

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### Kicking Against the Pricks

THE first six states of the American Union to cast their votes on the question of equal suffrage have recorded them in favor of that proposal. There is no reasonable doubt that as rapidly as the legislatures of the other states can bring the question to a vote the requisite majority to carry the Constitutional amendment will be forthcoming. This means that the English speaking world from the North Pacific to the South Atlantic will have made the electoral position of men and women the same. Certain Scandinavian countries have already done this, and now the French Republic is preparing to follow suit. Therefore, before the year is out a large section of the countries of the world will have wiped from their statute books the discreditable law of the disability of a woman to vote.

What this means it is, perhaps, early yet to say. Of one thing, however, there can be no reasonable doubt. The electoral equality of women must be followed, and will be followed immediately, by an insistence on making practical the economic equality of women. The day, that is to say, when one person could control the expenditure of a family income will come to a precipitate end. And not only must this happen, but the inequalities of the wage system must be rapidly remedied. There are those, in all countries, who have seen in woman suffrage the opening of a sex war. In practice, wherever female suffrage has been made the law of the land, there has been manifested no justification for such a fear whatever. At the same time it is positively certain, and it is positively right, that equality should be granted to women all along the line, and it is the fear largely of this equality which has so long retarded a just decision in the matter.

It is perfectly obvious, for instance, that in any country where women have the vote they are not going to submit to being deprived of privileges on the mere ground that they are women. The country which grants equal suffrage must be prepared for equal wages and for equal opportunity. A woman is not going to labor in the same factory or the same office as a man for a consideration the man would not accept. The trade unionist equally with the lawyer or the banker will have to recognize this. Indeed the fact is being recognized in every direction, as may be seen by the determination of the London bankers to admit women equally with men to the membership of the Institute of Bankers. The mover of this proposal was a gentleman with an historic name in British banking circles. The motion was made on the declaration by him that to employ men and women in banks, whilst excluding the one from the Institute and admitting the other, was preposterous. As a result the motion was carried apparently without opposition. This, of course, is only one indication out of the many which are becoming so common that the first swallow of intermediate equality is rapidly growing into the whole flock of absolute equality. There remains one point, however, on which little appreciable impression has as yet been made, and it is the most important, perhaps, of all.

The Jewish philosopher, who wrote in the Bible that the love of money was the root of all evil, had plumbed the human mind with scientific accuracy. To the ordinary human being money stands, not only for the ability to obtain pleasures or luxuries, but for very life itself. Poverty, when it is abject enough, spells hunger, exposure, rage—even starvation. The instinct of mere existence, therefore, in the human mind, battles for money with the ruthlessness of the philosopher's beasts at Ephesus. That is why the wage question is always the storm center of the labor question. Those who labor know well enough that the distinctions of class, equally with the privileges of power, are bound up in the word income. They know, consequently, that the whole fortress of class distinction stands or falls with the control of material supply. And, knowing this, they naturally address themselves directly to the strategical center of the struggle.

But, in addition to the economic, political, or social side of the question, there is a very desperate moral side. Want of money, the whole world knows, has for centuries spelled moral degeneration. Overcrowding and loss of self-respect have combined with the bitterness of injustice to lower the moral condition of those subject to them. As a result, it is a common fact, known to every social reformer, that the sweating of women has been one of the great causes which have swollen the tide of immorality. Thousands of girls, brutally required to live on wages insufficient not merely to sustain them respectably, but to provide them with the common necessities of life, have fallen victims to what they regarded as the necessity of augmenting their wages by immoral means. Thousands of others provided with wages calculated to a nicety on the minimum of the necessities of life, have fallen, in the drab struggle, a prey to the temptations of the supper party which has seemed to make life bearable to them, for at least one intoxicating hour.

It is no good blinking the facts. Man's inhumanity to man has never been more firmly established than in the economic exploitation of woman. In every great city of the world today, and in every small one, for that matter, girls are being paid wages on which it is impossible for them to exist decently or to exist at all. The interview printed, in the columns of this paper, on Tuesday last, with Miss Gillespie, and those which have followed it since, have exposed the economic abomination of what is going on. Every day that the state hesitates to fix a minimum wage for women, a wage which will allow proper physical and intellectual development, is a crime against the state. The trade unions have not, in their degree, been less to blame than the worst exploiter of capital in this respect. They have protected themselves, and they have fought strenuously for the increase of union wages, but they have never really come out into the

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## VICIOUS SECTIONALISM.

There have been some recent displays of vicious sectionalism, but they have been confined mainly to politicians and papers of an offensive partisan type, while the country as a whole, recognizing the broad spirit of patriotism which prevails and unites all classes and sections of America, is freer from division today than ever before. The war with Spain, in which men from all parts of the Union fought side by side, and in which the commands were divided between Federal and Confederate generals, brought the people closer together. The great war just closed has done this work still more effectually. So complete has the union become that there has been scarcely a breath of sectionalism until during the last few weeks, when the ambitions of some politicians and the disappointment of some selfish interests have stirred up division and old animosities. These efforts are as opposed to every national sentiment and to every patriotic spirit as anything the Bolsheviki could do.

A fair sample of this ugly and bitter spirit, and the wild lengths to which these enemies of union and peace go to vent their spite is well shown in an advertisement in the New York Times by the Harriman National Bank, Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street, which would like to stir up sectional bitterness and racial war, to restore the conditions of the reconstruction period, wherein billions of dollars in property and thousands of lives were lost, because the people of the country voted for the prohibition amendment. Forty-four out of the forty-eight states voted, either through the people or their Legislatures, against the sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquors, whereupon some of the New York papers, notably the New York World, the Herald, and the Sun, filled with the mistaken idea that the life and prosperity of New York city is based upon the sale of liquor, declared war against those states whose people took a different view of the question—and particularly against this section—because the states of the South, like those of the West, did not follow the leadership of New York in the matter. Under the mistaken belief that they can cause trouble by doing so, they now call for the rigid enforcement of the fifteenth amendment, bearing on negro suffrage.

This policy of spite and hate is bad enough on the part of the papers and politicians embittered by their personal interests. How much worse is it in the case of a bank, seeking to stir up trouble because a majority of the people do not accept its views about saloons.

The advertisement of the Harriman National Bank is a tissue of bitterness, prejudice, and disloyalty. Its statements about the negro vote and its suppression is untrue, as the decisions of the United States Supreme Court show, for it has passed upon the question a dozen times. Its slander of the South in regard to the service of white men in the army during the late war is infamous.

We call attention to this bitter outburst not because we believe there is anything to fear from spite of this kind—that it can divide the country—but simply as an illustration of the spirit prevalent in certain quarters. The war has stirred up many wild ideas, has given birth to many fanatics, sectionalists and breeders of strife. We have sought to shut them out of this country as far as possible—not the Bolshevists and anarchists alone—but all teachers and advocates of dangerous creeds, preachers of hate and passion. The Harriman National is the first bank we have seen to range itself in this class. Its so-called advertisement is not one that will advertise the bank to sober and patriotic citizens, or that will help to unite and upbuild the country.

all concerned with its production  
working hard for its success.

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#### Artistically Decorated Automobile.

The Fayette Equal Rights Association was represented in the reception for the Barrow Unit by an artistically decorated automobile, in which were a delegation from the association and a number of young ladies from Sayre College.

The car was draped in yellow and black, the suffrage colors, and also in the national colors of red, white and blue.

By special permission of Mr. Samuel Walton, who was the master of ceremonies and through a permit granted by the chief of police, the car was allowed to be parked on Main street in front of the reviewing stand.

The committee on decorations were: Mrs. J. C. Hostetter, Mrs. C. J. Johnson, Mrs. W. D. Drake and Mrs. Whitney Hostetter.

The young ladies from Sayre in the automobile were Misses Sadie May Graham, Neida Kerser, Martha Gill, Whitney Kee Drake, Nancy Lee Dunn. With the men the car were Mesdames Drake, Hostetter and Davidson.

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#### Mr. and Mrs. Robins Welcomed to Lexington.

Colonel and Mrs. Raymond Robins noted social economists are in Lexington and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, at their home on Linden Walk, during their stay.

Colonel Robins delighted a large audience on Tuesday when he made an address on the Russian situation at the Lexington Opera House. He is a very interesting speaker, having a charming platform presence. He has recently returned from Russia and therefore has first hand knowledge of the situation. Colonel Robins told many of his thrilling and wonderful experiences in that land of turmoil, and held his audience spellbound during his address.

Mrs. Robins is one of the most interesting of women and most charming to all who meet her.

Mr. and Mrs. Breckinridge entertained informally on Tuesday in honor of Colonel and Mrs. Robins.

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#### The Return of the Unit.

The Barrow Unit returned to its own on Tuesday and its own received it with open arms.

There had been scheduled a formal military parade, with fitting ceremony. But the joy of the homecoming broke all military discipline and the welcome accorded the boys was one delightful informal affair. Few organizations were out formally to meet the unit, but far better, everybody was out informally to meet it, and the smiles and the hand-

shakes and the light in the eyes of the home folk was far better to the home-comers than any amount of formal speechmaking could ever have been.

The short welcome accorded them by Judge Kerr and the city fathers when they appeared before the reviewing stand were a sufficient evidence of the feeling which the city wished to formally express.

Never before had the meaning of "Home, Sweet Home" been so poignant as when mothers, fathers, sons, sweethearts, husbands and wives, were united for the first time after more than a year's separation. The program in brief was a parade, a short welcome, dinner at the Phoenix and an hour's visit with the home folks.

The dinner at the hotel was a beautiful affair.

To every soldier and nurse there was apportioned informally a number of beautiful young girls and matrons who assisted in serving him the delicious dinner. Pink and white carnations and roses were the decorations.

One beautiful gift to the unit was a large basket filled with pink and white carnations and tied with a tulle bow. This was the gift of Mr. W. J. Fisher.

Another gift presented to Dr. Barrow was the surprise in the guise of a beautiful white cake presented by Mrs. Henry Loevenhart to Dr. Barrow.

The cake was festooned with pink and white candy roses, and on the top were the words in icing, "The Unit Takes the Cake." An American flag was in the center of the design.

The cake was charmingly presented by Miss Mary Barrow, the granddaughter of Colonel Barrow.

The officers of the unit were seated at a large table in the center of the room. The table was decorated with roses and ferns and was very beautiful. At the table were Colonel Barrow, Colonel Hollins, Major Haines, Major Moren, Captains Pirkey, Sammis, McKinley, Lieutenants Wilson, Kenney and Haggin.

Following are those who served at the dinner for the unit:

Mrs. James C. Rogers, Mrs. Samuel Walton, Mrs. Roger Williams, Mrs. George Hunt, Mrs. John Cramer, Mrs. John Skain, Mrs. Thomas  
Cecil Cantrill, Mrs. P.  
Mrs. Preston Johnson  
Gardner, Foster  
son, M.  
Ch.

# Personal

physicians of Louisville before entering the service. Mrs. Pirkey will accompany him back to Louisville on the arrival of the unit in Lexington.

## Guests in Danville

A number of young ladies were in Danville on Tuesday evening to attend the dance given by the Danville Hop Club. They were Misses Neida Rascoe, Ada Hardesty, Genevieve Molly, Gertrude Wallingford, Katherine and Louise Davie, Anne Molloy, Elizabeth Erdman, Juliet Lee Risque, Mary Helen Withworth.

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The Girls' Friendly Society will give a minstrel at the Parish House the week after Easter. They are preparing for a delightful program of catchy songs and unique characters.

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*April 8, 1919.*  
Echo Meeting Held by Fayette Equal Rights.

The Fayette Equal Rights Association held a delightful Echo meeting of the national convention in St. Louis on Tuesday afternoon at the Phoenix Hotel, the president, Miss Laura Clay, in the chair.

Plans were made at the meeting for the future work of the association.

The feature of the afternoon, however, was the various resumes given by the returned delegates on the convention at St. Louis. So much was to be told of that history making conference, that the delegates had a wide field, and each one gave her own particular interest in the conference, several topics having been given out by Miss Clay previous to the meeting.

Mrs. E. L. Hutchinson spoke on the League of Women Voters, Mrs. Harrison Garner Foster on the banquet and the various noted speakers there, Mrs. W. D. Drake spoke on other items of interest, as did Mrs. Addison Gardner Foster II and other delegates present.

The meeting was enthusiastic and one of the chief topics of interest was the National League of Women Voters created by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, as president of the National Association to be the women voters' organization since the spreading of equal suffrage toward the East.

Always in connection with this it was stated one thinks of the National Council of Women Voters, that splendid organization created in the West, and the influential body of women who have been instrumental in obtaining suffrage for many of the Western States. At the convention in St. Louis was present Mrs. Emma Smith Devoe, of Tacoma, Wash., who is the originator of the National Council of Women Voters. Mrs. Harrison Gardner Foster, of Lexington, is the vice president at large of the National Council of Women Voters. It is the influence of the West, through the National Council of Women Voters that suffrage is being granted to states East of the Mississippi, now, as well as to those West of the river. Some of the most noted women of the country are members of the council, it was stated.

Mention was made of the election of Mrs. Campbell Cantrill, of Kentucky, to the executive body of the National American Women Suffrage Association.

## The Next Meeting.

The next meeting of the Fayette

## CALENDAR

Miss Anna Howard Harbison  
Wednesday afternoon at her home

Mrs. W. P. Averett will entertain  
tea at her home on Ashland

The Get-In-and-Get-Out Club  
Wednesday evening at 6:30 o'clock

The Parent-Teachers Association  
Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock

The monthly meeting of the Kentucky  
Eastern Division will be held on Wednesday  
the parlor floor of the Phoenix Hotel

The Lexington Chapter of the Red Cross  
the all day sewing, at the Parish House

The Maryland avenue Red Cross  
week meeting on Wednesday.

The Ashland avenue circle of the Red Cross  
meeting on Wednesday at the school

Equal-Rights will be with Mrs. Harrison  
Gardner Foster, at her home on West  
Second street, April 22.

In addition to the regular business  
session a program will be presented on  
interesting topics. The association is  
soon to inaugurate a course of study  
on the modern political affairs of the  
nation.

## For Benefit of the Equal Rights.

A candy sale is to be held in the  
near future for the benefit of the Fayette  
Equal Rights Association, and Mrs.  
Thomas Davidson is chairman of the  
arrangements and the sale.

Her committee is Mrs. E. L. Hutchinson,  
Mrs. W. D. Drake, Mrs. Whitney  
Hochstetter, Mrs. W. D. Oldham, Mrs.  
Harrison Gardner Foster, Mrs. Addison  
Gardner Foster II, Mrs. Howard Gratz,  
Mrs. J. R. Morton and Mrs. A. A.  
McQuaid.

Lexington Leader  
May 15, 1919

First Section

Thursday Afternoon

## WOMAN'S COMMITTEE SUBMITS PLANKS; ALL ASKED AND MORE IS GRANTED

A citizens' committee of women appeared before the Platform committee of the Republican convention and submitted a woman's suffrage plank with the petition that it be incorporated. The committee was headed by Miss Laura Clay and among her colleagues were Mrs. Will D. Oldham, Mrs. Harrison G. Foster, Mrs. George R. Hunt, Miss Lily Duncan, Mrs. Hart Gibson, Mrs. J. R. Morton, Mrs. H. H. Gratz, Mrs. Wickliffe Preston, Mrs. Minnie G. Johnstone, Mrs. A. A. McQuaid, Mrs. Whitney Hostetter, of Lexington, and Miss Lucia Bennett and Mrs. James Burnam, of Madison county.

The plank offered was as follows:

"Resolved: That we re-affirm the woman suffrage plank of the National platform of 1916; and that we pledge our party to support in the next General Assembly the submission to the people of an amendment to the State constitution granting suffrage to women on the same terms as to men, and when the amendment is submitted to support it at the polls as the party principle."

In different wording the plank written into the platform grants all em-

bodied in the proposed clause, and more. It follows:

13th.—We re-affirm our belief in the justice and expediency of suffrage for women and call upon our representatives in the Congress of the United States, in the Legislature of Kentucky and in all executive positions to use their votes and their influence for all measures granting political rights to women."

### Miss Clay's Talk

In presenting the subject to the Platform committee, Miss Clay said:

"The memorable National convention of the Republican party held in Chicago in 1916 put a plank in its platform which favors the extension of suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each State to settle this question for itself. That platform was a declaration of the party policy to all the people of all the States. We as women who are part of the citizens to whom that platform was addressed, and who set a high value upon it, come to ask you to carry into effect its woman suffrage plank by passing a resolution at this convention pledging your party to use its power in the next General Assembly to submit to the people a woman suffrage amendment to the State constitution and to support it at the polls as a party principle.

"Kentucky men spoke in that platform thru their chosen delegates; and we understand their promise was to

make Kentucky women the political peers of themselves.

### State Way Safest

"We do not count as any portion of the fulfillment of that promise the Republican votes cast for the Federal amendment preposed in Congress; because that is not a part of the platform. Some people want it and some do not. The wisest statesmen cannot forecast the undesirable and dangerous consequences which may follow if Congress and State legislatures, besieged by strong and persistent lobbies, should decide to thrust woman suffrage upon the country without allowing the voice of the people to be heard on the question. On the other hand, women suffrage by State constitutions is tried and safe. Fifteen States, North, South, East and West make women the political peers of men by their State constitutions. We want Kentucky to join that noble company.

"We believe our brave soldier boys returning from the war and the men who have served their country at home by standing behind the men at the front want women to be their political equals.

### Have Borne the Burdens

"Women have been the loyal comrades of the men, soldiers and civilians, in bearing the hardships and dangers of the war. We might say much of what women have done; but men already have said it for us. Their words have expressed appreciation of the labors of the women in patriotic service both at home and in the war zone abroad.

"Women have shared all the burdens of the government. They are entitled to share the privileges of the government. The men who have praised their services in the war we believe are willing to show their gratitude by conferring upon them the right of the ballot. We believe they are willing to vote at the polls to make women their political peers if the leaders of their party will present it as a principle to do so in their party campaigns.

"Therefore, we respectfully petition and urge your honorable committee to embody in your platform of principles a plank re-affirming the National suffrage plank, and pledging your candidates to support in the next General Assembly the submission to the people of an amendment to the State constitution granting suffrage to women on the same terms as to men, and pledging your party organization when the amendment is submitted, to support it at the polls."

Friday, May 23, 1919

## Kentuckians In Congress Send Expressions of Jubilance Over Suffrage Victory In House

The Kentucky advocates in Congress of woman suffrage were jubilant Wednesday over the suffrage victory. A solid delegation from Kentucky with the exception of the representative from Covington is a change from the days when the two lone advocates from Kentucky in Congress, House or Senate were the Hon. John W. Langley, Republican and the Hon. R. Y. Thomas, Democrat.

A telegram received Wednesday by the President of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association shortly after the vote was taken in the House read as follows:

"Mrs. Desha Breckenridge,  
"Lexington, Ky.

"Telegram much appreciated. Wasn't that a splendid vote? Three hundred and four to eighty-eight. My hearty congratulations. Only one negative vote from Kentucky, Mr. Rouse.

"J. JOHN W. LANGLEY."

Says Men Did Duty.

From the new representative from the eleventh district, came this telegram:

"The men did their duty. The Suffrage Amendment carried three hundred and four to eighty-eight. Allow me to congratulate you and the other splendid woman of Kentucky and the nation on your victory. My first vote in the House was for this amendment.

"J. M. ROBINSON."

The representative of the seventh district also telegraphed the good news:

"Suffrage amendment passed. House vote three hundred and four for, eighty-eight against. All of Kentucky delegation but one voting for. Congratulations.

"J. C. CANTRILL."

A letter from Judge Cha. A. Hardin, candidate for Congress from the eighth district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Congressman Harvey Helm, mailed on the very day the vote was taken, indicates that Judge Hardin would certainly have voted for the measure if he had had the opportunity. It was first expected that a vote would

not be taken in the special session before the first of July. It was later decided, however, that an effort would be made to put the measure through both houses during the first two weeks of the session, while appropriation bills and the peace treaty would be in committee. Failing this measure would probably go over till next December.

One to Spare In Senate.

The hurry-order plan is likely to be carried out. Advocates report the necessary votes in the Senate and one to spare, regardless of what Sen. J. Cripps Wickliffe Beckham from Kentucky does. Lexingtonians will be glad to know that Congressman Jouett Shouse and Robert Wickliffe Woolley have been giving splendid co-operation and aid to Mrs Maud Wood Park and the congressional committee of the suffragists in Washington.

Judge Hardin In Favor.

Judge Hardin's letter follows:

"In answering your inquiry, as to my position on the Federal Suffrage Amendment, would say:

"The women of America have proven equal to every test of citizenship in the most trying times of the world's life. Their achievements, at home and abroad compel admiration and respect.

We delight to honor our brave men, here and in other lands, for the Victory won for Humanity, in the establishment of Liberty, Equality of Opportunity and Justice. Why not the women, who shared equally the hardships and burdens of the struggle? In declaring for equality or opportunity, justice and for liberty, it would hardly be consistent to deny the women of our country the things we would obtain for others.

"They have passed through the testing days of the War, and they stand majestically erect and triumphant. Thoughtful men, everywhere ponder in their hearts their contribution in the liberation of the world. They have worn the khaki of the Army and Navy; they have endured the hardships at home, in the cantonments, in foreign lands, in the

# COVINGTON GIRL WINS SUFFRAGE CONTEST

Miss Laura Clay Awards Prize of  
Equal Rights Assoc-  
iation

*Hamilton, August 7, 1919*

Miss Shirley Byrd, of Covington, won the \$5 offered by the Kentucky Equal Rights Association for the best essay on equal suffrage written by a student in Hamilton College. The prize was awarded by Miss Laura Clay Monday morning, when four of the best of the 130 essays submitted were read by the pupils. The winning one was chosen by Professor C. C. Freeman, Mrs. Elizabeth Colgrove, and Mrs. W. A. R. McPherson.

All students of the English Department of the college submitted essays, and five were selected as the best by the teachers. The essay of Miss Mary Agnes Gordon, of South Dakota, was declared next in merit to the one winning the prize. Others who read were Misses Sarah Smith, Mary Catherine Hagan, and Maxie Auxier. Honorable mention was given as follows:

In the Freshman English class: Misses Martha Matthews, Roxana Wyatt, Lydia Todhunter and Dorothy Crossfield. Sophomore English: Misses Marjorie Cox, Alice Kingsbury and Jane Hocker. Senior English: Misses Fanny Tarlton, Jean Elliott and Elizabeth Hopkins. Freshman College rhetoric: Misses Christine Wilson, Anna House and Mary Lee Wilson.

While the judges were in conference Mrs. E. L. Hutchinson spoke to the students on equal suffrage as it is. She spoke of the change that has come about in the popular attitude toward equal suffrage during the last fifty years, tracing it from the first question of right through those of privilege and duty to the present ideal of service.

TOPP  
June 1919

# 3 MORE STATES O. K. SUFFRAGE

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Kansas, New York and Ohio Ratify Amendment, With Extra Guarantee Bill Passed in Buckeye State

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## GOVERNOR SOUNDS PLEA

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TOPEKA, Kansas, June 16—The Kansas legislature in special session today unanimously ratified the Woman Suffrage amendment to the United States constitution.

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ALBANY, N. Y., June 16.—The New York Legislature, without a dissenting vote, tonight ratified the federal woman suffrage amendment. New York is the sixth state to ratify.

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COLUMBUS, O., June 16.—The Ohio general assembly today ratified the federal Woman Suffrage amendment, and immediately thereafter passed a bill that will give Ohio women the right to vote for Presidential electors in 1920 should the federal amendment not be in effect at that time. The vote on ratification was 73 for to 6 against in the House, and in the Senate, 27 for to 3 against.

