evacuated their town, and gone altogether against Boonsborough, we returned, passed them on the 6th, and on the 7th arrived safe at Boonsborough.

"On the 8th the Indian army, consisting of 444 men, under the command of Capt. Duquesne, and eleven other Frenchmen and their own chiefs, arrived and summoned the fort to surrender. I requested two days consideration, which was granted. During this we brought in through the posterns all the horses and other cattle we could collect.

"On the 9th, in the evening, I informed their commander that we were determined to defend the fort while a man was living. They then proposed a treaty, and said if we sent out nine men to conclude it, they would withdraw. The treaty was held within sixty yards of the fort, as we suspected the savages. The articles were agreed to and signed; when the Indians told us it was their custom for two Indians to shake hands with every white man in the treaty, as an evidence of friendship. We agreed to this also. They immediately grappled us to take us prisoners, but we cleared ourselves of them, though surrounded by hundreds, and gained the fort safe, except one man who was wounded by a heavy fire from the enemy.

"The savages now began to undermine the fort, beginning at the water mark of Kentucky river, which is sixty yards from the fort; this we discovered by the water being made muddy by the clay. We countermined them by cutting a trench across their subterraneous passage. The enemy discovering this by the clay we threw out of the fort, desisted. On the 20th August they raised the siege, during which we had two men killed and four wounded. We lost a number of cattle. The loss of the enemy was 37 killed, and a much larger number wounded. We picked up 125 pounds of their bullets, besides what stuck in the logs of the fort.

"In July, 1779 during my absence, Col. Bowman, with 160 men, went against the Shawanese of Old Chilicothe. He arrived undiscovered. A battle ensued which lasted until ten in the morning, when Col. Bowman retreated 30 miles. The Indians collected all their strength and pursued him, when another engagement ensued for two hours, not to Col. Bowman's advantage. Col. Harrod proposed to mount a number of horses and break the enemy's line, who at this time fought with remarkable fury. This desperate measure had a happy effect, and the savages fled on all sides. In these two engagements we had nine men killed and one wounded. Enemy's loss uncertain. Only two scalps were taken.

"June 23d, 1780, 500 Indians and Canadians under Col. Bird attacked Riddle and Martin's station, and the forks of Licking river with six pieces of artillery. They took all the inhabitants captives, and killed one man and two women, loading the others with the heavy baggage, and such as failed in the journey were tomahawked.

"The hostile disposition of the savages caused General Clark, the commandant at the falls of Ohio, to march with his regiment and the armed force of the country against Peccaway, the principal town of the Shawanese, on a branch of the great Miami, which he attacked with great success, took seventy scalps, and reduced the town to ashes, with the loss of 17 men.

"About this time I returned to Kentucky with my family; for during my captivity, my wife thinking me killed by the Indians, had transported my family and goods on horses through the wilderness, amidst many dangers, to her father's house in North Carolina.

"On the 6th of October, 1780, soon after my settling again at Boonsborough, I went with my brother to the Blue Licks, and on our return he was shot by a party of Indians, who followed me by the scent of a dog, which I shot and escaped. The severity of the winter caused great distress in Kentucky, the enemy during the summer having destroyed most of the corn. The inhabitants lived chiefly on buffaloe's flesh.

"In the spring of 1782 the Indians harrassed us. In May they ravished, killed and scalped a woman and her two daughters near Ashton's station, and took a negro prisoner. Capt. Ashton pursued them with 25 men, and in an engagement which lasted two hours, his party were obliged to retreat, having eight killed and four mortally wounded. Their brave commander fell in the action.

"August 18th, two boys were carried off from Major Hoy's station. Capt. Holder pursued the enemy with 17 men, who were also defeated, with the loss of seven killed and two wounded. Our affairs became more and more alarming. The savages infested the country and destroyed the whites as opportunity presented. In a field near Lexington an Indian shot a man, and running to scalp him, was himself shot from the fort, and fell dead upon the ground. All the indian nations were now united against us.

"August 15th, 500 Indians and Canadians came against Briat's station, five miles from Lexington. They assaulted the fort and killed all the cattle round it; but being repulsed, they retired the third day, having about 80 killed; their wounded uncertain. The garrison had four killed and nine wounded.

"August 18th, Colonels Todd and Trigg, Major Harland and myself, speedily collected 176 men, well armed, and pursued the savages. They had marched beyond the Blue Licks, to a remarkable bend of the main fork of Licking river, about 43 miles from Lexington, where we overtook them on the 19th. The savages observing us, gave way, and we ignorant of their numbers, passed the river. When they saw our proceedings, having greatly the advantage in situation, they formed their line of battle from one end of the Licking to the other, about a mile from the Blue Licks. The engagement was close and warm for about fifteen minutes, when we, being overpowered by numbers, were obliged to retreat, with the loss of 67 men, seven of whom were taken prisoners. The brave and much lamented Colonels Todd and Trigg, Major Harland, and my second son were among the dead. We were afterwards informed that the Indians on numbering their dead, finding that they had four more killed than we, four of our people they had taken were given up to their young warriors, to be put to death after their barbarous manner.

"On our retreat we were met by Col. Logan, who was hastening to join us with a number of well armed men. This powerful assistance we wanted on the day of battle. The enemy said one more fire from us would have made them give way.

[illegible] cannot reflect upon [illegible] scene without great sorrow. A zeal for the defence of their country led these heroes to the scene of action, though with a few men, to attack a powerful army of experienced warriors. When we gave way, they pursued us with the utmost eagerness, and in every quarter spread destruction. The river was difficult to cross, and many were killed in the flight, some just entering the river, some in the water, others after crossing in ascending the cliffs. Some escaped on horseback, a few on foot; and being dispersed every where, in a few hours, brought the melancholy news of this unfortunate battle to Lexington. Many widows were now made. The reader may guess what sorrow filled the hearts of the inhabitants, exceeding anything that I am able to describe. Being reinforced, we returned to bury the dead, and found their bodies strewed every where, cut and mangled in a dreadful manner. This mournful scene exhibited a horror almost unparalleled; some torn and eaten by wild beasts; those in the river eaten by fishes; all in such a putrid condition that no one could be distinguished from another.

"When General Clark, at the falls of Ohio, heard of our disaster, he ordered an expedition to pursue the savages. We overtook them within two miles of their town, and we should have obtained a great victory had not some of them met us when about 200 poler from their camp. The savages fled in the utmost disorder, and evacuated all their towns. We burned to ashes Old Chilicothe, Peccaway, New Chilicothe and Wills Town; entirely destroyed their corn and other fruits, and spread desolation through their country. We took seven prisoners and fifteen scalps, and lost only four men, two of whom were accidentally killed by ourselves. This campaign damped the enemy, yet they made secret incursions.

"In October a party attacked Crab Orchard, and one of them being a good way before the other, boldly entered a house in which were only a woman and her children, and a negro man. The savage used no violence, but attempted to carry off the negro, who, happily proved too strong for him, and threw him on the ground, and in the struggle the woman cut off his head with an axe, whilst her little daughter shut the door. The savages instantly came up and applied their tomahawks to the door, when the mother putting an old rusty gun barrel through the crevices the savages immediately went off.

"From that time till the happy return of peace between the United States and Great Britain, the Indians did us no mischief. Soon after this the Indians desired peace.

"Two darling sons and a brother I have lost by savage hands, which have also taken from me forty valuable horses and abundance of cattle. Many dork and sleepless nights have I spent, separated from the cheerful society of men, scorched by the summer's sun, and pinched by the winter's cold, an instrument ordained to settle the wilderness.

"DANIEL BOON.

"Fayette County, Kentucky."

Samuel J. Roberts, Editor of The Lexington Leader, Dead

PNEUMONIA PUTS AN END TO ALL HOPE OF SAVING USEFUL LIFE

Prominent Men Pay a High Tribute to Character of Former Ohioan Who Achieved Success

DEMISE SEVERE LOSS TO HIS ADOPTED CITY

Herald.

Funeral Services Will Take Place At the Home On Tuesday Afternoon

March 4 1913

(By Enoch Grehan.)

Sam Roberts is gone.

The spirit lingered till the church bells had intoned their iron eulogy across the quiet Sabbath world and the children's voices had just died out in His praise in the Cathedral aisles, then slipped leash and put out for the unknown shore, over that wondrous sea that "never yet has borne the image of returning sail."

Vainly many hands had striven and many hearts had ached in the last melancholy struggle to defeat the forces of dissolution which began so inauspiciously, but increased so insidiously, till, almost before it was possible to realize it, he was clutched by a malady that in exacting its cruel toll, this time removed one of the most beloved and useful men Lexington has ever claimed, either by adoption or by birth.

The writer knew this man so well; had seen him enter so many splendid fights with such abundant courage and emerge with so much to spare, that despite the warnings of science, and the mournful prediction that he had but "one chance in a thousand," somehow he believed he would accept the issue on the one chance alone and fight it out to a triumphant finish, but when the news came that he had passed, the shock was so great words proved poor and broken things to express a grief that will abide.

Mr. Roberts a Worker.

Samuel Judson Roberts was above all things a worker and no heart ever throbbed in a kindlier bosom. He knew the glad tidings of labor were the only gospel that will finally encircle the globe and some day save the race, and so with meager start in the midst of opposition that would daunt weaker spirits, often misunderstood, sometimes reviled, frequently misjudged, many times mistaken, doubtless, in the selection of his weapons or the purpose of his combat, he fought whole hearted to an eminence that has compelled admiration and invited the emulation of young men all over the State and all over the South.

Elsewhere and in other papers will be found more becoming and more worthy tribute than the writer, risen from a couch of suffering long enough to do so, could possibly pay, so suffice it to say at the water's edge, as hands slip each from each and the bark sets out on the long journey alone, the newspaper boys bid their comrade good bye, and yet again good bye for the brief period that intervenes when we shall meet again beyond the twilight and the dark.

CLOSE FRIEND OF M'KINLEY.

Mr. Samuel Judson Roberts, editor of the Lexington Leader, for twelve years Internal Revenue Collector for this (the Seventh) District, fellow-townsman and personal and political friend of the lamented William McKinley, one of the recognized leaders in the Republican party in Kentucky and one of Lexington's best known men, died at his home on the corner of Second and Market Streets Sunday afternoon at 1:20 o'clock after an illness of three weeks with septic poisoning from a slight operation.

Pneumonia developed in the last week of his illness, adding to the gravity of the problem ihs physicians were called upon to solve, and still further sapping the vitality of the sufferer.

Death Shocks City and State.

It has been known for a week that Mr. Roberts' condition was serious, but he had been apparently so robust and vigorous that news of his death came as a distinct shock to Lexington and Kentucky, for he was well-known in all parts of the State. All Saturday night the watchers at his bedside hoped against hope for a turn for the better but it did not come and his sufferings were ended by Death's release early Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Roberts was born February 11, 1858, having celebrated but little over a month ago his fifty-fifth birthday. The funeral services will be held at the home, corner Second and Market Streets, Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Tom Walker's Generous Tribute.

Former Postmaster Thomas L. Walker, formerly a close associate in Republican politics of Mr. Roberts, said last night.

"Twenty-three years' close association with Sam J. Roberts has left with me an ineffaceable impression of his sterling worth, upright, clean life, noble nature and a friendship which I shall ever cherish.

"He was a big-hearted, tender and sympathetic man; a true friend, broad-minded, gentle and courteous in his contact with his fellow-man. Incessantly in the fierce limelight, by reason of his position, he was withal modest, retiring, and sought no self-aggrandizement.

"A man of keen foresight, of remarkable judgment, the implacable foe of wrong, his advocacy of right living and of higher ideals in governmental affairs made him a force for good and a distinct benefit to Lexington.

"Always championing the people's cause he endeared himself to our citizens to a degree which he little realized. His life in Lexington has not been lived in vain. The most potent agent to quicken the people during the last quarter of a century, his passing will be a distinct loss to the community and to the State."

Mr. Hillenmeyer's Tribute.

Mr. H. F. Hillenmeyer, the well-known Fayette nurseryman, in speaking of Mr. Roberts, said:

"I have known Mr. Roberts personally for many years. He was pleasing and lovable, a good citizen and a successful business man.

"He was a Republican in politics, a strong advocate, but never offensive. He was unostentatious and reticent in manners, but clever and sympathetic. He bore no man ill will. Lexington and Fayette County have lost a valuable citizen. Peace to his ashes."

Postmaster Smith's Tribute.

Postmaster Wilbur R. Smith, for a quarter of a century a friend of Mr. Roberts, and a native of the same State, said of him:

"For twenty-five years I have known Mr. Roberts, during which time I have been impressed with his steadfastness and determination and yet he respected the opinions of others. He came to Lexington a stranger and by his services and usefulness won thousands of admirers. His dignified personality was reflected in his paper. The loss to our city and the Republican party will be keenly felt."

Tribute of Former Employe.

Will D. Oldham, attorney, who was an employe of Mr. Roberts on The Leader about fifteen years ago, said:

"For over fifteen years, in writing

MR. SAMUEL JUDSON ROBERTS, LEXINGTON NEWSPAPER EDITOR, WHO DIED YESTERDAY



up news items for The Leader, it has been my privilege to know the personal side of Mr. Roberts.

"Always genial, dismissing me with a pleasant word when busy, hearing my suggestions with patience, to me there came an admiration for him that made me always willing to do for him and stand by him in every line of action.

"Mr. Roberts believed in Lexington. He fought for what he felt to be the right and so kind, yet so courageous was he, that he generally won. To me his suddenly developed talent for writing was a surprise and a joy, and he took my praise of them with almost youthful pleasure. I shall miss him."

Berryman Mourns a Friend.

Mr. Charles H. Berryman, formerly chairman of Fayette County Republican Committee, once chief deputy in the Revenue Service under Mr. Roberts, said of him:

"The death of Mr. Roberts is a tremendous loss to this community. While he was United States Collector of Internal Revenue, I served under him for seven years as chief deputy, and learned to understand his great business ability, his tenacity of purpose and kindness of heart. It is impossible to replace him as a public man or as a friend."

Mayor Cassidy Talks.

Mayor J. E. Cassidy said he had been on friendly terms with Mr. Roberts ever since he had been in public office; that he always found him a good fighter and one who was devoted to the upbuilding of Lexington.

"His death creates a loss that can not well be filled," said the Mayor.

The Commissioners will meet Monday and no doubt will close all city offices Tuesday during the time of the funeral.

Cromwell Praises Work.

Thomas B. Cromwell, local correspondent and State political writer for the Cincinnati Enquirer who was was a printer on The Leader said:

"In the death of Samuel Judson Roberts, Kentucky loses one of the ablest and most successful of her newspaper makers and Lexington a citizen who it must be admitted—however much some of us may have been opposed to his political views and expressions—gave generously of his time, and talents for the uplift of the people and the progress of the city."

Combs Expresse Regret.

Hon. Thomas A. Combs, former Senator of Fayette County and Mayor of Lexington from 1904 to 1908, said:

"Lexington has lost a mighty good citizen. I only recently heard of his illness and am shocked at his death.

"While we differed politically ,our personal relations were always the friendliest. When it came to doing something for Lexington I always found Sam Roberts ready to work with us to the limit, giving the use of the Leader without stint. Many of the good results of this policy are to be found here today.

"I certainly feel that I have lost a friend."

Distinct Loss, Says Mr. Berry.

Baily D. Berry, president of the Commercial Club, and one of the chief workers for the Commission Form of Government, said:

"I feel that the death of Mr. Roberts is a distinct loss to Lexington. I always found him progressive and on the right side of every proposition for the good of Lexington.

"He was always ready to give his time and talent for the work before us, and had the genius of saying and doing the right thing on time, and was a sincere friend of the people.

'He was universally admired, could count every true man as his friend, even among his political opponents, and his death is the greatest loss at the present time that Lexington could have sustained."

Mr. Roberts was one of the oldest members, in point of time in the council, of Easter Council, No. 1700, Royal Arcanum.

The flags on the Government Building will be lowered to half mast this morning and will remain so until after the funeral as a tribute of respect to Mr. Roberts' memory.

Native of Canton, Ohio.

Mr. Roberts had been a resident of Lexington twenty-five years. He was a native of Pomeroy, Ohio, and was born of Welsh parentage. His father, Edward Roberts, a Baptist minister, died during Mr. Roberts' infancy. His mother later married her first husband's brother, and is now living in Canton.

Besides his wife, Mr. Roberts is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Emily Working, of Canton, whose son, Robert Judson Working, is now a student at State University, and Mrs. S. S. Yingling, of Baltimore, Md.; a half brother, Grant L. Roberts, who is Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, located at Frankfort.

Came to Lexington In 1888.

In the spring of 1888 Mr. Roberts came to Lexington to establish a daily paper. Associated with several other gentlemen, he founded the Kentucky Leader, now the Lexington Leader, which appeared first on May 1, 1888, with the office of publication on West Main Street.

The paper's home was later changed, first to the site now occupied by the Star Theater, on North Upper Street, later to the present site of the Withers' Flats, further north on Upper Street, and finally into its present home. As the paper grew in circulation and prestige, Mr. Roberts gradually acquired the interests of his associates, and at his death was its sole owner.

Married to Canton Girl.

In the fall of 1888 he was married to Miss Anna Trout, of Canton, a sister of Mrs. W. H. McCorkle, wife of Commissioner McCorkle. Thereafter he made Lexington not only the home of his business, but his permanent residence as well.

When old enough seriously to consider his future career, he went to Cleveland, O., where he decided to enter journalism, securing a position on the Daily Leader of that city. This was in 1878, when the future editor was 19 years old. He remained in the newspaper business in Cleveland until 1882, when he returned to Canton, becoming identified with the circulation department of the Canton Repository, one of the oldest and most conservative papers in the State of Ohio. Here he continued for six years, and during that time made his first entry into the field of politics, be becoming a candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor of Canton. He was defeated for the nomination, and the successful candidate was in turn defeated by his Democratic opponent.

It was during this period that he became a warm personal friend of Major William McKinley, afterwards President of the United States, who was to aid him so materially in his future career.

A Republican In Politics.

He was a lifelong Republican, unshaken at all times in his faith in and devotion to the principles of that party. Being a fellow-townsman of ex-President William McKinley, Mr. Roberts and the martyred President were bosom friends, and Mr. Roberts was chairman of the convention in which Mr. McKinley was first nominated by the Republicans of his district for Congress.

In the Presidential campaign of 1896, in which Mr. McKinley was elected, Mr. Roberts was chairman of the Republican State Committee of Kentucky, and was largely instrumental in having the State's electoral vote that year delivered to the Republican candidates for the first time in the history of the party in the State.

Appointed Revenue Collector.

The following year President McKinley appointed Mr. Roberts Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District, of which position he took charge October 1, 1897. He was reappointed to that office by President Roosevelt, and held it until September 1, 1910. He was succeeded in the office by Timothy A. Field, the incumbent, and the night before his retirement from the office Collector Field and his office assistants were the guests of Mr. Roberts at a banquet at the Country Club.

Mr. Roberts was an ex-president of the Kentucky Press Association and in 1911 he was appointed by Governor Augustus E. Willson to a place on the Kentucky Election Commission. He took an active, although not prominent part, personally in all local Republican campaigns, and was a constant adviser and consellor of the party leaders, both locally and in the State.

Planned Anniversary Celebration.

When stricken he had already begun preparation for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Leader by issuing a mammoth souvenir edition.

His success as editor of the Leader and his wide popularity with the newspaper fraternity of the State caused him to be elected President of the Kentucky Press Association at the Frankfort meeting in 1893 and 1894.

As Revenue Collector he made a splendid record for efficiency and popularity with the men in the service under him. In the official reports the office under his administration was always rated as No. 1, while the revenue men under him were greatly attached to him, and evidenced this upon his retirement by presenting him with a $700 silver service.

Whether viewed as editor, public official, or private citizen, he was a potent factor in Lexington and throughout the State of Kentucky, while as a leader of the Republican party his influence was recognized throughout the State and Nation.

Brother With Him At End.

Mr. Grant Roberts was with his brother when the end came, and the two sisters, who were notified by wire of his serious illness, are now on their way to Lexington to be present at the funeral.

Whether it was a premonition of his demise so soon to follow or not, members of his family Sunday recalled the fact that about a month ago, just on the eve of his last visit to his mother at Canton, he was out automobile riding with a friend, when they chanced to ride through Lexington's beautiful city of the dead. On this ride through the cemetery Mr. Roberts saw an attractive lot, which seemed to appeal to him, and he remarked to his companion that it looked like a most desirable spot in which to be buried, and that he believed that he would buy this lot for his last resting place. So upon returning to the city he purchased this lot, and here he will be buried Tuesday afternoon.

Since the news of his death was

MARCH 24, 1915.

bulletined Sunday afternoon, hundreds of teiegrams from all over Kentucky and other states have been received by the family expressing the deepest sympathy and voicing the widespread sorrow occasioned by his untimely death.

WHERE LEADER GOT ITS NAME.

(By Associated Press.)

CANTON, O., March 23.—The paper which Samuel Judson Roberts started in Lexington was named in honor of his Cleveland employers. The Lexington Leader is said to have been the first paper in the United States to nail to the editorial mast head the name of William McKinley for President, following the defeat of Harrison.

When McKinley came into office one of his first acts was to appoint Mr. Roberts Collector of Internal Revenue.

In the recent Presidential fight he favored the renomination of President Taft both in person and in his newspaper he gave his influence to the regulars in the campaign.

Samuel Judson Roberts.

When, after an absence of several years, we came out to Lexington to cast our first vote for President in 1888 we were told that an Ohio Republican had come to Lexington and started a Republican afternoon paper. With the ignorance of youth, and the certainty of prejudice, we predicted his end—and that quick—ignominious failure. Yesterday, when upon our return from an absence of a few days, we were met with the news that that Republican from Ohio, who had come to Lexington twenty-five years ago, was dying, we knew, from the shock to us, how deep would be the shock to the community; from the sorrow we felt, how widespread would be the grief of this community. We realized, more fully than we had ever before realized, that Sam Roberts had succeeded, succeeded in a community that was hostile to the ideas that he represented and the principles he advocated when he first came to Kentucky. Twenty-five years ago it seemed impossible that he, or anyone, could succeed in the task he undertook. Today there is no man, whether he was friend or opponent, who will deny his success; there is no man who will not admit that it was fairly won and justly deserved.

It was a daring thing Mr. Roberts did. The people of Kentucky were divided during the war. Thousands fought under the Stars and Bars, equal thousands under the Stars and Stripes. Some of the best intellect and best blood of the State was given to the Union cause. But after the war Kentucky, Fayette County, Lexington, were almost solidly Democratic. Business and social life were largely dominated by political views. The passions, the prejudices engendered during the war were strong. Fraud and force and corruption were tolerated, if not justified, to prevent the triumph of the Republican party. The bugaboo of negro domination was kept ever present before the people of the State. There was no Republican newspaper in Central Kentucky; there had never been an afternoon newspaper, nor had any daily newspaper ever been a financial success in Lexington. For a Northern man to come to Lexington and start an afternoon Republican newspaper seemed the height of folly.

And yet Mr. Roberts made the Lexington Leader a success. From its first issue till today he made it the best paper published in Lexington. He cared but little for the editorial page. He devoted comparatively little thought or attention to his editorial columns. But he had the capacity to recognize and so to publish the news as to make of his newspaper the best newspaper and to make it a real influence in the community. Through it he built up the Republican party. He strove persistently and insistently for fair elections. He urged always the political union of those who believed in fair elections and an honest count. He advocated always the legal and peaceful method of accomplishing that which he and his followers sought to accomplish.

For fifteen years we have been his competitor. During those years we have said of him, as a political leader and newspaper publisher, things which this morning, under the sense of personal loss and the realization of loss to this community, we would were unsaid. He was not in all things as the people of this State like to think themselves to be. But he had qualities all must admire, qualities that we Kentuckians could well emulate to our improvement. Faithful to duty he was, industrious, laborious even, in the discharge of every duty; courteous in his treatment and kindly in his feeling toward every human being; without malice and uncontrolled by enmity; generous to all bound to him by blood or friendship.

We do not attempt to recount the dates nor the events in the life of Mr. Roberts; others will tell of them. We do want to bear testimony to our appreciation and therefore admiration for the qualities that made him and his paper of value to this community, of which he became an integral part, and to the upbuilding of which he contributed in no small degree. Mr. Roberts had enemies. At times we were bitter in our speech and not kindly in our feeling toward him. We do not believe he was an enemy to any man. We believe he would always welcome the opportunity to do a favor or to render service, and always shrank from the necessity to wound or to injure another. Nothing deterred him from a course he had mapped out for himself. No labor was too arduous, no vigil too long for him to undertake to accomplish his purpose. He shrank from the performance of no duty as he saw his duty. Day and night he labored when he first started The Leader; day and night he labored when The Leader was a success financially and politically. He was lavishly generous to those he loved and scrupulously punctilious in the discharge of every obligation he accepted. Simple with the simplicity of self-respect was his mode of life when he was struggling against great odds and in financial straits; equally simple with the simplicity of modesty was he when he was blessed with abundance. Of perfect habits, without any of the minor vices, he was tolerant of the faults and foibles of others. His death will be felt as a personal loss by hundreds who did not know him personally; it will be recognized as a loss to the whole community by the whole community. And so this morning we speak not for ourselves alone, nor chiefly, but for the people of Lexington, Democrats and Republicans alike, when we lay on his coffin the tribute of our personal sorrow and bear public testimony to the loss his death is to the city which he chose as a home and by his service to which he gave proof of his love for his home.

DETROIT WOMEN G

Happy Throng at Depot Speeds Determined Band

HANDKERCHIEFS were waving, adieus and good wishes were being heard at every point of the Michigan Central station Sunday at 12 o'clock as the delegation of Detroit suffragists started for Washington to deliver the good wishes of their societies to President Wilson on inauguration day, and march in the suffrage parade, when——

"Where is the Wilson letter?"

The call of alarm startled every one of those assembled at the station. In one minute the train was to leave. One of the main objects of the trip was missing.

At this critical minute Mrs. E. C. Lee was seen frantically rushing down the platform, the precious missive clasped in her hand, exclaiming: "Wait, the letter for Wilson." She did not even stop to put on the honored man's newly acquired title.

She finally got the attention of H. S. Rooksby, who had just alighted from the train after bidding his wife, one of the delegates, farewell. He grabbed the letter and saved the day by rushing at top speed back into the car and delivering it to Miss Lesley Church, who is to give it to the president in person.

Then the sad truth came out. The letter had been brought to the station at the last moment by Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Greenwood, and as they were not with the party, which had obtained special permission to go through the gates, they were unable to take the belated missive to the suffragists, who were already on the train busily decorating the windows and berths with suffrage banners.

The Detroit delegation included the following women: Mrs. Eugene R. Shippen, who will carry the historic Michigan suffrage banner, which has already featured in New York city, Columbus, O., and Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. R. P. Hall, Miss Marjorie Young, Mrs. Carrie Oostdyk, chairman of the Wayne County Equal Suffrage organization and for many years president of the Women's Independent Voters' association, Mrs. R. H. Rooksby and son, Herbert, and Miss Lesley Church, who is to present the letter to the president. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stearns will also march with the Detroit delegation. They go to the capital from Palm Beach, Fla.

The car which was occupied by the Detroit women left the station with suffrage pennants flying in every window. During the journey east the members of the delegation plan to distribute suffrage literature and buttons among all of the passengers on the train, and at some of the stations along the way.

Among those who were at the Michigan Central station to bid the delegation goodbye, were:

Mrs. Wilber Brotherton, Mrs. E. C. Lee, Miss Clara E. Lyar, Mrs. Andrew Hair, Mrs. Grace Stiles, Mrs. P. S. McMahon, Mrs. K. E. Tait, Mrs. John Scott, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Greenwood, Miss Alys Stearns, Miss Kathleen West, Miss Diana Sever, Mrs. William J. Black, Mrs. R. H. Post, Miss Truman, A. J. Oostdyk and A. H. Church.

Local Suffrage Campaign Opens

Two National Speakers Will Start Ball Rolling

DETROIT SUFFRAGISTS will open the spring campaign in this city Tuesday evening at the Church of Our Father by presenting two women speakers of national fame, Mrs. Florence Kelly, of New York city, and Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington, Ky.

Mrs. Kelly is secretary of the National Consumers' league and for many years was associated with Jane Addams in Hull House work. She will take as her subject Tuesday evening "The Child of the Bond Woman vs. the Child of the Free Woman."

Miss Laura Clay, of the famous Henry Clay family, of Kentucky, president of the Woman's Equal Suffrage association of that state, will speak at the same meeting on "Justice Rather Than Charity."

Monday, Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale, of New York city, will pass through Detroit on her way to speak in the state during the week. She will be tendered a luncheon by local suffragists Monday noon, and at 2:30 will address members of the Equal Suffrage Spring Campaign association at their meeting at headquarters. Monday evening she speaks at Lapeer, Tuesday at Saginaw, Wednesday at Port Huron and St. Clair, Thursday at Flint and Friday at Bay City.

Saturday, March 8, the College league will give a dinner for her in the Upper tea room. Tickets may be procured from Mrs. E. O. Grosvenor, 1429 Grand River avenue.

The following day, Mrs. Hale will address a mass meeting.

Reflections of Eve's Daughter

JUST TO SHOW how mean some men are, we understand a few in the legislature wanted to give women the ballot, and then deprive them of the joys of running for office.

* * *

Many a woman who shrieks at the sight of a mouse will spend 20 or 30 of the best years of her life tied to a brute of a husband. Yet they say she isn't brave.

* * *

After all, the real problem of womanhood will undoubtedly be to make the best of married life, if she can.



The Detroit Free Press

N TO AID SUFFRAGE

Michigan Suffragists Appeal to New President

THE letter to President Wilson reads as follows:

"Detroit, March 1, 1913.

"His Excellency, Woodrow Wilson,

"President of the United States.

"Sir:—The suffragists of Michigan, who on April 7 will seek at the polls admission to full citizenship, join all other good Americans, franchised and unenfranchised in wishing that your period of office may be marked by great progress in liberal ideas.

"When the founders of this republic, 137 years ago, declared it a self-evident truth that all men are equal, they gave to the world the germ from which has sprung the woman suffrage movement. The declaration of independence did not class negroes as "men," but the moment it was signed their emancipation and enfranchisement was inevitable.

"The signers would have scoffed at the idea of allowing women to vote, yet they unconsciously built a platform of such generous breadth as to make equal rights a certainty at no distant day, nine states already having adopted the constitutional amendment.

"But the fact remains that 124 years after the inauguration of the first president, millions of educated American women whose viewpoint would be of inestimable value to the nation are without the electoral pale, not even enjoying the rights justly accorded to foreign born men of intelligence, who come to our shores.

"The high position to which the electors have raised you gives you a strong influence in remedying this inequality, and we ask that it be exerted in behalf of the unenfranchised.

"Yours respectfully,

"Clara B. Arthur, president of Michigan Equal Suffrage association; Belle F. Brotherton, president Detroit Equal Suffrage club; Mary Thompson Stevens, president College Equal Suffrage club; Harriet Trix, president Women's Independent Voters' association; Georgia White, president East Side Suffrage club; Annie Everson, president West Side Suffrage club; Mrs. F. W. Latham, president Northwestern Civic Study club; Ruby M. Zahn, president Political Equality and Civic league; Mrs. George M. Sayles, president Highland Park Civic club; Mrs. F. H. Holt, president East End Study club; Mrs. Carrie Oostdyk, chairman Wayne County Equal Suffrage association; and Mrs. Herbert Y. McMullen, chairman Equal Suffrage Spring organization."

SUFFRAGISTS IN FUROR OVER LACK OF PROTECTION

Only 40 Survivors of "Old Guard" Serve in Capital Parade and Tableaux.

MRS. CATT BITTERLY DENOUNCES ELIHU ROOT

Taft and Stimson Censured by Women for Sidestepping Request for Troops.

Special to The Free Press.

Washington, March 2.—The woman's suffrage camp was thrown into consternation tonight when it was realized that, notwithstanding all their efforts, the women were without guarantee of adequate police protection in the big parade tomorrow through Pennsylvania avenue, and the big tableaux which will be enacted on the steps of the treasury building.

The suffragette leaders declared that President Taft and Secretary of War Stimson had sidestepped their request for army troops either in fear to bring out soldiers in connection with a suffragette parade, or else in hesitancy to use them for police purposes.

Likewise they failed in efforts to obtain troops from the national guards of New York and Pennsylvania, who are here for the inauguration. The best the suffragettes could do tonight was to obtain the services of the company of 40 survivors of the "Old Guard," which defended Washington during the civil war. They will lead the veterans' organizations in Tuesday's parade, and consented to take part in the ranks of marchers tomorrow and render what aid they can in preserving order.

Senator Root Denounced.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Suffrage Alliance, at a meeting tonight bitterly denounced Senator Root for his opposition to women's suffrage, and was enthusiastically applauded.

A meeting was held in Columbia theater, which 3,000 persons attended. The announcement was made at the meeting that owing to a selfish spirit on the part of the inauguration authorities who would not allow them to sell seats in official inauguration reviewing stands the suffragists would be about $3,000 short of the cost of the big demonstration and pageant tomorrow. The required sum was raised in actual cash, silver and bills, and dumped on the stage within half an hour.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the woman's suffrage association, presided, and the "pilgrims" were added as the star feature of the meeting. They were all on the stage, attired in their hiking costumes, and each was introduced individually to the audience and made a short talk.

"Manless" Train Arrives.

Several large delegations arrived today, including special trains from New York, Boston and Ohio. Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Woman's Suffrage association, arrived on a "manless" special train. No Pullman porters were allowed on the train, women servants being employed—and the only males in evidence were the engine crew, the conductor and brakemen. The women even objected to this, but the railroad company would not permit the suffragists to run the train.

The special brought in 100 suffragists. The women declared that the train was without the customary buffet car, and that there were no cigarettes, although tea was in demand at all hours of the day and night. Rear end speeches were made at every stop all through the night.

It developed tonight that owing to the sudden cold wave, only two of the women who should go barefooted in the tableaux tomorrow will stick to their trilby stunt. They are Mrs. Florence Fleming Noyes, the classical dancer, and Miss Mildred Anderson, who will represent Liberty and Hope, respectively. These women declared that unless there was snow or ice they will dance barefooted, since they cannot execute their graceful movements with foot coverings, no matter how light. Hedwig Reichel, the German actress, who has taken the place of Madame Melba in the role of Columbia, the star of the show, will wear slippers. She will also wear a helmet worn by John McCullough, the actor.

Suffrage Campaign in Oakland.

Pontiac, Mich., March 7.—The equal suffrage campaign in Oakland county will be opened tomorrow when a meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Conrad Hoffman, West Huron street. Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky and Mrs. Clara B. Arthur, of Detroit, will be the speakers.

SUFFRAGE TO BE BIG ISSUE IN APRIL VOTE

House and Senate Get Together and Flowers Resolution Is Passed by Both Without a Fight.

STATE PRESIDENT VOICES THANKS

Provision Regarding Foreign Born Is Left in Bill Adopted by Legislature of Michigan.

Special to The Free Press.

Lansing, Mich., March 5.—At the April election the voters of Michigan will again ballot upon women's suffrage.

Today the Flowers' resolution, which had been a bone of contention after both house and senate had voted favorably to resubmission, was passed, and the work was complete in clearing the way for resubmitting next month.

The Flowers resolution was adopted after the Kelley concurrent resolution had been recalled. The Verdier amendment, providing that foreign-born women could not become voters until after five years' residence in the United States, even though they should marry Americans, was disposed of. The Flowers resolution, which was adopted after amendment, requires for foreign-born women the same qualifications demanded in the case of foreign-born men.

LEGISLATURE HAS WOMEN'S THANKS

Eulogy of the Michigan legislature by Mrs. Clara B. Arthur, state suffrage president, conveyed to the legislature through the medium of The Detroit Free Press.

BY CLARA B. ARTHUR.

The present Michigan legislature is now the most historic of any that has assembled since 1874.

It has appreciated the growth of the spirit of freedom in Michigan.

Never will the descendants of the men who voted "yes" on equal franchise regret the action this day taken.

This legislature has been for progress from the time that the gavel fell in calling it to order.

We shall preserve with care the names of the men who have this day made history in our Capital City.

In behalf of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association I extend to these legislators the thanks of the association.

I have no doubt but that the electors of Michigan will vote in full accord with the spirit of the men who have now placed this great question in their care.

SENATE TO PROBE ATTACK ON WOMEN

Failure of Washington Police to Protect Suffrage Marchers to Be Investigated.

ACTIVE IN OBTAINING PROOF OF INEFFICIENCY

Police Chief Aserts Congress Has Ignored His Request for Increased Force.

Washington, March 5.—Aroused over the failure of the Washington police department to maintain order during the progress of the suffrage pageant of March 3, the senate today began an investigation to place the responsibility for the lack of protection afforded the women marchers.

Acting under a resolution adopted just before the senate adjourned Monday, Senator Gallinger, the retiring chairman of the District of Columbia committee, named Senator Jones, Dillingham and Pomerene as an investigating committee. At a meeting today the committee determined to begin hearings at 1:30 o'clock tomorrow. It is the committee's plan to examine a number of persons to determine accurately the attitude of the police toward the suffrage marchers and the character of protection given

Says Force Is Too Small.

Superintendent of Police Sylvester said today that the department cannot be blamed for the failure to preserve order. He declared the force was inadequate to meet the situation that confronted it—requiring the guarding of the suffrage line of march and handling the arrival of President Wilson at practically the same time. His requests for more men, he added, have been unheeded by congress for the last five or six years

The fact that so many members of congress are from suffrage states is counted upon by the women to aid them in punishing those responsible for the indignities they say they were compelled to suffer at the hands of intoxicated and ruffianly men.

Women Seek Evidence.

They are making every effort to obtain as much evidence as possible to present to the committee. Many women, as well as men, have volunteered to make affidavits or left their names and addresses so they might be called as witnesses.

Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the congresional committee of the national suffrage organization, declares she already has obtained conclusive evidence regarding more than 50 policemen who refused to keep back the crowds along Pennsylvania avenue.

The Detroit Free Press
MARCH 8, 1913.

Who Can Refuse Pretty Girls?

"Button Day" Workers Will Promote Suffrage

MISS NESTA ADLINGTON NEWMAN.



"BUTTON, BUTTON, who'll wear a button?" is the query which several hundred Detroit girls, pretty, all of 'em, will put to the men whom they meet in their rounds through the town Saturday.

No, the buttons are not on sale. They'll be given to all who promise to love, wear and cherish from now until election day, not so very far away, by the way.

At the same time, opportunity will be given for contributions to the cause, and toy balloons bearing "Votes for Women," will also be on sale.

Mrs. Alexander McDonald, chairman of the day, announces the following down town stations and those who will take charge of the distribution at these points:

Majestic building, Mrs. Frederick K. Stearns, Miss Marjory Stearns, Miss Dorothy Newman, Miss Nesta Adlington Newman; Hotel Cadillac, Mrs. Homer E. Safford, with a party of girls; Hotel Pontchartrain, Mrs. H. B. Griffin, Mrs. W. L. Dodds and Mrs. Cecil Vaughan; Ford building, Mrs. Wilber Brotherton; Broadway market, Miss Harrow; Chamber of Commerce building, Mrs. Henderson; Fine Arts and Shurly building, Mrs. Perry; Free Press building, Mrs. R. C. Chase; Gas building, Mrs. P. S. McMahon; Hammond building, Mrs. E. C. Fetters; city hall, Mrs. R. Y. Ogg; interurban and railroad stations, Mrs. Sterling Porter and Mrs. W. Glidden.

While all this is going on, it is whispered that the anti-suffragists will be out distributing their literature to counteract the suffrage arguments.

Speaking of arguments, the suffragists have been cudgelling their brains for some time to find some perfectly good new ones. Out of contributions sent in by 36 or more members, the following six have been printed and will be scattered broadcast:

Six Reasons Why Women Should Vote

1. Because they live on the earth like you do, and have the right to say how it should be run.
2. Because you know in your heart that your wife is just as clever as you are, and just as able to say what is for the public good.
3. Because the bed rock democratic principals on which this government was founded are just as vital in 1913 as they were in 1776.
4. Because women should not be disfranchised for their sex which is beyond their control.
5. Because, so long as there is one woman who wants to vote, she is, according to spirit of the Declaration of Independence, entitled to that right.
6. Because a just man ought to accord to every human being, even to his own wife, the right which he demands for himself.

This Brings Problem Back Home

Miss Burton's Vice Report Makes Women Think

BY HARRIET CULVER.

PERSONAL unhappiness, either through unfortunate matrimonial entanglements, or through the dull monotony of domestic employments, seems to be the reason "why girls leave home."

This conviction is strengthened by the report of Miss Luella Burton, state labor department investigator, in regard to vice conditions in a number of cities in the state, including Detroit.

More than half the girls questioned had been unhappily married. One hundred and thirty-six of the girls had been employed in various pursuits exclusively belonging within woman's domain; scarcely 25 per cent had ever been employed in stores or factories.

What does it mean?

These statistics are not confined to Michigan alone, but are substantiated by figures collected all over the country as well.

Women of ease have become uneasy, have fretted at their lot as homemakers and have tried in every possible way to evade their natural responsibilities.

Is it any wonder that the girls who work for them are imbued with the same restlessness, the same desire to grasp at every passing straw that promises diversion?

Woman's mission—what is it, after all, but a leavening of the lump until women give up trying to be something they are not fitted for, and settle down to make the most of the opportunity which has been given them—to serve, rather than be served continually.

Education without affectation is the only cure.

CLAPP DECLARES WOMEN BAITERS BRUTAL LOAFERS

Senator Censures Crowd for Molesting Parade of Suffragists.

SPEAKERS CHEERED AT INDIGNATION MEETING

Hundreds Attend Gathering in Washington; Police Are Scored Freely.

Washington, March 9.—Several hundred men and women gathered here this afternoon in a massmeeting of protest against the disturbance of the suffrage parade on Pennsylvania avenue last Monday and the conduct of the police along the line of march.

Major Richard Sylvester, superintendent of police, and his force were criticized for "mismanagement and incompetency," and those who interfered with the procession were called "brutal loafers." The speakers were Senators Clapp of Minnesota, Shafroth and Thomas of Colorado, and Works of California, Louis D. Brandeis, "Corporal" James Tanner and Charles Edward Russell.

The greater part of the day's speechmaking was devoted to arguments in favor of suffrage for women, and the references to last Monday's trouble were largely incidental. Senator Clapp assured the audience that woman suffrage throughout the country was a matter of but a few years.

Spectacle Regretted.

"Last Monday's spectacle," he said, "was as sad one. It is a sad thought that pure womanhood cannot march along the streets of the capital of a free nation without insult. The fact that brutal depraved manhood could come to insult American women is evidence of the straits to which the evil political system in this country has come in its fight against progress.

"I believe last Monday's episode will bring the country to the realization that you cannot league yourself with wrong against progress and escape the responsibility for the acts of the sub-stratum of supporters of wrong."

Senator Thomas told the audience that the disorder of Monday marked a new point of progress in the suffrage campaign.

Ridicule is Passed.

"The movement," he said, "has passed through the stages of ridicule and argument and has now reached the point where its opponents resort to physical opposition."

The audience received the suffrage arguments of the speakers with enthusiasm and a number of telegrams from suffrage leaders all over the country, protesting against Monday's disorder, were cheered.

Society Woman Upsets Suffragist Meeting

Special to The Free Press.

Chicago, March 9.—Mrs. Franc P. Allore, leading society woman, upset a suffragist meeting today when members of the Forum gathered to denounce Congressman Mann, of Illinois, for having ridiculed suffragettes who took part in the Washington parade recently.

Mrs. Allore not only said that Congressman Mann was entirely correct in ridiculing the women who paraded, but added that Chief of Police Sylvester, of Washington, is a "perfect gentleman," and that those who charge him with having allowed the mob to attack the women are making false charges.

"This idea of suffragettes getting out and parading the streets is all wrong," said Mrs. Allore. "For a circus a parade is all right, but for women to turn themselves into marchers is all wrong, and they are simply disgracing themselves. Marching suffragists are unwomanly to a degree, and I want none of it in mine.

"There are too many women today who try to ape the men, and I want to say right here that they are injuring themselves by so doing. Most women are entirely too sensitive, and regard as insults what is often meant simply as a joke."

The meeting was thrown into an uproar by Mrs. Allore's remarks, and her statement that the women, who are making charges against Chief of Police Sylvester are victims of delusions and vagaries, was greeted with hisses.

SERVICE PALLS ON

Institutions Throughout the City Prove That the Monotony of

BY HARRIET CULVER.

THAT DETROIT girls find domestic service undesirable seems to be the consensus of opinion from reports gathered from a number of sources.

In every instance, too, social workers seem agreed that, back of it all, there has been lack of proper parental control or, at least, of the spirit of trustfulness which should exist between mother and daughter.

Rescue homes and institutions of similar kind throughout the city are filled with girls who have not dared tell their mothers, or, sadder still, have had no mother or older woman friend to whom they could go.

There is grave need, don't you think, of more of the sisterhood spirit which should give girls the right sympathy all through life, instead of afterwards, when it is too late?

Girls really need mothering all their lives, instead of merely during infancy.

DETROIT WORKIN

Housework Is the Principal Cause of Viciousness.

Mrs. Anna Calkins.

Woman's Hospital and Infants' Home.

IN MY experience with girls, who come here, I find that about 70 per cent were maids of some description, either in hotels or private homes.

Perhaps 50 per cent come from homes, while the other 20 per cent are from the hotels.

Then, we get about 20 per cent from the factories and stores, 5 per cent are stenographers or bookkeepers and the other 5 per cent are unemployed or else from the high schools.

This, you see, bears out Miss Burton's statements.

By Sister in Charge.

House of Providence.

MOST all of the self-supporting girls who come to us for aid are from the domestic walks of life. This includes the occupations of servant girls, nurse maids and girls who work in the hotels. We also occasionally receive girls who have been employed at the telephone exchange.

The girls from the factories and shops furnish many of the other cases for which we care.

STATISTICS SHOW

Records at a Number

By Mrs. Percy J. Farrell.

President of the Girls' Protective League.

IT SEEMS to me the greatest need in connection with the work of saving the girls is to have a place for them to meet and entertain their men friends under the proper conditions.

Another crying need is more confidence of the girl in her mother. I think if more girls told their mothers of their love affairs there would not be so many unhappy marriages. Girls meet men on the sly often, tell their mothers nothing about it, and marry unhappily.

By Miss Mary E. Hartwell.

Florence Crittenton Mission.

I DO not want the impression to go out that all of the girls for whom we care are fallen women. We had 138 in the home last year, and I should say that not quite half of them came under that class, while many of them were deserted wives.

Of the 138 who came to us, 67 were domestics, 9 seamstresses, 7 factory girls, 12 office girls, 27, who had never done anything but care for their homes, and 13 school girls.

We also get a number of cases through the juvenile court.

By Mrs. Charles W. Cassrain.

Social Worker.

IN ALL of the hundreds of cases with which I have come in contact, I find that without one exception, the girls say they took their first downward steps because of neglect and indifference at home, and because they were allowed to run the streets.

Mothers are the ones to blame more than half of the time. My experience, also, is girls in most instances say freely that their mothers were too indulgent, and that no particular occupation is responsible for their plight."

By Miss Margaret Duffy.

Salvation Army Rescue Home.

OUT of 100 cases taken in order on my book, I find the girls enrolled have come to us from the following occupations:

Domestic science, 64; restaurant girls, 6; non-employed, including high school girls, 15; factory girls, 3; office girls, 4; hotels, 2; factory and housework both, 2; domestic service and office work both, 2; saleswomen, 1; telephone girls, 1.

This proportion would hold good, I think, throughout my list.

THANK DETROITERS FOR "BUTTON DAY"

SUFFRAGE LEADERS INDITE LETTER OF APPRECIATION FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO FUND.

Detroit suffragists are enthusiastic over the results of "button day," Saturday, when several hundred dollars were added to the spring campaign fund through the sale of suffrage buttons, banners and literature on the streets and in stores, factories, offices and public buildings.

The following expression of appreciation was prepared by Mrs. Carrie Oostdyk, chairman of the Wayne County Equal Suffrage organization, and Mrs. Jeffie B. MacDonald, chairman of "button day":

To the Men of Detroit:

Speaking for those engaged in the equal suffrage campaign, which comes to a vote April 7, we wish to thank you for the ready response made to our appeals for funds on "button day."

Although the day came in midwinter, which has never yet been selected for similar efforts, and the weather made it impossible for delicate women and girls to spend long periods on the streets, the amount raised was substantial and will go far in enabling us to wage a vigorous campaign for the ballot.

All the workers report that they were treated in a most courteous manner and that they made many converts to "votes for women." They discovered that many electors were opposed to equal rights because they were under misapprehension as to the effects of an extension of the franchise. Numbers of men seemed to think that women wished to enter into closer competition with them, that their jobs were aimed it; but when it was explained that women have no desire to use the ballot in order to depart from their true sphere, the home, but rather to better outside conditions, on which the well-being of the home depends, they withdrew their objections, bought suffrage emblems and promised to vote for the amendment.

In many cases men read the six reasons why women should vote and said: "I never looked at it in that way; what you say is quite right; here is a contribution." This has convinced us that it only needs a proper presentation of our case to the people of Detroit to assure their support.

The fund realized from "button day" was augmented by several personal contributions made at suffrage headquarters, which totalled over $300. The contributions ranged from $5 to $75. The count is not yet completer, but $1,200 or $1,400 is thought to have been realized.

MISS CLAY URGES VOTES FOR WOMEN

KENTUCKY RESIDENT SPEAKS AT ROCHESTER FRIDAY

Eloquence Pleases Crowd—Works Her Own Farm When Not on the Lecture Platform

(Special to the Press Gazette)

Rochester, March 8—Miss Laura Clay of Lexington, Ky., a descendent day evening at the town hall. Miss man suffrage at a meeting held Friof Henry Clay, spoke in favor of woman suffrage at a meeting held Friday evening at the town hall. Miss Clay is prominent in the suffrage movement being president of the Kentucky Equal Suffrage association and a member of the National American Women's Association. She assisted in the suffrage campaigns in Oregon, Oklahoma, Ohio and Kansas. When not on the platform she is engaged in farming in Kentucky, operating her own farm.

Miss Clay is an orator of ability and her audience was very attentive. She said that by placing the ballot in the hands of the women it will be a benefit to the men as well as to the women and if this could not be proven then one-half of the suffrage contention will be lost. She believes if women get the ballot they will vote for their own affairs as the men vote for theirs and that more attention will be paid to the home and the children. She illustrated her statement by saying that congress appropriated $3,000,000 to investigate the diseases of pigs and up to last year but $30,000 had been appropriated for children's welfare. She said that New Zealand where women have been voting for some time, has the smallest death rate among infants in the world.



MRS. HELEN P. JENKINS.



MRS. MARY L. DOE.

Prominent Suffragists and Friends Who Died within a Few Hours of Each Other at the Former's Home, 125 Boston Boulevard. Mrs. Jenkins Organized the Detroit Woman's Suffrage Club and Mrs. Doe Was the First President of the State Suffrage Society.

PIONEERS OF SUFFRAGE DIE

DEVOTED FRIENDS EXPIRE WITHIN FEW HOURS OF EACH OTHER.

MRS. HELEN PHILLEO-JENKINS AND MRS. MARY L. DOE, DIED IN FORMER'S HOME.

Within a few hours of each other two devoted friends and co-workers for equal suffrage died in the same house. They were Mrs. Helen Phlleo-Jenkins and Mrs. Mary L. Doe, of Bay City, who was visiting at the former's home, 125 Boston boulevard.

Mrs. Jenkins died Saturday night after an illness lasting two years. Mrs. Doe died Sunday from heart trouble. She was 76 years old. She was ignorant of the death of her friend.

Rev. Eugene R. Shippen of the First Unitarian church, will conduct the funeral services for Mrs. Jenkins Monday afternoon. Her body will be cremated, as will that of Mrs. Doe.

WORKED IN CAMPAIGN.

Both women worked incessantly during the campaign last November and the hard work, together with the disappointment of defeat, is thought to have been contributory to their death.

Mrs. Jenkins came to Detroit in 1880. She was the wife of Dean M. Jenkins. She was born in Utica, N. Y., and educated in the Utica Female seminary. Later, she opened a similar institution in New York city.

When she married, she moved to Buffalo and it was while there that she became interested in woman suffrage. She became a co-worker with Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. She organized the Woman's Suffrage society in that city and served as its president for seven years. Later she moved to Pittsburg, where she called together the women of the city who had newspaper experience and organized the Pittsburg Woman's club, which was the first woman's literary club in Pennsylvania. She also organized a woman's suffrage club.

ORGANIZES LOCAL CLUB.

When she came to Detroit in 1880 she placed her children in school and then began an extended trip abroad. Upon her return she organized the Detroit Women's Suffrage club, which still exists. She was president of the Michigan Suffrage club for two years.

Mrs. Jenkins was deeply interested in universal peace and was the first woman in America to draw up a resolution for the consideration of the Hague, tribunal. It was read there in 1889. She contributed to the press on that subject and organized meetings to promote it.

When Mrs. Jenkins came to Detroit there were no public playgrounds. She, with Mrs. Clara B. Arthur, Mrs. A. A. Boutell and Mrs. Sara M. P. Skinner, worked to obtain the Russell school yard for a playground and maintained it two years as a playground without help from the city.

She was a member of the First Unitarian church, Federation of Women's clubs, Detroit Women's club, Detroit Equal Suffrage club, Archaeological society and the Woman's alliance of the Unitarian church.

She is survived by her husband and her daughter, Mrs. Hinton E. Spaulding. Mrs. Spaulding is at a sanitarium and will be unable to attend the funeral.

MRS. DOE FIRST PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Doe was first president of the Michigan Suffrage society when that organization was formed in 1884. In 1893 when the legislature passed the municipal suffrage law, Mrs. Doe traveled through the state organizing women and telling them how to use their new power. Before they had a chance to exercise it, an injunction was obtained and sustained by the supreme court which deprived them of the power and undid Mrs. Doe's work.

Last summer Mrs. Doe aided Mrs. Arthur in the campaign. Her experience was of great value.

Her only surviving relative is Dr. De Wolf, a nephew, living at Hart, Mich.

Rev. E. R. Shippen will conduct the funeral services Tuesday at the Jenkins home.

WILSON BARS ALL LIQUORS

WINE AND WASSAIL TO BE ABSENT FROM WHITE HOUSE.

BRYAN AND CLARK ALSO TEETOTALERS—RECALLS DAYS OF PRES. HAYES.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Wilson administration will be "dry." President Wilson and his family are averse to the use of liquor or wine in any form. Intoxicating liquors will have no place in the White House during the next four years.

The premier in the president's cabinet, Secretary of State Bryan, has been a prohibition advocate for many years. On one occasion, Mr. Bryan would have made it a national issue, and it was due to his efforts that the prohibition legislation in Nebraska was put into effect.

Speaker Clark is a teetotaler. A large portion of the Democratic majority in the senate and house is from the south, where prohibition is general, making certain the fact that there will be little wine and less wassail than has been known in Washington for many years.

There never has been so dry a prospect in the White House since the days of President Hayes, when Mrs. Hayes excluded wines and liquors from the executive mansion immediately on becoming its mistress.

The sideboard, on which the wine glasses and decanters of that administration once were displayed, now graces a barroom.

POLL SHEET

Copy of sheet on which I cast my first vote.

Record of vote cast for the office of Subdistrict Trustee

County of Madison, State of Kentucky, Educational Division

No. 2, Subdistrict No. 4, date of election August 2nd 1915

NAME OF VOTER	NAMES OF CANDIDATES Wm. B. Hayden
Miss Mattie O. Tribble	X
Wm. F. Griffith	X
Mrs. H. B. Eastleman	X
Laura Clay	X
Mrs. Lucy Griffith	X
Mr. Elmer Easby	X
Mr. Wingfield Easby	X
Mr. O. M. Easby	X
Mr. Raf Sams	X
Mrs. Lethia Sams	X
Mr. James Matthews	X
TOTAL	11

We, the officers of election in the above named subdistrict certify that the above is the true and correct vote cast at the said election for the office of subdistrict trustee.

W. F. Griffith, JUDGE

Laura Clay, CLERK

Sallie Eastleman, JUDGE

GOTHAM PROBERS GIVE VICE REPORT

DETROIT JOURNAL

MARCH 10, 1913.

Sustain Principle of Home Rule and Oppose Proposal for "Morals Policemen."

New York, March 9.—The police problem of New York city is primarily one of the administration, according to the preliminary legislative report of the aldermanic committee, appointed to investigate police conditions, which was made public today.

The present situation, the committee believes, demands "sustained administrative efficiency." The report will be submitted to the board of aldermen tomorrow and, if approved, copies will be sent to the governor, lieutenant-governor and members of the state assembly and senate at Albany.

The principle of home rule predominates the report. The committee urges that the question of opening liquor stores and saloons on Sunday be left to the local legislative authorities. Much space is given to the administrative side of the police department.

Believes in Police Head.

"We have received shocking evidence of a widespread corrupt alliance between the police and gamblers and disorderly house keepers," the report says. "The elimination of this grafting is one of the most difficult problems with which we are confronted. We feel that a police commissioner with a fixed tenure, with an adequate staff of deputy commissioners, with an ample fund for the employment of a secret service entirely outside of the department, would in time secure an administrative efficiency that would reduce this evil to a minimum."

The committee opposes the proposal for two departments for the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of gambling and suppression of the so-called social evil. In this connection the report says:

"To place the responsibility in the hands of 200 or 300 'moral policemen' would have the tendency to lose the information which would result from the daily observation of 10,000 policemen covering every square inch of the city of New York. Evidence before us has shown that a proper system of reports from the latter would be of inestimable value to a commissioner in ascertaining conditions and enforcing these laws."

"ANTIS" WILL BE LADYLIKE

LOCAL WOMEN OPPOSED TO SUFFRAGE PLAN QUIET CAMPAIGN.

MISS LUCY PRICE AND MISS MINNIE BRONSON COMING TO ASSIST IN CAMPAIGN.

March 11 1913

Fifty Detroit anti-suffragists at the regular meeting of the Michigan Association Opposed to Equal Suffrage in the Hotel Pontchartrain, Saturday, pledged themselves to conduct a ladylike campaign. Miss Helen Keep, secretary, presided at the meeting.

They went on record as opposed to Sunday meetings, which are planned by the local suffragists. Every woman was presented with a red, white and blue ribbon badge and promised to wear it until after election.

One "anti" declared that while she had never yet worn the badge on her nightgown, she would do so in the future. This statement was applauded, and other members agreed to wear the buttons night and day.

It was announced that Miss Minnie Bronson, national secretary, would arrive here from Washington, Tuesday, to take charge of the state campaign.

Miss Lucy Price, who conducted the anti-suffrage campaign in Ohio last year, when suffrage was defeated by the liquor interests, will arrive in Detroit, March 15, to aid in the campaign.

Plans were made for the distribution of anti-suffrage literature in downtown office buildings, department stores and at church doors.

A publicity committee was appointed. It includes:

Miss Julia Russell, chairman; Mrs. A. A. Griffiths, Mrs. J. A. McMillan, Mrs. Fred Reynolds, Mrs. George Rush, Mrs. Edward H. Parker, Mrs. Richard Jackson, jr., and Miss Caroline Barnard.

SAYS ANTIS PLAY SECOND FIDDLE

Detroit Journal

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT DECLARES OPPOSITION EITHER IDLE RICH OR QUITTERS.

March 11 1913

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Suffrage Alliance, who will speak on woman suffrage at the Armory, Sunday afternoon, declares that the most inexcusable phenomenon in all nature is the woman who has no sense of the dignity of womanhood, no sex pride.

"Such a woman is the rich woman who is humbly willing that her footman, her butler, her chauffeur and even the male beggar to whom she gives alms should vote what taxes they place upon her," she said in a recent address.

"Such a one is the educated woman who is willing that the most ignorant male foreigner should make laws for her to abide by.

"Such a woman is the mother who does not feel that she is entitled to have at least a half interest in her child's guardianship.

"Such a one is she who gives her life to good works, to uplifting fallen humanity, and yet is willing that drunken loafers who have served terms in the jails and workhouses should make laws for her guidance.

"But the woman who asks, 'Why should I not vote?' has no lack of that sex pride. She believes in woman suffrage just as she believes in God or fresh air, because she must.

"There are other women who shrink from demanding any particular privilege for themselves. They love always [illegible] 'second fiddle' [illegible] that the harmony of the universe may be disturbed if they should begin to speak for themselves.

"There are two ideals that inspire all thoughtful women. They are the ideals of self-culture and of social service. It is because they come to feel that the ballot will help them to do something for humanity, that women who are ruled by the ideal of service desire political enfranchisement."

Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, the Pennsylvania suffragist who is aiding in the state campaign, Monday announced the following appointments to the committee to arrange for the mass meeting in the Armory Sunday afternoon, when Mrs. Catt will speak:

Miss Clara B. Dyar, chairman; Mrs. Clara C. Hickey, secretary; Mrs. Ralph M. Dyar, boxes; Mrs. Max Ballin, ushers and collectors; Mrs. Frederick Stearns, press, and Mrs. Eugene R. Shippen, advertising.

Mrs. Catt was born at Ripon, Wis., and was educated at the State Industrial college of Iowa. After taking a special course in law, she was principal of the high school and general superintendent of schools at Mason City, Ia. She married Leo Chapman in 1884, and after his death, George W. Catt, who died in 1905. She was for years lecturer and organizer for the National American Woman Suffrage association. She has lectured in nearly every state and recently made a tour of the world. She helped to obtain the vote for women in Colorado and Idaho and aided in the movement which gave the tax-paying women of Louisiana the right to vote.

The international suffrage alliance comprises the women of 23 nations. Three more countries, Hungary, China and Turkey, have applied for membership.

TRUE WOMANLINESS; IN

In View of the Many Discussions on the So-Called Modern

ROSALIE GARDNER JONES.

"General" of Suffrage "Hikers."

TO BE womanly in the best possible sense is to endeavor to insure for the next generation, as far as may be, first the best possible mothers; second, the best possible fathers, and, third, the best possible conditions under which children may reach maturity.

To obtain the best possible conditions under which children may grow to maturity, women must share in making the laws in the shadow of which they and their children must live.

A womanly woman does not rest content before her own hearth while the children of other less fortunate women perish because of man-made laws.

The womanly woman, when she h s tha+ her function in life is hard and stony and tiresome, prays in her heart to be shown the way to make it less stony and tiresome for those who come after her.

A womanly woman does not cry for a change of duties, but only that she may learn to understand better exactly what her duties are and be willing to shoulder the full responsibility of them.

The womanly woman knows the purposes of the two sexes can never be identical and that therefore the world walks lame till both sexes are permitted to work equally and freely for their common good.

She who is truly womanly cannot be harmed by contact with the world. She goes out into the world *and* labors to convert the world to the standards of true womanliness.



MRS. CLARA B. ARTHUR.

Nothing's Really Lost, You See

Nation Needs Woman's Housekeeping Ability

TRAINED HOUSEWIFERY will not, eventually, be lost, after all.

This assertion is made by Prof. F. H. Sykes, who is the probable first president of the Connecticut College for Women to be opened at New London. He says:

"The housewife we used to know has gone, just as the home we used to know has gone. Every manufacture except the last stage of preparing food is now performed outside the household.

"Modern housekeeping may be refined, but it's duller. No woman of ambition and energy can be satisfied with taking care of a four-room flat.

"What is the answer? Just this—that the new housewife must be the housewife of the community, the municipal mother.

"Her forerunners are already with us. They include settlement workers, factory inspectors, school and district nurses, institutional dietetians, laundry managers. Women are rapidly co-operating to make us change our opinion of their sphere and capacity.

"There is much more work for them to do which they have not yet touched. Some day women will be allowed to keep the streets of New York as clean as women are already keeping the streets of Munich.

"When 200 women are permitted to clear the dust from the public streets, 2,000,000 women will be saved from the drudgery of trying to clear their homes of dust.

"The time is coming when trained housewives will not stand for the material conditions and appliances which the modern landlord thinks are good enough. The future housewife will insist that her domain be at least as convenient as the business man of today. And that means we shall have trained women designing, contracting for and construction building."

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Problem, It Is Interesting t

BY MRS. CLARA B. ARTHUR.

President Michigan Equal Suffrage Association.

