

I am sending Miss Gordon copy of my letter to Miss Blackwall protesting against her Illinois editorial. It shows an ignorance of facts; I asked Miss Gordon to mail it & she refused to keep the copy.

From the Illinois State Register (Springfield), January 31, 1919

THE SHORTEST ROUTE

These Women Believe Amendment to Constitution is Surer Way to Suffrage Than is Constitutional Convention Method.



MEMBERS of the Amendment Alliance swooped down upon the senate committee room yesterday to advance arguments in favor of the suffrage amendment. They were photographed on the north side of the capitol building just before they went before the committee.

The alliance believes the amendment is the surest and quickest way to get complete franchise for Illinois women.

Those in the photograph are: Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, president of the Amendment Alliance; Miss Mary Duffy of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kelly of

Evanston, Mrs. Olive H. Rabe of Chicago, Mrs. Annette Fitch of Chicago, Miss Edith Hall of Chicago, Miss Isabella Sanders of Ottawa, Mrs. J. J. Barbour of Chicago, Miss Gratia S. Erickson of Evanston, Mrs. O. F. Barnes of Arcola and Miss Irma M. Goldrick, Miss Eloise Richardson, Miss Charlott Neher, Mrs. William Vredenburgh, Mrs. C. D. Wright, Mrs. G. F. Stericker, Mrs. C. B. Nelson, Mrs. F. W. Allen, Miss Annie L. Powell, Mrs. Clarence F. Black, Mrs. A. D. Stevens, Mrs. George Lee, Mrs. Mary F. Mather, Miss L. Johan, Miss Johan Engelmann, Mrs. Nellie Alvey, Mrs. Elsa Warner and Mrs. J. W. Parish of Springfield.

The Suffrage Amendment won in Senate Committee, Senators Barr, Barbour, Hull, Manny and Harding voting "aye," Senators Herlihy, Cornwell and Coleman voting "no." The absent members of the committee, Senators Jewell and Ettleson, would have voted "aye."

Will you Help Suffrage Amendment Alliance?

112 W. Adams Street, Chicago

HERE IS WHAT ALLEGED PRO-GERMANS GET IN SOME U. S. LOCALITIES

By Associated Press.

GRAND JUNCTION, COL., April 13.—Dr. E. E. Cole, superintendent of the school at Appleton, near here, was taken from his home last night by three men who applied a coat of grease and feathers and warned him to leave the community. Dr. Cole is widely known in Colorado educational circles. He is alleged to have made a pro-German talk in chapel.

Dr. Cole's assailants were armed with shotguns. After they had completed the work of covering the educator with feathers, they warned him to leave Appleton.

"If you do not leave this community in thirty-six hours, we'll hang you to the nearest telephone pole," the leader said.

Opponents of Dr. Cole allege that in chapel Wednesday morning he asserted the government of Germany had done more to advance the civilization of the world in the last five years than all nations of the world had accomplished in the last fifty. Cole denies such a statement, citing numerous proofs of his loyalty.

By Associated Press.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA., April 13.—Ten minutes after he had been released from the county jail at Tahlequah, east of here, last night, J. A. Lewis, alleged pro-German agitator and I. W. W. organizer, was tarred and feathered by Tahlequah citizens and forced to leave town. He had been held in jail for further investigation.

By Associated Press.

FLINT, MICH., April 13.—Genesee county authorities today are investigating the tarring and feathering late last night of Mrs. Harley Stafford at Montrose, 15 miles northwest of this city.

A party of more than sixty persons, including a score of women, went to the home of Mrs. Stafford, where male

members bound her husband and the women took her outside and applied a coating of tar and feathers.

The party charged Mrs. Stafford with making disloyal remarks.

Buy a small tract at the Land Auction Sale Monday, April 15, at 10:30 o'clock. Good land, every tract having broad frontage, on the Russell Cave pike, an asphalt road. Just outside of the city limits, on North Broadway. (adv.)

Little Margaret—What's the meaning of the word acclimated, Alan?

Small Alan—Oh, it means to get used to anything. Like when a man and woman has been married so long they don't mind it any more.



CHICKEN OWNERS!

Call and examine PURINA Poultry Feeds which contain the largest variety of pure, sound, sweet grains and seeds.. No Grit. No fire burnt or elevator salvage grains.

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March 7
1917

'DRY' KENTUCKY PROSPECTS ARE DECLARED GOOD

Suffragist Leader Says Power of
the Liquor Interests Has Been
Greatly Broken, Due to the
Growth of Temperance

That the liquor men are decidedly "on the run" in Kentucky was the statement made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Laura Clay of that State, a daughter of Cassius M. Clay, Minister to Russia during the Lincoln Administration and later. Miss Clay Monday night was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, and left yesterday for New Hampshire where she is to address several meetings in the interests of equal suffrage.

"In Kentucky the power of the liquor interests," Miss Clay said further, "has been greatly broken in the last few years, due to the general growth of the temperance sentiment all over the country. More than one hundred of our 120 counties are dry by local option, and there are only four counties where there are no dry precincts. You see, in Kentucky we have both county option and precinct option, and that is why some counties are wholly dry and some partly dry.