In transmitting the proposed suffrage amendment to the legislature Governor James M. Cox urged ratification and gave three special reasons why women should be granted equal suffrage with men. They were:

“First—What is offered now to our women was their right long ago.

“Second—Bestowal of the right of suffrage will be regarded as part reward for service and sacrifice during the war.

“Third—The nation and the world need the expressed mother voice as an element of safety when evils lie about.”

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## PLAN CELEBRATION OF NATIONAL DROUTH

June 6, 1919

Celebrations of the beginning of national prohibition July 1 and of Poster Day June 27, the birthday of Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, state president, were discussed at the meeting of the Lexington Central W. C. T. U. at the Maxwell Street Presbyterian Church Thursday afternoon. Mrs. W. N. Cropper had charge of the flower mission service, and Mrs. W. L. Carter spoke of the work being done by the Lexington Garden Club. Miss Laura Clay spoke on the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment, which passed the U. S. Senate Wednesday.

Plans for the celebration of July 1 will be reported at the next meeting of the union June 19. Mrs. Beauchamp's birthday will be observed in the usual way, the members going throughout the city and county to put up prohibition posters. Mrs. Carter's subject was "The Message and Mission of Flowers." She told of the work being done by the Garden Club in encouraging the growing of vegetable gardens by Lexington school children and in attempting to have an exhibit of the products of their garden at the Bluegrass Fair. The club is very anxious to have an agricultural superintendent in Lexington next year, she said.

A call was issued for flowers for Flower Mission Day, June 9, when members will go to the State Reformatory at Frankfort according to custom, and hope to have enough to give a button-hole flower to each of the 1,500 inmates. Flowers should be left at the home of Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp.

Miss Frances E. Shouse and Mrs. Julia Gunn made reports on the scientific temperance instruction in the public schools. Miss Shouse said that 3,000 public school children had written essays on the effects of alcohol and nicotine, competing for prizes offered by the union. Mrs. J. L. Watkins made a report on the district convention at Millersburg last week.

July 4, 1919

# Campaign For Ratification Of Suffrage Opens July 4

## Every Equal Rights Association Expected to Become "School," Says State President

The campaign to arouse sentiment in Kentucky for the ratification of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment will be begun in Eastern Kentucky July 4, when Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, and Miss Mary Scrugham, national organizer, both of Lexington, will speak at the patriotic celebration at Pikeville. They will be joined at Jenkins July 5 by Miss Mary Sweeney, of Lexington, who served nine months in Y. M. C. A. canteen work in France and Germany and was cited for bravery under fire. The trio will be at McRoberts July 6 and plan to hold ratification meetings in many Eastern Kentucky communities.

The campaign in other sections will be conducted in a similar manner, and candidates for the Kentucky legislature will be pledged to suffrage as they announce.

In discussing the campaign Wednes-

day Mrs. Breckinridge said that the state association had decided to fight for ratification of the federal amendment, and that it would also ask for presidential suffrage for women that they may vote in the 1920 presidential election, whether or not the federal amendment has been ratified. In addition to political work with prospective members of the legislature every equal rights association in Kentucky is now expected to turn itself into a school for

women voters, Mrs. Breckinridge said, as at the recent national convention it was determined that national, state and local organizations should, as soon as appropriate, change their names to League of Women Voters. The aims of the new organization are to prepare women for higher citizenship and to hold the women together for constructive legislative programs.

In speaking of her hope for ratification of the amendment by the Kentucky legislature, Mrs. Breckinridge said that the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs has asked its members to pledge their representatives in the legislature ratification and all measures granting political rights to women. It also called upon them to work before the August primary and prepare themselves for citizenship, she said.

June 7, 1919

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SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1919.

## THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The Democratic and Republican parties will share in credit and responsibility in the matter of prohibition and woman suffrage, two propositions generally linked as companion political issues. A Democratic Congress submitted a prohibition amendment and it has been ratified. A Democratic Congress came very near to submitting the Woman's Suffrage amendment but the final consummation of this was left for a Republican majority. There is little doubt, however, that the present Senate, even if the Democrats had won, would have acted favorably on the Woman Suffrage amendment. On both propositions the vote has been mixed, with Democrats and Republicans on both sides.

For the first time in the history of our constitution two radical amendments to that document have been undertaken and practically consummated without an accompanying political revolution, and without becoming party issues. The agitation for woman suffrage and prohibition has been carried on not as a separate party movement, but within the established party organizations, and thus a precedent has been established for a new method of propaganda for constitutional change. The first real amendments to the constitution after that document was established as the fundamental law of the land, resulted from the political movement led by Thomas Jefferson which was nothing less than a political revolution. The results of another political revolution and a civil war were written into the constitution in future amendments. Then came the ratification of the amendments authorizing an income tax of the political revolution that overthrew the Republican party and established the Democrats in power. The prohibition and Woman Suffrage amendments have not been accompanied, however, by such political changes. We may consider them therefore as the first non-partisan amendments to our constitution, and the success of these movements indicate the possibility for constitutional amendment by agitation within established political organization. We may find therefore that in the future there will be less relation between parties and constitutional changes.

There is little doubt that the amendment submitted by Congress will be ratified and that by 1924 the women of the whole country will participate in the presidential election. However, the fight for woman suffrage is not yet completely won. There will be determined effort to defeat ratification. The attitude of Miss Clay, conspicuous in the movement, reminds us that many who favor the principle do not approve of this method of application. The same objection was raised to the prohibition amendment. The truth is, there is not much left of the old idea of states' rights. It would be inconsistent on the part of the country to adopt prohibition as a Federal Constitution measure and to refuse to adopt woman's suffrage because of an invasion of the rights of the states. Evidently the opposition relies mainly upon the southern states to prevent ratification. But all of the southern states which are expected to decline to ratify the suffrage amendment were prompt and enthusiastic in their support of the prohibition amendment. They did not object to the invasion of the rights of the states by the Federal authority in the matter of the prohibition of the liquor traffic and they can not consistently object to woman's suffrage on this ground.

The actual purpose of the Fifteenth amendment has never been fully achieved and it is not likely that the status of its enforcement will be changed by the adoption of the Woman's Suffrage amendment. In the meantime, we are spreading the race problem thin over the country and the more rapidly this process goes on the more nearly do we approach its ultimate solution. Rarely do local conditions affecting a small proportion of the area and population of a nation obstruct the application of general principles.

Economic conditions are the determining factors in the application of political principles, and woman's suffrage is no exception to the rule. It

is our modern economic system that creates the demand for and justifies the extension of suffrage to women. This economic condition is the result of a natural evolution and we cannot turn back the hands of progress nor abrogate the natural law. Women have transcended the purely domestic sphere and have become a part of our whole economic and industrial and commercial fabric; therefore they acquire the interest and the rights appertaining to this new condition. He is a rash man indeed who would suggest the possibility of the elimination of women from our commercial and industrial activities, from all part in our economic life. Such a thing is quite impossible, and it is equally impossible to deny to women the political rights necessarily involved in their economic status.

MAR 23 1919

# MISS CLAY ASKS FOR A REVISION

## Seeks Change in Suffrage Amendment At Convention Regarding Vote of Negro Women in the South

### LEAGUE PLAN IS ASSURED

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 25.—A league of woman voters, urged by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and recommended by the executive council, will come before the annual convention tomorrow for final action, its supporters tonight declaring there would be scarcely any opposition. The recommendation was taken up late this afternoon but a final vote was postponed until tomorrow.

That the league is to be non-partisan was assured by the adoption of a recommendation containing a resolution stating that the national association "shall not affiliate with any political party nor endorse the platform of any party nor support or oppose any political candidates unless such action shall be recommended by the board of directors."

When the recommendation that the Association, "continue to support and endorse the federal amendment which has been pending before Congress for forty years," came up, Miss Laura M. Clay, a delegate from Kentucky, objected. She proposed that certain sections be amended with particular reference to those parts that would permit enfranchisement of negro women of the south.

With three delegates noting "no" the convention voted to support the amendment in the original form, but the Congressional committee was authorized to formulate changes in the wording.

### ROBINS ISSUES DENIAL

#### Denounces As "Totally False" Statement Regarding His Actions in Central Russia.

BOSTON, March 25.—Col. Raymond Robins, formerly head of the Red Cross mission to Russia, today denounce as "totally false" statements of Herman F. Donner before the National Civic Federation in New York yesterday to the effect that Robins made a secret trip to Murmansk and created the impression there that the American government supported the Bolsheviki.

In a letter to V. Everitt Macy, of New York, president of the National Civic Federation, Colonel Robins said he had never before heard of Mr. Donner adding: "The entire substance of his statement in so far as it refers to my activities in Russia, is totally false."

The letter calls upon the Federation president to demand from Mr. Donner "the evidence supporting the 'absolute knowledge' he claims to possess," and asks for himself "the right publicity to present the refutation of his (Donner's) baseless, slanders before the same persons, or as nearly as may be, in whose presence these slanders were uttered."

## DELAY STATE FIGHT FOR VOTE RIGHTS

*See Recorder*  
**Mrs. Breckinridge Is Elected  
 President of Suffrage Association—Miss Clay Declines  
 to Run For Office.**

LOUISVILLE, March 13, 1919.—On the first ballot, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, of Lexington, Wednesday afternoon was elected president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association for the ensuing year. Mrs. Breckinridge has served in this capacity before. She received forty-six votes. Mrs. Samuel T. Castleman, of Louisville, who was out of the room when the voting began and before the counting began, stated she would not stand for office, received a complimentary vote from eleven supporters. Mrs. John L. South, of Frankfort, was elected first vice president.

The balloting for nominations indicated the other offices would be filled as follows:

Mrs. Samuel T. Castleman, Louisville, second vice president.

Mrs. Herbert Mengel, Louisville, corresponding secretary.

Mrs. Charles Firth, Covington, recording secretary.

Mrs. J. B. Judah, Louisville, treasurer.

Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington, was nominated for several offices, but withdrew from all with the statement that she would not stand for office because she would not accept the duties which the platform involved. Miss Clay was in favor of a State campaign and State referendum, a policy which was not determined upon. She said the action in favor of a federal amendment was equal to throwing aside the promise of Kentucky men who had pledged themselves to the State amendment, declaring, "Personally I claim the promise of the men of Kentucky to grant the women the vote by the State route."

On motion of Mrs. Breckinridge, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that the Kentucky Equal Rights Association indorses the principles of a League of Nations that shall in the future seek to settle international affairs by means of international law rather than by appeal to the trial by ordeal of war."

The platform policies call upon the Kentucky congressional and senatorial representatives to support the federal suffrage amendment and its submission to the State legislation; and specifically asks the Kentucky General Assembly to ratify the national amendment when presented, and to give the women of Kentucky presidential suffrage rights.

After a spirited debate the convention acted against the plan, which had many supporters, to begin at once a State campaign looking to a

State amendment and referendum to the voters, and the policy of the State in this connection will not be determined upon until after the incoming State executive board returns from the national convention in two weeks in St. Louis and puts the matter of future operations before the county suffrage leagues for positive action.

The platform as adopted follows:

We, the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, at our twenty-ninth annual convention, reaffirm our belief in the justice and expediency and necessity of extending the franchise to women.

Resolved, that we ask the Kentucky members of the United States House of Representatives and Senate to vote for and support the submission to the State legislature of an appropriate federal amendment providing for the extension of suffrage to women throughout the nation and all other federal legislation on behalf of woman's suffrage approved by the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Resolved, that we ask the Kentucky legislature to give presidential suffrage to women.

Resolved, that the question of asking the Kentucky legislature to submit the State suffrage amendment to the voters be referred to the incoming executive committee.

Resolved, that we reaffirm our non-partisan attitude concerning political parties, but that this policy does not preclude the right of any member to work against the election of any candidate who opposes woman suffrage.

Whereas, the extension of the franchise to women will be a fact of the very near future.

Resolved, that we recommend all local organizations prepare for the organization of study classes for women voters looking to their preparation for earnest, intelligent participation in the responsibilities of government.

The Platform Committee report, submitted by Mrs. Herbert C. Mengel, was read as a whole and then taken up and voted upon by sections. Mrs. John Glover South, president, vacated the chair during the time of the discussion and Mrs. James A. Leech, third vice president, assumed charge of the session.

The first section in which the association reaffirmed its belief in the just principles of suffrage, was passed without dissent.

The second section asked that the national Congress be urged to enact a federal suffrage amendment and submit it to the State legislatures. On the suggestion of Mrs. Leech the words, "the State legislatures," were inserted after "submit" and Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington, moved that the word "appropriate" be inserted before "amendment." This was done after a little discussion.

The vote on the second section stood 60 to 0 in favor of the resolution and Mrs. Leech declared she thought it was time to sing the "doxology," because the women were unanimous on the subject.

A section asking the State legislature to ratify the federal amendment upon its submission was adopted.

## ASK STATE VOTE FOR WOMAN RIGHTS

**Independent Headquarters  
Opened Here—Card Issued  
to the Public.**

The people of Kentucky are called upon to demand the submission to the people of a suffrage State amendment by the next General Assembly, in an open letter to the public from Miss Laura Clay, Mrs. Dunster Gibson Foster, Mrs. Alice Bronston Oldham and Mrs. Elizabeth Burgess McQuaid, who recently withdrew from the Kentucky Equal Rights Association as a result of the passing of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

A committee has been formed to urge the passage of a State suffrage amendment, and the two great political parties are called upon "to fulfill those pledges and to use their whole party organization to secure suffrage to women by the historic method whereby alone suffrage has been extended hitherto." Headquarters have been opened at 130 North Upper street.

### Open Letter to the Public

"Realizing that the passage by Congress of the Anthony so-called suffrage amendment and its ratification by the requisite thirty-six State legislatures without any opportunity for the voice of the people to be heard on the question is a serious invasion of the principles of State self-government as laid down by the framers of the United States constitution, we, citizens of Kentucky, devoted to woman suffrage and desiring to maintain State rights, feel impelled to call upon the people of Kentucky to demand the submission to the people of a suffrage State amendment by the next General Assembly.

"We point to the fact that the majority of suffragists never have asked for woman suffrage by national amendment. Wherever a State referendum has been submitted, those who voted

for it exceeded in number the pre-campaign members of the State association, and in the aggregate far outnumber those enrolled in the national or State associations which by their propaganda and lobbies have secured the submission of the Anthony amendment. The majority of suffragists never have expressed themselves thru these associations; but they have expressed themselves thru the regular method of national party platforms, all of which in 1916 declared for woman suffrage, and among them the Republican and Democratic declared in set terms for State action in contradistinction to federal action on the question.

"As citizens whose views on woman suffrage are expressed in the Republican and Democratic national platforms, we have formed a committee for the purpose of urging a State suffrage amendment; and we solemnly call upon those great parties to fulfill those pledges and to use their whole party organization to secure suffrage to women by the historic method whereby alone suffrage has been extended hitherto, with the single exception of the fifteenth amendment adopted in 1870, of which the Anthony amendment is an exact repetition in principle and enforcing provision.

"These take from the States not only their right to prescribe who shall vote in State elections, but give to Congress some power to legislate upon State elections—a power unknown in our national government until 1870, and one which jeopardizes the security of States that their legislatures will represent the interests of their own States and not those of the dominant party in Congress.

"Faced by these dangers to the self-government of the people, we invite all those who believe in the right of suffrage for women and who desire the maintenance of all the rights of States to join in our effort to ward off these dangers by securing woman suffrage by State amendment.

(Signed)

"LAURA CLAY,

"DUNSTER GIBSON FOSTER

"ALICE BRONSTON OLDHAM,

"ELIZABETH BURGESS M'QUAID.

**"Citizens' Committee for State Suffrage Amendment**

"Headquarters till further notice, 130 North Upper street, Lexington, where those who wish to unite in our effort may subscribe their names and receive any further information desired."

CLOSING STOCK LETTERS

New York.—The opening today was steady with a good volume of trading. In the morning the market advanced on a seasonal rise in the oil shares and this seems to have been the main factor in the advance in the rest of the list. It often happens that such factors are the cause for resiliant sales elsewhere and the floor traders are quick to act on such a theory. The action of the market was, however, more in the nature of a check to the advance than of a definite trend. It is not clear if the strength and activity of the market would continue in the time of decided determination in the selection of purchases.—(Drew & Fabry to Wall Street & Co.)

New York.—The day ended with some unsettled feeling, showing the same desirable stocks on resiliant sales, but not so surprising as the demand for both products to supply and steel trade faces some sharp cuts next week. Most attention was paid to the cotton market, and other commodities were less active. Pool manipulation was not much in evidence. Market with various groups alternating as leaders.—(Drew & Fabry to Wall Street & Co.)

New York.—Trade in stocks has again been on an enormous scale, with evidence of heavy volume in the market. There have been records in a few specialties, but market as a whole has had a boom or slight rise below yesterday's closing figures. The action of today's market suggests heavy resiliant sales in the general list, more of this nature should be sufficient to force a check on resiliant sales in specialties in which one more will be heard of future developments of present conditions, and the spread swing be resumed.—(Drew & Fabry to Wall Street & Co.)

New York.—Market keeps a strong undercurrent of steady advance, profit-taking after such a steady advance, profit-taking reaction, believing in a further upward advance possible on the technical, favoring the rate.—(Ware & Leland to Williams & Monroe.)

Prospects Bright For Raising Funds

The Rev. Alfred A. Higgins, who is managing the progressive program of the Southern Presbyterian Church for the Louisville Presbytery, composed of twenty-one counties in Kentucky, says the prospects are bright for collecting the quota of \$65,000 allotted to the Louisville Presbytery. The total amount the Southern Presbyterian Church expects to raise is \$3,500,000. Most of the Louisville churches will ask for pledges next Sunday. The campaign closes March 27.

N. Y. CLOSING BID AND ASKED PRICES.

Table with columns for Bid and Asked prices for various stocks including A. Gold, A. A. Ch. 188, A. B. S., etc.

N. Y. CLOSING BOND PRICES.

Table with columns for Bond prices including Registered Co. 1920, Registered Co. 1916, etc.

DECIDE TO DELAY STATE CAMPAIGN FOR VOTE RIGHTS

(Continued From First Page.)

Ask Presidential Suffrage.

The next section, also adopted, asked the State Legislature to grant presidential suffrage to the women of Kentucky. In this connection Mrs. Leach explained that twenty-four States now give women presidential election rights. She said that in these States the women control 24 votes in the Electoral College and but twenty-one additional votes are required to give the women equal power. Kentucky, she said, would furnish thirteen of these votes.

Miss Clay pointed out that the women must not depend upon a Federal amendment to enable them to vote in the 1920 presidential election. She said it would not be possible for a sufficient number of Legislatures to improve the measure in time and deferred that getting presidential suffrage from the Kentucky Legislature next winter is the only way to enable Kentucky women to vote for the next President.

The next section, asking the Legislature to grant primary suffrage, brought out much debate.

Miss Clay also took a leading part in the discussion on primary suffrage, and said that from what she had heard Representative Cantrell's primary suffrage was proposed for the Kentucky women merely as a matter of pulling the chestnut out of the fire for the Democrats. This purpose, she hinted, was to win back support which the Democratic party had lost. She opposed the primary plan because she thought the men were trying to "put something over" for themselves.

Other speakers, including Mrs. Leach, took part in the discussion, and some declared they would not pull out the Republican chestnut, either. Opposition to primary suffrage was strong because of the interpretation the women put for a specific party. Mrs. Kenna said this was undesirable because the more strategic plan would be to keep all matters guessing as to how the women would vote.

Mrs. Dusha Beck-Keckridge, of Lexington, in stating her position, said she was not strong either way.

The primary suffrage plan was automatically defeated when a resolution was passed laying it upon the table.

Opposes National Aid.

The next section taken up sought the aid of the national organization in making a campaign in Kentucky, looking to the passing of a State amendment, through its medium of a referendum to the voters.

Vigorous opposition also was opened up on this question when Miss Clay opened debate on the subject. There is absolutely no need of our using the national organization for help," was her statement. "Kentucky will never get a dollar from the national as long as there is a State west of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio without the amendment. Kentucky is equal to bearing its own burden, and there is no reason why Kentucky should ask for help in a proper position.

She said that it would not be necessary to ask the State amendment, and that the State amendment was not "politically desired." She said she would demand more of the Kentucky lawmakers to support an amendment, rather than monetary aid from the national source.

A substitute resolution in this connection, introduced by Mrs. Beck-Keckridge, was taken up. This substitute anticipated the seeking of a State amendment, through its medium of a referendum and aid of the national body in a State campaign.

Opposition to a State campaign and referendum was voiced by Mrs. Samuel C. Henning, who suggested that this matter be left until the next meeting, when the advice of the national association will be available. She heartily favored an educational campaign in the direction of a referendum, however, her opposition to the referendum being because the organization for the work was not available. Mrs. Leach declared it would be un-

wise, as well as disloyal to the national association, to pledge the State of Kentucky to any action that might be harmful to the future of the movement. Defeat in a State would mean much harm to the national movement at a time when the women are on the last lap to victory, she said.

After Clay took up the discussion and again favored a State campaign as a necessary educational process. Ultimate ratification is dependent upon this, she said. The Federal amendment would be defeated in the Legislature, Miss Clay declared, is certain without a campaign.

Mrs. Samuel T. Casterton, favored the Federal amendment in a brief speech. Mrs. South favored withholding ratification of a campaign until the policy of the national body was determined in two weeks, when a national convention will be held. A national convention will be held to refer the matter to the incoming executive board, suggesting that, upon the board submit its findings to the County Suffrage League in Kentucky, with the resulting vote to determine the State plan of action. The resolution was carried by a 45 to 18 vote.

The next section of the Platform Committee report, reaffirmed the nonpartisan policies of the association, but gave all women the right to work as usual. This section was adopted as presented.

The last section provided for a series of study classes for women voters. This also was adopted.

Programme For To-night.

A splendid programme has been provided for the meeting at 8 o'clock this evening in the Southpark auditorium. Mrs. John Glover South, retiring president, will preside. Least Gov. James D. Black will speak on the subject, "The Right of Women to Vote is of the Spirit of Our Institutions."

At 8 o'clock the night the suffragist enthusiasm were given assurance by congressional representatives that the Susan B. Anthony Federal suffrage amendment will succeed with success in the next House of Representatives. The speakers were Representatives Alton W. Barkley and J. Campbell Cantrell. Representative Barkley stated that an overwhelming vote in favor of the amendment is certain at the first opportunity, while Mr. Cantrell said that he had come to favor suffrage because he "had become tired of being against a proposition against which there was no argument."

Kentucky Women Friscoed.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park, of Massachusetts, chairman of the National Congressional Committee of Suffrage Organizations, sent through Mr. Cantrell a message in which she paid tribute to the work of the women of Kentucky who are laboring for the cause of equal rights. The message told of the fight in Washington, and expressed her confidence in the success of the Federal amendment and urged even greater efforts in the future.

Telegrams and messages of regrets at being unable to attend last night's meeting were received by the president, Mrs. John Glover South, from Congressmen E. Thomas, Hon. Johnson, Charles F. Ogden, Senator George E. Martin, and Congressman W. F. Field, John W. Langley and Clark Ewers.

Miss Belle Churchill Semple, international secretary of the Bureau of Inquiry of the Peace Terms Commission, said that the methods used by them in determining the natural boundaries of the small countries involved in the discussions at the peace table. Peoples were divided into ethnic groups, she said, and that these people based on charts showing population, production and other things, people based on production were made, she said. She said that the previous boundaries of the countries were ascertained and study was made of the condition of the various countries for a period of years.

At 8:30 o'clock the Louisville women's suffrage convention gave a toast in honor of congressional guests and their wives in the rest room of the Hotel. A resolution adopted yesterday presented by Mrs. Dusha Beck-Keckridge plans a \$1000 subscription fund for an educational campaign in Kentucky in favor of the suffrage movement.

