

Ann. 8996

THE  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

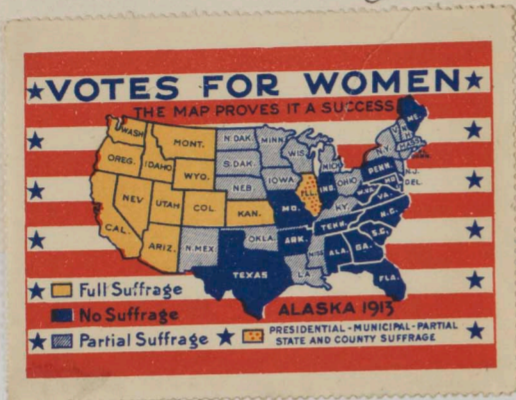


OF  
PENNSYLVANIA.

Caroline Katzenstein  
March 29, 1956

I designed this stamp prior to the defeat of the State Amendment in 1915.

*Caroline Katzenstein*



## SUFFRAGE SECRETARY PRAISES ROOSEVELT

Miss Katzenstein of Pennsylvania Association, Says He Has Advanced Cause

*North American*  
AUGURS EARLY VICTORY  
*Aug. 30<sup>th</sup> 1912*  
Progressives' Recognition Will Stimulate Other Parties to Take Up Women's Fight

"The fact that Mr. Roosevelt has championed woman suffrage must do an immense amount of good. It has sent the movement forward immeasurably and attracted universal attention to a cause which depends upon its publicity for success."

In this manner Miss Caroline Katzenstein, secretary of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, pronounced her opinion of the effect of the suffrage plank in the Progressive platform and of the public utterances on the subject made by Theodore Roosevelt, the candidate of the party.

Miss Katzenstein feels, with other suffragists, that the status of the movement has been dignified by the insertion of a suffrage plank in a national platform, and that the participation of women in the proceedings at Chicago and put woman's political aspirations among the big progressive issues of the day.

"That Mr. Roosevelt considered it important enough to include suffrage as a plank in his platform, along with the other splendidly progressive reforms he is working for, shows the significance of our movement," she said, "and augurs early victory. It will, I believe, stimulate other parties to keep pace with the times and heed the demand that is being made for the political recognition of one-half of the entire population. That is the history of the five political parties in our own state. All have endorsed us, and all but one have a solid plank in their platforms favoring suffrage."

### Appeal to Women Significant

"The fact that Mr. Roosevelt is calling upon the women for help is significant. Women are beginning to be recognized as a political asset, and even in states where the ballot has not been granted to them they are drawn into public affairs and their opinions sought on matters of general welfare. The public is being educated and can already see the dawn of a new day, when men and women, realizing their interests are one, that the state is only a unit in which the larger problems of the home are worked out, will gladly work side by side and give the best that is in them for the welfare of all."

Miss Katzenstein declares that it is noticeable since suffrage has been dignified with a place in the platform of a national party that the opinion of women is more than ever being sought and that they are being interviewed and questioned, their influence and expressions solicited on political matters.

"I hesitate," she said, "to be too enthusiastic, for fear that the association that I represent may be thought to endorse the Washington party. Our principle is one of non-partisanship, and must be from the nature of our work. Among our members all sorts of political faiths are represented, and the organization cannot ally itself with one party. This does not mean, however, that we cannot rejoice when victory comes to us or that as individuals we have no right to express out private opinions."

### Grateful to Roosevelt

"Nothing, I think, could have brought our reform more to the limelight than the recent action taken by Mr. Roosevelt, and for this and personal influence that he shall exert we are very grateful."

In view of the fact that there has been misunderstanding about the attitude of the suffragists toward political parties, Miss Katzenstein quoted Jane Addams, who figured so prominently at the Progressive convention and whose broad ideas and splendid work all women respect. In the national suffrage organ Miss Addams gives the following reasons for seconding Roosevelt:

"I quite agree with the wisdom of the non-partisan position held by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, a position it has consistently maintained for many years. While I hold to this position with the other members of the board, in becoming a delegate to the Chicago convention of the Progressive party I merely claim my right to act as an individual."

"The non-partisan woman suffrage association may be helped because women participated in the great national convention and voted for the adoption of a platform which represented their sincerest convictions."

The expression of such a sentiment, Miss Katzenstein believes, must satisfy all those who hold that suffragists should be neutral, and the example of Miss Addams, she thinks, must advance the cause of the Progressives as well as that of suffrage and of all other reforms and social advancements for which she is working.

## WOMEN PROUD OF SUFFRAGE ADVANCE

*Nov 30 - 1913*  
Pennsylvania to Play Big Part in Association's National Convention at Washington.

*Phila Press*  
By Caroline Katzenstein

Washington, Nov. 26.—The delegates to the National Woman Suffrage Association Convention devoted the first day



in the city to business meetings. The Credentials Committee was on duty all day at Hotel Bellevue, headquarters for the convention. At eight P. M. there was a meeting of the National Executive Committee in the hotel parlors to arrange for the opening session of the convention on Monday.

The National College Equal Suffrage League, which is affiliated with the National Woman Suffrage Association, was busy all day long. Following the morning business session came a luncheon at the National Hotel. Miss Marion Bell, dean of Bryn Mawr College, presided. Many short and interesting speeches were sandwiched between the courses.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, introduced as "Our Greatest Suffrage Orator," urged college women to feel their responsibility in organizing all colleges for women and in establishing a spirit of friendliness and understanding between the college woman and her sister, the wage-earner.

Miss Jane Addams, who, with Dr. Shaw, received an ovation, told how, since women were given the ballot in Illinois six months ago, their influence for good has been shown. Among other victories she mentioned the immediate formation of a necessary committee for which the women had striven in vain for eighteen years with their indirect influence.

### Progress of the Cause.

Miss Lucy Burns, of this city, said that one-fifth of the Senate, one-seventh of the House of Representatives and one-sixth of the electors now come from States where women vote on national questions.

Mrs. Thomas Hepburn, of Connecticut, spoke on the social evil. She explained how a little band of suffragists had not only closed the houses of ill-repute in Hartford, but had kept them closed for the last two years. She made an earnest plea for the protection of children from the many public snares laid for them.

Dr. Marion Smith, of Philadelphia, gave some interesting figures collected by Dr. King, of the University of Pennsylvania, for Mayor Blankenburg. She said that two hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars are spent for food every year in Philadelphia, and that ninety per cent. of this money is handled by women. For all sorts of household expenses, seven hundred and fifty millions are spent yearly in Philadelphia, and most of this sum is handled by women. Dr. Smith pointed out that the selling power of things is organized, while the purchasing power is not. She urged co-operative buying to reduce the cost of living, and said that this method of work among suffragists will go far toward enlisting the entire class of women who believe that woman's only place is in the home.

### Pennsylvania Plays Big Part.

Pennsylvania has a right to feel proud of the part she is to play in the forty-fifth annual convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association. Not only are there many workers helping in modest ways, but the peerless national leader, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, and the founder and head of the National College Equal Suffrage League, Dr. M. Carey Thomas, of Bryn Mawr College, both hail from Pennsylvania. Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., of Philadelphia, one of the five members of the National Congressional Committee, has this year been asked to repeat her success of last year by acting as chairman of the Committee on Local Arrangements for the convention. We are almost tempted to claim Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Congressional Committee and chairman of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, the hostess organization of this year's convention. While Miss Paul was born in our neighbor State of New Jersey, she is a graduate of Swarthmore College, a Ph. D. of the University of Pennsylvania and has given much of her time to the cause of woman suffrage in our State.

In addition to showing us the value of the open air method of campaign that has proved to be the most economical and effective way of reaching the people, Miss Paul has given to Pennsylvania suffragists their most valuable book on the laws relating to women and children.

### Congress and the President.

The suffragists intend to start speedily on its way an amendment to the Federal Constitution that will enfranchise women. Such an amendment and the women's right to it, now that they vote on national questions in ten States, is to be urged upon Congress, say the suffrage leaders, with vigorous determination, while the convention is in session.

They also expect that they will attempt to secure during their week's stay here an expression from President Wilson which might be regarded as the Democratic party's policy on the woman suffrage question.

Enthusiasm will be kept alive over Sunday by a mass meeting to-morrow at which Dr. Shaw, Miss Addams and Senator Helen Ring Robinson, of Colorado, will be speakers.

The Executive Committee at a meeting to-night took up for consideration two of the important matters which will come before the convention. One was the proposal to adopt a new constitution for the association, in accordance with the recommendation of the Constitutional Revision Committee, which will place the organization on a fixed financial basis.

The other was as to the founding of a business corporation, capitalized at \$50,000, to be known as the National Suffrage Publishing Company, which would have charge of the printing of suffrage literature.

# WORKING WOMEN ASK FOR SUFFRAGE

Dec. 1-1913  
Address Vast Audience at National Capital—Seats Sold

for \$2 and \$1.  
*Phila. Press*

By Caroline Katzenstein

Washington, Nov. 30.—That woman suffrage is popular in Washington, no one who saw the packed Columbia Theater this afternoon can doubt.

Despite the fact that the better seats sold at \$2 and even part of the upper gallery for \$1. Dr. Anna H. Shaw had to invite a waiting crowd at the door to come up on the platform.

The great mass meeting, the most spectacular occasion of the convention began at 3 P. M. with Dr. Shaw, the president in the chair. On the platform were the leading suffragists of the country. Above it, in letters that all could read, was the principal message of the convention: "We Demand An Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Entrenching Women."

The meeting marked the opening of the forty-fifth annual convention of the American Woman Suffrage Association and a week's campaign to obtain the adoption of a constitutional amendment to enfranchise women.

Dr. Shaw opened the meeting by saying that a call to order was unnecessary as suffragists were never out of order. She then made a strong and stirring plea for the support and aid of the President of the United States in woman's struggle toward the new freedom. Woman suffrage is the last orderly step in the evolution of a democracy out of a monarchy, said Dr. Shaw. She then introduced Oliver P. Newman, president of the Commission of the District of Columbia.

### Advances New Argument.

Mr. Newman startled the audience that thought itself familiar with all the sixty-seven varieties of woman suffrage arguments, by saying that he had a new one. After twelve years of newspaper work, during which time he had covered various political and business meetings, he declared that he had never heard women in "advocacy of a thing that was not right."

He quickly offered an exception to this statement by saying that he had seen a band of women oppose woman suffrage in the New Jersey Legislature.

The next three speakers were all women who earn their living by hard labor and who, in simple and direct way, pointed out the working woman's need of the ballot.

Mary Andersen, organizer for the National Women's Trades Union League, spoke on the woman worker and the ballot. She told us that the women of Illinois may work seventy hours a week and that their efforts had failed heretofore because of their lack of enfranchisement. With the ballot now in their hands, the women of Illinois hope soon to better conditions.



Miss Katzenstein.

Margaret Hinchey, a New York laundry worker, told of her connection with several organizations in which her vote was as powerful as that cast by any of the men members. In a picturesque way, she answered the arguments against woman suffrage. To woman's place in the home, she pointed out that in New York women laundry workers work seventeen and eighteen hours a day for from three to four dollars a week.

To the argument taken from old Roman history about Cornelia and her jewels, she told the audience that in New York children five years of age and less get wages that should make the modern Cornelia blush. No less than 1620 pieces are required to make 540 forget-me-nots, for which the little "jewel" gets five cents.

Rose Winslow, a weaver, struck a hard blow at the philanthropic and charitable persons who spend their time in erecting homes for working girls. The effort spent in making it possible for underpaid women to live in a semi-charitable institution might better be expended in securing to the wage-earner an independent living wage, she said. By the use of the ballot, the worker can help herself and grow in the process.

### Asks President to Help.

Senator Helen Ring Robinson, of Colorado, followed and in a scholarly way proved that woman to-day, in striving for a voice in public affairs, is only trying, thereby, to preserve the home that she has carefully built. Among the many dangers that threaten the home from without, Senator Robinson emphasized the double moral standard.

She offered three resolutions to aid the suffrage movement that were passed upon by the large audience. Each failed to receive a unanimous vote by only one "no." Surely the courage of conviction was with us.

The first called upon the President of the United States in his forthcoming message to ask Congress to adopt the woman suffrage constitutional amendment as an Administration measure and to urge Congress to take immediate and favorable action upon it.

The second called upon the United States Senate to act favorably on the woman suffrage constitutional amendment, now before it.

The third urged the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives to report favorably on the resolution creating a standing Committee on Woman Suffrage in the House.

### Jane Addams Predicts Change.

Miss Jane Addams, the last speaker, as usual won the heart of the audience. Her very presence was a benediction. Our greatest woman voter declared that we are on the eve of a change in the science of government, which will bring the voter into immediate relation with the needs of the community in which he lives. "In the past," said Miss Addams, "men have rallied to the call of their parties, now the voter is becoming a human being, not a cog in the political machine."

# SUFFRAGISTS WOULD CLEAN NATION WITH BALLOT BROOM

Leaders Promise Washington Convention Pure Politics, Better Morals and Government Railroad Ownership When Cause Wins—Consider New Constitution

By Caroline Katzenstein

Executive Secretary for Philadelphia, Women's Suffrage Headquarters.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 1.—In order to prepare the convention to vote on the proposed new constitution that will come up for consideration at tomorrow's session, the Executive Committee devoted its session to-day to an explanation of the need for a new constitution.



Miss Katzenstein.

The ability of the Revision Committee, consisting of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees, Miss Jessie Ashley, Mrs. Raymond Brown and Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley has inclined the convention to look favorably upon the proposed changes.

The new constitution, if adopted, will put the National Association on a firm business basis. It provides for the adoption by the convention of a plan

of work for the National Association and a budget; also for the assumption of financial responsibility sufficient to cover the budget by the affiliated, auxiliary and associate members, which are the constituent parts of the National Association.

The old way has been for the convention to decide that the National Association should maintain headquarters, publish literature, conduct a press bureau, help in the State campaigns, and in general, keep up the work of a great association. Then the various State associations and individuals have pledged whatever they have felt they could afford to the support of the work. But the amount raised has never been enough for the year's necessary expenses.

### Mrs. Shaw Tells of Struggle.

The afternoon session opened at 2.20 o'clock in the New Masonic Temple. Dr. Shaw, after calling the meeting to order, reminded the audience of the long struggle made by suffragists and of the incidental help that has thereby come to all women, even to those not yet awakened to a sense of their civic responsibility.