"The prohibition prospect in Kentucky is fine. Both the temperance people and the liquor interests seem to feel that if the Legislature decides that a dry amendment shall be put before the people, there is little doubt but what the people will vote to accept it.

"In Kentucky there are no anti-suffrage organizations, but, of course, there, as elsewhere, the liquor interests are decidedly opposed to us; in fact, they are the only organized forces in the State antagonistic to our cause. The Legislature does not sit until 1918, but we are expecting then to ask for the submission of a constitutional amendment granting equal suffrage, to be voted upon in 1919. We may also ask for the presidential vote and the right to vote at primaries, for these privileges are within the gift of the Legislature and could be given to us directly.

"Of course we already have the right to vote at the primaries on school matters. This right was given us in 1912 and is, I think, the most extensive given the women of any state except those in equal suffrage states. But the Legislature has the power to grant us the right to vote at primaries on other questions besides school matters, and it also has the power to grant us the right to vote for President. It is only lately that we found out that the Legislature could give us these rights without a constitutional amendment, but our women, as soon as the news came, turned their attention to it, and I consider it the most promising new feature for gaining increased suffrage rights in Kentucky.

"What is very interesting to me is the fact that in Arkansas and Texas where this method of enfranchising women was introduced the discovery that it could be used was made by the men. This seems to me to be of great significance, aside from the fact that it is a new and effective way of enfranchising women without the delay of a constitutional amendment.

"In general the attitude of those people in Kentucky who have reflected upon the subject is favorable to woman suffrage. The W. C. T. U. and the Grangers have stood for it for years; it has been indorsed by labor union organizations, church conventions and the Federation of Women's Clubs. Many of the men belonging to the Republican party favor it. The Republicans indorsed it at the last election while the Democrats kept silent, and this, I am convinced, cost the Democrats many votes."

Miss Clay was the first president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, which was organized in 1838, and remained president for 24 years. The present president is the only daughter of Senator William Bradley, Republican, former Governor of Kentucky.

TELEPHONE 8860 CHELSEA

Intended for 39 Women Suff.

"O wad some power the giftie gi'e us
To see oursel's as ithers see us."

HENRY ROMEIKE, Inc.

106-110 Seventh Ave., N. Y. City

CABLE ADDRESS:
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Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

Bulletin

From

Address:

Providence, R. I.

Date

MAR 3 1917

Established:

MISS LAURA CLAY, SUFFRAGIST, WILL SPEAK HERE TO-MORROW

"Ballots for Both" Will be Her Topic Before the Providence Civic
Forum at the Casino Theatre.



Miss Laura Clay, the suffragist who is to speak at the Providence Civic Forum to-morrow afternoon at the Casino Theatre on "Ballots for Both," is a well-known national figure in suffrage ranks, having been associated with Susan B. Anthony, Dr. Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Alice Stone Blackwell. Miss Clay, who was for 24 years the President of the Kentucky Equal Rights

Association, has been Vice President-at-Large of the Southern States Woman's Suffrage Conference, an officer of the W. C. T. U., Federation of Women's Clubs and the Woman's Peace Party. She was the first woman ever invited to speak at an Episcopal Church Congress, is a practical farmer and has spoken at four State Constitutional conventions in Kentucky, South Carolina, Louisiana and Oklahoma on suffrage.

TELEPHONE 6860 CHELSEA

Intended for

"O wad some power the gillie gi' us
To see oursel's as libers see us."

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The First Established and Most Complete
Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

From JOURNAL

Address: Providence, R. I.

Date APR 1 - 1917

Miss Clay Supplements

One of Her Arguments

To the Editor of the Sunday Journal:
My attention has been called to a letter from Mrs. Marion L. Misch in the Journal of March 25 in which she makes deductions I little expected from a portion of an address of mine which was fairly enough reported by "Old Maid." The gist of this was that Greek tutors of Roman youth and American women as mothers and teachers were in one respect disqualified from teaching young citizens the duties of citizenship.

I did not suppose that anyone would interpret the remark as meaning that native-born American women are aliens as were the Greek tutors, which is not true; but I did mean to point out what is true—that both American women and those Greek tutors had been denied certain privileges of citizens which it is deeply important that mothers and

teachers should instruct young citizens to value and preserve.

Because such American governmental maxims as "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed" are not practically applied to women I do surmise that few women who do not believe in suffrage for women can logically teach children that the maxim contains sound governmental principle. In fact, I have asked mothers who do not believe in suffrage for women how, in teaching their children the principles of American Government, they overcame the disparity in the theory and practice of such maxims as these; and without exception I have found that they had never taught their children on these points at all.

Of course, suffrage mothers and teachers can and do point out that the principles of our Government are not yet fully applied, and that it should be the ideal of the young citizens patriotically to help to carry such principles into consistent practice.