ALLIES MUST ACT, HE DECLARES, TO PREVENT ANARCHY

(Continued From First Page.)

forbear in days when the grandeur of France, shoulder to shoulder with the sturdy countrymen of Washington, fought for the great principle which is the cornerstone of our nation.

"It was when the people of the world came to a full realization that the liberty for which they had fought and to which they owed their power and prosperity was in danger, when they realized that France and the great democracies of Europe were assailed from the attack of an ambitious autocracy that determined to do its part in freeing liberty and the world from autocracy.

Mighty Victory Won.

"A mighty victory has been won. The imperial armies of the Central Powers have ceased to threaten. They no longer exist. Scattered and broken, they have returned to their homes, where hunger and privation await the consequences of their own blind faith in evil men who led them into this righteous war.

"Germany has suffered bitterly, is suffering bitterly, and Germany is entitled to suffer for what she has done. She has paid a fearful penalty for the crime of plunging the world into four years of blood and fire. To-day starvation and want are the portions of the German people. Violence and murder stalk through the streets of their great cities. Political institutions, industrial enterprises and the very structure of society are tottering. It is the price of their own crime, the just retribution of their crime.

"We may be disposed to pity those innocent among the Germans, but our sister what France and other nations have had to suffer from the invading armies of the Teutons. They were made it by business to visit the battlefields of the Marne, Aisne and the

# The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION Section

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SIXTEEN PAGES

7

## "PRESSURE" FOR SUFFRAGE

Three Interlocking Systems of Political Machinery Used by Women  
in Converting the Members of Congress

IT has been related how an elaborate card index, containing detailed information about each member of Congress, was employed in converting Senators and Representatives to the votes-for-women idea. The political pilots of the movement now assert that they have converted a sufficient number of statesmen to assure a suffrage victory. And it develops, incidentally, that the card index was only one of three media of pressure brought to bear on members of Congress. The three distinct pressure machines within the main suffrage organization have been the following:

First, the card index direct pressure system, presided over by Miss Maud Younger and her corps of lobbyists, supplied with all information needed in connection with their personal visits to members of Congress.

Second, the pressure-from-above Political Committee, of which Mrs. Abby Scott Baker is Chairman, intrusted with winning over by personal interviews the little groups of men having most influence with the Senators or Representatives in process of conversion.

Third, the pressure-from-below Organization and Legislative Committee, headed by Miss Doris Stevens, reaching out from Washington to the State organizations and through them to the people in the members' home States.

The three pressures have been brought into simultaneous play. The method was to start the pressure from below first and to apply the pressure from above last as the finishing touch. To Mrs. Baker, who is a Washington social leader, is given the palm by the National Woman's Party as its best diplomatist. She is thus described in a piece of literature obtained at the party headquarters:

"Mrs. Baker is sent on more difficult missions for the National Woman's Party than any other member of the party. When some particularly difficult manoeuvring is required to secure certain political support Mrs. Baker is chosen to secure it; when a source of financial help grows crochety Mrs. Baker is called upon to start the stream of generosity.

"She has the prime requisites of a diplomatist, an alluring personality, one that piques curiosity and that, while it inspires confidence, suggests mystery. She has also the other not essential but very useful quality in diplomatists—great personal beauty and distinction of appearance. Mrs. Baker, because of her friendship with the important men of her day and her constant interviews with them, knows probably beyond any one else the undercurrents of influence in the suffrage movement—the situation behind the scenes."

But for the three pressures suffrage would still be a long way from victory. This is admitted at the women's headquarters in Washington, where confident



© G. V. Buck.

Miss Alice Paul, Militant Chairman of the National Woman's Party.

predictions are now forthcoming that the bill will be passed soon. Claiming two new votes, those of Senator Harris of Georgia and Senator Keyes of New Hampshire, the militant suffragists say they are assured of a margin of two above the votes needed in the Senate, and they have no doubt of the House.

A Senator, who had been a leader in the fight against the suffrage amendment, said just before the adjournment of the last Congress:

"Three-fourths of the Senators who have come out in favor of the amendment are against it in their hearts. They have been politically sandbagged."

This was an extreme statement from a heated partisan, but it is probably no exaggeration to say that no fewer than

one-third of the Senators were swung over when, if they had followed their own individual opinions, they would have remained in the column of the antis. Never before had they been brought into contact with such a political machine as was showing them along. The impact of the three pressures gave them a push from behind and from each side.

More surprised than ever would they have been if they could have seen the woman who directed the lever that set the three pressures at work—Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the National Woman's Party. She is a Quaker. At first sight she looks that part more than the militant suffragist who, for picketing the President, received a sentence of seven months' imprisonment. Her manners

are quiet, her voice low. She is apt to keep her hands crossed on her lap. It is only on close scrutiny that one perceives her underlying firmness and ability to fight to a finish.

It is related that, when Miss Paul was first arrested and was on one of her starvation strikes, her mother wrote from their home in Morristown, N. J., where the suffrage leader was born in 1885:

"Why has thee been arrested, Alice?"

The answer must have been sufficient, for the daughter continued on her way, to greater extremes.

Miss Paul is a graduate of Swarthmore College and, after a course in the New York School of Philanthropy, went to England to study labor problems in the Universities of London and Birmingham. Her followers at the Washington headquarters say it was while working among the women in the slums of London that she decided to return to America and devote herself to suffrage. Before she founded the National Woman's Party in 1913, she was associated with the older suffrage association. But from the first, her admirers recall, she was for downright fighting, contending that women must first free themselves by fighting for and asserting their rights before they could really be entitled to the ballot.

That was not a Quaker attitude, and another method she adopted was in just as sharp contrast. As is now made clear in the revelations of the three pressures, she resolved to take politics as she found it. She had made a study of representative government behind the scenes, and she took the tools of the boss politician in bringing political pressure to bear. It is now conceded by the best of the men politicians that she played their game with extraordinary success. She gave those members of Congress who had their ears to the ground their own medicine, fortified to a new degree and in such a way that they hardly knew what was happening to them.

For all the strain and excitement of the campaign, Miss Paul has retained her Quaker-like reticence. Her publicity agents have been unable to overcome her distaste of interviews, but after several visits the interview presented below was brought about a few days ago. The interviewer had already got hold of the three-pressure system, and Miss Paul was asked if she would illustrate with a real live Senator how the three-armed machine worked.

"There is the case of Senator Keyes of New Hampshire, who is the latest to come over," she answered. "We call Miss Younger's card index organization our thermometer. She gathers the information and finds out how the men stand; also she deals directly through the lobby with the members here in Washington. She reported that there was no hope of getting Senator Keyes





Miss Maud Younger, Lobby and Card Index Chairman.

by direct action. Then the Political Committee was notified. Mrs. Baker saw every one in power that could bring any influence to bear. We had from Miss Younger the information as to whom to see. Mrs. Baker had personal interviews with Mr. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and with men prominent politically in Senator Keyes's home State.

"At about the same time the Legislative Committee under Miss Stevens got to work. Miss Stevens went to New Hampshire to get the organization there to speak out to Senator Keyes, to get all the forces in the State there were for suffrage to make themselves heard in favor of it. If the State forces for suffrage are not made articulate, nothing is accomplished. We have a strong State organization in New Hampshire, and they made themselves heard, and while the two committees under Mrs. Baker and Miss Stevens were pressing their work Senator Keyes gave out a declaration yesterday that he would vote for the amendment. I do not mean to claim that what we did led him to make the change.

"The same course has been pursued with regard to others whom we have won over from the 531 members of Congress. Of course, if we can persuade a man by direct argument through Miss Younger's committee, there is no need of going any further, but we don't give up because we find the man can't be persuaded. We turn to his people at home, or his party, and to men of influence to whose advice he is known to give heed. We think a member is more likely to be converted by seeing what his party wants than by arguments."

"Will you name some of the men of influence who have talked to members of Congress in your behalf?" was asked.

"Colonel Roosevelt was one of our best helpers," was the answer. "He would invite some one whom we needed to change and who was a member of his party to lunch, or to Oyster Bay, or call him up and talk to him over the telephone. There are at least five Republican Senators whom we think Colonel Roosevelt was either wholly or partly influential in changing over. Ex-Chief Justice Hughes has also helped us; in response to a visit from a member of the Political Committee, he wrote out a statement supporting suffrage which was of much assistance to us. Colonel William Boyce Thompson of New York, who has large business connections, has also seen many for us."

"Have you considered the political morality of bringing pressure on a member of Congress to vote against his real convictions?"

"We think it is the duty of a Congressman to represent the people in his vote instead of his own personal opinion, and through our organization we seek first to create and organize that public opinion and then to bring it to bear on the member. This the Congressmen themselves recognize. Senator Mc-

WOMEN'S POLL OF THE SENATE.

REPUBLICANS.

- For Suffrage. BALL, Delaware, (new.) CALDER, New York. CAPPER, Kansas, (new.) COLT, Rhode Island. CUMMINS, Iowa. CURTIS, Kansas. EDGE, New Jersey, (new.) ELKINS, West Virginia, (new.) FALL, New Mexico. FERNALL, Maine. FRANCE, Maryland. FRELINGHUYSEN, New Jersey. GRONNA, North Dakota. HARDING, Ohio. JOHNSON, California. JONES, Washington. KELLOGG, Minnesota. KENYON, Iowa. KEYES, New Hampshire, (new.) LA FOLLETTLE, Wisconsin. LENTHOOT, Wisconsin. McCORMICK, Illinois, (new.) McCUMBER, North Dakota. McNARY, Oregon. NELSON, Minnesota. NEW, Indiana. NEWBERRY, Michigan, (new.) NORRIS, Nebraska. PAGE, Vermont. PHIPPS, Colorado, (new.) POINDEXTER, Washington. SHERMAN, Illinois. SMOOT, Utah. SPENDER, Missouri. STERLING, South Dakota. SUTHERLAND, West Virginia. TOWNSEND, Michigan. WARREN, Wyoming. WATSON, Indiana.

Against.

- BORAH, Idaho. BRANDEGER, Connecticut. DILLINGHAM, Vermont. HALE, Maine. KNOX, Pennsylvania. LODGE, Massachusetts. MOSES, New Hampshire. McLEAN, Connecticut. PENROSE, Pennsylvania. WADSWORTH, New York.

DEMOCRATS.

- For Suffrage. ASHURST, Arizona. CLAMBERLAIN, Oregon. CULBERTSON, Texas. GERRY, Rhode Island. GOKE, Oklahoma. HARRIS, Georgia, (new.) HENDERSON, Nevada. JOHNSON, South Dakota. JONES, New Mexico. KENDRICK, Wyoming. KING, Utah. KIRBY, Arkansas. McKELLAR, Tennessee. MYERS, Montana. NUGENT, Idaho. OWEN, Oklahoma. PHELAN, California. PITTMAN, Nevada. RANSDELL, Louisiana. ROBINSON, Arkansas. SHEPARD, Texas. SMITH, Arizona. STANLEY, Kentucky, (new.) THOMAS, Colorado. WALSH, Massachusetts, (new.) WALSH, Montana.

Against.

- BANKHEAD, Alabama. BECKHAM, Kentucky. FLETCHER, Florida. GAY, Louisiana. HITCHCOCK, Nebraska. MARTIN, Virginia. OVERMAN, North Carolina. POMERENE, Ohio. REED, Missouri. SHELLS, Tennessee. SIMMONS, North Carolina. SMITH, Georgia. SMITH, Maryland. SMITH, South Carolina. SWANSON, Virginia. TRAMMELL, Florida. UNDERWOOD, Alabama. WILLIAMS, Mississippi. WOLCOTT, Delaware.

Noncommittal.

- DIAL, South Carolina, (new.) HARRISON, Mississippi, (new.)

For Suffrage, 65; Against, 29; Noncommittal,

Cumber was opposed to suffrage, and, I understand, still is, but when, following our efforts in his home State, the Legislature passed a resolution in favor of it, he took that as a mandate, and we won his vote. Senator Culbertson is



Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, Political Chairman.

another instance; we got two-thirds of the members of the Legislature in his State to sign a petition in favor of the amendment, and that resulted in the addition of the Texas Senator to our list. We have a strong organization in South Carolina, and when Senator Pollock was elected we turned on him a body of opinion, and Senator Pollock is now for suffrage. Senator Sutherland of West Virginia was for suffrage, but hesitated to cast his vote for it in the Senate because he thought the people of his State were opposed to it; lots of money had been spent to fight suffrage in West Virginia, and we had to show through our State organization in West Virginia that the sentiment was really in favor of the amendment."

"But if the amendment goes through, you will impose suffrage on some States where recent votes have shown they are opposed to it."

"That is no doubt true," said Miss Paul; "but this is something women in every State want, and we are proceeding according to the machinery of the Government by constitutional amendment; we are not attempting to overturn the Government, as men have done in extending the ballot among them. We are fighting a battle without a vote in the decision; if the women had the vote in determining suffrage there would be no doubt about the issue at the polls in any State. But they have not, and under the plan to get through a constitutional amendment three-fourths of the States control the other fourth."

To concentrate on a constitutional amendment was Miss Paul's conception. "The suffrage fight began in 1840," she said, "with an effort in the States one by one. When the negroes were enfranchised by a constitutional amend-

ment the woman suffragists began to work on Congress for an amendment, but side by side the work in the States was continued. Finally, nine States were won for suffrage. Then it was made clear that there was no use in going ahead any longer in this way, but instead to make of the nine States a sort of lever to force through a constitutional amendment. For that purpose this organization was formed in 1913, and since then its efforts have been wholly concentrated on that purpose.

"In connection with the other branches of the campaign the militant demonstrations have been of much help. That was particularly noticeable in the case of the President, whose support we needed most of all. Whenever we picketed the White House we noticed the President became more active in our cause, and whenever we let up there was a relaxation. We were on hand when he arrived in Boston on his return from Europe, and we learned afterward that one of the first things the President did on reaching



Miss Doris Stevens, Organization Chairman.

Washington was to send for Senator Jones of the Senate Suffrage Committee and ask him not to fail to call up the amendment again before adjournment. If that had been possible the amendment would now be a law, for we had pledged the additional vote of Senator Gay of Louisiana, and that vote would have carried the measure through."

Just Home from the War

WE had been home just about a week. Just long enough to be bored to death by the questions of curious friends. We had talked war—until we had been driven to drink. And so we were sitting at one of those little side tables of Jakie's musing over a big stein of Pilsener, our favorite dish. We had been buying real clothes for a whole week. In fact, we had completed our wardrobe, but, owing to the fact that we had bought collars the wrong size, we were still in O. D., though we sported two flaming scarlet chevrons on either arm to show the barkeeps that Section 12 of the Army bill meant nothing to us.

As we were sipping our Muenchner—or was it Pilsener?—in breeze our old college chum, Cholly. He greeted us effusively, sat down, made us empty our stein toute de suite so that we could have another. We didn't like this; we much preferred to sip it. But August brought in the new ones, and he was off. "I say, Old Timer, it seems years since I last saw you." "It is." "They tell me you've been Over There." "Yes." "Say, how was it?" "Just like the papers said it was." "It must have been wonderful." "You should have tried it." "Oh, er—but, say, tell me some of your experiences."

"War, women, or wine?" "Why, war, of course. You drove an ambulance, didn't you?" "Yes." "That must have been thrilling." "Very." "I have often wished that I was an ambulance driver." "There was lots of room in my company." "But then, you know, some one had to stay home." "Yes, I am going to marry one of them after I give up drinking." "Marry who?" "The girl I left behind." "Oh." (Short silence.) "Have another drink?" "Thanks. I'm not smoking." "I didn't say a cigarette." "Oh, I thought you did." "No. But you haven't told me anything yet." "Really." "Didn't you have any close calls?" "Yes, reveille was close to midnight." "I mean from death." "Oh, yes, at Château-Thierry." "Tell me about it." "I drank a bottle of Eau de Vie all by myself." (More silence.) "Have another drink?" "No—thanks." (Minutes elapse.) "S'long, Cholly." RAD.

# WOMEN DENOUNCE WILD ANTICS OF MILITANT 'SUFFS'

## Equal Rights Association Adopts Resolution Calling Acts "Reprehensible."

Denouncing the attitude of the militant suffragists as "fatuous, unwomanly and reprehensible," a resolution introduced before the twenty-ninth annual convention of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association at The Seelbach this morning by Mrs. Samuel T. Castleman, president of the Louisville Woman Suffrage Association and chairman of the Resolutions Committee, was unanimously adopted and without a dissenting voice being heard. The expected fight on the resolution did not materialize.

A second resolution was adopted raising President Wilson for his "unwavering loyalty to the cause of the enfranchisement of women" and for bringing the nation safely through "the dark days of perplexity and struggle to the dawn of a new day of peace founded in mercy, justice and good will."

Mrs. John Glover South, of Frankfort, president, called the convention to order at 10 o'clock. The sessions will last two days. To-morrow officers and delegates to the annual convention of the National American Women's Suffrage Association in St. Louis, March 24-29 will be elected. Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, of Lexington, who was the association's second president, is said to be a prominent candidate for the presidency. On this afternoon's programme is Miss Ellen Churchill Semple, international authority on geography and ethnology. She will tell of her work with the Bureau of Inquiry of the Peace Terms Commission. Five Kentucky Congressmen will address the convention to-night and four candidates for Governor to-morrow.

The resolution denouncing the militants follows:

Whereas, the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, has endeavored to bear his advocacy of the political recognition of women and when the weight of his spoken word is enlisted he has ably supported the cause of woman suffrage in powerful and eloquent public utterances,

(Concluded on Eighth Page.)

## WOMEN WHO HAVE SERVED AS PRESIDENTS



**P**rominent women in the equal rights movement in this State, and who are taking a leading part in the suffrage organization convention at The Seelbach, are shown in the above photograph. Mrs. John Glover South, of Frankfort, who is the retiring president, is shown seated, being in the lower right-hand corner. Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith, of Louisville, also is shown seated. Mrs. Smith is a past president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, and is the president of the Kentucky Federation of Women. Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, of Lexington, a past president, who is strongly spoken of for the election to the presidency to-morrow, is seen in the upper right-hand corner, while Miss Laura Clay, also of Lexington, is in the upper

left. Miss Clay served as president of the association for twenty-four years, and is a pioneer in the suffrage movement in this State.

## Five Doctors Up For Trial Thursday

Dr. Lee Heflin, Dr. J. T. Moser, Dr. M. P. Halpern, Dr. J. A. Flexner and Dr. P. Gunterman will face trial in Police Court to-morrow morning on charges of failing to report cases of influenza. The case against Dr. Philip Barbour was dismissed on the plea of Dr. Barbour that he was called in for consultation and the case which he was charged with failing to report was that of another doctor.

ried from November, 1917, to Mar...  
1917, was \$1,344.63. Receipts since...  
then total \$3,702.29, a total of \$5...  
\$4,046.82. Expenditures were \$6,083.80...  
leaving a cash balance of \$937.53...  
The report was adopted when Mrs. Joseph Alderson, of Middleboro, auditor, made a favorable statement.

Routine reports were made by Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith, of Louisville, corresponding secretary, and by the chairman for the various congressional districts in the State, those reporting being Dr. Lillian South, Bowling Green, Third district; Mrs. Charles Penn, Covington, Sixth district; Mrs. Joseph Alderson, of Middleboro, Seventh district; Mrs. Edna M. Post, of Paducah, reporting for Miss Dow Husbands, Paducah, First district. The various congressional chairmen told of the work in their different territories, dealing especially with stirring up interest in the suffrage movement.

A warm debate, according to suffrage leaders who are here to-day attending the Kentucky Equal Rights Association convention at The Seelbach, is expected to develop to-morrow morning when the matter of a platform for the coming year is considered by the assembly. The platform question will be the first matter considered by the convention to-morrow, the last day of the two-day twenty-ninth annual meeting.

In determining upon the question of policy for the coming year, the suffrage body will determine upon whether it will favor primary suffrage or if presidential suffrage will be sought. Ardent supporters of each plan of suffrage are to be found throughout the assembly membership, and a lengthy discussion is certain to develop, it is authoritatively said.

The debate cropped out to-day at the second session of the convention, the discussion was at the point of adjournment. The discussion to-day was prompted by Mrs. Debra Breckinridge, who explained some of the principles of "primary" suffrage.

Mrs. Breckinridge said in opening the discussion that primary suffrage can be obtained from the Legislature without the necessity of having a State campaign, as would be necessary if the association were to adopt plans looking to a general election favorable to suffrage. On the other hand, there is the question of presidential suffrage, which suffrage leaders to a great number say is preferential because many believe that the next Congress will enact the suffrage measure.

In addressing the convention to-day Mrs. Breckinridge stated that it would be well to consider the problem of platform whenever possible, in order to bring the vote earlier, the connection of that topic. She pointed out that while the "primary" suffrage would bring the vote earlier, it would have the effect, in her opinion, of keeping women voters to a single party until full suffrage was obtained.

Mrs. James A. Leach, one of the association vice presidents, favored primary suffrage as the form most to be desired. She said that politicians are anxious for "primary" suffrage, and expressed the hope that the first vote would be one on which the women would not have to line up with a party, as would be necessary under the primary plan.

President Mrs. South declared that primary suffrage has proved a big advantage to women in some States. "It is a wonderful weapon for women," she properly named, she stated, declaring that she did not believe that women "would stay lined up" for the candidate was not worthy of the party.

The consideration of the platform policy for the year will be considered to-morrow morning just previous to nominations for election of officers.

The action of the convention in this connection will have a great bearing on the election of officers, as quite naturally the president elect, in the ensuing year will be a woman who is highly in favor of the accepted policy of the State suffrage organization.

What is the use of going to the trouble of a State campaign for a State amendment if the general amendment is practically assured? was the attitude of a local leader this afternoon. This afternoon she stated that a State campaign would mean expense in dollars which is not necessary at this time.

### DRAFT OF TREATY COMPLETED, SAYS BRITISH PREMIER

(Continued From First Page.)

### Will Call Germans Soon After March 20

Paris, March 11 (by A. P.)—The progress that has been made with the work of framing the peace treaty insures the completion of the task by March 20. The first draft will be in readiness when President Wilson arrives in France Thursday, and the revision will be concluded before the 20th. It is the present purpose of the peace conferees to call the Germans to Versailles soon after March 20, probably from March 22 to March 25. The document then will be delivered to the German delegates and in case they are not prepared to sign it once they will be given the opportunity to return to Germany to consider it and return for a formal signing at Versailles.

This plan obviates the necessity of holding sessions for debate at Versailles and restricts the functions to be conducted with the Germans to the delivery of the document and their return for its signature or such other action as they desire to take.

It is known definitely that Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, will not be one of the German delegates at Versailles.

The presence of Premier Lloyd George in Paris is permitting of daily conferences of the Premiers of the Powers as a sort of steering committee to direct the course of the main work of the conference. The session this morning was attended by Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George and Col. E. J. House, representing President Wilson.

Premier Orlando, of Italy, will join the other Premiers to-morrow when President Wilson arrives. It is expected that these conferences of the Government heads gradually will fix the place of the council of the great Powers, which experience has shown to give too much time to speeches. The conferences of the Premiers, on the other hand, are providing an effective executive organization for the rapid discharge of business. The rapidity insures the drafting of the peace treaty within the limit fixed, a week from next Thursday.

### Neutralization Of Austria Discussed

Paris, March 11 (by A. P.)—While the possible neutralization of Austria has not as yet come before the big "five" in a formal manner, it is being discussed by the German and American elements in Austria are striving hard to prevent neutralization. But there are other influences which are anxious to see it effected, as it would

### WOMEN DENOUNCE WILD ANTICS OF MILITANT "SUFFS"

(Continued From First Page.)