She expressed the growing impatience of the older workers and added that patience sometimes ceases to be a virtue. The womanhood of the world has been aroused, she said, and now demands that every obstacle in the way of its complete development be removed.

She averred that, according to the constitution of the United States, we now possess the right to vote, and are denied that privilege only through a misinterpretation of that document. The twist in the constitution, she said, has come through a "twist in the minds of the twisters."

A welcome from Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressional Union, followed. Miss Paul compared the present convention with the one that met in Washington three years ago and emphasized some important changes that have taken place.

### Sees Cause for Hope.

"A sixteenth and a seventeenth amendment to the National Constitution have been passed," she said, "and the ease of their passage stimulates us to hope that our own eighteenth amendment may not be much longer postponed. Even Presidents change their minds. Mrs. Wilson, who one year ago maintained that woman suffrage was not a National, but a State matter, a few days ago told Mrs. Feickert, who, at the head of a New Jersey delegation, paid the President a visit, that he was giving the subject his attention."

The next speaker, Mrs. Patty Ruffner Jacobs, president of the Alabama W. S. Association, responded in behalf of the National W. S. Association. Mrs. Jacobs said in part:—

It is an especial pleasure to have this opportunity to respond to the greetings from Washington, being a Southern suffragist, and therefore a living refutation of the charge which has been made in no less a place than the halls of Congress that "the womanhood of the South does not want the ballot."

It is an indictment of the Southern woman's intelligence which I resent; nor is my position, original, unique, or lonely. There are thousands of us.

### Denies Secession Plan.

Miss Jean Gordon, of Louisiana, here arose to a point of order and asked permission to state that the report that the conference of Southern States was called to consider secession from the National Association was absolutely without foundation. This was a welcome message, as some of the Southern States do not approve a Federal amendment and consider it an infringement on State's rights.

The incomplete report of the Credentials Committee showed that Pennsylvania, entitled to 32 delegates, had 26 on the floor. Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, head of the delegation, expects Pennsylvania's full delegation to be present tomorrow.

The auditor's and treasurer's reports were followed by that of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett. Mrs. Dennett told of the splendid victories of the present year and of the present status of the campaign in States. Bills have been introduced in twenty-five State Legislatures and in the National Congress, and have passed in ten of the States. South Carolina and New Mexico are the only States in the Union in which no suffrage organization exists.

### Press Report Remarkable.

Miss Elinor Byrnes, chairman of press work, made a report that astounded the audience. It seemed impossible that one small woman could do what has been done for publicity throughout the country during the past year. The 10,000 columns of press clippings on exhibition show only a part of the work of the Press Bureau during the past eleven months. According to Miss Byrnes, Pennsylvania has the proud distinction of being the banner State in press work.

Mrs. Mary L. McLendon, who at seventy-two years of age, is serving as president of the Georgia W. S. Association, arose when the press report was finished to acknowledge her personal debt of gratitude to Miss Byrnes and to say that through the "National Weekly Bulletins," the "Atlanta Constitution," the "most conservative paper in the South," had opened its columns to woman suffrage.



# SUFFRAGISTS ASK FAIR PLAY OF CONGRESS

Urge House to Form Special  
Committee to Consider  
Woman Suffrage.  
*Phila. Record, Dec 7, 1913*  
VOTE TO BE IN PUBLIC

Name Committee to Wait on  
President to Ask That He  
Advocate Their Cause.

By *Caroline Katzenstein*  
Executive Secretary for Philadelphia Woman's  
Suffrage Headquarters.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The committee room in the House office building was packed to the doors when the hearings before the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives to get the appointment of a Woman Suffrage Committee for the House, similar to the one already formed in the Senate, began this morning.

Of the following members of the committee, only the first seven were present:—

Robert L. Henry, of Texas, chairman; Thomas W. Hardwick, of Georgia; F. J. Garrett, of Tennessee; M. C. Kelly, of Pennsylvania; E. W. Pou of North Carolina; I. L. Lenroot, Kentucky; P. P. Campbell, Kansas; J. C. Cantrell, Kentucky; Martin D. Foster, Illinois; E. A. Merritt, Jr., New York; Martin Conry, New York.

The committee has assembled to-day for the purpose of having a hearing pertaining to a series of resolutions on the subject of woman suffrage. We are now ready to proceed and Dr. Shaw will take charge of the proceedings," with these words, Chairman Henry opened what may be one of the most significant hearings in the history of the movement.

Before proceeding with the hearing, Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, introduced the following resolution:—

Whereas: The question of equal suffrage is one of vital public interest, and the people of the nation have an inherent right to full knowledge of the action upon it by their representatives in Congress and the

committees of Congress, therefore be it

Resolved, That all hearings upon this subject before the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives be open to the public and the final vote shall be a matter of public record.

Mr. Lenroot offered an amendment providing that executive sessions may be held and the amendment carried.



Miss C. Katzenstein.

## Dr. Shaw's Argument.

Dr. Shaw, before beginning her address, instructed the audience that no demonstration would be in order. Then, in a clear, ringing voice, she told the committee that she had not come to convert the members of the Rules Committee to the right of the people to have a voice in their own government. The object of the hearing is to ask that a properly qualified committee be appointed to consider woman suffrage—a committee that is not overworked and that may at all times be ready to give ear to our question when brought before it. Dr. Shaw continued. Heretofore, all woman suffrage hearings in the House have been held before the Judiciary Committee, and year after year this committee has failed to take definite action upon the question.

As the subject under discussion is of world-wide importance, and is being considered by the leading nations of the world, Dr. Shaw urged that the House of Representatives go on record either for or against it. "Let us have some action, even if it is an adverse one," said Dr. Shaw.

The next speaker, Mrs. Helen Gardener, asked for a special committee on the ground that the Judiciary Committee is too busy to give woman suffrage proper consideration. As the President has said that this committee will be busier than ever, it is useless for suffragists to expect attention from it in the future.

Mrs. Gardener pointed out that one-fifth of the Senate, one-seventh of the House and one-sixth of the Electoral College represent States where women are enfranchised, and asked if the body thus represented is not large enough to deserve as much consideration as the Indians who have a committee of their own.

## Refers to Suffrage Parade.

The third speaker, Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, ended her appeal by a reference to the historical third of March. "Gentlemen of the committee," said Mrs. Harper, "you have not forgotten the woman suffrage parade in Washington last Spring, when troops from Fort Meyer had to be summoned to protect the women from the mob that closed in upon them. If you could have been in that procession and looked into the faces of that jeering, insulting, half-drunken line of men you would have realized what the mothers, wives and daughters of this country are subjected to when they are compelled to plead with the individual voters to grant them the suffrage. Create for us our own committee, who will not be too busy or too indifferent to give our case the attention to which it is entitled, a committee whose appointment will hold out to us the hope that ultimately our question will be considered by the National Congress which is elected to represent all the people, women as well as men."

## Cites Historic Precedents.

In a logical, convincing way, Miss Jane Addams gave one case after another in which Congress has extended the franchise. The fifteenth amendment, the most conspicuous instance given, was followed by others equally important, if less far-reaching. To some of these specific cases Representative Hardwick, of Georgia, offered objections which Miss Addams met satisfactorily, or was willing to take from her list—a list long enough to impress any fair-minded body of men.

At this point E. W. Pou, of North Carolina, made the suggestion that the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives be given charge of the woman suffrage question. Another member of the committee commented that this committee is a "dead" one, and Dr. Shaw quickly replied: "It will be alive if there is any power in women to quicken their spirit."

The meeting closed with the report of the chairman of the Literature Committee, who made a plea that the work of this department may not be hampered in future by lack of funds.

Much interest is manifested over the hearing before the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, to secure the appointment of a woman suffrage committee for the House. On Wednesday the suffragists will be heard and on Thursday the anti-suffragists will be given a hearing. The suffrage speakers will be Dr. Anna H. Shaw, Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Carrie Chap-

man Catt, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, Mrs. Helen Gardener, Mrs. Ida Husted Harper and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell.

The rebuttal by the suffragists is scheduled for Friday.

The Illinois suffrage victory this year was celebrated to-night, six speakers from that State telling how the result had been accomplished. Three street meetings in various parts of the city were held, as will be done every day during the convention.

Government ownership of railroads was suggested as a result of woman suffrage when Miss Marie V. Smith, of New York, reported that difficulty had been found in getting reduced railroad fares for delegates.

Dr. Shaw exclaimed, "When we vote we'll own the railroads."

## Foresees Glorification.

Glorification of municipal life, reform of the schools, jails, poorhouses and saloons and a feminine influence in settling national and international problems, was prophesied for Illinois in an address delivered to-night by Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, of Chicago. Mrs. Stewart formerly was president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association and secretary of the National Association.

"Without prophesying too much," she said, "we have faith to believe that the torch which has been lighted for Illinois women will illumine some of the dark places of government.

"The township suffrage is to open up a new era for the Illinois women of the farms. The women voters' broom will find its task.

"Illinois women are human. They are not angels, at least, not all. They will make some mistakes. Some of them sometimes will be over-zealous. Some will be led, and some will be misled. (We inherit from our male relatives.) But at any rate, I dare to prophesy that Illinois towns and cities will soon feel the propulsion of a great moral energy."

## Tells History of Cause.

Mrs. Sherman M. Booth, of Chicago, addressing the convention, said that at the beginning of the feminist movement, women were divided into three classes, "the petted, pampered women, just pretty; laboring women, drudges and slaves, too down-trodden to raise a voice except to wail over their lot, and a great middle class of women, so steeped in these prejudices that envied them, that they were appalled at the thought of deviating from sacred custom."

"But the same oppression which subjugated and produced the pampered, the down-trodden, and the prejudiced classes of women," she continued, "also created a fourth class not deluded, but few in number, who were destined to lead the way out; heroic spirits, indomitable pioneers, precursors of woman suffrage.

"The pioneers of suffrage have done the work, and done it well. She concluded. They have brought the movement to the stage where it has ceased to be an academic question and has become a political one."

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN NOTES

Miss Katzenstein Reviews Recent Happenings at Home and Abroad.

### PROGRESS IN FOUR STATES

By CAROLINE KATZENSTEIN  
Executive Secretary Woman's Suffrage Headquarters for Eastern Pennsylvania.

Votes for women victories recorded this week include:

Equal suffrage amendment passed both houses of the New York Legislature. It must be agreed to by the Legislature elected in 1914, and can be submitted to the voters in November, 1915.

Equal suffrage amendment passed both houses of Montana Legislature. The Constitution of Montana does not require that an amendment be agreed to by two Legislatures, so the question will be submitted to the voters in November, 1914.

Equal suffrage amendment passed General Assembly of Nevada. It has already passed one Legislature. If agreed to by the present Senate it will be referred to the voters in November, 1914, or at a special election in October, 1913.

Equal suffrage amendment passed South Dakota Legislature. The Constitution of South Dakota does not require that an amendment be agreed to by two Legislatures. Therefore, it will be submitted to the voters at the next general election, November, 1914.

The Russian League for Women's Rights, in St. Petersburg, recently organized a most important congress on women's education in Russia. The Russian women say that obtaining permission to hold this congress was in itself a great victory, as progressive congresses even of men are, as a rule, forbidden in Russia just now. Many men conspicuous in social and educational work joined in the congress. The Woman's Progressive party of St. Petersburg recently organized two big public meetings, with women suffragists and several members of Parliament as speakers. Mr. Shingareff pointed out that although the third Douma was very reactionary, several most important measures were passed with regard to woman's rights—suffrage rights in the village local administration, equal rights of inheritance with regard to movable property, equal rights of teaching in all the classes of secondary and high schools, the right of passing State examinations in universities, etc. Mr. Shingareff concluded by stating that Russia, where woman has always been the companion and co-worker of man, is more willing than any other country in the world to give women equal political, economic and other rights.

The Progressive party of Kansas has invited Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, to be one of the guests of honor at its banquet on Lincoln's Birthday. Doctor Shaw has consented to speak not as a Progressive, but as a non-partisan suffragist who is always glad to talk to voters. Many of the newly enfranchised women of Kansas will attend the banquet. Doctor Shaw has also been asked by the National Woman Suffrage Association of Canada to attend the meeting in honor of the formation of the Canadian Men's League. The Canadian delegation to the suffrage parade on March 3 will have a private car to Washington. Shaw is invited to take this trip

Mrs. Boheman, of Stockholm, writing in the *Suffragist*, says: "The elections for the Town Councils are now completed, and through these elections Sweden has 12 new women Town Councilors. All in all, we now have 62, which perhaps does not seem such an overwhelming number, but must be reckoned as a very good beginning, this being only the second election since the women have been eligible as Town Councilors. It certainly is no easy thing for the women to get a foothold in this new department, as it must not be easy for the men, who have hitherto reigned alone, to make room for the women. Most of the new women Town Councilors are prominent woman suffragists, and no fewer than nine are presidents of different woman suffrage associations. As a whole, it may be said that the women have shown much interest and worked a good deal for the elections, though in many places they still do not understand how to organize their work effectually. But in time they will have learned by their failures and the result will show itself in a good many new and capable women Town Councilors."

The Republican Club of New York city, at its luncheon last Saturday, listened with much interest to a suffrage debate, with Miss Harriet May Mills and Mrs. Raymond Brown in favor of votes for women, Mrs. William Force Scott and Miss Alice Hill Chittenden opposed. This is said to be the first time during its existence of 35 years that the club has entertained women.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association will hold a mass-meeting at Carnegie Hall, New York, on February 17, at which the speakers will be Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance; Anna Howard Shaw, Jane Addams and all of the other officers of the National Association. The object of the meeting is to explain fully the possibilities of suffrage victory in 1913, 1914 and 1915, and to emphasize the necessity of co-operation by suffragists of all States for the benefit of those States where success is first possible.

Portuguese women have not remained untouched by the spirit of freedom which found an outlet in the Revolution of 1910. Portugal has now two feminist societies both having suffrage on their programme. An electoral reform bill, which is under consideration, was some months since amended by the Senate so as to confer the franchise on women having an educational qualification. The decision of the lower house on this point is now awaited. It would appear as if the chances for women may be greater under the new Socialistic Prime Minister, Dr. Alfonso Costa.

Helen S. Losanitch, a Servian worker for votes for women, recently wrote from Belgrade:

"Never did Servian women show so much activity as during this war. Indeed every Servian, who considers what the women are doing at the present moment, although being an adversary to women's rights, must have become if not a partisan at least a moderate and restrained anti-feminist. A large number of ladies' societies have organized hospitals which are maintained and superintended by them. There is another institution which has founded the nurse courses which have proved wonderfully useful to the country. By their initiative all the hospitals all over Servia and in many other places in the Balkans are supplied with Servian volunteer nurses.