My lifelong patriotic devotion to American ideals and by patient persistence in pointing out the inconsistencies in political practice and the dangers which inevitably attend such failures, American suffragists finally have brought every political party to endorse in its national platform the rightfulness of woman suffrage as being in accord with the principles of our Government.

LAURA CLAY.

Lexington, Ky., March 28.

"Citizenship" Defined in

Interests of Suffrage

To the Editor of the Sunday Journal:
In view of the letter in last Sunday's Journal, criticising my letter, signed "Old Maid," in the Sunday Journal of March 18, I am going to ask you to let me have one word, more because I really simply can't stand having Miss Clay accused of either lack of logic or lack of patriotism.

I quoted Miss Clay as saying it had been said, although she could not vouch for it, that the downfall of Rome was occasioned by the fact that the old Romans, while great fighters, were not great scholars, so they hired the Greeks to teach their children. The Greeks, full of culture and great learning, failed in one thing toward their young Roman charges—not being citizens of Rome, they failed to teach citizenship to their pupils. Miss Clay applied this theory to the fact that while mothers are naturally intrusted to teach their children, there is one very important thing that they cannot teach them at present—they cannot teach them citizenship understandingly as they could if they were, themselves, citizens.

To me this does not seem lacking in logic. If we employ a teacher to impart a foreign language to our children, do we not require that he shall know the language he is to teach? word which the dictionary gives as: "A person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of voting for public officers, and who is qualified for public offices, siff of the people."

Yes, we do feel that there are some things we cannot so well teach children as we could if we had practical knowledge of them ourselves. If women only know how to amuse little children, how to talk with little children, if they do not learn to "think big" as men are called upon to think, there will come a time when the child, still loving his mother, will cease to have that wonderful thing, companionship with her. That is why we think mothers should be equally ranked and qualified with fathers to continue companions to their sons.

That is the grain of truth in the persistent accusation of the boy that stings—about a boy's real life, needs and work, some loving, good women know so little.

I do not say we women are "Aliens," I say we are not "Citizens," according to the definition given above. I say "citizenship" is one of the noblest things a guardian of the young can teach, and in order to teach it, one should fully know it. We don't say we won't teach citizenship, we say "let us fully practice it."

Of course, nobody would ever seriously accuse Miss Clay of "lack of patriotism." I have just noted an account of the recent convention in Washington, and read: "Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky, who declared herself to be a pacifist, made a fiery speech in behalf of upholding American rights, even if it should necessitate going to war. We think too much of life," she said. "We think too

The writer would be very sorry to inhale the cause of suffrage—a cause she holds as dear as life, and she is sure none of the suffrage friends will feel that she has done so by so innocently quoting what seemed to her a noble illustration of woman's position in our State at the present day. ALTHEA L. HALL, Pawtucket, March 28.

'Return Visit of Rochambeau'

An Appeal to This Nation to Set Its
Banner Beside Those of Allies on
French Soil, as Part of Its Share in
Battle for Liberty. *Signature*
March 1919

To the Editor of the Sunday Journal:

A little more than 30 months ago we sat and silently watched Belgium as she entered the "valley of the shadow of death." A slight shiver ran over us, but at the behest of those we had put in authority above us we closed our mouths and sealed our lips. We recovered from our shock to all appearances, but it left a tinge of red on our cheeks, a faint blush of shame, of which we have not yet been able to rid ourselves. When Poland bowed her head to the axe of the executioner we mildly pitied her and listened to her moans as to the distant echoes of some far-off tragedy of the midnight, turning over on our luxurious couches again to slumber and repose. We had become well accustomed to the sight of blood when the head of Serbia rolled into the Teuton basket and the Ca iras of the Germanic hosts around the scaffold roused faint emotions in us as they feebly beat upon our distant shores.

But we have had a distinctly uncomfortable sensation in our bosoms, a vague and indefinable feeling that all was not right with the beating of our hearts, as for many months we have anxiously watched the situation of France and shuddered with alarm at the frightful wave of peril as it swept onward to her destruction, or eagerly and joyfully saw it driven back and lash itself into fury as it struck the stern and rock-bound rampart of her mighty spirit. This feeling has frequently risen to the surface among us for many months, nor have we endeavored to disguise it or repress it. And in the last few days, now that the shadow of this grim and hideous spectre has travelled swiftly westward with the setting sun and its gaunt and bony fingers are already hovering over our devoted heads ready to clutch at our throats, France has sent us a message which will make our hearts throb with joy and pride. We must—we will answer it! Through one of her sons, high in the councils of his country, she has opened her heart to us and this is what she says:

"In your young days you felt arise within you a burning thirst for liberty and you drank deep draughts from freedom's swelling fountain. You passed the cup to us. The elixir entered our blood, coursed through our veins and fired our hearts. Its effects have increased as the years rolled on. We have carried the standard valiantly and faithfully through many vicissitudes of fortune. Foes within and enemies without at times have snatched it from us and trampled it in the dust. But ever faithful to our trust we have recovered it and held it high aloft again with hands that have never wearied. We have grasped it in a grip of steel as the icy snows of winter and the burning suns of summer have seen us all these long and weary months travelling through this vale of tears. The clouds of darkness are scattering. Already the first faint rays of the rising sun of victory are shining on its folds. But your life also is sought and you are arming for the conflict. An ocean separates you from your enemies, but it does not protect you. Our sons and England's are all we need to accomplish the ruin of our desperate and despairing foe and hurl him to destruction—to stop for ever this modern Rake's progress. The conduct of your part of the war is of course in your own hands and for you to decide. But although you do not speak our language, we know you think our thoughts, and it would swiftly hasten the end of this gigantic struggle and staunch the bleeding wound of the world if you would send us only one division of your valiant sons to plant your glorious banner on our ramparts. What more fitting time, what more solemn moment, what more fateful epoch in your and our life as a people to return the visit of Lafayette and Rochambeau, to whom we entrusted the blood of our countrymen to pour upon the altars of your liberty?"

Shall we not do it? Shall we not joyfully and eagerly rush to her side with this handful of the best that is in us? Let the crimson bars of our flag be to her the emblem of the mingling once more of our blood with hers, this time in her righteous cause, and let its stars shed their bright rays of hope and courage into her storm-tossed soul, buffeted so long and so cruelly by this tempest of terror. Let us pour out a golden stream from our bursting coffers into her lap and fill her armory with the bright and burnished weapons of her triumph. And at the close of this long and dreary day when the lingering rays of the setting sun break through the clouds that have hovered over this sea of blood and gird the field of victory of another Austerlitz, let our sons too be there to kneel together at her side and join our prayers to hers in her thanksgiving. Let us fire with her the farewell volleys o'er the grave—let us place our wreath of love and honor side by side with hers upon the altars of her noble dead and let us support and comfort her as she drags her sorrowing footsteps back to desolated firesides. And on the glorious morrow of her triumph, let it be our proud and sacred privilege to heal her broken heart and bind her wounds with the balm of our devotion, "to give unto her beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness." Let us "feed her flocks and be her plowmen and vinedressers." Let us minister to her hunger from our riches, clothe her from our abundance and repair her waste cities. Let us cherish her and comfort her and wipe away all tears from her eyes. "Then shall we lay up for ourselves treasures in heaven where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt and where thieves do not break through nor steal."

ROBERT L. PRESTON.

Leesburg, Va., March 26.

(Editorial from The Evanston News-Index, February 1, 1917.)

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT AND
A CONSTITUTIONAL CON-
VENTION.

There really seems to be no reason behind the disagreement and strife between the two groups of suffragists who are exercising themselves so industriously at Springfield. The object which they seek to obtain is identical and the two methods need not be antagonistic at all. The effort of the constitutional amendment contingent which has succeeded in getting such support for the amendment as is suggested in a favorable majority report out of committee, in no way threatens the endeavor of the other group to secure support for the constitutional convention. We may have both and to advantage.

The passage of an amendment to the state constitution providing full suffrage for women will not make it more difficult to secure favorable action upon a constitutional convention, and it will serve the very valuable purpose so far as suffragists are concerned, of giving to the women of the state their part in the choice of representatives to that convention. A man-chosen convention offers no such positive assurance that there will be an article giving universal suffrage that women can afford to resign themselves to that one agency to secure the ballot. There's many a slip between a constitutional convention and woman suffrage. Anything which can reduce the number of chances that there will be unfavorable action upon the question should be taken and that with the full accord of the women who are making themselves conspicuous by their labors at Springfield. They should not forget that they hold in their hands not only their own political happiness but that of the many hundreds of thousands who are not able to take a prominent part in the fight. It is a trust which they have undertaken and one which they should not barter for personal ambition and love of leadership.

photo. The United States
Tanks ~~to~~ co-operate with the Briti

TO BUY COTTON SEED MEAL FE
— *Jan 17, 1918* —
Madison Farmers To Purchase Jir
In Pool Next Saturday.

Cotton seed meal in one ton and carload lots will be purchased in pool by Madison county feeders at a meeting to be held at the Union Supply Company on Saturday, January 19, at 2 p. m. All farmers who intend to use cotton seed meal will find it to their advantage to be at the meeting, since the larger the order the cheaper and quicker the delivery.

TONY

"HATE THE HUNS," CRIES MRS. GIBSON; "WE ARE FIGHTING THE GERMAN PEOPLE"

"There is a tendency on the part of a great many speakers, some of whom you have no doubt heard, to assert that we are at war with the German Kaiser, or that we are fighting the German government, but I say unto you that we are fighting the German people. This statement applies not only to the Germans in Germany but holds just as true of the Germans in our midst, who are spreading their damnable propaganda.

"There are no hyphens in America now, no person can be German-American, or for that matter an English, French or Italian-American, they must be Americans."

With these forceful statements, Mrs. Idah McGlone Gibson, newspaper correspondent, writer for The Leader, Red Cross worker and lecturer, lately returned from the battle fields of Belgium, France and Italy, opened her address before a crowd that filled to overflowing the Opera house last night.