"Whereas, notwithstanding his absolutely unequivocal position in favor of this great cause, our militant suffragists have sought to harass and embarrass him, and

"Whereas, true suffragists have been obliged to suffer the shame and stigma of the untoward conduct of these pickets, although the President in his greatness has ignored them, therefore be it

Resolved, that the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, assembled in its twenty-ninth convention at Louisville, Ky., March 11, 1919, resenting the obnoxious trust cast on the great cause of women suffrage, denounces the attitude of these militants as fatuous, unwomanly and reprehensible, and renders due thanks and appreciation to the President and to those members of Congress and Senators of the United States who have not allowed the misconduct of these women to prejudice their sense of justice to the millions of American women who for half a century have been working quietly, patiently and soberly for their enfranchisement."

### Tribute To Wilson.

The resolution paying tribute to the President read as follows:

"Whereas, Woodrow Wilson, steadfast and faithful to the great traditions of his race, has been in every real sense a people's President, representing no class nor region nor interest, but the people as a whole, and consistent with the great principles of democracy, that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that by upholding the justice of the political recognition of woman; and

"Whereas, when President Wilson called upon the vigor of American manhood to defend the ideas of liberty, humanity and justice upon which this country was founded he at the same time recognized that the demand for sacrifice and service was equally made upon the women of the land, giving their men to fight and themselves to toil the heat of the day and the vigils of the night; and

"Whereas, this great mind was thereby quickened to the truth that since women were thus enlisted for the cause of democracy and in the name of world citizenship they should at once be accorded the privileges of the Government whose burdens they were bearing with such efficiency; and

"Whereas, he found an added reason for the immediate granting of the suffrage in the country's urgent need for woman's voice in the problem of reconstruction; and

"Whereas, to this end President Wilson straightway gave his earnest support and utmost endeavor and in behalf of the submission of the Federal suffrage amendment addressed the Congress of the United States in noble, bold and powerful argument, which exhilarated the spirit of the women throughout the country and heartened them to bear with renewed patience further delay and disappointment, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, in its twenty-ninth convention at Louisville, Ky., March 11, 1919, express its grateful appreciation to President Wilson for his unswerving loyalty to the cause of the enfranchisement of women, that it acknowledge with pride in his support as that of the recognized world leader to-day, that it applaud his shining merit which has filled the world with his fame and that it rejoice that, under God's blessing, he has carried the nation safely through the dark days of perplexity and struggle, bringing it at last to the dawn of a new day of peace, founded upon mercy, justice and good will."

### Tonight's Speakers.

Representatives Charles F. Ogden, of Louisville; J. Campbell Cantrell, of Georgetown; Allen W. Barkley, of Paducah; John W. Langley, of Louisville; and W. J. Fields, of Olive Hill, are to speak to-night. Lieut. Gov. James D. Black, of Bourbonville; Prof. H. J. Cherry, of Bowling Green; and Chief Justice John D. Carroll, of New Castle, candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and Edwin P. Morrow, Republican candidate, have been asked to address the convention to-morrow night. Mrs. Samuel S. Shackelford, of Frankfort, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution also is on the programme.

The election takes place to-morrow morning. Mrs. Zou Le is retiring president. Mrs. E. L. Hutchinson, of Lexington, is president. Mrs. Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington, is second vice president. Mrs. J. B. Judah, of Louisville, is treasurer and Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith as corresponding secretary.

Mrs. James A. Leach, of Louisville, third vice president; Mrs. Samuel C. Henning, congressional chairman; Mrs. Edmund M. Post, of Paducah, Kentucky, member of the National Executive Council, and Mrs. Joseph Alderson, of Middleboro, association auditor, are to retain their offices.

### List of Delegates.

The following list enumerates the delegates of the Louisville Women Suffrage Association who have accepted appointment to regularly attend the sessions of the State body. Mrs. Samuel T. Castleman, Mrs. John C. Graham, Mrs. Mrs. Gifford, Mrs. James W. Beattie, Miss Elizabeth L. Breckinridge, Mrs. R. P. Hallett, Mrs. Nina D. Bergmann, Mrs. John D. White, Miss Lucie C. Watts, Mrs. Charles F. Hadden, Mrs. G. Hope Irwin, Mrs. Miss Carolyn Leach, Miss Frances F. Simpson, Mrs. Martha D. Cheney, Mrs. Harry R. Whiteside, Mrs. Patti B. Semple, Miss Alice Cane, Miss Mildred Anderson, Miss Madeline Cain, Mrs. Harry Bishop, Mrs. Herbert Hengel, Mrs. Ben S. Wainwright, Dr. N. Louise Lawrence, Mrs. Aubrey Cosar, Mrs. Nell Roach, Miss Mary Lee Hick-

Miss Miriam Gaines, Mrs. Wallace Embury, Mrs. Charles B. Semple, Alex. Jones of Delgado, Miss Amelia Sellar, Mrs. Fannie Macauley, Miss Sarah Gibson, Mrs. Henry L. Stone, Miss Emma Hast, Mrs. Dennis Long, Miss Virginia May, Mrs. Ranger Amrose, Dr. Della Heriach, Mrs. Howard Lee, Miss Mary Churchill, Mrs. Charles McVie, Mrs. Emily Bullitt, Mrs. Harry Weisinger, Mrs. Alexander Semple, Miss Mary Neal.

### The Suffrage Shop.

A highly interesting feature of the convention is the "Suffrage Shop" located on the convention floor immediately to the right of the speakers' platform. The shop is in charge of Miss Pauline L. May, of Louisville, who is assisted by Misses Mildred Anderson, Florence Joyas and Olive Irwin, the latter of Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

On sale at the "shop" are numerous suffrage advertising novelties in which the suffrage color and slogan, "Votes for Women," predominate. Banners, buttonhole bouquets, "suffrage" playing cards, napkins, trinkets, penholders, pencils, buttons, rubber stamps with the slogan, ink-caps for the stamps, dining card literature, and the like. The proceeds of the sale will be used for the good of the cause.

### Elaborate Decorations.

The huge Seelbach auditorium has been appropriately decorated for the convention with a gorgeous display of American flags, "Old Glory" being festooned and draped most attractively around the big room. The colors of the flag in small flags are to be seen. The suffrage yellow also is prominent in the meeting hall, banners displayed being those of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, and the Mason, Madison, Franklin County Equal Rights Associations and Woman Suffrage Leagues.

Behind the platform is a huge sign in black and white, which is headed, "Least We Forget." The story which is printed beneath the heading tells of the eighteen Democratic and eleven Republican Senators who voted on February 10, 1919, against the submission of the Federal suffrage amendment.

When the meeting was called to order by Mrs. John Glover South, of Frankfort, president, only about fifty delegates were present. Invocation was led by Mrs. Laura Clay, of Frankfort.

Mrs. Castleman, as chairman of the local arrangements committee, announced a tea to be given this afternoon in the Seelbach red room, in honor of the visitors.

The preliminary report of the Credentials Committee at this time showed eight officers and thirty-six delegates.

In her annual report Mrs. South, president, reviewed at great length the activities during the past year of the State suffrage body, and of the nation generally. The report pointed out that the suffrage movement more or less has been slackened during the year because of the press of war work. The progress of the year, though, was shown in the statement that four new leagues were added. Another statement was that in line with war work the Kentucky organization doubled its quota of \$500 for the erection of overseas hospitals. The Louisville Association raised \$1,072 alone. Another war work was the purchase of an ambulance, named the Miss Laura Clay, in honor of the second vice president. The ambulance went overseas.

The gains in sentiment were mentioned by Mrs. South who said the most notable gains in sentiment favorable to the movement being The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times.

Kentucky has every reason to be proud of her showing in the fight for the Federal amendment, Mrs. South said. She was applauded when she declared that eight congressmen are pledged to the movement for this session, the organization holding the ledge of Senate ratification Gov. Stanley.

All four of the gubernatorial candidates for next fall are favorable to suffrage, Mrs. South said.

Mrs. South detailed the occurrences of last year in connection with the visit of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the national president of the organization.

Referring to her failure to carry out the instructions of the State convention last year, relative to the asking for the submission of an equal suffrage amendment to the Kentucky State Constitution, Mrs. South said that the campaign for the amendment was not made because Mrs. Catt asked that it be postponed.

The State convention voted in favor of a State campaign, but the national convention decided to ask Kentucky to forego the campaign, though the prospects were bright. The reason for this was the inability to make the best possible showing, it being preferred to concentrate the work in several other weaker States.

Mrs. South in her report declared that she was a most regretful participant in view of her campaign instruction by the State convention, until the Board of Directors of the association voted to abide by the policy of the national association.

The report stated that the board in its action was prompted by the knowledge that a successful campaign would require a fund of at least \$25,000, because of a lack of a campaign organization, and because the instructions for a State campaign also required co-operation with the national body.

### Prizes For Oratory.

In her annual report Mrs. Laura Clay, second vice president, impressed upon the convention the benefits of the movement arising out of the prize plan of offering awards for suffrage oratory and writing in schools. Mrs. James A. Leach, of Louisville, third vice president, introduced the plan.

Mrs. Edmund M. Post, the State member from Kentucky, of the National Executive Committee, read a report of the national meeting in Indianapolis, and urged all women interested in the movement to stir themselves for the good of the cause.

The report of Mrs. J. B. Judah, of Louisville, treasurer, covered the pe-

R—March 26, 1919.

## FOR LEAGUE OF WOMAN VOTERS

National Suffrage Association  
Mostly Favor Plan — Miss  
Clay Asks Amendment to  
Proposed Plank.

By Associated Press Leased Wire.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—A recommendation for the formation of a League of Woman voters was before the National Woman Suffrage Association in convention here today. Little opposition was expected and it was believed by its supporters that a constitution for the League will be introduced and work of the organization started before the end of the day.

On the regular program, the Federal Suffrage amendment was up for discussion.

The League is urged by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the association, it is recommended by the executive council.

That the League is to be non-partisan was assured by the adoption of a recommendation containing a resolution stating that the national association "shall not affiliate with any political party nor endorse the platform of any party nor support or oppose any political candidates unless such action shall be recommended by the board of directors."

When the recommendation that the Association, "continue to support and endorse the federal amendment which has been pending before Congress for forty years," came up, Miss Laura Clay, a delegate from Kentucky, objected. She proposed that certain sections be amended with particular reference to those parts that would permit enfranchisement of Negro women of the South.

With three delegates voting "no" the convention voted to support the amendment in the original form, but the Congressional committee was authorized to formulate changes in the wording.

Mar 1919  
**Social and**

Today is the last day before Lent. And there is being crowded into the day a number of interesting events which must take place before the close of the winter season.

Clubs, councils and conventions are being held throughout Lexington and Central Kentucky and it is around these that the interest of women centers now.

There are few society affairs; a party here and there being a real event. Large numbers of society folk have fled to Florida and other Southern points to finish the season there.

—(o)—

**The State Equal Rights Convention.**

The Kentucky Equal Rights Association will hold its annual meeting in Louisville on March 11 and 12, bringing there some of the most widely known women of the state.

Mrs. John Glover Smith, president of the state association, will arrive in Louisville today from Frankfort to discuss plans for their entertainment with Mrs. Samuel Castleman, president of the Louisville Suffrage Association. Prominent guests will include Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington; Mrs. Samuel Shackelford, of Frankfort; Mrs. Lafon Riker, of Harrodsburg; Mrs. E. S. Helburn, of Middlesboro, and Mrs. Campbell Cantrill, of Washington, D. C., formerly of Lawrenceburg, Ky.

During the meeting addresses will be given by Miss Ellen Churchill Semple and Mr. Robert Woolley. On the evening of March 12, candidates for governor will speak before the suffragists at the Seelbach.

Among the delegates appointed to attend the state convention from the Fayette Equal Rights Association are:

**Mesdames**

Desha Breckinridge.  
C. D. Chenault.  
Harrison Gardner Foster.  
Will D. Oldham.  
W. D. Drake.  
Thomas Davidson.  
Davis Buckner.  
Anthony McQuaid.  
Clarence LeBus.  
Frank L. McVey.  
Addison Gardner Foster. II.  
Samuel H. Halley.  
Grant Lilly.  
J. A. Edge.  
Charles Allen Thomas  
Alfred Zembrodt.  
John W. Scott.  
Preston Johnston.  
Hamilton Scott.  
C. H. Berryman.  
Cecil Cantrill.  
Wycliffe Preston.  
Victor Dodge  
George R. Hunt.  
Whitney Hostetter.  
Lyman Chalkley.  
Elizabeth Spanton.  
J. M. Kelly.  
S. T. Harbison.  
Clarence Egbert.  
Charles Moore.  
A. H. Morehead.  
R. S. Scrugham.  
Charles Bowyer.

**Misses.**

Linda Neville  
Martha Hume.  
Sarah McGarvey.  
Frances Jewell.

—(o)—

Tickets to Haberstro-Thomas Recital  
on sale at Fayette Drug Store. adv.

—(o)—

# "DEFECT OF SEX" REMOVAL OBJECT OF SUFFRAGISTS

Mrs. Castleman, President of  
Equal Rights Association,  
Gives Keynote.

To remove the "defect of sex," as expressed by Mrs. Samuel T. Castleman, president of the Louisville branch of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, suffragists from all parts of Kentucky will open their annual convention to-morrow morning at The Seelbach.

Votes for women have the support of at least one Kentucky Senator and seven Representatives, five of whom will take the rostrum during the meeting in the interest of equal rights for women. All four candidates for Governor of the State are expected to be in attendance. The convention closes Wednesday night.

The Representatives and their wives will be guests at a tea to-morrow afternoon.

Delegates and members of the Board of Directors of the Equal Rights Association and various committees will hold business sessions in the mornings, but in the afternoons the sessions will be open to the public, and many distinguished speakers are on the afternoon programmes.

The session will open at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, at which time two important resolutions will be introduced by Mrs. Castleman, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. However, she would not give the contents of the measures until their formal presentation.

Mrs. John Glover South, of Frankfort, president of the State Association, arrived in Louisville this morning. Mrs. South recently received the honor of being appointed a member of the National Republican Committee.

At the afternoon session to-morrow Miss Ellen Churchill Semple, who has been working with the Bureau of Inquiry for the Peace Terms Commission, will speak on "An Unusual Phase of War Work for Women," and Mrs. Campbell Cantrill will deliver a message to the Kentucky women from the National Suffrage Association.

Representative Charles F. Ogden will be among the speakers to-morrow night and on Wednesday night the four candidates for Governor, Lieut. Gov. James D. Black, Prof. H. H. Cherry, Edwin P. Morrow and Judge John D. Carroll, will speak.

The Louisville delegation has been instructed to put the consideration of the Federal amendment above all other business.

Miss Semple, who will be the speaker of the afternoon, to-morrow returns to Louisville after an absence of more than a year in New York, where she has been working with the Bureau of Inquiry. The bureau consisted of specialists in geography, history, ethnology and economics. The United States Government combed the nation for experts in these special lines and they were drawn from every section of the United States. In fact, the invitation to work on the commission came in the form of a summons, and the experts asked to serve were told to break any university engagements or drop any work on which they were engaged and report for duty.

The work of inquiry actually done was kept absolutely secret, and therefore Miss Semple can talk only in a general way of the method pursued, but cannot touch on any conclusion reached through the work.

### Election Wednesday.

The election will be held at the Wednesday morning session, the nominations being made at the business session to-morrow morning.

Mrs. Samuel J. Shackelford, of Frankfort, State regent of the D. A. R., will speak Wednesday evening.

The four women who have served as presidents of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association will be present throughout the convention. Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington, president of the association for more than twenty years; Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, who succeeded Miss Clay; Thomas Jefferson Smith, of Richmond and Louisville, the third president, and Mrs. South, whose term expires with the present year, will speak at the present

[Mar 2, 1919]

Sunday Morning

## MRS. J. G. SOUTH ON G. O. P. COMMITTEE

### Chairman Hays Also Names Other Members of Repub- lican Women's National Body.

#### Special to The Leader

NEW YORK, March 1.—Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, today announced the appointment of Miss Maude Wetmore, of Newport, R. I., as a new member of the Republican Women's National Executive Committee.

The other appointees were Mrs. Thomas J. Carter, formerly of Montana, now of Washington, and Mrs. John G. South, of Frankfort, Ky. It is understood that Miss Wetmore had the backing of Senator and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr.

Miss Wetmore is the daughter of George Peabody Wetmore, governor of Rhode Island from 1885 to 1887, and representing his State in the United States Senate from 1905 to 1913.

Mrs. Carter has been actively iden-

tified with war work in Washington and is well known in other lines of activity, altho she has never been connected with suffrage work.

Mrs. South is the daughter of former Governor W. O. Bradley, of Kentucky, and has been very active thruout the war period in State Council of Defense work in Kentucky. She also held the position of president of the State federation of women's clubs.

The committee, which is appointed to act with the Republican National Committee in planning ways and means of making certain the fullest possible participation of Republican women in party affairs, is now constituted of the following members: Mrs. Thomas J. Carter, District of Columbia; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, New York; Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter, Kansas; Mrs. Medill McCormick, Illinois; Mrs. Florence Collins, Porter, California; Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, Washington; Mrs. Raymond Robins, New York; Mrs. John G. South, Kentucky, and Miss Maude Wetmore, Rhode Island.

The new members, according to Mr. Hays, will give representation on the committee to sections of the country which heretofore have not been represented. The committee, he said, would act with the Republican National Committee, "in planning ways and means of making certain the fullest possible participation of Republican women in party affairs."

Summer, 1919

## SUFFRAGE: AN .. APPEAL ..

BY GRACE KING.

Are the women of the South to be given a bill of divorcement from their statehood?

Are they to be cut off from their ancestral political traditions and their heritage of party affiliations?

Are they to be put forth into that No Man's Land in each state where negroes foregather and vote—the political hunting ground of foundlings and wastrels?

Are they, in short, to be given the suffrage of a federal amendment (as the negroes were given it) and not receive it nobly, freely, openly, heartily from the hand of the state?

And must they, in order to receive the most elemental right of modern political life, must they by receiving it be forced automatically, as it were, to recant their own and their fathers' political creed? Sever their connections with their fathers' blood-stained battles for state's rights? Renounce the glorious heritage of heroism, sacrifice and martyrdom bequeathed from the Lost Cause?

Are they to take the Lost Cause from its shrine in their hearts and replace it by a fiat right? Banish the sacred historic symbols that have led the South in the past? Abandon the beautiful woman's-work, the perpetuation of the memorial of their fathers' South? Withdraw from the organizations they have piously and laboriously built up out of the ruins of war and reconstruction by their tiny mites of money and their mighty efforts of strength and endurance and sorrow and sufferings? Must they begin anew now to efface the divine stigmata of martyrdom that all true Southern children are yet born with?

Can our Southern statesmen mean that? Can they mean that the South must again be afflicted with a federal government amendment of suffrage and a reconstruction once more to enforce it? That the old curse of an "alien vote" be created to disrupt parties and embroil good citizenship?

No! No! Not that! Not suffrage to Southern women by federal amendment. The women of the South threatened in their dearest, holiest, political sentiments, plead that this humiliation be spared them.

The women of the South have always stood by the men of the South; have never failed them in their crises.

Let the men of the South stand by the women of the South now.

GRACE KING.



# PLATFORM ADOPTED BY THE STATE DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT LOUISVILLE

By Associated Press Special Wire.  
LOUISVILLE, Sept. 30.—Ratification of the Susan B. Anthony woman suffrage amendment, general revision of the State revenue law; caustic legislation against profiteering, and continuation of the primary system of making nominations are chief features of the platform adopted by Kentucky Democrats in convention here last night.

Practically the only fight in the adoption of the platform had to do with woman suffrage, the issue being whether the convention should declare its ratification of the federal amendment or call on the coming legislature to submit the matter of suffrage to referendum.

The convention unanimously endorsed the League of Nations proposal and the administration of President Wilson.

## THE PLATFORM

"Section 1. We, the accredited representatives of the Democratic party in State convention assembled, declare our continuing devotion to the teachings of democracy formulated and endorsed by the best thought of the past.

"We commend without reserve, the administration of Woodrow Wilson. In the trying, terrible period of the war his service to America, to civilization, to humanity was of inestimable value and equally so has been his leadership in the work of adjusting the peoples and government of the world to the new and changed conditions.

"With the lofty vision of the statesman, the student, the thinker, he has seen the needs of the future and has builded not for the day or year, but for the unborn generations. He has ever put human beings above money, and justice and humanity above the so-called things of life; he has ever kept in view that which would result in the greatest good to all. His diplomacy prior to our entry into the war, his leadership during the conflict and his statesmanship in the making of the terms of peace have served to put the United States in the forefront of the nations of the world as the unselfish savior of civilization.

"We unreservedly endorse the League of Nations as the only practical and tangible force suggested to maintain peace in the world, to keep in check the sinister forces of aggression and wrong, to render autocratic governments and military powers victims of the past instead of menaces for the future.

"We condemn in unmeasured terms the course of the Republican members of the Senate of the United States who have put partisanship above patriotism and politics above the welfare of the world in their efforts to delay and defeat the ratification of the Treaty of Peace; likewise we denounce the action

of those Democratic senators who, for reasons of personal hostility to our soldiers, sailors and marines and the great love of patriotic, liberty-loving men and women who sustained and strengthened them. Through the war they maintained to the full the best traditions of our country and whenever our flag floated above them on the fields of battle they, by their heroism and self sacrifice, made it an emblem first of hope and then of victory.

### Praises Patriots

"We glory in the achievements of our soldiers, sailors and marines and the great love of patriotic, liberty-loving men and women who sustained and strengthened them. Through the war they maintained to the full the best traditions of our country and whenever our flag floated above them on the fields of battle they, by their heroism and self sacrifice, made it an emblem first of hope and then of victory.

"Section 2.—We are for America and American civilization and we pledge ourselves to maintain American institutions free of the parasites that menace civilization in Europe. We are unalterably opposed to Bolshevism. We declare America shall be no fertile field for the seeds of any 'ism' whose object is the destruction of civilization and the uprooting of Christianity.

"Section 3.—We favor the adoption by the nation and State of suitable provision to memorialize the dead, to secure the comfort and welfare of the disabled, and to provide the means of giving suitable employment to all soldiers, sailors and marines in need thereof, and we recommend that Kentucky's representatives in the Congress of the United States support such legislation as will provide suitable maintenance for the dependents of those who gave their lives in defense of liberty.

"Section 4.—We call the attention of the people to the fact that our party in the platform adopted in 1915 promised certain specific legislation, a Workman's Compensation bill, an act fostering and encouraging farming interests, an anti-trust law, a corrupt practices act, an act to prevent looting, an act in aid of good roads building, revision of the tax law, and one in aid of the common schools, and we assert that each and all of said promises have been fulfilled by the enactment of appropriate statutes.

"Says Pledges Fulfilled  
"We heartily endorse and commend the Democratic party and its administration for the faithful performance of the pledges contained in that platform.

"We call the attention of the people to the further fact that the Republican party failed in its platform adopted at Lexington in May of this year, to take signal in opposition to any of said constructive legislation, or to speak any word indicating desire to repeal any of same.

"Section 5.—Education.—Cognizant

of the fact that Kentucky's greatest asset lies in a well educated citizenship, and believing in the democracy of education, we shall in every way possible urge and provide for the expansion and extension of our common school system in city, county and State institutions. But recognizing the fact that at least 75 per cent of the school children of the Commonwealth live in rural sections and that the greatest opportunities for improvement lie in the rural schools, we pledge ourselves to a program of speedy relief for rural schools, and declare for the following educational program:

### Educational Program

"1. To enact such laws as will provide salaries for teachers commensurate with those obtained in other professions of equal dignity and requirements.

"2. The creation of a non-partisan Textbook Commission which will forever divorce from politics the adoption of textbooks for the schools.