"The women have not limited their work only to hospital organizations; they have founded at stations some sort of tea rooms where the wounded, while being transported from one place to another, can get all kinds of hot drinks. There is a number of organized sewing places all over Servia, where the Servian women sew linen for the wounded soldiers. The Servian women may be proud of having had in their war a brave and wonderfully courageous young girl, named Sofie Yovanavitch, who took part in a few battles as comitadjil, against the Albanians and the regular Turkish army. The late father of the girl made her promise on his deathbed to go and fight the enemy in



# 'CAUSE' IS PLEDGED TO SHUN MILITANCY

Will Win Through Constitution, Dr. Shaw Declares. Convention Adjourns.

*Phila Press Dec. 6 1913*  
By Caroline Katzenstein

Executive Secretary for Philadelphia Woman's Suffrage Headquarters.

Washington, December 5.—The principal event of the last public session of the forty-fifth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association was the report of Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National Association and chairman of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage.



Miss C. Katzenstein.

Some of the achievements recorded in this report are: Three big parades, three hearings before the National Congress, the presentation of a petition bearing 200,000 signatures that called forth twenty-two speeches on the floor of the Senate, two national conventions, one of which represented 4,000,000 women voters; three summer campaigns, one of which resulted in the formation of a suffrage society in North Carolina that sent delegates to the present convention; the opening of headquarters in Delaware, the maintenance of headquarters in Washington for nearly a year, the establishment of an important press department in the national capital that keeps in touch with the press of the country, the formation of a men's league for woman suffrage, with Dr. Harvey W. Wiley as president and many Congressmen as working members; eight crowded theater meetings and an average of five or six meetings in Washington every day. In addition, 1500 subscriptions have been secured for a weekly paper that, though less than a month old, is, through its advertisements, self-supporting.

This stupendous work was accomplished at a cost of \$25,000, \$20,000 of which was raised in Washington and \$4000 in Philadelphia. The remaining \$1000 was subscribed by various suffrage organizations throughout the country.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, in moving the adoption of the report, asked many questions. She wished especially to understand why a committee appointed by the National Association should be compelled to finance itself.

## Miss Addams To Defense.

Miss Jane Addams, vice-president of the National Association, replied, in part:—

I had the honor in Philadelphia of making a motion to form the Congressional Committee. They promised to pay their own expenses and have honorably filled their pledge. The committee is a brilliant and able one and we should be unwise to change it when such splendid work is being accomplished.

Before the session closed a promise of financial help from the National Association was made.

An additional one thousand dollars from the Illinois Association was pledged in honor of the four women who conquered the Legislature of that State and secured to the women an almost complete use of the franchise.

## Holds Militancy Not Needed.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, outlined her views on militancy just before the close of the convention. She asserted that "militant methods never have been adopted and never will be used in this country to secure the ballot for women, because the constitutional method, the method of civilization, will bring it about."

"The hatchet, the method of barbarism, never will be necessary," she added, "because the men of the United States will give women the ballot by the constitutional way."

She insisted suffrage would not lead to sex war and submitted statistics to show that the marriage rate had increased in the last few years in the suffrage States.

A committee of fifty-five women, representing every State and association in the organization, was appointed to wait upon President Wilson, who has been unable, on account of illness, to see the suffragists.

Miss Alice Blackwell, of Boston, opened the rebuttal for the suffragists before the committee. She asserted the anti never had been able to show that more than one per cent. of the women of the country were opposed to equal suffrage.

While the anti-suffragists, she said, were organized in seventeen States, the suffragists had organizations in forty-seven.

As the opponents of woman suffrage had spoken for nine hours before the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, suffragists were given an opportunity this afternoon for rebuttal. Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, of Illinois, had charge of the hearing.

The first speaker, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, daughter of Lucy Stone, the pioneer, not only gave abundant statistics to show the strength of the suffrage movement and the indorsement it has received from representative bodies of men and women, but took occasion to attack the misrepresentation of Miss Shaw's quotation about the use of the hatchet. The national president has again emphasized the wisdom of our educational method of campaign in the United States and has pointed to the success of our movement to show the unwisdom of change.

In the long list of speakers that represented the professional and working woman, the mother and the father, the many women from the South emphasized the newly awakened interest in woman suffrage in that section. One Southern woman after another refuted the statement of the "Representative from Alabama," who has asserted in the House of Representatives and elsewhere that the Southern woman does not want the vote.

These women claimed that they were neither "lilies, roses nor moons" and are tired of being thought unlike other women. They are human beings and as human beings want human rights and privileges and an opportunity to do a human being's full duty.

# The Press Forum

All letters intended for publication in "The Forum" must be concise and kept within 250 words. No attention will be paid to anonymous letters, but names and addresses signed as an evidence of good faith will not be printed if request is made that they be omitted. "The Press" does not answer letters relating to matters that belong purely to the advertising columns or relating to business houses, or the value of old coins and stamps, nor will it send the addresses of millionaires or prominent people in public life. The publication of a letter is not to be taken as an indorsement of its views by "The Press," which invites the freest discussion of matters of general interest.

## Favors Suffragists.

To the Editor of "The Press." Sir:—If the suffragists in all countries would act like the ones in Philadelphia, I think there would not be as many "Antis" as there are now, and if the publicity part of the suffrage work would be handled as well and ladylike as here the suffragists would never have any difficulties in getting up a meeting or demonstration. I feel that I have to tell the public how I feel toward the suffragists as I have been an "Anti" and have changed my mind since I have been at their headquarters and have spoken to the executive secretary. EMILY K. BROOK. Philadelphia, May 17, 1914.

## SUFFRAGE SECRETARY RESIGNS

*Bulletin—May 20/14*  
Miss Caroline Katzenstein Gives Up Position Held Four Years, Because Health is Poor

Miss Caroline Katzenstein, executive secretary for the woman suffrage party of Philadelphia for the last four years, has given her resignation to the Woman Suffrage Campaign Committee of Philadelphia.

In a letter which Miss Katzenstein sent to Mrs. George Piersol, chairman of the committee, she asked that her resignation "take effect on May 31 or as near to that time as was convenient for the committee."

No successor to Miss Katzenstein has been named yet. A meeting of the committee will be held in suffrage headquarters at 1721 Chestnut st. Friday, to consider Miss Katzenstein's resignation and to discuss a possible successor.

Miss Katzenstein said to-day that her resignation was due to the poor state of her health.

"Of course, my resignation does not mean that I will not be as active in suffrage work as I have always been," Miss Katzenstein said to-day. "For the last year my health has been bad. Last winter I was forced to be absent for two weeks from headquarters. While I'm not really ill, I'm going to take a rest for the next two months and regain my strength. I hope that by next winter I will be able to work harder than ever for suffrage, for I love the work."

Mrs. George Piersol said to-day that Miss Katzenstein's resignation was a complete surprise to the committee. Miss Katzenstein lives with her sister at 4727 Hazel ave.

*There is something to me more sacred than place in a platform," said the Senator, "and that is a nation's word and a nation's honor."*

## MISS KATZENSTEIN QUIT BECAUSE OF ILL HEALTH

The resignation of Miss Caroline Katzenstein, executive secretary of the Woman Suffrage Association, has been the cause of much speculation since it became known a few days ago. Her decision to resign is regarded as the result of a breach between the Congressional Union and the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which have been at odds for the last six months.

Miss Katzenstein denied this yesterday and said that her act was prompted by ill health. When asked what the probable effects of the breach would be, she said, "I believe that the controversy between the two leading suffrage organizations is a sign of health, since it shows that groups of women are giving much thought to the subject and are trying to work out the best way to get Federal legislation for Woman Suffrage."

A meeting of the committee will be held at 1723 Chestnut Street, tomorrow, to consider the resignation of Miss Katzenstein.

## AS SECRETARY OF EQUAL FRANCHISE SOCIETY

Miss Caroline Katzenstein to Take Similar Place With Congressional Union

Miss Caroline Katzenstein has resigned as executive secretary of the Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia to accept a similar position under the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. In a statement last night Miss Katzenstein explained that her action is based upon the fact that the campaign for a state amendment in favor of woman suffrage was unsuccessful, and that she now proposed to work in the national campaign.

"My reason for resigning," she said, "is a desire to make what seems to me my best contribution to woman suffrage. I have been a member of the Congressional Union ever since it was formed. "Now is the psychological moment to concentrate on the national field, and show congress and the president of the United States that woman suffrage must receive the consideration it deserves."

## Takes Drug for Headache; Dies

LAUREL, Del., Oct. 9.—Mrs. Florence Taylor, 53, member of one of the richest families in Sussex county, died here to-day from an overdose of chloroform inhaled to ease headache. Mrs. Taylor, a widow, passed most of her life in Philadelphia, where her father, the late Joseph McFarren, was inventor of the first practical pill machine.



MRS. HARRY LOWENBURG



MRS. ANNA ORME



MISS CAROLINE KATZENSTEIN



BOOSTERS OF PURE FOOD AND SUFFRAGE

All the suffrage societies in the city have joined forces to give demonstrations of domesticity at the two pure food shows to be held in this city next month.

TO PREACH PURE FOOD AND SUFFRAGE AT SHOW

Women Will Demonstrate How They Would Improve Present Laws

CAN VOTE AND COOK, TOO

Suffragists are determined that the slur cast on their ability to cook and keep house shall be forever obliterated, so they have formed a conspiracy to convince the public that the ants do not monopolize the domestic arts.

All the suffrage societies in the city have joined forces and are preparing to give demonstrations of domesticity at the two pure food shows, one to open February 6 in American Hall, Thirty-ninth and Market streets, the other in Columbia Hall, Second and Norris streets, on February 13. At these exhibits they will preach pure food and suffrage in one breath. They will demonstrate by showing methods of food adulteration how much a woman with the ballot as a weapon could do to protect her home, and they will distribute literature to force their arguments.

The women at present are concentrating their attention upon a study of the pure food laws. When they have mastered these they will pick flaws in them to prove how much better they would be if they had been inspired by those who have made the food supply their particular study for generations, and finally they will take up the lax conditions under which these laws are enforced.

Several women who have made a study of the food problem and who have done actual work in obtaining legislation and in carrying out scientific methods of buying and preparing food will make addresses at the meeting to be held in connection with the show, among them Miss Alice M. Boughton, who is in charge of the school lunch committee of the Home and School League. Other addresses will be made by Mrs. Anna M. Orme; Albert Coggins, assistant city solicitor; Miss Beatrice Brown and Mrs. Ellen Price. Those who will act as aids are Miss Dorothy Randolph, Mrs. Harry Lowenberg, Miss Caroline Katzenstein, Miss Martha Moore, Miss Bessie Coup, Miss Clare Coup, Mrs. Howard Ratty, Miss Helen Gregg, Miss Ethel Hainis, Mrs. Adolph Blaul, Miss Bessie Forte.

Philadelphia Record

# Alice Paul, the Pankhurst of the Potomac: Her Personality and Her Characteristics

November 4, 1917

**A**BORN leader, Alice Paul has exercised a tremendous influence on the thought of the day. She has revolutionized woman's attitude toward the enfranchisement of her sex and has put the cause of woman suffrage on the plane where it belongs. She has written into the campaign of Votes for Women that dignified and compelling word, "demand." From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, the banners of the National Woman's party have heralded the message, "We demand an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women."

No longer need woman attempt to wheedle and coax from man the things to which she is entitled. Alice Paul, through her work for the emancipation of women, has blazed the trail and all who will may follow.

Today, 50,000 women, members of the National Woman's party, follow Miss Paul's leadership, and among this group is a goodly number whose lives are as truly dedicated to the freedom of women as is their dauntless leader's. Young college graduates, mothers, even grandmothers who have taught a younger generation how to campaign, all have learned to know that the frail little woman who founded the National

Woman's party, and is still its head, is a safe guide to follow.

The question naturally comes, "Why this big following and why this unshakable trust in one who is young?" The answer is Alice Paul herself.

Fearless, aggressive, far-sighted, indefatigable as a worker, modest, generous in her criticisms of others, keen in detecting ability, this leader of women sees only her goal and no power on earth can divert her from it.

Obstacles stimulate, but do not discourage.

With a supreme confidence in the justice of her cause and a firm conviction that the best method to advance it has been found, her only problem is to find ways and means to carry out that method. Her motto is "suffrage now," and suffrage to her means the vote for the women of the whole country and that vote guaranteed and made sure by being written into the national Constitution. She does not believe in the State-by-State method of obtaining suffrage, but considers the question a national one that should be settled nationally.

Miss Paul knows that politicians will never find it "expedient" to give the vote to women, and that the only logic that appeals to them is political pres-

sure. To concentrate that pressure, she conceived the idea of organizing the voting women of the West into a strong body that would put suffrage ahead of all other political issues and by their united demand force from an unwilling Administration a square deal for women. To accomplish this, she has planned and directed the most daring and conspicuous political campaign ever conducted in this country.

**The National Woman's Party.**

In four years, the National Woman's Party, formerly the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, has raised and spent \$300,000. As a large part of the work of the organization is done by volunteers who not only give their time, but pay their own expenses, this sum represents much more than the face value. It now has a branch organization in every State in the Union and is steadily building up its membership. It publishes a weekly organ, The Suffragist, and keeps a large corps of organizers constantly in the field.

In building up the Woman's Party, Miss Paul has met with tremendous opposition. She has, however, defied criticism, ridicule and misrepresentation. These were not new to her.

Before beginning her campaign for

Federal suffrage and opening headquarters in Washington, Miss Paul worked against heavy odds in the State campaign in Pennsylvania.

In 1911, she introduced open-air speaking for suffrage in the Keystone State and, in spite of dire predictions from friends of the old ways, vindicated her claim that women who wanted to vote must take their message to the people. She was told then, as she has been told this year about the picket campaign, that she would "wreck the movement." Pennsylvania was not ready for anything so radical as street meetings at which women should speak.

Just a little group of five women went with her that first night, six years ago, when she and Lucy Burns, her co-worker in Federal suffrage, shocked and electrified staid old Philadelphia by holding what was derisively called a "cart-tail" meeting. Night after night this same group went to different sections of the city and spoke not only to their immediate audiences, but, through first-page stories in the newspapers, to hundreds of thousands of others.