The stereopticon slides with which Mrs. Gibson was to have illustrated her speech were ruined by an accident at Henderson, Ky., but as predicted by Chairman George R. Hunt, who introduced the speaker, they were not necessary, so vivid were the descriptions of the scenes which she presented.

"Every man in France between the ages of 20 and 40 is in the army unless so badly wounded that it is impossible to return to the trenches," Mrs. Gibson said. "Ask a French child where its father is and you get one of two answers, 'He is in the army,' or 'He is dead.'"

In addition to the hospital work of the Red Cross it has undertaken to care for the families of the men at the front, and this work, the speaker said, has increased the morale of the French army fifty per cent.

Red Cross Saved Italy.

"But for the work of the American Red Cross Italy would be in the same condition as Russia today. When Italian soldiers found that their families were starving they were ready to quit fighting, but the heads of the Red Cross sent four ambulances filled with clothing, a carload of food and four million lire to the sufferers with the message that it was sent by America, and the tide of battle was turned.

"General Pershing, whom I interviewed on New Year's Day, said of the Red Cross: 'It is the first constructive expedition of the American army,'" Mrs. Gibson added.

Unqualified hatred of the Hun was Mrs. Gibson's plea.

"You can't fight, you can't kill, unless you hate," she said, "and you must kill the Boche."

"There is but one business in America today and that business is war. It is true that every man, woman and child is taking a part in that business."

Mrs. Gibson said that there were three questions which she was called upon to answer more frequently than any other and she would answer them in closing.

"First," she said, "will the French stick? Just as long as there is a foot of French soil left upon which the last Frenchman can stand with his

back to the wall the French will fight.

"Will the English fight on, will they stay with their guns? Just as long as they are able to raise the Union Jack they will fight.

"What kind of soldiers are 'our boys' making, how do they compare with the men of the Allied armies? I have seen the troops from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and India, the soldiers of France and England and Italy, and they are all great and fine men, but I must say, tho possibly I am a wee bit prejudiced, that the American boy is the finest, clearest-eyed, most upstanding of them all."

OIL FIELD NEWS

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taining cities of second class.

W. P. McDonough, of Louisville, had the satisfaction of seeing his bill, No. 96, providing for fees for court reports in Jefferson county, passed by unanimous vote.

SUFFRAGE BILL OFFERED.

Senator Richardson Springs Surprise Measure In Senate.

Special to The Courier-Journal.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—Although it has been generally believed that no legislation would be introduced at this session of the Legislature regarding an amendment to the State Constitution to permit women to vote because of the State-wide prohibition amendment to be voted on in November, 1919, unless the Legislature was called on to ratify or reject a national amendment, Senator Basil Richardson, of Barren county, surprised the members of the Senate today by introducing a bill to enfranchise the women. He proposes to strike out all of Section 145 of the Constitution and re-enact same to include females as well as males, the restrictions being the same as now apply to the male voting population of the State.

Leaders of the dry movement in Frankfort two weeks ago, in the interest of the Frost State-wide prohibition amendment, let it be known to the dry Senators and Representatives that they were opposed to any woman suffrage legislation at this session on the ground that if the General Assembly adopted woman suffrage this session it will be necessary to submit both amendments to a vote of the people of the State at the same time, and that a submission of more than one amendment will jeopardize the prohibition amendment to such an extent that it might meet defeat.

One of the leaders of the Anti-Saloon League was seated in the gallery of the Senate when the Richardson Bill to amend the Constitution was read by its title, but it could not be learned whether he knew in advance that it was to be introduced, and he made no comment on the fact later.

New Bills Introduced.

Senator Harlan, of Boyle county, introduced a bill to regulate public service corporations and providing a punishment for failure to comply with a franchise contract. The bill provides that any person, association, corporation, partnership or agency



WOMEN THANK MARTIN; PROTEST SENT BECKHAM

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
KENTUCKY EQUAL RIGHTS
ASSOCIATION WIRES.

Oct. 6, 1948.

The Executive Board of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, at a meeting held yesterday in the parlors of The Seelbach, reached the decision to hold the annual convention of the association during December in Louisville, and adopted resolutions thanking Senator George B. Martin for his vote on the Federal suffrage amendment, and another protesting against the vote cast by Senator J. C. W. Beckham.

The resolution forwarded to Senator Martin follows:

"The Kentucky Equal Rights Association, through its Executive Board assembled, desires to thank you for your vote on the Federal suffrage amendment."

The protest to Senator Beckham reads:

"The Kentucky Equal Rights Association, through its Executive Board assembled, desires to protest against your recent vote on the Federal suffrage amendment, and to express its earnest hope that when the amendment is again brought before the Senate you will see your way clear to follow the request of the President for justice to American women."

This protest was signed by Mrs. John G. South, president, and Mrs. Robinson A. McDowell, recording secretary.