"3. A thorough and intelligent survey of the whole educational system of Kentucky.

"4. To a continuance of our efforts to eradicate illiteracy from the State.

"5. To increase the efficiency and extend the influence of the State Normal schools and the State University.

"6. To cooperate with the federal, State and county authorities in providing for and developing vocational education throughout the State.

"7. The maintenance and extension of all school organizations which seek to make every school house a community center.

"Section 6.—Labor.—The Democratic party recognizes the dignity and appreciates the value of the man who earns his bread in the sweat of his face. The rapid industrial development of Kentucky emphasizes the necessity for careful consideration of our labor laws. We believe present laws are inadequate, therefore, we favor such revisions of the laws as will provide for:

"1. The establishment of a Department of Labor.

"2. We favor the submission and adoption of an amendment to the State Constitution providing for legislation creating a Commission of Labor.

"3. A strengthening of the Child Labor Law.

"4. Safe working conditions, better sanitation, better housing conditions, closer supervision of factory and shop, and proper educational facilities for all who toil.

### Taxation and Good Roads

"Section 7.—The Democratic party in this State stands committed to the principles for classification of property for the purposes of taxation, and we commit our party to a careful revision of our present tax law to the end that any defects in it may be speedily corrected, and that each kind and class of taxable property may be required to bear its just burden of taxation, and that, as conditions may justify, we pledge a gradual decrease of the ultimately real estate unit, until State tax except its share in maintaining the schools and public highways of the State.

"Section 8.—The people of our State are demanding and have the right to demand good roads, and they are entitled to have them. Religion, education, commerce, farming and every other industrial calling of our people are suffering from the lack of good roads. We pledge hearty cooperation with the federal government in building and maintaining good roads throughout the State, and every dollar expended therefore, should have its equivalent in good roads betterment.

"Section 9.—Kentucky is, in a large measure, an agricultural State. More than 70 per cent of her population are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Schools, churches, roads, homes and the health of the community are closely identified with successful and intelligent farming. The high cost of living, in the main, due to inefficient production in the country, and inadequate transportation and marketing facilities. We favor such legislation as will develop and protect the live stock industry; conserve the fertility of the soil; provide better marketing facilities and encourage better and more scientific farming.

### Against Profiteering

"Section 10.—'Profiteering'—The high cost of living, growing out of the world war, is primarily responsible for the present unsettled industrial conditions. The producer in most instances is not the profiteer. We pledge our party to the enactment of such laws as will prevent combines whose purpose is to control the prices of the necessities of life, and as well enable our State authorities to cooperate with the federal authorities in remedying the existing evils to the end that profiteering in food products and other necessities of life may be prevented.

### Prohibition Plank

"Section 11. Public Charitable, Elemenary and Penal Institutions.—The inmates of the public charitable, elemenary and penal institutions are wards of the state, and as such are entitled to humane consideration and helpful treatment and scientific care; and the management of those institutions should be free from politics and be devoted to the welfare and good of the unfortunate beings therein.

"We favor the selection of members of the Board of Control without regard to political affiliation, and that such members be men and women of the highest personal character and reputation and possessed of peculiar fitness for these places, and we pledge the Democratic party and its nominees to select men and women of this character for appointments on such boards.

"Section 12. Mob Law.—The Democratic party has always been a party of law and order and has ever opposed mob law. The Democratic legislature providing an amendment to the state constitution, removing from office any officer having a prisoner in custody and surrendering him to a mob. We favor the adoption of that proposed amendment.

"We declare the ignorance displayed by the Republican convention when it solemnly declared for the passage of this amendment to the constitution

nearly two years after provision had been made therefor by the State Democratic Legislature.

### Prohibition Plank

"Section 13. Prohibition.—We commend the action of the Kentucky General Assembly during its 1918 session, in ratifying the amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, and we pledge our party to the enforcement of the provisions of both said amendments.

"Section 14. Primary Election Law.—We declare that we are in favor of a state primary election law. By it, every voter has the right to participate by his ballot in the selection of nominees for office, whether in State, district or other subdivision of the State, and we are unalterably opposed to its repeal. We condemn the recent action of the Republican party, where in that party, in effect, at Lexington, in May last, disfranchised the voters by selecting its machine made boss-controlled candidates in convention held prior to the date specifically named by law for naming the State tickets of both political parties, and we condemn the Republican party for demanding in its platform the repeal of the present state primary election law.

### Woman Suffrage

"Section 15. Woman Suffrage.—Believing, as we do, in the justice of extending to women the right of suffrage on equal terms with men, we favor the ratification by the Legislature of Kentucky at its next session, of the amendment to the constitution of the United States, extending to women the right of suffrage, and we urge our representatives in the Legislature of Kentucky and all executive or other officers to use their votes and influence in every legitimate way to bring about the ratification of same.

"We pledge our party to support in the next General Assembly, if the Federal amendment has not become operative by that time, the submission to the people of an amendment to the state constitution granting suffrage to women on the same terms as to men, and when the amendment is submitted, to support it at the polls as a party principle.

"Section 16. Public Health Activities.—We point with pride to the progress which has been made from year to year under Democratic administrations in the protection of the health and lives of the people, by the establishment of non-partisan and non-sectarian boards of health and we pledge our continued and generous support to the Red Cross, the women's clubs, the tuberculosis association, the physicians and pharmacists and all others interested in lowering the unnecessary sick and death rate, especially from tuberculosis, trachoma and the diseases affecting women and children; and we call on the next General Assembly for reasonable state aid to all-time local health work, including espe-

cially institutions for the care and prevention of tuberculosis.

### The Oil Industry

"Section 17. The Oil Industry.—We realize fully the importance of and appreciate deeply the rapid development of the oil industry of our State. It is highly important that both domestic and foreign capital be had to successfully reach this hidden wealth. We have such laws as will encourage the investment of capital in our state and will guarantee to investors full justice and fair consideration. We specifically pledge our party as favoring a production tax on oil gas and royalties in lieu of all taxes on leases when actual development is being had.

"Section 18. Economy in Government.—It is a well known fact that the high cost of living has affected the necessary expense of maintaining the normal and charitable institutions of the

state as well as many other necessary expenditures in operating the state government. Notwithstanding this fact, we rejoice in the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the Commonwealth under Democratic control and management, has not only been able to meet and pay all necessary and current expenses for said year, but the State's indebtedness in the sum of \$1,075,000.

"We pledge our party to a continued liquidation of the State's indebtedness until it shall be fully paid, and to that end, we pledge to the people of Kentucky, if entrusted with, the State's management, a rigid economy in all the expenditures of the State's funds, for we say no government has any right to the people's money beyond the amount necessary to enable that government to meet its obligation and to manage its affairs economically and efficiently."

Aug. 14, 1919

THE LEXINGTON HERALD

States' Rights and the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment

Circumstances alter cases. To the casual observer of public measures, the linking of the Fifteenth Federal Amendment, which gave negro men suffrage, with the Nineteenth Federal Amendment, which gives white women suffrage, seems justifiable, because they are both Federal amendments and they both grant suffrage. However, to place them on the same basis is utterly perverse. For there is an entire difference in the circumstances attending the origin, the passage and the effect on public affairs of these two Federal suffrage amendments.

The Fifteenth Amendment, as most people of the Southern States have reason to know, originated in the agonies of Civil War. Three-fourths of the states have never ratified this amendment of their own free will. It was forced through the Southern state legislatures with blood and iron and the necessary majority of three-fourths of the states was thus obtained. Such methods and the laws resultant upon such methods might be considered proper in an absolute monarchy, but they have no place in a democracy. Nobody intends to practice such methods to get the Nineteenth Amendment into the Constitution at the present time. It is entirely a free will offering.

Even the people of the northern states have gradually come to realize, after the passion engendered by the Civil War has somewhat cooled, that the negroes have proven themselves unfit in numerous cases to exercise the "sovereign right." At the time of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment Northerners looked upon the question with blood-shot eyes and there was no adequate consideration of the dangerous effects which would be produced by suddenly injecting a mass of ignorant and illiterate voters into the electorate of a community unanimously hostile to such a procedure. In due course of time, but only after incalculable sufferings, the situation has been brought under control. The "unconstitutional Fifteenth Amendment" is now practically null and void and will remain in its present condition unless the "bloody shirt" is so persistently waved that a sectional political issue of enforcement can be made by unscrupulous politicians.

The circumstances attending the passage of the Nineteenth Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment are as different as black and white. The American woman is in the same condition as the unfranchised negro at the close of the Civil War in one respect only—she has not the right to vote in every state of the Union. Otherwise there is no similarity. The American woman is as intelligent as the American man. During the last two generations women have received college educations and have entered every field of economic endeavor. As a result of education, intelligence and experience in affairs, state after state has granted women the right to vote. In not one of them has women's right to vote been nullified because of their incapacity to comprehend the significance of the sacred trust. Women have made good as voters. The vote was suddenly granted the negro, when he had neither education, intelligence nor experience, for the purpose of promoting the political fortunes of the group of politicians then in power. It would be difficult to pick out two laws more unlike in their origin, purpose and effects than the two Federal suffrage amendments.

The old issue of States' Rights does not enter into the present situation. The original thirteen states drew up a constitution known as the Articles of Confederation for the purpose of creating a government for the country which they were undertaking to manage successfully. For various reasons, this constitution did not answer the purpose for which it was intended. One of the reasons for the failure was the fact that it could not be amended without the consent of all of the states, thus making the gradual and peaceful change of the law almost impossible, no matter how urgently changed conditions called for alteration. This was a source of dangerous weakness—similar to the "Liberum Veto" of the Polish Constitution which made Poland a prey for its ruthless neighbors in the eighteenth century. Under our present constitution, adopted in 1789 after the failure of the Articles of Confederation, the amending power was given to three-fourths of the states. The three-fourths majority is especially significant. It serves notice on the ultra conservative one-fourth that times are changing and it can legally require the one-fourth to catch up with the times. Such a governmental process is necessary, if we are to maintain the homogeneity of the American people which preserves us a nation. Absolutely no question of "States' Rights" or constitutionality can arise when an amendment to the Constitution is made in accordance with this due process of law. The question of States' Rights as a valid issue arises only when an illegal number of states attempts to subvert the Constitution by discriminating interpretation (as was the case in the territorial slavery question), or by military force (as was the case in the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment). No States' Rights issue is now before the American people. Two of the old Confederate states have already ratified the Nineteenth Amendment of their own free will and evidently are possessed with no quixotic idea that their "States' Rights" are threatened to any greater extent by their voting to grant suffrage to the "better half" of their common country than these rights were threatened when they voted to accept the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land.

Let it be clearly understood by the casual observer who has not time to study thoroughly the laws in question that there is no real linking of the Fifteenth and Nineteenth Amendments possible. The child-labor-favoring politicians of some of the southern states are interested in camouflaging the infernal greed of their masters, the factory owners, under the old battle cry of "States' Rights." But be not deceived. The southern women are sufficiently intelligent and sufficiently interested in the welfare of southern children to assist southern men of similar caliber in preventing child-labor in southern factories, once the Federal Suffrage Amendment gives them the power to help make the laws of certain southern states. Indeed, the Fifteenth and Nineteenth Amendments are made of different stuff and will be used for widely different purposes. Circumstances alter cases.

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# MISS LAURA CLAY CHOSEN DELEGATE

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By Associated Press Leased Wire.

1919  
RICHMOND, KY., Aug. 30.—Miss Laura Clay, former head of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, was selected here today in the Democratic convention to be a delegate to Louisville Sept. 4. This is the first time in the history of the State that a woman has been selected as delegate to a political convention.

# WOMEN SECURE FEDERAL ROUTE TO SUFFRAGE

*Leon Guinness Post*  
*Sept. 5, 1916*

The women of Kentucky who advocate the plan to obtain equal suffrage through the Federal amendment triumphed over those who urged the State amendment before the Democratic State convention Thursday.

The action of the convention is contained in this plank of the party platform:

**WOMAN SUFFRAGE**—Believing, as we do, in the justice of extending to women the right of suffrage on equal terms with men, we favor the ratification by the Legislature of Kentucky, at its next session, of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, extending to women this right of suffrage, and we urge our representatives in the Legislature of Kentucky and all executive and other officers to use their votes and influence in every legitimate way to bring about the ratification of same.

We pledge our party to support in the next General Assembly, if the Federal amendment has not become operative by that time, the submission to the people of an amendment to the State Constitution granting suffrage to women on the same terms as to men, and, when the amendment is submitted, to support it at the polls as a party principle.

The test between the advocates of Federal and State amendments was one of the most interesting features of the convention.

## Before Convention Committee.

The wait of the large committee of women, representing the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, in Room 543 Seelbach Hotel, Thursday, resembled somewhat of a "watch party." The summons to cross the sacred portals of the Resolutions Committee of the State Democratic Convention, and there present their "say" relative to the ratification of the Federal suffrage amendment, seemed long delayed to the members of the committee, who were assembled shortly after the noon hour. Finally, the telephone clicked, and the hour of 4 o'clock was fixed as the time for the reception of the committee, of which Mrs. John B. Castleman, of Louisville, was chairman. Other members of the committee were Mrs. Lafon Riker, of Harrodsburg, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Edmund M. Post, of Paducah; Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, of Frankfort; Miss Alice Lloyd, of Maysville; Mrs. Helm Bruce, Mrs. Churchill Humphreys, Mrs. J. B. Judah, Mrs. Herbert Mengel, Mrs. Warwick Anderson, Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith, Mrs. Ellis Duncan and Miss Mildred Anderson, of Louisville.

## Citizens' Committee.

Another committee waited also, headed by Miss Laura Clay, veteran suffragist of Kentucky, and the plea of this group of three women representing the "Citizens' Committee for State Suffrage Amendment" was that the Democrats embody in their platform suffrage for women by the exercise of State's rights. Mrs. Harrison G. Foster and Mrs. William D. Oldham, of Lexington, were included in this committee.

Twenty minutes were allotted to each group of women. Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Oldham both spoke briefly, leaving the larger allotment of time to Miss Clay, who possesses in abundant measure the inheritance of her family for versatility and force in expression. Miss Clay made an urgent plea that the power of States to control State elections should not be compromised by an act which she thought might establish a precedent by which the dominant political party in government might sway the elections of States, and thereby jeopardize the doctrine of "States' rights." She made an eloquent plea also that the conferring of suffrage to the women by the State be done in fulfillment of the Democratic pledge in the platform of 1916, and not as an act of obedience to the Federal government.

## Equal Rights Committee.

Mrs. Castleman led the Kentucky Equal Rights Association committee in a brief speech, in which she reviewed the changes which had come to the country since the war of the States, and the larger area of present viewpoint, confession that personally she cared little by what method suffrage was conferred, just so that it was an accomplished fact.

Mrs. Riker was introduced by Mrs. Castleman, and she stated that at the annual meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, an organization representing 40,000 Kentucky women, a resolution of indorsement of the amendment and of appeal for its ratification in the State was passed. The text of the resolution was read.

Sept 4, 1919

Thursday After

## HOBBS WILL OFFER PLATFORM PLANKS

Lexington Lawyer Wants Anthony Amendment and Pensions for Those Who Lost Men in War Endorsed by Convention.

Attorney W. C. G. Hobbs, one of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention at Louisville, said before leaving for that city that if the committee on resolutions did not specifically endorse the Anthony woman suffrage amendment he would offer a plank to that effect himself.

Mr. Hobbs also intends to submit to the committee a plank providing for a liberal pension policy towards those who lost in the war their bread winners.

The suffrage plank, as prepared by Mr. Hobbs, follows:

"Fully appreciating the noble sacrifice and unequalled service rendered by the women of this nation thruout its entire history; in peace, in war, in prosperity, and adversity, and in her unswerving loyalty and devotion in every crisis, and more especially that optimism, devotion and service rendered by her in the world war. Her sweet tenderness and loving sympathy relieving the wounded, soothing the dying, and blessing those who suffered.

"Her faithfulness and courage under the most trying circumstances, and in the most dangerous positions—showing her worthy of recognition, and admittance to a plane of equality with man in the affairs of the nation.

"We, therefore, unqualifiedly and unreservedly endorse 'The Susan B. Anthony' amendment to the Constitution of the United States placing woman on equal suffrage with man, and to that end we pledge our representatives to be elected to the Kentucky General Assembly to vote for the ratification of said amendment, and to use all honorable means in procuring its ratification by the General Assembly of Kentucky."

Mr. Hobbs' plank referring to the pension follows:

"Mindful of the fact that the world war just ended was of a truth the people's war, for world freedom, and that the patriotism and sacrifice of the people in this stupendous conflict is unequalled in the annals of time, and that thousands have been maimed and rendered unable to earn a competency for

# BISHOP BURTON HEADS CAMPAIGN

Diocese Perfects Organization  
for Coming Drive at  
Closing Sessions  
Wednesday

*Sept. 10, 1919.*  
WOMEN ELECT OFFICERS

Bishop Lewis W. Burton, of the Lexington Diocese, was named ex-officio chairman and the Rev. J. J. Clopton, also of Lexington, executive chairman of the campaign for an endowment for the University of the South at Sewanee at the final session of the fall convocation of the diocese Wednesday. Both officers will serve in the same capacity in the nation-wide campaign of the Episcopal church to take stock of its resources and the tasks before it in preparation for wider service.

In perfecting the organization for both campaigns in this diocese, the following Lexington men were named on the general committee which will begin its duties early in December: Colonel John R. Allen, John T. Shelby, Henry K. Milward, S. W. Calder, Henry T. Duncan and C. K. Morrell.

The Rev. H. B. Nanning, of Danville, will be assistant chairman for the diocese, and Henry K. Milward, of Lexington, will be publicity manager for the nation-wide campaign.

#### Sessions Informal.

The sessions Wednesday were informal, laymen and clergymen taking part in the round table discussion of both campaigns, which will be joined as far as possible.

The quota of the Lexington diocese in the campaign to raise \$1,000,000 for the University of the South is \$30,000, while that of the State is \$75,000.

Women representatives from nearly every church in the diocese were present at the annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary held jointly with the convocation Wednesday. The two campaigns and the diocesan matters to come before the triennial convention at Detroit next month were the principal topics for discussion among the women. Miss Jean Scuder, of Covington, new diocesan president, was in the chair.

#### Want Women Students.

The auxiliary adopted a resolution petitioning the board of trustees of the University of the South to admit women students on the same terms as men after obtaining the endowment, which will provide sufficient funds for women's dormitories and other necessary expenses. At present women are admitted to the summer sessions, and are awarded certificates for work done in the University.

The constitution proposed last May for the Lexington auxiliary branch was adopted, and the following officers elected: Miss Kate Scudder, Covington, president; Mrs. Wheeler, Ashland; Mrs. Ellen Forrester, Middlesboro, and Mrs. Johnstone, Nicholasville, vice presidents; Mrs. Sam Bennett, Lexington, secretary of the triennial fund; Mrs. Fish, Covington, treasurer, and Mrs. Cowan, Nicholasville, secretary.

Dr. J. H. Noe, of Atlanta, Ga., who presented the problems of the nation-wide campaign to the convocation, also spoke to the representatives from twelve parish auxiliaries who attended the sessions. Delegates were not elected to the triennial convention, but will be appointed by the president.

# W. C. T. U. WANTS "PROHI" PARTY

Lexington Women Advocate Enforcement of Law and Spread of "Dry" Principles in

Other Lands  
*Sept. 11, 1919*  
MRS. TAYLOR RE-ELECTED

The continuation of the prohibition party to aid in the enforcement of the law and spread prohibition principles in other lands was advocated by the Lexington Central W. C. T. U. at a meeting held Thursday afternoon at the Broadway Christian church. Mrs. Norah B. Taylor was re-elected president at the annual election of officers, and delegates to the State convention at Lagrange October 3-6 were named.

Letters were read from ambassadors, university presidents and other prominent men of China, Japan, Mexico and South America petitioning American organizations to prevent the further encroachment into those countries of American brewers and distillers.

A committee was appointed to make out program for meetings from date to January 1, as follows: Mrs. Rena Shannon, Mrs. J. T. C. Noe and Mrs. J. L. Watkins. The following delegates were appointed to the state convention which meets at Lagrange, Ky., October 3-6: Miss Laura Clay, Miss Katherine Christian, Miss Elizabeth Rogers, Mrs. J. T. C. Noe, Mrs. J. L. Watkins, Mrs. E. B. Johns, Mrs. Granville Cameron, Miss Mamie Rees, Miss Yankey, Mrs. A. D. Reid, Mrs. Charles Duvall, Mrs. J. W. Porter, Miss Nannie Phelps, Mrs. Frank Hulett, Mrs. L. L. Roberts, Miss Margaret Egbert, Mrs. A. G. McGregor, Mrs. Emma Honaker, Mrs. A. J. G. Wells, Mrs. H. C. Hobbs, Miss Fannie Shouse, Mrs. Josie Durst, Mrs. J. M. Kelly, Mrs. I. J. Spencer, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Norah Taylor, Mrs. Fannie Beauchamp and Mrs. Julia Gunn will attend as state officers and the local officers, Mrs. J. A. Stucky, Mrs. Rena Shannon and Mrs. Minnie Cropper are members ex-officio of the convention.

It was voted to add the department of Americanization to the list of working departments and appoint a leader later.

The annual election resulted for the following officers being named for the ensuing year: president, Mrs. Norah B. Taylor; vice-president, Mrs. Rena Shannon; recording secretary, Mrs. J. A. Stucky; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. L. Watkins; treasurer, Mrs. W. N. Cropper.

Mrs. Shannon, Miss Christian, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Cropper, Miss Rees, Mrs. Honaker, Miss Rogers were appointed a committee to make out a directory of the unions in the city by wards.

The local officers were appointed a committee to confer with the Ministerial Union in regard to the appointment of a chairman for Lexington.

Mrs. Beauchamp told of the meeting of the prohibitionists of the country in Chicago early in September. Every candidate for president of United States same one was present and many notable persons took part on the program, she said. It was the unanimous opinion of all present that the party should be continued not only for the purpose of standing back of law enforcement, but for the spread of prohibition principles in other lands. Workers are already doing splendid work in China, Scotland, Japan and other foreign countries, the speakers said.

Miss Laura Clay told of the suffrage committee's work in the recent Demo-

## Fifty University Boys Provided With Rooms Thursday, Says Melcher

Fifty boys who will attend the University of Kentucky this year were provided with rooms Thursday, according to Professor C. R. Melcher, dean of men, who is listing rooms for rent in the city. The number of students who are arriving in advance of the opening of the University, or engaging rooms by mail, is much larger than ever before, he said, on account of the scarcity of available rooms.

cratic convention at Louisville. While the convention declared for the Anthony Amendment, the Democrats pledged themselves, in case the amendment was not effective, to uphold the State amendment which Miss Clay affirmed would be submitted at the next session of the legislature.

# EPISCOPALIANS PLAN CAMPAIGN

Drive for Quota of Sewanee Endowment Fund Will Be Launched Soon in Kentucky Diocese

*Sept. 9, 1919.*

**HOLD MEETINGS TODAY**

The address of the Rev. J. H. Noe, of Atlanta, Ga., telling of the problems and work which confronts the church if it is to accomplish its plans in working for good among present conditions of life and what must be done to meet the demands and expansion of the future, was the feature of the night session of the Episcopal Diocese which began its fall convocation in the parish house of Christ Church Cathedral Tuesday morning.

The convocation will continue through Wednesday. The annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary will also be held on Wednesday. Bishop Lewis B. Burton will preside over the conference.

#### Discuss Sewanee.

During the Tuesday afternoon session a discussion of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., and the endowment fund which is to be raised in a campaign to be held soon, was had. Among those who discussed the school were S. L. Postlewaite, of Washington, D. C., and Major McKellar, of the faculty of Sewanee.