MY ideal womanly woman tallies exactly with Solomon's description of the virtuous woman in the book of Proverbs, using virtueous, not only in the technical sense, but in the broad sense of the term.

"The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her. She stretched out her hands to the poor; strength and honor are her clothing and she shall rejoice in time to come. Her children rise up and call her blessed. Give her the fruit of her hands and let her own works praise her in the gates."

The womanly woman, in short, can do things with her hands and mother the world. She keeps her own house, cares for her children, if she is so fortunate as to have any, and at the same time sees the need of the world for mothering. Such a woman cannot help yearning over the unhappiness in the world, no matter whether it is the old and friendless, or the young and helpless child.

Longing to see happiness the portion of all, impels the woman who is truly womanly, to influence the basic conditions of life for the better.

Above all, the womanly woman has the vision. Those who are contented with the present have been denied the vision, and are willing to accept what has been obtained by those who have the vision. Lastly, the womanly woman is not afraid of criticism. She does not shrink from knowing the sins that beset us, because she uses this knowledge as a basis of her effort to better conditions and to make life worth living.

* * *

TODAY

riet Culver

ES IT CONSIST? IS IT OBSOLETE?

Note That Both Suffragists and Anti-Suffragists Hold Fast to the Traditional View.

MRS. WINIFRED L. LYSTER.
President Michigan Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

A WOMANLY woman, in my estimation, must recognize her duty to God, to the state, to her home. Perhaps I should have put the home before the state, for the state is but an aggregation of homes, and if they are not built before the sure foundation of love, duty and honor, the decadence of the state has begun.

It is several thousand years since a very wise man, with a large experience of women, gave us his idea of what such a woman should be (Prov, 31:10) and, notwithstanding surface indications to the contrary, I do not think the type by any meanse extinct.

She may be found in many thousand homes today—among those of large means who recognize the duty and opportunity of service to others less fortunate, and oftener, perhaps, in very humble homes where a tired man comes home at night and finds rest and comfort, and where children will some day rise up and call her blessed.

The founder of the great order of Sisters of Charity has said: "Her cloister must be the world, and her only veil modesty." If that veil be not rent asunder and tramped under foot, the world will indeed be for her as safe as a cloister.

"Lord keep me innocent, make others great," was the prayer of a sorely tried woman long ago. One of the surest woman long ago. One woman must be that innocence which should not be confounded with ignorance, but that high purity of mind which enables us to see the "heart of good in things evil," and to touch pitch, yet not be defiled.

* * *



MRS. WINIFRED LEE LYSTER.

BY MRS. ARTHUR M. DODGE.
President National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

JUSTICE, integrity, unselfishness and the poise of character which means charm—these things make up force of character and true womanliness.

It is the truly womanly woman who, when she hears that her function in life is hard, that the road she must travel is stony and tiresome and narrow, gazes at the declaimer without complacence and without fear and answers, "What of that?"

A womanly woman does not cry for a change in her duties to others freer and broader. She knows that if she changes her occupations, her interests, it means not that her duties have changed, but that they have been ignored.

The woman who possesses true womanliness does not worry over the question of equality. She knows that before her lies a duty, a purpose in life which no man can fulfil, and that, equal or not, the purposes of the two sexes can never be identical.

The womanly woman hears the call of distress and heeds it. She does not say: "It is only just that I let those cries go unnoticed while I make sure my equality is not being endangered.

In my estimation the truly womanly woman is the one who takes the perfection of womanliness for her ideal; understands life and duty and believes that it is with these two things, rather than with her "rights" that she should be most concerned.

BY HARRIET CULVER.

WHAT CONSTITUTES true womanliness?

Have the old fashioned ideas been overthrown by the so-called modern movement, or will women, essentially, remain the same no matter what social or industrial upheavals take place?

These are the queries which we hear over and over again, in the utterances of the press, or in echoes from the pulpit.

One would think, sometimes, when one hears the denunciations at modern dress, and at modern industrial movements which are taking women out of the seclusion of the home forever, as it seems, that men are very much disillusioned as to woman's real womanliness and that, therefore this quality is either extinct, or in grave danger of becoming so.

All the time, however, the marriage mills grind on unceasingly, and men continue to swear to "love and protect," just as though women were as helpless as when they were held in bondage by by-gone traditions.

And women, when they love, continue to want to be helpless. This is the strange part of it.

It is interesting to note that all women, when they speak of the attributes of womanhood, fall back into the vernacular and quote Solomon as an authority on what true womanliness is.

Suffragist and anti-suffragist alike wish to be known as home keepers in whom their husbands and children delight. This, it would seem, is a sufficient answer to the critics who see in modern movements a menace to the home.

One of the clearest utterances on the woman question from a woman's viewpoint is voiced by Inez Haynes Gilman in a prayer, to which I am sure you will say "Amen."

* * *

OUR PRAYER.

By Inez Haynes Gilmore.

Lord, we have come out of the dark and the quiet and the calm of the past into the dazzle and the noise and the hurry of the present. But yesterday we lived inside four seated walls, the hearth our earth, the family our world. Today the doors and windows have swung wide and we gaze out. Thy earth lies before us. Thy world encompasseth us.

We thank Thee that we were born in this day.

Help us to give back to the children who toil all the tender love and all the fairy lore of their lost childhood; its green fields and sweet waters, its bright flowers and blue skies, its soft winds and warm sunshine, its golden sands and changing seas.

Help us to give back to the women who sin all the love and honor of their lost womanhood, its gaiety and security, its helpfulnes and happiness and peace.

Help us to open the hearts of all good women to their new duty.

Help us to make easy the way of the working woman.

Help us to point new paths of service to the idle woman.

WHITE SLAVERS VOTE, PURE WOMEN BARRED, SAYS SUFFRAGE HEAD

THE DETROIT JOURNAL

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt Tells Audience of 3,000 That "Votes for Women" Is Only Remedy for Traffic In Girls and Calls for Honest Vote.

CHURCH VOICE SILENT ON ELECTION DAY

Reason Is That Two-thirds of Members Are Women, Says International President—Schools Not Heard at Polls Because Teachers Are Women.

WORLD SUFFRAGE LEADER'S MESSAGE TO STATE.

You invite the white slaver, the divekeeper, the red light resident, and the fallen man to the polls, but you exclude pure women.

You didn't have an honest election and an honest count at the last woman suffrage election.

If you want society to move upward and onward toward a nobler morality go to the polls on April 7 and liberate your women.

We do not hear the voice of the church at the polls because two-thirds of the members of our churches are women.

We do not hear the schools on election day because three-fourths of the teachers are women and more than half of their output are girls.

We do not hear the voice of the many altruistic organizations because they are conducted largely by women.

Two great continents, the Christian west and the heathen east, are conspiring through the white slave traffic against the honor of womanhood, against the decency of manhood, against the health and perpetuity of the human race.

In the United States only a few of the white slaves escape. They are there for life. They are there for death.

There is an altar on which hundreds of young women are sacrificed every year.

Science is waging a campaign against disease. But what will posterity say of a generation which permitted thousands of subnormal people to spread the most terrible disease the world has known?

Between New York and Chicago 1,700 girls were lost after starting on train journeys.

Woman suffrage is the biggest attack that can be made against the institution.

"The white slaver, the dive keeper, the red-light district are all enfranchised, but the pure womanhood of America is without the protection of the ballot and thus falls an easy prey to man's lawlessness."

This was the substance of a vivid and powerful address delivered by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage alliance, to an audience of 3,000 persons in the armory Sunday afternoon. It was the largest crowd that has ever attended a suffrage meeting in Detroit and a remarkable feature was the great number of men present.

Mrs. Catt is a woman who has lived, loved and thought. Her features are motherly, serene and benignant though touched with firmness. Her white hair is older than her face. She has a tall, commanding figure, an eye that compels attention and a voice that rings forth like that of a prophetess with a world mission. Her diction is of unusual purity, her vocabulary stored with strong, expressive words, her voice capable of thrilling or creating sorrowful emotion. She does not readily excite laughter. She can hold her audience by the tensity and earnestness of her appeal. She can touch its heart without amusing it. She can speak for an hour and a half without anyone desiring her to quit.

Clad in a dark blue messaline silk dress with net yoke and lace sleeves and wearing a long gold chain around her neck she stood erect as a girl before the assembly, occasionally raising her left hand above her head to emphasize a point, toying meanwhile with the links of her ornament.

Her talk was freely punctuated with applause. At its close Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, president of the Ohio Suffrage association, raised a large sum of money by her unique, humorous appeal, members of the audience, men and women, standing up and pledging from $25 to $5 each. With the collection taken by the ushers the total collected was nearly $600.

BLAMES NATIONS.

The gist of the argument was that until women have the vote the white slave traffic and the social evil cannot be suppressed. She said that the traffic in women is not a local question, but an international one, and told how it is carried on under the flags of Christian nations. Her knowledge was gained during a recent trip around the world.

"The things I learned upon that journey filled my heart with such indescribable horror," said Mrs. Catt, with vibrant voice, "that there were times when I could neither eat nor sleep, and I longed for a thousand tongues that I might teach the things that I knew were taking place under the flags of nations which call themselves civilized.

"When I returned home I found that the lid had been lifted from the caldron of seething vice in our own country. I found cities investigating vice and I found people talking of cleaning up this or that city.

"But the thing we know as the vice problem can never be eradicated by one city, nor by one nation. We began a thousand years too late to make quick work of it and meanwhile it has become established the round world over.

"In the orient I found many colonies of the sons of Christian nations. In the track of the three mighty armies the fighting, the civil and the commercial, there always was a fourth army—an army of captive women, who had been caught in a trap and were held with the certain knowledge and the apparent approval of the representatives of European nations.

SPECIAL TRAINS.

"About the time when the Philippines came into possession of our own country so busy was this trade that special trains filled with these captive American conductors [illegible] ward to ports where the sons of Christian nations awaited them. In the segregated districts in many of these cities, the chief of which was Shanghai, the American Stars and Stripes floated over these slave marts and the district went by the name "America." No man dared to allude to [illegible] American girl, for the term was not used in decent society. It was during the administration of Mr. Roosevelt that the Stars and Stripes were pulled down in those parts and the shame removed from our flag, but the name "America" still clings to many of those districts and the business goes on.

"Britain abolished the Zanzibar slave trade, but the slave dealers have changed their methods and now deal in women who are carried to places in the east where the sons of Great Britain demand their presence.

"All up and down the Pacific this thing exists. The Christian east, the Christian west knows how to organize and it has reduced this business to a system. The heathen east has quantities of women to sell, and so together these two great continents are conspiring against the honor of womanhood, against the decency of manhood, against the health and perpetuity of the human race. Mohammedan and Christian, Jew and Gentile, Hindoo, Buddhist, Confucian and Shintoist are alike engaged in the traffic and are dividing the common profits with friendly fraternity.

CONDITIONS IN U. S.

"If you doubt make your own investigation. Here we are taught to believe that many of the women who are found in our red light districts are there because of their own natural degredation, because of their own choice. Perhaps you think that these women will by and by go back to their homes with money in their hands to buy the finery you think they may be ambitious to possess. Not so. Now and then some of them escape but only a few. They are there for life. They are there for death. What would you think if somewhere in the world there was an altar and every year hundreds of young women were burned to death upon it. You would arise as all the christian nations did arise that they might stop the burning of widows in India and the throwing infants into the Ganges.

"This mighty, world-wide problem is ours, it is yours in Michigan. What can we do about it? There is an obligation which rests upon us to save these women from the oppression under which they rest. There are those who say the evil will go on to the end of time, but I refuse to say that the men of the most liberal nation in the world possess less self-control than men of other nations and three there are where the system does not exist—New Zealand, where men and women together have built the government, Central Sumatra and Burmah. In these two countries women enjoy the thing which some women in our land have dreamed of as a possibility—economic independence. No woman is dependent on any man and no man upon any woman. They each carry their own pocketbooks and among them not one woman has ever been sold, or cajoled or won into these unspeakable resorts.

"If such things are possible among those peoples they are possible among Americans. We must begin with the doctors, some of whom preach the horridest and most immoral falsehoods. We have to begin with the clergymen, some of whom think it is not a suitable topic to be discussed from the pulpit. We have to begin with our teachers and our fathers and our mothers.

SUBNORMAL WOMEN.

"Investigation started at the Rockefeller library seems about to establish that from three-quarters to 90 per cent of the women who recruit resorts from the dance halls and the streets are subnormal in body and mind, coming from tainted families. Nobody has examined the vicious men but I believe that when they are examined it will be found that they, too, are degenerates.

"Under the eye of science we have started a campaign on disease. But what will posterity think of a generation which boasted of its intelligence and ts science and counted itself sane and permitted thousands of subnormal people to spread the most insidious and terrible disease the world has known. If we wish to preserve our civilization it is time to throw aside false modesty and talk the truth.

"When the immigration society of Chicago can give testimony that between New York and Chicago in one year 1,700 girls were lost after starting upon train journeys it is time to act.

"Woman suffrage, which helps to relieve the women of oppression is the biggest attack that can be made on the institution. It is not the slavers alone who engage in this business in every one of our great cities. There are owners of buildings who are getting tremendous profits because they are occupied by this thing. There are a cheap sort of doctors and druggists who are purveying to them; there are fruiters and grocers and butchers and costumers and hairdressers and providers of every sort of thing they want.

DOUBLE STANDARD.

"We have had since time immemorial a double standard of morals. What is the man's standard? That it is necessary to indulge. What is the woman's standard? Self control.

DOUBLE CODE TIES WOMEN TO SLAVERY

Mrs. Catt Startles 2,500 Detroiters With Virile Suffrage Talk.

SEX BONDAGE ARISES FROM OLD OPPRESSION; SOCIAL EVIL FOUGHT

Enthusiastic Audience Fills Satchel With Contributions, and Cheers Speaker.

"This nation must go down, as Greece and Rome went down, if we let the nation's liabilities gain control," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, in speaking to a mass meeting of 2,500 people, Sunday afternoon, at the Detroit armory.

It was one of the most rousing rallies for woman suffrage that Detroit has seen. The crowd filled nearly every seat in the building, and there was an enthusiastic applause when Mrs. Catt was introduced by Mrs. Clara B. Arthur, president of the Michigan Equal Suffrage association.

The crowd was not only enthusiastic, but it gave cash liberally to help the woman suffrage cause. Half a satchelful of coins and bank notes was gathered. Everybody in the armory was wearing one or more "Votes for Women" buttons, pinned on by young girls at the entrance.

An Able Speaker.

Mrs. Catt, who is perhaps the ablest speaker that has visited Detroit in behalf of the woman suffrage cause, divided the nation's people in assets and liabilities. The first, she said, were those who worked to build it up; while the liabilities were those who tried to drag it down.

"It is for the liabilities that we maintain a police force and build jails and asylums," said Mrs. Catt.

"It is for them we make scientific studies to find out how we may save them. And among the greatest of our liabilities is the social evil.

"This evil is not a religious question; it is a political question; a world-wide economic problem. And the vice problem can never be eliminated in one state alone, nor in this one nation alone. We must reckon with Europe and the orient as well. We began a thousand years too late to make quick work of it.

"The slavery of white women arises from the age-old oppression of the sex; and it is women who must rise to save women. Around the world our sisters are bought and sold as they have been since the time of Babylon, under the double code which says that men have a physiological necessity that women have not.

Dread Evil Spread.

"If you think that you are done with the social evil when you eliminate it in Detroit, or in Michigan, turn, please, to the medical statistics of our army returning from the Orient to a Christian land. Then try to imagine the terrible effects of disease carried across an ocean to spread among the innocents here.

"Woman suffrage, which helps to free women from economic oppression, is the biggest attack upon the institution of organized vice. Today, it is too often the liabilities which vote at the polls, instead of the assets.

"The churches, the schools and the societies are among our assets. But two-thirds of the members of the church are women, and their voices are not heard at the polls. Three-quarters of the teaching force in the schools are women; and their voices are not heard. Two-thirds of the output of the schools are women. And it is the same with the societies. The voices seeking to spread great human truths, are held mute.

"What would you do if you knew that thousands of young women were burnt each year on an altar in a far land, to satisfy some ancient superstition? Wouldn't the civilized nations rise against this as they rose against the burning of widows in India? Yet today the thousands are offered up to disease and death to satisfy a bestiality out of keeping with the twentieth century.

Women Are Victims.

"The Christian East and the Christian West knows how to organize, and has reduced the recruiting of slave-women to a system, and together the continents conspire against the honor of womanhood. It may be that in America a great many women in the red-light districts are there because of their own degradation, but in Europe today the great majority of them are there because they have been bought or captured.

"Look you into the Far East, from which I have just returned. See the advance of the civilized nations upon the orient. See the armies enter—first the fighting army, then the civil and commercial armies. These are followed by a fourth army—of women. These hurry on to catch up with the others, apparently with the approval of the Christian nations.

"When our troops went into China during the Boxer uprising, special trains of women were rushed to the treaty ports, and established there in houses under the American flag, so that the term 'American girl' became a tern of degradation and reproach. Mr. Roosevelt was president then, and he sent an envoy to China and had the flag pulled down from those roofs where disgrace was being brought to our country's name."

Audience Applauds.

The big audience applauded long at this statement, and their acclaim was like the din of a battle when Mrs. Catt concluded with this plea:

"You men who are liabilities, be sure to vote against woman suffrage at the polls April 7. But you that are assets, your way lies open before you."

At the end, Mrs. Arthur arose and tried to introduce another speaker, but the handclapping would not stop, and finally, the other woman, who was Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, president of the Ohio Equal Suffrage association stepped forward, and began to speak, and the audience became quiet.

Contributions Liberal.

Mrs. Upton said laughingly that it didn't make any difference whether the audience knew who she was or not, but that the big thing of importance was woman suffrage; and wouldn't some one in the audience give $25 to match a similar contribution from a man in Washington? The amount was matched, and then other contributions, from Jersey, Ohio and elsewhere, were matched. Meanwhile, contribution baskets were passed around, and readily filled. The collection totaled $570.

Miss Clara E. Dyar was general chairman of the meeting, and Mrs. Clara B. Arthur was chairman ex-officio. Others in charge were Mrs. Ralph M. Dyar, chairman of boxes; Mrs. Max Ballin, chairman of ushers and collection; Mrs. Frederick K. Stearns chairman of advertising, and Mrs. Eugene R. Shippen, chairman of publicity. Thirty men acted as ushers.

Following the meeting at the armory Mrs. Clara B. Arthur gave out this statement:

"It may be of interest to many to know that Mrs. Catt is paying her own expenses and donating her services when she comes to Detroit. And to correct a false impression I would like to state that the luncheon at the Hotel Pontchartrain Saturday at which Mrs. Catt spoke, was not given under suffrage auspices. It was given by the Detroit Federation of Women's clubs. The impression seems to have gotten out that this was given by the suffragists for the purpose of making money, and that some who wished to hear Mrs. Catt were barred by the price."

If the man's standard is right it not follow that women must be sacrificed to him? You cannot have both standards and we have enfranchised the man's standard. The social evil is not a religious question. It is a political one. It is the politics of every state and city in the union. Woman suffrage is a religious question. When the police are asked to enforce the law what prevents them? The belief that this thing is necessary and must be maintained and those higher up believe the same thing. They know that the only policy for them to pursue is to wink at the sins of the community and do what the men wish them to do who stand for the man's standard of morals.

"Two thirds of the members of our churches are women and so we do not hear the voice of the church at the polls. Three-fourths of the teachers in our schools are women, and we do not hear this voice on election day. A vast proportion of women form the membership of thousands of societies organized to aid all kinds of degenerate and helpless, feeble and poor, and all this altruism is silent.

"At the head of the opposing forces is the saloon and this has nothing whatever to do with whether a state should be wet or dry. That is one question. There is a greater. And that greater question is, shall the American people rule themselves, or shall they be ruled by the iniquitous machines that control elections in order that their profits may be greater. The Chicago investigation has shown that many of the saloons are allied with the slave traffic and with the social evil and they are working hand in hand. We invite them down to the polls. We have enfranchised every one.

"For every fallen woman there are many fallen men. These men are enfranchised. The women live under fictitious names and are moved from place to place. They are not the kind who seek the vote and nowhere have they used the ballot except where iniquious political machines have rounded them up on election day. So the redlight district will not be enfranchised when women vote. It is enfranchised now."

Mrs. Catt said that the women who said they did not want the ballot always accepted it and used it wisely when it was conferred on them.

"If there is one of you who wants the evils to continue, who does not care whether the race moves upward or downward, then go to the polls on the seventh of April and vote against woman suffrage, but if you want society to move onward and upward towards nobler morality, towards progress, then go to the polls and vote to give liberty to the nations and to the women of this state.

"The entire world is calling to Michigan to do its duty by progress, by humanity; the entire womanhood of the world is calling to you to do this duty. I don't know what was the matter with that last election and that last count. All the cabled reports went the wide world over and in lands where men could scarcely enumerate the names of our states there are those who know the name of Michigan and that you didn't have an honest election and an honest count.

"Whether you are for us or against us I call upon you as a citizen of this state, as a citizen of the republic, as a defender of America's democracy, not alone to cast your vote but to see to it that in your precinct and in every precinct over which you may have an influence that the vote is honest and counted honestly.

"Strike out for the new thing assured that the thing we ask you to do is in accord with the American principles, with justice and with liberty."

Thirty young men volunteered their services as ushers. Among them were H. H. Armour, Arthur Bleazby, Harold Crusoe, Dr. Francis Duffield, Ralph Emerson, W. H. Freis, G. L. Grimes, J. Ginsburg, Ernest Joy, John Langley, Bert Leppel, Morse Leppel, Ed. McMahon, P. H. McMahon, C. F. Morse, Francis Russell, Carl Schimmel, G. D. Scholl, Clifford Taylor, Wm. Thom, Alfred Vanderpool, Paul Weadock, Paul Voorheis, M. Mulkey, Charles Fiedler, V. Block and S. Block.

A dozen or more pretty young girls were stationed at the doors decorating all comers with suffrage buttons and distributing literature.

Those on the platform included Mrs. George G. Carron, former president of the Detroit Federation of Women's clubs; Miss Mabel Peters, of St. Johns, N. B., president of the Canadian Equal Suorage organization. Mrs. Georgia White, president of the East Side Equal Suffrage club; Mrs. R. H. Ashbaugh, president of the Detroit Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Frederick T. Holt, president of the Civic Study club; Mrs. H. Y. McMullen, president of the Equal Suffrage Spring Campaign organization; Mrs. Carrie Oostdyk, president of the Wayne County Equal Suffrage association; Mrs. Harriet Trix, president of the Women's Independent Voters' association; Dr. Mary Thompson Stevens, president of the College Equal Suffrage club; Miss Clara E. Dyar, chairman of the mass meeting committee; Mrs. Ruby M. Zahn, president of the Political Equality and Civic league; Mrs. John C. Hickey, secretary of the mass meeting committee and chairman of the state literature committee; Dr. Eugene R. Shippen and Dr. Rollin Stevens.

DARES ANTIS TO TELL THEIR NAMES

MRS. OOSTDYK RAPS THEM FOR WRITING ANONYMOUS LETTERS TO PAPERS.

Declares Suffrage Club Has Added Four Members a Day Since Campaign.

Editor The Journal: Under cover of anonymous letters to the newspapers the would-be Juniuses of the anti-suffrage organization are making a feeble attempt to discredit the campaign for the ballot in which thousands of women throughout Michigan are engaged. Why do not these writers come out in the open and allow their names to vouch for their sincerity and courage?

In Friday's issue of The Journal "Fairplay" resents the charge that the anti-suffragists are the wives of wealthy men and of the leisure class. The question is easy to settle. Let Mrs. Henry Lyster and Miss Helen Keep publish the names of the three or four hundred women who, they say, are associated with them in their effort to stem the tide of liberal ideas which is sweeping over the world. The names of those connected with the suffrage movement are on record in the Clubwoman directory. Not one of them is ashamed to range herself publicly behind "Votes for Women" and all the beneficent legislation it stands for. I challenge the antis to let their names be known, so that the voters of Michigan can see what interests they are allied with.

"Fairplay" whines that the proceedings at anti-suffrage meetings are interrupted by suffragists who, under pretense of asking questions, make long speeches in support of their cause, and that this was done in Knights of Columbus hall. The only suffragist who asked questions was Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy, and she was compelled to do so because Miss Minnie Bronson tried to conceal her lack of knowledge by misstatement of facts regarding the operation of suffrage in New Zealand. Mrs. Hardy made no attempt at a speech. She asked questions which were evaded by the speaker, who had fallen into deep water and was struggling to reach shore. The Journal report contained every word that was said by both women, and it shows clearly that what I say is true. The half-statements made by Miss Bronson at this meeting were merely specimens of those used by anti-speakers in the campaign. Miss Bronson made the error of talking loosely, being doubtless ignorant that there was a noted authority present. The perplexity which overtook her as a result was apparent to all.

A stock argument of the antis—an argument that is beginning to cause headaches by its tiresome inanity, like the other one, "woman's place is in the home"—is that women can do more by influencing public opinion than by the ballot. If women are so well regarded and their advice is considered so valuable that they can dictate laws and policies, why should their advice on the subject of the ballot be the only kind of advice that may not be accepted? The argument is childish and contains its own refutation.

Criticism by the antis of suffrage campaign methods are answered by the fact that since the compaign began one Detroit club has added an average of four members daily to its list. On the other hand, ladies who joined the antis have deserted them on discovering that suffrage tenets were misrepresented to induce them to lend their names to a reactionary movement. Sincerely yours,

CARRIE OOSTDYK,
Chairman Wayne County Equal Suffrage Association.

ANTI-SUFFRAGIST SENDS A CHALLENGE

Mrs. W. S. Jerome Wants to Meet Mrs. D. H. Glass.

Mrs. W. S. Jerome, of Detroit, anti-Suffrage speaker, has challenged Mrs. D. H. Glass, chairman of the Oakland county equal suffrage association, to debate and if plans are perfected it will take place March 27. Where the debate will take place has not been decided.

WILSON OPEN TO VOTE PLEA

TELLS SUFFRAGISTS HE WILL GET TO THAT REFORM LATER.

DR. WILEY'S WIFE IN PARTY TO CALL PRESIDENT'S ATTENTION TO CAUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Demand for suffrage by the women of the United States by a Constitutional amendment was formally presented to President Wilson today by a committee of national leaders in the movement.

Mr. Wilson was urged to recommend to the special session of congress action on such an amendment, but he told his visitors he had not made up his mind on the suffrage question.

"The president was courteous and sympathetic throughout," said Mrs. Ida Husted Harper of New York, one of the leaders of the National Woman's Suffrage association.

"He said there were many pressing questions to come up at the extra session and that if he did not recommend action on the question he did not want it to be taken as an indication of his general attitude, as he was not committing himself yet."

PRESIDENT OPEN-MINDED

Other members of the party said the president viewed the suffrage idea as a question of great practical importance. There were indications, they said, that the president was open-minded on the subject.

The committee had a half hour of the president's time. Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley of the Housekeepers' Alliance set forth the value of suffrage from the viewpoint of the mother influencing society. Mrs. Claude V. Stone, wife of Rep. Stone of Illinois, pointed out the difficulties of obtaining suffrage through amendments to state constitutions. Only by amendment to the federal constitution, she argued, could there be immediate action.

Miss Bartlett Dixon and Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the congressional committee seeking woman suffrage, set the question before the president as a question equivalent in importance to emancipation of the Negro.

MEN AS PROVIDENCE.

"Every word you have said," they told the president, "for the political liberty of men can be applied for the political liberty of women." Mrs. Harper smilingly informed the president that there never were such arguments made for woman suffrage as he himself had given in his last book. She quoted the following passage:

> I don't want a lot of experts to sit down behind closed doors in Washington and play Providence to me. If any part of our people wants to be wards, if they want to have guardians put over them, if they want to be taken care of, if they want to be children, patronized by the government, why I am corry because it will sap the manhood of America.

Mr. Harper declared that women, too, "did not want men playing Providence to them behind closed doors in Washington or in the various state capitals."

Mrs. Harper reminded the president that Mrs. Susan B. Antony pleaded with Mr. Roosevelt shortly after he took office and during his administration appeals were made to him not to leave the presidency without recognizing suffrage.

A similar but futile appeal, she said, had been made to President Taft.

"We ask that the Democratic party take this great step in giving the vote to women," she pleaded.

800 HEAR SUFFRAGE STREET SPEAKERS

MRS. SUSAN M. SELLERS AND MRS. CLARA BUICK COLBY ADDRESS TWO CROWDS.

Miss Nina Parshall and Companion Turned Down by Brewery Workers.

Two audiences of 400 each, three-fourths of whom were men, heard open-air addresses by Mrs. Susan M. Sellers, newly appointed chairman of street speakers of the Wayne County Equal Suffrage association, and Mrs. Clara Buick Colby of Oregon, Wednesday evening.

The two women held their first meeting opposite suffrage headquarters, Woodward avenue and Grand Circus park, speaking from a chair placed on the sidewalk. Mrs. Colby was given an enthusiastic reception when introduced by Mrs. Sellers. When the Oregon suffragists had concluded her address, Mrs. Sellers told the crowd that at the election last fall 43 more ballots were cast in one precinct than there were voters; in another, 19 more. In a third, she said, 110 ballots were double marked. She urged the necessity of vigilance at the polls, April 7, to prevent a repetition of this, and insisted on the amendment ballots being counted first, according to the interpretation of the law by Corporation Counsel Lawson. She called attention to the vice exposures in various cities, and declared that woman suffrage would help in a nation-wide clean-up.

Mrs. Sellers and Mrs. Colby then went to Washington boulevard and Michigan avenue in a motor car, where they repeated their arguments. Many who heard the first speeches followed the car and listened as attentively to the second.

Miss Nina Parshall of Toledo, and a companion were refused permission to address a meeting of the brewery drivers' union, No. 283, at their hall over 200 Russell street, Wednesday night.

The doorman presented Miss Parshall's credentials from the saleswomen's union in Toledo, but the members denied her admission. She was assured that it was merely because of the press of business, and that the members would be glad to hear her at the next regular meeting, which comes the first Wednesday in April. She announced she would be there.

Later, Miss Parshall addressed a large crowd at Hastings and Brewster streets, and went from there to Prismatic hall, where she spoke at a meeting of laundry workers.

The Detroit Free Press

Published Daily by The Detroit Free Press.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1913.

WHY A BIG VOTE IS NEEDED NEXT MO H.

Chairman Groesbeck of the Republican state central committee is the bearer of good news. He says that from what he has seen on his recent trips out in the state there will be a large vote of his party in the election next month. It is much to be hoped that the Republicans will not be alone in having a good representation of their voters at the polls but that the energetic efforts of the Progressives will be copied by the Democrats and that both these parties will show marked strength in the returns.

There is less concern at this time in the relative success of the respective parties than in the securing of a good proportion of the voters at the booths. The offices at stake in April, while important and deserving of the careful attention of the electorate, are subordinate in comparison with the momentous constitutional and charter amendments that are to be submitted.

The people are asked to change the fundamental character of their government by adopting the initiative and referendum in state affairs and by departing in city matters from the traditional Detroit policy of low bonded indebtedness.

These radical alterations certainly should not go into effect without the sanction of a clear majority of all the voters. They are of such far-reaching consequences that no mere fraction of the whole should impose them on the rest of the state and city.

But it is a fact that most of our states that have adopted the initiative and referendum have done so with less than a majority vote of their people, and the principle on which this is approved by the supporters of the proposals is difficult to understand. The central argument in behalf of the proposals is that they represent the rule of the people, while their very adoption has been effected in most cases by far less than half of the people.

Of the 13 states that have voted on the initiative and referendum through special amendments for the purpose, no less than eight have failed to cast for the proposals as much as half the vote shown to exist in previous elections. South Dakota, for instance, cast only 23,816 in their favor when they were accepted in 1898, although in the presidential contest two years before the voting strength of the state was over 82,000. Missouri, the most populous state yet to adopt the initiative, did so with a vote of 177,615 to 147,290, this being in 1908, while Missouri had cast 637,961 ballots in 1904.

If we in Michigan are to pass into entirely novel systems of self-government, let us do so with some approach to consciousness of the gravity of the step we are to take and with the expressed approval of at least a bare majority of the voters. Some states have already discerned the dangers of relegating fundamental subjects to the lottery of chance and have required that the initiative and referendum provisions shall receive a majority of all votes cast at the election wherein they are submitted. And it is noticeable that last year the two states where this provision was inserted in the resolutions of submission, Mississippi and Wyoming, both failed to poll the necessary number of favorable ballots while the other two in which the amendments were submitted, Nebraska and Washington, both adopted the proposals by clear majority votes.

It seems to us that our own legislature would have done better to keep in the trend of recent progress in this matter and should have inserted the safeguarding clause requiring at least a majority of all the votes that will be out next month or, still better, a majority equal to half the vote cast at the last presidential election.

But in the absence of this salutary provision, the effect can be reached by the people themselves. If they will turn out on April 8 and indorse these amendments unmistakably they will end all opposition to them, but if the amendments should be adopted by small votes there would be a continuing objection to their operation on the part of the majority who would have had nothing to do with their adoption.

"SUFFRAGE MEANS HIGHER TYPE OF WOMAN"—FERRIS

Governor Declares Its Chief Benefits Will Accrue to Home.

SPELLS BETTER, HAPPIER NATION TO EXECUTIVE

"Woman Has Not Freedom Lincoln Advocated"—Expects Revolutionary Changes.

Apr. 1, 1913. Free Press

The following statement, bearing upon the subject of equal franchise, has been supplied The Detroit Free Press by the Michigan Equal Suffrage association, and presents quite clearly the views entertained by the governor upon this question.

By Gov. Woodbridge Ferris.

What will women do when she has the right to vote?

The answer to this question is not difficult. Women appeared on the earth about the time man arrived. Man has had abundant opportunity to get acquainted with her. Her conduct in all the ordintry affairs of life is familiar to man. Her mental constitution does not differ widely from man's. Her wants are quite like those of man. Under oppression, whether industrial or political, she has behaved as man behaves under like conditions.

If women had the right of suffrage and man were deprived of it, he would behave after the manner of woman. When both have the right of suffrage the conditions for both change. When woman votes we shall not have the millennium, because man won't permit it; he isn't used to it. Woman having some of the weaknesses and jealousies of man wouldn't hurry the dawn of the new day. It would take a little time for woman to adjust herself to new conditions made possible by a new privilege. No man knowing the needs of the home would not with the privilege of suffrage love the home less, but would on the contrary love the home more. The mother would be more solicitous for the welfare of her children because of her increased power and responsibility.

"Would Prove Better Helpmate."

The home is the corner-stone of the nation. Reform the home and you reform society. What ever adds to the sacredness of the home adds to the nobility and welfare of man. Man and woman are not mutual enemies, they should be coworkers, but they cannot be coworkers when one is the ruler and the other the subject. Woman's closer contact with infancy, childhood and youth gives her a keener sense of social justice than man possesses. Her new privilege will enable her to supplement the best civic ffort s of man.

Woman will not rush pell mell into the political arena hoping thereby to secure office. In all these years that man has had this privilege he has regarded office-holding incidental to his larger ambitions. For man office-holding is a duty. Woman would behave after the manner of a man and in this new age adjust herself to those offices for which she is especially fitted. In doing this Democracy realizes its highest functions and ideals. In a Democracy it is not a question as to whether man and woman want to vote. Voting is a sacred duty.

Today woman is quite as well informed as to fundamental principles of social and civic duties as man. She is not yet familiar with the political machinery because she has not been allowed to use it. Woman has never had, in this country, the freedom that Lincoln advocated. The right of woman to govern herself means a higher type of womanhood; a higher type of womanhood means better homes, better villages, better cities, better counties, btter states and a better nation. This change will not come in a day, in a month nor in a year. So far as human intelligence can discover, no man has a right to govern another man without the other man's consent. Co-operation is the watchword of the hour. Man and woman, equal in fundamental privileges, means a higher type of manhood and womanhood, means real and abiding brotherhood.

KENTUCKY WOMAN MADE A SUFFRAGE ADDRESS

Miss Laura Clay Talked Interestingly on Subject

Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky, one of the famous family of that name, addressed an audience of 60 at the court room of the court house, Saturday afternoon, on "A New Tool." Her audience listened with marked attention to her flow of wit and eloquence which has seldom been equalled in this city, while she answered one after another of the arguments which have been advanced against equal suffrage.

To the question so often heard: 'Who will take care of the baby when the woman goes to vote?" she quoted the remark of the man who said, "I advise her to get the same one to take care of it whom she gets when she goes to pay her taxes."

She called attention to the agricultural department of the United States which expended $3,000,000 annually to investigate the diseases of pigs, while the women of the United States worked for years to establish a children's bureau to investigate the diseases of children, and finally got an appropriation of $30,000 for that purpose.

Miss Clay also spoke at Newberry hall Sunday afternoon to a small but appreciative audience.

Subscribe for the Times News.

SUFFRAGISTS OPEN A WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN

Benton Harbor, Mich., March 31.—Berrien suffragists here this evening began a week's whirlwind campaign in their interests by holding a big rally at the armory.

The speakers were Rev. Joseph Milburn of London, Eng., and Katie Putnam Emery, well known as a stage favorite. An orchestra furnished music and well-known society girls ushered.

From headquarters here and in St. Joseph a county-wide campaign is being directed.

SUFFRAGE HOSTS PLAN BUSY WEEK

Detroit Free Press.

Scores of Meetings in Detroit to Be Addressed by Outside Speakers.

WINDUP IN GATHERING AT ARMORY SUNDAY AT 2:30

Speakers Will Tour State, Visiting Both Lower and Upper Peninsulas.

Voters of Detroit and other cities in the state will not escape listening to the arguments in favor of an affirmative vote on the woman's suffrage constitutional amendment during the week preceding election, according to plans now being made by the suffragist leaders at the campaign headquarters in the Grand Circus building.

Speakers of national prominence in the "votes for women" cause have been recruited and will present their views at suffrage rallies being arranged for Detroit and other cities in the lower peninsula.

The upper peninsula has not been overlooked, and it is likely that Dr. Anna Shaw, president of the National Woman's Suffrage association, will speak in several of the large towns north of the straits before coming to Detroit next Sunday to close the campaign with a rally at Detroit armory at 2:30 in the afternoon.

Look to Armory Meeting.

The meeting on which the suffragist leaders are placing most stress is the armory meeting. Dr. Anna Shaw will be the principal speaker, but it also is planned to have several others to address the gathering. It is expected to have an attendance of several thousand.

Among the speakers from points outside the state who will address meetings in Detroit and other cities in the state are: Dr. Anna Shaw, Philadelphia; Miss Finnegan, Chicago; Mrs. Susan Fitzgerald, Boston; Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Boston; Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, Boston; Mrs. Clara B. Colby, Washington, D. C.

Another feature on which emphasis is to be laid is a series of street meetings to be held at various corners in the downtown business sections Saturday evening. If present plans remain unchanged, the majority of the outside speakers will arrive in Detroit Saturday afternoon and will speak at these meetings.

Meetings Begin Tuesday.

Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock a meeting will be held in the parlors of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. Another meeting will be held at the same time in Marston Avenue Presbyterian church. At 4 o'clock Dr. Shippen will address the members of the Dial club and at the same time Miss Ada Freeman will speak at the North Woodward Presbyterian church. Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock the members of Northeastern Business Men's association will listen to suffrage arguments by Paul Weadock.

Wednesday eveing an benefit ball will be given at Strasburg's academy and meetings will be held at the home of Mrs. A. A. James, Highland Park, and the Fort Wayne Presbyterian church. Charles Beadle will speak at the church meeting.

Thursday noon Paul Weadock will speak at the weekly luncheon of the Cornell club. At 3:30 in the afternoon a meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. C. S. McBride, 766 Fourth avenue. In the evening at 7:30 a men's mass meeting is scheduled for the Emmanuel Presbyterian church. At 8 o'clock the Men's club of the Preston M. E. church will hold a suffrage rally and a neighborhood meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. L. M. Burge, 1501 West Fort street.

Thursday night at 8 o'clock Rev. Eugene R. Shippen will speak at a meeting of the Central Grand River Improvement association.

Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock the Ladies' Union of the Church of Our Father will hold a suffrage rally.

Saturday afternoon a suffrage meeting of the Collegiate Alumni association will be held in the Scripps branch library at 4 o'clock.

In the evening at 8 o'clock mass meetings to be held in Wyandotte and at the Italian hall will be addressed by Mrs. Maud Wood Parker and Mrs. Jennie Law, respectively.

Other meetings are to be arranged during the week, according to an announcement made at headquarters Monday afternoon. The factory meetings, which have been held during the last few weeks, will continue until next Saturday.

CALL TO THE

Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference

ST. LOUIS, APRIL 2, 3 AND 4

Upon a call issued by the presidents of sixteen state associations, the suffragists of the Mississippi Valley states attended a conference in Chicago, May 21, 22 and 23, 1912. The general subject of the Conference was "Local Problems and Methods of Work."

Fourteen states were represented, and the Conference was so satisfactory that it was voted that a similar one be held in 1913, and a committee was appointed to arrange details.

The Committee on Arrangements desires to announce that the Mississippi Valley Conference will be held in the Buckingham Hotel, St. Louis, April 2, 3 and 4.

The general topic of the Conference will be "Campaign Methods."

In addition to the state associations represented last year, three additional desire to join the Conference of 1913.

The program, which is in the process of construction, will be exceedingly practical, specific and helpful. Many who took part in the campaigns last year will be present, as well as those who are conducting new campaigns. Just the things you wish to know about organizing and conducting campaigns will be discussed.

Come, listen and learn; come and tell of your plans and experiences.

There will be two brilliant evening programs—April second and third in one of the large auditoriums of St. Louis.

The St. Louis suffragists will furnish entertainment of lodging and breakfast in private homes to those who desire it.

Please send your name to Mrs. Willard Bartlett, 4257 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo., Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

Officers of state suffrage associations in the Mississippi Valley are urged to co-operate with the Committee on Arrangements to advertise this Conference and secure large state delegations.

Let all join efforts to make the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference in St. Louis, April 2, 3 and 4 a memorable one.

ELLA S. STEWART, *Chairman*
5464 Jefferson Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
KATE M. GORDON
1800 Prytania Street, New Orleans, La.
MAUD C. STOCKWELL
3204 E. 51st Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

Presidents of the State Associations represented in the Conference

Grace Wilbur Trout - Illinois E. S. A.
Harriet Taylor Upton - Ohio W. S. A.
Clara B. Arthur - Michigan E. S. A.
Alice A. Hall - Minnesota E. S. A.
Mrs. Henry Youmans Wisconsin W. S. A.
Anna Dunn Noland Indiana E. S. A.
Dr. Amelia Kellar
Indiana Equal Franchise League
Mrs. Desha Breckinridge
Kentucky E. R. A.
Sarah Barnwell Elliott Tennessee E. S. A.
Lily W. Thompson Mississippi W. S. A.
Pattie R. Jacobs - Alabama E. S. A.
Mary A. Safford - - Iowa E. S. A.
Lucy B. Johnston - - Kansas E. S. A.
Adelia C. Stephens Oklahoma W. S. A.
Henrietta I. Smith Nebraska W. S. A.
Kate Gordon - - Louisiana E. S. A.
Mamie I. Pyle - So. Dakota E. S. A.
Edna F. Gellhorn - Missouri E. S. A.

WOMEN WILL VOTE IN ALL STATES IN 10 YEARS, FOLK THINKS

Tells Women Intelligence and Not Sex Should Control the Right to Vote.

MISS HARRIET GRIMM TALKS, FLAYING ILLINOIS SOLONS

Suffrage Conference Hears Chicagoan Tell of Extravagances of Legislature.

"Should not the right to vote be based upon intelligence, and not upon sex," asked former Gov. Joseph W. Folk of Missouri, last night before the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference at Sheldon Memorial.

"With intelligence as the standard the franchise would be transferred in many families I know of from the husband to the wife. If women are human, if they are people, and if the phrase 'government of the people' means anything, they cannot be denied the franchise if they want it.

"Stating a conclusion based upon my observations in every State of the Union, I say that within the next decade women will have the franchise in all American States, as they have now in nine.

American Methods Best.

"It is unreasonable to assume that the influence of women would be injurious when applied to the home, when it is uplifting in every other relation of life. The mightiest force in the world to-day for better things is the influence of good women.

"The more interest they take in public affairs the better public affairs will be. With women added to the army of peace we may hope to see the day when the purification of politics will cease to be an iridescent dream.

"I congratulate the American women upon the methods used to advance their cause as distinguished from those used by their English sisters. They can accomplish more in the light of publicity with the truth than in the darkness by dynamite."

In her address, following Gov. Folk, Miss Harriet Grim of Chicago, flayed the Illinois Legislature for extravagance.

"Our ancestors a little more than a hundred years ago fought the American Revolution over a measly $36,000," said Miss Grim. "To-day American women are supporting the Government to the tune of hundreds of thousands of dollars every year and yet they are willing to tax us without allowing us to be represented.

154 Janitors for 51 Rooms.

"They say we would not know how to manage the public finances. Two years ago I looked into affairs of the Illinois Legislature. This is what I found.

"On the pay rolls were carried 154 janitors, at wages of from $2 to $3 a day; to take care of the fifty-one rooms in the Statehouse; sixty-nine policemen to watch the 273 legislators and see that they kept the peace. And with all the watchfulness Lorimer was sent to the Senate. Then there were fifteen clock-winders, paid $3 a day, to wind the ten clocks in the Statehouse, all of which were of the eight-day variety.

"Couldn't the women be at least that economical?

"Then, here is just one instance in the national Government. The Post-Office Department pays $60,000 a year for the rental of one mail car and extra for transportation. A new car, of the best sort, can be bought for $30,000."

"When we women establish half-way stations for fallen girls and for women working at starvation wages," said Mrs. Desha Breckenridge, president of the Kentucky Equal Suffrage Association, "we must not think that we are extending charity to these girls.

Will Abolish Unwritten Law."

"Instead we are charitable towards the employers who pay them their miserable wages. We are taking a share of the burdens from these men by helping support their workers. But when the women get the ballot we will see that our less fortunate sisters receive at least a living wage.

"We will send a different type of men to the legislatures than those who are going now. We will put an end to the double standard of morals, which is no longer necessary, nor well.

"And we will stop the acknowledgment of the 'unwritten law,' which is in itself a confession by men that the laws that they have made for the protection of womankind are archaic, and that they must take the protection into their own hands."

"The women of the present day," said Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch of Chicago, "are the result of centuries of training by men, they are just what men have made them.

In Session To-Day.

"In a woman's eyes it has always been 'anything to please the dear men,' and 'feed the brute.' Every virtue and every fault of the modern women is the direct result of the training begun by our cavemen ancestors. And to that training we owe the fact that there are not enough bad women to-day to satisfy the demand in the large cities.

"The men to-day object to us on the ground that we have no logic, no wit, that we have produced no notables, that we are not straightforward. Well, if they want these things we will produce them. But the logical thing for men to do now is give us the ballot, and I am sure they will do it."

The conference, which sat yesterday at the Buckingham Hotel, will resume its sessions there this morning, to continue until Friday noon.

Mrs. Ella S. Stewart of Chicago, known in that city as a "soapbox orator," is the chairman of the conference. Among the speakers to-day will be Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage League; Miss Kate M. Gordon of New Orleans, Miss Laura Clay of Lexington, Ky., and Miss Agnes Ryan of Boston.

Connecticut Suffragists Beaten.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 2.—Connecticut woman suffragists lost their fight to-day when the House voted, 150 to 74, to accept the unfavorable report of the Committee on the Equal Suffrage Constitutional Amendments.

MRS. PANKHURST 'NOT GUILTY,' PLEA

Militant, as Own Counsel, Denies Inciting Suffragettes to Bomb Outrages.

LONDON, March 12.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, from the prisoner's inclosure at the old Bailey Courthouse today, pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of having "counseled certain persons whose names are unknown to place feloniously and maliciously certain gunpowder and other explosive substances with intent thereby to damage" David Lloyd-George's country house at Walton Heath.

The suffragette leader, frail looking and pale, found the courtroom this morning crowded with women wearing the suffragette colors. She turned composedly to Sir Charles Montague Lush, the Judge, and announced: "I will defend myself." A table was assigned to her for her papers.

In discussing a bill to circumvent "hunger strikes" by suffragettes, Reginald McKenna, British Home Secretary, to-day urged the House of Commons not to attach too much importance to the "terrible tales of suffering caused by forcible feeding."

Charles A. McCurdy, Liberal member, opposed the bill. He said that this legislation would be wholly unnecessary if the Government would extend fair treatment to the question of woman suffrage.

James Keir Hardie, labor leader, moved the rejection of the bill, declaring that the Government by breaking its pledges to the women was itself responsible for the militant campaign.

Mr. Hardie's motion to reject the bill was defeated by a vote of 335 to 98, and the second reading of the measure was then carried 296 to 43.

CHAPERON QUESTION STIRS SUFFRAGISTS

Delegates to Conference Differ on Washington Street Parade.

TALK OF LEGISLATION

Kansans Tell of Victory in Their State—Refuse Missouri Aid.

The Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference began its three days' session yesterday morning in the Buckingham Hotel. Mrs. David N. O'Neil, president of the St. Louis Equal Suffrage League, introduced Mrs. George Gellhorn, president of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association, who made the address of welcome. She said while the keys of the city could not be given the delegates from nineteen states, the keys to the hearts of St. Louis suffragists were extended to them.

The principal topics discussed were in regard to legislative campaigns and methods of organizing. A report of the parade March 3 in Washington City was read. In connection with the parade Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch of Chicago, who by virtue of her former office, justice of the peace, is known as "Judge" McCulloch, ventured a little plea for Senator Mann, whom the suffragists have dubbed "Stay-at-Home-Mann," because he said those young girls in the parade who were insulted by the rowdy element should have been at home. Mrs. McCulloch said they should have been at home unless they were properly chaperoned and intimated a street parade was no place for a girl. Later in the day Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout took up the challenge, and said the girls were properly chaperoned.

Legislation Is Topic.

Another evidence of difference of opinion was shown when Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane of Michigan said the anti-suffragists were not in collusion with the brewers in distributing offensive campaign literature. Miss Kate Gordon of New Orleans asked what evidence she had there was no collusion. Mrs. Crane replied she had the word of the antis.

Mrs. Ella S. Stewart of Chicago presided. Mrs. Frank A. Harrison of Omaha spoke on "How to Get a Suffrage Plank in a Party Platform."

Mrs. McCulloch, in discussing the same subject, said a deadlock was a good time to get in suffrage work, and she also advised suffragists not to try to answer antiarguments, as the Legislature might remember what the anti said and forget the argument to refute it.

Mrs. Draper Smith of Omaha said suffrage organizations, especially the conventions to form them, should be composed of women from all ranks of life, church women, club women, lodge women and working women, besides the society women. Miss Mary McEnerney of Chicago, who is a leader in the Woman's Trade Union League, said working women need the ballot, and she told of the trouble to get the nine-hour law. Women of leisure, she said, have more time than the girl working nine hours a day in which to consider the need for the ballot.

Mrs. Genevieve Chalkley of Lawrence, Kan., spoke on "Half a Loaf Better Than None."

"We can not come over and give personal aid," she said, in regard to the campaign in Missouri. "The spirit of Missouri is Southern and that of Kansas

White House Stenographer.

When President Wilson went to the White House, it was found that his private secretary, Miss Tarr, could not accompany him, as no woman can occupy such a position. The New York City Federation of Women's Clubs thinks that such a custom, for that is all it is, should not have been countenanced by President Wilson. It is said that Miss Tarr will be stenographer to one of the new ambassadors.

Northern, and whatever we might do, the methods we used in Kansas might be fatal to Missouri, which must work out its own salvation."

Miss Alice Henry of Chicago, who is an Australian by birth and editor of Life and Labor, thought suffragists should be "good mixers." She believes in national and international organizations that can work with the same object in view. A need for this, she said, is evident, since the passage of the white slave act in London, the white slavers are crowding all the steamers for Australia.

Miss Helen M. Eacker of Lawrence, Kan., said she is proud she is a full-fledged citizen. Mrs. McCulloch spoke of the work in Evanston in a house-to-house canvass. Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, said the day of the dues-paying club is over and advocated a club that paid no dues, but gets its money by contribution. Mrs. Laura Clay of Kentucky also favors the free-will offering instead of assessed dues in clubs. She said she does not respect a politician less for wanting votes. The woman who does not want to vote is nobody to the politician, she said, who respects, next to a voter, a possible voter.

Miss Charlotte Rumbold of St. Louis spoke about the suffrage headquarters which she said each state must maintain. She also said constitutions had to be kept on hand for the suffragists in small towns who could not make them for themselves.

Miss Kate Gordon of New Orleans said as she came through Cairo yesterday she realized how much need there is that women have votes, as the country is suffering for want of an intelligent Legislature that should have seen years ago the necessity for a levee.

Rev. Mrs. Crane gave an account of teamwork in organizing a campaign. Thorough organization is necessary to do good work, she said. She told of the work in Michigan in the last days of the campaign, when antisuffrage literature was sent out that there was no time to answer in the papers. The telephone was put into use and eleven counties immediately communicated with, the congressmen being reached in that way. Organization begins in the township, she said, and extends to the state and then the nation. Michigan expects to win the vote April 7 and is anxiously awaiting the result.

The last speaker was Mrs. Lucy B. Johnston, wife of Chief Justice Johnston of Topeka, Kan. Her subject was "The Lesson of the Kansas Campaign." She said, in part:

When women who had charge of the Kansas campaign looked over the situation they realized they must make two votes grow wherever there had been only one before, and that they must do it on a minimum amount of money.

Fifteen board members pledged their services without price, besides from $25 to $200 each, to start the work. After this it was not so hard to go to others, and by January, 1912, we had enough to open and partly equip our headquarters. Having learned this lesson, that the public, like the Lord, will help those who help themselves, we worked like beavers, leaving no stone unturned, until the eve of election day. You know the result. We are indebted to many states for help, and to the national organization, which stood by us like a mother, but most of all we owe our victory to the patient, untiring work of Kansas men and women.

We learned the same lesson about votes we had learned about dollars. They were not coming to us unsought, and to make sure of them we had to seek them in ther own habitat, and this we did on horseback, in wagons, carriages, steam cars and automobiles, and we found them in the shops, offices and stores, at the fairs, conventions and chautauquas, at the theater and the circus, on the ranches, the farms and highways, at the crossroads and in the street.

The little woman who was afraid of her own voice in 1911 beginning with the collection speech or the canvass work was found pleading most effectively for political freedom in 1912, and the woman who stood aghast at the mention of a street meeting realized it was not so bad when she came with her machine and joined our automobile party, the routing for which had been systematically planned, and learned that through the co-operation of the rural or small town telephone girl a general call had been sounded and everybody informed that the suffragists were only a few miles away and would speak at such-and-such a corner on arrival. This often secured a good audience waiting for us, but I must own that it was usually with some trepidation that we viewed the standpipe and church towers as we approached the towns, for we were never just sure what our reception might be, but we always rode away and gay and happy as a band of school girls for we invariably were treated well. Often we found a luncheon with "the most prominent citizens" had been arranged, and the signal flag of entertainment was usually floating from the best house in town.

Interest Fathers Through Children.

We found the country and village schoolhouses excellent places for a five or ten minute talk to interest the children, after which small pennant badges were given them to pin on and a few leaflets were left for each child to carry home to father.

We did not forget the lesson learned from California, where it was the country vote that saved the day, and so let no opportunity to educate and influence the country voter pass by unimproved. Our Educational Committee did good work along this line by the contest and prize essay plan for country schools.

Another lesson was in co-operation. Every clergyman in the state was asked to reciprocate woman's helpfulness in the church by preaching a sermon on "Woman and Her Place in the World's Work" October 13. A bunch of literature was sent with the request and many votes were made for us through this influence.

We learned indorsements were helpful. We got every state organization of women to indorse the amendment, and when told that women did not want to vote we had a very effective reply in the fact that more than 61,000 Kansas women had officially asked for the ballot. We, too, had the indorsement of about all the men's state organizations, including the State Grange, State Board of Agriculture, State Federation of Labor, State Press Association and State Teachers' Association.

You hear the argument often that it would make women coarse and unwomanly to vote, but it was not used in Kansas, where women have been voting in minor elections for fifty years, and it would have been hard to find a Kansas man who would not have resented it had an outsider come in and intimated such a thing about Kansas women.

Praises Men's League.

We learned many lessons, among them that a good publicity bureau was of great service, but I can speak of but one more at length and that is the value of the Men's League. If you can have an alliance of several hundred of the most prominent leading men, carefully selected so as to represent all parties in your state in an organization, no matter how inactive, you will have a dignified moral backing which will have more influence with the ordinary voter than any other force. There were several hundred such men in the Kansas Men's League. In organizing the league letters with postal cards were mailed to prominent men in all parts of the state. [illegible] were barred, and no [illegible] that type was invited into our state. We used no threats, nor did we make rash promises, but relied upon our appeal for justice. The many years of prohibition in Kansas has given us a clean, clear-thinking class of men and the result showed that our confidence in them was not misplaced.

Woman Preacher Hits Ignorance of City Law

Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane Tells Social Service Workers to Co-Operate with Municipal Officials.

Intelligent co-operation with officials, rather than adverse criticism, is the method for all municipal reforms advocated by Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, who addressed seventy-five members of the Social Service Conference at a noon meeting in Lippe's Restaurant yesterday.

Mrs. Crane, who is attending the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference as a delegate from Kalamazoo, Mich., has had a long experience in social betterment work, specializing on the health and sanitation of cities.

She asserts a great amount of the criticism of public officials in any city is ignorant criticism because the social betterment reformers have neglected to make a thorough investigation of the conditions under which their officials are forced to work.

"Reform is often handicapped by an ignorance of the law," she said. "Find out first what it is possible to do under the law. Then, if reforms can not be effected, change the laws. Almost every public official enters office with the intention of doing his best. If he does not please you, learn the conditions under which he works before you criticise."

Urges More Healthful Cities.

"In many cities," she declared, "civic and commercial organizations spend huge sums to advertise their city and draw new industries and a larger population. A city's people are its greatest asset, even from a financial point of view, and more money should be spent to keep them from leaving for the next world, rather than to induce a larger population to come from neighboring cities."

Mrs. Crane recently has been engaged in an inspection of the meat supply of the country. She asserts that under existing laws the American consumer is discriminated against in favor of the foreign trade. The present method of inspection enables the packers to send the best meat abroad, in fact, prohibits them from exporting any but the best, she asserts, and leaves the poorer grades for home consumption.

"There is a continued pressure by the packers to lower the inspection regulations, and no counter pressure by the public to keep the standards up," says Mrs. Crane.

Mrs. Crane is a regularly ordained minister, and has had thirteen years of service in the pulpit. She founded the People's Church of Kalamazoo and for ten years was its minister. She has spoken from pulpits in St. Louis. She will address a meeting of the City Club at noon to-day.

SEES BALLOT NECESSITY.

Declaring the ballot must be placed in the hands of woman if she is to perform her traditional duties under the changed conditions of the present age, Oliver W. Stewart of Chicago, who is attending the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference, yesterday afternoon addressed the Women's Club of Shaare Emeth Synagogue on "Twentieth Century Light on Women's Traditional Duties."

Care and training of the child, care of the sick and the preparation of food and clothing were named by Stewart as traditional duties. "But to-day the child is educated by society and receives but a small part of his education in the home," he said. "The sick are cared for, to a large degree, by the state, which undertakes to prevent disease, and most of the food and clothing used in the home are prepared in factories under supervision and inspection of the state.

"It has become the chief business of the state to-day to supervise the manifold activities which formerly devolved in simple form upon the woman. I believe woman's place is in the home, but her modern home is as large as her country. The woman must either grow to sufficient stature to meet these enlarged responsibilities or there is no place for her in our modern social development. The ballot in the hands of woman is necessary unless she is to fail."

FOLK SEES EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

Women Can Not Fairly Be Denied Franchise, He Says.

"Without arguing the question, but merely stating a conclusion based upon observation, I say within the next decade or so, indications are women will have the franchise in all American states," said former Gov. Joseph W. Folk of St. Louis, last night before the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference in Sheldon Memorial, 3648 Washington boulevard. Several hundred women attended the session and many men were present.

"If women are human, if they are people, and if the phrase 'government by the people' means anything, they can not fairly be denied the franchise if they want it. There are two functions of citizenship—voting and paying taxes. If women are compelled to exercise the latter, there would seem to be equity in their demand for permission to exercise the former. It is unreasonable to assume the influence of women would be injurious when applied to public affairs, when it is uplifting in every other relation of life."

Addresses also were made by Miss Harriet Grim, Mrs. Desha Breckenridge, Mrs. Harriet T. Upton and Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch.

Convention Notes.

Miss Ann Martin of Reno, Nev., had something to tell those interested in the change in that city since the new divorce law went into effect. It makes it necessary to reside in the state a year before divorce can be granted. Nevada expects to be one of the next states to be granted suffrage.

Two or three men were present at the suffrage convention. Among them were Oliver Stewart of Chicago, J. P. Hufnagel and Sarpy Carr Cabanne.

Mrs. D. R. Francis and Mrs. Philip N. Moore were among those who were attentive listeners and frequently applauded the speakers. Mrs. Francis was accompanied by her sister, Miss Laura Perry.

Banners of the suffrage states adorned the walls, and in the front of the room was a table filled with suffrage literature. Misses Ann Drew, Margaret McKittrick, Caroline and Elsie Blackman and Clara Somerville made themselves generally useful.

Dr. Anna Blount of Chicago was kept busy telling those interested how she came to oppose the divorce bill of Senator Cavanaugh of Chicago. She thinks if two people want to be divorced the law should permit.

A Committee on Resolutions was named by the president. It consists of Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch of Chicago, Miss Alice Henry of Chicago, and Mrs. D. W. Knefler of St. Louis.

There was a great deal of discussion as to whether a man lobbyist was better than a woman, the general opinion seeming to be that a woman is best. One woman said a Missouri legislator told her Mrs. Knefler was the best lobbyist he ever had known.

Delegates to the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference will be guests at the American Woman's Exposition in the Coliseum this afternoon. Mrs. Dan W. Knefler, who managed the suffrage campaign in Missouri, will be hostess at luncheon in the tea garden at 1 o'clock. Covers will be laid for forty. At 2 o'clock several delegates will make short talks in the lecture room. Miss Virginia Brooks of Hammond, Ind., will speak.

Will Remain at Head of Children's Bureau



MISS JULIA LATHROP

FRIENDS of Miss Julia Lathrop of Chicago are congratulating themselves that President Wilson has given reason for the statement that she is to be retained as head of the Children's Bureau. Mrs. Wickliffe of New Orleans was a candidate for the position, but seemed pretty certain to all who gave the subject any thought that President Wilson would let Miss Lathrop carry out her plans, so recently begun, in regard to caring for the children of the country as far as is in the power of the government.

First Woman in Business.

Miss Jane Fairman of Chicago, having been forty-three years in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad, was the other day granted a pension and went home to enjoy the rest of her life free from the cares of business. She is said to have been the first woman in Chicago to voluntarily accept a business life instead of a domestic one, and her name was the first one of a woman to be entered on the pay rolls of the Illinois Central. She was given an annual pass along with her pension.

New Wellesley Dean.

Miss Alice Vinson Waite, the new dean of Wellesley College, says that college women have less foibles than college men, they take their college training more seriously than men and they get poise and self-control from it. She is a graduate of Smith, where she took her master's degree, although she did most of the work for it at Yale. She is one of the most popular professors at Wellesley and her work has been in the English department.

Result of Bad Cooking.

Dr. Mary Murdoch of London says that drunkards are as a general thing "the nicest kind of people," perverted but not necessarily spoiled. She blames bad cooking for much of the drunkenness in England, and says that when country girls learn to be good cooks there will be less intemperance. A varied diet, with no coarse meat, she says, is the best for those inclined to drink, but the cure of alcoholism is largely a matter of faith healing.

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC
MOST DEMOCRATIC NEWS
MORNING, APRIL 4, 1913

Equal Suffrage Victories.

We are told that "equal suffrage met a reverse in Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, Arkansas and a few other states," but this does not cover the whole record which the cause has made since January 1. The legislatures of many states have decided to refer it to the people for acceptance or rejection. Among them are Michigan, North and South Dakota, Montana and Nevada. The people will vote upon it in these five states in the next election. The legislatures of New York, New Jersey and Iowa have also passed suffrage resolutions, but these must be indorsed by the next legislatures before the people can deal with them. Suffrage passed each branch of the West Virginia Legislature, but it fell a little short of the two-thirds requirement which is needed in that state.