For Miss Paul, no task was too humble, no difficulty too great. In those days, it was hard to raise money for

suffrage and the little that was collected had to be most carefully spent. No messenger boys carried the big signs that announced our meetings. Miss Paul, half hidden by these banners, would walk down Chestnut street, go to City Hall Plaza, or anywhere the sign was needed. The rest of us would gladly have relieved her, but we lacked the courage.

Today, six years later, open-air meetings are the order of the day. Without them, not only suffragists, but women sellers of Liberty Bonds, would find it difficult to reach large audiences. How many of these women realize that they owe a debt of gratitude to Alice Paul for opening the way?

On the twenty-second of last month, Miss Paul received a sentence of seven months' imprisonment in the jail or workhouse of the District of Columbia. At present, we are told, Miss Paul is in solitary confinement. Her "crime" was the carrying of a banner to the gates of the White House. The message on the banner was a petition to be free.

Undaunted by this monstrous action, her comment on leaving the Courtroom was: "I am being imprisoned not because I obstructed traffic, but because I pointed out to the President the fact that he is obstructing the progress of

justice and democracy at home while Americans die for it in Europe." She will be more powerful behind the bars than thousands who are free, more powerful, perhaps, than if she, herself, were free. Her absolute devotion to a principle and her willingness to do whatever she advocates for others will stir the women of this country as nothing else could. They know that imprisonment for Alice Paul may mean death, and that she did not hesitate.

Why has Miss Paul persisted in demanding, even while the country is at war, that immediate action be taken on the Susan B. Anthony Amendment? She knows that women stepped aside during the civil war when they were told that that was the "nero hour," and she also knows that their unselfishness failed to touch the hearts of the powers that were. Fifty years have passed and women are still disfranchised. She knows that other warring nations, Canada, England, Russia, Hungary and Austria, have proved that it is necessary to have the full co-operation of men and women if the war is to be won. She knows that Congress had ample time to act upon the suffrage amendment and that every measure recommended by President Wilson as a war measure was promptly passed. She

knows that Congress found time to protect migratory birds, to appropriate \$47,000,000 for deepening rivers and harbors and to establish Federal Judgeships. She also knows that for weeks Congress met only every three days for a prayer or for a few hours of talking.

Why did she resort to picketing? Everything else that could be thought of had been tried and tried in vain. Huge petitions had been presented to the President and to Congress; deputation after deputation had marched to the White House and proved by their numbers and their messages that women in every walk of life want to be free; parades and pageants had been held. At hearings before different committees, irrefutable arguments and facts had been presented. In short, the ingenuity of woman had been taxed to the utmost to prove the obvious—that women are, under a democratic form of government, entitled to the vote. Finally, when the President refused to see more deputations, silent sentinels kept watch at his gates and announced by their banners that the great American democracy was a democracy only in name and that it refused the franchise to twenty million women.

What has happened since the picketing began? After a six months' burial

in the Senate Suffrage Committee, the Susan B. Anthony Amendment was last month reported out and placed on the calendar of the Senate. A resolution creating a woman suffrage committee in the House of Representatives was passed a few days later, by a vote of 181 to 147 in favor of the resolution. The National Party, recently formed in Chicago by a union of Prohibitionists, Progressives, Socialists and various independents in politics, has invited the National Woman's Party to join it for carrying on a campaign to elect 50 Congressmen in 1918. In addition, Mr. Dudley Field Malone, former Collector of the Port of New York, one of the most important positions in the gift of the Administration, has resigned because of the Administration's failure to carry out its pledge to support the Federal Suffrage Amendment and because of its harsh treatment of the pickets.

When these things have just happened and when Senator Borah, who is considered the prognosticator of the Senate, feels free to predict the immediate passage of the amendment at the regular session of Congress in December, Alice Paul, the young Quakeress, may comfort herself in her solitary confinement that her efforts have not been in vain.

CAROLINE KATZENSTEIN.

Philadelphia Record

# Alice Paul, the Pankhurst of the Potomac: Her Personality and Her Characteristics

November 4, 1917

**A**BORN leader, Alice Paul has exercised a tremendous influence on the thought of the day. She has revolutionized woman's attitude toward the enfranchisement of her sex and has put the cause of woman suffrage on the plane where it belongs. She has written into the campaign of Votes for Women that dignified and compelling word, "demand." From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, the banners of the National Woman's party have heralded the message, "We demand an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women."

No longer need woman attempt to wheedle and coax from man the things to which she is entitled. Alice Paul, through her work for the emancipation of women, has blazed the trail and all who will may follow.

Today, 50,000 women, members of the National Woman's party, follow Miss Paul's leadership, and among this group is a goodly number whose lives are as truly dedicated to the freedom of women as is their dauntless leader's. Young college graduates, mothers, even grandmothers who have taught a younger generation how to campaign, all have learned to know that the frail little woman who founded the National

Woman's party, and is still its head, is a safe guide to follow.

The question naturally comes, "Why this big following and why this unshakable trust in one who is young?" The answer is Alice Paul herself.

Fearless, aggressive, far-sighted, indefatigable as a worker, modest, generous in her criticisms of others, keen in detecting ability, this leader of women sees only her goal and no power on earth can divert her from it.

Obstacles stimulate, but do not discourage.

With a supreme confidence in the justice of her cause and a firm conviction that the best method to advance it has been found, her only problem is to find ways and means to carry out that method. Her motto is "suffrage now," and suffrage to her means the vote for the women of the whole country and that vote guaranteed and made sure by being written into the national Constitution. She does not believe in the State-by-State method of obtaining suffrage, but considers the question a national one that should be settled nationally.

Miss Paul knows that politicians will never find it "expedient" to give the vote to women, and that the only logic that appeals to them is political pres-

sure. To concentrate that pressure, she conceived the idea of organizing the voting women of the West into a strong body that would put suffrage ahead of all other political issues and by their united demand force from an unwilling Administration a square deal for women. To accomplish this, she has planned and directed the most daring and conspicuous political campaign ever conducted in this country.

**The National Woman's Party.**

In four years, the National Woman's Party, formerly the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, has raised and spent \$300,000. As a large part of the work of the organization is done by volunteers who not only give their time, but pay their own expenses, this sum represents much more than the face value. It now has a branch organization in every State in the Union and is steadily building up its membership. It publishes a weekly organ, The Suffragist, and keeps a large corps of organizers constantly in the field.

In building up the Woman's Party, Miss Paul has met with tremendous opposition. She has, however, defied criticism, ridicule and misrepresentation. These were not new to her.

Before beginning her campaign for

Federal suffrage and opening headquarters in Washington, Miss Paul worked against heavy odds in the State campaign in Pennsylvania.

In 1911, she introduced open-air speaking for suffrage in the Keystone State and, in spite of dire predictions from friends of the old ways, vindicated her claim that women who wanted to vote must take their message to the people. She was told then, as she has been told this year about the picket campaign, that she would "wreck the movement." Pennsylvania was not ready for anything so radical as street meetings at which women should speak.

Just a little group of five women went with her that first night, six years ago, when she and Lucy Burns, her co-worker in Federal suffrage, shocked and electrified staid old Philadelphia by holding what was derisively called a "cart-tail" meeting. Night after night this same group went to different sections of the city and spoke not only to their immediate audiences, but, through first-page stories in the newspapers, to hundreds of thousands of others.

For Miss Paul, no task was too humble, no difficulty too great. In those days, it was hard to raise money for

suffrage and the little that was collected had to be most carefully spent. No messenger boys carried the big signs that announced our meetings. Miss Paul, half hidden by these banners, would walk down Chestnut street, go to City Hall Plaza, or anywhere the sign was needed. The rest of us would gladly have relieved her, but we lacked the courage.

Today, six years later, open-air meetings are the order of the day. Without them, not only suffragists, but women sellers of Liberty Bonds, would find it difficult to reach large audiences. How many of these women realize that they owe a debt of gratitude to Alice Paul for opening the way?

On the twenty-second of last month, Miss Paul received a sentence of seven months' imprisonment in the jail or workhouse of the District of Columbia. At present, we are told, Miss Paul is in solitary confinement. Her "crime" was the carrying of a banner to the gates of the White House. The message on the banner was a petition to be free.

Undaunted by this monstrous action, her comment on leaving the Courtroom was: "I am being imprisoned not because I obstructed traffic, but because I pointed out to the President the fact that he is obstructing the progress of

justice and democracy at home while Americans die for it in Europe." She will be more powerful behind the bars than thousands who are free, more powerful, perhaps, than if she, herself, were free. Her absolute devotion to a principle and her willingness to do whatever she advocates for others will stir the women of this country as nothing else could. They know that imprisonment for Alice Paul may mean death, and that she did not hesitate.

Why has Miss Paul persisted in demanding, even while the country is at war, that immediate action be taken on the Susan B. Anthony Amendment? She knows that women stepped aside during the civil war when they were told that that was the "nero hour," and she also knows that their unselfishness failed to touch the hearts of the powers that were. Fifty years have passed and women are still disfranchised. She knows that other warring nations, Canada, England, Russia, Hungary and Austria, have proved that it is necessary to have the full co-operation of men and women if the war is to be won. She knows that Congress had ample time to act upon the suffrage amendment and that every measure recommended by President Wilson as a war measure was promptly passed. She

knows that Congress found time to protect migratory birds, to appropriate \$47,000,000 for deepening rivers and harbors and to establish Federal Judgeships. She also knows that for weeks Congress met only every three days for a prayer or for a few hours of talking.

Why did she resort to picketing? Everything else that could be thought of had been tried and tried in vain. Huge petitions had been presented to the President and to Congress; deputation after deputation had marched to the White House and proved by their numbers and their messages that women in every walk of life want to be free; parades and pageants had been held. At hearings before different committees, irrefutable arguments and facts had been presented. In short, the ingenuity of woman had been taxed to the utmost to prove the obvious—that women are, under a democratic form of government, entitled to the vote. Finally, when the President refused to see more deputations, silent sentinels kept watch at his gates and announced by their banners that the great American democracy was a democracy only in name and that it refused the franchise to twenty million women.

What has happened since the picketing began? After a six months' burial

in the Senate Suffrage Committee, the Susan B. Anthony Amendment was last month reported out and placed on the calendar of the Senate. A resolution creating a woman suffrage committee in the House of Representatives was passed a few days later, by a vote of 181 to 147 in favor of the resolution. The National Party, recently formed in Chicago by a union of Prohibitionists, Progressives, Socialists and various independents in politics, has invited the National Woman's Party to join it for carrying on a campaign to elect 50 Congressmen in 1918. In addition, Mr. Dudley Field Malone, former Collector of the Port of New York, one of the most important positions in the gift of the Administration, has resigned because of the Administration's failure to carry out its pledge to support the Federal Suffrage Amendment and because of its harsh treatment of the pickets.

When these things have just happened and when Senator Borah, who is considered the prognosticator of the Senate, feels free to predict the immediate passage of the amendment at the regular session of Congress in December, Alice Paul, the young Quakeress, may comfort herself in her solitary confinement that her efforts have not been in vain.

CAROLINE KATZENSTEIN.

Philadelphia Record

November 4, 1917

# Alice Paul, the Pankhurst of the Potomac: Her Personality and Her Characteristics

11-4-1917

**A**BORN leader, Alice Paul has exercised a tremendous influence on the thought of the day. She has revolutionized woman's attitude toward the enfranchisement of her sex and has put the cause of woman suffrage on the plane where it belongs. She has written into the campaign of Votes for Women that dignified and compelling word, "demand." From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, the banners of the National Woman's party have heralded the message, "We demand an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women."

No longer need woman attempt to wheedle and coax from man the things to which she is entitled. Alice Paul, through her work for the emancipation of women, has blazed the trail and all who will may follow.

Today, 50,000 women, members of the National Woman's party, follow Miss Paul's leadership, and among this group is a goodly number whose lives are as truly dedicated to the freedom of women as is their dauntless leader. Young college graduates, mothers, even grandmothers who have taught a younger generation how to campaign, all have learned to know that the frail little woman who founded the National

Woman's party, and is still its head, is a safe guide to follow.

The question naturally comes, "Why this big following and why this unshakable trust in one who is young?"

The answer is Alice Paul herself. Fearless, aggressive, far-sighted, indefatigable as a worker, modest, generous in her criticisms of others, keen in detecting ability, this leader of women sees only her goal and no power on earth can divert her from it.

Obstacles stimulate, but do not discourage.

With a supreme confidence in the justice of her cause and a firm conviction that the best method to advance it has been found, her only problem is to find ways and means to carry out that method. Her motto is "suffrage now," and suffrage to her means the vote for the women of the whole country and that vote guaranteed and made sure by being written into the national Constitution. She does not believe in the State-by-State method of obtaining suffrage, but considers the question a national one that should be settled nationally.

Miss Paul knows that politicians will never find it "expedient" to give the vote to women, and that the only logic that appeals to them is political pres-

sure. To concentrate that pressure, she conceived the idea of organizing the voting women of the West into a strong body that would put suffrage ahead of all other political issues and by their united demand force from an unwilling Administration a square deal for women. To accomplish this, she has planned and directed the most daring and conspicuous political campaign ever conducted in this country.

## The National Woman's Party.

In four years, the National Woman's Party, formerly the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, has raised and spent \$300,000. As a large part of the work of the organization is done by volunteers who not only give their time, but pay their own expenses, this sum represents much more than the face value. It now has a branch organization in every State in the Union and is steadily building up its membership. It publishes a weekly organ, The Suffragist, and keeps a large corps of organizers constantly in the field.

In building up the Woman's Party, Miss Paul has met with tremendous opposition. She has, however, defied criticism, ridicule and misrepresentation. These were not new to her.

Before beginning her campaign for

federal suffrage and opening headquarters in Washington, Miss Paul worked against heavy odds in the State campaign in Pennsylvania.

In 1911, she introduced open-air speaking for suffrage in the Keystone State and, in spite of dire predictions from friends of the old ways, vindicated her claim that women who wanted to vote must take their message to the people. She was told then, as she has been told this year about the picket campaign, that she would "wreck the movement."

Pennsylvania was not ready for anything so radical as street meetings at which women should speak.

Just a little group of five women went with her that first night, six years ago, when she and Lucy Burns, her co-worker in Federal suffrage, shocked and electrified staid old Philadelphia by holding what was derisively called a "cart-tail" meeting. Night after night this same group went to different sections of the city and spoke not only to their immediate audiences, but, through first-page stories in the newspapers, to hundreds of thousands of others.