Representatives from practically every church of the diocese, which includes all of central and eastern Kentucky, were present at the meetings Tuesday and a large number of women are expected to attend the meeting of the Auxiliary Wednesday. Lunch will be served during the meetings at the parish house. Many of the visitors are being entertained in the homes of Lexington members of the church.

#### Campaign Starts Soon.

The campaign to raise the apportionment of the Lexington diocese for the Sewanee endowment fund will be started as soon as plans have been completely worked out and an organization effected. Colonel John R. Allen and Bishop Burton will head the campaign and W. R. Ulrich has arrived here to act as the diocesan executive secretary. Mr. Ulrich will open an office within the next few days and will remain in Lexington until the campaign is completed.

The apportionment of the diocese is \$30,000, and that of Kentucky \$75,000. The campaign is being conducted throughout the South and is designed to raise the endowment of Sewanee University to \$1,000,000. The collection of funds has already been begun in several states.



WOMAN'S COMMITTEE  
DOES MAGNIFICENT WORK.

Mrs. Grant E. Lilly is being congratulated and commended on all sides for the splendid success achieved by her Woman's Liberty Loan Committee in the sale of Liberty Bonds. When the campaign ended, it was seen that her committee had sold a total of \$37,100 worth of bonds. Mrs. Donald McDonald, State Chairman of the Woman's Committees, wrote Mrs. Lilly a personal note of thanks and appreciation, in which she said:

"Madison county has certainly made a wonderful report and it gives me the greatest pleasure to be able to report such wonderful work by the women in our first try at the Liberty Loan campaign."

The following generously subscribed for Liberty Bonds through the Woman's Loan Committee:

Miss Curraleen Smith, Mrs. Jonah Wagers, A. Dobrowsky, Will Haden, Mrs. J. M. Poyntz, Mrs. W. H. Luxon, Miss Kate Schmidt, Mrs. Mary B. Dean, Mrs. Waller Bennett, Miss Laura Clay, J. H. Million, J. Howard Bush, Mrs. Franklin Million, J. P. White, Miss Fannie Culton, C. C. Wallace, Miss Marguerite Goosman, W. F. Higgins, Mrs. Harvey Chenault, Miss Mary Q. Covington, John A. Noland, Mrs. James Bennett, Mrs. W. R. Shackelford, Miss Alice Blair Mellinger, Miss Lucy Brandenburg, Mrs. R. C. Stockton, M. C. Covington, Mrs. Green B. Turley, Mrs. B. J. Clay, B. J. Clay, Mrs. Grant E. Lilly, Miss Willie Traynor, Miss Curtis McKinney, Miss Emma Hendren, Miss Elizabeth Blanton, Mrs. B. L. Middleton, Miss Bessie Dudley, Mrs. Sam Rice, Miss Cary Rice, Miss Helen Bennett, Mrs. N. B. Deatherage, Mrs. D. C. Biggerstaff, Richard D. White, French Mission Circle, Mrs. George Phelps, Mrs. Eugene Walker, Miss Belle H. Bennett, Miss Lucia Burnam, Miss Kathleen Poyntz, Mrs. A. R. Burnam, Mrs. John Kennedy, Miss Mabel Bowyer, Mrs. J. B. Stouffer, Mrs. Maria Lynn, Mrs. R. E. Maupin, Miss Louise Kellogg, M. C. Kellogg, Madison Garage.

These 58 persons subscribed for \$37,100.00.

Mrs. E. H. Taylor who had the work at Berea in charge reports \$2,750.00 and Mrs. C. L. Searcy who had the work at Waco in charge reports \$800.00.

In addition to expressing grateful appreciation to all who so generously subscribed to the Woman's Liberty Loan, thanks are due the following for services kindly rendered: Drs. M. T. Chandler, O. Olin Green, R. L. Telford, E. B. Barnes, Messrs. Charles Keith, G. E. Lilly, J. J. Greenleaf, R. E. Turley, D. W. Bridges, T. J. Coates, and Mrs. Eugene Walker, Mrs. Jonah Wagers, Mrs. Harvey Chenault, Mrs. Kellogg, Mrs. James Poyntz, Mrs. J. R. Pates, Miss Bessie Dudley, Miss Kathleen Poyntz, Miss Laura Clay, Messrs. C. C. Thomas, Edgar Blanton, F. M. Stiver, Ben Boggs, and Mr. Peiser. Also to Hon. B. J. Clay for the use of space in his store room.

(Signed) Mrs. Grant E. Lilly,  
Chairman Woman's Liberty Loan, for  
Madison county.

Refining Company Took \$1,000

The Indian Refining Company, with a distributing station in this city, displayed the patriotism of the concern by purchasing \$1,000 worth of Liberty bonds. The company is to be congratulated upon its patriotic spirit and generosity.

As Mr. Sheby admits, the legality of the protection of women in their political rights by the Federal Government certainly cannot be questioned. The so-called "crime of the Fifteenth Amendment" consisted in forcing its ratification by unwilling states. No such "crime" is to be feared in the case of the woman suffrage amendment. Once passed by Congress, I believe ratification would go on almost as rapidly and joyfully as in the case of the prohibition amendment.

Nor need Miss Clay worry herself as to the Federal Government having to resort to Force Bill methods to secure the exercise of their privileges to women. That seems to me a bogey, ingeniously conjured up, but which will very speedily vanish into thin air. Even in so "backward" a state as Kentucky—I am obliged to call it that when I remember for how many years its men who profess to believe in justice have refused to do justice to Kentucky women by the states' rights method—men have generally, with their wives to the polls, election officers have welcomed those women smilingly into the voting booths, from the first year that women were granted school suffrage. Once a right thing is settled, it is so obvious that people immediately forget that there was ever a doubt or a question about it. It would be the same thing with full suffrage for women—as has been demonstrated now in many states, Miss Clay knows well the answers for Southern stand-patters to the colored woman bogey. She has I am sure, quoted them when urging suffrage by the states' rights route in Southern States: there are more white women in the South than colored men and colored women combined—(why is the Democratic party so timorous?)—such honest and proper qualifications as may limit male suffrage may also limit suffrage for women. Colored women who meet these qualifications deserve the same protection in their political rights as do white women meeting them.

**Morality Asserted.**

Second. As to the moral rightness of the Federal Government guaranteeing to women their political rights. To my mind political rights stand with free speech and free thought as things which every free government should guarantee to its citizens. I think I can illustrate best by being a little personal. Since some years before I was of voting age I have ardently desired to have and to exercise political rights. After reaching years of presumed discretion I have gone on past middle life spending a large portion of the time which I greatly desired to spend in doing things that I considered would be helpful to Kentucky, in trying to induce the State of Kentucky to grant me political rights. The case of Miss Clay is more striking. A woman of great public spirit and generosity, naturally interested in all public questions and the betterment of her State, with the mind of a statesman, as it happens without such family ties and obligations or financial limitations as would have prevented her giving herself and her time to the public service, much freer to do so than is the average woman or man, either, she has been compelled to spend the large part of a fairly long life in working—and to date fruitlessly—to induce the State of Kentucky to grant her the political means to serve. We are types of hundreds of other women who have been accorded by men long years of intensive training in self-government. I think we have surely proven that we are fit for it by the fact that we still maintain our good humor—except on occasions. A life time is an inconsiderable period of time to a historian. It is the most considerable period of time there is to the individual who has spent it trying to get a right which she considers should have been hers as a citizen of a democratic government and in which this government should have protected her even against the injustice of a lesser local unit of government.

**Federalist by Reason, Not Prejudice.**  
I remember my father saying on one occasion that he came of people who followed George Washington and Alexander Hamilton rather than Thomas Jefferson; Henry Clay rather than Andrew Jackson; Abraham Lincoln rather than Jefferson Davis. But I do not think it is because of hereditary prejudices that I am not afraid of the government at Washington. It isn't an alien government imposed on us from without. It is our government, composed of our representatives, just as much as is the government at Frankfort. It not only doesn't hurt me a bit to have it protect me, but I think it ought to protect me. If it claims to be a republic, in my political rights as a citizen, which I hold to be basic and the best guarantee of all other rights.

We have lately seen how the "anarchic doctrine" of states' rights worked in the matter of political citizenship when in some states thousands of aliens and German sympathizers were voting for members of Congress on draft papers. If the Federal Government decides questions of immigration, it seems to me over more obviously fitting that the Federal Government should pass laws uniform in all states as to when and how foreigners should become citizens with full political rights. It's merely another illustration, similar to the injustice done women in many states, that the basic right of political citizenship should be, under a republic, in the keeping of the highest and universal unit of government.

Anyone who wants a lively picture of the difficulties which our forefathers had—all honor to them—in forming a central and stable government out of the intensely individualistic group of the thirteen colonies, to many of whom intercourse with the mother country was easier and more constant up to the time of the Revolution, than with some of the other colonies, should read Roland Usler's "Rise of the American People." But the imaginary boundary of the state line necessarily disappears more and more before the railroad and the telegraph and the airplane. We are to become increasingly one people, "one nation indivisible." I am not even afraid to see the warring of different state legislatures on the railroads come to an end. I believe uniform laws there will be better. I am not afraid to have the children of Georgia and Alabama protected from child labor by the Federal Government, though the Supreme Court hasn't yet come to agree with me. And though I believe the field of local administration becomes smaller with increased intercourse, and the field of Federal jurisdiction larger, though I am not afraid of our

central government, I think still sometimes that I'm a better Jeffersonian Democrat than, say, the editor of The Herald. While I'm not afraid of central government, neither am I afraid of the people. I think we'll yet get better senators by direct election than we got when legislatures were bought and sold.

MADELINE McD. BRECKINRIDGE.

**ANOTHER DISTRICT HEARD FROM**

A Lady Affected Insists on Speaking and Says She's Neither Afraid of Washington, Nor the People, Nor the Editor of The Herald.

Editor of The Herald:—Dear Sir:—May I say a word about the Federal Suffrage Amendment, since I disagree somewhat with you, with Mr. Sheby and with Miss Laura Clay. I absolutely agree with you as to conclusions, but I reach them by what seems to me a simpler and easier route.

First. Admitted: the Constitution originally placed the determining of the electorate in the hands of the states. But it also arranged a method by which Congress and the states might amend the Constitution. As Senator Pollock of South Carolina (once the State of Nullification)—pointed out during the suffrage debate in the Senate last week, when a considerable body of citizens desire an amendment submitted, it is a denial of states' rights not to allow the states to pass upon it.

Legality Granted.  
By the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment the protection of a certain group of citizens in their political rights, their "right to vote"—to quote the amendment—was placed in the hands of the Federal Government. It became an integral part of the Constitution. That amendment, though more than half a century has passed, has never been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

1919

## Another Letter From Miss Lloyd

### SENATOR BECKHAM'S VOTE FOR THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

To the Editor of The Herald:

In his anti-suffrage speech in the Senate September 30, 1918, Senator Beckham declared himself to be consistent in voting for the prohibition amendment and against the suffrage amendment on the grounds that any State favoring woman suffrage could unaided by Federal action secure the right of suffrage to women, but that without Federal action a prohibition State could not enforce prohibition. Senator Beckham did his country and the world great service by his vote for the prohibition amendment; but his reason for supporting the prohibition amendment seems to my mind as invalid as his reasons against the suffrage amendment.

I quote from the Congressional Record, Senator Beckham said: "Prohibition could not be made effective by State action, and the laws in prohibition States were in many instances nullified or evaded by the liquor interests in other States where prohibition did not exist. Prohibition, therefore, could not be made completely effective except by Federal action, and that action followed as a natural consequence of the invasion of the laws of dry States by the liquor interests in wet States."

If this had been the course of reasoning followed by the advocates of prohibition, the amendment would never have been submitted by Congress nor ratified by the States. And if this be now the reason for its existence, the "wets" have grounds for bright hopes of its nullification.

#### Application of Theory

Senator Beckham's thesis is, if any state or group of states fails to secure the enforcement of any law passed by the states, they should secure the adoption of a Federal amendment making the law binding on all the states. Suppose a state or a number of states should pass laws prohibiting within their borders the manufacture and sale of tan shoes. Suppose the people of the anti-tan shoe states should go into the pro-tan shoe states and purchase, take home and wear tan shoes. Or suppose the manufacturers and dealers in tan shoes in the pro-tan states should smuggle their goods into the anti-tan states, would Congress be justified in submitting or three-fourths of the states in ratifying an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of tan shoes in the United States?

#### A Common Peril.

The reason for adopting the constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages in the United States, is precisely the same as the reason for prohibiting the traffic in any political unit from the largest to the smallest. So long as alcoholic drink is sold in one voting precinct of a county, the whole county is in danger from its evil effects; so long as it is sold in one county of a state, the whole state is in danger, and so long as it is sold in one state, the whole United States is in danger. Not because some states, choosing to prohibit the manufacture and sale of an innocuous article and finding it difficult to enforce the prohibition called upon the nation to assist in enforcing a law of purely local application, was the Eighteenth Amendment adopted, but because alcohol was perceived to be as harmful and dangerous to the nation as a whole as it is to any smaller political unit.

It is against public policy to expose for public sale a poisonous, habit forming drug such as alcohol. It is the effect of alcohol on living tissues, whether in Maine or Florida, Virginia or California, that justifies the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, and not the difficulty of enforcing local prohibitions. If alcoholic drink be not a universal peril, the dry states would have no right to force prohibition on the wet states. Since alcoholic drink is a universal peril, even though the dry States could have perfectly enforced prohibition, they would have had no right not to use their power as members of the largest political unit, to abolish the evil from the unit. It is the right and duty of the smallest and the largest political units alike to prohibit the traffic, with the possibilities for the greatest effectiveness being with the largest unit.

#### Purposes of the Constitution.

The Constitution was established to "provide for the common defense" and to "promote the general welfare." In times of war alcoholic drink weakens man power of the nation both by reducing the number of those available for service in the army and navy, and by reducing the efficiency of those engaged in provisioning the fighting forces. Alcohol converts the man who drinks it, and often his family from a national asset to a national liability. The war has taught us what we ought to have realized before, that "there is no such thing as a private vice."

Notwithstanding Patrick Henry's protest the Constitution sets out with, "We, the people," and not, "We, the states." The Constitution was ordained not only to promote the welfare of the states as such but to promote the general welfare of the people—all the people regardless of state boundaries.

In times of peace, alcoholic drink hinders the general welfare in a thousand ways, many times told. No state has a right, for the sake of its own citizens, to neglect the general welfare by permitting the manufacture and sale of a beverage that by degenerating or destroying tissues of the body, produces

disease, poverty, crime, industrial inefficiency and every form of domestic misery. Nor is prohibition a matter of "local concern," as stated by Mr. Shelby, much as I, a novice, hesitate to take issue with one whose life has been spent in studying questions of law and government. No state has a right to reduce the nation's strength by permitting a traffic that reduces its own strength. If a state pursues such a policy, the nation has the natural right of self-defense to prohibit the traffic. We shall presently see that the principle extends to inter-national relations. No nation has the right to allow its food-stuffs to be converted into a beverage that reduces the output of its shipyards and its factories and then call on the United States to supply its deficits in food and supplies.

#### Woman Suffrage and Prohibition Amendments.

Both prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic beverages and the enfranchisement of women are included in the purposes of the Constitution. But they are not co-ordinate. They have the relation of the instrument to the object produced by it. Woman Suffrage is broader, more fundamental, more comprehensive. It is the right that protects all other rights. Prohibition is only one of the "substantive benefits" that may be secured by the exercise of the suffrage. Given the right of suffrage and prohibition and other benefits may be secured.

#### Many Issues Crowd for Attention.

I am covered with confusion to seem to have the temerity to take issue with a United States senator, an eminent jurist, and a leading editor. But so many big questions press for consideration in these troubled times that even our best and broadest minds may not be able to give equal attention to them all.

It does seem that in calling the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages a "matter of local and domestic concern" that did not warrant national interference or in saying that the nation interfered only to make it possible for some states to enforce a law not needed by the nation as a whole, some of our best minds have not given the question the consideration that its importance justifies.

Maysville, Ky. M. A. L.

(104) 1919  
**First Section**

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# DENOUNCES ACT OF "WILD WOMEN"

**Fayette Equal Rights Association Call Burning of President in Effigy Unpatriotic and Destructive.**

A called meeting was held Tuesday afternoon by the Fayette Equal Rights Association in the parlors of the Phoenix Hotel at which this organization adopted resolutions denouncing the action of the members of the National Woman's Party who burned the President in effigy near the White House Sunday night.

Miss Laura Clay, president of the Fayette Equal Rights Association, was in the chair and appointed Mrs. Jere R. Morton, Mrs. E. L. Hutchinson and Mrs. Will D. Oldham as a committee on resolutions, after a unanimous vote had been taken of the members present that the association make known its sentiments concerning the action of the women of the National Party.

The resolutions as adopted read as follows:

"The Fayette Equal Rights Association wishes to put itself on record as denouncing the policy of the National Women's Party in burning President Wilson in effigy. It is the opinion of this body that such methods are unpatriotic, destructive, lacking in judgment and good taste and antagonizing the better elements of the nation.

"The Fayette Equal Rights Association is a member of the National American Women's Suffrage Association, thru the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, and wishes to emphasize the fact that the National Women's Party has been denied membership in that body."

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# THE LEY

SIXTEEN PAGES

## E WAR SPA

### U. S. Should Be Faithful to Debt of Gratitude and Friendship,--Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 29.—President Wilson's message to the Senate today accompanying the Franco-American treaty follows:

"Gentlemen of the Senate:

"I take pleasure in laying before you a treaty with the Republic of France, the object of which is to secure that republic of the immediate aid of the United States of America in case of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her on the part of Germany. I earnestly hope that the treaty will meet with your cordial approval and will receive an early ratification at your hands along with the treaty of peace with Germany. Now that you have had an opportunity to examine the great document I presented to you two weeks ago it seems opportune to lay before you this treaty which is meant to be in effect a part of it.

"It was signed on the same day with the treaty of peace and is intended as a temporary supplement to it. It is believed that the treaty of peace with Germany itself provides adequate protection to France against aggression from her recent enemy on the east; but the years immediately ahead of us contain many incalculable possibilities. The covenant of the League of Nations provides for military action for the protection of its members only upon advice of the council of the league advice given, it is to be presumed, only upon deliberation and acted upon by each of the governments of the member states only if its own judgment justifies such action. The object of the special treaty with France which I now submit to you, is to provide for immediate military assistance to France by the United States in case of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her by Germany without waiting for the advice of the council of the League of Nations that such action will be taken. It is to be an arrangement, not independent of the League of Nations, but under it.

"It is therefore expressly provided that this treaty shall be made the subject of consideration at the same time with the treaty of peace with Germany; that this special arrangement shall receive the approval of the council of the league, and that this special provision for the safety of France shall remain in force only until, upon the application of one of the parties to it, the council of the league, acting, if necessary by a majority vote, shall agree that the provisions of the covenant of the league afford her sufficient protection.

"I was moved to sign this treaty by considerations which will, I hope, seem as persuasive and as irresistible to you as they seemed to me. We are bound to France by ties of friendship which we have always regarded and shall always regard, as peculiarly sacred. She assisted us to win our freedom as a nation. It is seriously to be doubted whether we could have won it without her gallant and timely aid. We have recently had the privilege of assisting in driving enemies, who were also enemies of the world, from her soil; but that does not pay our debt to her. Nothing can pay such a debt. She now desires that we should promise to lend our great force to keep her safe against the power she has had most reason to fear. Another great nation volunteers the same promise. It is one of the fine reversals of history that that other nation should be the very power from whom France fought to set us free. A new day has dawned. Old antagonisms are forgotten. The common cause of freedom and enlightenment has created new comradeships and a new perception of what it is wise and necessary for great nations to do to free the world of intolerable fear. Two governments who wish to be members of the League of Nations ask leave of the council of the league to be permitted to go to the assistance of a friend whose situation has been found to be one of peculiar peril without awaiting the advice of the league to act.

"It is by taking such pledges as this that we prove ourselves faithful to the utmost to the high obligations of gratitude and tested friendship. Such an act as this seems to me one of the proofs that we are a people that sees the true heart of duty and prefers honor to its own separate course of peace.

"WOODROW WILSON,"

"The White House, July 29, 1919."

# SIXTEEN PAGES

THURSDAY . . . . . June 19, 1919

## The Enquirer's Platform for Cincinnati.

*Construction, Without Delay, of  
Adequate Freight and Passenger  
Terminals.*

*Building of Rapid Transit System.  
Extension of Boulevard Lighting  
System.*

*Development of Park and Boule-  
vard Plans.*

*Lessening of Smoke Nuisance.  
Actual Abandonment of Canal in  
Lower City Limits.*

### Venturing on a Vain Quest.

It is expecting too much of the disciplined majority in the General Assembly of Ohio, under instructions from its directing party organization leadership, to pause and give ear to the protest of the equal suffragists of Kentucky to the ratification of the Federal amendment extending the ballot to women. These be days of expediency, not of principle, and partisan advantage rules the hour to the exclusion of impartial judgment.

Nevertheless it is not amiss to let them understand precisely what they are doing, to the end that they may not plead ignorance in the days to come. Miss Laura Clay and her associates in the movement for equal suffrage for 25 years, in taking leave of the crowding and pushing women who have come up in the last few months, assert that the majority of suffragists in America never have asked for woman's suffrage by national amendment. It was by propoganda and lobbies that there was secured the submission of the Anthony amendment, the associations behind it never expressing the will of the mass of suffragists.

These veterans see the menace to state's rights in this rushing, rough-handed dealing with the constitution without consultation of the ultimate effects of their action. On that account they are demanding that in Kentucky there shall be a submission of the question to a plebiscite which will instruct the members of the General Assembly how to vote upon the question of ratification. While entirely proper, it is quite probable that the demand will be a vain one. In Ohio the people have thrice, by tremendous majorities, refused to adopt equal suffrage, but the political leaders, nevertheless, have issued instructions to the party men in the Legislature to ratify the Federal action. The leaders to the south of us will likely do the same, the same motive governing, that of currying favor with the coming voters.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

### Miss Anderson Entertains for Miss Stucky and Miss Chapman

#### CALENDAR OF WEDNESDAY.

Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Stucky will give an informal party at their home on the Richmond road in the evening at which the members of the bridal party of Miss Stucky and Mr. Chapman will be the guests of honor. The affair will be a reunion of the two families.

Miss Margaret Scully will entertain with a supper party in the evening for the bridal party of Miss Hollekamp and Mr. Scully.

The third of the series of golf tournaments at the Country Club for women will be held in the morning at 10 o'clock.

The twenty-third annual convention of the U. D. C. will convene at Paducah.

The Ashland Avenue Sewing Circle will hold an all-day meeting at the school.

Honoring Miss Nell Stucky, the bride-elect, and her guests, Miss Ruth Chapman, of Colfax, Wash., for whom so many social affairs have been given recently, Miss Ambrose Anderson was the hostess at an afternoon bridge party Tuesday at her home in Midway, Ky.

There were nine tables of players. After bridge ices, mints and cakes in the mold of roses and lillies, were served. The guests who were from Lexington, Georgetown and Midway were:

Nell Stucky  
Catherine Tucker  
Anna Young  
Sarah Louise Taylor  
Nancy Anderson  
Clara Kenney  
Katherine Davis  
Juliet Lee Risque  
Mattie Hughes

R. C. Richardson  
Milton Davis  
Charles Parrish  
Ike Parrish  
Charles Knuckles

#### Misses

Margaret Haggin  
Archie Offutt  
Louise Davis  
Agnes Owsley  
Sarah Steele  
Polly Williams  
Ruth Chapman  
Elizabeth Thomas  
Lucile Young

#### Mesdames

Ben Parrish  
James Cleveland  
E. L. Davis  
Bethel Murray

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE U. D. C.