These facts show that 1913 has not been as bad a year for equal suffrage as some of its opponents pretend. The cause has already triumphed in nine states. In Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon and Arizona women are permitted to vote on exactly the same terms as men for all officials, up to and including presidents. The women in the three last-named states obtained this privilege in 1912. In that year it was defeated in Michigan by a few hundred votes, but its friends look for victory this time, as they do at an early day in Wisconsin, which also rejected it in 1912. Senator La Follette is one of its most active supporters. It is altogether probable that the women will have the full ballot in more than a third of the forty-eight states early enough to use it in 1916.

The proposition for an equal suffrage amendment to the federal constitution is also to get a hearing in Congress. Committees have been planned to push a suffrage resolution, so that it can be handed to the states before the present congressional term ends. This is not likely to go through. Many of its friends in Congress say that this is a question which should be dealt with by the states in all its phases, and independently of all prompting by Congress. The fact, however, that an attempt is to be made to get congressional sanction for the proposition as an amendment to the constitution shows that the cause has left the comic stage behind and that enemies as well as friends are treating it seriously. The Progressives championed it in 1912, but its advocates are predicting that the Republican and the Democratic platforms will carry a suffrage plank in them in 1916.

St. Louis Daily Globe

ENVOY TAKES HAND IN MILITANT'S CASE

American Charge Requested Hasty Action for Miss Zelie Emerson's Friends.

LONDON, April 3.—American suffragists who are fighting for the release from jail of Miss Zelie Emerson of Jackson, Mich., scored their first success to-day when Irwin B. Laughlin, American Charge d'Affairs, asked the British Foreign Office to expedite the request made by Mrs. Emerson for permission to have her daughter examined by her own physician.

On Mr. Laughlin's assurance that the American Embassy could take no steps in the matter until Mrs. Emerson's request was in the hands of Home Secretary McKenna, a delegation composed of Miss Scott-Troy and Baron von Horst of San Francisco and Mrs. Mary Ford of New York invaded the inner lobby of the House of Commons, where they persuaded Joseph Wedgwood, a Liberal member, personally to place the missive in the hands of Secretary McKenna.

They then informed Mr. Laughlin of their successful onslaught on the House of Commons, and the latter immediately visited the Foreign Office.

A member of the House of Commons, who is a close friend of Secretary McKenna, says the official is quite willing to grant Mrs. Emerson's request, but probably would object to the selection of Dr. Mansell Moullin, whom Mrs. Emerson desires to be chosen.

Dr. Moullin is a bitter opponent of forcible feeding, and the Home Office hitherto has refused him admission to the jails.

A letter from a prisoner in the next cell to Miss Emerson says that the release of Miss Emerson within the next few days is necessary to save her reason and perhaps her life.

MISS EMERSON NOT MISTREATED.

American Charge Personally Investigates Case of Imprisoned Militant.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—Charges that Miss Zelie Emerson, the American militant suffragette, now in a British prison for window smashing, has been subjected to cruel and unusual treatment, are unfounded, according to a report to the State Department to-day from Irwin B. Laughlin, charge of the American Embassy at London.

Mr. Laughlin personally investigated the circumstances attending the forcible feeding of Miss Emerson. He reported that Mrs. R. M. Emerson, the prisoner's mother, had "made no complaint as to her daughter's treatment, and has no charge to make that the feeding by a stomach tube has been applied in a manner to cause any discomfort inseparable from its nature."

"The embassy has been observing Miss Emerson's case closely," said the charge, "and has replied to a number of communications from suffrage workers to the effect that the embassy could take no official steps in the case unless discrimination to the disadvantage of an American citizen could be chosen. Her treatment has not been different from that accorded British women who have offended in the same way, unless it be that her case has met with more leniency.

"Since she began a hunger strike upon imprisonment, she, in common with British offenders, has been fed with a stomach tube in the presence of physicians and under their direction."

HUMAN LIFE IS NOW IN PERIL, VOWS AID OF MRS. PANKHURST

"Reign of Terror" Will "Stagger Humanity," English Militants Are Determined.

WORLD FAMOUS PAINTINGS ARE SMASHED BY WOMEN

Suffragettes Revile Judge Who Sentences Leader to Three Years in Prison.

LONDON, April 3.—The sentence of three years' penal servitude imposed on Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of the suffragettes, has aroused the militants' fury and they threaten strong reprisals.

When sentence was pronounced by the Judge, Sir Charles Montague Lush, in the Old Bailey Sessions to-day, Mrs. Pankhurst, although her face blanched, showed as defiant an attitude as ever, declaring that she would fight to the end.

One of the leaders, in announcing the intentions of the suffragettes, said that even human life would no longer be respected.

In London, Glasgow and other places throughout the country enthusiastic meetings were held to-night, and every mention of Mrs. Pankhurst brought forth cheers.

Those who are to carry on the fight during the leader's incarceration, which nobody believes will be for long, breathed defiance to the Government and promised the fight would be waged more furiously than ever.

A leader, whose name is suppressed, gave out the following statement:

"Human life is now in peril, for we have resolved no longer to respect it, and trouble of all sorts must be faced."

Threat Is Not Surprising.

This statement did not cause surprise, for the women, who at first only set fire to unoccupied houses, have made attempts in the last few days against occupied residences.

Suffragettes to-night raided the Manchester Art Gallery and smashed the glass on thirteen world-famed pictures, estimated as being worth many thousands. In some cases the glass pierced the canvases and irreparable damage was done.

Three women—Mrs. Forester, Miss Manesta and Miss Annie Briggs—were arrested.

Among the pictures damaged were Leighton's "Andromache"; Watt's "Evening Prayer," and "Love and Death," and Holman Hunt's "Flood" and "Shadow of Death."

While speakers at the public meetings did not go so far as the anonymous leader, they promised that the agitation would be very actively conducted and appealed to women to show their indignation at the sentence by some definite deed.

Threats of this kind made by Miss Annie Kenney at London found echo at Glasgow, where Mrs. Johns, one of the most militant among the suffragettes, declared that the militancy of the past would be "the merest pin pricks to what would happen almost at once all over the country."

She described what the women intended to do as "the coming reign of terror."

Other women declared what they would do "would more than stagger humanity."

Scotland Yard, aroused by the threats of the women, has sent out warnings to owners and tenants of property of possible developments and the police everywhere are taking unusual precautions.

In closing a meeting under the auspices of the Women's Social and Political Society to-night, Annie Kenney appealed to those who were indignant at the long sentence passed on Mrs. Pankhurst to come forward in the next forty-eight hours and show their indignation by some definite deed.

"It is always the lawbreakers who make things go," she said.

Judge and Police Defied.

Immediately the sentence of Mrs. Pankhurst fell from Judge Lush's lips the women in the courtroom broke out in a chorus of "Shame!" and "Outrage!"

With Mrs. Pankhurst's defiance of the Judge, "I'll fight! fight! fight!" still ringing in their ears the suffragettes went wild.

Standing on the seats, they shrieked and shouted anathemas at the court. For three minutes they held full sway in the courtroom. The police were powerless.

The Judge's declaration that he would commit the entire party of women to prisor for contempt fell upon deaf ears. The women hissed and mocked the Judge and laughed at his threats. They left the court singing the suffragette "Battle Song." Such a scene never before was witnessed in the Old Bailey.

Just before the verdict had been announced three attempts were made to burn houses in the Hempstead district of London. The damage done was not extensive.

Mrs. Pankhurst went to trial in connection with the firing of the country home of Lloyd George, at Walton Heath, with a bomb. The main evidence against her was a speech in which she said she took responsibility for the act.

LEFT TO RIGHT: ALICE HENRY, EDITOR; CATHERINE CASEY, MARY C. BIRD.

Six suffragettes attending the Mississippi Valley Suffrage conference at the Buckingham Hotel, and who also are members of the National Women's Trade Union League, worked several hours yesterday afternoon selling papers.

The paper they sold was Life and Labor, official organ of the league, published by Alice Henry at Chicago. The editor was among those who sold the publication on the streets.

Wearing large yellow banners bearing the words "Votes for Women," the crew stood at different corners on Olive street and vied with newsboys in making sales.

Hundreds of copies were sold before the rain interfered, shortly after 6 o'clock. Whenever a male pedestrian stopped to buy a copy he was detained as long as possible by the ardent worker, who hurled at him innumerable reasons why he should become an equal suffrage advocate.

Those who sold the papers were:

Misses M. C. Bird, Catherine Casey, Dorothy Downey and Mrs. Sarah Spraggon, president of the National Women's Trade Union League, all of St. Louis; Alice Henry, editor of Life and Labor, and Miss Mary McEnerney of Chicago.

WOMEN SCORE SEX ON WAY THEY DRESS

Miss Mary Bulkley Startles Suffragists---Man-Made Laws Also Denounced.

SESSION WELCOMES NEGRESS

Mrs. D. W. Knefler in Address Declares Hotel Cannot Eject Colored Delegate.

Speaking on the subject of clothes last night Miss Mary Buckley of St. Louis startled her fashionably attired audience of suffragists.

She spoke in Sheldon Memorial before delegates to the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference.

She said the modern woman's dress shows a lack of training as to her duty to herself and that she cannot wear such clothes and do an honest day's work.

Miss Bulkley supplanted Mrs. D. W. Knefler on the programme and her address was filled with statements that shocked her audience, of which a large majority were modishly-gowned society women, exhibiting the very style of dress the speaker denounced.

She scored the factory system and the methods leading to its adoption, saying man is the only animal that insits on the young being kept busy.

Modern industries were blamed for nervous diseases, the high tariff, the white slave traffic, hospitals for the insane and a host of other afflictions of the race. Then she traced all to the inadequacy of man-made laws.

Drunkards as Nurses.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park, of Boston spoke on "The Child," saying the lowest death rate among children existed in those countries where women had received the ballot.

"The struggle has been," she went on, "one of business versus protection of children. All over the country the laws are particularly inadequate in the protection they give little girls.

"Men made the Government and men have been thinking most about protecting the thing they know most about—and that is property."

Mrs. Ira Couch Wood of Chicago, president of the Illinois State Training School for Nurses, discussed "The Sick," and declared nursing is a profession limited to women exclusively.

She criticised former conditions in the Cook County Hospital in Chicago, saying Judges in the courts had sentenced drunkards and fallen women to do nursing in the institution instead of sending them to the Bridewell.

Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane of Kalamazoo dealt with the subject of food, and said the fact that woman's real sphere is the home is the principal argument in favor of giving her the ballot.

Virginia Brooks Married.

Miss Kate M. Gordon of New Orleans spoke on "Economy and Administration."

While delegates to the conference were marveling at the unexplained absence of Miss Virginia Brooks, whose activities in reforming West Hammond, Ill., won her the title of a modern "Joan of Arc," a telegram from Chicago announced her marriage to Charles S. Washburn, a Chicago newspaper man.

Miss Brooks was scheduled to participate actively at the conference, but failed to appear.

Missouri's interest in the conference will reach its apex this afternoon when the regular programme for the closing of the three-day session will be augmented by the biennial convention of the Missouri Equal Suffrage League.

Scores of delegates to the Buckingham Hotel meetings from all parts of the State have arrived and many more are expected to-day.

The election of officers, the adoption of an amended constitution and other subjects of importance to the cause will be taken up.

Negress Delegate Welcomed.

The hotel parlor was crowded with wealthy and prominent society women of St. Louis and other cities when Mrs. Victoria Clay Haley, a negress, entered and took a seat near the rear.

The more haughty cast nervous, excited glances about the room, then attention centered on the speeches once more, and Mrs. Haley remained a rapt auditor throughout the session.

She returned when the conference reconvened in the afternoon and remained until a few minutes before the adjournment. Mrs. Knefler, member of the local Arrangements Committee, shook hands and talked with her several minutes. After the negress had gone Mrs. Knefler said:

"I understand there was some talk of Manager T. J. Darcy ordering the colored woman to leave. We have rented this parlor for the conference and are personally responsible for what occurs here.

"We have no intention of barring colored women and we refuse to allow the manager to put her out.

"The suffragists of Missouri refused to accept from the State Legislature a suffrage measure that would give us the ballot but deny it to negro women.

"Felt Like Falling in Love."

Rev. Jeannette O. Ferris, an ordained Michigan minister, told of the recent campaign for equal suffrage in that State and compared the emotions derived from supposed victory to "falling in love, being converted and coming into a fortune all at one time."

A DAY WIT



TESMAN!



MILITANTS BURN HOUSE AND DEPOT

Also Wreck Depot and Injure Paintings in Reprisals for Mrs. Pankhurst's Sentence.

2 CAUGHT WITH EXPLOSIVES

Alarm Clocks Such as Used by American Labor Dynamiters Found in Debris.

LONDON, April 4.—With Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, militant leader of the suffragettes, in Holloway jail early today to begin her three-year sentence of penal servitude for inspiring the Lloyd-George explosion, the militant suffragettes to-day lost no time in starting their threatened reprisals.

To-night they succeeded in destroying another large country house by fire.

As in several previous cases of the kind, the residence, which was situated at Chorleywood, Buckinghamshire, was unoccupied, but was being prepared for the reception of a tenant.

The owners of the building, a firm of contractors, estimate their loss at $12,500.

Cards bearing the inscription "votes for women" and other suffragette mottoes, were found on the grounds. No arrests were made.

The police believe that some of the recent criminal acts attributed to the suffragettes was the work of men engaged by the women.

Instruments Sent to Bryan.

Miss Scott-Troy, the California suffragette, to-night forwarded to Secretary of State Bryan at Washington samples of the "instruments of torture" used forcibly to feed suffragettes, including Miss Zelie Emerson.

An accompanying note explains that the samples do not contain the metallic tip, which all the women declare is used in the prison.

Dr. Mansell Moullin, who Mrs. Emerson desired to visit her daughter in prison, also has written Secretary Bryan, declaring that one of the greatest dangers of forcible feeding as practiced in the prisons is the absence of proper antiseptic precautions.

The suffragettes blew up a train at Stockrort; wrecked the railway station at Oxted in Surrey, and held demonstrative meetings all over London.

The young militants, with suit cases packed with explosives and combustibles, were arrested.

The women who last night smashed valuable pictures at Manchester were held for trial.

Only employes chanced to be in the train. It contained seventeen cars and the bomb went off in a third-class carriage in the rear. The car had been saturated with resin and fragments of a torn powder cannister were found. The engine driver was seriously hurt.

The Great Western and Midland railways to-day issued a general warning to the public and placed extra guards at all stations, tunnels and bridges along the tracks.

Alarm Clocks Found.

Following the blowing up of the station an alarm clock fitted similarly to those used by dynamiters in the United States and a pistol were found in the debris. Militant placards revealed the work was that of the suffragettes.

Phyllis Brady and Millicent Dean, the young women arrested with the suit cases, also carried placards which read: "Beware of how you treat Pankhurst." They were taken to a police station and remanded for trial in Croydon Police Court.

Sir Edward Ellen to-day gave this as his opinion of the suffragettes:

"Suffragettes combine three qualities —the moral obliquity of the criminal, the irresponsibility of the lunatic and the mischievousness of the monkey."

Miss Olive Hocken, a militant suffragette, was found guilty at the old Bailey Sessions to-day of conspiracy in connection with an attempt to burn a pavilion on the Roe Hampton golf links.

She was sentenced to four months in prison.

MISS EMERSON'S DOCTOR BARRED.

British Home Secretary Refuses to Permit Examination of American.

LONDON, April 4.—Reginald McKenna, British Home Secretary, to-day refused to permit the physician chosen by Mrs. Emerson of Jackson, Mich., to examine her daughter Zelie, militant suffragette in prison for window smashing.

Secretary McKenna's reply to Mrs. Emerson's request was as follows:

"I regret I cannot grant your request to have your daughter examined by a physician of your own choosing. The condition of your daughter's health is satisfactory and gives no cause for anxiety. If your daughter continues to be of good behavior she will be released from prison on April 9."

After receiving this refusal Mrs. Emerson visited Dr. Mansell Mullin, whom she had chosen in the event of the granting of her request. She described the condition in which she had found her daughter and the doctor thereupon stated:

"Serious and perhaps permanent loss of health will be the result unless your daughter be immediately released."

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—Officials at the State Department to-day said the attitude of the United States in the case of Miss Zelie Emerson would be determined after further report, the London embassy having been ordered to investigate charges that the young woman was subjected to cruel treatment.

Secretary Bryan will immediately take up with Chandler Anderson, counselor of the department, the question of what is to be done. Practically there are no precedents, the nearest similar case being that of Mrs. Maybrick, when some of the highest officials in the United States petitioned the British Government o release the American woman from the prison where she was serving a life sentence.

It was held by various secretaries, notably Blaine and Hay, that there was no warrant for a direct official request from the United States Government for clemency in Mrs. Maybrick's case, so these representations were unofficial, though made through the American Embassy in London.

IN BLACK FOR MRS. PANKHURST.

Mrs. L. Brackett Bishop of Chicago Mourns "Death of Liberty."

CHICAGO, Ill., April 4.—Clad in deep mourning, Mrs. L. Brackett Bishop appeared at the lunch of the Woman's party to-day, wearing the symbols of woe because Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, English suffragist, is in prison.

"I never shall take off mourning until Mrs. Pankhurst is released," said Mrs. Bishop. "Justice is imprisoned. Liberty is dead."

Mrs. Bishop was hostess to Mrs. Pankhurst upon the occasion of her visit to Chicago last year.

WOMEN TO CONFER WITH WILSON.

Committee of Voters Will Plead for Cause of Sisters in Other States.

TACOMA, Wash., April 4.—Mrs. Emma Smith Devoe, president of the National Council of Women Voters, announced to-day the appointment of a committee of voting women from the States in which they are enfranchised to call upon President Wilson Monday in the interest of the women of those States in which equal suffrage has not been granted.

The committee is composed of Dr. Cora Smith King of Tacoma, Mrs. Anna M. Pitzer of Colorado, Mrs. Charles Norton, sister of Senator Poindexter of Washington; Mrs. Dubois, wife of Senator Dubois of Idaho; Mrs. John E. Raker of California and Mrs. Frank M. Mondell of Wyoming.

The committee will confer with the President on the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution to extend the vote on national affairs to all the women of the Union.

Will Be Competitive.

It has been stated that the plans for the George Washington Memorial Building in Washington, of which Mrs. Henry Dimock is the leading spirit, will be competitive. This will enable the committee to have the best advice from all the country, and it is hoped that some women may interest themselves in the architectural plan.

Rights of Women.

Dean Alice Vinton Waite, newly appointed at Wellesley, thinks that women should have the same opportunity in college that men have. She believes that they should take the college course, and then if possible supplement it with a professional course.

The Pankhurst Verdict.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst has been found guilty of inciting persons to violence, the indictment being based on the partial destruction of Lloyd-George's country home. On the witness stand the defendant pleaded not guilty. Previous to her arrest she had boastfully claimed responsibility for the act. She has been sentenced to three years' penal servitude. If imprisoned she declares she will go on a hunger strike.

It seems to be a clearly drawn issue between enforcement of the law and Mrs. Pankhurst's assumption to do what she pleases. If this woman can destroy property and escape unpunished, any other woman in England ought to have the same privilege. And as the movement which she leads pretends to stand for equality of the sexes every man in England should have that right, too. If that is conceded, "the stately homes of England" will not inspire the poet to exclaim "How beautiful they stand!" Instead they will do some astonishing collapsing.

A great many people in England and everywhere else are sorry for Mrs. Pankhurst. Nobody that we know of likes to see a woman go to jail. But people who affect to be shocked at this Pankhurst verdict make us tired. We imagine that their sympathy would abruptly yield to a far different emotion if it were their windows that were smashed and their houses that were blown up.

The English suffragettes from the first have been preaching and practicing violence. In a short time they have progressed from breaking windows to destroying homes. And when allowance is made for the fanaticism of some of them and the sincerity of others you will have to admit that many of them have been quite vain about their achievements. Mrs. Pankhurst, in our judgment, is indictable on all three counts. Anyhow, the English suffragettes have developed from a nuisance to a menace. Sanity and justice demand that they be checked.

Of course the practice of forcible feeding resorted to in English prisons is revolting. It ought to be abolished. If Mrs. Pankhurst wants to starve herself to death, let her.

STATE SUFFRAGISTS ELECT MRS. BOYD

To Circulate Petitions for Ballot on Votes for Women in 1914.

VALLEY GATHERING ENDS

Missouri Will Be Organized in Congressional Districts, Decision.

The Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference closed yesterday morning and the afternoon session was devoted to a meeting of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association.

The Missouri association elected the following officers: President, Mrs. W. W. Boyd, St. Louis; vice president, Mrs. H. B. Leavens, Kansas City; vice president-at-large, Mrs. Morrison-Fuller of Glasgow; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. K. Smith of Clayton; recording secretary, Miss Mathilde Dallmeyer, Jefferson City; treasurer, Mrs. S. D. Mitchell, Carthage; auditor, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, Columbia.

The Nominating Committee included: Miss Mary Bulkley, chairman, and Miss Kimball of Springfield and Mrs. Dell Keiser of Kansas City. The committee brought in only one name for each office, but Mrs. Boyd declined, as did Mrs. Smith. The committee then persuaded both to reconsider and accept. One delegate asked the committee to submit two names and refused to withdraw her request. The committee then submitted straw names. As soon as the proposed ticket was read, the straw women arose to withdraw.

"I don't know what I am nominated for," Mrs. Florence Wyman Richardson said, who was one of them, "but I withdraw."

It was decided the Missouri suffragists begin immediately to prepare petitions under the initiative and referendum statute to submit suffrage to a vote in 1914.

To Redistrict Missouri.

One of the amendments to the constitution does away with the nine districts into which the state was divided, according to the Federation of Women's Clubs, which would give an opportunity to divide it according to congressional districts.

The Kansas City Equal Suffrage League reported 250 members, Kansas City South Side, 40; Joplin, 50; Jewish Alliance in St. Louis, 30; Jefferson City, 50; Warrensburg, 100; Normal College students, 40; Sedalia, 150; Clayton, 57; St. Jospeh, 60; Business Women's League, 107, Junior of St. Louis, reported by Miss Ann Drew, 73; Webster Groves, 30.

Mrs. D. W. Knefler gave an account of the treatment of suffragists by the Missouri General Assembly at Jefferson City. She said sending of the bill submitting suffrage to a popular vote back to the committee was treatment the legislators would not have given to negro voters. She said the senator who demanded that "mothers" appear, only knew a mother as a woman over a washtub or broken with the care of children.

Mrs. David N. O'Neil gave a history of the work done since last October. The treasurer reported more than $300 in the treasury. Mrs. George Gellhorn, the retiring president, gave an account of the work of the Finance Committee, and Miss Mary Bulkley of the Propaganda Committee. Twenty-two leagues of good standing are in the association, and three more soon will be enrolled.

"We tried to make it twenty-three, the same number as our bill, to try to offset it, but could not manage it before this meeting," she said. Tea was served in the afternoon.

Mrs. McCulloch Praised.

In closing the Mississippi Valley Conference thanks were voted Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch for her good work.

A telegram of congratulation from Dr. Anna Shaw was answered.

In the resolutions adopted at the close of the session Mr. Gellhorn, Mrs. Solon Jacobs of Birmingham, Ala., and Miss Harriet Grim of Chicago were named a committee to make the programme for the next meeting, to be announced by the Executive Committee.

In reference to the effort of Mrs. Robert C. Wickliffe, widow of a late Louisiana congressman, to displace Miss Julia Lathrop from the Children's Bureau, "because she is a Democrat," a resolution was adopted, putting the seal of disapproval on anything like partisan politics where child labor or anything of the sort is concerned.

It also was resolved to ask President Woodrow Wilson to incorporate the woman suffrage idea in his message to Congress. This brought out some discussion between Miss Belle Kearney of Mississippi and Miss Laura Clay of Lexington, Ky. Miss Kearney said she thought states should decide the matter, and Miss Clay answered: "The nation is greater than any state."

No mention of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst was made in the resolutions, which was regretted by many delegates.

Mrs. George Bass of Chicago, president of the Chicago Woman's Club, said she spoke as a citizen of Wisconsin. Her topic was "The Recognition of the Enemies of Suffrage."

Cites Liquor Men's Opposition.

"The liquor interests and the newspapers have done the cause of suffrage in Wisconsin the most harm," she said. "The liquor interests, through the ribald and unseemly reports of suffrage meetings in the organ of the Liquor Dealers' Association and the newspapers by printing statements against the movement and refusing to print replies, have injured our cause. The honest antis were not feared. But when they went to the newspapers under control of the dishonest ones, they took refuge in the corrupt practice laws.

"The idea went forth the German-American Alliance opposed suffrage, which was not true. The German women were told their husbands would not be allowed a glass of beer if the women won the vote. The suffragists are not prohibitionists. If the liquor interest is so afraid of the woman's vote it resorts to such methods there must be something wrong about it."

Mrs. B. C. Guddin of Oshkosh, Wis., repeated the German-American Alliance was not opposed to woman suffrage. The progressives in Germany, she said, feel sorry that Hungary has enfranchised its women before Germany.

Take Stock in Woman's Journal.

Miss Agnes Ryan of Boston gave an account of the Woman's Journal, which has been in existence forty-four years, since Lucy Stone Blackwell and her husband started it. The National Association formerly had charge of it. A deficit resulted. Now the states are given an opportunity to take shares.

"Let Missouri be the first," said Mrs. Gellhorn, and Miss Ryan credited Missouri with one $100 share.

"Louisiana asks to be second," said Miss Kate Gordon of New Orleans. "And Kentucky does not object to follow after Missouri and Louisiana," said Mrs. Desha Breckinridge of Lexington. Then followed the other states of the Mississippi Valley Conference, and Miss Maud Wood Park of Boston closed with the subscribing of three shares for Boston.

Miss Marion Walters of Chicago and Mrs. Theodora Youmans of Waukesha spoke on press work.

Miss Marian Drake of Chicago spoke on "Work on Election Day." She advised women not to make themselves conspicuous on election day, saying those who had a right to watch the count need not arrive until just before the close of the polls.

The delegates were the guests of the St. Louis Woman's Club yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Breckinridge and Miss Alice Henry of Chicago spoke. Refreshments were served below stairs.

A story of an unfortunate child that had died of ill-treatment caused a Missouri woman, with emotion, to declare the man responsible for the child's death should have been served with summary justice. Miss Alice Henry arose and denounced such sentiments as unworthy of women and suffragists, who were for law and order under any and every circumstance.

Antisuffragist Tells Why Girls Are Underpaid



MRS A.J. GEORGE

MRS. A. J. GEORGE of Boston is said to be the very best speaker among the antisuffragists, and is boasting of the fact that recently she won over Gov. Tener in Pennsylvania. As there was an agitation of the question of woman suffrage in that state and the matter up before the Legislature, she considered it a victory. She says that girls are underpaid simply because they refuse to become skilled. Whatever shackles the American woman wears, she says, are of her own making.

Campaigning Experiences.

Delegates to the Mississippi Valley Conference this week enjoyed the stories of campaigning as much as anything else. Miss Harriet Grim of Chicago told of borrowing an automobile and remarked that they returned the wheels. She said they had been out a few days when they lost the top. Mrs. Rex McCreary had all sorts of queer experiences in Wisconsin, one thing that amused her most being the fact that women looked askance at her until they found that she was all that she seemed to be.

American in Germany.

It is hard for the Germans to get away from the American Woman, notwithstanding the fact that the kaiser is said to look coldly upon them. The wife of the next British ambassador to Berlin was born and brought up in this country. Lady Lowther was before her marriage Mrs. Alice Atherton Blight of Philadelphia. She has been called the Florence Nightingale of the Balkan war but even before the war was known for her kindness and charity among the Turks.

ST. L...
AMERICA'S FOR...
SATURDA...

STEAM ROLLER RUN OVER SUFFRAGETTES TO ELECT OFFICERS

Nominating Committee Brings In Only One Name for Each Honor and Dodges Order.

'WE ARE DUMMIES,' DECLARES MRS. O'NIEL, LEADING BOLT

Others Withdraw and Mrs. W. W. Boyd Is Chosen President Without a Rival.

The famous steam roller of the Republican National Convention last June was as naught beside that trundled out by the Nominating Committee of the Missouri Equal Suffrage League in convention at the Buckingham Hotel yesterday.

The delegates in Chicago had a chance to argue, make protests and cut up generally, but the women yesterday were conquered so quickly and quietly that but few had a chance to protest, and those few received little time in which to do it.

All day long friends of Mrs. David N. O'Neil of St. Louis had been booming her for the presidency, and her election seemed assured when the retiring president, Mrs. George Gellhorn, appointed as a nominating committee Miss Mary Bulkley of St. Louis, chairman; Mrs. Dell Keizer of Kansas City and Alice M. Kimball of Springfield. These three women withdrew to a side parlor and framed their slate.

On their return they presented one name for each office, and announced that Mrs. W. W. Boyd of St. Louis was their choice for president. While the delegates were exchanging wondering glances Mrs. Boyd declined the nomination.

Committee Dodges Order.

On motion of one of the delegates the committee withdrew under instructions to bring in two names for each office. Instead of following their instructions the committee sent for Mrs. Boyd, gained her consent to serve as president, and returned the same slate.

Mrs. Boyd's name was put before the convention and she was elected before it occurred to anyone that the committee had not followed its instructions.

In the face of several heated protests from the floor Miss Bulkley maintained that she had lived up to her instructions from the chair in returning the nominations, and it was only after repeated commands from Mrs. Gellhorn that the Nominating Committee could be induced to withdraw for the third time.

On their return they presented two names for each office except that of president. Mrs. David N. O'Neil was then named for vice president against Mrs. H. B. Leavens of Kansas City.

As soon as the committee's announcement had been made a delegate jumped to her feet.

"Madam President," she said, "I think that this isn't right. The Nominating Committee has submitted a list of weak names to run against their first selections."

Mrs. O'Neil Withdraws.

Mrs. O'Neil quickly followed.

"Madam President," she cried, "I realize that our names have been submitted as those of dummies. Therefore I withdraw my name. I cannot serve."

Mrs. Roland Usher, named by the

committee for recording secretary against Miss Matilda Dollmeyer of Jefferson City, followed Mrs. O'Neil's example, and the remainder of the new nominees then withdrew in order.

The original slate then was elected by instructions to the secretary to cast one ballot for the entire ticket. The new officers are:

Mrs. W. W. Boyd of St. Louis, president; Mrs. Morrison Fuller of Glasgow, vice president at large; Mrs. H. B. Leavens of Kansas City, vice president; Mrs. F. K. Smith of Clayton, corresponding secretary; Miss Matilda Dollmeyer of Jefferson City, recording secretary; Mrs. S. B. Mitchell of Carthage, treasurer, and Mrs. Waller McNabb Miller of Columbia, auditor.

After the elections Mrs. Bulkley refused to announce the names of the ladies who had withdrawn, stating that she had no list and could not recall their names.

Early in the afternoon Mrs. Daniel W. Knefler, chairman of the Legislative Committee, denounced the Missouri Legislature for the manner in which the suffrage amendment was treated during the last session.

"Those men treated the women as they would never have dared to treat men," said Mrs. Knefler. "They treated us as they would not even treat a gathering of negroes.

Fight by Initiative.

"Our bill was on the calendar four weeks and headed it three days. It was then sent back to committee, a thing for which they claim there is one precedent. They cannot cite the precedent, however, and no one has but a vague recollection of it.

"It was a mean political trick, and they were afraid that we would create a scene, coming around to reassure us and themselves. But we didn't, and the next time we will win."

At the conclusion of Mrs. Knefler's address several delegates expressed themselves from the floor of their intention to use the actions of the legislators who defeated the suffrage bill as campaign arguments against them in the next election.

It was decided by the convention to submit the equal suffrage constitutional amendment to the voters at the 1914 election through the initiative, and to this end work of circulating the petitions will be begun at once.

Two amendments to the by-laws were adopted, in which it was decided to abolish the separation of Missouri into nine districts and to eliminate the nine vice presidents hitherto officers of the league, having in their place only one such officer.

The districting of the State for political purposes will be done by the Executive Board of the committee.

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Beautifully Gowned, the Target of Conference Attack.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4.—For two days a warmly waged battle on the subject of dress has progressed at the Mississippi Valley suffrage conference at the Buckingham Hotel—and without a single known casualty.

Dr. Anna E. Blount of Oak Park, Ill., turned a verbal sixteen-inch cannon on Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, also of Oak Park, and the president of the Illinois Suffrage Association, and thereafter it seemed that all the arsenals were exploding.

It is "The War of the Fussy Suff'ers and the Sanitary Seekers." At least that is the way one of the suffragists, who is on the inside, explained it. It appears that the "Fussy Suff'ers" are those suffragists who like jewelry and fine clothes and believe in a practice of woman's wiles as the most effective means of getting the vote from men. "Suff'ers" was explained as a contraction for suffragists."

Abhor Stylish Dresses.

On the other hand, the "sanitary seekers" for the ballot stand on their "rights." They are intellectual, have charge of the literature stands at the conference and conventions and abhor stylish dress as a substitute for argument. They dress plainly and this is probably the source of the adjective "sanitary."

The lovely, stylish and dashing Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout is the leader of the "fussy suff'ers."

The intellectual, keen and charming Dr. Anna Blount is the leader of the "sanitary seekers," and she has the active moral backing and oratorical support of "Judge" Catherine Waugh McCulloch and Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, ex-president of the Illinois Association.

Everything went along beautifully and the women just kept marching up to the speaker's platform and back until Dr. Blount got the floor and told the other suffragists, "fussy suff'ers" and "sanitary seekers' alike just what she thought about the clothes that Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout was wearing.

Both Women Admit Fact.

Dr. Blount did not point out Mrs. Trout and mention her by name, and say, "I'm talking about you." It wasn't necessary. Dr. Blount told a reporter that it was

WOMEN SCOFF AT MEN PROTECTORS

"What We Fear Is Men, Not Wild Beasts," Says Speaker at Woman's Party Luncheon.

"The major part of the women in the United States take care of themselves," said Miss Frances Griffen, president of the Alabama State Suffrage Association, addressing the Woman's party at its second annual luncheon at the Hotel La Salle yesterday afternoon.

"This proves that we do not need men as our protectors. What we want is equal rights for both sexes.

"Men as 'protectors'? Why? When we walk down dark streets what we fear is not wild beasts, but men!"

Illinois suffragists discussed their sister seekers for the power of the ballot. Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, said:

"For my part, I am convinced that conditions in England amount to a state of civil war, and many things inexcusable at other times can be understood, judging from this viewpoint. Mrs. Pankhurst is fighting for a matter of principle."

Mrs. Lida Parce pointed out the defective points in the amendments to the marriage and divorce laws suggested by Judge Kavanagh and his commission. Professor Nathaniel Butler of the Chicago University discussed vocational education for boys and girls.

DIRECT ELECTION OF
U. S. SENATORS NOW

the polls. To effect this change it was necessary to alter the machinery for the filling of vacancies in the Senate.

Proposed for Sixty Years.

For more than sixty years proposals have been made to change the Constitution so as to provide for the direct ...rs. It was not, how-...11, that the Senate ... first time in its ... consent to the ... it voted to sub- ...posed amend- ... submit had ... in a some- ...e adjourn- ...es agreed ...ed, and ...ith the ..., for ...

...ng ...

USANDSTI

...oted to the Principles of ...

MIDDLESBORO, KENTUCKY, THURS...

KENTUCKY WOMEN

FEDERATION OF CLUBS MEETING HERE ... TIVES FROM 165 CLUBS IN ... WEATHER AND VISITORS HIGH... GIVEN THEM BY MOUNTAIN M...

MRS. BRECKINRIDGE

With ideal weather conditi... the Nineteenth Annual Conven... of the Kentucky Federatio... Women's Clubs met in this ... the public school auditorium ... day evening for a three d... sion, adjourning Friday mg... representatives are from ... throughout the State, ... many prominent club w... first meeting was call... Tuesday night by Fed... ident Mrs. Thomas Jef... followed by an invo... Mit... J. V. Logan. The p... port... es were made by ... app... burn, Mrs. A. A. ... repo... of the Middlesbor... T... Lacey, of Frankf... atte... A. Wallace, Pre... est of Kentucky W... vari... Mrs. Julius ... Sta... in the place ... Dic... ley, who w... Lin... Mrs. Dents... A. ... and Mrs. ... P. ... the occas... Mrs... fully dec... vill... green a... the ... a fe... tion ... pass ... and ... The... mitte... dea... the ... A. Leech, subchairman ... ber, ... Wil... for the insane, made a ... of m... couraging report. ... we sh... Miss Mary D. Hill of Louisville ... tes... spoke at the afternoon session on the ... dle... "Social Value of the Kindergarten." ... in... Miss Pauline Witherspoon described ... the work that the Woman's Club of ... w... Louisville had done for the schools. ... According to Mrs. Martin's report, ... r... 10,000 bulletins issued by the depart- ... ment were distributed throughout the ... country and created a great deal of ... enthusiasm among the experts ... household economics. "Not only ha... these bulletins been appreciated ... Kentucky," said Mrs. Martin in h... port, "where clubs, individu... schools, both public and pri... sought them, but other ... asked for many copies. ... mentioned the State Bo... ...ag... with...

...ything that is w... ...ributed to woman suffra... ...inued the speaker. "According ... ...onorable editor of one of our Ken... ...tucky papers, every agitation of this ... subject is bringing children into touch ... with forbidden subjects and if we keep ... up the obnoxious agitation we are ... liable to lose even our chivalrous ... men. We are asking suffrage because ... we are conscious of great social ... wrongs. If you want to know what ... the women are going to do with the ... ballot observe the program of the con- ... vention and you will readily see what ... we are already doing."

Rumors are rife that the name of Mrs. Helm Bruce, the president of the Woman's Club, and Mrs. Harry Whiteside will be presented as candidates for first vice president to succeed Mrs. James A. Leech. The program for Thursday will include representatives of the chairmen of standing committees.

A number of visitors enjoyed an automobile trip to Cumberland Gap and were entertained at Lincoln College by the students.

Two important departments of the federation presented reports at the afternoon meeting, the department of civil service reform, of which Mrs. Frank Johnson of Louisville is chairman, and the department of household economy, of which Mrs. Clarence Martin is chairman. Mrs. Johnson declared that it was her belief that civil service affects every phase of our daily life. She said that the work of the committee had been hampered during the year by the lack of workers, that they had found, in visiting the houses, that Kentucky has no place for her adult feeble-minded, her epileptics, nor her colored feeble-minded children. Mrs. Johnson recommended the interest and support of the federation in the passing of a bill at the next Legislature providing for an epileptic colony and for State control and supervision of feeble-minded. "Many things will be asked of you at this meeting," said the speaker, "but I beg of you to work for this bill and see that your legislators are pledged to it."

The report of Mrs. Joseph Lindsay of Mt. Sterling, subchairman of civil service reform in county institutions, startled her hearers by description of the moral conditions in the county jails. She asserted that there had been vast improvement in State institutions, but very little had been done for county jails. She recommended that the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs petition the Governor of Kentucky to appoint a special commissioner to probe prison affairs in Kentucky, and that in each county seat where there are women's clubs two members shall be asked to co-operate with the commissioner.

Mrs. Luke Blackburn, subchairman of Civil Service Reform in penitentiaries, described the work done by her committee and the improvements in the penal institutions. Mrs. James A. Leech, subchairman of hospitals for the insane, made a similar encouraging report.

Miss Mary D. Hill of Louisville spoke at the afternoon session on the "Social Value of the Kindergarten," in which Miss Pauline Witherspoon described the work that the Woman's Club of Louisville had done for the schools.

According to Mrs. Martin's report, 10,000 bulletins issued by the department were distributed throughout the country and created a great deal of enthusiasm among the experts of household economics. "Not only has these bulletins been appreciated in Kentucky," said Mrs. Martin in her report, "where clubs, individuals and public schools, both public and private, sought them, but other States asked for many copies. ... mentioned the State Board ... flag with ...

United States Senat... the tickets was authorized.

The control of legislatures by great corporations was assigned by Senator Bristow as one of the main reasons for the demanded change.

One of the first speeches made in the Senate during the twenty-year crusade for the change in favor of the direct election was by Senator Turpie, of Indiana. In that speech he declared that the election of Senators by legis... was the one blemish on the democracy which was embodied in the American government.

Congress Need Not Act.

No legislation by Congress will be necessary to put the change into effect. It will be incumbent upon the various states to see to it that proper provision is made by the names of Senators going on the regular ballots. Should any state fail to do so, it has been suggested that Congress might exercise its power of supervising the state's voting regulations so as to re... the name to be placed on the ...

...st Senators to be elected by ... ...ll be those who take ... beginning ...be elected ... 1914.

...s to ratify ...na, Arkan- ...ho, Illinois ...ne, Massa- ...esota, Mis- ..., Nevada, ...ersey, New ...h Carolina, ...homa, Ore- ...s, Vermont, ...a, Wisconsin

...D OF MRS. NESBIT ...UDDENLY SUNDAY

...R. Jenkins Succumbs ...owing Fainting Spell ...While on Visit Here.

J. R. Jenkins, father of Mrs. ...ur D. Nesbit, died suddenly ... Nesbit home, 732 Colfax street ... day night. Dr. Jenkins had bee... poor health for some years. H... an old practitioner of medicin... surgery, and formerly lived in ...anapolis. He retired from prac... about two years ago because of ... illness.

... Jenkins came to Evanston from ...hington, D. C., Friday with Mr. ...it, intending to go with his ...ter and grandchildren to Bay... Mich., for the summer. On Sat... night he suffered a sudden at... of faintness, which was followed ... state of coma from which he did ...cover.

Was Civil ... veteran.

Jenkins was a veteran of ... ...lerate army, serving with dis... ... under Gen. Morgan. During ... he was captured and was a... ... at Camp Douglas in Chicago. ... an ardent Methodist.

...body will be taken to Kentucky ...ial in the old family cemetery ...father's plantation, after brief ... at the Nesbit home Tuesday. ...e Mrs. Jenkins he is survived ...daughter, Mrs. Nesbit, and a ... B. Jenkins, of Washington.

...REN PROMOTED AT ...DREN'S DAY EVENT

...ildren's Day service at the ...tional church yesterday was ...joyable service. The church ...tifully decorated, and all the ... who took part did more ... Mr. George Marples, the ...dent of the school, shared ... of conducting the devotional ... with Dr. McElveen. A half ...abies were baptized. The ... by the members of the kinder- ...garten department were much enjoyed.

The following boys and girls were ... graduated from the primary to the ... termediate department: Margare... Hallsted, Helen Haugan, Doris ... lips, Martha N. Sherman, Charlotte ...

Public Service Company
OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS

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...EWS

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DIRECT ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS NOW IN THE CONSTITUTION

Connecticut Is Thirty-Sixth State to Ratify Seventeenth Amendment to Nation's Basic Law

ONLY PROCLAMATION OF BRYAN NECESSARY

Confusing Situation Probable Result Where Legislatures Have Adjourned

(By Associated Press) 1913

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Direct election of United States Senators by the people was authorized and made compulsory today, when the Connecticut Legislature ratified the Constitutional amendment submitted by Congress less than a year ago. Notification already had been given by thirty-five states.

The situation that results throughout the country, where many legislatures have adjourned until 1915, is such as to leave confusion in the minds of members of the Senate, as to how the early steps toward direct election of Senators will be carried out.

While the proclamation of the Secretary of State, announcing final ratification of the amendment by thirty-six states, is required by law, Senators Bristow and Borah, leaders in the direct elections fight in Congress, expressed the opinion today that the amendment is, for all practical purposes, now a part of the constitution

Must Elect Directly.

"Any man who may be elected to the Senate hereafter must be elected directly," said Senator Borah.

The new amendment gives to the States legislatures, however, the right to prescribe methods for electing Senators. Many legislatures have adjourned, and will not reconvene until early in 1915, a few weeks before the terms of over thirty Senators expire.

It is expected that in many states, the legislatures will adopt the plan authorized in the new amendment, and direct the governors to appoint Senators temporarily, until the people can elect men at regularly called elections.

Special sessions of the legislatures will be urged in many states, so that the necessary laws can be passed before the general elections of 1914.

Some States Have Acted.

In some states, action has already been taken, or will be before the legislatures at their present sessions, authorizing the people to vote for Senators at next year's election.

The choice of a Senator in Maryland for the place now held by Senator Jackson, would have been made by the legislature next year, under the old system. A special session of the Maryland legislature would be necessary to provide laws by which a popular election could occur next year. In the opinion of members of the Senate no successor can be appointed by the Governor under the new provision when Senator Jackson's term expires, unless the legislature shall have especially directed such action.

How the Amendment Reads.

The new amendment to the Constitution, for the popular election of United States Senators, is the seventeenth to be adopted. It reads:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

"When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the Senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies, provided that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct."

The amendment primarily transfers the power of electing Senators from the state legislatures to the people at the polls. To effect this change it was necessary to alter the machinery for the filling of vacancies in the Senate.

Proposed for Sixty Years.

For more than sixty years proposals have been made to change the Constitution so as to provide for the direct election of Senators. It was not, however, until June, 1911, that the Senate was induced for the first time in its history to give its consent to the change. On that day it voted to submit to the states the proposed amendment. The resolution to submit had already passed the House in a somewhat different form. Before adjournment of the session, both houses agreed to the language to be employed, and the resolution was deposited with the Secretary of State May 16, 1912, for distribution among the states.

The original theory in establishing the choice of Senators was that they represented the states, whereas the members of the House represented the people of their districts. It was because of this theory of the state as a unit that all states, large and small, were given equal representation in the Senate, Rhode Island having the same number as New York or Pennsylvania. In the theory of the Constitution framers this entity of the state was thus made more distinct under the Federal system, and the state legislature was regarded as the suitable medium for expressing this state entity. Later it was contended that state entity would still be preserved if the people of the entire state, instead of the legislature, chose the Senators, and this view has now been accepted as the basis of the new system.

Johnson Revived Agitation.

It was Andrew Johnson who revived congressional agitation for the first direct election of Senators. As a member of the House of Representatives, he introduced two resolutions for the change, and in 1860 renewed the agitation as a member of the Senate. In 1868, as President, he sent a special message to Congress advocating the measure, and then repeated his recommendations in his annual message.

The subject was revived in 1873, 1876, 1886 and 1888, but without success. In 1893 the House agreed to the proposition, as it did in the succeeding Congress, and still again in 1898, 1900 and 1902. The proposed change on none of these occasions won a favorable report from committees in the Senate.

With the House thus arrayed year after year in favor of the change, the Senate became the battleground. Senator Bristow, of Kansas, took the lead in advocacy of amending the Constitution along this line. In December, 1909, he introduced his first resolution. A year later he obtained a report from the committee, but a feature had been tacked onto his proposal which brought on a fight in the Senate, threatened to kill the entire proposition.

Root Answered By Bacon.

This interposed feature was to amend other provisions of the Constitution so as to deprive the Federal government of the power to supervise the state regulations as to the time and manner of election. The votes of Southern Senators threatened to defeat the main proposition if the Federal government was given this power.

Senator Root made a speech, in which he criticised the method employed by the Southern states in depriving negroes of the right of suffrage.

Senator Bacon replied that the Federal government was being given the power once more to enact "force bills" and send armies and marshals into Southern states to intimidate voters. On February 28, just before the end of the session, the resolution was defeated by four votes.

Senator Bristow reintroduced the resolution in the special session immediately following. The fight of the preceding session was refought, but this time the friends of the resolution won by a vote of 64 to 24, or five more than the required two-thirds.

House Adopted Senate Measure.

The House had passed a resolution which made it clear the Federal government was not to interfere with Senatorial elections in the states. For weeks the measure was in conference. Finally the House conferees receded and the House agreed to the Senate measure by a vote of 237 to 39.

Previous to this time, the several states had taken the bit in their teeth by enacting laws which in effect did not wait for a constitutional amendment on the subject. Probably the most successful of these was adopted in Oregon. It virtually directed the members of the legislature to elect the person who received the majority vote at the regular election, when the [illegible] United States Senat[illegible] upon the tickets was authorized.

The control of legislatures by great corporations was assigned by Senator Bristow as one of the main reasons for the demanded change.

One of the first speeches made in the Senate during the twenty-year crusade for the change in favor of the direct election was by Senator Turpie, of Indiana. In that speech he declared that the election of Senators by legis[illegible] was the one blemish on the democracy which was embodied in the American government.

Congress Need Not Act.

No legislation by Congress will be necessary to put the change into effect. It will be incumbent upon the various states to see to it that proper provision is made by the names of Senators going on the regular ballots. Should any state fail to do so, it has been suggested that Congress might exercise its power of supervising the state's voting regulations so as to require the name to be placed on the ballots.

The first Senators to be elected by the new method will be those who take their seats for the term beginning March 4, 1915. They will be elected at the November election in 1914.

The first thirty-three states to ratify the amendment were: Arizona, Arkansas, Califonria, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

WOMEN'S RIGHT TO VOTE IN PRIMARY

Superintendent of Instruction Hamlett Suggests a Way To Test Matter and Have It Settled by the Courts.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS AND INTERVIEWS

(By R. Lee Davis.)

According to Prof. Barksdale Hamlett, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the question of the right of women to vote in the coming August primary for County School Superintendent will be brought to a test during the special registration which must be held before the date of the State primary. In the event of the refusal of the registration officers to allow women to qualify for the primary, they will be mandamused and in this way the mooted question will be put up to the courts. The Attorney General's department has refrained from goving an opinion in the matter, but, it is said, the department is of the opinion that women are not eligible to vote for County School Superintendent.

[illegible] of their work demands the best

thing that is w
buted to woman suffra
inued the speaker. "According
nonorable editor of one of our Ken
tucky papers, every agitation of this
subject is bringing children into touch
with forbidden subjects and if we keep
up the obnoxious agitation we are
liable to lose even our chivalrous
men. We are asking suffrage because
we are conscious of great social
wrongs. If you want to know what
the women are going to do with the
ballot observe the program of the con-
vention and you will readily see what
we are already doing."

Rumors are rife that the name of
Mrs. Helm Bruce, the president of the
Woman's Club, and Mrs. Harry White-
side will be presented as candidates
for first vice president to succeed Mrs.
James A. Leech. The program for
Thursday will include representatives
of the chairmen of standing com-
mittees.

A number of visitors enjoyed an
automobile trip to Cumberland Gap
and were entertained at Lincoln Col-
lege by the students.

Two important departments of the
federation presented reports at the
afternoon meeting, the department of
civil service reform, of which Mrs.
Frank Johnson of Louisville is chair-
man, and the department of household
economy, of which Mrs. Clarence Mar-
tin is chairman. Mrs. Johnson de-
clared that it was her belief that civil
service affects every phase of our daily
life. She said that the work of the
committee had been hampered during
the year by the lack of workers, but
they had found, in visiting the poor
houses, that Kentucky has no place
for her adult feeble-minded, her epi-
leptics, nor her colored feeble-minded
children. Mrs. Johnson recommended
the interest and support of the federa-
tion in the passing of a bill at the next
Legislature providing for an epileptic
colony and for State control and super-
vision of feeble-minded. "Many things
will be asked of you at this meeting,"
said the speaker, "but I beg of you
to work for this bill and see that your
legislators are pledged to it."

The report of Mrs. Joseph Lindsay
of Mt. Sterling, subchairman of civil
service reform in county institutions,
startled her hearers by description of
the moral conditions in the county
jails. She asserted that there had
been vast improvement in State insti-
tutions, but very little had been done
for county jails. She recommended
that the Kentucky Federation of Wo-
men's Clubs petition the Governor of
Kentucky to appoint a special com-
missioner to probe prison affairs in
Kentucky, and that in each county
seat where there are women's clubs
two members shall be asked to co-
operate with the commissioner.

Mrs. Luke Blackburn, subchairman
of Civil Service Reform in peniten
tiaries, described the work done b
her committee and the improvement
in the penal institutions. Mrs. James
A. Leech, subchairman of hospitals
for the insane, made a similar en-
couraging report.

Miss Mary D. Hill of Louisville
spoke at the afternoon session on the
"Social Value of the Kindergarten."
Miss Pauline Witherspoon described
the work that the Woman's Club of
Louisville had done for the schools.

According to Mrs. Martin's report,
10,000 bulletins issued by the depart-
ment were distributed throughout the
country and created a great deal of
enthusiasm among the experts
household economics. "Not only ha
these bulletins been appreciated
Kentucky," said Mrs. Martin in h
port, "where clubs, individu
schools, both public and pri
sought them, but other S
asked for many copies.
mentioned the State Bo
ing with

Loose Item

USANDSTICKS

oted to the Principles of the Progressive Party

MIDDLESBORO, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1913

KENTUCKY WOMEN "GOING SOME"

FEDERATION OF CLUBS MEETING HERE BIG SUCCESS---REPRESENTATIVES FROM 165 CLUBS IN KENTUCKY PRESENT.---IDEAL WEATHER AND VISITORS HIGHLY PLEASED WITH RECEPTION GIVEN THEM BY MOUNTAIN METROPOLIS.

MRS. BRECKINRIDGE TO SPEAK SATURDAY

With ideal weather conditions the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs met in this city at the public school auditorium Tuesday evening for a three days' session, adjourning Friday night. The representatives are from 165 clubs throughout the State, including many prominent club women. The first meeting was called to order Tuesday night by Federation President Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith, followed by an invocation by Rev. J. V. Logan. The principal addresses were made by Mayor E. S. Helburn, Mrs. A. A. Arthur, President of the Middlesboro Club, Mrs. R. H. Lacey, of Franklin, Mrs. Frederick A. Wallace, President of the Society of Kentucky Women in New York, Mrs. Julius Helburn, of Eminence, in the place of the Hon. A. O. Stanley, who was unable to be present, Mrs. Denta Whitsett, of this city, and Mrs. John Earle Barton. For the occasion the stage was beautifully decorated with the club colors, green and white, interspersed with plants and flowers.

The early morning train from the North swelled the number of delegates and when the meeting was called to order Wednesday morning the scene presented an animated appearance and the real [illegible] of the convention began. [illegible]isted of reading [illegible] A.

and hacks took a number of the delegates for a ride over the Government pike and to Harrogate.

The evening train from Louisville brought quite a number of belated delegates among whom was Mrs. Chas. P. Weaver, of Louisville, who is booked to deliver an address on the rural schools in Kentucky this afternoon. Mrs. Weaver is one of the organizers of the school improvement league and has traveled extensively over the rural school districts of Kentucky, and her address will be heard with interest. Mrs. Weaver enjoys the distinction of organizing the Middlesboro Woman's Club and on this occasion she made many warm friends, who will accord her a royal welcome.

The chief feature of the program Wednesday night at the school auditorium was an address made by Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington, who spoke on "Why We Want Suffrage For Women." A large audience of women sprinkled with a few of the male persuasion who did not have to remain at home to look after household duties heard this excellent address.

Folowing this a brilliant reception was held at the Middlesborough Hotel from 9 to 11 which was largely atended by Middlesboro guests and delegates. The receiving line consisted of all of the officers of the State Federation and the local club, Mrs. A. A. Arthur and Mrs. Thomas [illegible]erson Smith [illegible]

Loose Item

business
The meeting consisted
the minutes by Mrs. James
Mitchell, of Bowling Green, and report of committee an credentials, appointment of committees and report of officers.

The afternoon session was largely attended and a great deal of interest was attached to the reading of various papers including talks on State institutions by Mrs. J. J. Dickey, of Stanford, Mrs. Joseph C. Lindsay, of Mt. Sterling, Mrs. James A. Leeck, Louisville, and Mrs. Luke P. Blackburn. A paper read by Mrs. Clarence L. Martin, of Louisville, on Household Economics, was a feature of the afternoon program and was listened to with a great deal of interest. Miss Pauline Witherspoon, of Louisville, a sister of Miss Florence Witherspoon, a teacher in the early days of Middlesboro, read an interesting paper in the place of Hon. J. W. Newman, who was unable to fill his engagement here. At the adjournment of the afternoon session automobiles Je
the line.

The meetings will come t
Friday night when the ann
ment of new officers of the Federation will be made and presented.

Mrs. Desha Breckinridge has been induced to remain over after the adjournment and give her lecture "Why Kentucky Needs Suffrage for Women" at the public school auditorium Saturday evening at 8 P. M. Mrs. Breckinridge has devoted much time to this subject and her address is said to be a brilliant and interesting one. Mrs. Brekinridge is a grand daughter of the immortal Henry Clay, of Lexington. A large audience will no doubt greet Mrs. Breckinridge on this occasion.

THOUSANDSTICKS regrets with this issue that we cannot give the details of tnis important gathering women, but next week excerp of the addresses and a fulle count will be published.

Loose Item

said by Wisconsin's old pioneer worker, Rev. Olympia Brown, to be the best vote getter in the state. She was an excellent lobbyist at Springfield in 1909 and 1911.

For many years these state presidents and workers from all over Illinois have gone to the capital biennially urging the enfranchisement of women. At one session Frances E. Willard and our constant allies, the W. C. T. U., took up a petition with 180,000 names. Members of this organization, of the Federated Clubs and of the Woman's Relief Corps have been loyal to suffrage. While the names of all the workers during the last sixty-eight years never have been in print, nor will appear in this article, the foundation work done by them was what led to this splendid culmination.

Did As Uusual.

This session we began our work much as usual. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Booth, the new legislative superintendent of the Illinois Equal Suffrage association, and I went to Springfield in February to select the men to introduce our bill. Senator [illegible] Magill, a Republican from Princeton, and Representative Charles T. Scott of Graysville championed this same bill which had met so many vicissitudes in past years. Mrs. Booth and I were greatly encouraged by our interviews in the senate and decided then we had enough senatorial votes to carry our measure.

There were so many new men in the house that we were not sure in our first week of work how the line-up might be, though we were cheered by discovering many splendid men in the places of some old opponents and the return of many faithful friends.

Since then Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Trout, the new state president; Mrs. Antoinette Funk and Mrs. Medill McCormick have been frequently in Springfield urging the progress of the bill and have received much commendation from the legislators for their kindly, courteous and persistent efforts. One senator said at the banquet he must lay this tribute at the feet of the women suffragists, "Oh, persistency, thou art a jewel." Others will speak more about this year's work. I am asked to tell of the past and the future.

There will be no time now to drop tears of sorrow on the graves of the many suffrage workers who have done the seed sewing and very little time to give any more flowers and compliments and thanks to those of us who are living to enjoy the fruits of our predecessors' work, for we shall be busy preparing ourselves for our new

FATHER OF MRS. NESBIT DIES SUDDENLY SUNDAY

Dr. J. R. Jenkins Succumbs Following Fainting Spell While on Visit Here.

Dr. J. R. Jenkins, father of Mrs. Wilbur D. Nesbit, died suddenly at the Nesbit home, 732 Colfax street, Sunday night. Dr. Jenkins had been in poor health for some years. He was an old practitioner of medicine and surgery, and formerly lived in Indianapolis. He retired from practice about two years ago because of his illness.

Dr. Jenkins came to Evanston from Washington, D. C., Friday with Mr. Nesbit, intending to go with his daughter and grandchildren to Bay View, Mich., for the summer. On Saturday night he suffered a sudden attack of faintness, which was followed by a state of coma from which he did not recover.

Was Civil [illegible] Veteran.

Dr. Jenkins was a veteran of the Confederate army, serving with distinction under Gen. Morgan. During the war he was captured and was a prisoner at Camp Douglas in Chicago. He was an ardent Methodist.

The body will be taken to Kentucky for burial in the old family cemetery on his father's plantation, after brief services at the Nesbit home Tuesday.

Beside Mrs. Jenkins he is survived by his daughter, Mrs. Nesbit, and a son, B. B. Jenkins, of Washington, D. C.

CHILDREN PROMOTED AT CHILDREN'S DAY EVENT

The Children's Day service at the Congregational church yesterday was a most enjoyable service. The church was beautifully decorated, and all the youngsters who took part did more than well. Mr. George Marples, the superintendent of the school, shared the task of conducting the devotional exercises with Dr. McElveen. A half a dozen babies were baptized. The songs by the members of the kindergarten department were much enjoyed.

The following boys and girls were graduated from the primary to the intermediate department: Margaret Hallsted, Helen Haugan, Doris S[illegible] lips, Martha N. Sherman, Charlotte [illegible]

Loose Item

...tional con-
...If the vote is favorable the legislature of 1915 will provide for the election of members of this constitutional convention, probably in November, 1916. In January, 1917, such convention might meet, prepare the new constitution, with woman suffrage for every election included, and select the time for the ratification of this constitution.

If this constitution should be submitted in November, 1917, and be approved by the men voters, women could achieve complete enfranchisement in 1918, the one hundredth anniversary of Illinois' admission into the Union.

Until that time, thanks to the legislature of 1913, women can vote for almost all city, township and drainage officials, for propositions and for presidential electors. The vote of

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Watch for the Giant
Watch for the Giant

Loose Item

duties.

To Study.

Courses in civics and political economy are now uppermost in the minds of the women. Mrs. Florence Bennett Peterson, secretary of the Illinois Equal Suffrage association, has prepared a course of study for the new voters, which can be obtained at suffrage headquarters. She names the books which are best adapted for various lines of civic study. Of course, for a few weeks we will be full of rejoicing. Great celebrations of our almost complete enfranchisement will take place throughout Illinois, and on July 4 the women of Illinois in picnic and public gathering will thank the men of this state for this measure of justice meted out to them. They will listen to the Declaration of Independence, feeling that its splendid words are becoming true. And the men of Illinois will urge a constitutional convention so that women as speedily as slow constitutional methods can prevail may be fully enfranchised.

If the house next week will pass the Curtis resolution for a constitutional convention, which the senate passed Thursday, there will be submitted to the men voters in November, 1914, the ques... whether we shall have ...ention. ...

...Sykes, Edith C. Vaughan, A. Wilcox... Marian Worstall, L. Best, Bru... S. Hamilton, J... Hilton, Paul ... Kellar, Louis W... ter Montgomery, Benjamin F. Sa... William T. Came... Arthur J. Jaco... son, H. Merrill ...anning, Charles Bruce Strain and ...ge Chadbourne Taylor.

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ASSIST the MERCHANT
Do your shopping before one o'clock on days the stores are closed during June, July and August, so that merchants can give their clerks a half-holiday

THE E

VOL. II, NO. 133. Phones 585-586-587.

Illinois Suffrage Struggle Succeeds After 58 Years

Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch Tells of Success After Years of Failure.

FAIRNESS TO PREVAIL

They Will Study Important Questions and Decide Them According to Their Own Viewpoint.

By Catharine Waugh McCulloch.

The awful thirty years' war in Germany for religious liberty was a brief affair compared to the fifty-eight years of peaceful warfare in Illinois for woman's political liberty. In 1855, in Earlville, was organized the first suffrage association here of which we have any record.

Before that time and afterward many great eastern leaders like Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, William Dudley Foulke, Henry B. Blackwell, Lucy Stone and Anna Dickinson lectured throughout the state. It also is true that even before 1830 Abraham Lincoln declared himself for woman suffrage in these words: "I go for all sharing in the privileges of government who assist in bearing its burdens, by no means excluding women."

First in 1855.

Other great men and women personally believed in suffrage, so there were scattered organizations in various places in Illinois following the first one in 1855, until in 1869 these scattered orgnizations formed the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, with Mary A. Livermore, later of Boston, its first president. Through these years and up to 1891 a constant effort was made to obtain complete woman's suffrage through constitutional amendment without asking any fragment of suffrage by bill.

At that time Thomas C. MacMillan championed in the senate a school suffrage bill which many feared might be declared unconstitutional. He pushed this through the senate, and Dr. H. M. Moore, a member of the third party, secured its passage in the house. Several supreme court decisions relating to the various fragments of school suffrage finally established his proposition: That while the legislature has no power to extend suffrage rights to women for offices mentioned in the constitution, it did have power to extend suffrage to women for offices not mentioned in the constitution. These positions had been created by the legislature.

Wanted Township Suffrage.

So on the succeeding session in 1893 in addition to our regular appeal for a constitutional amendment for full enfranchisement we presented a bill asking for township suffrage, about the smallest thing, and the next step forward. R. W. Coon of Waukegan passed it through the senate and we had hopes of carrying it through the lower house, but the dilatory tactics began then which followed for twenty years and we were unable to get a vote on that measure in the house.