For Miss Paul, no task was too humble, no difficulty too great. In those days, it was hard to raise money for

justice and democracy at home while Americans die for it in Europe." She will be more powerful behind the bars than thousands who are free, more powerful, perhaps, than if she, herself, were free. Her absolute devotion to a principle and her willingness to do whatever she advocates for others will stir the women of this country as nothing else could. They know that imprisonment for Alice Paul may mean death, and that she did not hesitate.

Why has Miss Paul persisted in demanding, even while the country is at war, that immediate action be taken on the Susan B. Anthony Amendment? She knows that women stepped aside during the civil war when they were told that that was the "negro hour," and she also knows that their unselfishness failed to touch the hearts of the powers that were. Fifty years have passed and women are still disfranchised. She knows that other warring nations, Canada, England, Russia, Hungary and Austria, have proved that it is necessary to have the full co-operation of men and women if the war is to be won. She knows that Congress had ample time to act upon the suffrage amendment and that every measure recommended by President Wilson as a war measure was promptly passed. She

knows that Congress found time to protect migratory birds, to appropriate \$47,000,000 for deepening rivers and harbors and to establish Federal Judgeships. She also knows that for weeks Congress met only every three days for a prayer or for a few hours of talking.

Why did she resort to picketing? Everything else that could be thought of had been tried and tried in vain. Huge petitions had been presented to the President and to Congress; deputation after deputation had marched to the White House and proved by their numbers and their messages that women in every walk of life want to be free; parades and pageants had been held. At hearings before different committees, irrefutable arguments and facts had been presented. In short, the ingenuity of woman had been taxed to the utmost to prove the obvious—that women are, under a democratic form of government, entitled to the vote. Finally, when the President refused to see more deputations, silent sentinels kept watch at his gates and announced by their banners that the great American democracy was a democracy only in name and that it refused the franchise to twenty million women.

What has happened since the picketing began? After a six months' burial

in the Senate Suffrage Committee, the Susan B. Anthony Amendment was last month reported out and placed on the calendar of the Senate. A resolution creating a woman suffrage committee in the House of Representatives was passed a few days later, by a vote of 181 to 147 in favor of the resolution. The National Party, recently formed in Chicago by a union of Prohibitionists, Progressives, Socialists and various independents in politics, has invited the National Woman's Party to join it for carrying on a campaign to elect 50 Congressmen in 1918. In addition, Mr. Dudley Field Malone, former Collector of the Port of New York, one of the most important positions in the gift of the Administration, has resigned because of the Administration's failure to carry out its pledge to support the Federal Suffrage Amendment and because of its harsh treatment of the pickets.

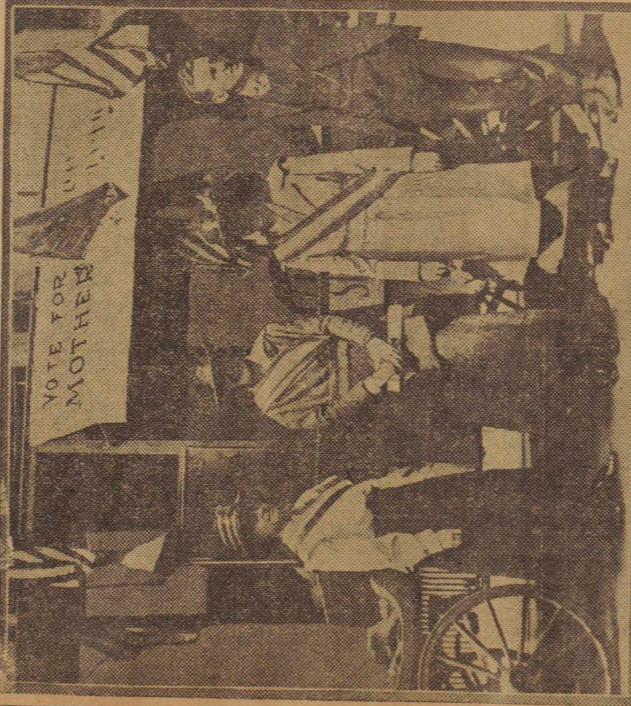
When these things have just happened and when Senator Borah, who is considered the prognosticator of the Senate, feels free to predict the immediate passage of the amendment at the regular session of Congress in December, Alice Paul, the young Quakeress, may comfort herself in her solitary confinement that her efforts have not been in vain.

CAROLINE KATZENSTEIN.

*Philadelphia Record* November 4, 1917

The Philadelphia Press April 18, 1918. THE PH

## Woman's Party Suffrage Wagon



From left to right, Miss Caroline Katzenstein, Miss Dorothy Grammer, Mrs. Wallace Gray and James Davenport, who canvassed the city in the suffrage wagon yesterday, getting articles for the rummage sale to be held at 1024 Chestnut Street next week, in aid of the cause. The wagon, which left suffrage headquarters, the Penfield Building, in the early morning, was laden at the close of the day. Many old and new articles were obtained, which will be disposed of at small cost, the proceeds to be used to finance the campaign being waged to force the suffrage amendment through the Senate and for the future ratification campaign. Among others who aided in the canvassing was Mrs. K. G. Halligan. Mr. Davenport drove. He is a member of the Philadelphia Operatic Society and of the Arts and Letters.

Mr. TRACH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to offer amendment at this time.

The SPEAKER. The amendment will be read by the Clerk for information.

The Clerk read the amendment as follows:

Amend House Bill No. 381, file folio 6927, on page 1, line 4, by inserting after the word "thousand" the word "dollars."

The SPEAKER. Will the House give unanimous consent to the insertion of the amendment at this time? Is there any objection? The Chair hears none and the amendment will be inserted in accordance with the instructions of the House.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading as amended?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, That the bill as amended lie over for printing.

BILL ON THIRD READING (SPECIAL ORDER).

The SPEAKER. The hour of 12:00 o'clock noon having arrived, the Chair lays before the House as a special order Senate Bill No. 1222, on third reading and final passage.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 1899 (Senate Bill No. 1222), entitled

A Joint Resolution ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House: This bill now before us for our consideration is a joint resolution ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I feel that we have already paved the way here by which this proposition should be submitted to the people. We have paved the way whereby the next session of the Legislature by passing the law to submit to the people of Pennsylvania the right to decide for themselves will provide a better and fairer way than this amendment will permit. This proposition which is now before you was decided by the State only four years ago and defeated by fifty-six thousand; and now the question of this legislation, as I said before, is to have Pennsylvania again refer to the people for their careful consideration the question of woman suffrage. Personally, as I stand before you gentlemen, I say to you in fairness that I am against equal suffrage, not because I do not believe that woman is able to express it, but I do question whether it will be to her interests. I say to you, while I feel that way, I want to be just as equal and fair to all the people of Pennsylvania, because each and every individual has the right to go to the ballot box and decide for himself whether or not the women of the State should have it. I say to you that if the majority of the people of the State decide that women should have the right to vote, they will have no better friend than I will be. But I feel, gentlemen, that this proposition having been defeated by fifty-six thousand nearly four years ago, only sixty per cent. of the people voting, that you throw too great a responsibility on your two hundred and seven members of this House to push down the throats of nearly nine million people this proposition; that the two hundred and seven men selected here are greater than the people. If we are to give the women the right to vote, let us do it by the State, and not by Federal amendment. When you ratify this Federal amendment, you abolish your State rights. I refer you to the Senator from Idaho when he said that State rights should be preserved. I think if we pass it we should pass it in a way that we could stand by and give the opportunity to the people of the State to preserve their rights. If you go along with this resolution, you take from the people of the State the right to solve this problem, and I think, gentlemen, above all things that the proposition of woman suffrage should be submitted to the people. If the people of

the State should vote to permit it, I would say that I would vote for woman suffrage.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker and members of the House: The subject under discussion has long passed the time of discussion; it has long passed contemplation; it is not a goal that we are aiming to reach; it is not something in the distant horizon of time; it is here, inevitably and present; and, Mr. Speaker and members of this House, not only is it necessary as a moral right—and anything that is morally right must be eventually practically right, its application having a proper and correct premises, the conclusion of the woman suffrage agitation in this country is, as I said, before us here. Our national government, the Republican party, let it be said—and I am not blindly or bitterly a partisan—has touched the horizon of time by its action, and nationally the sun of equal suffrage dawned in our existence, beautiful and supreme and superb. (Applause).

Mr. Speaker and friends, this is not an idle subject, it is the most practical thing in present-day politics, and I am surprised to hear any member entering into any discussion in opposition to it. The women of the west by their vote and suffrage, my friends, as serious and as practical and as high as men in this great Commonwealth, elected the present President of this land in the last national contest; and it remains an absolute necessity for the great centers of manufacture, for the great centers that hold the destiny of this nation in their hands, that woman suffrage be ratified by every State in the Union; and while Pennsylvania is not the first to ratify it, it has never been last to challenge her enemies or to bid her friends welcome and proffer them the most comfortable chair at the fireside of her love and hospitality. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I hope, irrespective of any vote you have cast in the past on this subject, that today, in this House, Pennsylvania, the veritable empire, the great Keystone, the land that measures her wealth by twenty billion dollars, and that has give to the world sterling, proud, grand souls, that lived and died for us, and gave us equally great mothers to mother the sons who lived and died for us; I hope that here today we will unanimously pass this ratification in our hearts, in our souls, in our minds, as something morally just and essentially American. I thank you.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker and members of the House: I realize that the stage has been set for the passage of this measure, and I realize that the actors have been picked to play their parts, and I rise to make my obeisance to the galaxy of women. As I said on the floor of this House when we had this question up before, I am opposed to placing a greater burden on the women of this country than that which they now bear. But I would be unjust to myself, I would be practicing deception to this galaxy of women, if I did not get up on this floor and say something against this measure. We from Allegheny County have traveled back and forth with one of the grandest women that God ever let grace his foot-stool. We have learned to love her and to respect her in every particular; and now, that the time has come when this measure is going to pass, it would be unkind, it would be unjust, and it would not be becoming the great Commonwealth of Allegheny County to allow this measure to pass without some person saying something in her behalf.

Mr. Speaker, I, sir, one of the men from Allegheny County, rise for the sole and express purpose of advocating the cause of that dear old lady that has worked for year in and year out until today she has grown gracefully old in her work and we appreciate her every effort. As I said before, I will have deceived the women of this Commonwealth and I won't today. I opposed this bill when there was not one-tenth of one per cent. of the pressure brought to bear upon the members that has been brought to bear to pass this measure. Now, because we know that the stage is set for the passage of this amendment; because we know that it is going through with flying colors, I would be practicing deception to those women to go over and vote for this amendment simply because I know it is going through. I sincerely trust that the men who voted their honest conviction in this House on this measure will not try to deceive the women who have come here today, because they are not doing so; they are only deceiving themselves. The women themselves know as well as they do that the only thing in the world that they are changing

their votes for is for the purpose of trying to come in under the banner that they expect the women to carry, and I would sooner take my chances in being absolutely honest with them than to practice deception in any particular. I for one, for these reasons, will vote against this measure.

Mr. DITHRICH. Mr. Speaker, as my legislative record shows, I have been a consistent opponent of woman suffrage. When the question was before us in the session of 1917 of submitting to the voters of the State the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution, I voted and I argued against it. Earlier in the present session, when the same question was before us, I argued and voted against it. Mr. Speaker, one of my reasons for so doing was that I considered woman suffrage a national question and not a local one. If there was any doubt, there is none now and never can be on the question of women voting in any particular state or to have the right of suffrage in one State any more than in all the States. If they have the right of suffrage in one state, if they are mentally qualified to vote, and I always maintained in the moments of my most intense opposition, that I thought they should have the right to vote on all questions and at all elections, instead of in some states only and only on some questions. In the past I felt that the majority of the women of the United States were opposed to it, but in view of the events of the last few months, I am convinced that the majority of the women are in favor of it, and I can see no reason for any longer withholding that right. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, while there still lingers in my mind some doubt by some on this course, chiefly on account of the activities of the national woman's party, nevertheless, prompted by an honest and sincere desire to truly represent the will of my constituents, I shall vote for this bill and I call upon those whose votes I may have influenced in the past to do likewise.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Speaker, we have said a lot relative to secession and the breaking down of the Bolshevist movement in America. If there is one practical way of killing that movement in these United States, it is to give the American woman the right of suffrage.

Mr. RAMSEY. Mr. Speaker, down in the corner of Pennsylvania—in the southeast corner—there is a little county known as Delaware. Unfortunately today Delaware County seems to be divided. I might say that I am glad, for one reason, and that is, that my friend and colleague, Mr. Heyburn, was able to cover himself with glory in the closing hours of this session in that wonderful speech delivered here. Delaware County is not opposed to woman suffrage. Delaware County believes that within that county there are enough of the noble women who can use the franchise by this act that will still keep Delaware County the strongest Republican county in Pennsylvania, and therefore, I am going to vote for this bill because I believe it is right and because I believe that the women of Pennsylvania ought to have it and that it is right for the women of the entire State and nation to have it. I believe that Mr. Dithrich's argument is the foundation of the whole proposition, namely: That it is a national question now, and that all the women of the United States should be given equal suffrage in every state. I trust we will all vote for it.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I want to say to you, coming from Delaware County, that Delaware County does not stand divided; it is united. It is the representation from Delaware County that stands divided. We stand today not divided in my county. My people stood for and had an opportunity to be represented here in my county. We stand here today to give these people their right and we are in favor of giving them the right of suffrage. We don't want to say that the State of Maryland or the State of Delaware or any other state forced us to accept these honors at the will of their state.

On the question recurring,  
Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—153.