The Twenty-third Annual Convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy will be held on Wednesday and Thursday at Paducah.

Among those who will go from Lexington are Mrs. Frank Gentry, state vice-president and regent of the Lexington Chapter, Mrs. Christopher D. Chenault, as chairman of one of the State Committees, Mrs. George R. Mastin, chairman of one of the National Committees and regent of the Otis Tenney Chapter, Mrs. Walter Matthews, State Historian and Mrs. Claude Miller chairman of a state committee.

From the Lexington Chapter, will go Mrs. Frank Atkins, Mrs. J. E. Cassidy, Miss Julia Spurr, Mrs. Matthew Walton, Miss Margaret LeCompte, Mrs. Ernest Dunlap, Mrs. Charles Milward, Mrs. Robert McDowell Watt, and Miss Nancy Lyne.

The Otis Tenney Chapter will be represented by Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Walter Matthews, Mrs. J. H. Hostetter, Mrs. Beasley, Mrs. William Bateman, Miss Avery Winston.

#### OFFICERS ELECTED.

Womans Day of the Fall Convocation of the Lexington Diocese in the Episcopal Church at Christ Church Cathedral last Wednesday brought together representatives of the women's organizations of the twelve parishes of the diocese. This was the annual meeting of the Womans Auxilliary of the Diocese. Miss Kate Scudder, the chairman of the Womans Auxilliary, was unable to

be present and Mrs. Preston P. Johnston was elected the temporary chairman. In the morning session important business was transacted, Mrs. Johnston presiding. The constitution proposed last May for the Womans Auxilliary was adopted. The following officers were elected:

President—Miss Kate Scudder, of Covington.

Regional Vice-Presidents:  
Mrs. Johnston, of Keene, Central Kentucky.

Mrs. Wheeler, of Ashland, Ohio River District.

Mrs. Weisen Forester of Middlesboro, Eastern Kentucky.

Secretary—Mrs. J. Rice Cowan, of Danville.

Treasurer—Miss Mary P. Fish, of Covington.

United Offering Custodian—Mrs. Samuel Bennett, Lexington.

Educational Secretary—Mrs. John Scott, Lexington.

Chairman of Junior Work—Mrs. Howard Black, of Frankfort.

Miss Laura Clay introduced a measure that the Womans Auxilliary petition the Board of Trustees of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., that girls and young women be allowed to enter school there.

It is understood that the trustees of the college favor this, if funds can be provided for the co-educational work.

Discussion of the part in which the women of the church will take in the Sewanee campaign which will be launched in the near future and the nation-

wide campaign in the Episcopal Church for a greater spiritual awakening and also for funds following this.

At noon a most delightful luncheon was served. Donations of delicious foods being sent from members of this parish for the luncheon. Miss Josephine Simpson was chairman of the lunch committee and she was assisted by Mrs. Gilbert Bailey, Mrs. W. W. Anderson, Mrs. Samuel Bennett, Mrs. Will Milward and Miss Christine Shelby.

In the afternoon Dr. J. H. Noe of Atlanta, Ga., spoke to the members of the Auxilliary from the twelve parishes on the subject of the national-wide campaign.

#### DR. AND MRS. BRECKINRIDGE TO ARRIVE WEDNESDAY.

Dr. and Mrs. Scott Breckinridge and two sons, John and Scott Breckinridge will arrive in Lexington Wednesday to make their future home. They will go to House-keeping on South Limestone street.

Dr. Breckinridge in the practice of his profession for the present will have his offices with those of Dr. Josephine Hunt.

Dr. and Mrs. Breckinridge have been spending the summer months with relatives and friends in Washington, D. C. and Virginia since Dr. Breckinridge's return from the service.

#### MRS. SHACKELFORD AND MRS. DANDRIDGE HERE.

Mrs. Christopher D. Chenault has as her guests for Wednesday at her home on North Limestone street, Mrs. Samuel J. Shackelford and Mrs. W. F. Dandridge, of Frankfort.

#### SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON GIVES SMOKER.

Members of the Epsilon Chapter of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity of the University of Kentucky were hosts at an informal smoker Monday evening in the private dining room of the Phoenix Hotel. The guests numbered thirty. The affair was a reunion of the members of the fraternity after the summer vacation.

A meeting of the Board of the Woman's Club, of Central Kentucky, will be held Wednesday afternoon, September 24, at four o'clock in the club rooms. This is the first meeting since the adjournment for the summer season.

The Wesley House will have a rummage sale on Friday, Saturday Monday, September, 19, 20 and 22 in a vacant storeroom on North Broadway next door to Payne's Hardware Store.

Contributions may be left at the Wesley House or at the place of sale on these dates.

The Ashland Avenue Sewing Circle will hold an all-day meeting on Wednesday at the Ashland school to assist the students of the Pine Mountain school. All of those present will something for lunch.

Yarn will be given out for socks and socks for children of the Mountain school.

The Daughters of America will have a social hay market Wednesday evening, September 17 at the K. of K. building.

Mrs. Rutherford Ainslee has on a visit of several weeks to her home. Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Brown and Mrs. Ainslee will join her here later.

Misses Virginia and Jean Schuaufer have gone to Huntington, where they will attend the wedding of Miss Amazetta Northcutt to Edward White, Wednesday evening. Virginia Schuaufer will be the bride.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Ainslee leave Wednesday for a visit to relatives in Charleston.

Mrs. James Combs, Mrs. Owsley and Miss Virginia Ainslee leave Wednesday morning for Mawr, Pa., where Miss Virginia will enter school. Mrs. C.

# ASK SEWANEE CO-EDUCATIONAL

## Miss Laura Clay's Resolution Adopted by Woman's Aux- iliary of Lexington Diocese.

Miss Laura Clay was sponsor for a resolution introduced Wednesday afternoon at the diocesan meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary, at Christ Church Cathedral parish house, petitioning the trustees of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., to make it a coeducational institution. The resolution was adopted after considerable discussion.

One of the prospects before the Episcopal churches of the South at present is the raising of a \$1,000,000 endowment fund for Sewanee University. The women, in their petition, set out that when this amount was raised the university would be financially able to build dormitories for woman students and make other necessary changes, and therefore requested that women students be admitted on the same basis as men. At present women are admitted only to the summer sessions.

The afternoon session of the fall diocesan convocation, in connection with which the meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary was held, was given over to a further discussion of the two campaigns to be conducted in the diocese, one to better the spiritual life of the people and the other to raise the Sewanee endowment fund. Committees for the campaign were appointed at the morning session and full reports published in Wednesday afternoon's Leader.

In addition to those published Wednesday two other committees were formed to work with the central diocesan committee. Daniel Bowmar, of Versailles; H. K. Milward, Lexington, and Frederick Jackson, of Versailles and Lexington, were made a committee for publicity. The Rev. John Gass, of Frankfort, and Henry T. Duncan, of Lexington, will compose the speaker's bureau for the diocese.

Owing to the fact that the discussion of the campaign continued longer than was expected and because a number of delegates were compelled to return to their homes it was decided to postpone other matters announced for the afternoon session until a later date.

The central diocesan committee for the campaigns, composed of Bishop Lewis W. Burton, chairman; the Rev. J. J. Clopton, executive chairman, and the Rev. H. B. Manning, executive secretary, met this afternoon and discussed details of the plans for the campaign.



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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1919.

## Constitution Day

It is fitting that this day be set apart for the recognition of the Constitution of the United States as a factor in the development of the great Republic of the western world, and the progress of civilization. We have long celebrated Independence Day as the red letter day in American history. Without disparaging in the slightest the great event of July Fourth, 1776, we can well afford to remember that the courage and sacrifice of '76 and the years immediately following would have been in vain but for the adoption of the Constitution. The Declaration of Independence is the foundation upon which our free institutions were established. The Constitution is the instrument by which our liberties have been conserved, the means of our security as a people, the vehicle of our progress among the nations of the world, and the one thing that has made possible not only our glorious history, but also the position we now occupy as a world power.

Any one who doubts the supreme importance of the Constitution in our national development should read with care John Fiske's Critical Period of American History. In this great book the greatest of all American historians describes the conditions from which the Constitution sprang, showing beyond peradventure of a doubt that if there had not been the wisdom and statesmanship among the fathers of the Republic to evolve and adopt this great charter of government the sacrifices of the Revolution would have been for naught. If the original thirteen states had persisted in the effort to carry on a government and develop a nation with the loose and ineffective Article of Confederation as the basis of authority and the sole instrument of Federal actions, there would not today be a great western republic. The Declaration of Independence and the Fourth of July might long since have been forgotten.

The Constitution, like practically all other great steps in the evolution of political institutions, sprang from economic necessity. The commercial and industrial conditions under the first experiment in federal government became intolerable. The people faced economic ruin. The first action looking to the convention that ultimately produced the Constitution was taken at a meeting of business men, called not for political but for business purposes. When the convention assembled civilization was in a most unsettled condition. France, in the convulsions of her terrible revolution, was shaking the whole world. The statesmen of that day looked upon the future as the mariner upon an uncharted sea. A new era was beginning. New principles of government were about to be experimented with on an hitherto untrodden scale. The general state of the world was more nearly parallel to the conditions of today than any conditions of the intervening time. The Constitution was bitterly opposed by many sincere and patriotic men. It was accepted with much misgiving, not as entirely satisfactory but as the best that could be done under the circumstances, and as to be preferred to the impossible Articles of Confederation.

The constitutional convention presided over by Washington struggled over the conflicting theories of government advanced by its members, and the instrument finally agreed upon was perhaps no more satisfactory to the individual members of the convention than was the treaty of Versailles to the individual members of the council of Paris. It is perhaps an exaggeration to say that those who were most enthusiastic in its support would, if the writing of a constitution had been left to them, make many changes in the document. It was, like all other great political settlements, the result of compromise. Even after the compromises of the convention the final ratification by all the states was made certain only after agreement to important amendments was assured.

We have today in the opposition to the covenant of the League of Nations a struggle very similar to that over the adoption of the Constitution. No doubt men men who oppose the treaty are quite as patriotic as was Patrick Henry, who did everything in his power to prevent adoption. No admirer of the great orator of the Revolution regrets that he lost his biggest fight. We can easily see today how the dire prophecies of the opponents of the Constitution did not come to pass. We see in these prophecies the evidence of the fallibility of the human mind, and they enable us to discount the descriptions we hear of the dreadful possibilities of the League of Nations covenant.

The Constitution, adopted after bitter opposi-

tion, with much fear and trembling on the part of many who accepted it as the less of two evils, is now recognized as the most monumental act of statesmanship in the history of government. Only those who delve into our early history recall that it was ever the subject of radical differences of opinion, and even of bitter strife. We recognize it today as the greatest force for the stability and the security of civilization there is in the world. It has stood the test of time. It has passed through the furnace of a terrible civil war. It is today the world's best evidence of the capacity of men for self government. It has already played a larger part in human affairs than any other single document written by the hand of man. If the next century is to be one of orderly progress and not a cataclysm for civilization, its principles will shape the destiny of the whole human race.

As American citizens we are charged with the duty of supporting it, of upholding it, of defending it, no matter under what circumstances it may be assailed. We have no more sacred obligation as citizens. If we do our duty as did our fathers, if we uphold this great charter of freedom and order, if we permit neither its destruction nor its distortion, we will make the future safe for our children.

## Fiume a World Symptom

The government of Italy is acting with commendable restraint and discretion in the case of the secession at Fiume. The Supreme Council at Paris having left the adjustment of this most regrettable and most delicate affair to the government at Rome, let us hope the way will be found to suppress the hot-headed D'Annunzio and to restore order and legal authority. It is evident, however, that Italy is threatened with serious civil war. D'Annunzio has so stirred a large proportion of the people of the country as to be able to secure a very considerable following for his reckless enterprise. Since there has been an extensive effort, not only in Italy but in the United States, to convince Italians that the President has sought rob Italy of her rightful claims, it is not surprising that the movement to defy, not only the government of Italy but the power and authority of the council of Paris, should have grown to dangerous proportions.

Fanatics such as D'Annunzio have received much encouragement from mass meetings of Italians in this country, which have passed resolutions denouncing the President of the United States for insisting upon an Adriatic settlement fair alike to Italy and to the Jugo-Slavs. There is so much opposition now to everything done in the name of law and regularly constituted authority men have almost ceased to have respect for anything save the cravings of their own appetites.

The developments at Fiume, like the outbreaks at Boston and Mason, remind us that authority of all sorts the world over is falling into disrepute. We are reminded that unrest is so widespread and of such variety as to jeopardize all legally constituted authority. We are reminded that conditions are rapidly drifting into a state that will require decision and resolute action if civilization is to be saved from collapse, and the world rescued from the menace of universal chaos.

Fiume is merely one symptom of a universal disorder. This trouble springs from a spirit of defiance of all legal authority. Evidently there was not at Paris a recognition of the necessity for firmness in many directions. A desire to be fair, a disposition to make concession wherever possible, appears to have been accepted as weakness. There never was at Paris a definite, decisive policy respecting the disturbed area of Eastern Europe, and there never was any assurance given that the full military strength of the powers in accord would be used in support of a decisive course.

The armistice snapped the morale of peoples and armies. It destroyed for the moment the fighting spirit of the West. The events that followed failed to give the world the steady force of positive policy, backed by actual power. The result has been the development of a widespread feeling of unrest and uncertainty, a lack of respect for authority, a disposition on the part of governments to ignore world opinion, and an inclination on the part of individuals to defy the law.

What happened to the authority of the Council of Paris, a body which for a time at least had the opportunity to make itself the instrument for the formulation and enforcement of world policy, is happening to the government of Italy and to state and municipal authority in many American states and cities. If we have not an exemplification of this worldwide disorder in the present course of events in the Senate of the United States, we have at least a spectacle that gives great encouragement to the world over to the rampant spirit of defiance.

## PARAGRAPHS

It will be noticed, of course, that Turkey postponed announcement of her plans to put an end to all disorders in that country until she was assured that there were not enough Armenians left to make a decent massacre.

The costly feminine creations Paris is sending to America have almost laid bare the most elusive and interesting secrets of the profiteer.

It is undoubtedly up to the other criminals of Boston to welcome the striking members of her police force into the brotherhood and extend them the right hand of fellowship.

Judging from the number of college freshmen who are appearing in public shows of their tantalizing locks, it is pretty near a moral certainty that none of the upper classmen omitted clippers from their opening semester equipment.

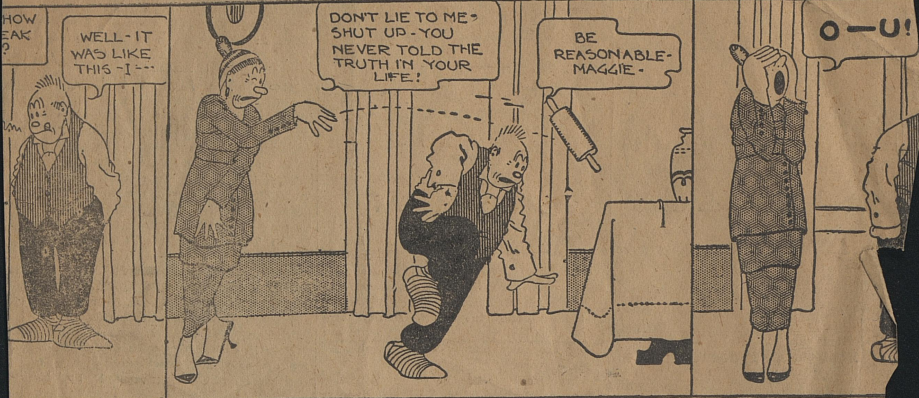
It will not be long now until no man caught eating an elaborate dinner in a public dining place will be able to escape the damaging suspicions that he is connected with some sort of institution that has clothing to sell.

That Boston concern that is advertising extensively a formula for manufacturing successfully at home all kinds of liquor is destined to induce many of us who formerly doubted her to take more kindly to her long-standing claim of exclusive culture.

That noted Idaho woman who, when she desires

June 9, 1919

Geo



## MISS CLAY GIVES SUFFRAGE VIEWS

Says Susan B. Anthony Bill Gives Control of State Election to Federal Government

BELIEVES ACT MIS-NAMED

Miss Laura Clay, suffrage leader in the South and former president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association who withdrew from that body on the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, which she does not support has further defined her position on the amendment in the following letter to the editor of The Herald:

"In your editorial of June 7th there is a parallel drawn between the bearing of the Prohibition Federal amendment and the Anthony suffrage amendment which seems to me open to dissent. "It may be contended that there is an infringement upon state rights in the Prohibition amendment; but since there always has been a power in the Federal constitution to regulate interstate commerce, an amendment yielding up this power so far as it concerns alcoholic liquors is necessary to make State prohibition effective against the introduction of liquor from other states. Therefore, whether or not the amendment as passed goes further than necessary, it is really an amendment whose main effect is to secure prohibition, as its title indicates. No so with the Anthony so-called suffrage amendment. There never was any power residing in Congress to legislate at all in state elections until 1870, when the fifteenth amendment was adopted. The fifteenth amendment conferred that power only so far as concerns "race, color, or previous condition of servitude," with special reference to negroes, who constituted less than one-tenth of the population and resided chiefly in a few states. The Anthony amendment proposes to extend this power to include women—one half of the population and so distributed that if Congress has power to legislate in state elections where women are concerned it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to prevent its legislation affecting white men also; and in conjunction with the fifteenth amendment, practically making state elections the subject of Congressional regulation.

"In my opinion, to call the Anthony amendment a suffrage amendment at all is a deceptive misnomer. Of course, incidentally it does secure suffrage to women where there has been no state provision to give it to them. But judging and naming it by its most extensive and permanent effect it should be called plainly an amendment to establish federal control of state elections. For it is obvious that its power over state elections extend to all states, in every election, and for all time, unless repealed; whereas there are now fifteen states having full suffrage which will gain nothing at all by it; and in addition, two one-party states which have primary suffrage in all elections; four states having presidential suffrage, thirteen states

having municipal or school, or bond suffrage; leaving only seven states which have no suffrage, and in which only the Anthony amendment would be truly a suffrage amendment, if it were in force today. Before the amendment can be ratified at regular sessions of legislatures the number of states granting full or partial suffrage will no doubt be considerably enlarged.

"If state amendments are passed at the rate they were last year, in eleven years all will have given full suffrage by state amendments; and it is only reasonable to suppose the time will be shortened by the momentum of the movement. Already women vote for 302 of the 531 presidential electors; and there is still opportunity for most of the legislatures which have not done so to extend presidential suffrage before the next presidential election in 1920.

"There is nothing in the suffrage situation which extenuates the revolutionary sacrifice of state control of state elections which is designed by the Anthony amendment. Some form of Federal amendment which enforced the right of all United States citizens to vote

in elections for Federal officers, namely, president, vice-president, United States Representatives and senators might be useful and would be in accordance with the principles of our dual form of government. But even that is not needed to meet all the requirements of the women suffrage question. The wisest settlement is the faithful performance by the Democratic and Republican parties of the pledges of their National platforms of 1916 to extend suffrage to women by state action. This will give satisfaction to all the people; will strengthen their respect for party promises; and will not deprive them of any right of self-government which they now possess."

LAURA CLAY.

### VICTIM OF STREET CAR TO BE BURIED TODAY

Funeral services for Arthur W. Fryor, formerly of the United States Army, who died in Los Angeles, Cal., as the result of injuries received in a street car accident in that city, will be held at the Lexington cemetery chapel Mon-

*State Rights*  
**MR. FARMER---**

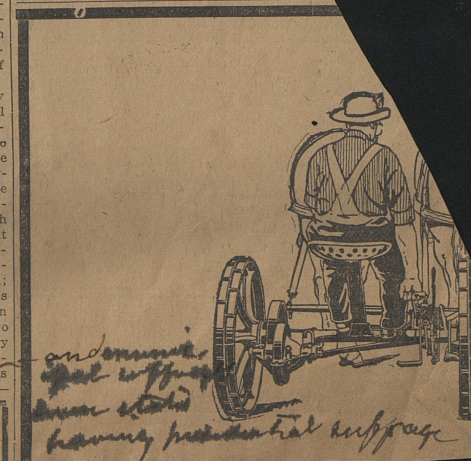
Do not blame us! It will be your loss  
 plant before you

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It is not only "just as good,"  
 the Alamo, and be co

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# 15 MEN BAR TO SUFFRAGE

Governors of 12 States Must Call Legislatures to Ratify Amendment Giving Women Vote If They're to Get It In Presidential Election.

## 15,000,000 EYES ON THESE.

The eyes of 15,000,000 women—brown, blue, gray and some green; lots of them very pretty eyes; some of them "vampish" eyes; some with twinkles and some coolly appraising; eyes of every description—are on these men:

E. D. Boyle, of Nevada; J. B. Robertson, of Oklahoma; J. D. Cornwell, of West Virginia; T. E. Campbell, of Arizona; W. H. Stephens, of California; M. H. Holcomb, of Connecticut; P. W. Clement, of Vermont; J. G. Townsend, of Delaware; D. W. Davis, of Idaho; J. P. Goodrich, of Indiana; O. A. Larrzola, of New Mexico; Ben Olcott, of Oregon; P. Norbeck, of South Dakota; L. F. Hart, of Washington; R. D. Carey, of Wyoming.

In most cases it only takes one pair of eyes to turn the trick. This time there are 15,000,000 pairs on the job. Will they?

### N. E. A. Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Oct. —Fifteen "mere" men — governors of fifteen States—are holding up ratification of the woman suffrage amendment. If twelve of the fifteen do not recede from the stands they have taken they will prevent the women in twenty-one States from participation in the presidential election of 1920.

For—

Seventeen States have ratified the amendment.

Legislatures in three other States will meet in special session to ratify the amendment.

Four other States will ratify the amendment in regular session this winter.

That makes a total of twenty-four States ratifying the measure—twelve short of the thirty-six needed.

The prospective women voters must induce twelve of the fifteen governors to call special sessions or lose their chance to vote for president next fall.

The fifteen governors obstructing the advance of suffrage are:

E. D. Boyle, Nevada; J. B. Robertson, Oklahoma; J. D. Cornwell, West Virginia, Democrats; P. E. Campbell, Arizona; W. H. Stephens, California; M. H. Holcomb, Connecticut; J. G. Townsend, Delaware; D. W. Davis, Idaho; J. P. Goodrich, Indiana; O. A. Larrzola, New Mexico; Ben Olcott, Oregon; P. Norbeck, South Dakota; P. W. Clement, Vermont; L. F. Hart, Washington, and R. D. Carey, Wyoming, Republicans.

Governors Clement and Holcomb do not favor the amendment. All others say they do. But each of the fifteen refuses to call a special session for ratification.

The governors of Colorado, North Dakota and Maine have promised to call special sessions within the next few weeks.

The legislatures of Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey and Rhode Island will meet in regular session this winter and can take up the amendment.

Then only the twelve will be needed. Legislatures of the fifteen States in question do not meet in regular session until 1921 and unless special sessions are called the full woman vote for president cannot be polled until the next election in 1924.

States already having ratified the amendment are: Wisconsin, Michigan, Kansas, Ohio, New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Texas, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Montana, Nebraska, Minnesota, New Hampshire and Utah.

"We have so completely satisfied ourselves that the amendment will be ratified that we have quit trying to make more converts to suffrage and are devoting our time to bringing pressure on these governors to force them to call special sessions," said Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's Party. "By exerting pressure from above and below we hope to squeeze these governors into submission."

Since the fight for ratification started President Wilson, Secretary Daniels, Attorney General Palmer and National Committee Chairman Cummings have urged Democratic governors to ratify the amendment. Charles D. Hillis, Will Tates and Simeon Pess and other Republican leaders have urged the Republican governors to call special sessions. The Republican governors whose States have ratified have wired other

Republican governors whose States haven't ratified to do so, and Democratic governors have taken similar action.