From then we have had a variety of suffrage bills introduced, as well as the constitutional amendments. This large suffrage bill which has now passed was first introduced about 1895 or 1897.

At special sessions of the legislature we would have bills adapted to come in under the provisions of the governor's call. At one special session in 1898 concerning taxation, George H. Munroe of Joliet introduced a bill to exempt women's property from taxation until they had the right of suffrage. This made fine propaganda for the newspapers. At a recent special session concerning primary elections and commission form of government we asked that women might vote at all primary elections and at every election relating to commission form of government.

Some said this was absurd, to give us a vote at primaries, when we did not have a vote at the regular elections. We readily pointed out to them that this absurdity could easily be removed by full enfranchisement.

Other senators who presented measures and nearly brought them to success were D. A. Campbell, O. T. Berry, E. C. Curtis, John C. McKenzie, Charles Billings, James Gibson, William M. Brown and H. M. Dunlap. Senator Billings had twenty-five votes, lacking only one in 1909 for this bill which has now succeeded, and Senator Brown last session carried a



Catharine Waugh McCulloch.

similar bill through the senate, with, however, a referendum clause attached, which was not desired by the suffragists.

Lost by One.

The splendid struggle for municipal suffrage for women in the Chicago charter, when delegates from women's organizations aggregating a membership of 100,000 asked this measure of justice, was only defeated at first by one majority, and this charter, without woman suffrage, did not receive the assistance of women and so was defeated by the Chicago voters at the polls.

Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, Miss Jane Addams and Mrs. Ella Stewart were the suffrage leaders in this effort and in the one which followed in 1909, when the suffrage proposition received a majority in charter convention, but went to defeat in the legislature. The woman's suffrage part of the recommended charter provisions received more votes than any other portion. Our efforts in 1912 at the Chicago primaries and our canvass for petitions last summer brought us many friends, though not quite enough.

Illinois has been blessed with noble, talented and cultivated women for its state suffrage presidents. The one who was longest president was Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, who held office for five years beginning in 1884 and then for seven years, from 1890 to 1897. Other presidents were Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, who was first elected in 1876 and altogether held office ten years; Julia Mills Dunne of Moline, who was president about three years; Elizabeth F. Long of Barry, Rev. Kate Hughes of Table Grove, Dr. Marion K. Bowles of Joliet, Mrs. C. W. McCulloch and Mrs. Elvira Downey of Clinton, who held office for one year each.

During Mrs. Holmes' presidency up to 1897, the state association was in a flourishing condition and had many auxiliaries. During the years of many succeeding presidencies the woman's club movement sprang up, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union took the time and the interest of many women, so that many suffrage associations languished and died.

Mrs. Stewart Elected.

Then in 1906 the youngest state president of all, Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, was elected. For six years, without salary and with a harmonious though not wealthy board, she brought the state work up from a discouraged, forlorn condition to one of importance and prominence. She raised the money for state headquarters. She obtained a $9-a-week stenographer; she and Dr. Anna E. Blount put in $100 worth of books and leaflets to start the literature work, which last year printed for Illinois readers over 1,000,000 leaflets.

It was Mrs. Stewart who o[r]aged the summer suffrage aut[o] beginning with the 1910. S[he] her family auto for a mon[th] She probably prides her[self] all on having discover[ed] riet Grimm, a talente[d] University of Chica[go] been in constant [de]and campaign st[ra]ganizer and [ad]

Loose Item

NEWS OF THE SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES

(By Marguerite McLaughlin)

June 1913.

Miss Katherine Mitchell, of Bowling Green, won the $10 prize offered by the Kentucky Equal Rights Association for the best essay on "Woman's Suffrage," written by a student of State University. Miss Mitchell's paper received the decision over six other contestants and showed a great deal of merit from all points considered.

Miss Mitchell matriculated in the freshman class and graduated last year year in literature and voice from Sayre College. She is associated with the Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority. Miss Marie Michot, of Louisville, was second in the contest and Miss Lucile Gastineau, of Middlesboro, was third.

The judges of the contest were President H. S. Barker, Misses Margaret R. King and Marguerite McLaughlin.

The subject of suffrage has been discussed in many departments of the university during the past year. There have been two co-educational debates, one in the Educational Department and one in the English Department; one public debate between the boys, in which the antis won; one essary contest in which only girls entered and the winners in each of the foregoing contests entered for the State Equal Rights Trophy.

Miss Mary E. Sweeney

Loose Item

MRS. LACEY HEADS FEDERATION

State Meeting of Women's Clubs Chooses Officers for Coming Year and Hears Speakers Discuss State Needs and Conditions.

MISS NEVILLE MAKES APPEAL FOR BLIND

MIDDLESBORO, KY., June 13.—Mrs. R. H. Lacey of Franklin, who had served as federation secertary, was elected president Thursday to succeed Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith of Frankfort, who was ineligible on account of having held the office two years. Other officers eleceted were: Mrs. Helm Bruce of Louisville, first vice president, succeeding Mrs. James A. Leech; Mrs. E. S. Helburn of Middlesboro ,second vice president; Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith, federation secretary; Mrs. J. H. Durham of Franklin, corresponding secretary. Louisville has been spoken of as the next meeting place of the convention, although an invitation has been extended by the Harrodsburg Women's Club.

Mrs. Lafon Riker of Harrodsburg, chairman of the Department of Health of the Federation, who had charge of Thursday night's program, presented an interesting report, giving a brief summary of the educational work done by her committee with the co-operation of the State Board of Health.

Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the Children's Federal Bureau, has asked the Kentucky Federation to co-operate with the Children's Bureau in testing birth returns in this State. According to the chairman of the Health Committee, Kentucky has an excellent law, and officially shows 90 per cent registration. Kentucky has been selected by Miss Lathrop to make the first survey, in order not only to prove the completeness of the organization, but to prove the value of the bureau to the club woman's work. If found worth while other States will be asked to do the same. The Federation plans the substituting of bay health contests for baby beauty shows at all State and county fairs. Letters have been sent by the Department of Health to clubs in every county, it was stated, and with the co-operation of Commissioner of Agriculture J. W. Newman a contest will be held at the State Fair in Louisville in September.

An illustrated lecture on 'Preventi Medicine," of his own experience the mountains of Kentucky, was by Dr. J. S. Locke, State Sani spector. Typhoid fever, pell tuberculosis were mention Locke as being among th portant diseases to be co

Miss Neville Makes

In her report as su the Department of Heal Neville of Lexing committee be committee

Loose Item

MRS. BENNETT WRITES CONGRESS

June 10, 1913

Makes Suggestion That Right of Suffrage Should Rightfully Be Extended To all States by Federal Authority.

Lexington Leader.

Mrs. James Bennett of Richmond, Ky., an able advocate of woman suffrage, has addressed to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives a pleta for the national government to place the question of suffrage upon a national rather than a State basis for interpretation.

Mrs. Bennett calls attention to the fact that the Constitution of the United States does not prohibit woman suffrage, but that certain of the States do. Her address to Congress urges that the people, black and white, male and female, in the several States be given a legal right to vote under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States through the operation of a Federal law supporting this constitutional provision. Mrs. Bennett's address is accompanied by a letter which reads as follows:

MRS. BENNETT'S LETTER.

Richmond, Ky., June 1, 1913.

Editor Lexington Leader.

My dear Sir:

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States decided in the case of Ex Parte Yarlrough of 1884, that the "right to vote" for members of Congress and Presidential Electors in our States was secured to "the citizen" by the Original Constitution of the United States. And this makes it evident that the right to vote for United States Senators is secured to the citizen by the 17th Amendment of that instrument. And the members of that Court have indirectly affirmed in their Slaughter-house cases decision of 1873 that citizens are guaranteed the protection of Congress against the enforcement of State Constitutions or laws that deprive them of such rights as "owe their existence to the Federal Government, its national character, its Constitution or its laws," by that clause of the 14th Amendment of our Federal Constitution which says: "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

So I have written a letter, and am mailing a copy of it to each member of the United States Senate and House of Representatives in order to call his personal attention to this matter.

Congress passed some Acts soon after the 15th Amendment of our Federal Constitution was adopted in 1870, in which it protected some black men in exercising the new "right of exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude" at public elections in our States. But it has never passed any Acts in which it protected either black men or white and black women against State denial of the old "right to vote" for members of Congress and Presidential Electors.

The fact, however, that citizens of the United States are guaranteed protection of our Congressmen against State denial of the "right to vote" for members of Congress, Presidential Electors and United States Senators by the above quoted clause of the 14th Amendment renders it necessary that these gentlemen should make federal laws protecting black male and white and black female citizens of the U. S. against the enforcement of such State Constitutions and laws as deprive these parties of a legal right to vote for the above named federal officers in order to hold that the right to vote for them is derived from our Federal Constitution.

And it is necessary that our Congressmen should hold that the right to vote for members of Congress, Presidential Electors and United States Senators is derived from our Federal Constitution in order that they may have a constitutional power to make federal laws that provide punishments for persons who hinder or prevent citizens from exercising their legal right to vote for the above named federal officers. Which thing is a matter of great importance to our Federal Government. For as the Judges of the Supreme Court say in their Ex Parte Yarlrough decision of 1884, "If this Government is anything more than a mere aggregation of delegated agents of other States and governments, each of which is superior to the General Government, it must have the power to protect the elections on which its existence depends from violence and corruption."

MRS. JAMES BENNETT.

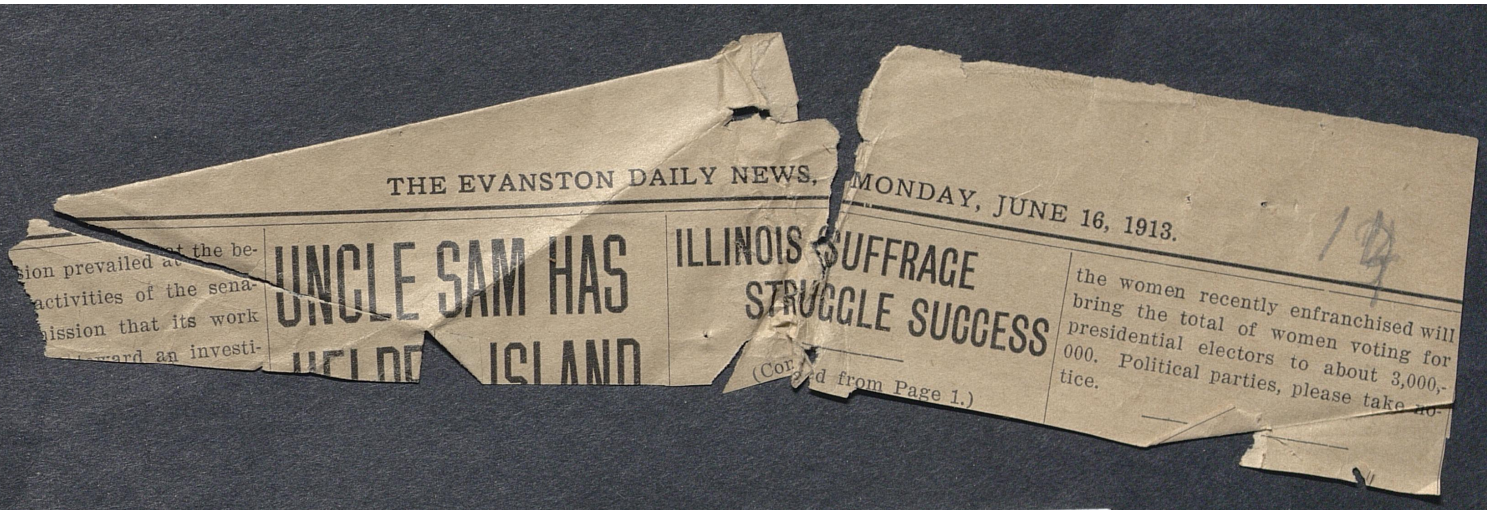
NEW EVENING WRAP WITH CAPE AND SKIRT EFFECT.



AN EVENING WRAP

The novel evening wrap shown here is of green brocaded silk combined with black charmeuse. A wide girdle of the brocaded silk holds the wrap together.

Loose Item



THE EVANSTON DAILY NEWS, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1913.

...ion prevailed at the be-
...activities of the sena-
...mission that its work
...ward an investi-

UNCLE SAM HAS
...ISLAND

ILLINOIS SUFFRAGE STRUGGLE SUCCESS

(Continued from Page 1.)

the women recently enfranchised will bring the total of women voting for presidential electors to about 3,000,000. Political parties, please take notice.

Loose Item

ADVANCED STAND

TAKEN BY LEXINGTON DIOCESE OF PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—MAY REQUIRE CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH BEFORE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

VERSAILLES, KY., June 13.—The eighteenth annual council of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the diocese of Lexington, which has been in session here since Tuesday, adjourned sine die Thursday afternoon. It was one of the most largely attended and in many respects the most successful and encouraging council held in the history of the diocese.

During the closing sessions the council took an advanced step in the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the council of the diocese of Lexington that the clergy of this diocese will be justified in their action if, before they perform any marriage service heerafter, they require of the man desiring to be married that he secure from the family physician of the proposed bride, or from some other reputable physician designated by such said family physician, a certificate to the effect that the man has no communicable disease of immoral origin."

The following were elected trustees of the diocese to serve for the ensuing three years. The Hon. W. H. Cox, of Maysville; J. A. Herring, Georgetown; L. B. Marshall, Frankfort; Dr. W. B. McClure and the Hon. John T. Shelby, of Lexington.

Judge A. D. Cole, of Maysville, and Daniel M. Bowmar, of Versailles, were elected directors of Margaret College for a term of four years. The Rev. J. M. Magruder, Covington, and the Very Rev. R. K. Massie, of Lexington, were elected directors for one year to fill out the unexpired terms of Dean W. T. Capers and the Rev. A. C. Hensley, both resigned on account of removal from the diocese.

As the result of a suggestion made by Johnson N. Camden, of this county, in his address at the banquet last night twelve parishes today pledged themselves to the endowment of five chairs in Margaret College.

Very encouraging reports were made concerning the mountain missionary work.

Loose Item

FEDERATION OF WOMENS' CLUBS

In Session At Middlesboro—Representatives From 165 Bodies Present.

YEARS' WORK REVIEWED BY THE PRESIDENT

MIDDLESBORO, KY., June 11.—The nineteenth annual convention of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs met tonight at the Middlesboro schoolhouse with representatives from 165 women's clubs throughout the State present. Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith, the Federation president called the meeting to order, and following the invocation by the Rev. J. V. Logan, addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Helburn and Mrs. A. A. Arthur, Mrs. R. H. Lacey, of Franklin, responded. Mrs. A. A. Arthur welcomed the delegates for the Middlesboro Women's Clubs, declaring that it was a great pleasure to extend a hearty welcome to the Federation Clubs. She gave a history of the city of the Cumberlands and the pioneer movements, which centered about its history. Declaring that the invasion of the club women of Kentucky was no less important than previous historical invasions of the Gap, she emphasized the point that the women of to-day were doing more for progressive government than men were willing to recognize and the best club women are the best home-makers.

Mayor E. S. Helburn, in welcoming the delegates for the city, paid a splendid tribute to the work along educational lines in Southeastern Kentucky, which the club women had fostered, and declared the keen appreciation of his city for their efforts for the upbuilding of humanity.

A message of love and good will was brought by Mrs. Frederick Wallace, the president of the Society of Kentucky Women in New York, composed of women, she declared, who still cherish affection and loyalt for their mother State. She gave a brief history of the Kentucky Society in New York, and told of its activities along lines of education and the tribute which was being planned to the memory of Miss Mary Desha, of Lexington, by the placing of a bronze tablet in Centinenal Hall in Washington.

The address of the president, Mrs. Smith, created a great deal of interest and enthusiasm. In a brief resume she sketched the activities of the federation during her administration, and its purposes and plans both in its special needs and its co-operation with the general federation.

"It is my purpose," said Mrs. Smith, "to set forth here the widening influence of the club movement in Kentucky. These clubs are simply one phase of the movement that is the most tremendous of our time."

She mentioned briefly the problems that women are facing. Among others: How to improve the condition of home school and street; how to stop the spread of disease; to regulate women and child labor; to prevent spread of social evils; to protect youth from the influences of the social evil.

According to the speaker upon the clear understanding of the close reciprocal relation between the individual federated club and the State Department in which the club is most interested depends largely the future work and effectiveness of federated [illegible]ties. Mrs. Smith called particular attention to the State organizations that had sought the co-operation of the women of the federation; departments of health, agriculture, tuberculosis, forestry, library, educational, farmers institutes. The national organizations which sought the influence of the women are the Conservation Congress, American Society for Labor Legislation, Women's Good Roads Conference and other national organizations.

In closing she said: "Some idea of the work along legislative educational lines can be obtained from the broad interests of our federation, which comprises 167 clubs." Acknowledgment was made to the members of the Executive Board and the chairmen of the deaprtments, the club women of Kentucky for their unfailing courtesy, sympathy and loyalty during her administration.

"Waterways" were discussed by Mrs. Julius Helburn, of Eminence, in the place of the Hon. A. O. Stanley, who was unable to be present.

John Earle Barton, State Forester, in discussing "Specializing in Conservation," conclusion, he said that he wanted to congratulate the women on the place they said he felt it was due, in a very large measure, to the federation clubs in Kentucky which makes possible the inauguration of a forestry policy.

He recommended forest protection, organization of Kentucky State forestry associations, conservation and the study of the subject of wise legislation, maintaining that ill-advised legislation is a stumbling block in the way of progress. In are now taking in the affairs of the nation, and it was his belief that universal suffrage was bound to come.

Reports were presented by Mrs. W. F. Barrett, of Frankfort, for the departments of conservation and landscape gardening, and Mrs. Denta Whitsett, chairman of the Committee on Forestry.

Mrs. James Mitchell, of Bowling Green, who is chairman of the Mammoth Cave National Park reservation reported that action had been deferred until next year. Some of the delegates arrived late in the afternoon and were met by an enthusiastic delegation. Many of the delegates from other points in the State joined the Louisville special en route. At Corbin the delegates were the guests of the Corbin Woman's Club at luncheon. S. H. Kash making a short address of welcome and Mrs. James A. Leech and Miss Laura Clay responding.

Loose Item

ASSIST the MERCHANT
Do your shopping befor one o'clock on days the stores are closed during June, July and August, so that merchants can give their clerks a half-holiday

526 Davis Street ONE CENT

Suffrage Demonstration Was Greatest in Evanston's History



William C. Levere.

Thousands Gathered in Fountain Square Saturday Night to Take Part in Jubilee.

LEVERE AN ORGANIZER

Mrs. McCulloch's Wit and Clever Comment on Words of Speakers Kept Great Crowd Happy.

The largest public demonstration in the history of Evanston took place in Fountain square Saturday night, when the citizens turned out en masse to pay their tribute of respect to the victorious suffrage leaders and to rejoice with them over their great victory of last week, when the women of Illinois were granted limited suffrage by the state legislature.

Though the suffrage leaders did not arrive at the square until long after 8 o'clock, Davis street was packed by 7 o'clock with thousands of men, women and children anxious to get a close glimpse of Mrs. McCulloch and the other leaders who have done so much in the interest of the women of the state, and to hear the men slated to speak compliment them on their victory.

Late in Starting.

The parade, which started at Orrington avenue and Noyes street, in front of the McCulloch home, was late in getting under headway owing to the late arrival of Mrs. McCulloch in the city following her return from the state capital, where she had gone Friday to take part in the big demonstration at Springfield.

But when the parade did begin to move everyone knew it. A glare of red light shooting up into the sky was the signal of the start. This continued until the parade arrived at Fountain square, the sky during all the time of march being illuminated by fireworks set off by young men engaged for the occasion by William C. Levere, who rode in the first automobile and directed the discharge of sky rockets, sparklers and Roman candles.

With the arrival of the McCulloch machine in the square, a mighty shout went up that could be heard for blocks. This was intensified when the popular framer of the bill mounted the rear seat of the machine, which stood at the corner of Orrington avenue and Davis street, by the ringing of bells and the tooting of automobile horns.

Told of Success.

After the bedlam had subsided, she made a few remarks, telling of the success of the bill, and then introduced President A. W. Harris of Northwestern university, who was highly complimentary to the women of the state and to Mrs. McCulloch in particular. Following Dr. Harris, Mayor James Russell Smart was called upon, and he was followed on the "stump" by the Rev. George Whiteside, Alderman Frank P. Dyche, Hon. William C. Levere, Judge Thomas C. Clark, Alderman Peter Hummelgaard, Alderman James Turnock, A. B. Dale, A. H. Bowman and James Duthie, president of the Evanston Commercial association.

As each speaker arose in the automobile, cheer after cheer was set up. Mrs. McCulloch acted as master of ceremonies and kept the large crowd, which remained until the last speaker had completed his remarks, in the best of humor by her witty remarks and clever comment on the words of the different speakers.

Passed Resolution.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, she asked for a vote upon a resolution asking the mayor to write to the members of the legislature who supported the bill, expressing the thanks of the city of Evanston for their action. Naturally, the resolution met with unanimous approval and was carried.

The parade and fireworks was made possible through the efforts of William C. Levere, who early Saturday morning started a petition in circulation for the purpose of obtaining funds for obtaining a band and the purchase of fireworks. The merchants were generous in responding to the call and a sum necessary for the success of the affair was quickly raised. Owners of automobiles willingly contributed their cars to the procession at the request of Mr. Levere.

Editor Evanston News:

"May I, through The News, express my personal thanks and the thanks of the Evanston suffragists to Mayor James Russell Smart, to President A. W. Harris of our great university, to Saturday night's speakers, Alderman Frank B. Dyche, Rev. Geo. Whiteside, Hon. Wm. C. Levere, Appellate Court Judge Thomas C. Clark, Secretary A. B. Dale, Alderman P. T. Hummelgaard, Editor Albert H. Bowman and Alderman James Turnock, for our great suffrage jubilee; to Mrs. Dwight H. Perkins, Mrs. Charles M. Cartwright and Mrs. L. E. Raymond hearty thanks for bringing into Chicago early Saturday morning three automobiles full of Evanston women to greet the returning Springfield workers?

Thanks Citizens.

We thank the generous citizens, who, under Mr. Levere, arranged for the fireworks, the band and the procession. The Boy Scouts and the Camp Fire Girls were unique and pleasing features of this great suffrage demonstration and to them hearty thanks. Our police, accustomed, as they are, to handling our great and expected crowds at the musical festival, were not at all daunted by this unexpected, record-breaking crowd in the heart of the [illegible] from Evanston, [illegible] for losing them to the city of Washington to [illegible] should be sent that chief of police how to handle a suffrage crowd.

We suffragists also greatly appreciate the enthusiasm of the thousands of our citizens, who patiently stood for hours, some from 7 o'clock until 10, waiting for and listening to the speeches. The band serenading our homes, the tremendous crowds and the great enthusiasm was about the greatest surprise of my life.

Will Study

We women voters, in gratitude for our enfranchisement, will study faithfully about our new duties so that the men of Evanston will never regret that we are to be by their side at the ballot box, as we have been in the church and in the home.

Catharine Waugh McCulloch.

Loose Item

DEMONSTRATION WAS GREATEST IN HISTORY

(Continued from Page 1.)

Prominent in the parade was the Mason Park band, the Bugle choir of the Evanston Boy Scouts and the Camp Fire Girls of Northwestern university. The "beauty" squad of the police department did effective work and brought forth much praise from Mrs. McCulloch.

Loose Item

The Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference.

With all due respect to the nonsense of the paragrapher of The Lexington Herald—which by the way, contains as much sense as many of the serious articles that newspapers give on the English Suffrage question at present—it seems fitting that The Herald editorial columns should occasionally reflect some of the very serious and earnest feeling that is abroad on this subject. Without any question the extension of the ballot to women is now the most important development of democratic government before the English speaking peoples.

The present writer has just returned from the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference at St. Louis. Eighteen or more states, from North Dakota to Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas were represented, many of the delegates having come with great inconvenience and delays and even considerable risk on account of the floods. The term Mississippi Valley was construed rather broadly, and there were present even a few honorary members from as remote states as Massachusetts and Nevada. The conference was not quite as large as large as had been expected, as a number of delegates, notably those from Ohio, were actually shut off by the floods, and found it impossible to make St. Louis in time for the conference.

The eager note of interest, however, the insistent earnest, determination of the delegates present, tempered always with good nature and enough of the American quality of humor, was noticeable throughout the meetings. The present writer started from Lexington on the afternoon of Tuesday, April first, took a train out of Louisville due to arrive in Indianapolis at 11:45; arrived there between 3 and 4 in the morning, took another sleeper, in which, however, she did not sleep any more than in the first one, and arrived in St. Louis about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the first day of the conference, instead of at 8 o'clock in the morning as scheduled. It was the first Big Four train that had gotten through to St. Louis at all. Much of the distance between Louisville and Indianapolis as between Indianapolis and St. Louis, was made at a snail's pace, creeping over hastily built bridges, with frequent stops to be sure that the tracks would hold. But when this delegate got to St. Louis she felt not only repaid for her trouble, but that had she been as much in earnest as the others she would have started a few days sooner, and walked out, so as to be there in time for the first morning session of the conference.

The conference was mainly for the comparing of methods and experiences of those who worked in the state campaigns. At present women have the vote in nine states of the American Union and in Alaska. Eight states, all but two of them in the Mississippi Valley, have gone through the legislative stage, and are now up to submitting a constitutional amendment granting woman suffrage to the people. The constitutional amendment will be submitted in most of these states at the election of 1914. In New York, however, it must wait until 1915, and in Iowa until 1916. In Michigan it went in 1913, but according to the present reports it will have to go again. When defeated in Michigan, or any where else, the amendment will simply go again and continue to go until it is finally acted upon favorably by the people. Missouri failed to get by her Legislature; but the Missouri women are in a more favorable position than the Kentucky women, for when blocked by the Legislature they still have through the initiative a means of submitting their cause to the people. They can not be shut out from the highest court by a political combination in the Legislature. They are already at work in Missouri getting signatures to a petition, which will put woman suffrage to the people over the heads of the Legislature.

It was interesting to see how constantly from the different states the reports came in, of the fact that the enemies the women had everywhere to fight were the liquor and the organized vice industry. It is a singular fact that woman suffrage in no state has brought state-wide prohibition, whereas we have have had this prohibition in states that did not have woman suffrage. Under the laws, the liquor man seems instinctively to recognize woman as his natural foe; seems determined, if he can keep her out of a voice in public affairs, to do so. On the whole, it is perhaps the most complimentary testimony that has yet been offered to women. The liquor man has no doubt that the woman in politics means the coming of moral standards that have not heretofore played a very significant part in politics. He seems to feel that whether the woman's vote brings prohibition or not, it is going to bring curtailment and regulation of his business. So also the organized vice industry.

The fact that brought Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, widow of the California millionaire, philanthropist, gentle, motherly lady of the old school to the cause of suffrage in California, is full of significance. Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, true to the traditions of her girlhood was an "anti" and she contributed largely to the cause of the "anti's." Some of the suffrage leaders, in whom she had confidence, went to her finally and asked her if she knew who were the two largest contributors to the anti-suffrage cause. She did not, and they informed her, with ample proof of the facts that the two largest contributors were Mrs. Phoebe Hearst and the organized vice industry in the city of San Francisco. Mrs. Hearst is a womanly woman, who loves humanity, and though she is well advanced in years, her mind is not crystalized; she is able to change it when a good reason is given her; and from that time to this, she has been an avowed woman suffragist, contributing to the suffrage cause, witholding from the anti's, expressing for publication her convictions, over her own name, written in her quaint and individual little way—always with a little disclaimer against militancy—whenever and wherever they are asked for and she thinks the expression will do good. The cause of the righteous triumphed in California. And we submit to any man, anti or suffragist, whether he does not believe on the whole wherever he finds the women of a Nation going, he is going to find the cause of righteousness—and not of evil.

No resolutions were passed at the Mississippi Valley Conference concerning the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst, or touching upon the English question. This did not mean that their American sisters are out of sympathy with the revolt of English women against the iniquitous laws of England concerning women and children. Nor did it mean that they are not disgusted with the stupidity and brutality of the English Government, which continues to withhold justice from these women. It means simply that American suffragists are so entirely convinced that in dealing with American men they have to deal with a different breed of dog from the Englishman, that not even to give the moral support, they would have been glad to give to the English revolt are they willing to afford the yellow journal newspaper the handle for stating that American suffragists approve militancy for this country. English history as contrasted with American, seems to show that the American is an idealist, that he is actually converted by reason; whereas the Englishman is converted only by brute force, and has never yet in the person of the ruling class surrendered any privilege that has not been forced from him. American men, on the contrary, have now time and time again yielded merely to the request of American women and to their own sense of justice and have come forward to divide with women the power, which they, as American citizens have. American women believe that this will everywhere be the case; they believe that the only methods necessary in this country are methods of education, and to this end they are now bending all their energies, that the principles of democratic government may really be established with the least delay in all the states of the Union. It is only a question now of which states will come in first, which group of American men will show themselves the quickest and most responsive to ideals and to a sense of justice, and which will remain to follow at the tag-end of the procession, convinced against their will perhaps, but finally overborne by the weight of the public sentiment that is really nation-wide.

M. McD. BRECKINRIDGE.

Further Notes From the Suffrage Conference at St. Louis.

One of the most interesting figures at the Mississippi Valley Conference was Miss Anne Martin, the girlish President of the State Equal Suffrage Association of Nevada, with her gray Irish eyes and curling lashes and the soft, flexible voice and gentle intonation of the people of the Emerald Isle whence her parents came to this country. In hearing her make her simple report of the work done in Nevada, one would hardly have suspected the great spirit of courage, determination and self-sacrifice that dominate her. A graduate of the University of California, and post-graduate student of History at Harvard, for a year of two Professor of History in the Nevada State Institution; a student of Art in the Studio of Church in New York; for some years a student in Italy and in England, Miss Martin finally became immersed in the world movement for the emancipation of women of which the English suffragists are now perhaps the most active exponents.

She went with one of Mrs. Pankhurt's deputations on Black Friday, 1910, to present, according to time-honored custom and legal right, a petition to the King, in the person of his Prime Minister. The deputation went in squads of twelve to conform in all particulars to the old law of Charles II. Only the first squad, that of which Mrs. Pankhurst was a member, got in the House of Parliament, though not to the Prime Minister. There was much rough handling by the police, and Miss Martin was one of a group of about 150 who were arrested and brought up for the examining trial in the Magistrate's Court the next day. Her account of the way the prisoners joyfully arrived at the Police Court with their friends accompanying them, and their luggage on taxis, gleefully ready to be sent to jail, and how the Police Magistrate dismissed them all, was full of humor. The strong arm of the law was, of course, in the most illogical attitude. Either these 150 women had been arrested for nothing and ought not to have been arrested, or else they had been arrested for something for which a penalty should have been inflicted. But the Police Magistrate seeing the number, character and position of the women arrested, wisely decided that the quickest way out of a bad situation was the best, whether logical or hot. The government had not then beecomen aroused to the point of peevishness and brutality, to which it has since come, for the militants had only just begun to carry out the advice given them by a Prime Minister and by more than one member of the Cabinet "to pester and to agitate" until women suffrage was proven a live issue, if they expected notice from the government. One member of the Cabinet actually stated that the

ment as there had been no violence, no burning and destruction of property, as there had been whenever previously an extension of the franchise had been won by the male malcontents in England.

Miss Martin was very ill while in England, and as he put it quite simply, she made up her mind, that if only a short life was to be granted her, she would spend the rest of that life in working for women, and for the women of her own country. So she came back to Nevada and a little later accepted the Presidency of the State Suffrage Association. The woman suffrage bill had gone through one Nevada Legislature, but it was believed to be only a complimentary vote, the Legislature knowing it could very easily be turned down the next time. When Miss Martin assumed command in February, 1912, she went to work in earnest to get rid of the one black spot on the suffrage map of the extreme Western States, surrounded as it was by the free states marked in white. Every candidate for the Legislature soon knew that he should have to make up his mind definitely whether he was for or against suffrage, and when the issue came up again in the Legislature of 1913, it went through triumphantly with but three dissenting votes in each House. Now the question is up to the people, and whenever the suffragists in a western state can get the issue to that point, they know what the result is going to be.

M. McD. BRECKINRIDGE.

THE ENGLISH AND THE AMERICAN WAY

(W. P. Walton.)

There is little sympathy this side of the water for Mrs. Pankhurst, the militant English suffragette, except by those who believe she is crazy. The way that she and her sister "viragos of violence," have been smashing windows, destroying other property, and acting otherwise disgracefully, has injured the cause of woman's suffrage there materially and given the opponents of the demand further reason for their opposition here and elsewhere. These women may have been treated badly, but there is no paliation for the offenses that they have committed and they deserve to be punished just as men would be for the same acts. Lawless violence should be impartially punished and petticoats should not shield the offenders. Women who deliberately break the laws deserve no more consideration than men and they should be made to pay the penalty.

The English suffragettes have gone at the effort to procure suffrage in a mistaken way. Violence is not the proper method of obtaining redress or securing justice in a country governed by laws. They should learn of their American sisters whose peaceful methods are in happy contrast to theirs and who are winning steadily and surely in every part of the country. They do not forget that they are women and gentle women and they have done nothing unbecoming their sex, even if some of their long hikes may be regarded by some as useless and foolish. Their appeal is to justice and reason and as in the case of their monster parade at Washington, they endeavored to impress their earnestness in their demands upon Congress by force of numbers and brilliancy of spectacle. There was nothing done unworthy of woman and none but the hoodlums who further disgraced themselves by annoying them could help being impressed with the powerful appeal that the pageant presented.

There is always a right way and a wrong way. The English women chose the latter, and they and their cause must suffer. Their riotous acts show that they are unworthy of either citizenship or suffrage. The law must be supreme, and they who break it must suffer the consequence. Mrs. Pankhurst and her following are simply getting what is coming to them.

Woman suffrage is making rapid strides in this country because of peaceful methods and appeals to justice. At the opening of Congress Monday five hundred women, representing all sections of the country, presented petitions for a constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote and resolutions to that end were introduced in both Houses of Congress. That the amendment will be submitted there is little doubt, and the probability is that it will be adopted and the women of this country will be voting before the English sisters get out of jail, just because they know how to go at it.

In this connection we may also state that the women have won a great victory in the decision of Superintendent of Public Instruction Hamlett of Kentucky, rendered yesterday that all women of the legal age of twenty-one are entitled to vote in the spring school elections whether they are registered or not. This partial suffrage is but a step toward the fulfillment of the desire for equal suffrage and we believe that a woman is at least capable of voting as a negro.

BOWMAN IN CHAIR

WHITE MAN ELECTROCUTED AT EDDYVILLE FOR ASSAULT ON A GIRL.

(Special to The Leader.)

EDDYVILLE, KY., April 11.—John H. Bowman, aged 25, white, of Marion county, was electrocuted in the penitentiary this morning for criminal assault on Minnie Lamb, aged 18. Bowman and a companion took the girl buggy riding and assaulted her. His companion was given life imprisonment. Bowman went to the chair without fear.

FACTS ABOUT WORKING WOMEN IN LEXINGTON

Leader, Herald, Nov. 15, 1913

Miss Della Sutton, of Wesley House, Presents Some Interesting Figures

Miss Della Sutton, of Wesley House, has compiled a number of interesting facts and figures about Lexington and her working women, based upon an investigation of local conditions covering a period of more than one year. Miss Sutton says:

"Lexington, a city of 40,000 people, has between 400 and 500 women in industry, out of our 6,000,000 in the United States, working outside of their own or other homes. The number varies with the season of work. There are no large plants or factories employing large numbers of women, but the majority work in clerical positions, laundries, stores, telephone centrals and millinery and sewing establishments. During a few months of the year a considerable number are employed at tobacco stemming.

Majority Have Homes.

"Unlike most cities the majority of working women here live in their own homes, and a surprisingly large number are married women, widowed, divorced or forced to become breadwinners on account of the inability of the husband to bring in a living wage. Some, it is true, are wage-earners from choice—either to increase the amount of spending money allowed them or to be rid of the responsibility of home-making. A third of those interviewed pay for board and room, or if at home the sum equivalent to that, in the support of the home. It is for these, primarily, that investigation, leading to better conditions should be made.

Wages Are Low.

"From information and inquiry some things concerning the conditions of the working women have been gathered. As to the wages they are found to be very low, for a city of this size and the kind of work done. The fairest average that can be made is not quite $5 per week, in fact, $4.89½ is the average, the best paid in the city being the school teachers, office help, the clerks who hold the most responsible places in the department stores, while the lowest are the telephone operators and the laundry girls, and those holding the less responsible positions in the department stores and sewing rooms.

Cannot Make Ends Meet.

"In some instances have girls been expected to live honestly and honorably on $2.50 and $3 per week, with no investigation as to whether the employe has home or friends to supplement her need. What do you think of receiving a salary of $260 (at the rate of $5 per week) for a year's work, paying at least $156 (at the rate of $3 per week) for board and room, leaving a sum of $104 for clothes, possible sickness, etc.

"Personal interviews with many of the women who are dependent upon their own resources has been disclosed many facts. Only one has been to save anything from a year's salary, and she wone one of the better paid class, who had had a vacation of two weeks with salary and no sick expense. With most all of those interviewed the same expression was heard, 'I can hardly make both ends meet.'

Cannot Afford Vacations.

"'I never can afford a vacation and, therefore, never get one, and if I get sick—well, I just lose out that's all.' Several, or most all, carry a small life insurance of from $60 to $150, and pay the premium in the small weekly allowances allowed by the insurance companies. Very few, if any, carry a sick beneficiary policy. 'Can't afford it,' they say.

"The very lowest average for room and board is $12 per month, while the usual rate of $4 to $4.50 a week is often paid. Many do their own laundry work, keep their own rooms and when boarding in homes of relatives or friends help prepare the meals or do light housekeeping.

Read-made Clothing Expensive.

"Girls are forced to dress in the most expensive manner by having to wear the ready-made clothing, no time being given in which to make their own garments. The character of their work demands the best of

A Little More Woman Suffrage; the English Situation.

Miss Martin, president of the Nevada Equal Suffrage Association, of whom we wrote yesterday, is not a militant in the much abused sense of that term; she is the sweetest and most womanly of American women believing confidently in the justice and real chivalry of American men. Her methods in Nevada have been the opposite to militant. But she does know perhaps, better than most American suffragists, the wrongs against which the English women are fighting. Miss Martin was asked to answer questions and to tell something of the English movement at a suffrage meeting in Columbia, Mo., where the hall was crowded with members of the faculty of the State University, and their wives, with young men and with girl students, both from the State University and from Christian College of which Mrs. Moss, so well known and well beloved in Lexington, as Mrs. Louella Wilcox St. Clair, is president. She told of some inequalities of the English laws; laws which will give a man several months in prison for stealing a small amount of property, but which will let him go scott free or perhaps, with a nominal fine or with a day or two in prison, for the most serious offense that can be committed against a young woman, a child or even an infant.

Miss Alice Henry, a good old Australian suffragist, now living in Chicago, and editor of Life and Labor, the organ of the Woman's Trade Union League, well known to Lexington suffragists and club women since she has visited here, also told at an informal meeting in St. Louis, the facts being drawn forth by questions, of the absolute failure of the English laws to protect the person of English women. She told of one instance in which a policeman for an assault upon a mere child—a baby—was given no punishment at all for the crime, but a $10.00 fine for perjury, which was proven on him when he tried to lie out of the thing.

Miss Martin and Miss Henry both told of some of the inequalities and horrors of the English divorce law. To start with divorce is made practically impossible, for the working woman; the costs of getting a divorce are prohibitive, except to the very well-to-do, and under the law a divorce may only be obtained in London. Then it is impossible for a woman to get a divorce except for linked causes. The husband must, for example, be guilty not only of infidelity, but also of cruelty; he may maintain a mistress in the same house with his wife, but he must also beat her to a jelly, or otherwise overdo his manly prerogative, or she has no grounds for divorce against him. Whereas infidelity in the wife is, as it should be on both sides, sufficient cause for him to obtain a divorce from her. Drunkeness and desertion must also be proven or there is nothing doing from the wife's side. Simply to be as drunken as a beast, or to desert his family is an inconsiderable offense in the eyes of the English law. And so on ad infinitum.

The condition of the working women in London, throughout the Kingdom in fact, is pitiful, there being a great difference in the average wages paid to women and to man for the same work.

Even the bills, which have recently been passed for the benefit of the working class in England, and for which the Government and Lloyd George in particular, have reaped such high credit, betray in a way that would be ridiculous, if it were not terribly tragic the bias of the male English mind when it comes to deal with women. Under the sick benefits of Lloyd George's insurance measure, where so much is paid in by the employer, so much by the employe, and so much by the Government, it is arranged that a portion of the fund accrued in the case of spinsters shall be diverted to increase the benefits of widows. It is also arranged that the maternity fund shall be collectable by the husband, and a very comic little skit appeared recently in the Pethick Lawrence's Journal, "Votes For Women," in which the husband of the family is depicted as having drawn the maternity fund of thirty shillings, a week while his wife lay in bed with the infant. On his return he gives her "three bob" of it to her, keeping the remaining twenty-seven for himself, and when Saturday night comes he subtracts the three from the portion of the wages that he usually gives over to her for the support of the family, because indeed she had already gotten those three bob from the maternity benefit. Yet there is probably nothing ridiculous to the English male mind in making a maternity benefit payable to the paternal parent—for as Mark Twain remarked, "The Englishman laughs last."

Women and men like Mrs. Pankhurst and her husband have for many years labored to better the conditions of the English women, Mr. Pankhurst, before his death drawing and pushing through Parliament a bill granting better protection of property rights to married women.

Women and men like Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, joint owners and editors of "Votes For Women," who for twenty-five or more years previous to the militant movement had labored unceasingly to improve the laws affecting women and children, finally came to the conclusion that the difficulty of doing this under present conditions is so great that the one and only thing to work for is "votes for women." The Pethick Lawrences are no longer followers of Mrs. Pankhurst, but they still believe in what would seem to Americans a very militant policy.

There is a great class of English women—women who have labored to found hospitals for blind babies and for all child victims of sexual immorality; women who have founded rescue homes; women, who, as guardians of the poor, have labored to help the community solve its awful problems and bear its awful burdens of degeneracy and pauperism, burdens of helpless and miserable old age and of helpless and hopeless childhood, who have finally come to believe that it is wrong to spend one's life and strength at palliatives when to put the axe at the root of things is what is necessary. These women realize that if England's record of national degeneracy, which so startled the Nation when recruits were being sought for the Boer War ,is to be checked, it will not be by the use of sugar coated bills. The militant movement in England [illegible] the movements of many other branches of women suffragists who can not be strictly classified as militant. Very many women in England are now ready to give their lives for the cause, if that is the thing to do.

A question asked at the Columbia meeting of Miss Martin as to what she thought was going to happen in Mrs. Pankhurst's case, brought this answer, "I think," she said, "that she will be out of prison in a short time. Mrs. Pankhurst is very frail; she will not eat and the Government is afraid to have her die on its hands." Mrs. Pankhurst's own sister did die a few weeks after she was released from jail. But, so far the English Government though it is morally guilty of many deaths, has not let any women or men prisoners for the cause actually die in jail; time after time it has stopped just short of this.

M. McD. B..

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clothes, neatness and cleanliness. This drains both time and money ,of which there is little to call their own. Sanitary conditions under which some of them work are terrible. In the laundries the girls sit on benches and boxes to eat their lunches and rest during the noon period in the same rooms they have worked all forenoon, heated dusty, and with no fresh air of exercise fitting them for the afternoon's work. Nothing to divert the mind from the routine of the day except the street, which is always open to them.

Rest Rooms Needed.

"In the department stores no places are prepared for rest or relaxation during the noon hour, not even a quiet place in which to eat their lunches. They often eat in the basement. Not in the nicely appointed tea rooms you will find there—those are for the shoppers—but in a place back of that where you will find not the dainty table, but the packing box. In few places visited last fall by the State Inspector were there the required number of stools upon which the women behind the counters may rest when a chance comes. In many the requirements regarding sanitary and separate toilets for women are openly violated. The ventilation of work rooms is not up to that prescribed by the laws of the State, artificial light is used through the day and fresh water to drink a rarity. In one of our most up-to-date stores and where many of the finest dresses of Lexington are made, the work room, where nine or ten girls work, gets its supply of fresh air off an alley ten fet wide in which are stored kegs and bottles from the saloon next door, which is across said ten foot alley. The air is not of the most wholesome odor and undoubtedly not pure.

"As to the hours of labor the State laws prohibit women labor exceeding ten hours per day, which is the hardest grind that can be imagioned, even when obeyed. In Lexington during the rush seasons proprietors openly violate even this medeival law and work their clerks twelve and fourteen hours. Of course, the dealers blame the shopping public and they are to blame, but why not put on two shifts of workers? In other cities are to be found well organized Y. W. C. A.'s with the most needed recreational facilities, which are so much needed by the owmen and girls of a city. Gymnasiums, swimming pools, clubs, classes and all manner of diversions for fatigued minds and bodies.

Recreation Centers Needed.

"Lexington has not these nor has she an open square of park in reach or adequately equipped for even the noon hour recreation. Nothing but the street and the picture show, the soda fountain and may be a street car ride, if they can spare the money for one of them.

"Before the Wesley House begun its lunch room there was no place where business women might meet business woman in all kinds of weather and have a breathing space, that with its piano and books and magazines fine, but it is n reaching all it wou like. It is not rge enough. No o church or socie is able to foster great a work as is needed. All t churches and women societies mu feel this need and do their part. Y. W. C. A. home or a boarding hom or a woman's hotel or something o that order is becoming more and mor needed here. Where the wages are low and the prices for comfortable and morally clean boarding places are high, there is no choice for the poorly paid, homeless wage-earner. Will Lexington realize her obligation to these women whose calling is so much needed, upon whom we all depend be they in store, shop, laundry or the telephone exchange?

Want More Consistent Wages.

"How long will the condition of women labor make it possible for a Lexington girl to work a week for $5, pay all expenses, dress herself, do her own laundry work after work hours, give her small offering to the church and deny herself all form af amusement because she cannot afford it?

"The need here today is a spirit among the women of the city, those in industry as well as out, for mutua uplift. Education as to the deman of women in the labor world, an understanding between the shopper an the saleswoman; 'a spark of huma kindness that makes the whole wor kin.' A demand should be creat for the public recognition of the righ of the working women either unions or otherwise. Let Lexingt care for her own today and she w not need the investigations that ha been made necessary in New Yo Pittsburg and Chicago."

(Continued.)

THE 'James Lane Allen' Program given Thursday afternoon at the meeting of the Lexington Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was fraught with interest and importance.

The program was placed by the chairman, Mrs. O. L. Bradley, in charge of Mrs. Frank Gentry, who is the niece of Mr. Allen, and she made a graceful introductory speech, asking not to be judged as wanting in delicacy because of consenting to give a little sketch of the life of her kinsman.

Mr. Allen, she said, was born sixty years ago last December, his parents being Helen Foster and Richard Allen, both of Scotch-Irish antecedents. Both had considerable fortunes, but suffered the loss of the greater part of their estates.

Mr. Allen was born about seven miles from Lexington on the Versailles pike; but when he was four years old this place passed out of the family and they then moved to a small farm two and a half miles from Lexington on the Parker's Mill road.

The house where he was born was burned, so that which is often shown to strangers as being the place of his birth is a mistake.

Matriculating in 1868 at Transylvania University, he entered there under a serious financial handicap, and he had to walk from his home in the country to Lexington every day to attend college, but not withstanding this and a multiplicity of vicissitudes, he managed to graduate the honor man of his class in 1872.

While in college he began writing verse. His first prose production that was accepted brought the sum of $8, but he was destined to grow, for a few years later he netted $40,000 on the sale of "The Kentucky Cardinal."

Mr. Allen is very fond of music. He plays well on both the flute and violin. In the fullness of joy at the acceptance of his first piece of prose, he resolved to devote his first earnings to art. He took the first train to Cincinnati and heard the production of "The Messiah." Thrilled by the music of the great Handel his fancy took wings in verse, and on the train home he wrote "In Mid-winter," which was sent to and accepted by Harper Brothers magazine.

He wrote a number of articles for "The Evening Post" from Kentucky. It was the first time the "Kentucky lowlands" had been invaded; it was a new field and he was a new author. It was while traveling through these fields that his short stories, "White Cowl," "Sister Dolorosa" and others were suggested and afterwards published and were the beginning of his career and success. This man who received $8.00 for his first piece of accepted work has now risen to a place of wealth and instead of struggling and seeking publishers he is being sought.

Mrs. Wickliffe Preston was asked to read the poem mentioned by Mrs. Gentry and all recognized its charm and rythm.

Then came a talk by Miss Caroline Berry of Hamilton College upon the writings of Mr. Allen. It was exceedingly interesting, discerning and appreciative, the introduction being here quoted:

"It is a great pleasure to talk to you a few minutes about Kentucky's greatest author, to do my mite by way of honoring a man who has so signally honored our beloved State. Being a Kentuckian, I dare to say we are as slow in expressing our appreciation of Mr. J. L. Allen as we are about doing many things. We are a very deliberate people. I do not think that the Kentuckians who read good literature are at all unappreciative of Mr. Allen's genius, but it is significant that more copies of his stories are sold in the city of Boston alone than in the entire State of Kentucky. It may be because so few Kentuckians have entered the field of literature that we do not realize the full significance of literary success we have not yet learned to pay homage to literary genius. His ability has been recognized by the English speaking people on two continents and his success measured by popular approval as well as the favorable comment of literary critics. Mr. Allen has already been successful financially, having received generous prices for all his late work.

"His stories may be classified as short stories, the novel relating some romance of the Blue Grass country, or the novel of mystery. The first of these, the short story comprehends his best work. These are remarkable for purity of diction and are rich in poetic imagery, in descriptions of nature, and in human sympathy. To this class belong the 'Flute and Violin' series, 'The White Cowl,' 'Sister Dolorosa,' 'Old King Solomon of Kentucky,' and others. To the second class belong 'The Kentucky Cardinal,' 'Aftermath,' 'John Gray,' 'A Summer in Arcady,' and 'The Reign of Law.' 'The Bride of the Mistletoe' and 'The Doctor's Christmas Eve' are the only examples of the third class. These are less beautiful in subject and do not make so strong an appeal to sympathies. They are more complex are full of symbolism, of references to pagan myths and give the reader the impression of having been written for some other reasons than merely to tell a story. The second class contains the 'Kentucky Cardinal,' one of the most popular of his stories and a 'Summer in Arcady,' one of the most virile and thoughtful. Many of these stories are valuable for having preserved bits of local history."

Here followed a brief summary of the stories with mention that Old King Solomon is considered Mr. Allen's masterpiece by Hamilton Mabie and then a delightful sketch of "The Heroine in Bronze," the author's last story.

As a whole the speaker is of the opinion that the story is pleasing the English inimitable, the plot thoughtful and containing only the chaste and beautiful, and as everywhere, his descriptions gems of great beauty.

Mrs. Preston asked permission of the chairman to read Mr. Allen's "Epic of the Hemp" from "The Reign of Law" and the wonderful prose poem had all of its beauty and power further revealed by the reading.

At the close there was a discussion of the author and his writings, in which several others joined. Miss Bryan expressed the hope that Mr. Allen's portrait would soon be placed in the Lexington Court House and Mrs. James Hilary Mulligan moved that the chapter undertake to raise a fund for this purpose. This was seconded by Mrs. Preston and the vote was unanimous. The committee was then appointed with Mrs. Mulligan as chairman, Mrs. Preston, Miss Alice Headley, Miss Mary Bryan, Mrs. Frank Gentry.

The chapter had an important business session also and a large number were present.

* * * * *

THE BRAVEST BATTLE.

The bravest battle that ever was fought;
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it not;
It was fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,
With sword or nobler pen;
Nay, not with eloquent word or thought,
From mouths of wonderful men.

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart—
Of woman that would not yield;
But patiently, silently bore her part—
Lo! there is that battlefield.

No marshaling troops, no bivouac song;
No banner to gleam and wave;
And oh! these battles they last so long—
From babyhood to the grave!

Yet, faithful still as a bridge of stars,
She fights in her walled-up town—
Fights on and on in the endless wars,
Then silent, unseen—goes down.

Joaquin Miller.

—(0)—

NEW IDEAS AND OLD BATTLEFIELD

Equal Rights Speaker, In Address To Enthusiasts, Tells of the Political Aims Of Women.

Journal-Herald.

WOULD DO BETTER THINGS MERE MAN DOES BADLY

Nov. 15, 1913.

Can't Win Ballot In Less Than Century, However, Without Him.

"If any man is representing me or trying to, I want him to understnad that he is doing it against my wishes. I want him to stop, right now—I want to represent myself."

So said Miss Laura Clay, of equal rights fame, at the meeting of the Louisville Woman Suffrage Association, last night, in the assembly room of the library. Miss Clay was in fine spirit and ready to wield, single-handed, a constitutional amendment for suffrage. The meeting was an enthusiastic one.

"What American suffragists want to introduce into politics is the feminine element," continued Miss Clay. "We do not want to imitate men; we do not feel that we have to go to school to them. We are going to be women in politics. We are going to do those very things which men, just because they are men, can not do, or must do badly. When we enter politics, we do it in order to give the State the finest femininity of which we are capable. We do not mean to compare and measure ourselves by what men have achieved, but to bring our highest ideals to the Government, if it takes three generations. The present contest is not between men and women, even if it is admitted that there is a contest. It is between the new ideas and the old."

Men's Help Important.

"The most important thing to do, if we are to win, is to establish a men's league. It is not enough to have men sympathizers. We must have them organized to fight for us. We can not win in less than a generation without a men's league. Men have the ballot—and it is a weapon we must have to use, even before it is our own. And why shouldn't they use the ballot for us? The ballot in the hands of women will be as great an advantage for men as for women. The question is one of humanity. The men's league is necessary to victory."

Miss Clay dealt with some of the anti-arguments which have been used in recent elections. "Even in States where suffrage has been defeated," said Miss Clay, "we never attribute any part of the result to the anti-suffrage arguments. They are so fatuous that we realize they must make converts of all sensible people. And yet because they are so widely distributed, we hear something of them. The one perhaps which our good sisters relied most strongly upon was a plea, urging the men to protect their wives and daughters in their protected homes, and not to force them to take up the onerous task of voting! Well, if our sisters do not know that today we have from eight to ten million girls working out in the world of industry, with no vestige of a home except what they earn for themselves, it is time that some of their protecting male relatives informed them of this important fact.

Scores Liquor Interests.

"The force which has contributed most significantly to the defeat of the suffrage bill in Michigan is the liquor interest. In spite of the fact that in those States where women vote no drastic prohibitionist laws have been passed, the liquor men are aware that women will see to the enforcement of those laws which are on the statute books. And many of these, now existing, but not enforced, are in direct opposition to the liquor interests. This is perhaps the underlying reason for the opposition which the liquor traffic has exhibited. In reality, women have done little to justify this extreme enmity, and many feel that the liquor men have made a strategic error in opposing woman suffrage so bitterly."

Miss Clay touched on the question of militancy, showing that it is fundamentally opposed to the American point of view.

"The American suffragist would never rely on force to gain full suffrage. It is contrary to the ideals for which she stands. A victory won by force could contribute no new element to society, and it is for the purpose of contributing something definite, that the fight is being made. When we win force will recede."

Officers Are Nominated.

The report of the nominating committee of the Louisville Suffrage Association of which Miss Caroline Leib is chairman was read and accepted. The names suggested are: President Miss Emma Woerner; Vice Presidents—Mrs. H. R. Whiteside, Mrs. John R. Graham, Mrs. G. W. Grant, Mrs. John D. White, Mrs. W. H. Bradbury, Miss Lucy Watts, Miss Caroline Leib; Recording Secretary—Miss Margaret Shelley; Treasurer—Mrs. Charles B. Semple; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Elizabeth G. Robertson; Auditor—Miss Ruth Sapinsky. The election will be held at the annual meeting in May.

EQUAL RIGHTS

Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington, Talks On Woman Suffrage.

Courier-Journal.

SAYS MEN CANNOT FAIRLY REPRESENT OPPOSITE SEX.

DESIRES TO FINISH "HALF DONE THINGS IN POLITICS."

PRIVILEGES ARE ATTACKED

Contrary to the argument that the law makes "man and woman one, and that one man," Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington, corresponding secretary and former president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, declared last night that it is a dual humanity, and that complete development of one sex as well as another was absolutely necessary to the complete development of the race, with equal privileges as the only means by which equal development can be obtained. She spoke at the Louisville Free Public Library under the auspices of the Louisville Equal Rights Association.

"Privilege of one sex over another always will result in failure for the common good," she declared. "Women alone can understand their phase of the problems affecting their lives, the same as men alone can see and understand their own. Women can not be represented fairly by any other than themselves. Men should not represent women in the matter of fixing laws affecting women.

Anything that hurts one sex eventuates in impoverishment to the other. If one rises above the other in one generation the next generation must even it up so the human race may keep an equilibrium. The sexes are vital to each other. One must assert itself as well as the other. "We have two eyes, two ears. It is a dual scheme of nature. Someone advances the argument of the one-head management and its efficacy. I tell them there are two lobes of the brain in each head, and unless both act with absolute simultaneity there will exist a form of insanity. This disorder is very much like the one-sided suffrage.

* * *

Against Militant Methods.

"We do not approve the militant methods in England. They have made a fundamental mistake, though their cause, nevertheless, is as worthy. But their conditions are different from ours. They have the example of history that tells them battles have been won with force, and the balance of force goes to them who are less privileged.

"It is a different situation in America, and the American suffragists have taken a departure from the English. Win or lose we want to continue to be American women. We want to do the things in politics which the men are neglecting or half doing. We will not be feeble imitators of the men. We want to give humanity the finest femininity of which womanhood is capable, for the benefit of humanity. Rather than with the use of violence it is an appeal to righteousness. We are fighting for a new idea against an old.

* * *

Protection An Object.

"We want, not only the protection of the industrial women, equal privileges as a government by the governed should accord, but advanced ideals and to promote a tremendous force for settling international quarrels by arbitration rather than by war. Men cannot value human lives as women do."

Miss Clay, who has visited Kansas, Ohio and many other States in the interest of suffrage, discussed the causes of triumphs and defeats in the various States, and declared the recent defeat of the cause in Michigan would not amount to a setback. Its success, she said, would have made the Kentucky campaign easier, but there are ten stars in the suffrage campaign button showing the States of the Union that have capitulated, and there will be many more.

The Most Momentous Question of Modern Times.

I.

The elementary place of woman in the autonomy of Nature was and is and must ever remain the bearing of children, and, adjacent thereto, the feeding, rearing and training of the beings thus brought into existence.

There could be no greater function, nor higher law ordained of God. To the end that she might the better fulfill the sublime duty committed to her she was invested with certain genital attributes denied the male; intuitive perception that the needs of unconscious childhood might be anticipated, and tender sensibility that the obligations of motherhood might be met; a less turbulent, if not a lower, blood temperature, than the man, and the periodic passage of her secretions that she might the surer regulate her desires and the better guard the legitimacy of offspring intrusted to her integrity; and, lastly, yet still of moment, the charm of feminacy, to the masculine eye of beauty, to attract the procreative male. In none of these peculiarities marking sex distinction is woman inferior to man, while in many of them she is his superior.

In the brute state the male, being the stronger, did as he pleased with the female. Beyond provision for the daily wants neither was good for anything except the duplication of the species. But, as the world evolved from the state of nature to a state of society, man elevated into a thinking animal, woman was drawn into the improved companionship, and—the needs of creation measureably supplied at length by the polygamous system—civilization approached monogamy; the knight and the troubadour had their lady-loves, the soldier and the sailor their sweethearts; the "unit rule" supposed to prevail. Thence we come down through the age of chivalry, when fighting and lovemaking were the chief, and almost the sole occupations of man, to the materialism of these modern times where the struggle is to live, the getting of "the best of it," at once an effort and a fetich luring nations and classes and individuals into constant and more or less ambitious strife.

Behold a mighty menace. With the passing of the Rule of Force—force of arms and prowess, force of conventions and habits—the world is slowly but surely reaching the Rule of Numbers. Already the will of the majority is said to be the law of the land. Yet are there still many restrictions. The mob is not wholly in the saddle. Hence opportunity tending toward innovation and disparity of condition breeding unrest take the middle of the stage. The demand for change, with an ever-increasing audience, rises to a pitch which sounds very like a demand for revolution. The "radical" of yesterday becomes the "insurrecto" of to-day. Statesmanship, wearing the apparel of philosophy instructed by experience, is sent to the rear as much too slow, if not quite obsolete. The Reformer has so often discredited Reform that the up-to-date no longer believe in him. The old shibboleths are shop-worn—"Liberal" and "Conservative" sounding as antiquated as "Whig" and "Tory." They are supplanted by "Progressive" and "Reactionary." He who has no fixed opinions, and is ready for any and every experiment that seems plausible and promises votes is a "Progressive." He who would go behind the label and look inside the bottle to ascertain the ingredients of the prescription is a "Reactionary."

It would be strange indeed if out of the hubbub, the confusion of mind and babel of tongues, there should not come a call for woman suffrage as a cure-all.

II.

In the United States the moral trend of our public life has been steadily downward for half a century.

War is always a demoralizer. The system of African slavery, essentially demoralizing as creating property in man and reducing flesh and blood to an asset, was immediately succeeded by the Protective Tariff System, more demoralizing still as commercializing the popular conscience by the establishment of an inequitable yet legal claim on the part of some people to other people's money. Just as the Southern planter, through the strength which the institution of slavery gave him, ruled the country from 1800 to 1860, has the Money Power, through the strength which the Protective Tariff gave it, ruled it ever since, and would be ruling it still but that, through a division of parties this Money Power was beaten in the last election.

The result has been the complete debauchment of the civil fabric in all the centers of population and the disappearance everywhere of any accepted standards of personal integrity and public virtue.

Partyism has become a trade. The party label is only a trade-mark. As some men grow rich by fooling the many with quack nostrums other men get office by fooling the many with fake promises. Chivalry has gone out of fashion—modesty is a lost art. Nowhere do we see self-abnegation or sacrifice; everywhere blatant self-assertion and self-praise. Between the corrupt use of money in elections, and the judicious use of patronage after election, a single party prolonged its tenure half a century. It has been mainly a solid North procured by purchase and fraud, and a solid South

...ce and force of circumstances, until right and truth have ...sed ... the minds of men, machinery North and South time-set for ... advantage of classes seeking enrichment and organizations seeking ...wer.

Politics has become a nasty business. The best men keep out of it. Greed ... gain and ignoble self-seeking make a cesspool about the ballot-box. Ig...ance and cupidity are relied on to control results. Thieves are chosen ...gh places and, when found out, are whitewashed by colleagues no better ... themselves. Every State Capitol is the theater of a corrupt and cor...g lobby. He who once went by the name of a claim agent is called a ...nts ...ow...ration attorney. There is scarcely a City Council which is not for sale. ..."Boss" is a fixture in municipal polity; sometimes masquerading as a "le...der" by reason of superior ability and pretension, but generally a greasy an... vulgar rascal, possessing force of character and cheek and a pull with the herd of the underworld.

Into this vortex of infamy the advocates of woman sufrage would drag the mass and body of women. They would drag them away from homes wh...ch require all their time and care, their brain and energy. They would inv...te the temple, pollute the sanctuary, overturn the altars of that heaven on ear...h but for whose subduing influence and bright example man would re...lapse into barbarism.

III.

No head of a family whose opinion is worth having will say that woman is inferior to man on sex lines; that of blood rights his wife has not all that he may claim for himself; and that in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness his daughters shall not stand upon a perfect equality with his sons.

Taxation without representation is unjust taxation. Every woman who pays taxes should vote. If a vote will protect the unprotected work girl let her have it, though under proper provision with respect alike to her use of it and the ballot-box itself. But unreserved, universal and precipitate suffrage for women—who are wholly unprepared for it—will prove as disastrous for the whole country as negro suffrage similarly conferred forty years ago proved to the South.

Home is the solar system of happiness for men and women; the closer we stick to it the better for us all; the further we diverge from it the worse for us all; and woe be to us all when women become as engrossed as men are, and are often obliged to be, elsewhere.