- |            |           |           |              |
|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| Allum.     | Dawson.   | Jennings. | Reber, H. F. |
| Armstrong. | Day.      | Jones.    | Rhoads.      |
| Baldi.     | Dewey.    | Jordan.   | Smiling.     |
| Baldrige.  | Diehm.    | Kantner.  | Scott.       |
| Barnhart.  | Di Lemmo. | Kennedy.  | Shaffer.     |

- |               |                 |               |                |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Bechtold.     | Dilsheimer.     | Kinsman.      | Shellenberger. |
| Beckley.      | Dithrich.       | Kooser.       | Showalter.     |
| Bell.         | Dunn.           | Krause, T. S. | Sinclair.      |
| Benchoff.     | Ehrhardt.       | Kunkle.       | Smith, E. R.   |
| Bennett.      | Ephraim.        | Lanius.       | Smith, F. L.   |
| Bidelspacher. | Evans, J. T.    | Levis.        | Snyder.        |
| Bieger.       | Evans, S. J.    | Magill.       | Soffel.        |
| Boiard.       | Finney.         | Mallery.      | Sowers.        |
| Bower.        | Fitzgibbon.     | Marcus.       | Stadlander.    |
| Bowman.       | Foster.         | Marshall.     | Stark.         |
| Brady.        | Fowler.         | Martin.       | Statler.       |
| Brislin.      | Fox, A. R. B.   | McCurdy.      | Steedle.       |
| Brooks.       | Fox, I. M.      | McGeary.      | Stevenson.     |
| Bucher.       | Franklin.       | McIntyre.     | Stott.         |
| Bungard.      | Gans.           | McKim.        | Sweitzer.      |
| Campbell.     | Geary.          | McVicar.      | Uish.          |
| Catlin.       | Glass.          | Mehring.      | Vickerman.     |
| Clements.     | Goehring.       | Millar.       | Walker, G. T.  |
| Clutton.      | Golder.         | Miller, A. D. | Walker, J. A.  |
| Coldsmith.    | Goodnough.      | Miller, D. I. | Wallace, R. L. |
| Collier.      | Graham.         | Miller, D. D. | Wallace, W. T. |
| Colville.     | Griest.         | Millin.       | Wells.         |
| Comerer.      | Griffith.       | Milner.       | Whiteman.      |
| Cook.         | Hamilton, W. J. | Morgan.       | Willert.       |
| Corbin.       | Hampson.        | North.        | Williams.      |
| Cox.          | Harer.          | Norton.       | Willson.       |
| Crawford.     | Harvey.         | Palmer.       | Woner.         |
| Crockett.     | Heffernan.      | Patterson.    | Wood.          |
| Crum.         | Helt.           | Phillips.     | Woodruff.      |
| Curran.       | Hess.           | Pidgeon.      | Zook.          |
| Curry, A. E.  | Hoffman.        | Pike.         | Spangler.      |
| Curry, R.     | Hollingsworth.  | Quigley.      | Speaker.       |
| Davis, D. F.  | Horne.          | Ramsey.       |                |
| Davis, J. T.  | Huntington.     | Reber, C. A.  |                |

NAYS—44.

- |             |              |               |            |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| Alexander.  | Hamilton, J. | Miller, C. G. | Snowden.   |
| Beninger.   | Heyburn.     | Neary.        | Sprows.    |
| Blanch.     | Hickernell.  | Perry.        | Sterling.  |
| Brendle.    | Hough.       | Powell.       | Sullivan.  |
| Conner.     | Hutchison.   | Ringler.      | Todd.      |
| Davis, W.   | Igham.       | Rinn.         | Trach.     |
| Donneley.   | Krugh.       | Ruddy.        | Wagner.    |
| Drinkhouse. | Lafferty.    | Sarig.        | West.      |
| Flynn.      | Lauier.      | Schaeffer.    | Wersach.   |
| Haines.     | McCaig.      | Shunk.        | Zanders.   |
| Haldeman.   | Michel.      | Simpson.      | Zimmerman. |

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return the same to the Senate with information that the House has passed it without amendment.

RECESS.

Mr. ROBERT L. WALLACE. Mr. Speaker, I think we all realize and appreciate the very efficient efforts of the Pennsylvania Woman's Suffrage Association, and in recognition of that, I move you, Mr. Speaker, that the House take a recess for two minutes so that that splendid womanly woman, Mrs. J. O. Miller, of Pittsburgh, be given the floor to thank the members of this House.

Mr. RAMSEY. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion. The motion was agreed to.

Whereupon, (at 12:45 o'clock P. M.) the House took a recess, during which Mrs. J. O. Miller, President of the Pennsylvania Woman's Suffrage Association, addressed the House.

AFTER RECESS.

The House reconvened at 12:50 o'clock P. M.  
The SPEAKER (Robert S. Spangler) in the Chair.

SENATE MESSAGE.

RESOLUTION FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, June 24, 1918.  
Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That Senate Bill No. 141, entitled "An Act to amend section 11 of an act entitled 'An Act for the better protection of wild birds and game within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania requiring citizens of the United States residing within this State to procure a license before using guns for the purpose of hunting for any wild birds or animals protected by the laws of this Commonwealth and providing penalties for violation of its several provisions and the manner of proceeding to enforce compliance therewith and providing for the disposition of the license fees fines and penalties received approved the seventh day of April Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and thirteen," be returned to the Governor without amendment.

**Polish Offensive  
Is in Full Swing**

Continued From ~~First~~ Page.

There was only one way to retire beyond Bug. This is by way of the Warsaw-Bialystok high road. North of the Narew River the Polish

**PROGRESS OF THE NEGRO  
SHOWN IN CONVENTION**

**Congratulations on Intra-Racial  
Co-operation From Alabama**

...ed have representatives here working against ratification.

"It has been and it is being currently reported by some of the friends and advocates supporting the ratification of the proposed Federal amendment," Judge Debow told the jury, "that forces of corruption and representatives of special interests have come into this State from beyond our borders and that lobbyists, or in any event individuals bearing the reputation of lobbyists, have been and are present in this city and county, invading and infesting the rooms of our State Capitol and the lobbies and public assembling places in our hotels and other places in our county."

After quoting and explaining the State statutes relating to lobbying the Court instructed the jury to return indictments promptly if an investigation developed that the laws had been violated.

**Deny Charges Against Burn.**

Charges of the attempted bribery of Representative Burn were not regarded seriously by suffrage leaders, and many anti-ratificationists were frank to say that their views were similar. Mr. Burn was recorded as voting with the suffrage opponents on both roll calls on a motion to table the ratification resolution, which was lost on a tie vote, and a few minutes later cast his vote for the amendment. The vote decided the issue in favor of suffrage. The affidavits charged that he was approached during the interval between the vote on the motion to table and the vote to concur with the Senate in ratifying the amendment.

Representative Joe Hanover, of Shelby county, alleged in the affidavit attributed to Murray as having told Burn that if he would vote in favor of ratification he would be given "anything in the world he wanted" and that "it would be worth \$10,000 to him," characterized the charge as "no more than a clumsy effort to blackmail or embarrass friends and supporters of the rights of our women." Mr. Hanover said his conversation was confined to an appeal to Burn to vote for suffrage.

Major C. L. Daughtry, secretary to Governor Roberts, named in both affidavits as urging with Hanover that Burn vote for ratification, declared Hanover did not intimate to Burn that he would be paid any amount of money or that he would be given any other consideration for his vote.

**Sister of Slain Wife  
Ends Life With Poison**

Continued From First Page

mother and father, while the children, apparently to stand the significance of the listened...

**Reconsideration Move Today.**

The House adjourned at noon until tomorrow morning without reference to suffrage.

Seth Walker, Speaker of the House and opposition leader, who changed his vote on ratification from "nay" to "aye" in order to be in position to move for reconsideration, has one day more in which to act before the privilege of offering such a motion is open to any member of the House under its rules.

A motion tomorrow to reconsider was regarded certain tonight and there was no let up on the part of leaders of the opposition forces to keep their men in line and if possible to gain strength through desertions from the ranks of their antagonists.

Judge Wallace and Murray, in their affidavits regarding Representative Burn alleged they had heard several persons, including Representative Joe Hanover, of Shelby county, and Major C. L. Daughtry, secretary to Governor Roberts, insist to Burn that he change his vote.

According to Murray's affidavit, Burn was told "that they would give him anything in the world he wanted, and that it would make him the biggest man in Tennessee, and I understood Hanover to say it would be worth \$10,000 to him."

The affidavit attributed to Judge Wallace said "Mr. Hanover made the statement to Mr. Burn that if he would change his vote he could get anything he wanted, and in the moment of excitement there was made mention by Mr. Hanover words to this effect, that 'it would be worth \$10,000 to you.'"

**Took Mother's Advice, Burn Says.**

Representative Burn, in a communication to the House denying the charge against him, which was ordered spread on the journal, declared that he had changed his vote in favor of suffrage because of his conviction that justice demanded it.

"I know that a mother's advice is always safest for her boy to follow," he declared, "and my mother wanted me to vote for ratification."

"I desired that my party in both State and nation might say that it was a Republican from the mountains of East Tennessee who made national woman suffrage possible at this date."

Mrs. Leslie Warner, of Nashville, who

Continued on Fourth Page.

**GRAND JURY PROBE**

**Investigation of Corruption Allegations Against Opponents Begins in Nashville.**

**ANTIS' COUNTER-CHARGE**

**Assert Tennessee Legislator Who Made Approval Possible Was "Influenced."**

**RALEIGH HOUSE VOTES NO**

**North Carolina Representatives Defeat Ratification Resolution 71 to 41.**

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 19.—Failure of anti-suffrage leaders today to attempt to force the Lower House of the Legislature to reconsider its action of yesterday in ratifying the woman suffrage amendment was overshadowed in interest by the launching of a county grand jury investigation into charges that improper influences had been brought to bear on members of the Legislature in their consideration of the measure.

Publication of the Nashville Tennessean and the Nashville Banner of two affidavits attributed to C. C. Wallace, judge of the City Court of Lewisburg, Tenn., and Ennis E. Murray, of Nashville, general agent for the Federal Land Bank, of Louisville, Ky., alleging that an attempt had been made by a suffrage leader to bribe Representative Harry T. Burn, Republican, of McMinn county, also was a feature of the day's developments.

**Judge's Charge to Grand Jury.**

The grand jury charged by Judge J. D. E. Debow, of the Davidson County Criminal Court, lost no time in getting to work and before noon had summoned J. T. Eichelberger, of Washington, D. C., a publicity man in charge of headquarters here of the anti-ratification forces. Mr. Eichelberger was before the jury two hours and it was said additional witnesses probably would appear tomorrow.

### Harding Welcomes Women Voters as Party's Allies in Fight for Reform

Marion, O., Aug. 13.—Senator Harding declared today that the grant of suffrage to American women would be especially welcome to the Republicans in the coming campaign, because "a great moral and social reform recently achieved is menaced by the covert purpose of our opponents to attack it."

He predicted that voting women would stand with the Republican party through a realization that it had led in achieving social betterment, while the Democratic party had "notoriously refused" to enforce reform policies.

"American women," said Senator Harding, "have won their suffrage fight. Their victory is dramatic, because it comes as the reward of a great final drive that now has insured to all American women a full participation in the most crucial national election in many years."

### SUFFRAGE LEADERS WILL RING IN THEIR FRANCHISE VICTORY

Continued from Page 1.

100,000 women would prepare to vote for President.

President E. Lawrence Fell, of the Board of Registration, pointed out that women living in surrounding counties outside of first, second and third class cities, will not be required to tell their ages and will have the laugh on their city sisters.

County Commissioner Holmes stated that a registrar in the Twenty-second Division of the Twenty-eighth Ward, had made a canvass and discovered that there were 801 women to 486 men. Such a surprising state of affairs, it was believed, could not exist in many divisions. Statisticians claimed that the women of voting age in this city will be found to exceed the men. An estimate for the whole nation, made by the National Woman's party, from the census, however, gives the number of males over twenty-one, as 29,577,690; females, 26,356,666.

At the Board of Registration headquarters, it was declared, "There will be no way of knowing anything about it until the returns come in."

Mrs. Dunning, acting chairman of the Pennsylvania League of Women Voters, gave out the following announcements to the branches of that organization:—

"The Philadelphia League of Women Voters has become over night the Philadelphia League of Women Voters through the action of the Tennessee Legislature in ratifying the Nineteenth

"You'll have to get back on the main road again,"







ONE DEAD, FOUR HURT AS IRISH CITIZENS ATTACK MILITARY  
PONZI RETURNED TO JAIL IN DEFAULT OF \$125,000 BAIL

POOR TIME TO SELL HOG ISLAND PLANT, BUSINESS MEN SAY

Government Plan Ill-advised Because of Strained Credit Situation.

URBS PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

200 Steel Vessels Also to Be Disposed of by Shipping Board.

The announcement from the United States Shipping Board in Washington that the Government intends to offer Hog Island for immediate sale came as a distinct surprise to Philadelphia business men.

While opinion as to the advisability of the sale was more or less divided, the business men of the city, who are keenly interested in the development of the port, were virtually unanimous in saying that the Government had chosen a poor time for the sale. It seemed to be the general feeling that it would be extremely difficult, because of the strained credit situation, for any private enterprise to raise sufficient capital to take over the great yard.

Mathew C. Brush, president of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation and agent of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation in the operation of the Hog Island yard, would make no comment on the decision of the Shipping Board.

Several days ago, prior to the board's announcement, Mr. Brush outlined a plan for the disposition of the property, his idea then being that the Government should lease the yard to a private corporation, retaining the right to take it over on short notice in the event of a national emergency. Under this plan the payments would have been based on the investment the Government has made and they would be so arranged that ultimately they would make a return equal to the carrying charges. Mr. Brush's plan also provided that the lessees should spend a definite amount on improvements to the plant each year.

The board also announced yesterday that bids would be opened September 1 for 1200 steel ships of the Government's merchant fleet. The vessels will be sold in accordance with the new policy recently announced by Chairman Benson, which fixed minimum prices of from \$160 to \$185 a ton for the various types, with provisions for payment over a period of ten years. When ships are taken "as is and where is" and the whole amount is paid in cash, a discount of ten per cent. will be allowed.

Where Local Industries Profit.

"We have figured out that every time an 8000-ton ship docks at Philadelphia she brings \$22,000 in profits to Philadelphia industries," said Charles L. Chandler, manager of the foreign trade branch of the Corn Exchange National Bank, when asked his opinion of the Government's decision to sell the yard. "It is easy to see, therefore, that the prosperity of Philadelphia is closely bound up in the development of the port and in the disposition of Hog Island this fact must be borne in mind."

Mr. Chandler went on to say that while he believed it would be to the best interests of the port to have the Hog Island shipyard run by private capital, he doubted the advisability of the Government's disposing of the credit at a time when, because of the credit situation, it will be very difficult for private enterprise to raise sufficient capital to operate the yard.

"I feel certain that upon the fate of Hog Island depends in a great measure the future prosperity of Philadelphia. If his question is settled in a satisfactory manner it will be a tremendous impetus to port development," said Mr. Chandler. "The railroads have for a long time been promising to increase their terminal facilities at Philadelphia, and now that they have received the rate increase which will give them the necessary funds, I do not believe that the promised improvements will be much longer delayed."