# BITRO-PHOSPHATE IS GOOD FOR THIN NERVOUS PEOPLE

A French scientist has discovered an organic phosphate which should be a very effective remedy for weak, nervous, sleepless, thin, listless and lack of mental energy and vigor.

This substance is described by specialists as identical in composition with certain vital elements naturally found in brain and nerve cells and one which when taken into the human system is quickly converted into healthy living tissue.

This phosphate is already widely known among druggists in this country as Bitro-Phosphate and some physicians claim that thru its use strength, energy, vigor and nerve force are frequently increased in two weeks time.

Dr. Frederick Kolla, Editor of New York Physician, who's words are it should be prescribed by every doctor and used in every household in the United States. As there are a great variety of so-called phosphates, those who wish to test this substance should be sure to get the genuine Bitro-Phosphate.—Adv.

Barker System Bakery, 112 West Main Street, next door to McClure & O'Brien, M.W.F.-Adv.

Professor Bridgman, of Harvard, has succeeded in making ice by squeezing water—and the ice is so hot that it will make alcohol boil.

# LEADING FIGURES IN COAL STRIKE



JOHN L. LEWIS

President of the United Mine Workers of America, leader of the strikers.



THOMAS F. BREWSTER

President of the Coal Operators' Association, leader of the mine owners.



WILLIAM B. WILSON

Secretary of Labor, who has not lost hope of bringing miners and operators to a compromise.



JOHN F. WALSH

President of the Illinois miners, generally regarded as leader of Western miners.

**HITCHISON'S**  
**Closing Out**  
**SALE**  
WILL CONTINUE  
THRU  
**SATURDAY**

# WOMEN MOVE BATTLE LINE FOR SUFFRAGE TO THE WEST

Miss Vivian Pierce, organizer of National Woman's Party, and Governor William D. Stephens, charged with retarding early adoption of the suffrage amendment. Stars show States that have already ratified.



♦ Vivian Pierce ♦

By Newspaper Enterprise Association.  
SAN FRANCISCO. — The West, ardent leader for woman suffrage, is now pulling back and putting on the brakes in the national drive for ratification of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. It is in this light that suffrage leaders view the failure of Western governors to call early special legislative sessions to endorse constitutional enfranchisement.

Responsibility is being charged to Governor Stephens of California, where women have had the ballot for ten years.

Nationally prominent ratification workers accuse him of setting a precedent, followed by other governors who looked to California for guidance, that is seriously endangering ratification in time for the next presidential election.

The woman's political battle front has consequently been moved from the South, where most opposition had been expected to the Pacific coast, where none had been anticipated.

It had been taken for granted by suffrage leaders that California, Oregon, Washington and other Western States where regular sessions had adjourned before the constitutional amendment was passed, would immediately call special sessions; that these comparatively old suffrage States would quickly affix their stars to the golden flag.

But Governor Stephens announced that he would call such a session only when "definitely assured that the necessary number of governors have stated their intention to call extra sessions in their respective States."

This placed California in the position of laggard instead of leader, which surprised the women the more because Governor Stephens all his political life has been an equal suffragist.

The situation and the women's plan of action is explained by Miss Vivian Pierce, organizer of the National Woman's Party, former White House picket and member of the California ratification committee.

"Because Governor Stephens, on the excuse of economy, refused to call a special session," said Miss Pierce, "other Western executives have done likewise. Each claims to favor suffrage, but refuses to call, on the plea of expense, until his own State's vote is actually needed to ratify the amendment."

"This attitude seriously retards the progress of national women's enfranchisement."

"It was least of all expected in the West, cradle of humanitarian and liberal sentiment and overwhelmingly pro-suffrage."

Figures compiled by State Comptroller John Chambers show that the cost of a two-day extra session, which would be sufficient, would not exceed \$10,000. In a statement accompanying his estimate, he said, "It seems almost certain that ratification by 1920 cannot be secured unless all States favorable to equal suffrage act promptly."

Determined to convince Governor Stephens that his stand is endangering early ratification and placing California in a reactionary light, the women are directing nationwide pressure upon him. He is being deluged with letters, appeals and petitions. The women have received assurance from all but four of the California legislators that they will

Ratification Stars.



Governor Stephens

serve without salary at a special session, leaving only some \$2,500 to be paid in attaches' salaries.

As a final appeal to Governor Stephens to take the brake off the ratification drive, suffrage forces are now preparing a petition hundreds of feet long, containing 1,000,000 signatures, asking for a special session. It is believed he will have to respond to this, and that other Western governors will follow his lead.

# WOMEN PRESENT SUBSTITUTE PLAN TO GET SUFFRAGE

## Would Reduce Congressional Representation of States Denying Vote to Females.

The following letter is self-explanatory:

New Orleans, May 13, 1919.  
To the Editor of The Times-Picayune:

The convening of the Sixty-sixth Congress May 19 in special session brings to the fore the question of woman suffrage by federal amendment, lost in the last Congress by one vote.

Elemental precaution should have indicated on the part of the Southern states that when submission threatened the Solid South, made so my the fifteenth amendment, of which the Susan B. Anthony amendment is but an amplification, would have rallied as a unit to give woman suffrage by state enactment and offered a deft to the possibility of any further interference with state sovereignty.

The South owed this to itself. It owed it to the memory of those men who laid own their lives that state supremacy and white supremacy might prevail. Such action would have commended itself to the nation at large as consistent with the traditions and the protective political policy of the South. Instead fatal inaction has been employed, and three United States senators from the three states most vitally interested to see the amendment nullified, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, furnished the votes which

brought submission so perilously near. The final act of astonishment in this congressional drama of the Sixty-fifth Congress came when Louisiana offered to accept the Susan B. Anthony amendment, Stames' twin of the fifteenth amendment, the curse of the South, provided enforcement was left to the state. An open bid for the United States Constitution to be made for medium of lawlessness, for legislation whose intent and purpose is to be denied by the state.

Viewing such action as charitably as we may, it leaves but one conclusion to be drawn, and that is a desire to perpetuate the present system of one-party politics in the South, whereby through successive or cumulative poll tax prerequisites to vote, understanding clauses, etc., free government, which includes liberty of opinion, has ceased to exist.

In this crisis which Democratic Southerners have made possible the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference offers as a substitute for the Susan B. Anthony amendment, prototype of the fifteenth amendment, an amendment to the National Constitution for reduction of representation on the female population of a state which such state denies federal suffrage to women. It leaves the state sole arbiter of what population its national representation will be based on, but at the same time fixes a standard of representation for the federal government in conformity with our national principles of consent, taxation and representation.

It is eminently fair to those states which have enfranchised their women, but which under the Susan B. Anthony amendment would be imposed upon them the right of federal inspection of state elections.

The Southern conference has submitted for opinion and criticism this amendment to many men and women of local and national reputation and invariably received indorsement. From the many indorsements received, there has been selected three from men of distinction who are held in esteem in our community, all suffragists, but who approach the situation today from different angles. Dr. Henry Dickson Bruns, the very incarnation of the states' right doctrine of government, an earnest and ardent believer in woman suffrage, but bitter opponent of the federal woman suffrage method, says: "While I would prefer to see this act of justice to women come without federal interference, I could support the amendment proposed by the Southern conference because it hastens state action in the inevitable extension of woman suffrage, when the amendment automatically becomes self-destructive."

Solomon Wolf, equally as earnest a suffragist, advocate of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, pronounces the substitute amendment as not only ingenious but fairer than the other. Edgar Farrar, the South's legal genius, who believes in a restricted suffrage for both men and women, says: "You may quote me as saying the amendment is so fair for that reason it will not be accepted."

The Southern conference challenges suffragists and anti-suffragists to show reason why this amendment should not be substituted as common ground upon which Democrats and Republicans may not agree to do national justice to women without fanning to white heat the fires of sectionalism which the Susan B. Anthony amendment, prototype of the fifteenth amendment fraud on our Constitution, is bound to awaken.

This amendment is a protest from women as earnestly in favor of woman suffrage as any protagonist of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. It represents those suffragists who, though ranking under the injustices of professional politicians in their attitude to woman suffrage, still feel that a greater patriotism and a clearer perception of democracy demands that in securing self-government for the individual we do not destroy self-government for the state.

The Southern Conference knows from the South's experience that the passage of another federal suffrage amendment means another orgy of political lawlessness to curse the progress of the South. The amendment we propose brings into the limelight the fact that any state where a majority of its men still believe its women's opinions are rightly classed with those of idiots, criminals and children, that state may continue to accord this estimate which disfranchisement symbolizes. But, in order to do so the national government, for reasons of national democratic consistency, reserves the right to deny representation upon a population so dishonored and discredited. The amendment is a protest against any state exploiting its woman population for national representation. It is hereby submitted, with reasons for its adoption: The apportionment of representatives shall be divided among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons of each state. But when the right to vote for presidential electors, senators and representatives in Congress is denied by any state to women, the basis of representation shall be in proportion to the male population of such state.

We recommend the adoption of this substitute:

1. Because it makes a clear-cut issue on woman suffrage without involving the question with the loss of that great protective principle, the right of the state to define its electorate.
2. Because it removes the serious and conscientious objection of many supporters of woman suffrage, who believe equally in self-government for the state as well as self-government for the individual. At the same time it exposes those opponents of woman suffrage, now masking their opposition under

this righteous objection to the violation of the protective state right principle.

3. Because it standardizes the position of the United States government in making its representation conform to its principles without denying self-determination to the state.

4. Because it is a federal suffrage amendment, which leaves entirely to the state the decision whether it will pay or not the price demanded as a national right that the representation in the national government conform to the national principles of consent and the right of compensation.

5. Because it allows no state nor thirty-six states to dictate who shall or shall not vote in a state, in violation of the first article of the Constitution, but equally that in the choice of federal representatives the apportionment of representation from any state shall only be upon that total of population to which the state accords representation.

6. Because it will accomplish everything designed to be accomplished by the Susan B. Anthony amendment without the sacrifice of principle and without reopening the race issue.

7. Because it forbids in the most effective manner the exploitation of the woman half of the population in securing for a state maximum representation while denying them as a sex the right of choice in federal representation.

8. Because it is both a federal suffrage amendment and a state right suffrage amendment, in conformity with the dual character of the United States Constitution itself.

9. Because it automatically adjusts with the least friction the right of women as citizens of the United States to choice of representatives in the national government.

10. Because it is the best form of protest that a majority of the states may make against a minority preventing a national standard of democracy.

KATE M. GORDON.

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*Please read.*

## WOMAN'S COMMITTEE SUBMITS PLANKS; ALL ASKED AND MORE IS GRANTED

A citizens' committee of women appeared before the Platform committee of the Republican convention and submitted a woman's suffrage plank with the petition that it be incorporated. The committee was headed by Miss Laura Clay and among her colleagues were Mrs. Will D. Oldham, Mrs. Harrison G. Foster, Mrs. George R. Hunt, Miss Lily Duncan, Mrs. Hart Gibson, Mrs. J. R. Morton, Mrs. H. H. Grazier, Mrs. Wickliffe Preston, Mrs. Minnie G. Johnstone, Mrs. A. A. McQuaid, Mrs. Whitney Hostetter, of Lexington, and Miss Lucia Bennett and Mrs. James Burnam, of Madison county.

The plank offered was as follows:

"Resolved: That we reaffirm the woman suffrage plank of the National platform of 1916; and that we pledge our party to support in the next General Assembly the submission to the people of an amendment to the State constitution granting suffrage to women on the same terms as to men, and when the amendment is submitted to support it at the polls as the party principle."

In different wording the plank written into the platform grants all em-

bodyed in the proposed clause, and more it follows:  
 "13th.—We reaffirm our belief in the justice and expediency of suffrage for women and call upon our representatives in the Congress of the United States, in the Legislature of Kentucky and in all executive positions to use their votes and their influence for all measures granting political rights to women."

Miss Clay's Talk  
 In presenting the subject to the Platform committee, Miss Clay said: "The memorable National convention of the Republican party held in Chicago in 1916 put a plank in its platform which favors the extension of suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each State to settle this question for itself. That platform was a declaration of the party policy to all the people of all the States. We as women who are part of the citizens to whom that platform was addressed, and who set a high value upon it, come to ask you to carry into effect its woman suffrage plank by passing a resolution at this convention pledging your party to use its power in the next General Assembly to submit to the people a woman suffrage amendment to the State constitution and to support it at the polls as a party principle."

"Kentucky men spoke in that platform thru their chosen delegates; and we understand their promise was to

make Kentucky women the political peers of themselves.

State Way Safest  
 "We do not count as any portion of the fulfillment of that promise the Republican votes cast for the Federal amendment proposed in Congress; because that is not a part of the platform. Some people want it and some do not. The wisest statesmen cannot forecast the undesirable and dangerous consequences which may follow if Congress and State legislatures, besieged by strong and persistent lobbyists, should decide to thrust woman suffrage upon the country without allowing the voice of the people to be heard on the question. On the other hand, women suffrage by State constitutions is tried and safe. Fifteen States, North, South, East and West make women the political peers of men by their State constitutions. We want Kentucky to join that noble company."

"We believe our brave soldier boys returning from the war and the men who have served their country at home by standing behind the men at the front want women to be their political equals."

Have Borne the Burdens  
 "Women have been the loyal comrades of the men, soldiers and civilians, in bearing the hardships and dangers of the war. We might say much of what women have done; but men already have said it for us. Their words have expressed appreciation of the labors of the women in patriotic service both at home and in the war zone abroad."

"Women have shared all the burdens of the government. They are entitled to share the privileges of the government. The men who have praised their services in the war we believe are willing to show their gratitude by conferring upon them the right of the ballot. We believe they are willing to vote at the polls to make women their political peers if the leaders of their party will present it as a principle to do so in their party campaigns."

"Therefore, we respectfully petition and urge your honorable committee to embody in your platform of principles a plank reaffirming the National suffrage plank, and pledging your candidates to support in the next General Assembly the submission to the people of an amendment to the State constitution granting suffrage to women on the same terms as to men; and pledging your party organization, when the amendment is submitted, to support it at the polls."

## MORROW'S SOLEMN PROMISES IF HE IS ELECTED GOVERNOR; WILL MAKE STATE BETTER PLACE TO LIVE

The speech of Edwin P. Morrow accepting his recommendation to the Republicans of Kentucky made by the Republican convention follows:  
 "I appreciate beyond the power of words, the recommendation and endorsement of this convention, and from the very depths of my heart I thank you for it."

"I know that it reflects and expresses the overwhelming wish and desire of the Republicans of Kentucky, and I shall gladly, proudly, ask them to ratify it by their sovereign vote in the August primary. To secure this recommendation I have made no trade, no bribe, no pledges, nor have any been made for me. I am the candidate of no man or set of men. I have no headquarters, no campaign manager, and the total sum of my expenditures in this behalf is the pitiful sum of \$250."

"I want, above all other things, this nomination, and when it comes to me my outstretched hands will be free to take it, and my heart will be glad because my conscience will be clear. Unfettered, I will ask this honor—and as your nominee I pledge that I will not warp my heart by a single trade; will not tie my hands by bargains, nor bind my conscience by the promises of a single officer. If elected, under God, I will be a free man—free to seek and strive alone for the good of Kentucky, and the welfare of its people."

Party's Solemn Offer  
 "The platform pledge you have just adopted is our party's solemn offer to contract with the people of Kentucky, and if they accept it by their suffrage, it becomes a covenant founded in honor and sealed in faith. In this spirit I unhesitatingly accept and endorse it, and as our declaration of faith and purpose, I will do battle for it."

"Four years ago there came to a close an administration of the people's affairs. An administration marked by broken promises and violated pledges, characterized by needless waste and reckless extravagance, branded by confessed and open political corruption, shamed by the plunder of the public treasury, and closing with naught to show for its existence save a public interest bearing debt of more than three million dollars."

"Four years ago in a campaign which stirred the State to its depths, the people were asked to repudiate that administration, to rebuke its unworthy servants, to strike against their own dishonor. But wedded to their idols, bound by their customs, they withheld their condemnation and placed the welfare of the State in the hands of the present State administration. Under fair and solemn platform pledges, and by word of mouth these public servants promised economy, retrenchment and reform; the abolishment of useless offices; the removal of the charitable and penal institutions from political control; the turning on of the light, and faithful and efficient service."

"For four years this administration has had the full and absolute control of every branch and department of the State government. As it approaches its wretched end these are the known and admitted facts: No economy, but increasing extravagance. Six million dollars more collected from the people, while the State debt has grown greater by a

million and a half dollars—more burdens to bear and less evidence of the benefits of government; no 'beheading' of useless officers, but increased cost in every department of State.

More Democratic Evils  
 "Impotent by its favoritism, befuddled by its pardon record, stained and shamed by the mockery of political control of the State's charities, ludicrous in its text book adoption—in the midnight of political corruption, it is dying without a champion, a defender or an apologist."  
 "While the remarkable spectacle is presented to the people of the State of four distinguished Democratic candidates for governor—each one of whom, more solemnly and vigorously than the other, promises to undo the very things which this administration has done, and to abstain from doing the very things of which it has been guilty."

"This administration has been the husbandman of the fairest land on earth; it has let the golden harvest of its opportunities go ungathered, and permitted it to be despoiled, entrusted with the shining talents of government, it has buried them in the dirty napkin of political intrigue. Now the master (the people) demand to know the condition of the vineyard, and the use that has been made of the talents."

"Again we come asking the people to rebuke their betrayers, to withhold a vote of confidence and approval from their despoilers, and to use their great and only weapon—the ballot of rebuke—by trusting with power another political party as a solemn warning to all parties that, faith broken with the people will, and should, receive just and absolute condemnation."

Victory in the Air  
 "My friends, victory is in the air! This is our year! An aroused, outraged people will no longer pay the bills and bear the ills of bad government. If I am your nominee I will ask and expect the support of my party, and of all right thinking people. I ask of you harmony, energy, and above all a determination and will to win."

"Not by our political success alone, because political victory not followed by real and constructive public service, will and should bring political death. The way of the transgressor is hard and the wages of sin is death. I ask political victory as the open door, the way and means for better service, better government, more moral and material progress, and for better days for old Kentucky."

"I pledge to the fulfillment of the platform this day adopted, every effort of my mind and heart and soul, and profoundly conscious of the gravity of my obligation, I bind myself and my party to make the deed square with the word."

What He Will Do  
 "If as your nominee I am elected Governor of Kentucky—"

"Enforce rigid economy in the collection and expenditure of the public funds, stop the leaks, abolish every useless office and compel retrenchment in every department of State."

"I WILL—  
 "Take the black hand of politics from the throat of the State's charitable and penal institutions, and name a board for their control composed of men and women of such well-known

character and fitness, that all will know that under such a board the evil of political domination will disappear forever, and that these institutions will be so operated as to reflect the real heart and soul and conscience of Kentucky."

"I WILL—  
 "Appoint a State tax commission, without regard to politics, composed of men of such ability and fitness as will fairly, justly and equitably discharge their duties—and if they do not do so, I will demand their resignation and tell the State why."

"I WILL—  
 "Appoint a text book commission, composed of capable trained men from both parties, and demand that their hearings shall be public. I will protect the school children of the State, and for their benefit will demand the passage of laws to take the departments of education, in State and county, out of politics."

"I WILL—  
 "Seek always and everywhere to promote real service, real progress, and a full return in benefits for every dollar expended."  
 "I WILL—  
 "Face the fact of the State's overwhelming debt, and by economy and a business administration of fiscal affairs seek to pay without adding additional burdens to a sorely taxed people."

He Will Not Do These  
 "I WILL NOT—  
 "For political reasons appoint to office any unworthy or unqualified man, nor will I knowingly permit such an appointment by any public officer."

"I WILL NOT—  
 "Employ special attorneys at State expense, nor will I permit the settlement by compromise of State claims; I will compel their adjudication in the courts of law."

"I WILL NOT—  
 "Abuse or misuse the pardoning power, nor will I pardon any guilty man, nor will I use this great power for political ends."

"I WILL NOT—  
 "Barter or use my patronage to entrench my party or myself in power, but will seek alone the confidence of a people, merited by a faithful and conscientious discharge of a public trust."

"I WILL NOT—  
 "Deny to the people participation in their affairs, but by the widest publicity I will seek their advice, their confidence and the expression of their will."

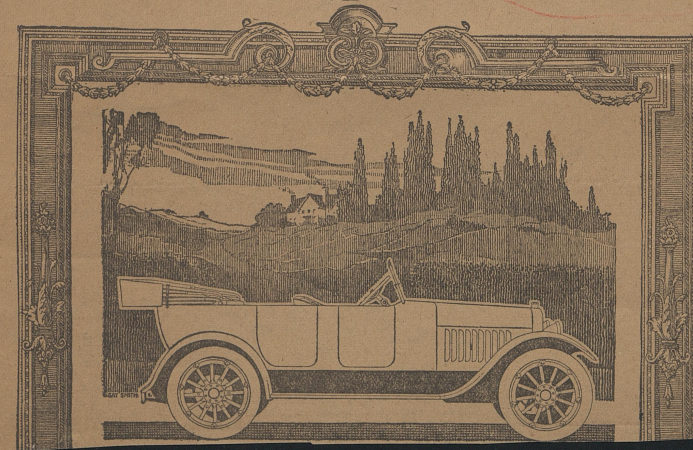
Promises Better Kentucky  
 "I love my State. Every fiber of my being thrills at the mention of her name. Every good impulse of my soul is dedicated to her service. I believe in her possibilities and her future. If love and hope, if energy and enthusiasm will avail, I promise, with the assistance of the splendid State ticket, to be nominated by our party, to bring a new and better day to Kentucky, to destroy the old order and the old system, that the new order and the new system may work their wonders; to conserve and develop our resources, to lay aside the whip with which capital has been lashed from our midst, and invite it to cast its lot with us, to the end that the stalwart spirit of gigantic progress shall move throuth the land, harnessing our rivers to the whirling spindles and turning wheels of industry, delving deep into the sides of our mountains, and bringing to the channels of trade our great undeveloped wealth; to remove from our people unnecessary burdens, and to make life, liberty and property more secure, all to the great end that the Old State shall indeed be the fairest land in all the world, and that the sun shall shine again upon the Old Kentucky Home."

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**CUMMINGS AND**

# WOMEN OF THE DIOCESE MEET

*Sept. 10, 1919.*

The Women's Auxiliary of the Lexington Episcopal diocese met at the parish house Wednesday and an organization of the Woman's Auxiliary branch of the diocese of Lexington was formed.

Previous to this time the Woman's Auxiliary has been appointed by the bishop, but in the future it will operate under the constitution adopted this morning and with its own officers.

Officers were elected as follows: Miss Kate Scudder, Covington, president; Mrs. W. H. Wheeler, Ashland, vice president for the Ohio river district; Mrs. G. N. Forrester, Middlesboro, vice president for the mountain district; Mrs. William H. Johnston, Nicholasville, vice-president for the Bluegrass district; Mrs. J. R. Cowan, Danville, secretary; Miss Mary Fish, Covington, treasurer; Mrs. Howard Black, Frankfort, Junior president; Mrs. John Scott, Lexington, education secretary; Mrs. Samuel Bennett, Lexington, united offering custodian.

The Rev. J. H. Noe, of Atlanta, Ga., addressed the woman's meeting in the afternoon.

About fifty women were present representing 15 parishes.

At the conference there were 15 clergymen and 11 laymen. Luncheon was served at noon by the Lexington Episcopal women.

## EVERY YANKEE "CASUALTY" IS ACCOUNTED FOR

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Every American soldier who became a "casualty" in the war against Germany last has been accounted for.

## FELL EIGHT STORIES INTO ROCK

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—A wire cables 15 feet above the ground