"If any man is representing me," says Miss Laura Clay, "or is trying to, I want him to understand that he is doing it against my wishes. I want him to stop, right now—I want to represent myself." And the Courier-Journal says, Bravo, Miss Clay! You are abundantly able to represent yourself. Already in Kentucky you have a partial right to vote. In your case and in all analogous cases we would make the right absolute. But, dear Miss Clay, when you proceed to say: "What American suffragettes want to introduce into poli-

tics is the feminine element. We do not want to imitate men; we do not feel that we have to go to school to them. We are going to be women in politics. We are going to do those very things which men, just because they are men, cannot do, or must do badly," the Courier-Journal says, stop a little, Miss Clay! The moral superiority of woman over man—the "fine femininity" and the "high ideals" of which you speak—have been reached and attained by her partly through the chivalric devotion of man and partly through the elevated isolation and environment man has made for her.. They are not the exclusive heritage of God and Nature. The physiological difference between woman and man has undoubtedly contributed to the moral superiority of the woman; it may be said to be the base of the pedestal upon which man has placed woman. But history shows and experience teaches that, dragged through the mire—familiarized with mire—the woman becomes as dirty as the man. Yea, and as brutal and bloody; the man created so because he is given to fight the battles and—if he would win them—may nowise play the woman, yielding himself never to the softer influences which the poor heart would often harbor but dare not.

Just one other quotation from our most gifted and highly respected compatriot—the very daughter of her illustrious though strenuous father—who says:

> "When we enter politics we do it in order to give the State the finest femininity of which we are capable. We do not mean to compare and measure ourselves by what men have achieved, but to bring our highest ideals to the Government. The present contest is not between men and women, even if it is admitted that there is a contest. It is between the new ideas and the old."

These two suggestions; the universal enfranchisement of woman will introduce to the suffrage the bad with the good among women—the fit and the unfit—and the contest as far as it has gone is already degenerating into a sex war at variance with the principles of the Christian religion and the welfare of Christian society, the repudiation of man-made laws, but the prelude of the repudiation of an alleged man-made Bible.

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The women opposed to Woman Suffrage who appeared at Washington last Saturday supported their case by a line of reasoning which seems to the Courier-Journal unanswerable.

They deny that the enfranchisement of women will either elevate woman or politics. They contend that it will contaminate both. They think, as we do, that political activity will divert women from higher duties and degrade equally her character and influence.

"The woman's place," said Kate Douglas Wiggin, "is with other women with children and with men, who next to children are most dependent upon what she thinks and says and does and is. I would have woman strong enough to keep a trifle in the background; the limelight never makes anything grow." Then she continued as follows:

> "I cannot believe that the ballot is the first, or the next, or the best thing to work for. I want woman to be a good homemaker, a good mother and a loyal, intelligent, active citizen, but above all to be a helpful, stimulating, inspiring force in the world, rather than a useful and influential factor in politics. It is even more difficult to be an inspiring woman than a good citizen and an honest voter."

The conclusion of these earnest, thoughtful women, as Mrs. George truly and aptly put it, involves "not a question of right or of inferiority or superiority, but a question of what is expedient for the State."

Nothing upon the subject has yet been written more cogent and strong than the recent letter of Mrs. Andrew D. White to the Treasurer of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, who had asked a money contribution. Mrs. White is a woman of the very highest character and culture. As the wife of the eminent statesman, diplomatist and scholar she has had the widest opportunities of education and travel, to learn the larger lessons of true womanhood in public and in private life, to observe, to think and to compare. She was born and reared in the Woman Suffrage camp. "I am a member," she writes, "of the Society of Friends, and so naturally believe in equal opportunity for the sexes in every direction. The Friends, with great advantage to their women, and no less to their men, have preached and practiced this from the time of George Fox, who, three centuries ago dismissed the matter in a few words, as a simple axiom." And then, declaring that "although in later years I have come to doubt the present expediency of political enfranchiseemnt for my whole sex for exactly the same reasons that I doubt that of universal suffrage in the form in which we have it—I have been inclined to think that, having gone so far, we might as safely, perhaps even more safely, make the experiment complete," she proceeds to call attention to certain feminine infirmities unconnected with public affairs, but intimately connected with private and personal relations, as follows:

> "I have not failed to reflect upon the foolishness of my sex, as displayed in their shoes, in their hats, in their want of pockets, in the daily increasing absurdity of their dress generally—in their card playing at all hours, in their complete abandonment of all efforts to control or train their daughters in mind, in manners, or even in morals—witness the present style of dancing—and the futility of most o fthe training of private schools for girls. This reflects, of course, the incompetence or indifference of parents generally. I also believe that the high prices now prevailing are largely due to the neglect of the great body of women to study or practice economy, or to teach it to their daughters. Neither in school nor in college do I find that any considerable number of young girls are taught, or required to keep, any kind of accounts. No dressmaker or milliner, of the slightest pretensions to elegance, seems to have encountered the notion of economy, in respect to price, durability, or in any other particular, in her whole experience. Any woman fairly well off, who regards the subject of dress from this point of view, feels that she is very much the exception."

To woman was given more than to man imagination and emotion. In the home, intelligently disciplined and applied, they are priceless. But in politics they are precisely the qualities that can be best dispensed with.

All human energy needs to be directed and kept in bounds. The feminine energy expended upon works of domestic and charitable need has worked miracles. Transferred to the arena and translated into the gibberish and balderdash of politics it takes every manner of fantasy from long, weary and useless hikes to absurd and rather indecent dancing in pajamas, or bare feet. One can well surmise that women of worldly wisdom and dignity, like Mrs. White and Mrs. George and Mrs. Wiggin, can only regard such performances with amazement if not with disgust and horror.

Mrs. White continues as follows:

> "I have been always disposed, however, to excuse much of this feminine incompetence and folly, and the obsession with dress, which seems to become every day more marked among American women of all conditions, on the ground that the foolishness of men has always been largely responsible for that of women, and that if women were given better things to think of they would surely rise to a higher intellectual plane and a lower angle of heel. (I say 'rise' for both advisedly.) And I never until lately admitted to myself the possibility of our essential inmeriority—such that, in matters of government, we could without outrage, be classed with children, with idiots and insane, and with criminals."

The Suffragist answer to this is that women lack the governing faculty because of centuries of subjection and that, given the ballot, she can be trained to be as efficient as men in public life. But the makers of this argument do not propose to train or educate her. They propose precipitate and universal enfranchisement. Parenthetically, let us observe, the good government of the home were enough to satisfy the ambition of any woman capable of governing a country. Meanwhile, the "foolishness of men" is at least equal to the foolishness of women." Directly due to the insufficiency of voting men we

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But, let Mrs. White proceed. She takes a parting shot at the horrible
ceedings in England. We quote again:

"But now that I see our own kinswomen across the sea sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind—sowing seeds of lawlessness which we may see in our own day blossoming, I greatly fear, in an anarchism more terrible than anything yet known in history—and when I see our own women protesting feebly or not at all, and even, to some extent, encouraging, I have not a cent to contribute nor a word of sympathy for any association of women which does not publicly and earnestly protest against such a line of procedure. It resembles the kicking and biting of spoiled children, the raving and gibbering of the insane and idiots—and the unbridled license of the most abandoned criminals. All these classes think solely of what they want, and self-constitute themselves arbiters of what they should have. What it may cost other human beings, innocent though they be, for them to grasp at the objects of their desire, by whatever means may come to hand, does not touch their minds; and so it would seem to be with those women of England; and so, also, with those of our own women who condone their offenses—who would condone such action in any cause."

Whatever Mrs. Pankhurst may be now, insane or merely professionally frenzied, she started out upon a money-making crusade, and for all her official tribulations—which she has seemed to enjoy—she has made a good thing out of it. She was a common, middle-class English woman with nothing to lose. Her American sisters are generally sprung from better social conditions; some of them are able and virile—having the talent for leadership—they should have been born male—who judge all women by themselves—a mistake the man leader rarely makes; some of them are man-haters, made unhappy at home by brutal treatment, and seeking maybe solace and maybe reprisal abroad; some are merely vain and giddy, so-called "society ladies," seeking excitement and notoriety; whilst many are simple faddists and followers who do not stop to think or are incapable of thinking of the vastness of the revolution, the meaning of the bouleversement, proposed to be foist upon the inner recesses and over the deeps of life.

Latterly a riff-raff of pretty girls have been conscripted to cater to the lower nature of man where his better sense rejects the suffrage teaching and poor, insane Joan of Arc—and sometimes Charlotte Corday—are cited to give historic warrant and color to the scene. It is partly childish and partly shocking. It would be laughable if it were not so tragic.

All other questions of national and international policy pale into insignificance beside this the most momentous issue of modern times, of which the aggressive old women and the silly young things at the front—to say nothing about the disappointed, the disgruntled and the vainglorious among the rank and file who know not what they do—reck nothing.

The Courier-Journal has made a life-long fight for the emancipation of woman from the thraldom of the Middle Ages. Kentucky has done its part in the making of liberal laws for her better protection. She has been given qualified suffrage. This could be enlarged to advantage. We draw back from the abolition of womanhood. We stand at least for the
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Ky. New Era.

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Hopkinsville,
Apr. 25, 1913.

Equal Suffrage Orator Speaks t
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Guest of Mrs. Desha
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MESSENGER.

MISS LAURA CLAY.

There are many people in this section, both men and women, who do not believe in the right of women to the ballot ,and the editor of the Messenger has had many a merry round with his friends because he believes in universal suffrage and equal rights without regard to sex.

Whatever one may believe with regard to the doctrine she teaches, none can gainsay the talents of Miss Laura Clay, the brilliant descendant of one of Kentucky's most prominent families, who was here for several days last week working up an interest in the organization of the Equal Rights Association of Kentucky.

Miss Clay possesses much of the vim and dash of her brainy father, Hon. Cassius M. Clay, Sr., soldier, diplomat and statesman.—"Old Cash" we used to speak of when he wasn't present, to distinguish him from "Young Cash," his nephew, one of the most profound thinkers of a quarter of a century ago in Kentucky. He was President of the Constitutional Convention of 1890-91, and the document is sprinkled with the wisdom of his counsel. He had previously been a member of the State Senate, and young Goebel was his coadjutor and lieutenant in both bodies, leading the fight for the rights of the people who needed the assistance of a square deal.

Miss Clay's address at the State Street Methodist Church on Sunday night was a classic. She showed a thorough familiarity with the Scriptures, and demonstrated her points with power and strength. There were doubtless those in the audience who did not agree with her conclusions, but it was noticeable that nobody left until the benediction was pronounced. Her tribute to the Christian religion as the

Wednesday Evening

7:30 Devotional—By Bible Readings
Address—Miss Laura Clay, Lexington
Music—by Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp
Offering
Benediction

Local Presidents

1. Adairville—Mrs. A. B. Roberts
2. Bowling Green—Mrs. Nannie C. Helm
3. Cave City—Mrs. Eudora Renfro
4. Central City—Mrs. Fannie Melvin
5. Franklin—Mrs. Anna Knapp
6. Glasgow—Mrs. Lou Redman
7. Glasgow Junction—Mrs. James Whitney
8. Greenville—Mrs. E J. Puryear
9. Guthrie—Mrs. J. R. Pendleton
10. Hiseville—Mrs. Florence Mayfield
11. Morgantown—Mrs. Mary Cherry
12. Oakland—Mrs. Preston J. Hill
13. Smiths Grove—Mrs. Belle McDaniel
14. Scottsville—Mrs. H. L. Hendricks
15. Summer Shade—Miss Eula Grinstead

MORNING, APRIL 24, 1913.

WILL OFFER PRAYER FOR CHINA SUNDAY

Local Churches Will Ask Blessing on New Republic, as Per Request.

Following the request of the Chinese cabinet that all of the Christian churches of the United States offer prayer Sunday for the new republic, it is understood that probably every church in this city will comply with the request at the regular Sunday morning service. The action of the Chinese cabinet in sending this request for prayer to the leaders of Christian churches is regarded as remarkable. It has been pointed out that a few years ago, similar action would have resulted in uprisings against the government.

Letters are being sent out by the foreign missionary departments of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches to a large number of pastors of these congregations throughout the southern states, asking that the request be complied with. The letters enclose a copy of the resolutions. The letters are signed by Dr. S. H. Chester of the Southern Presbyterian church, and Dr. W. W. Pinson of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

The resolutions from the Chinese cabinet are as follows:

"Prayer is requested for the national assembly now in session: for the new government; for the president who is to be elected; for the constitution of the republic; that the government may be recognized by the powers; that peace may reign within our country; that strong and virtuous men may be elected to office; and that the government may be established upon a strong foundation.

"Upon receipt of this telegram you are requested to notify all churches in your province that April 27 has been set aside as a day of prayer for the nation. Let all take part."

SUFFRAGISTS AND EDUCATORS CLASH

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 23.—(Special.)—The Kentucky Education Association and the Kentucky Equal Rights Association have clashed.

When the program for the educators' annual meeting, to be held next week, was being prepared the suffragists asked for representation. It was denied them. The women who want to vote say the educators are afraid if they get it they will demand equal pay for male and female teachers of the state. The educators deny this, declaring the women's battle for equal suffrage is a political matter and rightfully has no place alongside education. The equal rights people have engaged a lawn next to the convention hall and will hold a rival meeting while the educators are carrying out their program.

THE LOST CHORD.

Seated one day at the organ, I was wea and ill at ease,
And my fingers wandered idly over th noisy keys;
I knew not what I was playing or what I was dreaming then,
But I struck one chord of music like the sound of a Great Amen.

It flooded the crimson twilight like the close of an angel's Psalm,
And it lay on my fevered spirit with a touch o finfinite calm;
It quited pain and sorrow, like Love overcoming Strife;
It seemed the harmonious echo from our discordant life.

It linked all perplexing meanings into one perfect Peace;
And trembled away into silence as if it were loath to cease.

I have sought but I seek it vainly, that one lost chord divine,
Which came from the soul of the organ and entered into mine.
It may be that Death's bright angel will speak in that chord again;
It may be that only in Heaven I shall hear that grand Amen.

—Musical Exchange.

LECTURES ON EQUAL RIGHTS

MISS CLAY SPEAKS IN FAVOR OF WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE LAST NIGHT.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

WILL BE PERFECTED IN THIS COUNTY—SPEAKER DENOUNCES ENGLISH MILITANT SUFFRAGETTES.

Many of Henderson's leading women and a few men braved the rain Saturday night to hear Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington, speak in favor of woman's suffrage. In a most convincing manner, the niece of Henry Clay, presented the views of the Woman's Equal Rights association of Kentucky.

She announced that county organizations were being perfected throughout Kentucky and that Mrs. R. H. Cunningham had agreed to serve as chairman for a month or six weeks, when the members would be called together and the permanent officers elected. She urged the men present at the meeting to use their influence upon the legislators from this county to secure their aid in the passage of a bill to be presented to the next legislature which will provide for a vote on the constitutional amendment to allow Kentucky women the ballot.

* * *

JOIN ORGANIZATION

Miss Clay announced that a number of women had become members of the county organization Saturday afternoon. Many agreed to become members at the meeting last night.

Holding her audience from the very start in rapt attention Miss Clay advanced the thought that women were included in the minds of the framers of the Declaration of Independence when they wrote in the document "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." And that the causes which brought about the meeting which adopted the constitution of the United States, "taxation without representation is tyranny" was the strongest argument which could be put forth in support of her position. "This," said she, "is not revolution, but evolution."

* * *

PIGS GIVEN ATTENTION

She brought out the fact that more attention was given to the instruction of agriculturists by the national and state governments in the propagating and successfully raising of live stock than by the same agencies in the caring for infants. In the last half century she pointed out that the national government alone in the run of each year had expended $3,000,000 for the advancement of live stock interests, while only in the past year, and for the first time in history had the national government appropriated the munificent sum of $30,000 for the furtherance of infant hygiene and its attendant difficulties. She gave a striking illustration of the great concern shown by the national and state government for pigs, and the little attention given to babies. From the census carefully taken by the authorities of the government the lives of 300,000 infants were shown to be lost every year in America before the age of one year is reached, and from competent medical authorities she produced the statement that not less than 50 per cent. of the enormous mortality was preventable. Application of the illustrations was made by a comparison with European countries, principally the small country of New Zealand, where women had been given the right of suffrage, and the rate of infant mortality was reduced from 125 in 1,000 to 68 in less than three years. This was done by the prompt action of the women in having passed legislation which bettered conditions relative to the employment of women, and the proper sanitary conditions being required to be provided by employers.

* * *

DENOUNCE SUFFRAGETES

In no uncertain terms did Miss Clay condemn the action of the English suffragettes in attempting to obtain the ballot. She was thoroughly satisfied that the good judgment of the American women would never descend so low as to be lead in to such fatal errors.

She scored the "butterfly" woman, who gave little thought to anything save pink teas and big hats.

In the afternoon from four to six, Miss Clay was the guest of honor at a tea given at the Woman's club room in the public library building.

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The Woman's Club Tea.

Saturday afternoon from four to six the Woman's club entertained their members, friends, and W. C. T. U., with a tea at their club rooms in honor of Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington, Kentucky. After a very pleasant social meeting, she gave a most interesting and lucid talk on equal rights, temperance and education. She gave many new and startling views, calculated to open the eyes of all to many glaring evils which by equal rights and education they hope to eliminate. One especially convincing one was "that no matter how fine an idea might be which was suggested by a woman it first had to be sifted through the brain of some man before it could become a law." Another equally appealing one was that Professor Hamlett, our state superintendent, had said that the women had responded to the vote on education much more generally than had been expected thereby showing deep interest in such matters.

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"Twelve women die every hour in the United States as a result of prostitution," Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Johns Hopkins University says. In commenting upon this statement one of our papers calls attention to the omission of one of the greatest factors in social vice, namely, alcoholic drinks, and quotes these words from Jane Adams: "A careful scientist has called alcohol the indispensable vehicle of the business transacted by the white slave dealers, and has asserted that without its use this trade could not long continue. Whoever has tried to help a girl making an effort to leave the irregular life she has been leading, must have been discouraged by the victim's attempts to overcome the habit of using alcohol and drugs. Such a girl has commonly been drawn into the life in the first place when under the influence of liquor, and has continued to drink that she may live through ech day. Furthermore, the drinking habit grows upon her because she is constantly required to sell and "be treated." When we have eliminated the saloon we have struck a deadly blow at its twin evils—gambling and vice.

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Mrs. Philip Snowden of London, England, who is the guest of Mrs. James A. Leech, in Louisville will speak at Macauley's Theater Tuesday night on "Suffrage."

Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, will be the host at a box party including members of the executive board.

Among the guests will be: Mrs. R. H. Lacey, of Franklin; Mrs. Ira Sayre Barnett, Mrs. J. N. Dickey, Mrs. John A. Stratton of Louisville, Mr. and Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, of Lexington; Mr. Thomas Jefferson Smith of Frankfort.

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Program

TUESDAY MORNING

11:00 Executive Meeting

AFTERNOON

1:30 Devotional, Mrs. Will Collins, Bowling Green
Boll Call
Appointment of Committees
Reading Minutes of Executive Session
Address of Welcome—Mrs. A. B. Roberts, Local President
Response—Mrs. Dora Terry, Glasgow
Music
Address—District President
Address—Mrs. J. E. Landers, Dist. Secretary of L. T. L. work
Organization of L. T. L.
Announcement for Prohibition Campaign
Adjournment

TUESDAY EVENING

7:30—Music
Devotional—Rev. W. H. Archey, Adairville
Address—Mrs. Nora Rawls, Princeton State Superintendent Christian Citizenship Department
Address—Mrs. Julia Gunn, Lexington, State Superintendent of Press and Circulation Department

MORNING, APRIL 24, 1913.

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MISS CLAY SPEAKS IN FAVOR OF WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE LAST NIGHT.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

WILL BE PERFECTED IN THIS COUNTY—SPEAKER DENOUNCES ENGLISH MILITANT SUFFRAGETTES.

Many of Henderson's leading women and a few men braved the rain Saturday night to hear Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington, speak in favor of woman's suffrage. In a most convincing manner, the niece of Henry Clay, presented the views of the Woman's Equal Rights association of Kentucky.

She announced that county organizations were being perfected throughout Kentucky and that Mrs. R. H. Cunningham had agreed to serve as chairman for a month or six weeks, when the members would be called together and the permanent officers elected. She urged the men present at the meeting to use their influence upon the legislators from this county to secure their aid in the passage of a bill to be presented to the next legislature which will provide for a vote on the constitutional amendment to allow Kentucky women the ballot.

* * *

JOIN ORGANIZATION

Miss Clay announced that a number of women had become members of the county organization Saturday afternoon. Many agreed to become members at the meeting last night.

Holding her audience from the very start in rapt attention Miss Clay advanced the thought that women were included in the minds of the framers of the Declaration of Independence when they wrote in the document "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." And that the causes which brought about the meeting which adopted the constitution of the United States, "taxation without representation is tyranny" was the strongest argument which could be put forth in support of her position. "This," said she, "is not revolution.

DENOUNCE SUFFRAGETES

In no uncertain terms did Miss Clay condemn the action of the English suffragettes in attempting to obtain the ballot. She was thoroughly satisfied that the good judgment of the American women would never descend so low as to be lead in to such fatal errors.

She scored the "butterfly" woman, who gave little thought to anything save pink teas and big hats.

In the afternoon from four to six, Miss Clay was the guest of honor at a tea given at the Woman's club room in the public library building.

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The Woman's Club Tea.

Saturday afternoon from four to six the Woman's club entertained their members, friends, and W. C. T. U., with a tea at their club rooms in honor of Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington, Kentucky. After a very pleasant social meeting, she gave a most interesting and lucid talk on equal rights, temperance and education. She gave many new and startling views, calculated to open the eyes of all to many glaring evils which by equal rights and education they hope to eliminate. One especially convincing one was "that no matter how fine an idea might be which was suggested by a woman it first had to be sifted through the brain of some man before it could become a law." Another equally appealing one was that Professor Hamlett, our state superintendent, had said that the women had responded to the vote on education much more generally than had been expected thereby showing deep interest in such matters.

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"Twelve women die every hour in the United States as a result of prostitution," Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Johns Hopkins University says. In commenting upon this statement one of our papers calls attention to the omission of one of the greatest factors in social vice, namely, alcoholic drinks, and quotes these words from Jane Adams: "A careful scientist has called alcohol the indispensable vehicle of the business transacted by the white slave dealers, and has asserted that without its use this trade could not long continue. Whoever has tried to help a girl making an effort to leave the irregular life she has been leading, must have been discouraged by the victim's attempts to overcome the habit of using alcohol and drugs. Such a girl has commonly been drawn into the life in the first place when under the influence of liquor, and has continued to drink that ... live through ech day. Further, the drinking habit grows ... because she is constantly re... to sell and "be treated." When ... eliminated the saloon we have ... deadly blow at its twin evils—... and vice.

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* * * * *

... Philip Snowden of London, ...nd, who is the guest of Mrs. ... A. Leech, in Louisville will ... at Macauley's Theater Tuesday ...n "Suffrage."

... Thomas Jefferson Smith, presi... the State Federation of Wom... clubs, will be the host at a box ...ncluding members of the execu... ...ard.

...ng the guests will be: Mrs. R. ...ey, of Franklin; Mrs. Ira Sayre ..., Mrs. J. N. Dickey, Mrs. John ...tton of Louisville, Mr. and Mrs. ... Breckinridge, of Lexington; Mr. ... Jefferson Smith of Frankfort.

* * * * *

Music_____

Address_____Mrs. Lizzie K. Beck, Smiths Grove, State Superintendent of Mothers Meetings

Address_____Miss Laura Clay, Lexington, State Superintendent of Franchise Department

Offering _____

Announcements_____

Benediction _____

WEDNESDAY MORNING

9.00 Devotional_____Mrs. B. S. Ewing, Smiths Grove, Ky.

Minutes _____

Report of Local Presidents_____

Report of Corresponding Secretary_____

Report of Credential Committee_____

Election of officers_____

12.00 Noontide Prayer_____Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp

1:30 Devotional_____Mrs. Lydia Jacob, Franklin, Ky.

Minutes _____

Discussion of Department work_____Led by Mrs. Beauchamp

Music _____

Report of Committees_____

Adjournment _____

most of the evils of our politics. Yet the fool men at the polls are to be enforced by the fool women—aye, with the bad women along with the good, the bad likely to be more active than the good—in a hysterical attempt to reform the State by revising if not reversing the sexes.

But, let Mrs. White proceed. She takes a parting shot at the horrible proceedings in England. We quote again:

"But now that I see our own kinswomen across the sea sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind—sowing seeds of lawlessness which we may see in our own day blossoming, I greatly fear, in an anarchism more terrible than anything yet known in history—and when I see our own women protesting feebly or not at all, and even, to some extent, encouraging, I have not a cent to contribute nor a word of sympathy for any association of women which does not publicly and earnestly protest against such a line of procedure. It resembles the kicking and biting of spoiled children, the raving and gibbering of the insane and idiots—and the unbridled license of the most abandoned criminals. All these classes think solely of what they want, and self-constitute themselves arbiters of what they should have. What it may cost other human beings, innocent though they be, for them to grasp at the objects of their desire, by whatever means may come to hand, does not touch their minds; and so it would seem to be with those women of England; and so, also, with those of our own women who condone their offenses—who would condone such action in any cause."

APRIL 22, 1913.

Whatever Mrs. Pankhurst may be now, insane or merely professionally frenzied, she started out upon a money-making crusade, and for all her official tribulations—which she has seemed to enjoy—she has made a good thing out of it. She was a common, middle-class English woman with nothing to lose. Her American sisters are generally sprung from better social conditions; some of them are able and virile—having the talent for leadership—they should have been born male—who judge all women by themselves—a mistake the man leader rarely makes; some of them are man-haters, made unhappy at home by brutal treatment, and seeking maybe solace and maybe reprisal abroad; some are merely vain and giddy, so-called "society ladies," seeking excitement and notoriety; whilst many are simple faddists and followers who do not stop to think or are incapable of thinking of the vastness of the revolution, the meaning of the bouleversement, proposed to be foist upon the inner recesses and over the deeps of life.

Latterly a riff-raff of pretty girls have been conscripted to cater to the lower nature of man where his better sense rejects the suffrage teaching and poor, insane Joan of Arc—and sometimes Charlotte Corday—are cited to give historic warrant and color to the scene. It is partly childish and partly shocking. It would be laughable if it were not so tragic.

All other questions of national and international policy pale into insignificance beside this the most momentous issue of modern times, of which the aggressive old women and the silly young things at the front—to say nothing about the disappointed, the disgruntled and the vainglorious among the rank and file who know not what they do—reck nothing.

The Courier-Journal has made a life-long fight for the emancipation of woman from the thraldom of the Middle Ages. Kentucky has done its part in the making of liberal laws for her better protection. She has been given qualified suffrage. This could be enlarged to advantage. We draw back from the abolition of womanhood. We stand at least for the chivalry of manhood. We have bad men and fool men, bad women and fool women. Let us devote ourselves to the better education of both. Meanwhile, down with the man who won't fight for the woman through thick and thin, and away with the woman who does not find her highest happiness and usefulness at home. To say this is not to belittle woman, but to glorify her.

MESSENGER.

MISS LAURA CLAY.

There are many people in this section, both men and women, who do not believe in the right of women to the ballot ,and the editor of the Messenger has had many a merry round with his friends because he believes in universal suffrage and equal rights without regard to sex.

Whatever one may believe with regard to the doctrine she teaches, none can gainsay the talents of Miss Laura Clay, the brilliant descendant of one of Kentucky's most prominent families, who was here for several days last week working up an interest in the organization of the Equal Rights Association of Kentucky.

Miss Clay possesses much of the vim and dash of her brainy father, Hon. Cassius M. Clay, Sr., soldier, diplomat and statesman.—"Old Cash" we used to speak of when he wasn't present, to distinguish him from "Young Cash," his nephew, one of the most profound thinkers of a quarter of a century ago in Kentucky. He was President of the Constitutional Convention of 1890-91, and the document is sprinkled with the wisdom of his counsel. He had previously been a member of the State Senate, and young Goebel was his coadjutor and lieutenant in both bodies, leading the fight for the rights of the people who needed the assistance of a square deal.

Miss Clay's address at the State Street Methodist Church on Sunday night was a classic. She showed a thorough familiarity with the Scriptures, and demonstrated her points with power and strength. There were doubtless those in the audience who did not agree with her conclusions, but it was noticeable that nobody left until the benediction was pronounced. Her tribute to the Christian religion as the forward step in the enfranchisement of women was touching and beautiful.

Miss Clay left a good impression with all with whom she came in contact while in the city of Bowling Green.

LET WOMEN VOTE, SAYS MISS CLAY

AND PROHIBITION AND OTHER PROBLEMS WILL BE SOLVED.

Hopkinsville, Apr. 25, 1913.

Equal Suffrage Orator Speaks to Good Crowd at Avalon Under Y. M. C. A. Auspices.

Miss Laura Clay, the brilliant daughter of the late Cassius M. Clay, Sr., diplomat and soldier, spoke last night at the Avalon under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.

Miss Clay and Mrs. Desha Breckinridge have been touring the state in the interest of a constitutional amendment for full suffrage which women who want the ballot will ask the legislature to frame in 1914.

Her address here was mainly on suffrage, which she deems the only real solution of the prohibition problem.

Miss Clay was introduced by Judge W. T. Fowler, after an invocation by the Rev. George C. Abbitt, rector of Grace church, and a delightful song by the Hopkinsville male quartet.

She said, in beginning her speech, that woman suffrage was the only cause for temperance forces to espouse, as no other influence or way to bring about the results desired was open to them, and she declared that the liquor interests had spent enormous sums to defeat equal suffrage measures. Prohibition would be brought about, she argued, graft and collusion with vice largely eliminated, by women voting, and for men to claim to be for temperance and against woman suffrage was strangely illogical.

After her explanatory reasoning on the matter of the relation of woman suffrage to prohibition, Miss Clay plunged into the body of her woman suffrage address and for an hour and a half held the close attention of the good size audience at the Avalon, and proved most convincingly her ability as one of the most eloquent women orators in Kentucky.

...mans' Christian Temperance Union

ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF
THIRD DISTRICT
TO BE HELD IN THE
The Methodist Episcopal Church
ADAIRVILLE, KY.
...APRIL 22 AND 23, 1913...

...Officers...

...DENT.....Mrs. Lizzie Tucker, Cave City
...RESIDENT.....Mrs. Dora Terry, Glasgow
...DING SECRETARY.....Miss Flora Stallard, Bowling Green
...SPONDING SECRETARY.....Mrs. Belle McDaniel, Smiths Grove
...URER.....Mrs. June Richeson, Bowling Green

Institute Leader

Frances E. Beauchamp, State President of Kentucky and National Organizer of the W. C. T. U.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

To the Editor of The Herald.

The clearest, most forciful and withal the most womanly thesis on the general subject of Woman's Rights, which I have read in many years, came from the pen of the gifted writer of poem and poetry, Miss Mary Emily Muir, of Fayette County, whose many friends hail her rising genius with pride and admiration.

Parenthetically, the headlines by the editor introducing the paper published in The Herald a few weeks ago, do not entirely consist with the comment.

With the keen, satirical pen of a Juvenal or a Jonathan Swift, Miss Muir stabs to death the hackneyed arguments (so-called) of the opponents of equal rights for men and women. "I am not a suffragist," she says, "but an advocate of Woman's Rights, holding that, like charity, it should begin at home." With admirable force, both of sentiment and expression, she ridicules the false and hypocritical suggestion that woman is too pure, too celestial, to thrust her chaste thumb into the political pot (especially while it is boiling)—that the pot is too foul for such saintly contact!

Away, she argues, with such sickly sentimentality! Such pigmy pretense! If men have made politics so foul, it is most opportune that the women, who bear the children, rock them in the cradle and impress their earliest morals, should make haste to rescue politics from the slime and filt into which men have dragged it. There are but two sexes—if the stronger sex have become as base as the men themselves proclaim, whence can help come, save from their wives, sisters and daughters?

Miss Muir's paper on the subject of Equal Rights was published in The Herald about the latter part of October or the early days of November, 1912, and attracted wide attention. The writer of this brief and imperfect notice would be grateful to see Miss Muir's argument reproduced in pamphlet form for general distribution. As a sample of her vigorous pen he makes a single quotation:

"Some months ago near a little Kentucky town there occurred a tragedy. Three small children, left alone in a house with an open fire, were burned to death. It afterwards developed that, at the time, the mother was in the cow barn, some distance from the house, doing the evening milking, while the husband sojourned in the adjacent village. Concerning the occurrence a Kentucky girl was heard to remark: 'It is well for woman suffrage that that mother was attending to her own womanly cue and not at the polls casting her vote.'

"Seriously now, it is a pity that the world entertains so much sickly sentiment about women. In fact they are not better than men, if goodness belongs to the heart. Propriety fixes a standard for their conduct, but compulsory goodness is really not goodness at all. So long as this demeanor will be intact also, whether the perils of her association with man become political or remain domestic and social; and she will purify politics if she ever enters the bigger nursery of life, not because she is superior, but because the atmosphere of a lady must needs be pure.

"The skies of time already show the auroral beam of a radiant day wherein man and woman must climb shoulder to shoulder, the height of goodness and achievement."

Whoever may be interested in the greatest politico-social question of the age, should secure a copy of Miss Muir's article on equal rights. And what intelligent man or woman is not deeply concerned with this important question?

C. S. M.

SUFFRAGISTS CLASH WITH EDUCATORS

Denied Place on Program of Teachers' Meet, They Plan Retaliatory War To Gain Converts at Louisville.

WILL BESIEGE DELEGATES AT CONVENTION HALL

1913.

LOUISVILLE, April 24.—Suffragists of Louisville and Kentucky, indignant because they have been refused a place on the program of the coming convention of the Kentucky Educational Association, are preparing to place in the hands of delegates to the meeting, literature in the interest of their cause. They will also hold outdoor meetings, and will wage an energetic campaign, to gain recruits from the ranks of the 5,000 visiting teachers.

The educational convention will be held in the auditorium of the First Christian Church. The suffrage meetings will be held in the front yard of the home of Mrs. August Schahner, 840 South Fourth street, next door to the church. The educational meetings will not be interfered with, but the suffragists will hold sessions between the teachers' sessions.

Members of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association declare that their exclusion from the convention program is prompted by mercenary motives.

"If we convert women teachers to the doctrine of equal rights they will demand salaries equal to those paid to male instructors. The officers of the educational body wish to avert this." This statement was made Wednesday by a leading Louisville suffragist.

This acucsation is denied diretly and positively by the Educational Association officers.

"Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, of Lexington, president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, requested a place on our program," said Prof. R. L. McFarland, of Owensboro, president of the Educational Association. "The program had already been made up and printed. The Educational Association is devoted strictly to educational matters. It is not opposed to woman suffrage, but considers the subject out of place in educational meetings."

Said a prominent local member of the teachers' organization, when questioned about the charge made by the equal rights body:

"I don't believe that is true. I have not particiuated in the controversy but I have been told authoriatively that the suffragists did not ask for a place on the program until it had been made up and was in the hands of the printers.

"I do not think that the educational association fears to have women teachers become suffragists. I really believe the members would be glad to see women teachers command salaries equal to those received by men teachers.

"This is a fact, too—the officials of the educational organization do not believe that the question of equal rights should have a place on the program for the reason that it is a political and economic subject, if not alone political. As it is, the program is crowded and I fear there will not be time to get over through it—without considering the matter which is causing so much discussion."

The equal righters are particularly eager to enlist the aid of the teachers of the State in the fight for full suffrage which will be made next fall and winter. The suffragists will carry on an energetic campaign and will offer to the Legislature next January a constitutional amendment providing full voting powers to Kentucky women.

WOMEN QUICK TO PUT IDEAS INTO EFFECT

Speakers Already Enlisting To Give Suffrage Talks Between Sessions of Educational Association.

CHAIRMEN TO HAVE CHARGE OF BOOTH NAMED

1913.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 25.—Preparations for the establishment of Woman Suffrage Headquarters in the front yard of Mrs. August Schachner, at 840 South Third street, are progressing rapidly. Speakers are enlisting to give brief talks in the intervals between the sessions of the Kentucky Educational Association, and literature is being assembled for distribution among the visiting teachers.

Mrs. Lee Bernheim, chairman of the Committee on Literature, said yesterday afternoon:

"I am just on the point of completing arrangements with the carpenter who is to build the suffrage booth in Mrs. Schachner's yard. Great interest in headquarters is being shown not only by members of the local association, but by outsiders.

"We have arranged to have a different member of the committee in charge of the booth each day of the convention, so that the work may be done as effectively as possible. Mrs. Neil Roach will take the first day; Mrs. Ed Mullen, the second; Miss Emily Bullitt, the third, and Mrs. Elbridge Fulks, the fourth.

"The list of speakers is not yet made out. We are not sure that there will be time enough between sessions to allow us to carry out this part of our program. But, whenever we have a crowd, you may be sure that somebody will be on hand to address it."

The suffrage booth will be a very decorative spot when it is finally completed. Its exterior will be plastered with "Votes for Women" posters and terse sayings relating to the matter in question. Pamphlets of all sizes and complexion will be scattered broadcast and the Woman's Journal, the national suffrage organ, will be on sale.

Banners, buttons and arguments will literally fill the air, and the grass seed on Mrs. Schachner's lawn will have, if present signs mean anything, a very strenuous spring.

Headquarters will be open bright and early the first day of the teacher's annual meeting, April 29, and will continue to operate the four days, the educational meeting lasts.

Physical Repartee.

Miss Laura Clay, who lectured at the courthouse last week, has from nature received generous physical endowment. She is big mentally and otherwise. Thereby hangs a tale. Last summer when the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs met at Mammoth Cave, a popular Kentucky newspaper man of rather slight stature opposed woman suffrage in an address he was making. He argued that women were not strong enough physically for the strain of politics; that they were, indeed, clinging vines and men were the sturdy oaks. Whereupon Miss Clay, an ardent champion of votes for women, who was on the platform, rose, towering above the speaker, and replied laconically:

"O, I don't know."

The great laughter which swept the audience quite destroyed for time the force of the orator's able remarks.—Owensboro Inquirer.

PRAYER DAY FOR WELFARE OF CHINA

Christians of the United States Hearken To Appeal and Many Churches Will Set Apart Sunday To That End.

WILL ASK FOR ELECTION MEN TO MAKE LAWS

Apr. 27 1913.

The Chinese Government having asked Chinese Christians to set apart Sunday as a day of prayer for the welfare of China, Christians of the United States have decided also to set apart the day to the same end. Many churches throughout the country wil in some manner make mention of the unusual circumstance.

The Federal Council of Churches in New York enumerates the thing to be specifically prayed for. They are the things designed by the Chinese government and are: The new national assembly, for wise deliberations; the new president of the Republic, whoever he may prove to be; wisdom in framing the new constitution, early recognition of the world, and for the election of strong and virtuous men to China's legislative bodies.

* * * * *

When the dailies on Friday published the news from Peking that the Chinese government had appealed to the Christians of China to observe Sunday, April 27, as a day of special prayer for the Republic in its present crisis, there was some disposition to question the authenticity or accuracy of the dispatch. That the land of Confucius which so recently attacked the foreign religion, should be the first non-Christian nation to ask the prayers of the Christian churches was a thing almost incredible. But if any confirmation was required it came promptly next morning when the Mission Rooms at New York received this dispatch:

"Peking, April 19, 1913.

"Urge American churches join in prayer Chinese Republic, April 27.

Bishop Wilson and the Secretaries needed no urging to pass this word along. In every pulpit and Sunday school room in America, at the family altar and in private devotions let China's petition for guidance be presented at the throne of Grace.

The Federal Council of the Church of Christ in America has further emphasized the call by this letter which the religious and secular press is now spreading broadcast:

To the Churches of Christ in America:

The appeal of the Chinese government to all the Christian churches in China to set aside Sunday, April 27, as a day for prayer that China may be guided to a wise solution of her problems, as officially confirmed to us by The Associated Press today, is a deep source of joy and is of the deepest meaning to the Churches of Christ throughout the world.

The government of China has requested prayer for the National Assembly, the new government, the new President of the Republic soon to be elected, for the Constitution of the Republic, for the recognition of the Republic by the Powers, for the maintainance of peace, and for the election of strong and virtuous men to office.

This is, we believe, the first time in the history of the world that such an appeal has come from such a source.

The Federal Council, by action taken at its second quadrennial session in Chicago, has already memorialized the President to recognize the new Republic. We now feel that this action, taken last December, is justified in a most remarkable manner. The voice of the new Republic does not sound unlike that of our own nation in the days of its early institution.

We, therefore, urge that the Churches of Christ in America unite with the Churches of Christ in China in the observance of Sunday, April 27, as a universal day of earnest prayer and expression of profound sympathy with the Republic whose government thus seeks from its beginning, as did our own the blessing of and the guidance of Almighty God.

Still further stress is laid upon the matter by the telegraphic summons to the churches issued by Dr. Arthur J. Brown, chairman of the Committee of Reference and Counsel, representing the Foreign Missionary Societies of all communions in the United States and Canada, concerning China's request. Dr. Brown says:

"The Chinese Government has telegraphed this request to all the Governors and high officials of the Republic and has instructed them to attend the Christian services. This is an unprecedented action on the part of any Asiatic Government, and our committee ventures to believe that in every Christian church in North America like prayers will be offered that day."

The motive of China's call to prayer can only be conjectured, but the simple fact that such an appeal has been made is tremendously significant indicating that the influence of Christian missions has extended far beyand the mere numbers of converts. It will give strength to the Christian movement in Asia and to the operations at the home base, upon which foeign missions must depend for their maintenance and extension.

Further evidence of the spread of faith in the Christian system was afforded in the dispatches of Saturday from Tokyo, reporting the address of Count Okuma, the distinguished statesman of Japan, who declared to a company of Americans, including John R. Mott and Hamilton W. Mabie, that certain questions at issue were beyond the power of diplomacy and must be submitted to Christianity for solution. Just how much this expression means we cannot say. But it cannot mean less than that the professions which we, as a Christian nation, have sometimes made are now to be put to the test of practical application. In our prayers for China let us also remember our leadrs at Washington, and the citizens of the several States which are concerned in the settlement of the serious international questions now under debate.

The Louisville Suffrage Tent.

Apr. 27 1913.

Much interest is being aroused in the suffrage tent which has been erected on the front lawn of Mrs. Schachner's home on Third Street in Louisville, next door to the Christian Church, where the day time meeting of the K. E. A. are to be held. The tent is in charge of the Louisville Suffrage Association, with which the State Association is co-operated. Suffrage literature will be distributed to any teachers who care to stop on their way in or out of the meetings, and a program of short speeches on suffrage will be given at some time during each day. The time is carefully chosen so as not to interfere with the K. E. A. program. All of the speakers will be men, and the Louisville women in charge of the tent have ben much gratified with the ready response of the prominent men of Louisville and elsewhere to their request that they speak for the cause. One of the speakers from over the State will be Mr. J. R. Todd, of Shelbyville, Ky., who last year introduced a resolution endorsing suffrage before the Kentucky Bar Association at Louisville.

The women of Louisville, as through out Kentucky, were much disappointed that Mr. McFarland, president of the K. E. A., felt that he could not allow any time on the regular program for suffrage. The women of the State have always worked in close co-operation with the K. E. A., and have given valuable and continuous help in improving educational conditons in Kentucky. Believing as they do, that the granting of woman suffrage will be one of the largest steps forward that can at this time be made for educational interests of Kentucky, it seemed to them eminently appropriate that as much as twenty minutes should be allowed for the discussion of the cause at the K. E. A. meeting. The first organized effort to improve the rural schools of Kentucky was made by the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs that brought to this State at heavy expenses an organizer of school improvement leagues in 1907. From that time until March of the present year the Federation of Women's has maintained an organizer or organizers, for at one time not only many volunteers, but a number of paid organizers were kept in the field. The work of the Federation of Women's Clubs for libraries in Kentucky dates back to 1896. It finally culminated in the passage of a bill providing a State Library Commission on which on recognition of the service of the Federation in this educational line it is provided that there shall always be one representative from the Federation of Women's Clubs. A like public recognition of the service of women was made some years back by the K. E. A. when a woman was appointed to the committee which framed the county school board law now in operation, and again when women were appointed by the Governor as members of the Kentucky Education Commission to draw up a code of school laws. As a result of the work of the school improvement leagues not only has local taxation been greatly increased many counties having come up to the twenty cent limit fixed by the county school board law, but thousands of dallars have been contributed privately for the building and improvement of schools.

Can't Vote for Superintendents.

After six years of effort to get a school suffrage bill ,the Attorney General now gives his opinion that women in the rural districts cannot vote for the county superintendents, undoubtedly the crucial question in getting good county schools and that their right to vote on bond issues must be settled in each case. He considers now for instance, that they have not a right to vote on the million dollar bond issue to be submitted in Louisville this fall, a thing for which the Louisville women have worked in season and out, as they worked at the last election and the previous one, even before they had the school suffrage themselves to get the only non-partisan school boards that Louisville has had in many years.

An effort will be made to test both of these points by friendly suits; but it is very questionable whether cases can be made out in time for the information to eb of any value this year, even if decided in favor of the women; and a favorable discussion is most doubtful. No more conclusive evidence was even given of the futility of working for a "scrap of suffrage." As long as women are not citizens of a community, no matter how high they may be willing to work for the up-lift of that community, they are going to be met on every hand with dead-ends and insurmountable stone walls.

In view of the situation with regard to the school suffrage, twenty minutes allowed on the K. E. A. program to the discussion of what is the livest topic today in the development of Democratic government might certainly have been considered germane. Since, however, Mr. McFarland felt he could not allow this time for the discussion of woman suffrage, there can certainly be no objection to an effort made by the women to reach the teachers of the State with the facts as to suffrage. The women who are doing this are most of them members of the K. E. A. and have for a number of years worked for its advancement. They would under no circumstances do anything that might be detrimental to the K. E. A. The same effort will be made in Louisville and other places in the State to reach every large assemblage of Kentuckians, for whatever purpose they may be gathered together, with suffrage date from now until the time that the constitutional amendment granting woman suffrage is voted by the people of Kentucky.

M. McD. B.

WOMEN DEFEATED IN HARRODSBURG VOTE

(Special to The Herald.)

HARRODSBURG, Ky., April 28.—For the first time in the history of this town women voted and voted for women yesterday and the women were defeated. The election was held to fill two vacancies on the Board of Directors of the graded school. There were two women candidates and two men. Mrs. Letcher Riker, a former president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Fred Currey, a noted educator, made the race against George Bohon and H. C. Smith.

The result of the election was a great surprise to all. The vote stood 388 for Bohon and Smith, against 110 for their opponents.

W. C. T. U. DISCUSSES THE CIGARETTE EVIL

Judge Lafferty Opens Program With Forceful Talk On Habit

PROGRAM STRONG ONE

Miss Clay and Others Discuss Important Topics Before Body

The W. C. T. U. held an interesting meeting with the ladies of Woodland Christian Church Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, with the president, Mrs. Taylor, in the chair.

The subject was "Anti-Narcoties." The superintendent of that department, Mrs. James Hinton, had charge of the program.

Judge Lafferty was first introduced. He opened his talk by commending the work done by this organization, declaring that its work was being felt and appreciated. He contrasted conditions when he first came to Lexington with conditions now, in the number of gambling houses and the elimination of many evils.

Sentiment Being Aroused.

He said that public sentiment was being aroused and many things had been changed for good. He read present law against the selling of cigarettes to boys under 18 years of age, and told how openely and flagrantly this law was violated.

Judge Lafferty urged the women to do all in their power to see that men were elected to office who would enforce the laws. He recommended the drafting of a bill which would impose a fine both on the sellers of cagarettes to boys under 18 and on the boys themselves, taking the position that reforms must come gradually and that if boys were prevented from using them until they reached this age when the cigarette was most pernicious in its effect, they would not be apt to form the habit later.

The discussion following the talk showed that the majority of the members were in favor of prohibiting the sale of cigarettes without restriction.

Other Features.

Miss Laura Clay made a brief review of her recent tour through the Southern and Western parts of the State. She declared that women would be valuable citizens because they would elect men to office who would execute the laws.

Mrs. T. J. Shannon held the attention of the audience by a recitation in which she displayed marked talent.

Mrs. Theo Smith gave the anti-cigarette measures which have been acted upon by many states.

Mrs. Gunn discussed the "Wineless Dinner" given by Secretary of State Bryan to forty diplomats and moved that the organization send resolutions of commendation to the Secretary of State. She also presented a petition that the National Legislature favor the Interstate Opium Bill which will prohibit the shipment of opium and cocaine, similar to the Webb Bill.

Mrs. Taylor announced Mothers' Day Sunday, May 11, in which this union always takes an active part in seeing that the older persons are brought to the church services and appropriate sermons are preached and old songs sung. Many volunteered the use of carriages and automobiles for this purpose.

Mrs. Philip Snowden and Our Kentucky "Anti."

Mr. Henry Watterson has again demonstrated the chivalry of Southern men—some Southern men, happily—as he did on the occasion of Mrs. Pankhurst's visit, by an editorial appearing in the Courier on the morning preceding the address of Mrs. Philip Snowden, the distinguished English suffragist, in which he says many impolite things about all women who are suffragists, and particularly about the English suffragists. No one hearing the brief and lady-like and entirely final comments of Mrs. Pankhurst on the Courier Journal's morning editorial could fail to consider that being a suffragist, even a militant suffragist, was more conducive to good taste and good manners than being a male "anti."

Mrs. Philip Snowden feels more strongly against Mrs. Pankhurst's militancy than any American could possibly feel. She gave no credit to Mrs. Pankhurst even for the policies, which if we are not mistaken, originated with her and which the more conservative women whom Mrs. Snowden represents have now adopted. When the policy of working to defeat every Liberal candidate who offered up to the time that the Liberal government agreed to advance the woman suffrage bill was first announced by the militants, it seemed, since the Liberal party actually embraced all the warmest friends of woman suffrage, almost more radical than bomb throwing. Now the women whom Mrs. Snowden represents advocate exactly this thing, believing that even a Conservative government, coming in after the defeat of the Liberals on this issue, would grant a measure of woman suffrage.

Mrs. Snowden urged that American suffragists condemn the militant policy and throw all possible moral strength against it. But in spite of her feeling that Mrs. Pankhurst is a dangerous enemy to the suffrage cause, Mrs. Snowden could not allow Mr. Watterson's statement concerning Mrs. Pankhurst to go unrebuked.

"Whatever," says Mr. Watterson in his Tuesday's editorial, "Mrs. Pankhurst may be now, insane or merely professionaly frenzied, she started out on a money-making crusade, and for all her official tribulations—which she has seemed to enjoy—she has made a good thing out of it. She was a common middle-class English woman with nothing to lose."

Referring to this, Mrs. Snowden stated that Mrs. Pankhurst, who with her husband through many years, had done a most splendid, philanthropic and educational work, had not only not enriched herself at the expense of the cause, but having after her husband's death given her daughters university educations and built up a large business, had eventually given not only her worldly goods, but her own and her daughter's lives to the cause.

Whatever Mrs. Snowden may think of Mrs. Pankhurst's wisdom, there was no question at all of what she thought of her sincerity and devotion. "Morever," she said, warmly, "what right has any American to speak with contempt of the common, middle-class woman!"—and the American audience applauded most vigorously. Snobbishness is never attractive, but it is surely especially unbecoming in an American who professes to believe in democracy. But that is just the trouble with Mr. Watterson: beneath the length of his five-column editorial lies his disbelief in democracy. "The world," he says in horror, "is slowly and surely reaching the Rule of Numbers. Already the will of the majority is said to be the law of the land. Yet there are still many restrictions; the mob is not wholly in the saddle." The old Southern belief in an aristocratic form of government, in the divine right of certain persons or classes of persons to rule, has always continually interfered with Mr. Watterson's attempt to be a Democrat. The people, to him, are the mob. He considers that they are ruled by leaders, but he does not believe with Mr. Lincoln in the common sense of the whole people whom you cannot fool all the time, who do eventually choose their leaders for themselves and choose wisely, only a part ever being fooled for any length of time by the hypocrite or the false prophet. With this innate distrust of the people it is no wonder that Mr. Watterson cannot even in the twentieth century agree to the application of the principle of democracy to one-half the adult population, an application in which Mr. Lincoln announced his belief more than fifty years ago, which the great thinkers from the time of John Stuart Mill, in fact from the time of Plato, have always acknowledged.

One must sympathize with Mr. Watterson. Fearing the people as he does, it is no wonder that he is appalled at the idea of precipitating one-half of the people into the electorate simply because of the principle that class government always has been and will be unjust.

Mr. Watterson is distressed in many ways. "In the United States the moral trend of our public life," he says, "has been steadily downward for half a century"—the climax being reached probably when the American people elected Mr. Woodrow Wilson as President in spite of the fact that Mr. Watterson had warned them that he was not a fit person for the place. Through several columns Mr. Watterson paints the blackness of political conditions, in the unselfish effort to frighten all women from trying to get into them. As the Louisville Herald remarks, Mr. Watterson ought to realize that when a woman sees a dirty house or backyard her first instinct is to clean it up. If he continues to represent political affairs in so dreadful a condition as a result of unadulterated male management, he will not be able to keep the women from trying to get in and straighten them out.

Mr. Watterson's instinctive demarkation of the sexes is entertaining. To his remarks above quoted concerning Mrs. Pankhurst he adds: "Her American sisters are generally sprung from better social conditions. Some of them are able and virile—having the talent for leadership—they should have been born male." That leadership is not a sex quality is evidently inconceivable to Mr. Watterson. Yet throughout history we have occasionally had the acknowledgment from men of woman's leadership. Perhaps the earliest of such acknowledgments is contained in the statement, "The woman tempted me."

Mr. Watterson states with unction that the Courier-Journal has throughout its life fought for the emancipation of woman from the thraldom of the middle ages. If the Courier could only wake up and find that we are no longer fighting about the middle ages, but are somewhat concerned with matters of the twentieth century, the superior quality of its male leadership might be more readily acknowledged by Kentucky women.

M. McD. B.

MRS. SNOWDEN HERE TONIGHT

(Continued From Page One.)

CHALLENGES HENRY WATTERSON

LOUISVILLE, April 29.—"Forgoing Passion Into Power," was the subject of Mrs. Snowden's address here Monday night. Those who had expected Mrs. Snowden to launch ito a discussion of woman suffrage were disappointed. She did not refer to it. But her outline of woman's mission in the world handled with delicate skill and fine sympathy, richly repaid the hundreds who attended. In pursuing the logical development of her subject Mrs. Snowden referred to a recent editorial in the Courier-Journal and challenged the writer of the editorial to meet her in public debate. The gauntlet is thus thrown down to Henry Watterson, who if he accepts, will have the opportunity to combat Mrs. Snowden's arguments for equal rights upon a public platform.

Her challenge to Mr. Watterson came with dynamic force. In referring to the recent editorial she said:

"If the writer of that editorial believed what he wrote he is grossly ignorant. If he lied in writing the editorial, he is guilty of base dishonor. I have not time nor intent to answer that editorial here. It had no argument in it—it was filled only with ridicule and ignorance. If the writer cares to discuss the subject I shall be more than pleased to meet him in public debate in Louisville at any time before I leave the city next Saturday."

Mrs. Snowden delivered her challenge with no rising infection of voice. Instead her modulated tones were freighted with a willingness to battle that carried to the furthermost reaches of the auditorium.

Mr. Watterson has not accepted the challenge.

"The need here today is a spirit among the women of the city, those in industry as well as out, for mutual uplift. Education as to the demand of women in the labor world, an understanding between the shopper and the saleswoman; 'a spark of human kindness that makes the whole world kin.' A demand should be created for the public recognition of the rights of the working women either by unions or otherwise. Let Lexington care for her own today and she will not need the investigations that have been made necessary in New York, Pittsburg and Chicago."

FACTS ABOUT WORKING WOMEN IN LEXINGTON

Apr. 1913, Herald

Miss Della Sutton, of Wesley House, has compiled a number of interesting facts and figures about Lexington and her working women, based upon an investigation of local conditions covering a period of more than one year. Miss Sutton says:

"Lexington, a city of 40,000 people, has between 400 and 500 women in industry, out of our 6,000,000 in the United States, working outside of their own or other homes. The number varies with the season of work. There are no large plants or factories employing large numbers of women, but the majority work in clerical positions, laundries, stores, telephone centrals and millinery and sewing establishments. During a few months of the year a considerable number are employed at tobacco stemming.

Majority Have Homes.

"Unlike most cities the majority of working women here live in their own homes, and a surprisingly large number are married women, widowed, divorced or forced to become breadwinners on account of the inability of the husband to bring in a living wage. Some, it is true, are wage-earners from choice—either to increase the amount of spending money allowed them or to be rid of the responsibility of home-making. A third of those interviewed pay for board and room, or if at home the sum equivalent to that, in the support of the home. It is for these, primarily, that investigation, leading to better conditions should be made.

Wages Are Low.

"From information and inquiry some things concerning the conditions of the working women have been gathered. As to the wages they are found to be very low, for a city of this size and the kind of work done. The fairest average that can be made is not quite $5 per week, in fact, $4.89½ is the average, the best paid in the city being the school teachers, office help, the clerks who hold the most responsible places in the department stores, while the lowest are the telephone operators and the laundry girls, and those holding the less responsible positions in the department stores and sewing rooms.

Cannot Make Ends Meet.

"In some instances have girls been expected to live honestly and honorably on $2.50 and $3 per week, with no investigation as to whether the employe has home or friends to supplement her need. What do you think of receiving a salary of $260 (at the rate of $5 per week) for a year's work, paying at least $156 (at the rate of $3 per week) for board and room, leaving a sum of $104 for clothes, possible sickness, etc.

"Personal interviews with many of the women who are dependent upon their own resources has been disclosed many facts. Only one has been to save anything from a year's salary, and she wone one of the better paid class, who had had a vacation of two weeks with salary and no sick expense. With most all of those interviewed the same expression was heard, 'I can hardly make both ends meet.'

Cannot Afford Vacations.

"'I never can afford a vacation and, therefore, never get one, and if I get sick—well, I just lose out that's all.' Several, or most all, carry a small life insurance of from $60 to $150, and pay the premium in the small weekly allowances allowed by the insurance companies. Very few, if any, carry a sick beneficiary policy. 'Can't afford it,' they say.

"The very lowest average for room and board is $12 per month, while the usual rate of $4 to $4.50 a week is often paid. Many do their own laundry work, keep their own rooms and when boarding in homes of relatives or friends help prepare the meals or do light housekeeping.

Read-made Clothing Expensive.

"Girls are forced to dress in the most expensive manner by having to wear the ready-made clothing, no time being given in which to make their own garments. The character of their work demands the best of clothes, neatness and cleanliness. This drains both time and money ,of which there is little to call their own. Sanitary conditions under which some of them work are terrible. In the laundries the girls sit on benches and boxes to eat their lunches and rest during the noon period in the same rooms they have worked all forenoon, heated dusty, and with no fresh air of exercise fitting them for the afternoon's work. Nothing to divert the mind from the routine of the day except the street, which is always open to them.

Rest Rooms Needed.

"In the department stores no places are prepared for rest or relaxation during the noon hour, not even a quiet place in which to eat their lunches. They aften eat in the basement. Not in the nicely appointed tea rooms you will find there—those are for the shoppers—but in a place back of that where you will find not the dainty table, but the packing box. In few places visited last fall by the State Inspector were there the required number of stools upon which the women behind the counters may rest when a chance comes. In many the requirements regarding sanitary and separate toilets for women are openly violated. The ventilation of work rooms is not up to that prescribed by the laws of the State, artificial light is used through the day and fresh water to drink a rarity. In one of our most up-to-date stores and where many of the finest dresses of Lexington are made, the work room, where nine or ten girls work, gets its supply of fresh air off an alley ten fet wide in which are stored kegs and bottles from the saloon next door, which is across said ten foot alley. The air is not of the most wholesome odor and undoubtedly not pure.

"As to the hours of labor the State laws prohibit women labor exceeding ten hours per day, which is the hardest grind that can be imagioned, even when obeyed. In Lexington during the rush seasons proprietors openly violate even this medeival law and work their clerks twelve and fourteen hours. Of course, the dealers blame the shopping public and they are to blame, but why not put on two shifts of workers? In other cities are to be found well organized Y. W. C. A.'s with the most needed recreational facilities, which are so much needed by the owmen and girls of a city. Gymnasiums, swimming pools, clubs, classes and all manner of diversions for fatigued minds and bodies.

Recreation Centers Needed.

"Lexington has not these nor has she an open square of park in reach or adequately equipped for even the noon hour recreation. Nothing but the street and the picture show, the soda fountain and may be a street car ride, if they can spare the money for one of them.

"Before the Wesley House begun its lunch room there was no place where business women might meet business woman in all kinds of weather and have a breathing space, that with its piano and books and magazines is fine, but it is not reaching all it would like. It is not large enough. No one church or society is able to foster so great a work as is needed. All the churches and women societies must feel this need and do their part. A Y. W. C. A. home or a boarding home, or a woman's hotel or something on that order is becoming more and more needed here. Where the wages are low and the prices for comfortable and morally clean boarding places are high, there is no choice for the poorly paid, homeless wage-earner. Will Lexington realize her obligation to these women whose calling is so much needed, upon whom we all depend be they in store, shop, laundry or the telephone exchange?

Want More Consistent Wages.

"How long will the condition of women labor make it possible for a Lexington girl to work a week for $5, pay all expenses, dress herself, do her own laundry work after work hours, give her small offering to the church and deny herself all form af amusement because she cannot afford it?

MEN WILL SPEAK ON EQUAL RIGHTS CAUSE

Names of Those Who Will Address Outdoor Suffrage Meeting

1913

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 1.—Speakers for the out-door suffrage meetings, which are to be held in the front yard of Mrs. August Schacher, at 840 South Fourth Street, during the conference of the Kentucky Educational Association, have been secured. Mrs. H. R. Whiteside, who is in charge of the program committee, said yesterday afternoon that all the men suffragists who had been approached were eager to take part in the meetings. These will be held between the sessions of the Kentucky Educational Association, so as not to interfere with the educational program in any way. The fact that Mrs. Schachner's yard is next door to the First Christian Church will make it easily possible for the visiting teachers to attend the suffrage speeches, and yet not miss what is going on in the auditorium of the church.

The men who will speak are Judge George Du Relle, Cleves Kinkead, John H. Baskin, the Rev. Maxwell Savage, W. W. Davies, S. J. Duncan-Clark, the Rev. Dr. E. L. Powell, Van Norman, Robert McDowell and John K. Todd, of Shelbyville. Mr. Kinkead, Dr. Savage and Mr. Duncan-Clerk will give talks both Wednesday and Thursday. The meetings will be open to the public.

Mrs. Harry Whiteside is chairman of the speakers' committee.

The Literature Committee has completed arrangements to have a booth erected in Mrs. Schachner's yard, where suffrage literature will be distributed during the conference. Banners, buttons, the Woman's Journal, pamphlets of all sizes and descriptions will be supplied the teachers of the State free of cost. The exterior of the booth will be covered with statistics and facts, telling what women have accomplished in those states in which they have the vote.

The children of the committee will be assisted the four days of the conference by Mrs. Neil Roach, Mrs. Ed. Mullen, Mrs. Elbridge Fulks and Miss Emily Bullitt, who will each take charge of the booth one day. Young girls will act as pages and assist in all ways possible. The fact that the Kentucky Educational Association has announced that it takes no stand against woman suffrage will enable the visiting teachers to make use of this opportunity to hear what the suffragists have to say.

A Relic of the Past; The Club Man Still the Cave Man.

Using a paragraph from an editorial in The Herald as his text, the distinguished editor of The Courier-Journal publishes an editorial under the caption "Less Gallantry and More Light."

We are willing to admit, frankly, without any contention, that the attitude of the Courier-Journal is aptly described by the first two words. Less gallantry than has been shown by it we have never seen. Of whom or of what he is speaking in the last two words of its caption we cannot imagine. Certainly the distinguished editor of The Courier is not referring to anything written by him in regard to the movement for votes for women.