"Another thing that is badly needed here is an organization similar to the Bush Terminal Company, of New York. I believe that this, too, will come in time, and then, with Hog Island one of the finest shipyards and terminals in the country, I look forward to seeing all the Pennsylvania and Jersey shore lined with great factories shipping their products to all parts of the world."

Admiral Benson said that sealed bids for the great plant of 946 acres with fifty ship ways, will be opened at the offices of the Supply and Sales Division of the Emergency Fleet Corporation in Washington at ten o'clock, September 21.

Bids for the purchase of the plant must be submitted in duplicate on standard proposal forms and inclosed in sealed envelopes and marked "Proposal 000, to be opened September 20, 1920." These proposals forms may be had at any of the sales or district offices of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Bids must be accompanied by certified check made payable to "The United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation," for a percentage of the price bid, this percentage to be announced within a few

Ninety-five Ships Delivered.

To date there have been delivered to the Emergency Fleet Corporation ninety-five of the 122 steel ships launched from the Hog Island ways in less than two years. By the 1st of January, 1921, it is expected that all the ships built for the Government during the war emergency—a total of 356,750 deadweight tons—will have been delivered and the yard turned over to the Government by the agent.

The Shipping Board-Emergency Fleet Corporation's war program called for 291 contract steel ships, aggregating 732,795 deadweight tons, of which, when the last ship is delivered, Hog Island will have built nearly 11 per cent. The plant having contributed more to the merchant marine of the United States than any other shipyard in the country.

Two million five hundred and eighty-three thousand, nine hundred and sixty-nine miles have been steamed by the ships delivered from Hog Island to date, and they have carried 2,948,162 tons of cargo to all the important ports of the world, functioning perfectly on the trips. Approximately 7500 persons are now employed at the shipyard, as compared with 36,000 employed when the yard was running at full capacity. A large percentage of the present employes will be retained until the last ships have been delivered.

PITTSBURGH MAN ELECTED TO HEAD POLICEMEN ORDER

Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 29.—W. U. Hillon, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was elected grand president of the National Fraternal Order of Policemen, and Reading, Pa., was named as next year's convention city at the closing session of the fourth annual convention of the order here this afternoon.

# The Philadelphia Press

Established 1837.  
Published Every Week-day at Seventh and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, by  
**THE PRESS COMPANY**

ALDEN MARCH  
President and Editor.

SAMUEL CALVIN WELLS,  
Associate Editor.

J. W. MAGERS,  
Business Manager, Secretary and Treasurer.

### TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS

**IN ALL CARRIER TERRITORY:—**  
Daily, 12c a Week; Sunday, 10c a Week.  
Single Copies: Daily, 2c; Sunday, 10c.  
By mail outside of Philadelphia in the United States, its possessions or Mexico and Cuba:—  
Daily only ..... \$6.00 a year, 50c a month  
Sunday only ..... 5.00 a year, 50c a month  
In Canada the rates are:—  
Daily and Sunday, \$11.00 a year, \$1.00 a month  
Daily only ..... \$8.00 a year, 50c a month  
Sunday only ..... 8.00 a year, 75c a month  
In Great Britain and all foreign countries embraced in the Universal Postal Union:—  
Daily only ..... \$18.00 a year, \$1.50 a month  
Sunday only ..... 11.00 a year, 1.00 a month  
All mail subscriptions payable in advance.  
Entered at Post Office, Philadelphia, as second class matter.  
BELL, MARKET 5100. KEYSTONE, MAIN 5100

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1920.

**THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS**  
is a newspaper "of the people, by the people and for the people." Its aim is to serve the best interests of the community; to present all of the news of the day without bias or prejudice, in a clean, sane, conservative manner, respecting the inalienable rights of our citizens, thereby making itself worthy of their confidence.

**Member of The Associated Press**  
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited this paper and also the local news furnished herein.

### THE POLAND'S VICTORY.

The Polish counter offensive against the Red invaders seems to have resulted in a startlingly dramatic turn of the tide of war. Instead of the Bolshevik hordes hammering at the gates of Warsaw, they are officially reported as flying in panic and disorder. Three Russian divisions are reported to have been annihilated, resulting in the complete demoralization of the Red armies. From besiegers they have been turned into a disorderly retreat.

The circumstantiality enters into the report from Warsaw as to prove the veracity of this news, which is a credit to the civilized world. For the first time has been presented the complete free Poland struggling to repel the insolent Bolsheviks. It is determined to defend its capital, and not to allow it to be occupied. No other city was headed by the Bolsheviks when it was taken by Britain and

the Bolshevik power underestimates. It has been reported that Warsaw is breathing a sigh of relief. The Reds are reported to be in a nervous state. The Bolsheviks are reported to be in a nervous state. The Bolsheviks are reported to be in a nervous state.

not apt to win many converts for Mr. Pennell. For the chief complaint that will be made against him will be based as much upon style and politeness as upon facts. Primarily an artist, he is decidedly not an author, and his views in type fail to carry emphasis because they are amateurishly and feverishly written. The moral would seem to be that every man, no matter how talented, should exercise that talent in its proper medium.

### SUFFRAGE AND PARTIES.

While the possibility of reconsideration in the Tennessee Legislature still holds the suffrage amendment in the air, the country generally regards the verdict as rendered and the enfranchisement of women practically accomplished. There is general confidence that the effort to reconsider will fail.

The Tennessee Legislature is strongly Democratic. Its vote determined the suffrage result this year. It deserves great credit for its action, but it would be weak and foolish to claim for the Democratic party the credit of granting suffrage to the women of the country. It may be that it was the last straw broke the camel's back, but the ton or two of fodder with which the camel had been previously loaded had much to do with the result. Ten Democratic, or partly Democratic, Legislatures approved the amendment, while twenty-six Legislatures, Republican in both branches, ratified it. The latter did it cheerfully, too, in many instances unanimously, without waiting to be coaxed, cajoled or exhorted so to do by the President or Presidential candidates.

As a matter of fact, woman suffrage, as well as prohibition, have not been party questions. Voters have not divided on them on party lines, although the greater opposition to suffrage comes from Democratic States, while the anti-prohibitionists see their best hope is in Democratic success. While Tennessee, a Democratic State, gives the casting vote for woman suffrage, it will not be forgotten that of the eight States that went on record against woman suffrage seven were Democratic, and only one, Delaware, was Republican. This consideration will probably not count much with the new army of women voters. They will have something else to think about than rewarding those that helped them to get suffrage, though it is highly probable that in some instances they will endeavor to punish some of those who blocked the way and delayed their entrance into the promised land of equal suffrage.

Will their vote merely double the total of voters or will it change materially the accustomed party majorities? This is one of the uncertainties which we accept with universal suffrage and wait for experience to tell us how it will work out.



Mrs. Walter S. Thompson, chairman of the Republican Woman's City Committee, who says every election division will be organized in the interests of women voters.

## CITY TAKES PROMPT STEPS TO REGISTER ITS WOMEN VOTERS

Continued From First Page

plated by Mrs. Thompson's committee. The women also hope to be able to send out "stump speakers."

"We intend to get the women registered as early as possible, so as to prevent congestion at the polling places," said Mrs. Martin. "Women doubtless will do their duty in voting. They are not likely to complain because polling places may be crowded, dirty and unpleasant."

Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton, chairman of the Republican Women's Committee of Pennsylvania, who has been invited to attend a conference of Republican women leaders from the Eastern States in New York next Tuesday and Wednesday, issued a formal statement yesterday in connection with the suffrage victory.

"I feel sure that the ratification of the woman suffrage amendment means a sweeping victory for the Republican Party at the November election," said Mrs. Warburton.

"We women of Pennsylvania realize that, while Tennessee cast the final ballot to enable the women of the Nation to vote, it is the Republican Party that deserves the most credit.

"Of the thirty-six States that ratified the amendment the Republican Par-

ty was in power in twenty-nine, while the Democrats had the majority vote in only seven. As was the case in Tennessee, the majority of the Republicans in the Democratic-controlled States voted in favor of woman suffrage.

"We are delighted to have this opportunity to vote for the next President of the United States. I feel certain that the majority of the women of Pennsylvania will make it their business to be assessed and registered in order that they may vote in November.

"The fight for woman suffrage has been won after a bitter struggle extending over a period of many years. I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the suffrage leaders of the country on their wonderful victory and to thank the Republican Governors and legislators for their efforts to make possible this victory for the women of the United States.

### Penna. Women Were Confident

"Confident that the suffrage amendment would become effective in time to permit all women of the United States to vote this year, the Republican Women's Committee of Pennsylvania has been perfecting its organization with that end in view. Within a few days every county in Pennsylvania will

be organized and prepared to work hard for the election of Senator Harding and Governor Coolidge, and also the candidates on the city, county and State ticket in Pennsylvania."

The extra session of City Council was decided upon at a conference held yesterday morning between Mayor Moore, Mr. Weglein, City Solicitor Smyth, George F. Holmes, president of County Commissioners, and Mrs. J. Willis Martin, representing the Republican Women's State Committee.

There was a lengthy discussion of the jam that is going to exist at the polling places because of the virtual doubling of the present number of voters. In this connection Mrs. Martin announced that her committee would make every effort to get the women out early to vote in the 1886 election divisions of the city.

### Must Begin Work Promptly

"The extra assessment necessary to qualify the women to vote under the amendment to the National Constitution will cost approximately \$50,000 and must be completed prior to August 31," Mr. Holmes said after the conference. "Under the law, voters in order to register must be assessed at least sixty days before the election. The assessors sit in the various divisions of the city on August 31 and September 1 to correct the lists, and it is for that reason the County Commissioners are desirous of completing the assessment before the last of August."

"It is estimated that it will require five days for the assessors to perform their work, so that it will be necessary for them to begin work very promptly."

County Commissioners Holmes and Kuenzel agreed yesterday that certain makeshifts would have to suffice for the forthcoming election. They pointed out that 400 voters is the maximum number that can vote with comfort at

one polling place. One booth must be used for each seventy-five voters and hundreds of booths will have to be purchased. Restricted space in present polling places will afford another problem.

"The present division lines will have to continue," explained Mr. Holmes, "as the courts cannot split them up prior to the election. With the great increase in the electorate there must no doubt be a reapportionment of the election divisions before the 1921 election."

One phase of Pennsylvania's election laws will not appeal to many women. In cities of the first, second and third class, where personal registration is in operation, they will have to tell the date of their birth. Thus the residents of the Main Line will have an opportunity to smile at their Philadelphia sisters, for along the Main Line there exists no registration, the work being done by assessors and "over twenty-ones" will suffice.

### Mrs. Dunning Issues Call

Mrs. George A. Dunning, acting chairman of the Philadelphia League of Women Voters in the absence of Mrs. George A. Piersol, has issued a call to all the members of the league to prepare to exercise their right to vote by prompt registration.

"The League of Women Voters is organized along political lines by wards and voting divisions," said Mrs. Dunning. "The leaders will, from now on, turn the whole force of their machinery to getting out the vote of the women. We ask every woman within the city limits to join the league in order that we may get the best results from the opportunity for which we have been working for the last fifty years."

Senator Penrose, aside from his tele-

gram, made no comment on the victory of the suffragists. His message went not only to Governor Sproul, but to Secretary of the Commonwealth Cyrus E. Woods, Attorney General William I. Schaffer and State Senator William E. Crow, of Uniontown, chairman of the Republican State Committee. It read as follows:

"Now that the last State necessary has ratified the Constitutional amendment concerning woman suffrage, I think the State administration of Pennsylvania should proceed immediately to perfect such machinery as will enable the women in the State to vote at the approaching election. It would be very unfortunate if, by reason of any neglect or delay, the women of Pennsylvania should be deprived of this opportunity since the adoption of the amendment by the requisite number of States. Should any occasion arise in which I can be of assistance toward facilitating these arrangements, please inform me."

### Sees Better Politics

Better politics and better government will be the result of women suf-

frage all over the Nation, according to Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, who was in Philadelphia yesterday. He declared that ratification of the Susan B. Anthony amendment would not change the plans of the Republican campaign.

"Ratification of the suffrage amendment," said Chairman Hays, "has been anticipated, and we have been helping in its accomplishment. We are prepared to act under it."

"There would have been about 10,000,000 women voters even if the amendment had not been ratified. I cannot too strongly voice my gratitude for ratification. It means hundreds of thousands of new voters whose first object will be that of seeking for right things.

"That means better politics and consequently better government. I have long wanted, and in this campaign especially, have I hoped for the liberation of this great element of potential right thought and action in public affairs."

Congratulations on the suffrage victory were telegraphed early yesterday

by members of the National Woman's Party in this city to Miss Alice Paul, suffrage leader in Washington.

# NUXATED IRON

Dr. Ferdinand King, New York Physician and Medical Author, says:

"It is my opinion that in practically nine times out of ten, the strength of nerves and falling strength and vitality are due to deficiency of iron in the blood. I am convinced that there are thousands of people who, simply by taking Nuxated Iron, might readily be restored to their physical and mental vigor and health."

DO NOT

with the consequence of stopping the source of supply; but from present indications, we have to go a very long way yet to reach that undesired goal. But a good start has been made toward reasonable prices for necessities. Economy in buying has been the means of bringing about this result; continued general economy will be the only way again to put the cost of living and the average income nearly on a par.

**THE XIX AMENDMENT**

**Its Final Ratification Gives All Women, Otherwise Qualified, the Right to Vote in November**

By WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger Co.