Reports were made at the meeting showing that Kentucky's quota of the overseas hospital fund had been over-subscribed. Besides this contribution, the association has subscribed \$2,700 to the Laura Clay ambulance fund.

A young man in Atlanta at a moving picture show...

LUCY STONE'S OLD HOME FOR WAR HOSPITAL

Suffragists Start Great Work to Care for Soldiers and Sailors

SHRINE OF NOTABLES IN NEW ENGLAND

Gift to World Liberty by Pioneer's Daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell

By ELIZABETH ELLAM.

With the opening of the Lucy Stone Convalescent Hospital, Boston suffragists will undertake the greatest work, so far, of the war service committee. The home of Lucy Stone, loaned by her daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell, for the period of the war and the year to follow, has been secured for the hospital, which will be placed at once under military supervision.

The war work of the Boston Equal Suffrage League has been conducted on the broadest lines. Through the initiative of the war service chairman, Mrs. Evelyn Beverly Coe, plans for the new hospital were outlined and the board of control secured. The members will include suffragists who have practically given all their time to war work during the last year.

As members of this new board, acting in co-operation with Brigadier-General John A. Johnston and Colonel Paul E. Straub, department surgeon of the Northeastern division, they will have every opportunity for enlarging the field of activity so that it may be of State and even of nationwide importance.

RECALLS EARLY BATTLES.

The list of members who will serve in this capacity includes the chairman, Mrs. Coe; secretary, Miss Bertha Rider; treasurer, Mrs. Alfred Codman; Miss Eugenia Frothingham, Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley, Miss Eleanor Manning, Mrs. George Richmond Fearing, Jr., Mrs. Candler Gardner, Miss Lucy Coe, Mrs. Honor Gould Shaw, 2nd, Mrs. J. Mott Halliwell, Brigadier-General John A. Johnston, Colonel Paul E. Straub, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell and Mrs. Mary Hutchinson Fage, acting with Dr. Joseph B. Howland, superintendent of the Massachusetts General Hospital and chairman of State hospitals for the Council of National Defense.

With the renovating, remodeling

HISTORIC HOUSE, SUFFRAGE WAR GIFT, AND LEADERS IN CAUSE



and equipping of the stately old mansion on Pope's Hill, Dorchester, necessary before it can be used to receive men who come back from foreign battlefields, invalidated, the house will awaken from its slumber of the past few years and resume its old-time position of prominence among the affairs of the world of progress.

For the home of Lucy Stone, pioneer suffragist and wife of Henry B. Blackwell, was something more than an ideal home in the life of the community a half century ago. It was the headquarters of the woman's party of the North, for years; the home of the anti-slavery party; refuge of many slaves escaping from the South, and later harbor of safety for Armenian and Russian refugees.

MEETING PLACE OF NOTABLES.

An exponent of the finest type of home, it was almost like a beacon light, sending its rays to any who were in distress, and who needed the wisdom, the counsel, the enlightenment or the comfort that Lucy Stone could give.

The house has seventeen rooms, and every room has an historic significance, emphasized by the light of events of later years. The roof has sheltered men and women who have written vivid pages in the history of the world.

Women like Frances Willard, Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe were among the visitors, while Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison were among the men who were often entertained at the hospitable board, at which Lucy Stone loved to preside.

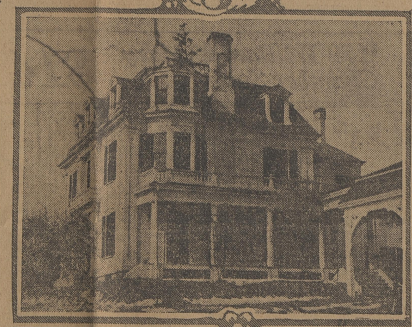
The Boston Equal Suffrage League plans a number of improvements that will be necessary to transform the big, roomy old-fashioned dwelling into a house suitable for the care of wounded and sick men.

A third story is to be added to the ell of the house, and the carriage house is to be remodelled into additional sitting and recreation rooms. The "shed," used to connect the main house with the out buildings, is to be transformed into a study, where convalescent men may amuse themselves by clay modelling and similar arts. Additional bathrooms to be installed will make the place an ideal one for the purpose that the Suffrage League intends.

TO REVIVE OLD GARDEN.

But all the remodeling in the world cannot destroy the atmosphere that clings to the historic home, nor efface the memory of Lucy Stone, clinging to every room and almost every tree and rock about the place, as well.

At the left of the house, graced



Old home of Lucy Stone on Pope's Hill, Dorchester, to be used as a convalescent hospital for men of the Grand Army of Democracy. Women who will direct the work as a board of control in co-operation with war officials are, left to right: Standing, Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley, Miss Eugenia Frothingham, Mrs. J. M. Halliwell, Miss Eleanor Manning sitting, Mrs. Candler Gardner, Mrs. Alfred Codman (treasurer), Mrs. Evelyn Beverly Coe (chairman), and Mrs. George Richmond Fearing, Jr.

over now and run to waste, was a beautiful old-fashioned garden, tended lovingly by Lucy Stone, in the days when she was perfect housekeeper of a perfect home. The roots of the perennial remain, and it is one of the cherished hopes of her daughter, Miss Blackwell, that the convalescent soldiers may perhaps be able to restore the beautiful garden of her mother.