We have read all the editorials in the Courier on this subject that we have seen. If any one of them has thrown any light on any phase of this question we have failed to see it. Prejudice, ignorance, lack of accuracy, exaggeration, brutality, has been shown in more than one. But there has been no indication of the most rudimentary ability to appreciate or the most incipient desire to understand this movement. In closing last Wednesday's editorial on this subject the distinguished editor of The Courier-Journal says:

The Courier-Journal seeks the truth. It seeks the truth, if possible, a little ahead of time. It thinks it risks nothing in surmising that the women end of the "Votes for Women" crusade will ultimately deepen into militancy and the male end into Bull Moosedom, and all of it to the good of Satan and the glory of gudgeons, male and female.

If The Courier-Journal's search for the truth is successful we hope it will publish the truth; so far the search has evidently been fruitless.

Mr. Watterson is quite correct in stating that The Courier risks nothing in any surmise it may make in regard to this subject; it has nothing to risk! It has revealed already that it has neither accurate information in regard to what has already happened, nor desire to understand what is happening, nor capacity to predict what will happen.

Frankly, we do not know whether to laugh or to weep at the attitude of The Courier-Journal. Since our boyhood we have had an admiration for the editor of The Courier and have always shrunk from public expression of dissent with any utterance of his or his disapprobation of any course of ours. Before we had seen the editorial published Wednesday we dictated a brief editorial expressing our regret and our apology for the publication of a paragraph in The Herald, which we did not see until after publication, commenting too severely upon the editor of The Courier. And our personal feeling for him, as one of the great of a past generation, makes us hesitate in this matter, as it has in other matters, to express as strongly as we feel our bitter regret and intense condemnation both of the position he takes and the method he uses to defend that position.

And yet we suppose he can not help it. He belong to a past generation, not because of his years, nor because of any failure of intellect or dimunition of capacity; but because of the crystallization of his mind so that it is impervious to modern influences. Picturesque, but intemperate, in language, without the capacity to foresee the future, his prediction as to the effect of woman suffrage is as baseless as his prediction that the nomination of Cleveland would lead the Democratic party through a slaughter house to an open grave; is as groundless as his bitter and unjustifiable attack on Woodrow Wilson; is as unworthy of serious consideration as his offer to lead 100,000 unarmed Kentuckians to Washington.

Intellectually and temperamentally he belongs to that generation, to that class, exemplified by a recent writer who gave four maxims to govern humanity:

First, when you find your mate, take her, she awaits it, when you have her, live for her, she wants that; when she arouses your jealousy beat her, she needs it; if she betrays you, kill her, she deserves it.

The brute man exists today in the club man as he existed thousands of years ago in the cave man. But the current human thought of human progress flows past such men with scarce a ripple; they are engulfed, left as debris on the bank or carried in the current as the flotsam and jetsam is carried on the wave of the flood which sweeps on to the open sea.

No man nor newspaper that speaks one day in defense of "the gentlemanly vices" and the next day in brutal denunciation of those who are leading modern thought to a higher and nobler plane can long have influence.

An absolute and complete answer to every statement made by Mr. Watterson as to the effect that will come with the granting of suffrage to women is given by those states and countries in which women have equal rights with men. Could Mr. Watterson's mind once be brought to realize that men and women are first human beings, and then male and female, there would be hope that he could be brought to understand something of the philosophy that underlies the world-wide movement for the enfranchisement of women from the thralldom of laws and customs made by those of whom he is a type.

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MRS. SNOWDEN TELLS WHY WOMEN SHOULD BE GIVEN SUFFRAGE

She Electrifies a Brilliant Audience As She Relates Story of the Fight In England

COL. JOHN R. ALLEN INTRODUCES SPEAKER

Herald Apr. 30, 1913

Resolution Adopted Urges Submission of Amendment to U. S. Constitution

We are one of those fortunate ones who heard Mrs. Philip Snowden at Curry Hall. We wish every man and woman in Kentucky could have heard her. The predominant quality of her personality is that she is the sane, normal gentlewoman, accurate in thought, careful in statement and what she had to say carried conviction by the weight of her personality. Rarely, if ever, have we seen a more impressive gathering than that which greeted her, nor a meeting that bore more convincing proof of the ability, character and splendid purpose of those whom the distinguished editor of the Courier-Journal designates "gudgeons, male and female."

Mrs. Snowden told in simple words of the fight that has been waged in England. She disapproves the present method of the militant suffragettes and gives the grounds for that disapproval with dispassionate, but convincing force. But she pointed out some of the reasons that had led to that movement and expressed the belief that it was on the wane: that it had accomplished a great purpose and that now it would grow less and less virulent. She also pointed out with striking clearness how comparatively few had participated actively in the militant movement; how a group of five or ten girls would announce that they were going to the halls of Parliament; reserves would be called out and twenty thousand spectators gather through curiosity and block the thoroughfares. She told something of the indescribable brutality, the cave man savagery, in the treatment of women who asked courteous and pertinent questions of public speakers.

And not even Mr. Watterson, could he be induced to seek information by hearing those who speak with knowledge, could hear Mrs. Snowden without resenting with all the instinct of his manhood the treatment of those English women; not only, not primarily, because they are women, but because they are human beings, made in the likeness of their Creator. The same instinct that must make his blood run faster at the recounting of the horrors of the Black Hole of Calcutta or the brutal death of Crittenden in Havana, would make any man's blood run faster and nerves tingle at the recounting of such brutality upon fellowmen or fellow-women.

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No better answer could be made to all arguments against woman suffrage than the simple tender of those who advocate it and those who oppose it. One one side range the men and the women who favor the granting of equal rights to men and to women; on the other side range those who oppose bitterly, virulently, brutally, the granting of equal rights. Examine with the microscope the purposes that control, the motives that inspire the opposing forces and intelligent citizens who desire a government of the people, by the people, for the people, free from the domination of from the corruption

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

Resolved, That this meeting urges the Senate Committee on woman suffrage to make a favorable report immediately on Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to every member of the State Committee on woman suffrage.

Passed at a meeting held at Curry Hall, Y. M. C. A., Lexington, Ky., April 29th.

M. McD. BRECKINRIDGE,
Chairman of the Meeting.

CHARMS BRILLIANT AUDIENCE.

Before a brilliant audience which was further electrified by her scintillating wit and wisdom, pleased beyond measure by her charming personality and presence, and impressed and enlightened in turn by her digni- for- ect, us-

WITH THEIR WINDOW SMASHING, PROPERTY DESTROYING, HUNGER STRIKING TACTICS SUFFRAGETTES BRING GRAY HAIRS TO ASQUITH



Feeding an imprisoned militant suffraget. (From a sketch in the militants' official organ.)

The Asquith government, which has settled many difficult foreign and domestic problems with ease during its lease of power, frankly does not know how to treat the militant suffragets. If it imprisons them for their acts of violence they go on a hunger strike. The government must either let them starve to death or release them. It dares not let them starve, as public sentiment would not stand for such a thing.

Forcible feeding of the imprisoned militants has not worked out with much success. The accompanying sketch shows how the suffragets have sometimes been compelled to take nourishment whether they wished to or not.

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Herald Nov. 22, 1913

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CHARMS BRILLIANT AUDIENCE.

Before a brilliant audience which was further electrified by her scintillating wit and wisdom, pleased beyond measure by her charming personality and presence, and impressed and enlightened in turn by her dignified pose and her clear, straightforward presentation of her subject, which was at times quite as amusing as it was serious, Mrs. Philip Snowden, noted English suffragist, delivered an address Tuesday evening at Curry Hall on "Equal Suffrage and the Great Movement in England," and sent her hearers away more enthused and delighted than they had dreamed of.

It was known in advance that Mrs. Snowden was a great speaker, had been appearing in the interest of the cause for some time and has been an earnest worker for years in the interest of the cause in her own country. She had been talked about and heralded until interest was aroused to that point locally that Curry Hall could not hold the people who went to hear her, but few were prepared for the address she gave them.

Introduced by Colonel Allen.

Mrs. Snowden appeared in Lexington under the auspices of the Fayette Equal Rights Association at a meeting presided over by Mrs. Desha Breckinridge. Colonel John R. Allen introduced the speaker, saying that he had no patience with the egotism of men which served to hinder or prevent full justice to women, who had always stood for the best reforms of the human race in the homes, in education and other enobling things and he could not conceive of any reason why the women should not be entitled to engage in voting as well as the men.

"I am one," he said, "that believes that everyone should have the right to vote. Not only the rich, but the poor, white or black, every free man and every free woman."

Colonel Allen said that the women derive that right from the same source as the men. "The same source," he said, "that we do."

"I know," he continued, "that they are tenacious of their rights and ever strong in conflict. Indeed, 'the female of the species is more deadly than the male.'" Colonel Allen said he thoroughly approved equal suffrage and then introduced the speaker.

Story of English Movement.

Mrs. Snowden's opening sentence was: "I think it quite right to speak to you of the suffrage movement in my own country, the storm center of the movement, a most law-abiding

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Lexington is carried away with enthusiasm about Mrs. Snowden, the noted suffragist from England who gave an address Tuesday evening at Curry Hall. So intimately does personality weave itself into all that one does and says that the audience speak of her wonderful appearance, her beauty, pose, accent, voice, the way she dresses and carries herself as much if not more than of her logic, her broad and world-wide information, her fine thought, eloquence, readiness.

The stage was most beautifully decorated with draperies above in the colors, yellow and white, the emblem of the cause in white and gold hanging on the wall and a profusion of flowers, great branches of dogwood, snap dragon, yellow tulips, yellow roses and other blossoms. Curry Hall never looked so attractive and the only regret was that the place was not large enough and many had to go away without hearing the address or even getting a glimpse of the speaker.

Mrs. Snowden, with her hostess, Mrs. Leech, of Louisville, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Judge, Miss Carolyn Leech, of Louisville, went to Frankfort Wednesday morning where she was the guest of honor with her party of the Franklin County Equal Rights Association for luncheon at the Frankfort Hotel. From there she will go on to Louisville to remain until Saturday, thence to Canada and from there to England.

Mr. and Mrs. Desha Breckinridge entertained with dinner at the Country Club in honor of Mrs. Snowden before time for the meeting Tuesday evening.

The decorations for the tables were of yellow and white flowers and the name cards had on them, "Votes for Women."

Sarsaparilla

In hundreds of homes is the favorite

pring Medicine

de from Roots, Barks, Herbs and er ingredients, including just those scribed by the best physicians for ents of the blood, stomach, kid- s and liver. Creates an appetite.

it is understood that the work of g pipes will begin at once and ompleted before winter sets in.

e Social Committee of the Paris tian Church entertained the bers of the church Thursday ing in the parlors of the church, all of the arrangements were in most faultless taste. Elder W. E. Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Thomas Henry chairman of the Social Committ- and Mrs. Clay received the guests. ushers were Messrs. George W. John Stuart, William Taylor, lton Clay, James Thompson, Jr., Kenney Ferguson, Clarence as and D. Y. L. Farley. During hours a beautiful musical pro- was rendered on the pipe organ cornet by the talented organist of church, Miss Clara Belle O'Neal, Dr. Harry B. Mathers. Supper served in the parlors of the ch, about 150 guests being seated time at small tables. The menu, h was prepared by Mr. Clay's and capable committee, and d by a number of the young s of the church, consisted of old chicken salad on a lettuce leaf, e balls, beaten biscut, pickle, cof- hot buttered rolls and an ice. on's three-piece orchestra from ington furnished music in the din- room.

iss Mabel Robbins, county school erintendent, and the following hers from Bourbon are attending Kentucky Educational Association in session in Louisville: Miss a Burns, Centerville; Miss Jennie ter, Jacksonville; Miss Hazel Kerr, sant Green; Miss Susie Clay, 's Crossing; Miss Bessie Tal- Ford's [illegible] C. A. Ellis, [illegible] Shawhan, Miss [illegible] Daniel.



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country and I am here to tell you a clear story about it."

She then took her hearers into her confidence about the facts and conditions in England not as they are so widely misunderstood in America, but as they are. She said that the overwhelming majority do not approve of the methods which some of the suffragists there have and which Americans deplore. In fact, there have been about 100 or less who have been arrested again, again and again, which we have heard about in this country repeatedly and sensationally, while there are more than 300,000 organized British suffragists who disapprove those militant methods.

Simple Peaceful Propaganda.

"You have not heard much of these 300,000," she said, "for such stories are not sensational. Theirs is a most simple progaganda of the peaceful sort. If we should hang by our heels, the news would go around the world. This sort of news is sent out perhaps because it is supposed to be more acceptable. The real movement for equal suffrage in England has been going on for 100 years. it is not a new movement. It began in 1819. It has continued ever since. They have not won yet and that is why the militants are militant.

"We elect all our public officials in England except members of Parliament. Those who are elected are elected by men and women. Women not only elect members of educational and other boards, but they may sit on them. But they want the right to vote for members of Parliament. Conditions there are now almost up to the point of the members giving us that power."

The educated, enthusiastic, new parties in politics in Britain, Mrs. Snowden said, are about equal to the progressives here.

Social Political Union.

She spoke of the Woman's Social Political Union and the Labor party and said that the latter had always been friendly to the woman's suffrage movement. It was not until 1903, she said, that militancy started. For twenty years social reform lagged. The Conservatives dragged the country into the war in South Africa, which many of the women thought was a crime.

"We have taxation without representation over there," she said, "and you know something about that here. You have, at least some of you, but little idea of the important part women take in public affairs in Great Britain. There is the Woman's Labor League, the Woman's British Temperance Association. The women of England are doing much of what was formerly done by men."

In 1883 a bribery and corruption bill was passed. In England canvassers were employed to solicit and obtain votes. When the new bill was passed and the politicians could not get men for this purpose, Lord Churchill conceived the idea that women might be brought into service —their votes would be valuable. Efforts to get promises from the big men were futile. Parliament seldom, if ever, paid any attention to public opinion until it became thoroughly aroused on some subject. Some women, despairing of being able to get justice by influence, turned to militancy.

Could Stampede Policemen.

The women were some times used in the precincts or sections where ruffianism prevailed, but it was found in elections that the ruffians would not attack the women and a single policeman was almost always enough at a voting booth door to preserve order. The women found that a half a dozen women could stampede a dozen or more policemen under certain circumstances and this led to some extent to some of the militant women making disorder as the situation was frequently amusing.

As a rule all voting in England is done under the most orderly conditions and there is seldom any ruffianism. The women would so much rather go into a clean booth and stamp a ballot setting forth their wishes on important public questions than have to beseech members of Parliament to correct objectionable conditions that have lasted so long.

When the militants went down to the House of Commons after they had been refused a proper hearing, she was stopped. It was really fun to see what a furore they made. That is the militants. Mrs. Snowden disapproved the treatment of the government in trying to force the militants to take food, when the latter were trying to win their cause by starving. The reason the government did not want any of the militants to die was that this would natliament is the last institution to feel the effect of public opinion and that is why the women want members of Parliament elected by the people.

13,000,000 Women In Britain.

There are now 13,000,000 women in Great Britain. The Labor party influence about 4,000,000 votes. If women are allowed to vote on all matters, Mrs. Snowden said, it was rediculous to suppose that they would all vote one way as women against men. She said that this is a campaign in behalf of the divine personality. That individuality was first of consideration—sex is secondary. Woman's sphere, she said, will always be the home, no matter if she is given the vote and takes part in all national affairs.

"Every child has the right to be well born. That is the first principle," she said. "The women would look after laws that would safeguard that. Ninety-nine women out of every hundred will choose the home as her sphere."

Mrs. Breckinridge announced, after Mrs. Snowden had answered numerous questions put to her, that plans are going foward to ask the Kentucky Legislature next January to grant State-wide suffrage in Kentucky and she wanted everybody present to urge this action.

A collection was taken up which netted something over $29. Pencils and "votes for women' buttons were sold and netted a neat sum. Curry Hall was prettily decorated for the occasion.

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Distinguished Suffragist to Speak at Luncheon at Frankfort.

The Frankfort State Journal of Tuesday says:

"A distinguished visitor to be in the city Wednesday will be Mrs. Philip N. Snowden, of London, England, a suffragist of international prominence, who will be the guest of the Franklin County Equal Rights Association at a luncheon at 1 o'clock at the Frankfort Hotel. At this affair Mrs. Snowden will give an informal talk on suffrage and wil answer any questions the guests may care to ask. As the members of the association are anxious to give all an opportunity to hear Mrs. Snowden, the luncheon will will not be limited to the members, but will be open to any, both men and women, who care to attend, provided they first notify the committee in charge of the affair, Mrs. Thomas J. Smith, Miss Rebecca Averill or Miss Lena Benton. That there will a large number of guests present is certain, since the list already numbers nearly fifty ,many of whom will be out-of-town visitors.

Mrs. Snowden is spending a month with Mrs. James A. Leech, of Louisville, and with her hostess and Miss Carolyn Leech and Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Judge, will leave that city today for an automobile trip through the Blue Grass. They will go to Lexington tonight to be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Desha Breckinridge. This evening Mr. and Mrs. Breckinridge will be hosts at a dinner at the Lexington Country Club in honor of Mrs. Snowden, after which she will speak before a Lexington audience in the Y. M. C. A. building. Tomorrow the party will come to Frankfort, hoping to reach here before the luncheon, so that there will be time for Mrs. Snowden to visit the Capitol and other places of interest in the city. They expect to return to Louisville tomorrow night.

"Mrs. Snowden represents the more conservative suffragists in England, who disapprove of Mrs. Pankhurst's policy of militancy, but who, nevertheless condemn the government for forcible feeding and other similar treatment of the militants. She is a woman of much social experience, being the wife of a member of Parliament. She has had wide experience as a speaker, both in political meetings and as a suffrage worker, her record of speeches made, running as high as 200 a year. She has made two speeches while in Louisville, one last Tuesday at Macauley Theatre, and one Sunday night at the Fourth Avenue Methodist Church. She is very young and has great persona beauty and charm.

"A meeting of the Equal Rights Association was held yesterday afternoon, at which arrangements were completed in regard to the luncheon. Mrs. W. T. Scott and Miss Mary Mason Scott will have the decorations of the dining room in charge, and the tables will be done in the suffrage colors, yellow and white, and the place cards and souvenirs will be apropos to the "Votes for Women" idea."

"The Marseillaise" Is the Battle Song, While Women of All Grades in Life Walk Through Unbroken Wall of Quarter of a Million Spectators.

(Associated Press Telegram.)

NEW YORK, May 3.—The Army of Woman Suffrage marched up Fifth avenue this afternoon 20,000 strong to the music of "The Marseillaise," blared from forty bands.

In uniforms of white they paraded in the heat of a midsummer sun. A forest of yellow banners appealed for "Votes for Women" to an unbroken wall of spectators estimated at 250,000.

Inez Milholland, riding astride a mettlesome chestnut, led the marchers. Behind her walked eight girls in blue silken gowns; after them came two women in yellow with the suffrage map and its nine yellow States; then came the rank and file marching unsmiling "for the cause."

Women with snow white hair, children not yet out of rompers; girls from Sweden, women from New Zealand, Negroes from the northern States; cowgirls from Oklahoma; newsboys from the East Side; Wall street brokers—these and the artisans of many trades marched in an unbroken line.

The woman's Political Union, broken into many detachments, was in the forefront of the line.

Some of the mottoes were:

"More Ballots, Less Bullets," "Getting There After Fighting Forty Years," "Pioneers Against the White Slave Traffic," "Let the People Rule; Women Are People."

The men followed and after them came the newsboys. Somebody tossed a coin among the boys, and true to instinct they broke ranks and scrambled for it. Then came a shower of coins and a two-minute stop of the parade until the marshals could untangle the struggling arms and legs.

Then came the other States where the campaign is on thick now, and last of all came old Ohio—a solitary marcher bearing a crete-wrapped legend: "Ohio, where woman may be ruled. She has no voice in the judges' election; she has no voice in their impeachment. Ohio needs recall of judges; Ohio needs votes for women."

SOCIAL NOTES FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 3.—Woman's suffrage was placed before the fashionable world Wednesday afternoon in a discussion of the great questions that affect women and the world at large by Mrs. Philip Snowden, of London, England. Members of the Franklin County Equal Rights Association gathered together to listen to the remarks of one of the foremost suffragists of England.

Mrs. Snowden came down from Lexington, where she has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Desha Breckinridge and where she also discussed the question. She was accompanied by Mrs. James A. Leach, Mrs. Carolyn Leach and Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Judge, all of Louisville. The party stopped off here for a few hours en route to Louisville.

An informal reception was held at the Frankfort Hotel, followed by a

luncheon. White and yellow, the suffrage color, were much in evidence in the parlors and dining room, the effect being carried out in lilies of the valley, narcissi, English hawthorn and primroses. At each guest's place was a badge of yellow ribbon, to which was attached a button bearing the inscription, "Votes for Women." Seated at the table with Mrs. Snowden were Mrs. Thomas J. Smith, Miss Rebecca Averill, president of the local Equal Rights Association; Mrs. Caswell Bennett, Mrs. James Blackburn, Mrs. W. J. Stone, Miss Lena Benton, Miss Delia Cooper, officers of the local association; Mrs. Leach, Miss Leach, Mrs. Warfield Bennett, Miss Helen Bennett, Mrs. Eugene Walker, Mr. and [illegible] ert C. Judge and [illegible]

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Mrs. Breckinridge [illegible] to the ward boss and [illegible] recalling strike sit[illegible] York City. In one in[illegible] ed out only three me[illegible] number arrested for M[illegible] turbance had been [illegible] whereas in the g[illegible] strike fully 80 percen[illegible] young women arrest[illegible] fenses were penalize[illegible]

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Mrs. Breckinridg[illegible] so few of the daily[illegible] aligned with equal[illegible] found consolation i[illegible] mafiazines are see[illegible] she believed the pa[illegible] it, too.

Mrs. Breckinridg[illegible] by the Rev. Dr. [illegible] formerly of Shelby[illegible] tor of the Seventh Street Christian Church in this city. Among those seated on the platform were Joseph E. Eggleston, president-elect of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and Mrs. B. B. Valentine, president of the Virginia Equal Suffrage League, whose guest Mrs. Breckinridge will be while in Richmond

Du Pont
"Duco"
Household Lacquers
Enamel
Varnish
Stain
Wood Filler
Rubbing Varnish
Rubbing Compound
Automobile Lacquers
Colors
Clear
Rubbing Lacquer
Rubbing Compound
Polishing Compound
Primer
Surfacer
Undercoater
Thinners
Flatting Oil
Rust Proof Paint
Aluminum Paint
Bronzing Liquid
Gold Bronze
Silver Bronze
Copper Bronze
Brushes
Sponges
Chamois
Steel Wool
Sandpaper
Auto Polish
Auto Cleaner
Auto Top Dressing
Auto Top Cement
Auto Top Material
Auto Glass
Auto Enamel
Auto Varnish
Auto Stain
Auto Wood Filler
Auto Rubbing Varnish
Auto Rubbing Compound
Auto Colors
Auto Clear
Auto Rubbing Lacquer
Auto Polishing Compound
Auto Primer
Auto Surfacer
Auto Undercoater
Auto Thinners
Auto Flatting Oil
Auto Rust Proof Paint
Auto Aluminum Paint
Auto Bronzing Liquid
Auto Gold Bronze
Auto Silver Bronze
Auto Copper Bronze
Auto Brushes
Auto Sponges
Auto Chamois
Auto Steel Wool
Auto

luncheon. White and yellow, the suffrage color, were much in evidence in the parlors and dining room, the effect being carried out in lilies of the valley, narcissi, English hawthorn and primroses. At each guest's place was a badge of yellow ribbon, to which was attached a button bearing the inscription, "Votes for Women." Seated at the table with Mrs. Snowden were Mrs. Thomas J. Smith, Miss Rebecca Averill, president of the local Equal Rights Association; Mrs. Caswell Bennett, Mrs. James Blackburn, Mrs. W. J. Stone, Miss Lena Benton, Miss Delia Cooper, officers of the local association; Mrs. Leach, Miss Leach, Mrs. Warfield Bennett, Miss Helen Bennett, Mrs. Eugene Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Judge and Judge Ira Julian.

The remarks of Mrs. Snowden were directed to the suffrage movement in England and there has been no woman who has attacked this burning question who has put the practical purposes of woman's suffrage in a more crystallized or logical way than she. Mrs. Snowden closed her remarks with a compliment to the beauty of Kentucky, and expressed the hope that the campaign now being waged to further the passing of legislation would result in universal suffrage for women.

LIQUOR INTEREST FOE OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Organized Vice Is Another Enemy of Movement Says Mrs. Breckinridge

HOPEFUL FOR FUTURE

Magazines are Right and the Speaker Believes Newspapers Will See Light

(Special to The Herald.)

RICHMOND, Va., May 3.—The real foe of equal suffrage is not the lazy, indifferent mossback man, who shudders at the thought of woman getting beyond her present sphere. It is the liquor interests and organized vice, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, of Lexington, Ky., told a representative body of men and women tonight in an address held under the auspices of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia. She recited the experiences of Kentucky women with the German-American Alliance and similar oranizations, telling how these interests had fought the cause of equal suffrage in Kentucky and left no stone unturned to make it appear that it is unwomanly for women to even think of taking an interest in the laws that protect women and the home.

Mrs. Breckinridge also told how the Kentucky Legislature, at a recent session, had "thrown a sop" to the women by passing the co-guardianship law and later school suffrage for women. And yet, despite these facts, she was proud that Kentucky was more progressive than a good many other states, especially in the South, which still regard equal suffrage as a bugbear and a menace.

Mrs. Breckinridge paid her respects to the ward boss and the politician in recalling strike situations in New York City. In one instance she pointed out only three men out of a large number arrested for disorder and disturbance had been fined in court, whereas in the garment workers' strike fully 80 percent of the girls and young women arrested for similar offenses were penalized.

The court was careful to let most of the men off, she said, because their votes meant something to those who make it a business to round them up on election day.

Mrs. Breckinridge regretted that so few of the daily newspapers are aligned with equal suffrage, but she found consolation in the fact that the mafiazines are seeing the light and she believed the papers would yet see it, too.

Mrs. Breckinridge was introduced by the Rev. Dr. H. D. Maclachlan, formerly of Shelbyville, Ky., now pastor of the Seventh Street Christian Church in this city. Among those seated on the platform were Joseph E. Eggleston, president-elect of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and Mrs. B. B. Valentine, president of the Virginia Equal Suffrage League, whose guest Mrs. Breckinridge will be while in Richmond

Mr. Watterson, What Next?.

It seems as if the distinguished and venerable editor of The Courier-Journal had a most virulent attack of suffragephobia. Two editorials, one under the caption "Go a Little Slow Ladies," and the other, describing the condition of mind of the editor of The Courier, under the caption "Fanaticism Pure and Simple." appear in the same issue.

The first thing Mr. Watterson knows he will be telling his real name, or someone else may be tempted to tell it for him if he does not. The last editorials reveal the fact that the search for Truth, upon which Mr. Watterson says The Courier-Journal has been engaged, is still barren of results or else the distinguished editor of The Courier has determined to keep the precious discovery secret, for there is no indication in his editorial of his having come within hailing distance of Truth or of Knowledge.

It really seems a pity for a man who has some great qualities—including a conceit equaled only by his prejudice and excelled only by his verbosity, so to prostitute his talents and so misuse whatever of influence he may have.

He attempts to classify the women who are at the head of the movement for votes for women, and says:

The present agitation in the United States may be best estimated by a survey of the women at the head of it. Taking no account of the queer foreign women—with what aims, or from what sources, we know not, but needing only to be excited to betray their inherent lack of good breeding and feminine delicacy—they are of three general types or descriptions, the discontented, the self-exploiting and the frivolous. The woman rejoicing in her husband, her children and her home is rarely to be found among them.

He then goes on to consider these types seriatim. A mixture of vulgarity and brutality is his description thereof; it is strange that one who has associated with gentlefolk so long as has Mr. Watterson, should not at least have the veneer of decency; utterly ignorant he seems to be, certainly without consideration for the millions of women in America who are playing their part in the world's work, earning their living, carrying their burdens, handicapped cruelly because of laws and customs that have been the outgrowth of the Cave Man's assumption of superiority based on his greater physical strength. With curious obliquity of mental vision and utter disregard of fairness and justice, the editor of The Courier attempts to discredit the movement by describing fanciful creatures, products only of his imagination, as the leaders of this movement, whom he proceeds to denounce.

When he trenches on the realm of personalities he commits the unpardonable offense of ascribing to Mrs. Belmont, whom he selects as a particular subject of attack, a possible plan of employing gun-men and row dies to create a reign of terror in New York.

No one is safe from the venom of his malice. Neither Mrs. Belmont who represents one type of woman, nor Jane Addams, who represents another, nor Mrs. Snowden, another, escapes his attack, Mrs. Belmont, to whom he ascribes the possibility of the most sinister and lawless use of her wealth, comes of good Southern stock, equal in all respects to that from which the editor of The Courier sprang. Her people have rendered service; she has shown ability and courage and desire to render service; there is nothing in her public career that justifies or palliates such an attack as the editor of The Courier makes on her.

The public services and private lives of the innumerable gentlewomen scattered all over America who are leading the movement for votes for women should protect them from such vicious attacks as the editor of The Courier makes; they would be so protected if they were men. Mr. Watterson's false classification of those who favor this movement may lead quickly to an accurate description of some who oppose it. Self-praise for fifty years of service "to home and church" may lead some to call for a bill of particulars as to what services have been rendered, and wherein this valiant protector of the home and distinguished disciple of the church is commissioned either by reason of service, or motive, or alliances, to criticise or to condemn either men or women. It comes with but ill grace from the venerable editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal to prate as a moralist or to attempt to classify and describe with invidious and vicious innuendo, those the laces of whose shoes he is unfit to tie.

The spokesman for those who would make the Democratic party subservient to a corrupting interest; the defender of those who would prostitute party machinery for corrupt and selfish purposes, is not entitled to impugn the motives, deride the manners or criticise the action of those who lead any public movement.

HIKING FOR SUFFRAGE CAUSE IS SUGGESTED

Plan Under Consideration Contemplates a Trip Through Kentucky

PRESIDENT IS FOR IT

Covington First to Come to Front With Unique Doll Parade

Ky. Ter. May 25, 1913

The following proposal is made to the President of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association in a letter from the Secretary of the Covington Association:

Do you not think that several of the Kentucky clubs could have during the summer walking trips between some of the smaller cities for the purpose of distributing literature and making speeches at various plaees? We have had under discussion such a trip, following the line of the Cincinnati Southern to Lexington, having relays of suffragists to take up the trip when the others are worn out. The railroad could take the tired ones home and bring fresh ones to take their places. The country people do not hear much of suffrage.

President Endorses Plan.

The President of the State Association thinks the plan is good, if suffrage strength holds out to walk, and the steps can be well advertised in advance. Furthermore, automobile trips through the Blue Grass and other sections of the State would be advisable. An automobile with yellow banners flying would draw on the public square in one of the country towns, especially if it were the county seat and on county court day, an audience worthy of the mettle of the best speakers in the automobile party.

Since we have come along in the pink tea stage of the suffrage fight there is no reason that we should make a funeral of it. We might just as well get all the fun out of the thing there is in it, and it is a pretty safe venture that we shall make hay faster if we do it in the sunshine, creating it both for ourselves and those who have to listen and be converted as we go along.

In some ways the Covington Association is one of the most progressive in the State, and the things its members do are worthy to be copied by the rest of us. They have just met the antis in joint debate and vanquished them without doubt. We have no hesitation in making this statement, though news from the front is not yet in.

Suffrage Entre-Act.

Mrs. Firth, the President of the association, spoke a short time back at the Colonial Theatre in Covington between acts of the the vaudeville. Her sister suffragists occupied two boxes decorated with flags and yellow bunting, the officers of the association wearing badges across the chest with "votes for women" or "Kentucky needs us" thereon. Thus her hands were held up by her sisters and the audience was gaily and kindly inclined toward the argument from the first.

Doll Parade.

The Covington Association also put out the first suffrage parade of dolls in one of the big department store windows in Covington. There were groups of student dolls in caps and gowns; professional dolls with the insignia of their profession; wage workers, school teachers and mothers. Little banners were used with the inscriptions which had marched in Washington and New York. The many passers-by who stoped to read the banners in the vanguard invariably followed the process on around the corner, for it was a show window with frontage on two streets—and read the banners all the way to the other end. After a week or two in Covington, a Cincinnati Fourth Street store offered to pay rental for the procession, and the Covington women now propose to keep it on display until the novelty wears off by changing it from one part of town to another. There is no better way to advertise a suffrage meeting than by getting such a doll parade in a prominent store window and putting up above it a placard announcing the meeting. The dressing of the dolls, which is done in the houses of a number of different suffragists, every one calling in her neighbors and friends to help, brings about much suffrage conversation. The plan is heartily recommended to all local suffrage associations in the State.

Loose Item

WOMAN TO RACE AGAINST BAXTER

School Head of Anderson County Accused of Having Had Part in Questions Trafficking Talks.

FRANKFORT, KY., Aug. 16.—Mrs. Lee M. Campbell, of Lawrenceburg, will run as the independent candidate for County School Superintendent of Anderson county against J. W. Baxter, County Superintendent and Democratic nominee for that office. Baxter is accused of selling teachers' examination questions and in a card issued to the people of Anderson county, he has asked that they suspend judgment until he can be heard, saying further that he courts a full investigation of every act of his life. He denies his guilt and claims that he is being persecuted. Mrs. Campbell came here today to take the examination which will entitle her to qualify as County School Superintendent.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Hamlett has been advised that Baxter's defense will be that the questions were stolen from his office if they were secured from his office, but he denies that he knows anything of the theft.

Detective Foster, of Louisville, who assisted Superintendent Hamlett in running down the persons accused of trafficking in the questions stated today a strong effort is being made in Anderson county by the faction in politics to which Baxter belongs to build up sentiment in his favor and to create the feeling that he is being persecuted. Superintendent Hamlett may revoke Baxter's certificate which will render him ineligible to qualify for office.

So careful was Hamlett in sending out the questions for the examination of teachers which is being conducted throughout the State Friday he was notified that they failed to reach several places in time to hold the examination today. They missed at Louisville and Shelbyville so it is likely that special examinations will have to be held in those cities.

Loose Item

date for Judge of the Twenty-third district.

The Commission adjourned until September 3, when the Democratic members of the County Boards of McCreary and Breathitt county will be named, and the Republican member for Leslie county. Chairman Robert L. Greene and S. W. Hager were present today.

LIBERATI'S BAND

CONCERT AT THE AUDITORIUM SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING WILL BE A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

The concert by Liberati's Concert Band and Opera Company at the Auditorium Sunday afternoon and evening will be a musical treat. The admission is 25 cents for all seats, except boxes, which are fifty cents.

Afternoon Program, 3:00 p. m.

PART I.

America's Carnival .....Liberati
Duet for Clarinets, "Girinso Polka"
.....Gatti
Altamonte and Panasci.
"Silver and Gold .....Lehar
Tenor Solo, "Arta from Pagliacci..
.....Leoncavallo
Sig. Cesere Freddi.
"Refuge" .....Bennett
A grand selection of gospel hymns introducing "Brightly Gleams Our Banner," "Beautiful Valley of Eden," "The Home Over There," "Pass Me Not," "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," "Triumph By and By," "To the Work," "Yield Not to Temptation," "Tell Me the Old, Old Story," "What a Friend We Have in Jesus," and "Whiter Than Snow."

PART II.

Overture, "Stabet Mater" .....Rossini
La Vois Des Cloches .....Luigini
Reminiscences of All Nations..Godfrey
Opera, "Selection from Lucia".Donizetti
(With entire cast of Grand Opera Singers.)

Evening Program, 8:15 p. m.

PART I.

March, "Suffragette Parade....Liberati
"Dream On the Ocean" .....Gung'l
Duet for Flue and Horn .....Tith
Mr. Dye and Sig. Napoli.
"Joy to the World" .....
A Sacred Potpourri of gospel hymns introducing "I Am Praying For You," "Ring the Bells of Heaven," "Let the

Loose Item



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WOMAN SUFFRAGE ENDORSED BY CLUBS

State Federation On Record For Equal Rights Voting Through Resolution by Majority of Twenty-four.

MRS. DESHA BRECKINRIDGE DECLARES VICTORY COMING

MIDDLESBORO, KY., June 14.—The principle of women suffrage was formally endorsed by the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs Friday. Conflicting opinions as to whether the federation should take so radical a step were exchanged by delegates for an hour or more, but when the question was put to the vote it carried by a majority of twenty-four.

The women who spoke against the indorsement were, with one exception in favor of woman suffrage, but argued that it was not wise for a State organization to take this action.

Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, who urged the adoption of the motion, said that she thought it was one of the greatest opportunities which had ever been offered the federation.

"Don't wait till the war is won and get in on the bandwagon,' said Mrs. Breckinridge, "suffrage is coming in Kentucky. It can not be stopped. I want the federation to help win the fight."

Mrs. James A. Leech, who introduced the motion, said that to wait until all women were ready for suffrage would be until judgment day.

Mrs. Murray Hubbard of Covington, cited as a sign of progress the cause has made, the fact that Henry Watterson "Is in favor of women suffrage." Mrs. Hubbard read several clippings from late editorials urging women to vote in school and household matters. "Judging from these statements," Mrs. Hubbard, "we may feel sure that Henry Watterson will soon be writing editorials in favor of full suffrage."

Mrs. Linda Neville, of Lexington, Miss Emma Worner, Mrs. H. R. Whiteside, Miss Alice Lloyd, Mrs. Arch Poole and many others spoke in favor of adopting the resolution.

Mrs. J. L. Woodbury, Mrs. J. H. Dickey and Mrs. Charles Moore, of Lexington, felt that it would be unwise for the Federation to approve the motion.

"Why Kentucky women want the ballot" was the subject of the address made by Mrs. Desha Breckinridge. "We have been regaled at this meeting as at all conventions with statistics about Kentucky and have been told that she stands third from the bottom in the list of blindness, last in the tuberculosis list, (a greater death rate than any State in the Union) and far below the average educational standards. Kentucky is following and not leading. I was shocked to find that even in interstate target shooting (a field in which we had beed led to think that Kentucky excelled) men of the State are eighth.

"The question is now to come out of this slough of despond. We know how we got in. The men have been doing things alone until late years, and leaving undone what they could not do. My contention is that to advance the State record, all people must help. We cannot divide the population in half and say that one half shall go forward while the other half stands still.

"What I want you to see today is that it is only stupid to try to advance Kentucky by using the hard, slow and very old methods. Nobody is going to lose her indirect influence by casting a vote. The difficulty we have in getting suffrage is this. The very men who most want it have their noses to the grindstone working so hard on one problem that they have not time to think of the instrument which will bring about the result more quickly than any other.

They are like the stupid workman who could not stop to sharpen his tools. And the work will never be done, until they have in their hands the best of all tools, the ballot. Let us be constructive in our work and stop binding up the wounds, which will never be healed until we have the means of removing the underlying cause of them."

Mrs. Breckinridge compared the laws concerning women in the suffrage States to those without suffrage, showing in every case that the ballot, not chivalry is the modern method by which women are to be protected. In conclusion, Mrs. Breckinridge said: "It is the duty of the protected women whose work is being done for them in the canneries by little children, in the mills by underpaid girls, in the factories by half-starved laborers, to look into the conditions of life of the people who are making housekeeping so simple for them and to see that the only means of remedy is by legislation. If we are to take the fruit of the toil of the women and children, we should at any rate have the right to say under what conditions this work shall be done."

Delegates to the biennial convention of the general federation to meet in Chicago next year were elected. They are: Mrs. R. H. Lacey, Mrs. T. J. Smith, Mrs. James A. Leech, Mrs. John Thixton, Mrs. J. H. Dickey, Mrs. W. F. Sherdin, Mrs. Thomas H. Clay, Mrs. Mason Maury and Mrs. James A. Mitchell.

Loose Item

Lex. Ky. May 4, 1913.

* * * * *

The Woman's Club of Central Kentucky held the regular monthly meeting for May on Saturday afternoon. The stage and room were decorated with snowball blossoms, bridal wreath and spirea and a very large audience attended. In the absence of the president, Mrs. Harrison, on account of sudden illness, the vice-president, Mrs. Wickliffe Preston, was in the chair, assisted by Mrs. John Shelby, the secretary.

Mrs. Preston told of the illness of Mrs. Harrison and announced also that the expected speaker, Professor William McClintock, of Chicago, had been unable to reach Lexington on account of some delay in trains. After the reading of the minutes Mrs. Preston then told the audience of the substitute for the speaker, Miss Laura Clay, and introduced Miss Clay by saying how proud Lexington is of her, ever capable, ready and generous, and that she would speak of her recent campaigns in Kansas, Wisconsin, Michigan and Southern Kentucky.

Miss Clay's speech was filled with interest and valuable thought being not directly on the subject of Woman's Suffrage, but telling of the aspects of history at the present time and the various things noticed in her travels having a bearing upon this epoch-making age. History of these days is not like that of former times mentioning particularly only the butterflies at courts but chronicling the great movements in which all have a part. These events are bringing about changes and we are living in a historic period which adds a decided charm to our daily reading and conversation. All are such things as the great historians note and arrange with much care.

Some of the changes in the life of the people were called to her attention, the speaker said, in the recent campaign. Beginning with Kansas notice was made of the development of the automobile in the life of the people. An account was given of the trip in that State in the Governor's car from Topeka for six weeks into various towns of Kansas, accompanied by Mrs. William A. Johnstone, president of the Kansas State Equal Rights Association. The automobile is found to be a new means of carrying to the people any question necessary for them to hear.

The use of the telephone is another new and wonderful way of spreading the news putting down crime and protection against public calamities. In one town of three hundred people, the speaker said, a line call was made and when the automobile arrived there six hundred people had gathered for their audience. The use of lights has put down crime more than any other thing of the age.

Winning Kansas was one of the greatest triumphs to the suffrage cause because of the State being farther East.

In Michigan the chief impression was that in the universal movement for Woman's Suffrage the people do not desire the militant method, but expect it to occupy the field of the ideal, a triumph of civilization. The methods are desired to be womanly. Wherever it is not gaining is where the popular mind has not accepted the idea that force is not the greatest of all power. The suffrage cause might be called a glorious contagion, as the states bordering on these are all rapidly taking the movement into favor.

Visiting the Mississippi Valley Conference Miss Clay noticed that for current history is the power of organization and more especially that among women beautifully exemplified in these representatives at the conference from nineteen or twenty states.

In visiting the towns of Southern Kentucky the beauty and value of cooperation was the chief point.

Mrs. Obenchain, the Kentucky writer, was given a fine tribute by Miss Clay and the splendid work she is doing in bringing into notice the women who make the noted Kentucky coverlets with their intricate patterns. It shows how the most obscure women have been laying foundations for arts and crafts by being mentioned in literature as never before.

Concluding, Miss Clay said, it is well worthy of study in ancient, modern and contemporary history to see that women in an unusual and remarkable degree are now influencing the whole world by their feminine power, which is being more closely recognized because of being more clearly defined.

The reception and club tea followed the formal session and strawberry ice cakes and pink and white bonbons were served.

The table was decorated with a central bouquet of pink gladioli in a crystal vase, pink candles in crystal candlesticks tied with pink tulle, little vases of lilies of the valley and spirea all resting on lace mats.

Mrs. J. A. Edge and her committee looked after the comfort of all and the meeting was most delightful.

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Herald, May 4 1913.

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Woman's Club Meeting.

The Woman's Club held its opening meeting for May Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and with the last meeting this month on May 31, will close the club for the summer vacation.

On account of sudden illness yesterday the president, Mrs. A. M. Harrison, was unable to be present and her place was gracefully filled by Mrs. Wickliffe Preston, the first vice president, who made this announcement with great regret and also announced that the speaker for the afternoon, Prof. William McClintock, Dean of the University of Chicago, had been detained enroute to Lexington by flood conditions and was unable to be present, which was a great disappointment to all present. His place was filled by Miss Laura Clay and it was with much pleasure the audience heard one of the most interesting and delightful talks she has given before the club in some time.

The first part of the meeting was devoted to business and the reading of the minutes of the last open meeting by the secretary, Mrs. John T. Shelby, which was followed by Miss Clay's talk on her campaign for suffrage in Kansas, Michigan and Southern Kentucky. Miss Clay is one of the most enthusiastic and ardent workers in the cause of a brilliant speaker and it is always a treat to hear her. She spoke principally on things in current history, most important, such as the automobile, telephone and even the cartoon and told of each and its benefit to show its importance in the development of the life of the people. Her talk was not on suffrage, but she touched upon it most strongly at times and told of her talks through the country, beginning with her stay in Kansas, her automobile trip to various points with Mrs. Johnson, president of the Suffrage Association, in the Governor's machine. It was elaborately decorated with suffrage banners and they spoke from it in the open and were most enthusiastically greeted everywhere. She also told of the importance of the telephone and the system through the West, of the line call of 600, when the operator can connect every home with the same call to notify them of anything if omportance. A special suffrage meeting was called in this way after Miss Clay had been

MAY 4, 1913.

urged to speak again and there was a large audience present to greet them.

From Kansas she went to Michigan and then to the Mississippi Valley conference, where she was most impressed with power of organization, especially among the women. From Missouri she came to Kentucky, told of the campaign work and its development here. She spoke of especially of what women are doing to mould the future of the country in manner more cleary recognized.

The afternoon closed with a social hour and strawberry cream, cakes and mints were served. The tea table was lovely with lace mats and a large vase in the center filled with pink, pink glodiola and smaller vases of bridal wreath. In cut glass holders were white candles tied with pink tulle and about dishes of pink and white mints.

Mrs. J. A. Edge, chairman of the hospitality committee, was assisted in serving by Mrs. Gilmer Pryor, Mrs. William Irvine, Miss Margaret Preston and Miss Josephine Simpson.

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CHURCH NEWS

METHODIST WOMEN START A NEWSPAPER—INCOME OF PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Women of the Methodist Church, South, have just started a newspaper called the "Daily Advocate" to further their struggle for women's rights as Methodists. The name is derived from their contention that women in Methodism South ought to have at least the rights of laymen. Their discipline states that a woman, elected superintendent of a Sunday School, may not thereby be a member of the quarterly conference. Women may not be stewards, and may not be members of a district conference. The contention was up before the General Conference of Methodists, South, but was defeated although strongly backed by petitions. Southern Methodist women point out that they are received into all rights of membership, but that some of those rights are denied them by men.

Reasons given by these women for their contention, above the one of simple justice, are that, numbering one million, they give to missions within $100,000 as much as all the men and women in the Church, the women's amount last year being $500,000; that of the 354 missionaries in the foreign field 247 are women; and that they constitute the main teaching force in the Sunday schools. Laity leagues are forming throughout Methodism of the entire South. The initial number of their newspaper asks in large letters "If it is just that part of a church which does the greater portion of its work should be denied a voice in its plans and management." A part of the contention relates also to rules adopted by the men combining the women's home and foreign mission societies, and to the submission of many questions affecting administration of women's missinary work to boards composed wholly of men.

* * * * *

Episcopal Church laymen have just formed a Protestant League to save the word "Protestant" in the name of their church, and to prevent if possible the plans of the High Church party, said to be composed of clergy chiefly, from adopting the name "Catholic." Eminent lawyers in the Episcopal Low party are saying that [the Gen]eral Convention of their church [has n]o power to change the name, and [tha]t were it to assume to do so individual churches would refuse to change their titles, and in the old name might bring suit in the courts to hold Episcopal Church property, general as well as local. The same legal authorities point to the "Wee Free" Church decision in Scotland, and the Cumberland Presbyterian decision in Tennessee as decisions certain to govern in American courts.

The Highs are already replying to the Lows among the Episcopal laymen that this subject of legal titles was fought out fifteen years ago, and decisions by the General Convention itself made that it has jurisdiction over the name of its own Church. It is admitted that no direct decision by the Convention was rendered, but merely that it acted insofar as to give consideration to the matter, after lawyers belonging to it had stated their views upon the floor and in its committees. Foremost clergy all over the country are preaching sermons on the change of name, and papers are preparing in several dioceses for presentation to conventions to be held in May and June, looking to the bringing of the question legally into the General Convention in October. Interest runs high, and party spirit is active.

* * * * *

MEN ONLY HAVE RIGHT TO VOTE, SAYS HAMLETT

Superintendent of Public Instruction Holds That Election of County School Head Is Not a District Affair, and Therefore Female Suffrage Is Not Applicable.

COL. ALLEN ASKS COUNTIES TO PROVIDE SEPARATE BALLOT

(Special to The Leader.)

FRANKFORT, KY., June 28.—"The election of a county school superintendent is not a common school district election, but is a county election, and since it is a county election, the right of suffrage in such election is confined to male voters."

This is the opinion of Superintendent of Public Instruction Barksdale Hamlett, expressed in communications to a number of candidates for the nomination for county superintendent. He adds that he regrets that this is so, as he favors women voting for county superintendents, and he hopes that the next legislature will remove the obstacles in the way of their taking part in the nomination and election.

The failure of the law to give women the right to vote for county superintendents does not affect their right to hold office, he thinks.

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et to issue a writ of mandamus against
of the defendant, Theo. Lewis, as Coun-
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commanding him to accept and re-
ceive and file the petition of the plain-
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executed according to law are pre-
sented to him and offered to be filed
within the period of time prescribed
in said act, and when the same are
filed the clerk

You tell us, as the anti-women do, that our place is in the home; to attend to our duties there and we'll have our hands full.

Please tell us this. While the antis are organizing to fight us; while they are running to Legislatures to counteract our baleful influence; while they are standing on corners with their counting machines to see how many of us are in parades, who is attending to their homes? Who is bringing up their children in the straight and narrow path?

Happily, for our peace of mind, we have a better opinion of the antis than they have of us. We recognize them as women, and women, you may depend upon it, are going to look out the best they know how for their young—votes or no votes—though obviously they can't care for votes as they should be cared for till the mothers have more direct influence upon conditions in the community where they are reared. Those female freaks who have it in them to neglect their homes will have no trouble finding something to neglect them for, leaving suffrage and anti-suffrage endeavors out of consideration.

* * *

"Chivalry" and "Sex."

level-headed to try to get justice by resorting to the bomb. They are making headway in this country by a peaceful but forcible propaganda. They learned long ago that the way to get what they want is to keep at it. Over here we may [illegible] and most sympathetically realize the tremend[illegible] that [illegible]

I quote just a bit: "Better that ninety-and-nine depraved women, dragged to the ballot box by their more depraved master, should vote wrong than that one should be deprived of a single opportunity to vote for the means to save her own poor soul! There never was and never will be a woman in whose breast does not live to her dying day the spark of hope of redemption. I refer you, my lady, to the words of your gentle Christ, spoken to the outcast Mary Magdalene. And I ask all men and all women who take this ignoble position (that outcasts should not have the ballot), 'Why not make the test universal? It is very easy. Let the qualification of sex observance of the distinction of the Seventh Commandment!' I refrain from further quotation, the rest being extremely severe on Col. Harvey's sex.

As a matter of record, the bad women do not "stream forth like wolves from their lair and rush with frenzied eyes to grasp with eager hands the ballot-box" in those States which grant full womanhood suffrage. I do recall an instance (see Jane Addams in "A New Conscience and An Ancient Evil") where the bad women of Denver rebelled against the orders of their depraved masters and asked the Woman's Political Union of that city to help them defeat a most corrupt "ring" running for office. The good and the bad women did meet that day in good work and defeat the candidate both abhorred.

* * *

Overconfident Optimism.

Deterioration, contamination, sex wars, duty, privilege, rights! These, with other words and phrases used in this connection, make the "stuff" for "copy." But when great "Woman Suffrage" issue is shorn of these externals, when this nut—so hard for some of our friends to crack—is cracked, what is revealed in the kernel? A bewildering sex problem. No. Just a simple, human proposition. A common-sense, human question which human beings must meet together if human beings would live together as human beings should.

Dear "Marse Henry," if there is anything in all the foregoing that seems disrespectful, I beg your pardon, right here "in meetin'," because I don't see how anything offensive could have crept through my fondness for you. I thank you for your patience with this long screed and beg to sign myself yours always with genuine cordiality and deep respect.

MARGARET SHAW GRAHAM.

South Floyd street, Louisville.

[illegible] women! [illegible] chivalry, which [illegible] women vote. [illegible] never-it-is [illegible] not going to be [illegible] al conditions of [illegible] mer or cleaning [illegible] ing mental and [illegible] surrounding and [illegible] hing we know as [illegible] e in evidence as [illegible] atlemen, and the [illegible] is so becoming to [illegible] will never go out

that chivalry is in-[illegible] ce, let the chivalry [illegible] men who are shel-[illegible] folk can get along [illegible] ivalry," which van-[illegible] or Women," but they [illegible] ng sisters to have a [illegible] more women at work [illegible] d States than there [illegible] and children in this [illegible] of the Declaration of [illegible] y are the mothers of [illegible] nd many of them are [illegible] stances corruptive of [illegible] nood. As Max Eastman [illegible] , therefore, a problem [illegible] re of the race how to [illegible] tions of industry com- [illegible] e physical and moral [illegible] And to him who knows [illegible] and the deep wisdom of [illegible] overnment, it is clear that [illegible] step in solution of that [illegible] give to women themselves [illegible] defense of political rec-

[illegible] re you conceded so much [illegible] al of April 22. Here we [illegible] tion without representa- [illegible] t taxation. Every woman [illegible] tes should vote. If a vote [illegible] the unprotected working [illegible] have it, though under [illegible] sion with respect alike to [illegible] and the ballot box itself," [illegible] rs ago you agreed that [illegible] ld have the school vote. [illegible] farse Henry," bless your [illegible] don't you know you are [illegible] now? If you would just [illegible] ft and come down in the [illegible] —my! couldn't your pen do [illegible] the right side?

my friends said recently, [illegible] pity Mr. Watterson can't get [illegible] viewpoint?"

I resented. "Don't you be- [illegible] he trouble with 'Marse Henry' [illegible] just so plaguey obstinate he'll [illegible]

[illegible] the few militants are enough [illegible] e the bravest, but it isn't fair [illegible] the whole suffrage tribe by a [illegible] atics. We don't dream of call- [illegible] ristianity a failure because there [illegible] urch members who are not a [illegible]

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[illegible] he Unfit Will Predominate.

[illegible] you will indulge me just a little [illegible] r, I should like to touch upon two [illegible] points you raise.

[illegible] are sure that good women will [illegible] contaminated by meeting negroes [illegible] If there are women who [illegible] selves too great to come into contact [illegible] with their fellows of whatever color or [illegible] station, or who are afraid, let them [illegible] stay at home and pray. I do not mean

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They obtained this liberty, and suddenly we are confronted with the realization of how terribly easy it may be for this liberty to be turned [illegible] license. By the same [illegible] woman has sought [illegible] in the history of [illegible] ured equality in [illegible] es and in com- [illegible] he calls a po- [illegible] ld be perilous-

[illegible] that women, [illegible] nd revere the [illegible] ex, which is [illegible] ey outrage or [illegible] e for which [illegible] me shirkers [illegible] rnment is a [illegible] men of this [illegible] correct it [illegible] irected sex [illegible] If it is not [illegible] ace."

[illegible] g words. [illegible] d-fearing, [illegible] an. They [illegible] ind and [illegible] an. The [illegible] m ear- [illegible] cky—to [illegible] o have [illegible] ionary [illegible] loyed, [illegible] heries

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whispered to [illegible]

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[illegible] cipitancy."

[illegible] true. But surely, surely [illegible] rnal would not have us [illegible] rsing the women who have [illegible] training in school, church, [illegible] State and national af- [illegible] prepared to fulfill the [illegible] government as were the

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which actu[illegible] reason as that [illegible] suffrage disturbance.

"There was a time not so long ago when young girls demanded more liberty, an escape from the close scrutiny of the home and watchful eye of the parents.

[illegible] DR. W.

[illegible] ment to hygiene. [illegible] will be answered [illegible] ot suitable letters [illegible] re a stamped addr[illegible] or prescribe for i[illegible]

[illegible] OUISVILLE, FRIDAY MORNIN[illegible]

A Sex War.

Courier-Journal, May 14, 1913

The attitude of the average Amer an toward the Woman Suffrage ovement marks, even accentuates, he irresolution, if not the lack of in-egrity, by which the male animal has ime out of mind sought to hoodwink the female animal. He whispers to himself "it is the easiest way." When in a dilemma, "lie out of it" has thus become the established formula. "Fool whom," exclaims the strong-minded woman.

There are some things which can not be whistled down the wind, nor slicked over with goose grease, and "Militancy" which has baffled the la-de-da system on which the Englis' Government relied, can as little be quenched by spurts of rose-water here in the United States.

Mrs. Belmont, who has gone to join Mrs. Pankhurst, plainly tells us that, when she returns, if "Votes for Women" have not been granted, recourse will be had to the drastic methods which have made a Reign of Terror closely bordering on Civil War, in John Bull's island, and may just as readily be applied to the island of Manhattan. She is a very rich and determined woman. What she threatens she can bring to pass by signing a check and raising a finger. That a woman who justifies the Pankhurst proceedings in Britain would stop at no outrage in America, should go without an argument. Even those American women who are silent as to Mrs. Pankhurst admire her spirit and condone her crimes. Most of them do not realize the meaning of it and the "ta-ta little girls" process of belittlement panders to their ignorance. But, with the leaders, it is nothing more, nor less, than a sex war.

It is the aim of the Courier-Journal by anticipating events, if possible, to avert them; to show the good and thoughtful women of Kentucky and the South whither the wild, unruly women organizing the Woman Suffrage movement would lead them, and all of us—literally over a precipice—and, by a calm and logical consideration of the most momentous question of modern times, to take it out of the frenzy of passion in which they have engulfed it and place it upon the heights of reason and truth, from which they may determine for themselves whether the precipitate and universal enfranchisement of women without regard to race, or color, or previous condition of morality and education is best for women, best for men, and best for the government of the country.

II.

In answer to Mrs. Belmont's menace Justice Gerard, of the New York Supreme Court, is quoted by the New York Sun as saying that there is no possibility for the English militant tactics to be employed here, "because it has already been demonstrated to the leaders of the cause of woman suffrage that they are making better headway in this country by an appeal to reason than the English women have made by their resort to violence." A very comfortable conclusion, which is re-enforced by Judge Gerard's colleague on the bench of the Supreme Court, Justice John Ford, who with great complacence puts it thus:

"The women of this country are too level-headed to try to get justice by resorting to the bomb. They are making headway in this country by a peaceful but forcible propaganda. They learned long ago that the way to get what they want is to keep at it. Over here we may not fully realize the tremendous physical power that is necessary to overcome English inertia, but still I think that if the women of this country—and it is an almost inconceivable proposition—should begin throwing bombs at the courthouse and the City Hall and would tell us that 'they merely wanted to attract our attention so that we would give them the vote,' I think the best solution would be to give them what they want. That's the way to get along with the women; just give them what they want and life will be so much happier all around."

This is indeed to give women, the "la da-da"—the "ta ta, little girls"—a full bathtub of rose-water—a scheme very nearly, if not quite, as obfuscated as that of the gentleman who went to bed with his hat on, insisting to his protesting wife that he "hadn't taken a drink for a week."

The Courier-Journal is in favor of giving the ballot to the feminine property-holder—not because she is a woman, but because she is a taxpayer—and, likewise, it would admit women to suffrage in matters relating to schools and charities and corrections. It would save women the passion and dirt of party politics. Already myriads of men save themselves by not going to the polls. Reasonable women would and do see this plainly enough. It is the insane, self-exploiting and self-seeking women of the Pankhurst type, who reck not the consequences and regard arson and murder as glorified by what they call the "cause." With them it begins with sex war to end with rebellion to God.

III.

The wise and good women of the land are beginning to assert their wisdom and their goodness. We observe that the lady who was Mrs. Grover Cleveland has taken the lead in the anti-suffrage organization in New Jersey, of which she is a citizen, being now the wife of a Princeton professor. Truly no one can answer Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, of New York, the head of the national organization, when she says that the movement toward what they call "political emancipation" is in reality a movement to unsex and degrade woman. There is no escape from the simple statement with which Mrs. Dodge maintains her position. Thus she proceeds:

"In view of what is happening in various parts of the country, it is high time that every thinking man and woman should realize that back of the woman suffrage disturbance is the question of sex—or, rather, a distortion of the sex question.

"The only sure manner of estimating the real meaning of the suffrage crusade is to see clearly the moves and underlying reasons back of it. The disturbance is, in plain words, a sex disturbance. Many women who are suffragists do not realize this, but it is a fact nevertheless, just as the tendency of some other women to take up foolish fancies and society fads is the result of that straining after artificial happiness and unnatural enjoyment which indicates an unsettled and discontented state of mind.

"We who oppose woman suffrage are convinced that woman suffragists support their cause because they view the whole situation from an unnatural angle.

"We are in the midst of a remarkable period in our history. There is more immodesty in dress, more looseness in conversation and more impropriety in dancing than has ever been known to the American people, either in so-called high society or among those who are in other conditions. Back of these revelations of the lowering of women's ideals and conduct there is the same reason as that which actuates the suffrage disturbance.

"There was a time not so long ago when young girls demanded more liberty, an escape from the close scrutiny of the home and watchful eye of the parents. They obtained this liberty, and suddenly we are confronted with the realization of how terribly easy it may be for this liberty to be turned into license. By the same line of argument woman has sought a freedom unparalleled in the history of the world. Having secured equality in the arts, in the industries and in commerce, she seeks what she calls a political equality, which would be perilously close to license.

"It is a pathological fact that women, as a body, must respect and revere the divine mission of their sex, which is motherhood. The moment they outrage or distort or deny the purpose for which they were created they become shirkers and drones. Misdirected government is a bad thing, so bad that the men of this country can be relied on to correct it whenever necessary, but misdirected sex is a national tragedy, which, if it is not checked, will degenerate the race."

These are wise, far-seeing words. They are the words of a God-fearing, whole-hearted Christian woman. They should sink deep in the mind and heart of every American woman. The Courier-Journal commends them earnestly to the women of Kentucky—to the women of the South—who have not yet been reached by the visionary theories of the sexually unemployed, nor caught by the bloody debaucheries of Pankhurstism.

...T TO JUDGE KERR

Files Mandamus Suit In Which She Seeks to Compel Clerk to Place Her Name on Ballot

OUTCOME WILL HAVE FAR-REACHING EFFECT

Action Involves Right of Women to Vote In School Elections

May 28, 1913.

Alleging that Theo Lewis, clerk of the Fayette County Court, declined and refused to accept her petition as a candidate for the Republican nomination for County School Superintendent, to be voted for at the forthcoming State primary election and to enter her name upon the primary election ballot as such candidate, Mrs. Nannette McDowell Bullock, wife of Dr. Thomas Bullock, and great-granddaughter of Henry Clay, filed suit in a mandamus proceeding in the Circuit Court Tuesday against Mr. Lewis seeking to compel him to accept her petition and place her name on the ballot. The petition was filed shortly after 4 o'clock by Colonel John R. Allen, attorney for the plaintiff.

Mrs. Bullock says she is legally qualified to perform the duties of the office; that her petition filed with the defendant contained sixty-seven women and thirty-one men, and that all are names of those residing outside the city. In her petition the plaintiff states that by an act passed by the Legislature in 1912, "women were qualified to vote for the election of school trustees and other school officers chosen by the people."

When Mrs. Bullock filed her petition with the County Clerk asking that her name be placed on the ballot as a candidate, it was refused by Mr. Lewis, the County Clerk, on the ground that it was invalid by reason of containing the names of women as petitioners. Mr. Lewis consulted legal authority and gave his reasons for refusing to accept the document in a written opinion at that time.

The outcome of the mandamus suit to compel Mr. Lewis to accept the petition as valid and to place Mrs. Bullock's name on the primary election ballot, will be watched with great interest throughout the State as it affects the right of women to vote, for school trustes and for such officers as are chosen by the people.

The petition filed in the Circuit Court is as follows:

Text of the Petition.

"FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURT.

"Nannette McDowell Bullock, Plaintiff,

Vs. Petition.

"Theo. Lewis, as County Clerk of Fayette County, Kentucky, Defendant.

"The plaintiff, Nannette McDowell Bullock, says that the defendant, Theo. Lewis, is and was at the time hereinafter stated the duly elected, qualified and acting County Clerk of Fayette County, Kentucky, and as such was and is charged with the duty of receiving and filing in the Clerk's office of the Fayette County Court the petition of any qualified elector who is a member of a political party as such party is defined in an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky entitled 'An Act to Provide for the Nomination of Candidates by Political Parties at Primary Elections for Placing the Names of Candidates on the Ballots to be Voted for at General Elections and Providing Penalties for the Violation thereof" (which act was approved by the Governor and became a law on March 5, 1912), who desires to be a candidate for an office at a primary election to be held under the provisions of said act on the first Saturday in August in any year for the nomination of candidates by election, and to receive and file in his office as provided in said act when the petition of such person desiring to be a candidate and the nominating petition of the electors as aforesaid signed and executed according to law are presented to him and offered to be filed within the period of time prescribed in said act, and when the same are filed the clerk is also charged with t[illegible] book to be [illegible] for such

endent of Common Schools for Fayette County, Kentucky, and for such office only those residing outside the limits of the City of Lexington are qualified electors and entitled to vote.

"Plaintiff states that she resides at Ashland, in the County of Fayette, outside the limits of the City of Lexington; that she is possessed of good moral character and has the ability to manage the common school interests of the county efficiently; that she possesses a good English education and is competent to examine the teachers who shall apply to teach in the common school in the county, and that she is over 30 years of age; that she is a citizen of Kentucky and has resided and will have resided by the time of said election two years in this State and one year in Fayette County, and that she is not a county judge, justice of the peace, circuit clerk, county clerk, county attorney, county surveyor, sheriff, coroner, assessor, trustee of a common school district or teacher, and that she is in all respects eligible for election as County Superintendent of Common Schools for Fayette County, Kentucky; that she is a member of the Republican political party and affiliated with it and supported its nominees at the last regular election; that the Republican party is a political party within the meaning of the aforesaid act of the General Assembly which became a law on March 5, or organization of electors represent- 1912; that said party has an affiliation or organization of electors representing a political policy and having a constituted authority over its government and regulation, and that the said party at the last preceding election at which Presidential electors were voted for cast at least 25 per cent of the total votes cast at said election in this State; and that the highest vote cast in Fayette County for any candidate of the said party for elector at the last election for President was —— votes.

"Plaintiff says that desiring to be a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools for Fayette County, Kentucky, at the primary election to be held on Saturday, August 2, 1913, in Fayette County, Kentucky, she did on the 19th day of May, 1913, and more than thirty days prior to the time of the holding of said primary election presented to and offer to file with the defendant, Theo. Lewis, as County Court Clerk of Fayette County, Kentucky, her petition stating her name, age, postoffice address, poltical affiliations and all the other legal qualifications of a candidate required to be stated in said petition under the provisions of the said act of the General Assembly, which petition is filed herewith as part hereof marked 'Exhibit A,' and she did at the same time present and offer to file with the said defendant nominating petitions and papers signed by sixty-seven persons residing in Fayette County, Kentucky, outside of the limits of the City of Lexington, who are qualified electors of the County of Fayette, and members of the Republican party and entitled to vote in the primary election for the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools of Fayette County, Kentucky, which nominating petition and papers were in the form prescribed in said act of the General Assembly and contained all the statements of fact required by said electors under the provisions of the said act; that each signature of an elector was upon sheets, each of which had the form prescribed in said statute written at the top thereof; that no signer of said nomination papers had signed but one of said papers for the said office of County Superintendent of Common Schools for Fayette County; that each signer of said nomination papers declared therein that he or she intended to support this plaintiff and added their residence, street and number, if any,

and the date of sig[illegible] that said nomination papers were [illegible] circulated prior to sixty days be[illegible] the day by which such paper was required under the law to be filed, and all signers of each separate sheet of said nominating petition resided in the same precinct, and all the sheets containing signatures from one precinct were placed together before the said nomination papers were presented and offered to be filed, and that said nomination papers were signed by more than 3 per cent of the total vote of the party of the plaintiff in Fayette County, in which she seeks to be elected. She files herewith as part hereof marked 'Exhibit B' the said nominating petitions and papers.

"Plaintiff states that of the sixty-seven qualified electors who signed the said nomination papers thirty-six are women and thirty-one are men.

"Plaintiff states that the defendant, Theo. Lewis, as County Court Clerk of Fayette County, Kentucky, declined and refused to accept the petition of the plaintiff and the nominating papers signed by said electors, or to permit them to be filed, and declined to enter the plaintiff's name upon the book entitled 'Register of Candidates for Nomination in the Primary Election,' and announced that he would refuse to place or to be printed upon the ballot to be voted for at the primary election the name of the plaintiff as a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools of Fayette County, Kentucky, or to provide for women voters separate ballots similar to those required in other elections containing only the name of candidates for the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools for Fayette County, Kentucky, assigning as a reason therefor that the nominating petition did not contain the signatures of enough persons without including the signatures of the women who had signed said papers, and that said women were not qualified electors so far as the office of County Superintendent for Common Schools is concerned and were not and would not be entitled to vote for said office in the primary election to be held on August 2, 1913.

"Plaintiff states that the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky passed an act which was approved by the Governor March 12, 1912, and which became a law within sixty days after said approval and its publication and which was published immediately thereof and was the law at the time of the presentation of said petition and nominating papers to the County Clerk entitled 'An act qualifying and enabling women to vote for the election of school trustees and other school officers chosen by the people, except such officers as women may be disqualified from voting for by the constitution, and upon school measures or questions submitted to a vote of the people and to hold common school offices, except such as women are disqualified from holding by the constitution;' that Section 1 of said act prescribed as follows:

"'Section 1. That all women possessing the legal qualifications required of male voters in any common school election, and who in addition are able to read and write, shall be qualified and entitled to vote at all elections of school trustees and other school officers required to be elected by the people, and upon all school measures or questions submitted to a vote of the people; and all women possessing the legal qualifications required as to males shall be eligible to hold any school office or office pertaining to the management of school. Provided, however, that this act shall not apply to any election the qualifications of the voters at which are otherwise prescribed by the constitution nor to any office as to which the constitution otherwise prescribes the qualifications of the persons eligible thereto.'

"Plaintiff states that all and each of the women who signed the nominating papers of the plaintiff possessed the legal qualifications required of male voters in any common school election and were able to read and write.

"Plaintiff says further that the office of County Superintendent of Common School is not an office

created by the constitution of State of Kentucky, and the elec[illegible] for the office of County Superint[illegible]ent for Common Schools is not [illegible] election for which the qualification[s] are prescribed by the constitution otherwise than prescribed in said act of March 12, 1912, and the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools is not an office as to which the constitution of Kentucky prescribes qualifications of the persons eligible thereto other than said act of March 12, 1912, and the County School Superintendent is a school officer required to be elected by the people.

"Plaintiff alleges that she is eligible to the said office, possesses all the legal qualifications therefor, and that she has conformed to all of the requirements of the law in her petition presented to the County Clerk, and that the women who signed her nominating papers are qualified electors for the election of County School Superintendent, and that the nominating papers signed by them and offered by her to be filed with her petition conform in every particular to the law, and that the action of the County Clerk in refusing to permit the said petition and the said papers to be filed and in refusing and declining to enter the name of the plaintiff upon the book entitled 'Register of Candidates for Nomination in the Primary Election,' and in refusing to be placed and printed upon the ballots the name of the plaintiff as a candidate for the said office and in refusing and announcing his refusal to provide separate ballots for women voters qualified under the act of March 12, 1912, was illegal and in violation of the rights of the plaintiff and the women who signed said nominating papers.

"Wherefore plaintiff prays the court to issue a writ of mandamus against the defendant, Theo. Lewis, as County Court Clerk of Fayette County, commanding him to accept and receive and file the petition of the plaintiff and the nominating papers accompanying the same and to enter the name of the plaintiff upon the book entitled 'Register of Candidates for Nomination in the Primary Election,' and to cause to be placed and have printed upon the ballots the name of the plaintiff as a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools for Fayette County, Kentucky, and to prepare and provide separate ballots for women voters similar to those required in other elections except that said ballots shall contain only the names of candidates for County Superintendent of County Schools for Fayette County, and for all proper relief in the premises and for her costs herein expended.

"JOHN R. ALLEN,
"Attorney for Plaintiff."

State of Kentucky, County of Fayette, Sct.

"The affiant, Nannette McDowell Bullock, says that she believes the statements of the foregoing petition to be true.

"NANNETTE McDOWELL BULLOCK.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me Nannette McDowell Bullock this day of May, 1913.

"LENA MOHR,
"Notary Public."

Loose Item

MEN ONLY HAVE RIGHT TO VOTE, SAYS HAMLETT

Superintendent of Public Instruction Holds That Election of County School Head Is Not a District Affair, and Therefore Female Suffrage Is Not Applicable.

COL. ALLEN ASKS COUNTIES TO PROVIDE SEPARATE BALLOT

(Special to The Leader.)

FRANKFORT, KY., June 28.—"The election of a county school superintendent is not a common school district election, but is a county election, and since it is a county election, the right of suffrage in such election is confined to male voters."

This is the opinion of Superintendent of Public Instruction Barksdale Hamlett, expressed in communications to a number of candidates for the nomination for county superintendent. He adds that he regrets that this is so, as he favors women voting for county superintendents, and he hopes that the next legislature will remove the obstacles in the way of their taking part in the nomination and election.

The failure of the law to give women the right to vote for county superintendents does not affect their right to hold office, he thinks.

Loose Item

all by the abolition of that distinction which makes us men and women, each obedient to the laws of God and Nature.

Let us repeat "Votes for Women" are the least part of it. Revolutions proceed not backward. Meanwhile, if Mrs. Shaw, and gentlewomen like her, fancy they can serve on the firing line and return at will to the drawing room, alternating between Moll Pitcher and the Lady Ginevra, they are likely to discover—in case they live long enough and retain their charms—that with the winning of the battle for equality outside they have sacrificed their sublime superiority within; the chivalry of man gone with the effeminacy of woman.

To those of us who are no longer as young and charming as we say we were at twenty-one, it is a compensation to the approach of age that we shall not have to meet these gorgons; that we shall no longer have to lie awake and walk the floor; but that, folding the hands to "a little more sleep and a little more slumber," we may commit them to the delightful and confident optimism of Mrs. Margaret Graham Shaw and the likes of her—along with those who are by no means the likes of her, more's the pity!—to whom, nevertheless, we tender our respectful homage and renew the assurance of our profound and distinguished consideration!

And, may we not add, dear girls, our Adoration!

Kentucky Coal For Export.

Discussing the probability of a great increase in the exportation of American coal, the Cincinnati Enquirer says:

"The British coal operators have gone thoroughly through the coal situation in the principal fields of this country which supply the coasts, and well informed correspondents in Great Britain are of the opinion that the export trade in coal from the United States is upon the eve of a great expansion.

"They predict that such expansion will be distinct and well marked even before the opening of the Panama Canal, but this will be but the prelude to the very great activities which will prevail after the fleets of the world pass up and down our coasts in their voyages through the Isthmian Strait.

"If they are correct there will be tremendous developments in the coal regions, possibly also affecting favorably the coal districts of Southeastern Ohio and Eastern Kentucky."

The coal fields of Kentucky should be in a position to profit by any increased foreign demand for American coal. There seems no reason to doubt that exportations will greatly increase. As a matter of fact they are increasing already. Some of the coal fields of the Old World are approaching exhaustion. The opening of the canal will stimulate trade and the building of new railroad lines will put Kentucky coal in easier reach of many of the ocean ports.

Already Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia are selling coal to foreign buyers. In Kentucky there are coals of excellent quality and they are not confined to one small district. With two distinct coal fields, one in the eastern and one in the western portion of the State, Kentucky is well prepared to take advantage of the anticipated augmentation of export business when the canal is opened to the steamship traffic of the world.

Kentucky's coal output is growing, having in 1912 reached a production of some 16,000,000 tons. This was the largest figure ever attained, but it ought to be several times larger. The coal is here and the world wants it, and there is ample ground for believing that production will be doubled or trebled in a few more years. And even then we will only have begun to scratch the surface of our marvelous coal deposits.

Our good contemporary, the Springfield Republican, recommends the establishment of public ice water fountains as a cure for drink. Anyway, they would fill a long-felt next-morning want of the perverse individual who would carry his bottle in his pocket and use a draught from the fountain as a chaser.

"No husband can know how much his wife's hats ought to cost," says a writer for a woman's page. N-o. He can sometimes hardly believe that a hat did cost the sum mentioned when he is introduced to the hat and informed that he must go out and find the price.

Investigation shows that of every hundred men in Massachusetts twenty-six are paid more than $15 a week. In Kansas thirty. In California fifty-seven. Nowadays it is the gorgeous West that showers upon its sons the equivalent of barbaric pearl and gold.

The Japanese Government has appropriated $600,000 for representation at the Panama Exposition. By giving the Americans an added attraction to "do," Japan will get even with this country, which has failed to sit upon California.

Japan is not yet Westernized. The Empress caught cold while sitting up with the Emperor during his illness. Every American is, of course, a king, but a trained nurse usually sits up with him when he is ill.

Now if somebody could only find a means of interesting the housefly in the fresh air fiend and getting him to sleep out of doors and take his exercise in the open, summer life might be worth living.

The public pays $75,000 for a man's services as president. Yale gets the same man's services for $5,000. And yet some persons insist that it is better to work for one boss than for many.

HOW TO KEEP WELL

By DR. WILLIAM A. EVANS

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation and prevention of diseases, if matters of general interest will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject matter suitable letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

Bread.

THAT bread is the "staff of life" is an old saying that is hardly subject to contradiction. Everybody eats bread. It is more abundantly used than any other article of food.

Bread is made of flour ground either from wheat, buckwheat, barley, rye or corn. Enough water is added to the flour to make a uniform dough, after which it is kneaded, either by hand or machinery. A pound of bread is composed of three-quarters of a pound of flour and one-quarter of a pound of water. To this is added enough yeast to excite a fermentative process.

As a result of the fermentative process starch is converted into alcohol, carbonic acid and water. Just enough salt is added to the bread to give it a pleasant, wholesome taste.

The object of baking is to kill the yeast germ and arrest fermentation. The art of baking bread is all important, since it has much to do with whether the bread is heavy or soggy and whether it is sour. When the baking process leaves the bread in this state it has been scientifically done, as the germ of fermentation is still active.

* * *

Where bread is made from wheat flour it is usually referred to as white, gluten, graham, whole wheat and bran bread, the name being derived from the particular kind of flour from which the bread is made.

Of these, the white is higher in nutritive value, but it may not be so wholesome, as it is less bulky, contains less roughening, and hence is more constipating.

Graham and whole wheat breads are supposed to be made from flour which contains all of the constituents of the original grain in their same proportions. In many cases, however, the graham and whole wheat flours have been but partially bolted.

Bread is a mixed food, containing many classes of ingredients—fat, salts, sugar, protein and starch. While it contains fat it does not contain enough to make it a perfect food, which probably explains in part the reason why people eat butter with their bread.

* * *

Bread does not seem to tire the appetite. No better explanation, perhaps, could be given for its common consumption than this fact.

The free use of hot bread is usually tabooed by hygienists for several reasons. Hot rolls, for instance, are not thoroughly chewed before swallowing, and are, therefore, not properly mixed with digestive juices. There may be too great a quantity eaten, because of greater palatability. Accordingly, the habit of eating stale bread instead of fresh should be encouraged.

White bread usually is more pure than the brown breads, because it is easier to adulterate the brown breads than the white. White bread, however, may be adulterated with chalk, gypsum, pipe clay and similar articles.

The addition of a mineral acid to bread containing these adulterants produces an effervescence when it comes in contact with the carbonates used as such adulterants.

* * *

Scarlet Fever Danger.

J. R. W. writes: "Is there any danger of a child contracting scarlet fever from another child with whom it has played in the open for several days before the disease was known? Is there a safe treatment to immunize the child if there is any danger of contracting the disease?"

REPLY.

If you mean before the child was feverish and broken out with rash. If you mean that the throat was sore, the eruption out, the patient with fever and pains but no diagnosis made, yes.

2. No.

* * *

Knows What To Do.

Mrs. J. A. writes: "Do you think it the right thing, in consideration of the general public, for a man from the health office who comes to put up a sign for a contagious disease to enter each home where he is called and sit down in the parlor as if he were a privileged guest and then proceed to fill out the card of information? I feel that he could get his information just as the census man does at the door, and so not be apt to carry the disease germs. It is impossible for him to carry them why should the members of the family be quarantined except the one who is suffering the patient?"

REPLY.

If it is unnecessary to enter the premises to inspect the details of quarantine and give minute instructions as should seem wise. As a rule, a department inspector knows what to do and what not to do, the danger of his carrying contagion is slight.

In Kentucky

Cause of Thanks.

(Nicholasville News.)

Let us go to some remote spot and offer a small-size prayer that the roller-skating craze has not struck Nicholasville.

* * *

Reform in Pike County.

(Pikeville Kentuckian.)

Money received for votes will no longer help pay Pike county taxes. No votes will be bought at the primaries or elections of the future. No whisky will be used to swing votes.

* * *

Reduced Berry Yield.

(Hopkinsville Kentuckian.)

Hopkinsville is now right in the middle of the strawberry season. The crop this year could not be better in quality and they are about the average size though the yield per acre has been way so full as last year.

* * *

Missed Lots of Fun.

(Maysville Public Ledger.)

A Somerset exchange says today have a lady there over 100 years old who never wore a hat; always resided in the same place; never saw a street car or railroad train or telephone, never drank, smoked, chewed or went to Sunday-school. My, she must be an interesting conversationalist.

* * *

Cabbage Plants, Too.

(Earlington Bee.)

W. N. Todd, a farmer living in the beach section of this district, reports that the bed destroyed one night last week. After the rain the bed was visited to get plants and it was found that not only had the tobacco plants been stolen, but that some cabbage plants were also dug up. Only one bed was visited, there being another not found, evidently because there was no canvas over it.

* * *

Trouble of the House Owner.

(Ashland Independent.)

A man in town rented a house to a man who fell away behind in his rent. One day the renter came to him and asked to have the floor fixed. The landord called attention to the fact that the rent was far in arrears for the rent, and as he was a carpenter, he might fix the floor and he would get credit for it. And he did it! But the next day the landlord came around and thank the landlord for the opportunity to pay a little on the debt by some work? Well, he didn't, he did the job all right and left the floor. He went straightway and moved out; went off to another house to cheat another landlord.

* * *

Valuable Advertising.

(Henderson Journal.)

We are glad that there are some good things to give Henderson the right kind of advertising.

Two hundred bankers from three States were told that Henderson county farmers are getting rich as the times in modern farming methods.

Visiting bridge men say that Henderson county is building more up-to-date bridges than any other county in the State.

And now comes the pleasing assurance that the roads of Henderson county are vastly improved—the fact is rapidly becoming the best in the State.

Come again. We can stand lots of it.

* * *

The Nimble Penny.

(Georgetown Times.)

The Housewives League, of Louisville, has inaugurated a campaign in favor of a wider use of the penny in trade. This is a move in the right direction. To some persons this may seem a trifling matter, but to many, especially to those who buy in a small way, it is of considerable importance. The use of the penny hurts neither buyer nor seller; in fact, it is the only correct thing for both. For instance, if a storekeeper is selling pears 5 cents for two boxes and a person wants only one box it is not right that he or she should pay 3 cents for it. If a piece of meat or a fish comes by weight to 37 cents there is no reason why the purchaser should pay 40 cents for it, nor is there a reason why the seller should take 35 cents for the same. The penny is all right in trade and it should be more generally used. Nobody can object to the exact change. In the course of a year it makes a considerable difference.

* * *

Barge of Sand Sinks.

Owensboro, Ky., May 29.—During a severe windstorm a bargeload of sand sank in twelve feet of water in the Ohio River. It was owned by the Kentucky Sand & Gravel Company and was only partly insured. It was valued at $1,000.

Grins and Groans

Memorial Day.

The scars have vanished with the years
We're brothers all to-day
And shower our blossoms and our t
Above the Blue and Gray.

The Blue and Gray, they softly sl
Where wars and tumults cease.
They sowed; and now their childre
The blessed fruits of peace.

* * *

In Washington.

"What is this magnificent boulevard?"
"The Avenue of the Presidents."
"And this obscure street leading off nowhere?"
"The Avenue of the Vice Presidents, presume."

* * *

A Rough Life.

"Can you build me a piano and leave back on the wood?"
"I was never served the plano may
"I want it for my hunting lodge. We rough it an there, you know."

One Good Point.

"I wouldn't yawp so much about the law's delays. It is a good thing sometimes."
"Pardon to know how."
"Those who foolishly apply for a divorce think better of it and make up."

The Commuter.

He's loaded down to beat the band
With one thing and another;
A hammock for his daughter and
A washtub for her mother.

A Proud Position.

"We feel right perky out in Mossback county."
"What has happened to you folks?"
"The census people report that we have the greatest circulation of dogs per capita."

* * *

Getting Back.

"We are somewhat musical, and now the family next door is having the daughter taught by lessons."
"Emulation, eh?"
"Looks more like revenge."

* * *

About Due.

Next we'll see some of the hunting cotrie putting a touring car over a five-barred gate.

GROUND IS PURCHASED FOR BUSINESS COLLEGE

BUILDING TO BE ERECTED AT BROOK AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

Through the purchase yesterday of 100 feet of ground in the south side of Chestnut street, facing Brook street, it became known that a four-story building costing $150,000 is planned for that location by the Bryant & Stratton Business College.

The property acquired yesterday is that formerly owned by Henry L. Koehler. It was purchased for about $75,000. Buildings now standing on the site will be razed and a new four-story building will be erected. George W. Schwartz, president of the business college, said last night that work probably would begin before September 1. It is expected the new building will be ready for occupancy by September, 1914, and possibly sooner.

The transaction by which the Koehler property was purchased was made through J. C. Bushnell, realty agent.

ELECTION OF CAVE HILL CEMETERY COMPANY HELD

The annual election of the Cave Hill Cemetery Company was held yesterday morning at the company's offices at Baxter avenue and Broadway. Allen R. Hite, A. Lee Robinson and Charles F. Hunleth were re-elected members of the board of managers. They serve for three years. John W. Barr, Jr., Randolph H. Blair, Gilmer S. Adams, R. W. Hays, Frank Miller and George W. Norton are the holdover directors. The board will hold its organization meeting today. Judge Blair is president, Mr. Norton vice president and W. W. Locke, secretary.

Trio Held To Answer.

Lawrenceburg, Ky., May 29.—(Special.)—In Magistrate Lloyd Simpson's Court here Robert Bentley, Oscar Bentley and Will Bentley were held over to the June term of the Anderson Circuit Court in the sum of $200 each on a charge of robbery. Isaac Abraham was held under bond of $200 charged with having detained a woman against her will.

I accept the invitation coming through your implied disappointment that, "none of the Votes for Women" advocates undertakes to meet any of the points of objection earnestly but decorously set forth in the columns of the Courier-Journal."

First you say that these "advocates * * * accuse it of lying without specifying wherein it has done so."

Isn't that a pretty broad charge, "Marse Henry?" The advocates of "Votes for Women" accuse the Courier-Journal of lying! What advocates? Those engaged in the international struggle, the national or the local?

Perhaps you mean just the home folks? In that case, let me say that I am very close to the local movement; I hear much discussion of the suffrage advertising through editorials and news stories, and I have never heard it intimated that the deep feeling back of the Courier-Journal's anti-suffrage editorials prompts anything but sincere expression. A few readers get mad, more are rattled because they can't "get back," while the majority seem to thoroughly enjoy the fun. If you have been informed that the local "advocates" have doubted your sincerity in this matter, I honestly believe you have been misinformed, and I should be glad to disabuse your mind of such an ugly impression.

No, no, "Marse Henry," we do not doubt your sincerity, though we just know you got some of your suffrage notions out of the ark.

* * *

Not "Agin" the Constitution.

Now, I am going to give you a chance to "think" me because of your answer to the first objection raised in that particular article, to-wit: "That the ballot is an arm of the public service, operating differently in different places—that it is subject to differing limitations, as well as varying conditions—a duty, and often an irksome duty, and not an inherent right, conformable to universal requirement either for men or women."

The current Outlook, just received, says: "The Supreme Court of the United States has held that the Fifteenth Amendment does not confer the right of suffrage upon anyone." Suffrage is not a right within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States. It must be regarded either as a privilege conferred or as a duty imposed."

Thus the Constitution and the Courier-Journal are agreed. I am not going to tackle such a pair as that.

Besides, I am not actuated in my suffrage work by a desire for "rights." I don't know a woman who is, though, doubtless, there are some who are. Most of us, however, are not concerned about the name, though when the issue is raised if we buckle down to a discussion we would, I dare say, agree with the Constitution and the Courier-Journal that it is a duty, and as we would feel responsible for the imposition of this duty upon our spotless sisters, we should consider it a further duty to stir them to action and, incidentally, to try to rouse our faithless brothers to a performance of duty. I understand one-fifth of the men entitled to vote did not vote in the suburban postal contest between McCreary and O'Rear. We are in politics now. We are in it to win, and want the vote as a time and labor saver. That is what the records across and again prove it to be in the suffrage States.

Another point raised by the Courier-Journal is: "That the precipitate enfranchisement of women without preparation or discrimination of any sort—such as we have experienced in the South with negro suffrage—would not purify either the ballot-box, or politics, but degrade them to even a lower level than they have already attained."

* * *

"Precipitancy."

That may be true. But surely, surely the Courier-Journal will not have us think it consists in the women who have had the finest training in school, church, club, municipal and state and national affairs as poorly prepared to fulfill the obligations of government as were the You tell us as the anti-women do, that our place is in the home. Let us help and guide depraved women, dragged to the ballot-box by their more depraved sisters, should votes weaken that oft-sinned but sadly-abused institution. You did not want to vote for the means to save her own soul? There never was and there never will be a woman in some-body's home who did not live to her dying day the spare of time, of redemption. I refer, you may say, to the words of our gentle Christ, spoken to the purest Mary Magdalene. And I ask all men and all women who take this irrefutable position that vaccats should not have the ballot. Why not make the test universal? It is very easy. Let the qualification of voting be, without distinction of sex, observance of the Seventh Commandment. I refrain from further quotation, the rest being extremely severe on Col. Harvey's sex.

As a matter of fact, as bad women do not "stream forth like wolves from their lair and rush with frenzied eyes to grasp with eager hands the ballot-box" in those States which grant full woman-hood suffrage. I do recall an instance where Jane Addams in "A New Conscience and An Ancient Evil" warned the good women of Denver rebelled against the orders of their depraved masters and asked the Woman's Political Union of that city to help them defeat a most corrupt ring in running for office. The good and the bad women did meet that day in good work and defeat the candidate both abhorred.

* * *

Overconfident Optimism.

Deterioration, contamination, sex war, duty, privileges, rights. These, with other words and phrases used in this connection, make great "stuff for copy." But when the woman suffrage issue is shorn of these externals, when this must—and hard for some of our friends to crack—is cracked, what is revealed in the kernel? A bewildering sex problem? No. Just a simple, human proposition. A common-sense, human question which human beings must meet together if human beings would live together as human beings should.

Dear "Marse Henry," if there is anything in all the foregoing which sends disrespectful, I beg your pardon, right here "in meetin'" because I don't know anything offensive could have crept through my fondness for you. I thank you for your patience with this long screed and beg to sign myself yours always with the highest consideration and respect.

MARGARET SHAW GRAHAM.

South Floyd street, Louisville.

Loose Item

reasonable.

An Eager Optimist.

The letter which the Courier-Journal prints this morning from Mrs. Margaret Graham Shaw represents the feminine and tactful side—rare indeed to the discussion—of the "Votes-for-Women" question.

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PAGE(S)

A Normal Account of Actual Conditions.

e take pleasure in giving whatever added circulation may come re-publication in The Herald, and whatever conspicuity may come these columns, to an editorial that apepared in tho Lexington er, written by a member of the Leader force who was for years a ent of Wyoming.

So reasonable and so sane an editorial as this comes as a source of asure after reading the emanations of the prurient minded editor of The urier-Journal who, suffering from auto-intoxication, emits a volume of rds uncontrolled either by knowledge or consideration for the truth.

In those states in which men and women have equal right of suffrage onditions are as described by the editor of the Leader. There is no sex war; there is no contamination of the pure by the impure at the polls, any more than there would be at the postoffice; there is no subserviency to the power of evil by the political organizations of those states, as there is by the political organization in Kentucky represented by the editor of The Courier-Journal.

ference at South Coon, human beings whose charcters are produced by e Miss Gonzales is the guest of Mr. Holding, of South Covington, who was in the government of their city, county ions his revolu lock- per- Lead t the at the their personal affairs. No let the editor of The

imbus. reunion night. whe tion to ques Coun- ers. A kind or pos t. Elm- in the of women rest Clau- of disor- tio

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suf NY, in sc Utili- Public c iver. s

ber 3.—The Missouri cor- public util- as placed in he Chancery ship petition e Water and year ago sold n. The Seven ed at $500,000, St. Louis, as Trust Company, l receiver until et for Novem-

LUDLOW, KY.

Council last night accepted the proposition of Engineer Marks to prepare plans and specifications and superintend the construction of the proposed new viaduct on Elm street for 5 per cent of the total cost of construction. City Attorney Joel H. Ward advised Council that the construction of sewers must be done by ordinance and not by resolution. This necessitated the cancellation of the contract for a sewer on Hooper street, and, after passing the necessary ordinance, the City Clerk was instructed to readvertise for bids.

An ordinance was passed establishing the grade and for the improvement of West Linden street, 160 feet west of Helen street. An ordinance was also passed for the improvement of Helen street.

An ordinance was passed directing that the question of placing on the ballot at the November election the question of issuing $30,000 in bonds for the erection of new high school buildings and $10,000 in bonds to erect a new concrete viaduct on Elm street, crossing the Queen and Crescent Railroad tracks.

No action was taken on the street car franchise ordinance, and the matter was laid over until the next meeting.

Officers' reports for the month of August were received and referred to the Finance and Auditing Committee.

PITTSBURG BANK MERGER.

Pittsburg, September 3.—Announcement was made to-day that the Diamond National Bank of Pittsburg had taken over the United States National Bank of Pittsburg. The Diamond National has a capital of $600,000 and surplus of $1,500,000, and the United States National was capitalized at $500,000, with a surplus of $155,000.

MRS. GEO. A. CUNNINGHAM, treasurer Little Rock Political Equality league, 1912-1913.

re nor less than were expected. There n no sensational, experimental, sentimental legislation, directly due to the feminine vote. There have, indeed, been bad laws made and good laws lost with opinion divided among women as it is divided among men. There has been no demand salts and the various coarse cathartics and purgatives, for while these do but temporary good, Syrup Pepsin cures permanently. The effect of it

as one of the responsibilities of the bonds which tied it to the old terri- women not as a demanded privilege, nen would accept, and thereby share progressive, law-abiding common-

g order of ent miracle.

Refute Lies

Defendant.

Petition.

Plaintiff,

MRS. BULLOCK'S PETITION

The suit was filed by Col. Jo Allen & Duncan, attor for Mrs. Bullock.

The plaintiff, Nannette McDowell Bullock, says that the defendant, Theo. Lewis, is and was at the time hereinafter stated the duly elected

Afternoon. LEXINGTON LEADER —October 8, 1913.

COVER THE BOTTOM W. C. T. U. ENDORSES JUDGE CHAS. KERR

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meet on Mrs. Agnes l members nt at 7:30 M. Nelson,

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" will be ren- st Church to- mptly. Admis-

duating classes l are invited to day evening at reparatory to a esday of Com-

of the Liberty eet at Mrs. Mag- day night at 8 reet. Bessie L.

26, 1913.

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SPECIAL DIS

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for you if you are suffering of any bronchial trouble, it will do er remedies failed." It will c of a severe bronchial cold at lung medicine I sell. It cure New Discovery is the best t of Marion, Ohio, writes of h He is talking about C. Lowe you can feel sure that he kn dy for colds, throat and lung

donated by a lo...
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...land Park flyer in recognition of his
...ctory.

Judge Almon M. Warner, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who has a brilliant war record, was among those veterans who took an active part in the reunion.

LEAD US AGAIN.

[New York Evening Sun.]

Father, our hopes are bivouacked in our hearts,
Our fears and prayers are all a-wing to Thee!
Stretch out Thy holy hand, we humbly ask,
And lead us with Thy clear, all solving light
Out of the desolate darkness of our time,
As Thou didst in the bleak, black ages gone.
Give us again the Sight that we may see;
Once more set spinning all the looms of Peace;
Rekindle reason, faith, good-will on earth.
Lord, Thy almighty arm alone can quench
The fire that girdles all the world with woe,
Drench Thou the pyre of flesh and bone and blood
Whose glare reflects the stubborn pride of Kings
And shows the fellowship of man at end!
The flow'r of sturdy nations withers fast,
And fruits of mellowed genius rot apace
In shell swept trench of many battlefields;
Babes sleep unmothered in their cradle nests.
While orphaned children weep in wakeful dreams,
And women robbed of father, husband, son,
Trudge troubled through the dust clouds of the plow.
Christ did not die upon the Cross for this!

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Loose Item



MRS. GEO. A. CUNNINGHAM, treasurer Little Rock Political Equality league, 1912-1913.

Loose Item

18



MAYSVILLE, KY., TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1913.

THE CLAY FAMILY

Have Honored Four Generations of American Histo
As Loyal Pat

Loose Item

A Normal Account of Actual Conditions.

May 19, 1913

e take pleasure in giving whatever added circulation may come re-publication in The Herald, and whatever conspicuity may come these columns, to an editorial that apepared in the Lexington er, written by a member of the Leader force who was for years a ent of Wyoming.

So reasonable and so sane an editorial as this comes as a source of asure after reading the emanations of the prurient minded editor of The rier-Journal who, suffering from auto-intoxication, emits a volume of rds uncontrolled either by knowledge or consideration for the truth.

In those states in which men and women have equal right of suffrage nditions are as described by the editor of the Leader. There is no sex war; there is no contamination of the pure by the impure at the polls, any more than there would be at the postoffice; there is no subserviency o the power of evil by the political organizations of those states, as there is by the political organization in Kentucky represented by the editor of The Courier-Journal. Men and women, human beings whose charcters are produced by like aspirations, participate in the government of their city, county and state, as they do in their homes and their personal affairs. No revolution is created; no cataclysm occurs. But we let the editor of The Leader tell what the conditions are in the state from which he comes.

HOW WOMAN SUFFRAGE ACTUALLY WORKS OUT.

To one who has for a number of years been a resident of a state where equal suffrage has always been in effect, it seems odd to hear the question discussed in Kentucky as though it were a doubtful expedient, or an untried experiment. The opponents of woman suffrage imagine all kinds of dire results, and the advocates of the movement predict many impossible blessings, quite regardless of the fact that in many of the states of the Union, woman suffrage is an every day matter, with demonstrated results, no more open to debate than the solar system or the multiplication table or any other well established institution.

* * * *

To those who have never lived in an equal suffrage state, the following observations may be of interest, although it may be well to remember that conditions in Wyoming differ widely from those in Kentucky. The state of Wyoming has a short history, being admitted in 1890. Woman suffrage has been recognized since the early organization of the territory in the seventies. The state was granted an immense acreage of land for school and other public purposes. Land titles are not involved ,taxes are paid promptly, the expense of government is light, there are no large cities, and very few people of the very poor or incompetent class to be supported by public or private charity.

The state's school grants have grown constantly in vaule, and within the past few years rich royalties have been paid to the state by lessees who have struck oil on state land. The school system of the state is unusually efficient, and illiteracy is unknown except in mining camps and other colonies of foreign laborers. These and many other favorable conditions have been the result of the state government starting fresh, so to speak, without the hampering effect of worn out precedents, inherited conditions, legacies of poverty and tolerance of evils which confront other and older states. Equal suffrage can claim no credit for the absence of inherited burdens or the possession of benefits which were coeval with the foundations of the state.

Suffrage was given to women in Wyoming merely through a recognition of the principle that the governed should have a voice in the government. The responsibility for government was placed upon men and women alike, because it was believed to be right. The question of whether it would succeed or not played litle part in the decision, and there has never, at any time, been the slightest suggestion of a movement to deprive the women of suffrage.

Once adopted, it became a recognized part of the existing order of things. It was neither expected to be a disaster or a beneficent miracle. It was adopted as a matter of course, as one of the responsibilities of the new citizenship which sundered the bonds which tied it to the old territory of Dakota. It was placed upon women not as a demanded privilege, but as a responsibility, which the women would accept, and thereby share in the task of building up a peaceful, progressive, law-abiding commonwealth on the Frontier.

* * * *

The results have been neither more nor less than were expected. There have been no miracles, there has been no sensational, experimental, sentimental legislation, directly due to the feminine vote. There have, indeed, been bad laws made and good laws lost with opinion divided among women, precisely as it is divided among men. There has been no demand that women be allowed to fill public office, except that the county superintendents of schools are generally women, there are women upon the school boards, and there have been women elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and once or twice, to the lower House of the Legislature.

The possession of the ballot has not in itself stimulated such organizations as Housewives' Leagues to make demands upon city council or state Legislature, although the state Federation of Woman's Clubs has a legislative committee which initiates or endorses legislative movements which it believes beneficial. Committees of citizens having petitions to present to any public official are, however frequently of both sexes.

* * * *

Women vote in the primaries, and in the elections, but are seldom seen in political conventions, and seldom if ever offer their names as delegates in the primaries. That part of the political machinery they are quite willing to leave to the men, just as the men leave chiefly to the women the selection of the school boards.

The most notable difference between equal suffrage and male suffrage politics, is in the quality of the candidates, and in the atmosphere at the polls. Both parties in Wyoming unhesitatingly reject candidates with a bad moral reputation, for these could not command the women's support. On several occasions dissipated men with marked ability have been defeated so completely by cleaner men of less ability that this requirement is first sought in gathering available timber for any election or any office.

* * * *

Election day is the quietest day in the year. The judges of election are generally men. The clerks are generally women.

There is no more disorder, confusion or unpleasantness at the polls than there is in a line of people mailing packages in the postoffice at Christmas time.

One of the chief bugaboos cited by those whose knowledge of woman suffrage is colored by apprehensive imagination, is that respectable women will not go to the polls for fear of unpleasant contact with disreputable characters.

It is extremely improbable if any Wyoming women ever had an experience at the polls that would make her shrink from again attempting to vote. The same sentiment that prevents the nomination of immoral or insincere men for office is applied with crushing force to the political party which permits conditions that make it unpleasant for women to vote.

* * * *

The relative influence of good and bad citizens, men or women, black or white, has entered into the discussion of the suffrage question in Kentucky. There is a large transient population in all of the Wyoming towns of this class, the "undesirable voters are largely to be found. Many of them never register, shunning a record of that sort. Few of the others care to vote as the exercise of a right or the acceptance of a responsibility, but if they vote at all, do so at the behest of a candidate or a campaign manager, who promises certain benefits or immunities in the event of his candidate's election.

The fact that any candidate is expressing any confidence of receiving the vote of immoral women or is using money among "floaters" either to secure a nomination or election, serves to concentrate against him the vote of the women in other precincts. The "floater's" vote consequently is a thing that neither party is willing to admit it has, and corruptness of this sort is negligible.

The intelligent normal woman is seldom heard to say that she never votes. There are in every campaign newcomers to the community who declare they never will vote, because they do not think it is a woman's province. The attitude of the Wyoming women toward suffrage is explained to the newcomer. She is told that the Wyoming woman is a citizen with a certain duty to perform in the function of government, and that to vote is to accept a responsibility and is not regarded as an assertion of a right. There is a much mistaken notion that where women can vote they merely vote to show that they can. Nothing could be further from the truth. The women who, familiar with conditions and candidates, refuses to vote, is merely placed in the class with men who likewise shirk their responsibilities, and on election day, is ignored.

* * * *

It is a matter of singular significance that women are seldom led away by insincere campaign charges or deceived by complex questions of government.

There have been election days in which the contest between the candidates had been exceedingly close, with a probability of many scratched ballots, a local bond issue to vote upon, and an amendment to the state constitution. The result showed that the women had shown quite as much discrimination as the men in making their selections of candidates, and in deciding the other two questions on the ballot.

They fell down once, however. A candidate for County Commissioner held the appointive place of water commissioner under the city government and had made himself very unpopular with the women by the strictness with which he had called house-holders to account for irrigating their lawns out of the prescribed hours. After the election in which Mr. Jones was defeated for County Commissioner, he continued to act as water commissioner. "Why," the women said, "we thought we had put him out."

* * * *

Equal suffrage in Wyoming has accomplished a great deal for orderly,

Loose Item

The Fifty-Ninth Year of the Germantown Fair to Be Made Notable Event

Gen. Green Clay, grandfather of Miss Laura Clay, the eminent advocate of woman suffrage was the founder of the Clay family in Kentucky. He was born in Powhatan County, Virginia, in 1757, and in early youth emigrated to Kentucky. In 1788 he was sent as a delegate from Madison County to the Virginia convention which ratified the constitution of the United States. For a score of years he served as member of the State legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky and was speaker of the Senate of Kentucky in 1807.

Miss Clay's father, Gen. Cassius M. Clay, of Madison County, was minister to Russia during Grant's administrations and to him has been ascribed the credit of forcing the nomination of Lincoln for the presidency (first time) out of a chaotic, disorganized opposition to the regular candidate, William H. Seward of New York.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay of Bourbon County, president of the last constitutional convention of Kentucky and prominent in the councils of his party, is a cousin of Miss Clay, as is also Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, great-granddaughter of Henry Clay and at present president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, than whom no one of her generation has done more valuable service for her State.

Miss Clay's brother, Hon. Brutus Junius Clay of Madison County was United States minister to Switzerland under Roosevelt and Taft.

In a family that for four generations has done distinguished service for the state and nation, there is no more heroic figure than Miss Laura Clay. In the days when the advocates of woman suffrage received taunts, jeers and ridicule, with strong conviction and prophetic hope, she held unwaveringly to the cause, acting herself, no doubt, upon the advice she gave a younger woman who was giving her mite to a struggle for the rights of men to a square deal in an open market: "Be entrenched in your own self-respect and don't forget to be gentle."

The scene at the Germantown Fair where this distingished member of a distinguished family under the shade of majestic oaks pleads the right and the need of women to be recognized as citizens, will be a notable one. Fifty-nine years ago, these same old oaks saw the founding of this famous fair for promoting the best interests of an agricultural community by a group of strong, virile, progressive men, the sons of hardy pioneers. Now their descendants are met to consider another forward step—perhaps the most significant and far-reaching since civilization began.

Don't fail to be there. The occasion has significance for the statesman, the scholar, the philosopher, the poet, the philanthropist, the politician and the unreflecting observer of passing events.

The delicious air, the stately oaks, the azure sky, the picturesque old amphitheater, the yellow badges, making glints of sunshine everywhere, the thoughtful matrons, the joyous young girls and hopeful youths, the splendid gathering of Kentucky yoemanry with exhibits from their flocks and herds, the statesman-like speaker, will repay you for a long ride and the sacrifice of time. Indeed the ride itself in this ideal weather will repay you.

Let Mason County give Miss Clay a representative audience.

Loose Item

THE REGISTRATION FIGURES

	D.	Fu.	Ind.	Prog.	Total.
Fair Grounds	95	21	6	....	122
Southern Depot	135	84	14	2	235
Merino Street	120	138	3	1	262
South Broadway	211	51	22	....	284
Madison Place	201	79	10	....	290
West End	146	60	12	3	221
Forest Hill	44	126	16	....	186
Cemetery	158	56	10	....	224
Asylum	173	46	4	....	223
North Broadway	127	50	15	....	192
Fayette Park	78	74	17	....	169
Elsmere No.1	69	56	22	....	147
Preston Inn	140	34	5	1	180
Hampton Court	101	72	20	....	193
Elsmere No. 2	84	84	17	....	185
Court House	112	37	26	....	175
Maple Avenue	108	79	11	....	198
Barr Street	155	21	21	....	197
Deweese No. 1	74	74	11	1	160
Third Street	203	67	21	....	291
Deweese No. 2	50	96	23	....	169
Arlington No. 1	86	25	8	....	119
Ohio Street	60	110	9	....	179
Arlington No. 2	134	80	26	1	241
North End	125	146	20	....	291
Race Track	85	153	14	....	252
Rand Avenue	142	50	14	....	216
Bell Place No. 2	52	137	7	....	196
Car Shops	182	52	19	....	253
Bell Place No. 1	40	55	15	....	110
Maxwell Street	276	51	23	....	350
[illegible]ion Depot	172	40	9	....	221
[illegible]lltown	112	156	10	....	228
[illegible]sford	180	26	15	....	221
[illegible] College	110	66	20	....	196
[illegible]and	197	30	7	11	245
[illegible]	136	20	17	....	173
[illegible]	120	18	15	1	154
	4,793	2,620	554	21	7,988

[illegible] reg-

HOW WOMEN REGISTERED

Twenty-eight precincts reported the following registration of women:

Rand Avenue—Five white, two colored.

Maple Avenue—Eight white, seven colored.

Pralltown—Seven white.

Elsmere—Eleven white, four colored.

Aylesford—Forty-eight white.

Third Street—Twenty white, two colored.

Hampton Court — Twenty-six white, five colored.

Ashland—Thirty white.

Cemetery—One white, two colored.

Race Track—Two white, thirteen colored.

Maxwell—Thirty-seven white.

Ohio Street—One white, two colored.

Preston Inn—Seven white, one colored.

Woodland—Thirty-four white.

Forest Hill—Two colored.

Southern Depot—Eight white.

Elsmere No. 2—One white, two colored.

North End—Two white, ten colored.

Madison Place—Seven white.

Asylum—Eight white.

Fayette Park—Thirty white, six colored.

Clifton—Twelve white.

Arlington No. 2—Five white, six colored.

Arlington No. 1—Seven white, four colored.

Car Shops—Ten white, six colored

Deweese No. 2—Nine colored.

Deweese No. 1—Two white, three colored.

Loose Item

A HAPPY DAY FOR LEXINGTON

It is good to have lived long enough to see a decent and orderly registration in Lexington, in which men and women, Republicans and Democrats, white and colored people, exercised their privileges of citizenship without serious obstruction; in which the officers facilitated rather than retarded proceedings; in which policemen and firemen were not called upon to terrorize or corrupt the electorate; and in which such strong partisans as Matt Karr on one side and Thomas A. Combs on the other, with Sheriff Daniel W. Scott as umpire, were in perfect agreement to rigidly enforce the election laws and actually made the round of precincts to see that the men appointed by them were performing their duties in the spirit that ought always to govern proceedings at the polls.

* * * *

The greatest triumph of the Fusion movement has been the purification of the election system of Lexington and Fayette county which has made possible the orderly political conditions as were witnessed on Tuesday.

County Judge J. Percy Scott started the good work by equitably re-districting the city and county into voting precincts of reasonable size and locating all voting places in respectable neighborhoods, instead of disreputable and inaccessible buildings as was the old custom in many precincts.

Sheriff Scott completed this reform by ordering polling booths of uniform size and appointments for all precincts erected in the streets, virtually turning a searchlight upon every one and putting an end to the crooked back door work that had so long disgraced and corrupted our elections.

The Commission Form of Government, for which the Fusion movement undoubtedly paved the way, has been of tremendous value in softening the old partisan spirit in which elections were conducted in Lexington, and the granting of school suffrage to women and their presence at the polls and participation in registration were also potent influences in bringing about the good order of things that prevailed and gladdened the spirits of all good citizens regardless of party.

Loose Item

three rows in dress circle, 15 cents; balcony, 25 and 15 cents.

Co.

512-X

MISS PIERSON HAS BEST SUFFRAGE SPEECH.

Three contestants took part in the contest for the best oration on "Woman's Suffrage" at Transylvania University Wednesday afternoon. The decision was given to Miss Pauline Pierson, who received the prize of $10 offered by the State Equal Rights Association under whose auspices the contest was held. Miss Myrtle Lytrell and L. A. Dugan were the other contestants. The judges were Prof. W. C. Bower, Miss Carolyn Berry and Miss Rosa May Starratt.

CAPT. BRECKINRIDGE INSPECTS COMPANY I

Loose Item

WOMEN MAY VOTE IN NEXT PRIMARY.

According to the ruling of the Court of Appeals, the circuit courts of the State have final jurisdiction in questions affecting the new primary law. This ruling, leaving the primary law subject to as many different interpretations as there are circuit judges in the State, it also has the advantage of securing an early interpretation of questions that may arise, without the delays incident to an appeal to the State's superior court.

In this district, Judge Kerr has directed the county clerk to place upon the official primary election ballot the name of a candidate for County Superintendent whose petition was signed chiefly by women.

Under the law, women have the right to vote in school elections, and the court holds that this right extends to the selection of candidates in the primary as well as in the election, and likewise gives the women a right to endorse the petitions of candidates.

Judge Kerr's interpretation of the primary law will not cause as great confusion as some of the opponents of woman suffrage have alleged.

All that will be necessary will be the printing of an additional ballot, containing the names of the candidates for county Superintendent, and these ballots will be used by the women who wish to express a preference in the nomination of the Democratic candidates. The Republican and Progressive parties, according to the present program ,will not take part in the primary, hence there will be still less cause for confusion.

In the election in November the same method of placing the candidates for county Superintendent upon a separate ballot will doubtless be followed, and there is every reason to believe that the presence of women at the polls will be no more revolutionary or sensational than women in a street car or a postoffice. It will certainly add to the order and quietness of the election places, which in itself is ample reason for encouraging the ladies to dignify the polls with their attendance.

Loose Item

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in Oregon, but there were no organizations in some of the counties.

What Can Colleges Do?

Miss Kearney of Mississippi asked, in regard to suffrage associations formed in colleges, just what they should be asked to do. Miss Grim, former president of the Suffrage Association of the University of Chicago, was asked by the chair to reply. Miss Grim said they could find out how many members of the faculty were favorable to suffrage, could hold regular meetings, give suffrage plays, etc.

Miss Martin of Nevada asked for a discussion of the question, How Far Should Suffrage Associations in Campaign States Become Civic Clubs? Mrs. Bryant, president of the Joplin Association, replied that civic work often favorably advertises a suffrage organization, and shows the women how much they must know about the law.

Miss Clay spoke against Suffrage Associations indulging in civic reforms, and said it was dangerous in the hands of the inexperienced. Miss Eacker of Kansas was against suffrage clubs doing civic work, as they have enough work to attend to suffrage interests. Mrs. Kenyon thought it better for suffragists not to get mixed up in other causes.

Mrs. Smith, of Nebraska, suggested having the proceedings of this Conference printed. On motion of Mrs. McCulloch, the secretary was instructed to ascertain the cost of printing the Minutes. Miss Ryan suggested publishing the Minutes as a supplement to the Woman's Journal, which was favored by Miss Clay, Mrs. Munson and others. There being no further business, a motion to adjourn was in order.

Friday Morning, April 4

The last meeting of the Conference was called to order by Miss Kate M. Gordon of Louisiana. The Minutes were read and corrections noted.

Mrs. Ella S. Stewart presented a financial statement, including additional items, making a total of $51.78 expenses; also a revised list of contributions, which included a check of $20 received by Mrs. Dreutzer of Wisconsin and $5 from the Minneapolis P. E. L. This corrected report in full is here submitted:

Receipts.

Postage	$12.95
Telegrams	2.53
Stenographic help	12.80
Printing	23.50
	$51.78

Receipts.

...tzer	$20.00
	40.90

Loose Item

Committee to Refute Lies

Mrs. Jennie C. Wilson of Iowa believed there should certainly be a special committee to watch and expose the agencies of the enemies. Misrepresenting statements are very harmful, and even friendly newspapers sometimes make mistakes, and a special committee should correct them. She advised the appointment of a special committee in each State for the purpose.

Mrs. Stewart then asked Mrs. Bass to say a few additional words along the lines of newspaper publicity. Mrs. Bass favored a special publicity committee to take over the work. It should read the press, and keep informed on the records women have made in the suffrage States. This State committee should have local branches. Wisconsin proposes to have a widespread publicity committee in the next campaign.

German Situation Described

Mrs. Gudden of Oshkosh, Wis., told of the German situation in the Campaign States. She said the idea that Germans en masse are opposed to suffrage is not correct. Many Germans favor it; but every body of people has to be appealed to differently. She told of the best tactics in approaching the Germans, as follows: Many of them are pioneers, and do not know of the progress along suffrage lines which has been made in the old country. The German Liberal Party endorsed woman suffrage in 1907. Some Germans still think suffrage for women will mean the downfall of the home. Tell these that the ballot is a public duty, marriage a private contract, and call their attention to the social and industrial conditions; also speak of the excellent laws in Oregon and Colorado protecting women, children and the home. There should be a German Press Clippings Committee, for it is difficult to get into the German press, but a clippings committee may at least keep you posted on the tactics of the opponents. Address every audience not as Germans, Irish, French, etc., but as naturalized American citizens.

Friday Morning

Miss Marion Drake of Chicago spoke on Work on Election Day.

Election Day Work

The work of election day ought to be not work, but play. If our work, our hard, earnest work is not completed before election day, we might as well consider our cause lost. Suffrage Clubs should have spread propaganda, organization should been completed, the house-to-ho vass, the absolutely most i piece of work in a campai piece of wor hat really

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Loose Item

STRIKE TRIALS GO OVER TO JANUARY

Neither Prosecution Nor Defense Anxious for a Hearing At This Time and State Asks Continuance.

CIRCUIT COURT THURSDAY

The proceedings in the Fayette Circuit Court Thursday developed that neither the prosecution nor the defense are anxious for a trial of the cases in which various strikers or strike sympathizers are indicted for participating in occurrences on the streets of the city of Lexington during the strike between the linemen and carmen and their employers, the Kentucky Traction and Terminal Company and the Lexington Utilities Company last July, and which resulted in William Bell, a strikebreaker, receiving injuries which may yet cost his life.

Commonwealth's Attorney John R. Allen took an order in Circuit Court Thursday morning continuing to the January period the various indictments against strikers and strike sympathizers. Col. Allen at the call of the cases by Judge Kerr said that most of the attorneys representing various defendants were not in attendance and asked that the cases be continued.

There are indictments against about fourteen persons in connection with the various events which took place during the strike. Thomas Kidwell, William Rogers and C. C. Ralston and others whose names were not known to the grand jury are indicted on the charge of conspiring together and assaulting William Bell with their fists, hands and weapons and pushing or knocking him off a telephone pole on Broadway near Water street and breaking his spine. All are before the court on bond except Ralston, who was reported by the sheriff as not found.

J. C. Sebree, Carl Taylor, W. D. Cook, C. C. Ralston, David Cornish, [illegible] and others

Loose Item

DER —October 9, 1913.

691 WOMEN REGISTERED

Not One Precinct Neglected Tuesday by the Female Voters.

The complete returns at the office of County Clerk Theo. Lewis shows that 691 women registered at the registration Tuesday. The number in each of the thirty-eight precincts are as follows:

Elsmre No. 1	15
Elsmere No. 2	3
Clifton	10
Rand Avenue	7
Deweese Street No. 1	1
Deweese Street No. 2	9
Forest Hill	2
Third Street	22
Pralltown	7
Merino Street	8
State College	21
Asylum	9
North End	12
Ashland	30
Maxwell Street	38
Preston Inn	7
Race Track	32
Court House	54
Woodland	32
Cemetery	3
Maple Avenue	24
Car Shops	16
West End	3
Arlington No. 1	4
Arlington No. 2	11
South Broadway	18
Madison Place	7
Aylesford	48
Union Depot	10
Fair orGunds	29
Hampton Court	49
Ohio Street	21
North Broadway	23
Bar Street	21
Bell Place No. 1	26
Bell Place No. 2	15
Southern Depot	8
Fayette Park	36
Total	691

Loose Item

REGISTERATION

SHOWS DEMOCRATIC GAIN OF 29 OVER 1912 FIGURES.

Richmond 1913

Tuesday was the regular day for political registration, and the result shows a Democratic gain of 29 and a Republican loss of 82 over last year's figures. By precincts the registration was as follows:

CITY HALL

Democrats	123
Republicans	130
Prohibitionists	4
Independents	6

NORMAL

Democrats	165
Republicans	62
Prohibitionists	2

FRANCIS

Democrats	140
Republicians	118
Independents	8

COURT HOUSE

Democrats	235
Republicans	60
Prohibitionists	4
Independents	2

TOTAL

Democrats	663
Republicans	370
Independents	16
Prohibitionists	10

There were 24 women who availed themselves of the privilige of registration of whom 15 registered Democratic, six Republican and 3 Independent.

Loose Item

The Reason Some Favor and Others Oppose Woman Suffrage.

The President of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association wrote to a number of United States Senators asking them to support the amendment of the constitution to give to women the right to vote. During her absence from home her mail has come to us and among the letters is one from the Hon. Moses E. Clapp, Senator from the State of Minnesota, which we publish. Senator Clapp writes:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON
Standards, Weights and Measures.
Washington, May 10, 1913.

Mrs. M. McD. Breckinridge, President Equal Rights Association, Lexington, Ky.

My Dear Madam:—Yours of the 1st inst. is at hand. Before many of those who are now interested in the subject had entered this earthly vale of tears, I was combatting for Woman Suffrage, not on the plea of her right to vote, for I would no more discuss the right of a woman to vote than I would my own—some matters are beyond the pale of discussion—but every student of our institutions must recognize that every issue, in its last analysis—no matter what it is—becomes a moral question, a question of right or of wrong, and it long ago seemed to me a mistake to try to solve moral problems and hold at arm's length from participation the greatest moral force of the ages, American womanhood.

With considerations of esteem, I am,

Respectfully yours,

MOSES E. CLAPP.

Senator Clapp has stated the reason for the opposition to woman suffrage by many of those who realize the very fact that he gives as the reason for his support: "That every issue, in its last analysis—no matter what it is—becomes a moral question of right or wrong," and it is "a mistake to try to solve moral problems and hold at arm's length from participation the greatest moral force of the ages, American womanhood."

It is because of the recognition of this truth that such opponents of woman suffrage as Henry Watterson, of The Courier-Journal, declare it to be the most momentous issue of the present time, and oppose it with all their power. All those forces that battle under the flag of lawlessness; all those forces that contend for the subserviency of party machinery to special interests, and all of these individuals, like Mr. Watterson, whose influence is constantly exerted for the perpetuation of present conditions, view with dread the possibility of women participating in elections.

Mr. Watterson has for years been recognized as the spokesman of the most selfish interests in Kentucky. In every state such interests have fought the granting of suffrage to women. It was hoped that the Democratic party in Kentucky had freed itself from the domination of these interests when they were defeated in the last State convention. But they never give up and never sleep. So it seems as if the fight would have to be waged again to determine whether or not they shall be treated as the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association declared they should be treated—as any other class engaged in an important enterprise that deserves full consideration because of its economic value, or whether they shall be permitted to dominate both parties. In Kentucky they have a machine called a Democratic machine that has such alliances with the Republican machine as to give it almost controlling power in every contest. With the aid of The Courier-Journal it defeated Governor Beckham, after he secured the nomination for the Senate, and elected Senator Bradley. It has been so far successful in retaining Mr. Cantrill in Congress and has made him a member of the Committee on Rules in the House of Representatives. It is neither Democratic nor Republican. It uses the members of either party to accomplish its purposes and its chief spokesman in Kentucky is the venerable editor of The Courier-Journal, who fights woman suffrage for the very reason that Senator Clapp favors

Loose Item

JUDGE KERR ORDERS MRS. BULLOCK'S NAME PUT ON THE BALLOT

Court Holds Women Have Right to Vote for School Superintendent and Instructs Clerk to Act

APPEAL TO BE TAKEN TO TEST LAW IN CASE

Judge Hunt, Representing County Clerk, Admits Element of Doubt

May 29 — 1913

"If I grant the mandamus giving you women the right to vote for County School Superintendent, will you stop there?" was the question propounded to Colonel John R. Allen, of counsel for the plaintiff, by Judge Charles Kerr when the court heard arguments late Thursday afternoon in the mandamus procedings instituted in the Fayette Circuit Court by Mrs. Nannette McDowell Bullock to compel County Clerk Theo Lewis to place her name on the primary election ballot as a candidate for the Republican nomination for School Superintendent of Fayette County. "We will only for the present," retorted Colonel Allen.

Judge Kerr heard the arguments following the closing of the day's proceedings in Circuit Court, by Colonel Allen for the plaintiff and George R. Hunt, of the law firm of Hunt, Bullock &Hunt, for the defendant.

Judge Kerr in rendering his decision compelling Mr. Lewis to proceed under the law to place Mrs. Bullock's name on the ballot, said that in his opinion, women had the legal right to vote for School Superintendent under the act of 1912, as the office was coupled with that of School Trustee.

Law is Quoted in Argument.

Colonel Allen in his argument read sections of the acts of 1908, and 1912, giving women the right to vote for School Trustees and such other school offices elected by the people, and of the constitution which specified certain offices as constitutional offices but omitted the office of County School Superintendent.

Judge Hunt who represented Mr. Lewis, said there was an element of doubt all through the acts of the Legislature, and that his client would be put in the penitentiary if he did, or if he didn't act.

Judge Kerr directed Colonel Allen to prepare the order in accordance with the opinion. An apeal will be taken to the Court of Apeals to test the law.

Loose Item

fair elections, and a high standard among officers. The women have not as a sex, been active in initiating legislation. They are progressive in their instincts, and express themselves with vigor when candidates or measures fail to meet their standards. Some, not all, vote the same way as their husbands. There is sometimes a bit of bargaining, whereby a man and his wife will agree to vote for certain candidates preferred by the other. Unmarried women generally take their political ideas from their mothers rather than their fathers. Employers of girls do not attempt to influence their vote any more than they attempt to influence the vote of men in their employ. The girls are more quick to resent it.

Wives of candidates are an important influence in the Wyoming campaigns, and always exert a helpful influence. The idea that a woman votes against a candidate because she does not like his wife or mother or sister, originated in a comic paper and it is a mystery how it ever came to be seriously regarded.

There are many things which Wyoming women who have the vote might do if they would unite as women. But the fact that they are voters has never stimulated them to compatcly organize to demand those advanced ideas in legislation, and administration which are coming into public attention. But this is true: once a bill of this kind is introduced in a city council or a Legislature, it is a regard for the woman's vote at a succeeding election, which prevents its being defeated or indefinitely shelved.

* * * *

In Wyoming, then, women are very much like women all over the country in their domestic tastes, their home responsibilities, their peculiar feminine interests and pursuits. They do not talk politics much, but they think a good deal, and their ballot, when for a few moments they become voters, is the only way they show that they have any rights or responsibilities over their sisters in Eastern states. They vote without fuss or flurry. On their way to make a call, on their way home from shopping or on their way to work, they vote whenever it is convenient. If they vote in the morning, they may go with their husband, if in the afternoon, with a friend, and their interest and opinion upon the political questions of the day is expressed with no more excitement than might be occasioned by their calling in at school house to inquire after the behavior of their children, or at the court house to pay their taxes.

* * * *

Woman suffrage, as it works out, shows that women are just as independent in their political ideas as men and it is just as absurd to think of them all on one side of a question as to imagine all the men on one side of a question. They demand a little more economy, a little better efficiency than the men would insist upon. They have made no attempt to revolutionize political conditions, but a glance at the developments of twenty years will show that their influence has been toward an evolution for better, cleaner politics and good laws.

Loose Item

ESTER TO HAVE FFICE PRIMARY

STER, Ky., May 24.—In an ng at the courthouse this he Clark County Democrat- ee unanimously decided in lding a primary Saturday, r the selection of a suc- ostmaster John G. White. iasm prevailed during the d at the decision of the he courtroom rang with proval.

ry will be held at the places in the county, will be viva voce, each l be assessed $50 to pay and if there is a deficit the primary will pay emocrat in the county ted to vote in the pri- cers for which will be eeting of the committee turday, June 21.

Asked to Speak.

om was crowded to its when the committee called to order. At 2 ssman J. C. Cantrill but it was fully 2:30 mbers of the commit- ppearance. During the speech from Mr. Can-

man stated that he same statements he t Monday before the vas greeted with pro- There were loud de- mary from time to

mittee appeared, the d in whispered con- audience yelled and mary. Mr. Cockrell that the committee nference with Mr. was greeted with

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ffered an amendment he question of a pri- at once and without troom. Nunan was

M. Stevenson, of aised his hand for ed that the matter as important, and ce keep quite until de.

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this point that Mr. Lewis was uncertain as to the document being valid.

Mr. Lewis sought the advice of his attorneys, Hunt, Bullock & Hunt upon which he based his declination to permit the petition to go to record.

Mr. Lewis in his written opinion to Colonel John R. Allen who filed the document says:

"Lexington, Ky., May 22, 1913.