Then there was the wonderful berry patch so near the house, visitors at the Stone-Blackwell mansion used to delight in being there at berry time, for then the raspberries and the blackberries were at their best. And one of the choicest memories of women contemporaries of Lucy Stone was the glass of rich, creamy milk—or genuine cream—while the servant the guest who sat on her porch on a warm June afternoon.

Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell came to Boston in 1870, and bought the Dorchester home that same year. The house started the *Woman's Journal* in 1870. From that time on the house on Pope's Hill began to figure largely in the history of the world.

The house itself was furnished with a general idea of comfort, in the heavy walnut furniture that bespoke the luxury of the times.

A MODEL HOUSEKEEPER.

"My mother was a wonderful housekeeper," said her daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell, in relating some of the interesting history of the home that she has just loaned. "Everything in her home was shining, and we never had better meals than those times that she was out of a servant. But my mother generally kept her servants for eight or ten years, usually from the time they came to her until they married."

"She had her berry patch and her garden and she often said that a good farmer was lost when she became a suffragist. We always had a horse and a cow, generally a cat and almost always a dog, on the place—and my mother always saw to it that she felt that every animal on the place was well taken care of."

"She entertained largely, not on a lavish scale, but many people, I used to take my whole class from Boston University there at a time, and mother was always bringing in some one who needed rest, care, good air and cheering up."

"Our house was high, and the air there is splendid. It commands a wonderful view of the ocean, dotted with islands, of Squantum and the new aviation fields, and is ideal in that way. I remember Frances Willard sitting in the lookout that we had on top of the house and admiring the view."

TAKES UP MOTHER'S WORK.

Lucy Stone came to the end of her pioneer career in 1892. Her husband, Henry B. Blackwell, survived her by almost twenty years. But her husband never forgot the vow that he made her at the time they were wed, and he worked for suffrage as diligently as she did, even after her death.

As Alice Stone Blackwell, the daughter, grew older and her parents

less strong, it was but natural that she should take the burden from their shoulders, and she did so. The interest that she took in suffrage, and the hard, incessant work in the cause, was the legacy that Lucy Stone left to her daughter.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR MARRIED WOMEN URGED

Must Be Regarded as Entities, Not as Chattel, Miss Rankin Asserts

By JEANNETTE RANKIN, The Only Woman Ever Elected to Congress.

If social and economic development in this country is to proceed on a sound basis, we will have to insist that married women be regarded as human entities, and not as chattel, and that laws must not be made for men as such, or for women as such, but for human beings.

A letter just received from a young woman constituent of mine emphasizes anew the fallacy of the present attitude of our laws toward women, and the injustice of the discrimination that is now being made against them.

The young woman in question is a civil engineer who went to China a few months ago and married an American engineer over there. In securing her passport to go to China it was necessary to produce her birth certificate to prove that she was an American citizen.

The proof being satisfactory, the passport was granted and no difficulty was experienced until a few weeks ago when she and her husband, who is an American citizen, decided to go to Manila for their honeymoon.

PASSPORT TAKEN AWAY.

The young couple went to the proper authorities to have their passports extended, and the woman's passport was taken away from her with the advice that she was no longer Miss So-and-so to whom the passport was originally issued. She was now Mrs. Such-and-Such, and her original passport was worthless. In other words, since her marriage she was no longer the same person she was before her marriage.

She was regarded now as a chattel belonging to her husband, and it was obliged to obtain a new passport showing her to be, not the American-born woman who grew up and was educated in America and who is a regularly registered voter in Montana, but the wife of a certain man.

Curiously enough, the husband of this woman remains the same person as he was before his marriage in the eyes of the law. Yet, in their relation to the State, in their obligations to their country, in their professional life, both the man and the woman retain the same responsibility that they had cherished before their marriage.

If the woman committed an offense against the State she, and not her husband, would be held responsible, if she, as an engineer, contributed some great idea, some new theory, some magnificent structure, to the development of the engineering profession, she, and not her husband, would merit the credit.

SEES CHANGE COMING.

With the woman going to be voting throughout this country, with women contributing to the national development through every industry and profession, it is inevitable that they will be accorded recognition as human entities bearing a direct relation to the State, and not an indirect one through their husbands.

And it is fitting that this recognition should be accorded without further delay if the United States is to lead in the rational political and social development of the world.

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		Mennen's Talcum	17c
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The storming of Dun is reported to be one of the most daring achievements of the war. c. Nov. 1918

WOMAN SUFFRAGE GAINS IN COUNTRY ON LATE RETURNS

Majority Piled Up Against
Amendment May Fall Be-
low 3000 Votes.