"Colonel John R. Allen, Attorney for Mrs. Bullock,

"Dear Sir:

"The nominating petition of Mrs. Nannette McDowell Bullock for the office of county superintendent has been presented by you with the request that same be filed.

"Section 33 of the Acts of 1912, relating to elections, provides that 'Any County Clerk who shall knowingly cause to be printed on any official primary ballot the name of any candidate, who has not filed the nomination paper required by this act, or who shall knowingly fail to cause the name of any candidate who has complied therewith to be printed upon the proper ballot, or who shall knowingly cause to be printed upon the ballot for the regular election the name of any candidate of any political party, embraced in this act, who was not nominated in the manner provided in this act, shall forfeit his office and be guilty of a felony and upon conviction, be confined in teh penitentiary for not less than one year, nor more than three.'

"At a public meeting it was stated by Mrs. Breckinridge, as I am informed, that such a petition would be presented; that I would refuse to file same, and that you would bring a friendly suit or a test case at once. I am doubtful as to what my duty is, and no matter what course I take, the law seems to impose severe penalties upon me. I have therefore concluded to refuse to file same, so that you can at an early date make a test case and obtain a judicial construction of the election law.

"I shall be very glad to co-operate with you in presenting the matter to the court upon its merits without delay.

"Yours truly,
"THEO LEWIS,
"Clerk of Fayette County Court."

NEW POSTMASTER AT LAWRENCEBURG

LAWRENCEBURG, Ky., May 22.— afternoon at 2:30 o'clock J.

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Loose Item

Judge Benton Holds That Women May Vote.

July 5 1913.

In answer to a letter he received from Mrs. Ellen V. Gibson, of Richmond, the secretary of the Equal Rights Association of Madison county, with reference to the right of women to vote for County School Superintendent, Judge J. M. Benton has written Mrs. Gibson a letter in which he says in part.

"Replying to your letter of July 19, I will state that I am clearly of the opinion that women who possess the qualifications prescribed in Chapter 47 of the Acts of 1912, are entitled to vote for County School Superintendents, both in the primary and in the general election, and that it is the duty of the County Clerks to provide the ballots for women as provided in that act.

"While the Court of Appeals in the Fayette county case declined to pass on the question, four of the Circuit Judges of the State, Kerr, of Lexington; Bethurum, of Somerset; Moss, of Bowling Green, and Fryer, of Falmouth, have held officially that women have the right to vote in these races, and I am not aware that any Circuit Judge holds the contrary view.

"Some confusion has been created by an interview given out by State Superintendent Hamlett in which he expresses the opinion that the act in question does not give women the right to vote for County Superintendents. I think he is in error, but this opinion coming from the head of the Educational Department of the State, may have had weight with some of the County Clerks.

"You may show this letter to Mr. Terrill, the County Clerk of your county, and he will doubtless be glad to comply with your request to make provision for women to vote in this race in your county."

Loose Item

MRS. BULLOCK ASKS MANDAMUS WRIT

Leader — May 20, 1913

Files Suit in Circuit Court To Compel County Clerk Lewis To File Her Petition As Candidate For School Superintendent.

QUESTION IS, ARE WOMEN QUALIFIED VOTERS?

Mrs. Nannette McDowell Bullock, candidate for nomination on the Republican ticket for the office of superintendent of Fayette county schools Tuesday afternoon took the second step to have her name placed on the nominating ballots at the August primary when she filed in Circuit Court a petition asking a writ of mandamus compelling County Clerk Theo Lewis to file her petition which was tendered Clerk Lewis May 19.

The petition recites that the document asking that Mrs. Bullock's name be placed on the ballots for the primary, contained the name of thirty-six women who are qualified voters and thirty-one men electors, which total number was 3 per cent of the total vote of the party, but that the clerk refused to allow the petition to be filed on the grounds that as women are not eligible voters, they are not eligible to sign a petition for nomination and that the petition was not signed by a sufficient number of qualified male electors.

The suit was filed by Col. John R. Allen of Allen & Duncan, attorneys for Mrs. Bullock.

MRS. BULLOCK'S PETITION

Nannette McDowell Bullock,
Plaintiff,
vs. Petition.
"Theo. Lewis, as County Clerk of Fayette County, Kentucky,
Defendant.

"The plaintiff, Nannette McDowell Bullock, says that the defendant, Theo. Lewis, is and was at the time hereinafter stated the duly elected qualified and acting County Clerk of Fayette County, Kentucky, and as such was and is charged with the duty of receiving and filing in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court the petition of any qualified elector who is a member of a political party as such party is defined in an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky entitled 'An Act to Provide for the Nomination of Candidates by Political Parties at Primary Elections for Placing the Names of Candidates on the Ballots to be voted for at General Elections and Providing Penalties for the Violation thereof" (which act was approved by the Governor and became a law on March 5, 1912), who desires to be a candidate for an office at a primary election to be held under the provisions of said act on the first Saturday in August in any year for the nomination of candidates by election, and to receive and file in his office as provided in said act when the petition of such person desiring to be a candidate and the nominating petition of the electors as aforesaid signed and executed according to law are presented to him and offered to be filed within the period of time prescribed in said act, and when the same are filed the clerk is also charged with the duty to enter upon the book to be kept by the County Clerk for such purpose entitled 'Register of Candidates for Nomination in the Primary Election' on different pages for the different political parties the title of the office sought and the name and residence of each candidate for nomination in the primary election, the name of his political party and the date of receiving his petitions and the said clerk is also charged with the duty when such petitions are filed of placing and causing to be printed the names of the candidates for the various offices on the ballots to be voted for at the election.

"Plaintiff says that on the first Saturady in August, 1913, to-wit, the 2nd day of August, 1913, between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., there will be held at the regular polling places in each election precinct in this city and in Fayette county a primary election for the nomination of candidates by political parties to be voted for at the next November election, and that among the offices to be voted for at said primary election is the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools for Fayette County, Kentucky, and for such office only those residing outside the limits of the City of Lexington are qualified electors and entitled to vote.

"Plaintiff states that she resides at Ashland, in the County of Fayette, outside the limits of the City of Lexington; that she is possessed of good moral character and has the ability to manage the common school interests of the county efficiently; that she possesses a good English education and is competent to examine the teachers who shall apply to teach in the common school in the county, and that she is over 30 years of age; that she is a citizen of Kentucky and has resided and will have resided by the time of said election two years in this State and one year in Fayette county, and that she is not a county judge, justice of the peace, circuit ...

... that the Republican party is a political party within the meaning of the aforesaid act of the General Assembly which became a law on March 5, 1912; that said party has an aliation or organization of electors representing a political policy and having a constituted authority over its government and regulation, and that the said party at the last preceding election at which Presidential electors were voted for cast at least 25 per cent of the total votes cast at said election in this State; and that the highest vote cast in Fayette county for any candidate of the said party for elector at the last election for President was —— votes.

"Plaintiff says that desiring to be a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Comomn Schools for Fayette County, Kentucky, at the primary election to be held on Saturday, August 2, 1913, in Fayette County, Kentucky, she did on the 19th day of May, 1913, and more than thirty days prior to the time of the holding of said primary election present to and offer to file with the defendant, Theo. Lewis, as County Court Clerk of Fayette County, Kentucky, her petition stating her name, age, postoffice address, political affiliations and all the other legal qualifications of a candidate required to be stated in said petition under the provisions of the said act of the General Assembly, which petition is filed herewith as part hereof marked 'Exhibit A,' and she did at the same time present and offer to file with the said defendant nominating petitions and papers signed by sixty-seven persons residing in Fayette County, Kentucky, outside of the limits of the City of Lexington, who are qualified electors of the County of Fayette, and members of the Republican party and entitled to vote in the primary election for the office of County Superintendent of Comomn Schools of Fayette County, Kentucky, which nominating petition and papers were in the form prescribed in said act of the General Assembly and contained all the statements of fact required by said electors under the provisions of the said act; that each signature of an elector was upon sheets, each of which had the form prescribed in said statute written at the top thereof; that no signer of said nomination papers had signed but one of said papers for the said office of County Superintendent of Common Schools for Fayette County; that each signer of said nomination papers declared therein that he or she intended to support this plaintiff and aded their residence, street and number, if any, and the date of signing; that said nomination papers were not circulated prior to sixty days before the day by which such paper was due under the law to be filed, and affixed signers of each separate sheet of said nominating petition reside in the same precinct, and all the sheets containing ... precinct were placed together before the said nomination papers were presented and offered to be filed, and that said nomination papers were signed by more than 3 per cent of the total vote of the party of the plaintiff in Fayette County, in which she seeks to be elected. She files herewith as part hereof marked 'Exhibit B' the said nominating petitions and papers.

"Plaintiff states that of the sixty-seven qualified electors who signed the said nomination papers thirty-six are women and thirty-one are men.

"Plaintiff states that the defendant, Theo. Lewis, as County Court Clerk of Fayette County, Kentucky, declined and refused to accept the petition of the plaintiff and the nominating papers signed by said electors, or to permit them to be filed, and declined to enter the plaintiff's name upon the book entitled 'Register of Candidates for Nomination in the Primary Election,' and announced that he would refuse to place or to be printed upon the ballot to be voted for at the primary election the name of the plaintiff as a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools of Fayette County, Kentucky, or to provide for women voters separate ballots similar to those required in other elections containing only the name of candidates for the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools for Fayette County, Kentucky, assigning as a reason therefor that the nominating petition did not contain the signatures of enough persons without including the signatures of the women who had signed said papers, and that said women were not qualified electors so far as the office of County Superntendent for Common Schools is concerned and were not and would not be entitled to vote for said office in the primary election to be held on August 2, 1913.

"Plaintiff states that the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky passed an act which was approved by the Governor March 12, 1912, and which became a law within sixty days after said approval and its publication and which was published immediately thereof and was the law at the time of the presentation of said petition and nominating papers to the County Clerk entitled 'An act qualifying and enabling women to vote for the election of school trustees and other school officers chosen by the people, except such officers as women may be disqualified from voting for by the constitution, and upon school measures or questions submitted to a vote of the people and to hold common school offices, except such as women are disqualified from holding by the constitution;' that Section 1 of said act prescribed as follows:

"'Section 1. That all women possessing the legal qualifications required of male voters in any common school election, and who in addition are able to read and write, shall be qualified and entitled to vote at all elections of school trustees and other school officers required to be elected ... and upon all school ... tted to ... women ... tions re- ... igible to ... ces per- ... f school. ... act shall ... ualifica- ... e other-wise prescribed by the constitution nor to any office as to which are otherwise prescribes the qualifications of the persons eligible thereto.'

"Plaintiff states that all and each of the women who signed the nominating papers of the plaintiff possessed the legal qualifications required of male voters in any common school election and were able to read and write.

"Plaintiff says further that the office of County Superintendent of Common School is not an office created by the constitution of the State of Kentucky, and the election for the office of County Superintendent for Common Schools is not an election for which the qualifications are prescribed by the constitution otherwise than prescribed in said act of March 12, 1912, and the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools is not an office as to which the constitution of Kentucky prescribes qualifications of the persons eligible thereto other than said act of March 12, 1912, and the County School Superintendent is a school officer required to be elected by the people.

"Plaintiff alleges that she is eligi[ble] to the said office, possesses all [the] legal qualifications therefor, and th[at] she has conformed to all of the [re]quirements of the law in her petit[ion] presented to the County Clerk, [and] that the women who signed her nom[i]nating papers are qualified electo[rs] for the election of County School S[u]perintendent and that the nominati[ng] papers signed by them and offered b[y] her to be filed with her petition co[n]form in every particular to the law and that the action of the Count[y] Clerk in refusing to permit to be filed and in refusing and declining to enter the name of the plaintiff upon the book entitled 'Register of Candidates for Nomination in the Primary Election,' and in refusing to be placed and printed upon the ballots the name of the plaintiff as a candidate for the said office and in refusing and announcing his refusal to provide separate ballots for women voters qualified under the act of March 12, 1912, was illegal and in violation of the rights of the plaintiff and the women who signed said nominating papers.

"Wherefore plaintiff prays the court to issue a writ of mandamus against the defendant, Theo Lewis, as County Court Clerk of Fayette county, commanding him to accept and receive and file the petition of the plaintiff and the nominating papers accompanying the same and to enter the name of the plaintiff upon the book entitled 'Register of Candidates for Nomination in the Primary Election,' and to cause to be placed and have printed upon the ballots the name of the plaintiff as a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools for Fayette county, Kentucky, and to prepare and provide separate ballots for women voters similar to those required in other elections except that said ballots shall contain only the names of candidates for County Superintend-ent of Coun[ty] ... county, and ... the premises ... expended.

... Schools for Fayette ... for all proper relief in and for her costs herein

"JOHN R. ALLEN,
'Attorney for Plaintiff."

State of Ken[t]ucky, county of Fay[ette], Sct.

"The affian[t] Nannette McDowell Bullock, says [th]at she believe the statements of [th]e foregoing petition to be true.

NANNETTE M'DO[WELL BULLOCK.]

"Subscribed and s[worn to before me] by Nannette McD[o]well Bullock this 27th day of May ... [19]13.

... LENA MOHR,
"Notary Public.

... r gassy stomach, ... usness disappear ... e Dr. King's New ... ify the blood and put new life and vigor in the system. Try them and you will be well satisfied. Every pill helps; every box guaranteed. Price 25 cents. Recommended by C. A. Johns...

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Loose Item

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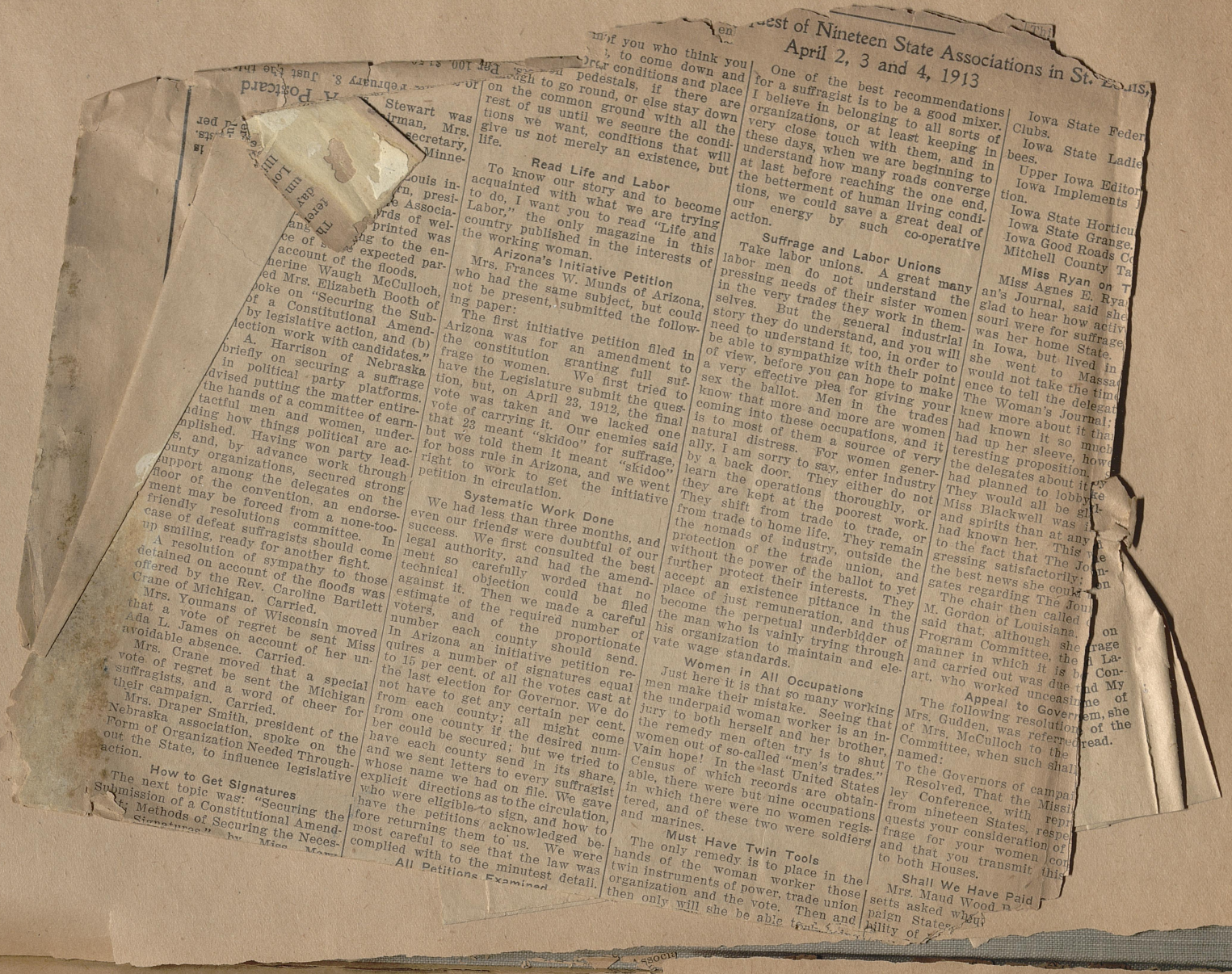
Request of Nineteen State Associations in St. Louis, April 2, 3 and 4, 1913



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One of the best recommendations for a suffragist is to be a good mixer. I believe in belonging to all sorts of organizations, or at least keeping in very close touch with them, and in these days, when we are beginning to understand how many roads converge at last before reaching the one end, the betterment of human living conditions, we could save a great deal of our energy by such co-operative action.

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Take labor unions. A great many labor men do not understand the pressing needs of their sister in women in the very trades they work in themselves. But the general industrial story they do understand, and you will need to understand it, too, in order to be able to sympathize with their point of view, before you can hope to make a very effective plea for giving your sex the ballot. Men in the trades know that more and more are women coming into these occupations, and it is to most of them a source of very natural distress. For women generally, I am sorry to say, enter industry by a back door. They either do not learn the operations thoroughly, or they are kept at the poorest work. They shift from trade to trade, or from trade to home life. They remain the nomads of industry, outside the protection of the trade union, and without the power of the ballot to yet further protect their interests. They accept an existence pittance in the place of just remuneration, and thus become the perpetual underbidder of the man who is vainly trying through his organization to maintain and elevate wage standards.

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Iowa State Federa... Clubs.
Iowa State Ladie... bees.
Upper Iowa Editor...
Iowa Implements ... tion.
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Iowa State Grange.
Iowa Good Roads C...
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...A. Harrison of Nebraska ...briefly on securing a suffrage ...in political party platforms. ...dvised putting the matter entire... the hands of a committee of earn... tactful men and women, under... ...iding how things political are ac... ...mplished. Having won party lead... ...s, and, by advance work through ...ounty organizations, secured strong ...support among the delegates on the ...floor of the convention, an endorse... ...ment may be forced from a none-too... friendly resolutions committee. In ...case of defeat suffragists should come ...up smiling, ready for another fight.

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How to Get Signatures

The next topic was: "Securing the Submission of a Constitutional Amend...; Methods of Securing the Neces... Signatures," by Miss ...

...est of Nineteen State Associations in St. L...
April 2, 3 and 4, 1913

...rs. Stewart was ...manent chairman, Mrs. ...r. Jacobs of Alabama secretary, ...Mrs. Maud Stockwell of Minne... official timekeeper.

Mrs. David O'Neill of St. Louis introduced Mrs. Edna Gellhorn, president of the Missouri Suffrage Association, who spoke a few words of welcome. The program as printed was subject to changes, owing to the enforced absence of some expected participants on account of the floods.

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, who replaced Mrs. Elizabeth Booth of Illinois, spoke on "Securing the Submission of a Constitutional Amendment (a) by legislative action, and (b) by pre-election work with candidates." Mrs. F. A. Harrison of Nebraska spoke briefly on securing a suffrage plank in political party platforms. She advised putting the matter entirely in the hands of a committee of earnest, tactful men and women, understanding how things political are accomplished. Having won party leaders, and, by advance work through county organizations, secured strong support among the delegates on the floor of the convention, an endorsement may be forced from a none-too-friendly resolutions committee. In case of defeat suffragists should come up smiling, ready for another fight.

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Even the smallest towns have women's clubs, reading circles, W. C. T. U. groups, or some established association through which it is desirable to work.

I think it quite important that each town group be self-supporting in the matter of literature and campaign supplies.

Headquarters at Each County Seat

There can be no question of the need of Headquarters in the county seat. All the important events in the county take place here, and at some time during the season every one finds his way to the county seat, either for business or for pleasure.

Such Headquarters should be prominently located, and should be open as much of the time as possible. Plenty of literature should be on hand, and should be freely distributed.

Suffrage Books and Articles

If possible, books bearing upon suffrage should be kept for circulation. If this is not feasible, a bulletin of the books that can be found in the Public Library, and also a list of magazine articles, should be posted.

Posters in Windows

We were asked a number of times to furnish arguments for High School debates and essays, and to give data to club women on the subject, and it is very important that such material be ready at hand. Posters, which are to the point and catchy, hanging in the windows of Headquarters, are good things to attract attention.

Must Interest Farm Women

In a large city like St. Louis, and in a gathering of this kind, it may seem strange to refer to farmer women, but it is most important that they be interested, and in rural districts, properly conducted Headquarters will contain space enough to allow them to come in and rest and talk, and incidentally be influenced.

Wisconsin's Campaign of Education

As you know, Wisconsin has just been through her first campaign for suffrage, and it had to be largely a campaign of education. We had to bring before the minds of the women, as well as the men, this subject; in fact, we had to interest both in the matter. We did so. A larger vote was polled for and against suffrage than was polled for Governor, and the campaign for the governorship was of such interest that it was considered necessary for Mr. LaFollette ...time stumping in the

...Parcels ...
...charge, if the indivi...
...away some literature...
...fee was required.

Attention was called ...
...women in this way.

Well Organized Fight Wins

The success of any movement depends upon the energy and ability of the workers, and too often success is only partial because so much energy is lost in repetition of work and in unnecessary work.

Efficiency, economy of time as well as of money, will be the result of properly-conducted Headquarters.

The battle is not always to the brave, nor yet to the fair, but nowadays to those who put up a well-organized fight.

Reading Rooms and Window Displays

Mrs. Wilson of Iowa replaced Rev. Mary Safford. She agreed with Miss Clay and Mrs. Trout that the way to influence legislators is through their constituents. Women must work with these. She spoke with appreciation of the work of Dr. Safford and Miss F. A. Harsh.

The topic of Reading Rooms and Window Displays was handled by Miss Margaret Heide, of Milwaukee. She returned from Switzerland, after close association with an English suffragette, enthusiastic and eager to do something active for suffrage, with the result that a reading room was established.

Points of Ideal Reading Room

The Ideal Reading Room should be on the ground floor of a centrally-located building. A store is the most desirable. The inside ought to be comfortable and homelike, with a capable, tactful woman in charge. In the centre of the room there should be a large library table, a small table near the window for writing purposes, with pen, ink and other facilities at hand, and another table for newspapers from everywhere. In the windows might be three boxes, arranged as steps and covered with flyers, books, pamphlets, etc., while the other window could be entirely decorated with posters. Clippings from newspapers, suffrage news items, pictures, etc., may be pasted against the window panes. Outside there should be a bulletin board for daily announcements of street meetings, lectures, etc.

The South and Suffrage

North Dakota was represented by Mrs. Clara L. Darrow. She said their

...as ...
...books." The...
...who can afford ...
...hats to decorate the ...
...heads (and to convince the ...
...verted that all suffragists are ...
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...35 cents' worth of suffrage literature ...
...to furnish their minds with a few ...
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...bright catchy speeches, but when ...
...they meet the anti who can quote ...
...chapter and verse they are lost.

When I essayed to write my first suffrage address I was astounded at the meagre and scrappy character of the suffrage literature. A few big tomes of the History of Suffrage, and a lot of leaflets, mostly opinions, which proved nothing, were all that I could find. We had no books in our association when I took the department. We began with a capital of $15, contributed by our beloved leader, at that time president, Ella S. Stewart, and myself.

Our first order was for English books, and it was sold out almost before it was unpacked. That $15 actually developed into several hundred dollars' worth of stock before we had other contributions. Gradually we branched out, and began to furnish "Votes for Women" napkins, pencils, buttons, banners, badges and seals. We also began to publish many of our own leaflets and pamphlets.

Besides this we have been keeping in our office for two years a branch literature station for the National.

What can you do, as a State society, to start a literature department? You can begin right off to have a department of suffrage books. Starting a retail shelf entitles you to wholesale rates with wholesalers. Keep everything, even anti-suffrage literature. It is often the best propaganda literature. (I have not brought any of ours to this convention, but we keep it. It is business acumen, not narrow-mindedness, that prevents us from bringing it here.) Get a live person to handle the department and an office girl to handle the ...
and you are afloat ...

Loose Item

...nts of Money Donated

...nterested will gladly give ...time and talent. Some speak, others sing, and in this way assist in the meetings. The use of automobiles is given for street meetings, parades and campaign trips, and stenographers are frequently glad to give their service in the evening, and help circularize the voters or groups of people you seek to interest.

Choose Literature Carefully

Some things you must have, and in this list literature comes first. It is important that your chairman of literature should have judgment in selection of good material and discrimination in sending it out. It isn't so much the quantity but the quality of what we send out, and to whom we send it. Literature can be sent out and stir up opposition. It is impossible to overcome or avoid such antagonism. Direct your work in more favorable fields, where you are reasonably sure of results. Of course, it would be fine to have an overwhelming victory, but a majority is sufficient, and consequently there is no need to convert the entire citizenship to your cause. Never lose sight of the fact that you are creating sentiment to get a majority of the votes at your election. Get the catalog and price list of Woman's Suffrage Literature and Supplies from National Headquarters, 505 5th Avenue, New York City. Also get the literature list of the Illinois E. S. A., address Dr. Anna E. Blount, 938 Fine Arts Building, Chicago. From these and the advertisements in the Woman's Journal you can get sufficient literature to meet your needs. The Rainbow Flyers, printed on orange, pink, yellow, green, blue and violet paper at New York Headquarters, are brief, to the point, readable, convincing and cheap. Quantities of these should be kept on hand and passed at all public meetings. If the vote on enfranchisement is long enough ahead, it would be wise to have a suffrage loan library. Near the end of a campaign it is well to publish some leaflets on your own responsibility, that appeal to the voters of your own State or community. Always be sure to have them printed bearing the union stamp. In some places the work progresses better when much of the literature is printed in local shops.

Use The Woman's Journal

The Woman's Journal, published at 585 Boylston street, Boston, Mass., edited by Alice Stone Blackwell, is the best help obtainable to familiarize readers with the suffrage work...

Have book... out literature o... so... registers, one ... for... and one for those o... signers give their ad... for opposition, if the... literature, and follo... work.

Hold Meetings

Have meetings wh... place a program tha... good audience; and ... fortunate enough to ... of renown, plan to ha... lic meetings, but soci... order to reach the ot... ent. Equal Suffrag... T... Teas, and banquets ... toasts are all good me... ing interest. Keep up ... quietly and persistently ...

Last Weeks of C...

Have your enrolment ... fully made, and then, ... the election, have a w... paign. Never for a day ... away from "Votes for W... month before time for ...

Have your headqu... by the political par... Make them attracti... work. Seek the co-o... litical parties throug... the ranks who are in... ministers to preach a... extension of citizenship ... as near as possible to e... big mass meeting, ... tion to the voters, and ... men from each party, ... leading educators a... clergymen and a G. ... five minutes on "Why ... frage." This sort of a ... reported in your daily pa... getter.

On election day have e... delivery wagon, automo... etc., covered or filled w... ment with "Votes for W... the Amendment for ... indicated by the numb... official ballot.

I have endeavored t... these suggestions some ... serve time, energy and ... co-operate effectively w... tions in working for the ... that concerns the people ... for Women." Some of ... and advertising that ... a campaign for wo... dom accompan... that some o... note of ...

...Organization

...e the State, District, County ...l local organization to be effected, in the order named. At the county seat the local association is unnecessary. The County E. S. A. can do the local work and avoid multiplying organizations. When you organize, study to get efficient leaders. You need to have those who believe in the righteousness of the cause so thoroughly that they will never stop or turn back. They should be zealous, courageous, and thoroughly understand how to enlist the people's interest and sympathy in the work. The presidents all down the line should be carefully selected. The subordinate officers need to be capable, willing and faithful.

Men's League Important

The next step desirable is to organize a Men's League. Find out who the influential men in each political party are that are favorable to equal suffrage. Call them together, or else get some enthusiast of their own number to organize a Men's League. This is a valuable asset in your work. Extend the membership as much as possible, because in the end the voters settle the issue.

Extend the Membership

Extend the membership of the E. S. A. as fast as possible. Get the leaders in other movements into your ranks, so that the entire community can be reached through these interested members, and thus conserve time. If you have interested club women, they can carry the enthusiasm and interest into their organizations. Just so in W. C. T. U., D. A. R., W. R. C., and all church societies, etc. When you have made this first step, call a mass meeting, have the Men's League and your E. S. A. and all citizens possible present, have the cause ably presented, canvass for new members, and circulate slips indicating some of the work necessary to be done and ask those present to put a cross opposite that which they are willing to undertake, and sign it. This will enable you to locate readily helpers for specific duty.

Educate the Voters

At this time you are ready to begin the stupendous task that is endless; but in this undertaking, remember your main object is to get enough voters to be favorable to the measure

...anizations already ...make effective co-opera...

...Co... ...owing to the ...s. Upton and Miss

Open-Air Meetings

Miss Harriet Grim of Illinois spoke ...Open-Air Meetings. The best time ...hold such meetings is just before a campaign. People may be reached by this means who cannot in other ways, for they feel they are not committed to anything by stopping to listen on the outskirts of a crowd, and they may leave when they get tired or their interest lags.

Auto Tours Are Best

Of the various kinds, the motor boat, trolley car, and automobile, the latter is the very best. The soap-box is not to be despised. It serves a valuable purpose. Automobile tours may be made over the county or over the State. There should not be more than three meetings a day en tour. The first thing necessary is to get a permit to speak on the streets, and it is excellent policy to ask the Mayor to introduce the speakers. This usually elicits an immediate reply. It is well to get preparations started at least a month before, as advertising is important. Have good-sized posters made, with the date left open on them, to be filled in later. Also have plenty of hand-bills printed beforehand, to be distributed an hour or so before the meeting. Do not forget the newspapers. It is advisable to have three speakers, each to talk about twenty minutes. Rent, borrow or beg a machine. One advantage of the shorter trip is that a machine can often be borrowed for such use when permission could not be gotten for a longer stay. The speaker told of using Mrs. Stewart's auto last summer on a trip, also of Mrs. McCulloch and her entire family taking such a suffrage tour in their car.

The Campaign Speaker

Miss Virginia Brooks being absent, the next topic was The Campaign Speaker, which was presented by Mrs. Rex McCreery, of Green Bay, Wis. She spoke of her Irish ancestry as being largely responsible for her equipment as a campaign speaker, in that it had given her a clear voice,

Loose Item

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... must see that the
... as counted.
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concern. She gave as a ba...
that a number of busine...
have been trying from time to ...
buy out The Woman's Journal, be-
cause they knew it could be made a
money-making proposition. She said
readers of the Journal perhaps might
not realize what she was driving at
when in its columns she continually
asked them to sell a small number
of Journals per week. She called at-
tention to the fact that two thousand
additional people selling ten Journals
a week would make a sale of twenty
thousand papers, and twenty thou-
sand papers at the regular rates
would actually make the Journal a
money-making business, even without
reckoning in the increased income
from advertisements. Therefore,
whether the Journal becomes a
money-making proposition in this
fairly simple way depends on the suf-
fragists in the various States. She
then asked the States to volunteer to
take shares of stock.

$1600 Worth of Stock Bought

Every State present responded, Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, Nebraska, North Dakota and Wisconsin each agreeing to be responsible for the purchase of one share. Four shares were bought by individuals who did not wish their names mentioned in the report.

The list of States purchasing, given above, is arranged alphabetically and not in the order of purchase. Missouri led off, and was followed by Louisiana, Kentucky and Alabama. Illinois, Nevada and North Dakota came next. The other States followed so rapidly that the order was lost.

Miss Ryan thanked the Convention for their generous response, and said she hoped that each State in the Union would follow the splendid example of the Mississippi Valley States in supporting The Journal by purchasing at least one share of stock. Miss Kate M. Gordon explained that Louisiana was going to farm out its share, and that one hundred women in her State would be given an opportunity to pay one dollar toward the share of stock, and thereby become joint owners of it.

Mrs. McCulloch moved that if any other State, so unfortunate as not to be situated in the Mississippi Valley, desires to be included in this Conference, they may be made honorary members if their State Associations so vote. It carried. Mrs. Gellhorn read a telegram from Dr. Shaw, the National President, from Lansing, Mich.

Mrs. McCulloch moved that Mrs.

...news...
papers. Have so...
the press department ...
sense and discretion. S...
cated the use of photog...
frage propaganda. There...
sacrifices that suffragists are ...
called upon to make, and, even if un-
willing to have their photographs in
the paper, they should make this sac-
rifice for the sake of the cause.

Alabama Paper Friendly

The secretary reported from Alabama that the Birmingham Daily News has placed two columns in its Sunday edition at the disposal of the Birmingham E. S. A. These are being used to reach the 35,000 subscribers of this paper every week with suffrage argument and news.

Resolutions Discussed

The report of the resolutions committee was brought in by Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, chairman. After it was read, the motion to adopt was put by Mrs. McCulloch and seconded by Mrs. Draper Smith. Discussion followed. Miss Kate M. Gordon offered a resolution, not in writing, the sense of which was that the Children's Bureau be kept free from partisan politics. It was moved by Mrs. McCulloch that the report of the resolutions committee, as amended by Miss Gordon, be accepted. Miss Gordon objected to the resolutions being acted on as a whole, because of the constitutional resolution in regard to President Wilson. Miss Kearney of Mississippi and Miss Clay of Kentucky spoke in favor of woman suffrage by an amendment to the U. S. Constitution rather than by State Legislatures. The resolutions, as amended, were then adopted.

The secretary moved that a committee be appointed to look over and approve the Minutes before adjournment. Mrs. Smith of Omaha, Neb., and Mrs. Youmans of Wisconsin were appointed. Mrs. Smith moved that a vote of thanks be extended the committee on arrangements, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Stockwell and Miss Gordon, for their successful efforts in behalf of the Mississippi Valley Conference. It was moved by Mrs. Stewart that the Conference adjourn to meet upon the call of the committee appointed to take charge of the Mississippi Valley Conference next year. The resolutions as read and adopted are hereby appended to these Minutes.

Signed,

Pattie Ruffner Jacobs,
Secretary.

...wo...
the final ...
before the vote...
1914—Nevada, Montan...
ta, South Dakota and Mich...
Legislatures of New York, New ...
sey and Iowa have passed the res...
tion to submit, needing only a vote ...
a second Legislature; and many other
Legislatures which have not given the
needed constitutional two-thirds vote
have, however, given a majority of all
the votes cast; and we thank the
friendly legislators in these States for
this public recognition that there
should be no sex lines in citizenship.
As this great progress is due, in part,
to the sisterly co-operation of the wom-
en in this Conference, we recommend
a continuance of this generous help-
fulness from each to all, and appoint
for program committee for next year,
Miss Harriet Grim of Ilinois, Mrs. Pat-
tie Jacobs of Alabama and Mrs. Enda
F. Gellhorn of Missouri, with power to
decide the time and place of meet-
ing.

While we recommend to each State organization most earnest efforts to secure suffrage, State by State, we also unite in requesting President Woodrow Wilson to send a message to Congress urging the passage of the suffrage measure pending in the Congress of the United States.

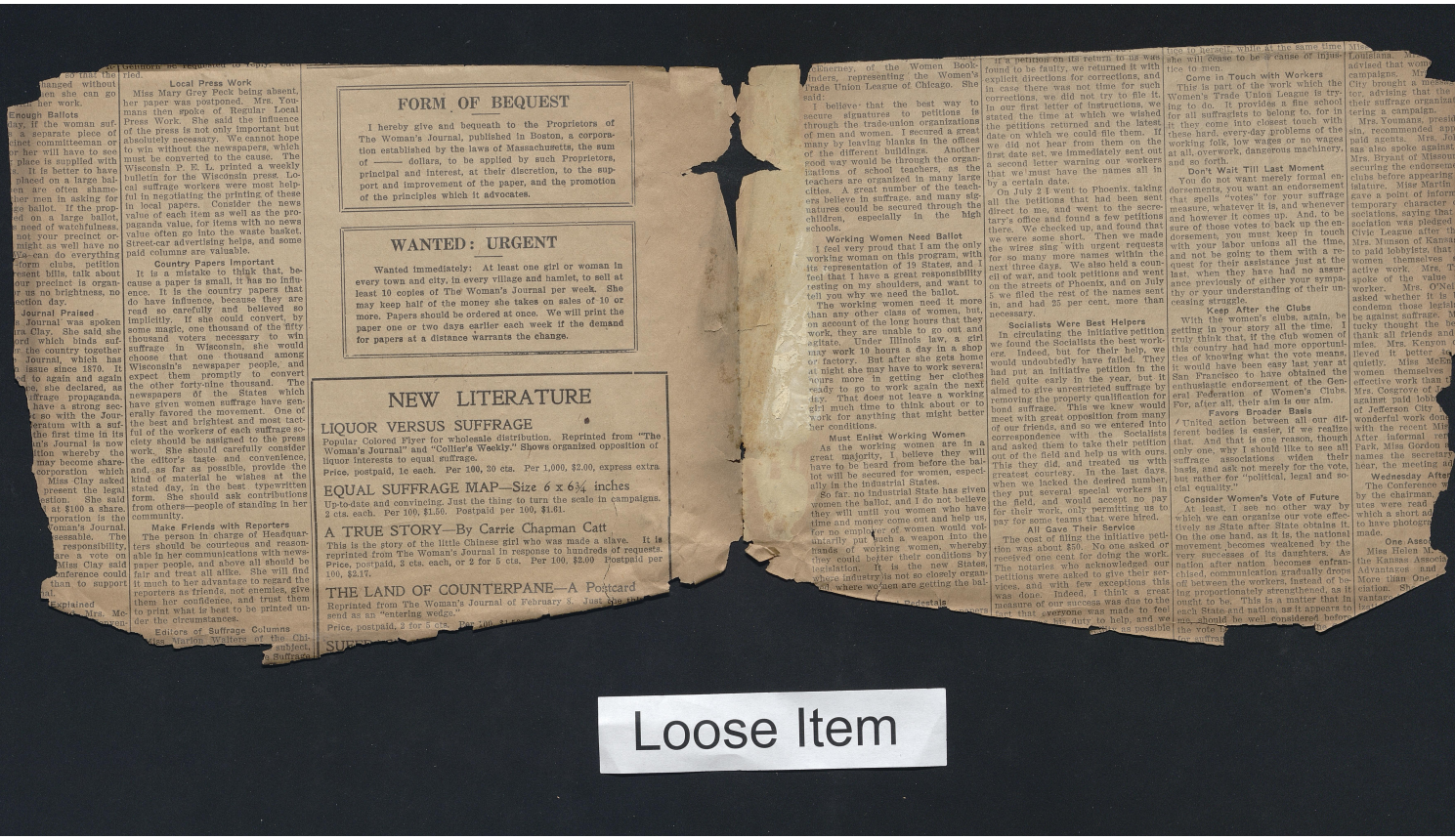
We thank the press of St. Louis for its extended notices of this Conference, and congratulate each other that we have no strong anti-suffrage paper in the whole Mississippi Valley.

We thank The Woman's Journal for its accurate and frequent reports of suffrage activities in these States, and refer our members to its columns for all official notices.

We are under great obligations to our St. Louis hostesses for their cordial and careful attention to every detail which might minister to our comfort and luxury, and reassure them they have registered at the highest of the high-water marks of successful Conference entertainers.

The resolutions were signed by Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane and Mrs. D. W. Kneffler.

Loose Item



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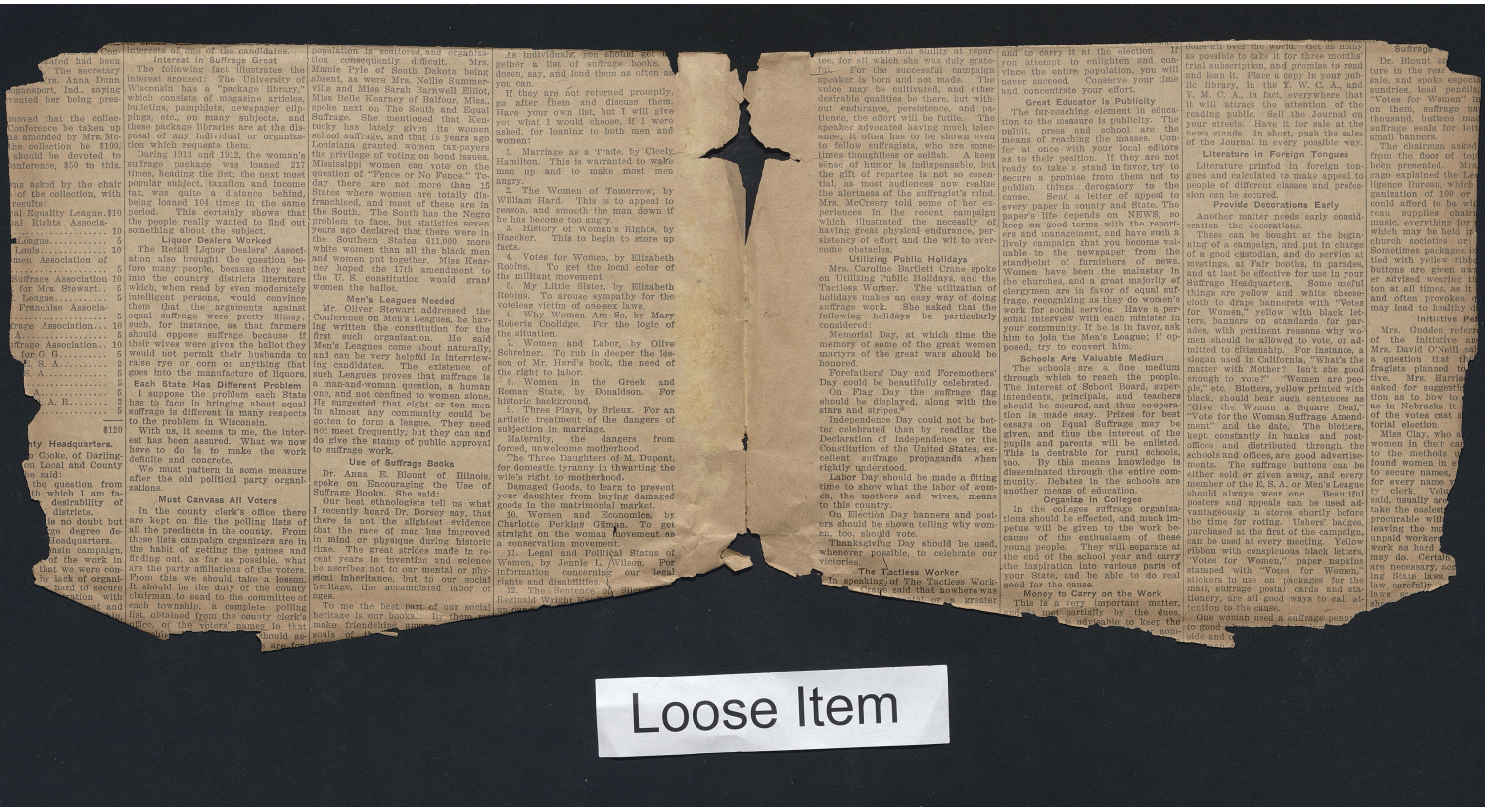

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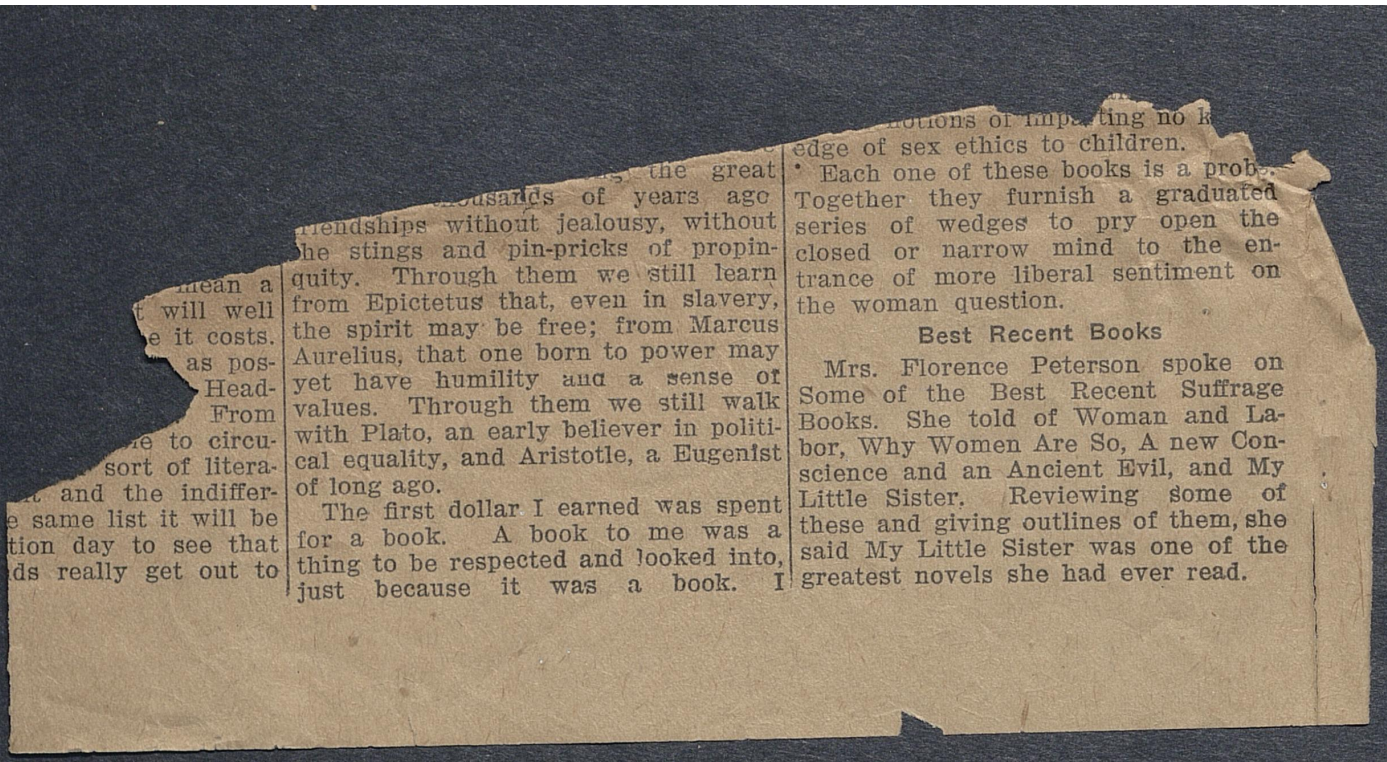

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...he stings and pin-pricks of propin-
quity. Through them we still learn from Epictetus that, even in slavery, the spirit may be free; from Marcus Aurelius, that one born to power may yet have humility and a sense of values. Through them we still walk with Plato, an early believer in political equality, and Aristotle, a Eugenist of long ago.

The first dollar I earned was spent for a book. A book to me was a thing to be respected and looked into, just because it was a book. I

...notions of imparting no k...
edge of sex ethics to children.

Each one of these books is a prob... Together they furnish a graduated series of wedges to pry open the closed or narrow mind to the entrance of more liberal sentiment on the woman question.

Best Recent Books

Mrs. Florence Peterson spoke on Some of the Best Recent Suffrage Books. She told of Woman and Labor, Why Women Are So, A new Conscience and an Ancient Evil, and My Little Sister. Reviewing some of these and giving outlines of them, she said My Little Sister was one of the greatest novels she had ever read.

Loose Item

ve noticed lately in the p
t some of our young society women
are being quoted as saying that women
were on pedestals, and that men had
placed them there, therefore it would
be a pity if women got the ballot, for
then they would be lowered in the
estimation of men. It has never ap-
peared to me that women's employers
placed any woman on a pedestal ex-
cept the women of their own families.
Certainly no employer who exploits
women by making them work long
hours and for low wages ever thought
of placing these women upon pedes-
tals.

Come Down and Help Us

We working women want you

that it was
put as much responsibi
on each individual worker.

Frances Willard Munds,
Chairman Arizona Equal Suffrage Cen-
tral Committee, Prescott, Ariz.

Presidential and Municipal Suffrage

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton being ab-
sent, Mrs. Genevieve Chalkley of Kan-
sas followed on Presidential and Muni-
cipal Suffrage Bills.

How to Get Endorsements

Miss Alice Henry, editor of "Life
and Labor," spoke on "How to Ob-
tain the Endorsement of Other Or-
ganizations." She said:

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Dr.
Flora D
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emphasized the fact
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Iowa W. C. T. U.

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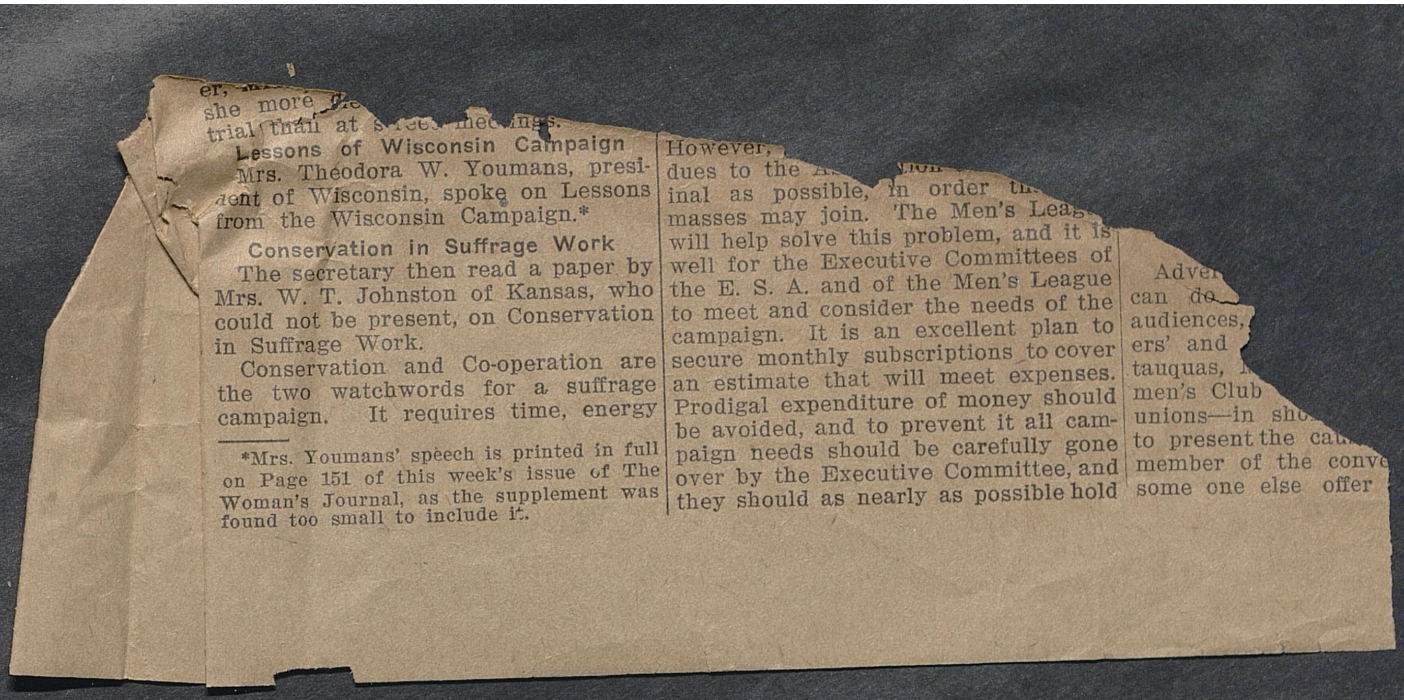

she more [illegible]
trial than at [illegible] meetings.

Lessons of Wisconsin Campaign

Mrs. Theodora W. Youmans, president of Wisconsin, spoke on Lessons from the Wisconsin Campaign.*

Conservation in Suffrage Work

The secretary then read a paper by Mrs. W. T. Johnston of Kansas, who could not be present, on Conservation in Suffrage Work.

Conservation and Co-operation are the two watchwords for a suffrage campaign. It requires time, energy

*Mrs. Youmans' speech is printed in full on Page 151 of this week's issue of The Woman's Journal, as the supplement was found too small to include it.

However, [illegible] dues to the [illegible] inal as possible, in order th[illegible] masses may join. The Men's Lea[illegible] will help solve this problem, and it is well for the Executive Committees of the E. S. A. and of the Men's League to meet and consider the needs of the campaign. It is an excellent plan to secure monthly subscriptions to cover an estimate that will meet expenses. Prodigal expenditure of money should be avoided, and to prevent it all campaign needs should be carefully gone over by the Executive Committee, and they should as nearly as possible hold

Adver[illegible] can do[illegible] audiences, [illegible] ers' and [illegible] tauquas, [illegible] men's Club [illegible] unions—in sho[illegible] to present the ca[illegible] member of the conve[illegible] some one else offer

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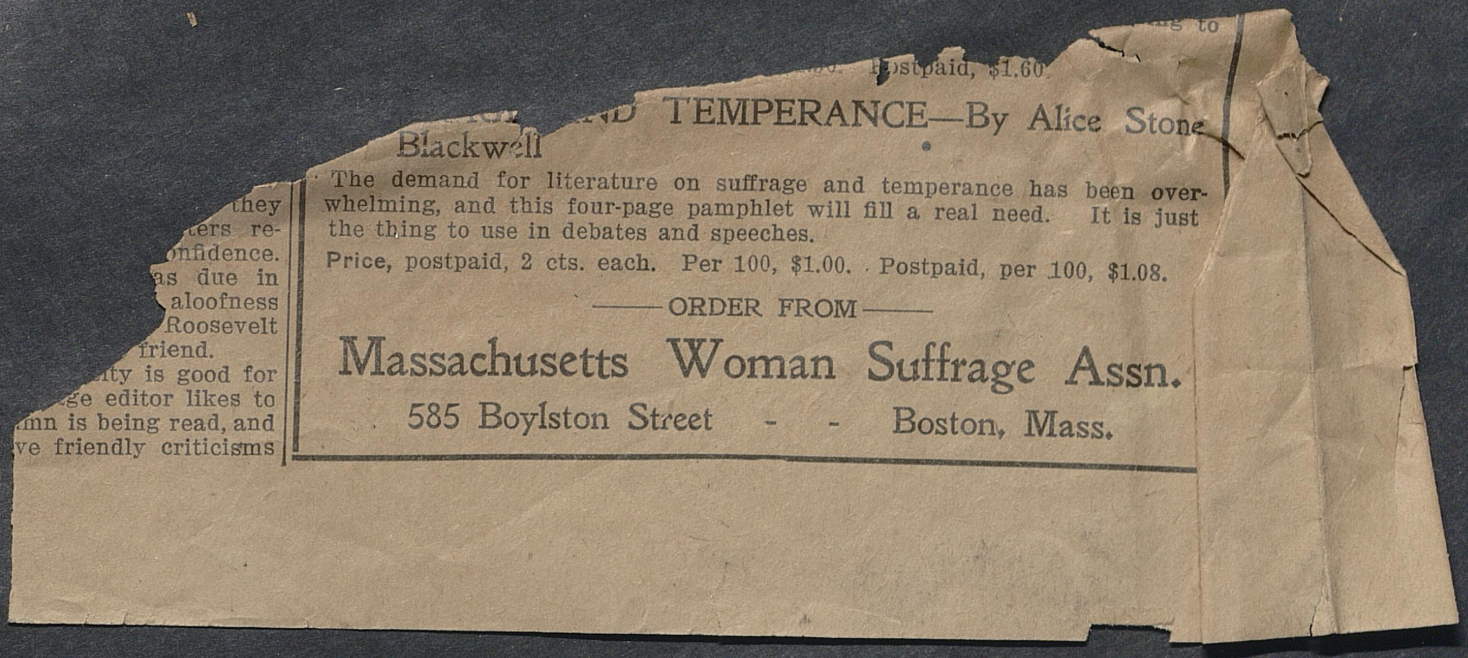

Postpaid, $1.60.

TEMPERANCE—By Alice Stone Blackwell

The demand for literature on suffrage and temperance has been overwhelming, and this four-page pamphlet will fill a real need. It is just the thing to use in debates and speeches.

Price, postpaid, 2 cts. each. Per 100, $1.00. Postpaid, per 100, $1.08.

——ORDER FROM——

Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Assn.

585 Boylston Street - - Boston, Mass.

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Loose Item

d personal visits in ... hings
e homes of the people, and
strongly advocated weekly reports in
printed form from every township
chairman to every county chairman
to every State chairman. She spoke
of the need of perfect team work to
perfect the vote on election day and
afterwards until the vote is counted,
and said: "If Michigan wins on April
7 it will be because of good organiza-
tion, for speakers and literature are
not all the battle." In 11 counties
where organizations were good, the
majorities were big in the former elec-
tion.

Unifying Suffrage Forces

Mrs. Crane also spoke briefly of
Unifying Suffrage Forces, in the ab-
sence of Miss James and Mrs. Upton.
There should be an advisory board
composed of men and women inter-
ested in various kinds of work, to
meet with the State suffrage forces.

Mrs. Lucy B. Johnston, the president
of Kansas, said she represented the
only free State at this Conference.
She drew some lessons from the Kan-
sas campaign, and among them was
that organization work must be done
first; that money must be gotten, and
that Headquarters must be opened.
Votes, like money, would not come un-
sought. To make sure of securing
them, they used automobiles, steam
cars, carriages, wagons and even
horseback. The voters were found in
shops, offices and stores; at fairs, con-
ventions and chautauquas, at the
theatres and circus, on the ranches.
farms and highways; at the cross-
roads and in the street. Co-operation
of the rural or small town telephone
girls was secured, and through them
everybody was informed in the rural
districts that the suffragists were only
a few miles away and would speak on
such and such a corner on arrival.
The country and village schoolhouses
made excellent places for five or ten-
minute talks to interest the children,
after which small pennant badges
were given them to pin on, and a few
leaflets left for each child to carry
home to father.

Value of Automobiles

The automobile is the best way of
getting in touch with the rural peo-
ple, and the lesson learned from Cali-
fornia, where it was the country vote
that saved the day, was not forgotten
in Kansas. The contest and prize es-
say plan was tried with success. Every
clergyman, rabbi and priest was asked
by letter to preach a sermon on
"Woman and Her Place in the World's
Work" on Oct. 13. A bunch of liter
ture was sent with the reques
many votes were made.

Mrs. Johnston also empha
value of the Men's Leagues
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of influence with the ...

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Suffrage on

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Committee on Resolutions

Miss Laura Clay then offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Miss Belle Kearney of Mississippi:

Resolved, That the chair appoint a Committee on Resolutions, whose duty shall be to receive resolutions, made from the floor, which are referred to it, and to prepare some resolutions expressing the sentiment of this Conference on some of the leading aspects of woman suffrage.

The motion carried, and the chair appointed Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch of Illinois, chairman, Mrs. Kneffler of St. Louis and Miss Alice Henry of Chicago. Miss Henry asked to be excused, and Mrs. Crane of Michigan was appointed in her place.

House to House Canvas

Mrs. McCulloch spoke on a House to House Canvas as undertaken in Evanston, Ill., the result being an enrolment of 1,400 names at a total cost of $50. The services of University students at 25 cents an hour, who were given certain precincts to cover, were fruitful. A map of the town was cut up into precincts, these were pasted into books and given to the canvassers, who marked every family visited as (A) absent, (I) indifferent, (O) opposed, and secured by enrolment cards names of those favoring. These cards were sorted, and made up a card catalog valuable for follow-up work.

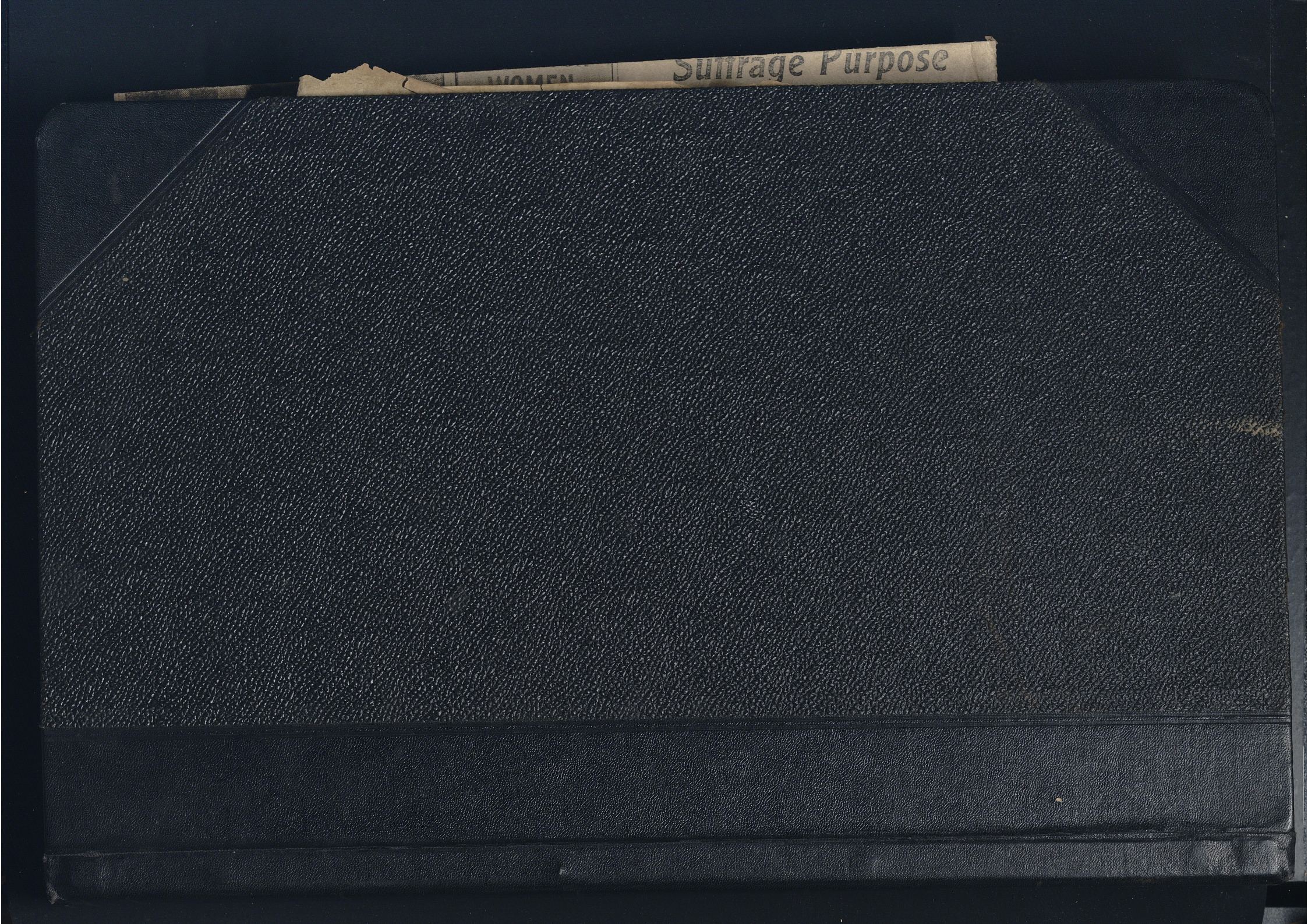
Suffrage Parades

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout said the subject assigned her, The Value of Auxiliary Dues Paying Clubs, was one with which she had little sympathy, as the non-dues-paying system has proved the better way. She therefore spoke of the Washington parade, in which she and other suffragists took part. She prefaced her remarks by calling attention to the many parades in which women have taken part (the flower parade at Los Angeles and other commercial parades) without a question being raised as to their propriety. Chicago suffragists had drilled for the parade; had their own music, and were somewhat protected by their large number. She believed the parade accomplished great good.

Laura Clay was introduced as
been absent last year from the
ce on account of helping in
ampaign. This year she
n to come to us.

Paying Membership

Loose Item


Suffrage Purpose