Gains for woman suffrage in the country have reduced materially the majority piled up against the amendment in New Orleans through the work of the local political organization. The returns from the state up to 1 a. m. cut the majority against the amendment in the state to a fraction over 5000. If this ratio of gain is kept up in the country parishes the majority may be reduced to less than 3000.

Returns show that 7023 votes were cast for the suffrage amendment and 3440 against the measure in the country parishes. The vote of the state with New Orleans included gives a total of 12,439 for and 17,932 against the amendment, or a net majority of 5493 against suffrage.

The vote of New Orleans was 5411 for suffrage and 14,492 against the amendment. It thus will be seen that the heavy majority against suffrage in the city deprived the women of Louisiana of the right to vote.

Incomplete returns indicate that the following parishes gave decisive majorities in favor of suffrage: Beauregard, Caddo, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Jefferson Davis, Lincoln, Natchitoches, Ouachita, Rapides, St. Mary, Tangipahoa, Washington, Webster and Winn. The returns from Jefferson, with two precincts missing, give a majority for suffrage. Vermillion, St. Martin, Terrebonne, St. Landry and Evangeline parishes, it appears from the returns, gave small majorities against suffrage.

Indications are that the total vote in the state will not exceed 35,000 or 40,000, out of a registered vote of about 125,000. The farmers are busy harvesting their crops and that is the main reason for the light vote in the country.

Figures available from the election show that all of the amendments to the Constitution were ratified, with the exception of that on woman suffrage.

MISS GORDON BLAMES MAYOR.

Says City Executive Fears Vote of Reputable Women.

Miss Jean M. Gordon, long an ardent worker for woman suffrage, voices her disappointment at Tuesday's result in the following:

New Orleans, Nov. 6, 1918.

To the Editor of The Times-Picayune:

At present the outlook for amendment No. 12 seems dark, though by no means hopeless, as very few of the parishes have been heard from. Under the most adverse of circumstances the women have made a good fight, and I thank them, many of them with sorrow and death in their families, for the attempts they made to swing Louisiana into line with the more progressive states—a hard task, I grant, when one remembers where our poor state stands

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE GAINS IN COUNTRY ON LATE RETURNS

Continued from Page One.

—no—lies prostrate—in the column of literacy. It is always a difficult task to fight ignorance.

If our amendment has been lost through the efforts of Mayor Behrman, I extend to the women outside of the parish of Orleans my sympathies for having to live in a state, one small section of which can frustrate the distress of the state.

To those women of my state who hoped in yesterday's election to see vindicated our faith in that keystone of our government, the sovereignty of the state, I extend my hand in sorrow and shame that the dictates of one man can show the farce of what we have believed was free government.

To the women who believed in the federal amendment, for nothing could have given greater impetus to their cause than the knowledge flashed out to the country that the kaiser who rules the city of New Orleans had ordered out his slaves with the instruction to continue to keep the white women of Louisiana the political inferiors of the negro men, and maybe federal supervision of our elections will be the only way we can ever hope to wrest this city government from the shame of whip of the ward boss and the degrading spectacle of men supposed to be free cringing and doing the bidding of the Great Boss.

And with those mothers of Louisiana whose boys lie on Flanders field "over there" I weep for the sacrifice they have made in their willingness to die for democracy abroad when it is denied to the women of their own state.

Hon. Martin Behrman and fifteen ward bosses stand convicted before the country of repudiating the Democratic platform upon which men based their faith when voting for the party in 1916. They have repudiated the national administration at a time when their party was fighting for its life. They have said to the rest of the country that the women of Louisiana are not the equals of the women of the free states and therefore cannot be taken out of the class of the idiot and criminal. Hon. Martin Behrman in his ignorance and the arrogance that comes from ignorance, has thought that he could turn back the wave of Democratic progress which is sweeping over the entire world, but he might as well try to make the river at our door stop sweeping by to the sea.

Like the other autocrat William of Hohenzollern, who, surrounded by a lot of sycophants and slaves thought he could stop freedom of thought and liberty of action, but who stands today the despised of the world. In a smaller circle stands with him Martin Behrman.

None but craven souls bend under the lash—that spark of liberty which God has put in each human breast sooner or later kindles, and it is just from such actions as shamed this city yesterday that the spark begins to flow that later will cause the great conflagration that will restore to New Orleans her birthright of gentleness and sweet manners and culture in place of the system of blackmail and libel suits and brutality and offensive familiarity under which we are stagnating.

And what was the reason—because Mr. Behrman feared the vote of the reputable women of this city when he comes before its electorate in the primary of 1920! For perpetuation in power we have been sacrificed.

JFAN M. GORDON.

SUFFRAGE IN JEFFERSON.

The vote on the woman's suffrage amendment in Jefferson parish was close, according to incomplete returns. Eight of the ten wards have been heard from, the Grand Isle and Barataria boxes alone being missing. The wards reported showed a total of 440 votes cast, but of this number only 404 were recorded one way or the other on the suffrage question, with a majority of four against the amendment. Suffrage advocates predict that the complete figures will put the parish among those favoring woman's suffrage.