THE Nineteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which has now been adopted by the affirmative vote of the Legislature of Tennessee as the thirty-sixth State to ratify it, reads as follows:

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

This is called the "Anthony" Amendment, because first framed and introduced into Congress more than forty years ago at the instance of Susan B. Anthony, one of the leading advocates of woman suffrage. The suffrage amendment was drawn in the exact form, *mutatis mutandis*, of the Fifteenth Amendment, which reads as follows: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." Both amendments contain as a second section the following: "The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

It was very wise in the framers of the Anthony Amendment to follow in exact words the Fifteenth Amendment, because the latter amendment has been construed by the Supreme Court in several cases, and its effect upon State legislation as to elections and electors has been made clear beyond dispute. The Supreme Court has affirmed that women have always been citizens of the United States if born or naturalized in the United States and that the Fourteenth Amendment merely confirmed this; but the Court denied that citizenship of the United States carried with it the right to vote. The Court expressed the unanimous opinion that the Constitution did not confer the right of suffrage upon any one and that the constitutions and laws of the several States which committed that important trust to their own people were not void. It held that the Fifteenth Amendment did not confer the right of suffrage on any one, that it merely prevented the States or the United States from giving preference, in this particular, to one citizen of the United States over another on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. In subsequent cases, however, where it was contended in view of this principle that Congress could not protect the right to vote of negroes by penal legislation, the Court amplified and explained its previous ruling, in the language of Mr. Justice Miller, as follows:

While it is quite true, as was said by this Court, in *U. S. vs. Reese*, 92 U. S. 218, that this article (the Fifteenth Amendment) gives no affirmative right to vote and is designed primarily to prevent discrimination against him whenever the right to vote may be granted to others, it is easy to see that under some circumstances it may operate as the immediate source of a right to vote. In all cases when the former slave-holding States had not removed from their constitutions the words "white man" as a qualification for voting, this provision did, in effect, confer on him the right to vote, because being paramount to the State law and a part of the State law, it annulled the discriminating word *white*, and thus left him in the enjoyment of the same right as white persons, and such would be the effect of any future constitutional provision of a State which should give the right of voting exclusively to white people whether they be men or women. In such cases this Fifteenth Amendment does, *proprio vigore*, substantially confer on the negro the right to vote, and Congress has the power to protect and enforce that right.

It follows from this authoritative construction of the Fifteenth Amendment that the Nineteenth Amendment as passed does not need any affirmative action by the States to give women the right to vote at once. It is self-executing. It by its own force amends every election law of every State so as to include in the State electorate women as well as men where only men were given the right to vote before. Of course a woman cannot vote, who, if she had been a man, could not have voted under the laws of the State where she lives. She must in all respects have the qualifications which men voters must have under the election law; but if she fulfills those requirements, she can vote and the State cannot prevent her so doing, and no delay of the state in recognizing or acting on the new amendment can prejudice her right to vote. Election officers of the State who impede or deny her right to vote expose themselves to prosecution under statutes, whether Federal or State-enacted, to protect citizens in their lawful right to vote. It may well be that the doubling of the number of voters in every State by this amendment will require for the convenience of voters amendments to the election laws of the States; but such inconvenience cannot be made any excuse for preventing women from exercising the franchise.

The anti-suffragists' forces expect, however, to contest the validity of the ratification by the Tennessee Legislature under

the following clause in the Constitution of Tennessee:

A convention or General Assembly of this State shall not act upon any amendment of the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress to the several States unless such convention or General Assembly shall have been elected after such amendment is submitted.

The ratifying Tennessee Legislature was elected before the present suffrage resolution of Congress was submitted to the States. Fortunately for all, the question thus raised would seem to have been definitely settled by a unanimous judgment of the Supreme Court in a case which cannot be distinguished in principle from this one. It arose in respect to the ratification of the Eighteenth, or Prohibition, Amendment. The Constitution of Ohio provides that action of the Ohio Legislature in ratifying an amendment to the Constitution shall be subjected to a referendum to the people if properly invoked under the law. The Legislature of Ohio ratified the Eighteenth Amendment. The Secretary of State proclaimed the adoption of the amendment by including Ohio as a ratifying State. Meantime a referendum had been had in Ohio, and by a very close vote the amendment was defeated. The Supreme Court held that the Ohio Legislature had properly ratified the amendment and that the referendum did not affect its validity.

The clearly sound view which the Supreme Court took of the case was that the validity of an amendment to the Federal Constitution was to be determined under the fifth article of that instrument, which prescribes the procedure by which amendments to it may be adopted; that the States cannot vary that procedure, and that the question is a purely Federal one. Article V provides in effect that amendments may be adopted by a resolution of Congress, two-thirds of each House concurring, and by a ratifying vote of the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, or of conventions in the same number of States called for the purpose, as Congress in its resolution of submission may direct. The resolution in question submitted the amendment to the Legislatures. The Court held that the word Legislature used in the clause meant the State Legislature and nothing else and that a State could not by constitutional or legislative provision affect or change that meaning or the power of the Legislature as the designated agency for performing a Federal function. By a parity of reasoning a State cannot by its Constitution or otherwise prevent its Legislature from doing or exercising its discretion to do that which it becomes its Federal duty to do under the supreme law of the land, to wit, to consider and act upon the amendment submitted to it by Congress.

It follows that under these circumstances any state official who is part of the election machinery and attempts to exercise the power to decide that an amendment duly proclaimed by the Secretary of State as adopted is invalid, and thus to block action on voting under it, will be assuming a grievous burden of responsibility, likely to return to plague him. In such a case it is plainly the duty of the State official to accept the decision of the Secretary of State and to leave to the courts to reverse that decision if invalid.

All women who are otherwise qualified will have a right to vote in the November election.

**TROLLEY FARES**

THERE is a widespread misapprehension, made especially evident in the many letters received almost daily from owners of the stocks of the Rapid Transit Company and the underlying companies of the Philadelphia system, of the precise nature of the attitude of the city administration toward the recent program of the Mitten management for an increase of street railway fares. It appears to be the impression of these writers that there is some inconsistency in refusing consent to an increase of fares when the cost of all other commodities and utility services has been advanced and that it is unfair to expect the P. R. T. to go on performing at the old rates of five and eight cents when those rates no longer meet the actual costs of the service.

It cannot be made too emphatic that the opposition is not to an increase of fares as such but solely against an increase until it shall be determined whether the increase is actually necessary to meet the costs of operation and pay a fair return upon the capital actually in use and useful in the performance of the obligations of the franchises. If the "costs of operation" are so calculated as to include payments for services no longer rendered, for equipment long since scrapped, for capital that was never put into the system and for rentals that are excessive and out of all proportion to the value of the public service for which compensation is claimed, it is right and proper that these facts shall be determined before increases are allowed. The people are not unwilling to pay a rate that bears an honest relation to cost of service, but they know only too well the history of the growth of the transit system here to be satisfied on the mere say-so of the operating company that its fixed charges are just and equitable and that the burden on the car-rider is no more than he should equitably carry.

Indeed, public opinion is rapidly coming around to the point where, if there could be assurance of a thoroughly sound and honest basis of financing, it would approve the removal from the car-rider of all burdens, of taxation or other, that have no immediate relation to the actual operation of the utility. But the public is as yet far from having that assurance, and that is why the people demand to be shown, by something more convincing than unchecked *ex parte* valuations, that increased car fares are being urged merely to make possible the payment of interest on watered stock or to bolster up a top-heavy pyramid of leases and consolidations.

PHILA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1920

ENGLAND IS CONDUCTING CONTINUATIVE THINKING OF V

On Second Thought

*Inquirer*  
*May 22-1922*

## HOME OF WOMAN'S PARTY IS DEDICATED

Cornerstone of New Head-  
quarters Is Laid on Capitol  
Hill With Ceremonies

President, Unable to Attend,  
Sends Message to Feminine  
Politicians

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The head-  
quarters of the National Woman's  
Party was formally dedicated today  
with the laying of the corner-stone of  
its new building, which is to be con-  
structed opposite the Capitol of the  
United States. A crowd of several  
thousand persons, including a number  
of notable men and women of this and  
other nations, took part in the cere-  
monies.

To music furnished by the Marine  
Band the purple, white and yellow ban-  
ner of the National Woman's Party  
was formally raised by Mrs. O. H. P.  
Belmont, of New York, the president,  
who declared the purposes of the occa-  
sion were "to acclaim the acceptance  
into political life of an organized body  
of women" and "to lay the corner-stone  
of the first woman's political parlia-  
ment in the world."

President Harding had accepted an  
invitation to attend, but at the last  
moment found that he was unable to  
do so, and expressed his regret in a  
letter to Mrs. John Gordon Battelle,  
chairman of the Reception Committee.

### President's Letter

"When you invited me, many weeks  
ago," Mr. Harding wrote, "to be in at-  
tendance at the dedication of the Na-  
tional Headquarters of the National  
Woman's Party, to be held on Sunday,  
May 21, 1922, the invitation was ac-  
cepted. I am writing to say it will not  
be possible to be present.

"I share with you and your associates  
a rejoicing in the enfranchisement of  
the women of the United States, and I  
very truly wish that the larger oppor-  
tunity for American womanhood will  
be marked by the highest ideals, lofty  
patriotism, noble inspirations and great  
good to our common country."

Senator Curtis, of Kansas, and Rep-  
resentative Fess, of Ohio, Republicans,  
and Senator Carroway, Democrat, of  
Arkansas, brought cordial greetings  
from the two Congressional branches  
to the women in short addresses.

## Penna. Women Represented at Washington Ceremony

*From The Inquirer Bureau,*

*1329 E Street, N. W.*

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Penn-  
sylvania women were largely represent-  
ed in the ceremonies attending the  
dedication of the new headquarters of  
the national woman's party here today.  
The delegation of the Keystone State  
was led by Miss Martha Souder, of  
Philadelphia, secretary of the Pennsylv-  
ania branch of the organization. The  
banner was carried by Miss Caroline  
Katzenstein, of Philadelphia.

The names of the following Penn-  
sylvania "founders" were placed on  
the corner stone: Miss Mary A.  
Burnham, Dr. Blanche Greaves, Mrs.  
Lawrence Lewis and Mrs. Jean C.  
Green, of Philadelphia; Miss Lavina  
Dock, of Fayetteville; Miss Mary T.  
Steicher, of Milton; Mrs. Samuel Van-  
clain, of Rosemont, and Miss Mary  
Winsor and Mrs. James Winsor, of  
Haverford.

The Philadelphia women who took  
part in the celebration today included  
Miss Amelia L. Bolin, Mrs. Robert R.  
P. Bradford, Mrs. M. Elsie Campbell,  
Miss Reba Commers, Mrs. Lura M.  
Deere, Miss Christitus M. Doyle, Miss  
Grace Evans, Dr. D. Chalis Faust, Mrs.  
Katherine Halligan, Miss Helen Wood  
Mauck, Miss Anna Mickelbeck, Mrs.  
Mary J. Moore, Miss Rebecca Lindsay  
Robinson, Mrs. Archibald R. Harmon,  
Mrs. Edwin Smith, Miss Margaret A.  
Warlow, Mrs. Sara Oberholtzer, Miss  
Elizabeth F. Washington, Dr. Mamie  
Jackson, Dr. Ella E. Schemelz, Dr.  
C. S. R. Englehardt, Dr. Nellie C.  
Turner and Dr. Blanche F. Greaves.

Record

May 22 1922

## WOMAN'S PARTY HOME IS DEDICATED AT CAPITAL

Elaborate Exercises Mark Progress of Fair Sex in Politics, Dignitaries Speaking.

PRESIDENT NOT PRESENT

Creetings Are Accorded by Both Branches of Congress, and From Other Nations.

Washington, D. C., May 21.—The headquarters of the National Woman's party was formally dedicated today, with the laying of the corner-stone of their new building which is to be constructed opposite the Capitol of the United States. A crowd of several thousand people, including a number of notable men and women of this and other nations, took part in the ceremonies.

To music furnished by the Marine Band, the purple, white and yellow banner of the National Woman's party was formally raised by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, of New York, their president, who declared the purposes of the occasion were "to acclaim the acceptance into political life of an organized body of women" and "to lay the corner-stone of the first woman's political parliament in the world."

President Harding had accepted an invitation to attend, but at the last moment found that he was unable to do so and expressed his regret in a letter to Mrs. John Gordon Battelle, chairman of the reception committee.

"When you invited me, many weeks ago," Mr. Harding wrote, "to be in attendance at the dedication of the national headquarters of the National Woman's party to be held on Sunday, May 21, 1922, the invitation was accepted. I am writing to say it will not be possible to be present.

Determination to Continue.

"The dedication of these headquarters of the National Woman's party is not a monument to work already accomplished, but the evidence of a determination to continue the struggle until all forms of the subjection of women are removed.

"Of the accomplishments in which America has led the world, her most outstanding achievement is the successful establishment of popular government among her people. Not only must past gains be kept secure, but new gains made. Inactivity is decay. One work yet to be accomplished is to insure equal opportunity for all citizens regardless of sex. I sympathize deeply with the purpose of this great movement for freedom. We in Congress may be privileged in our lifetime to help further such work for women. It is my earnest hope that success will attend your undertakings and that these headquarters will be a centre from which great good will come."

of the party, carrying the new official banner of the headquarters.

Next came a delegation of women pioneers, leaders in blazing the trail for professions for women, including Dr. Clara McNaughton, pioneer dentist; the Rev. Olympia Brown, pioneer woman clergyman; Dr. Mary Parsons, pioneer woman physician, and Dr. Clara Ludlow, pioneer woman scientist. Then came State delegations of the woman's party, led by women from the 48 States. Occupational groups, led by women prominent in various fields, marched under banners of their occupations.

"I share with you and your associates a rejoicing in the enfranchisement of the women of the United States, and I very truly wish that the larger opportunity for American womanhood will be marked by the highest ideals, lofty patriotism, noble inspirations and great good to our common country."

Senator Curtis, of Kansas, and Representative Fess, of Ohio, Republicans, and Senator Carroway, Democrat, of Arkansas, brought cordial greetings from the two Congressional branches to the women in short addresses.

"You are today laying the corner-stone of a building which is to commemorate the great victory which you and the other workers 'for the cause' won for the women of the United States," Senator Curtis said, "an achievement which opened the eyes of the women of the world, and I welcome the establishment of these unique headquarters, not only as a new step forward, but as a symbol here on Capitol Hill of that great victory.

"Those of us who worked and voted for the suffrage resolution know that we will never regret the part we took in the great contest, because we are sure the women will do their full duty, and that they will favor such legislation, State and national, as will be for the best interest of all the people of our beloved country."

"Speaking for the popular branch of Congress," Mr. Fess said, "I know I express the judgment of my colleagues when I welcome to Capitol Hill, and at this most historic spot, this national and international headquarters for women, from which work for the advancement of women will be carried on."

Medals Get Honor Place.

One of the interesting features of the dedication was the placing in the corner-stone of historic documents connected with the suffrage campaign, as well as greetings from all parts of the world.

The first of the Presidential series of medals struck off by the Mint of Philadelphia for President Harding and the historic "Woman's Rights" charter, drawn up in 1848, were given places of honor. The cornerstone was sealed with a silver-plated trowel presented by the only survivor of the convention which drew up the famous charter, Mrs. Charlotte Piecer, of Philadelphia.

The ceremonies opened with a procession of nearly 2000 women, led by a chorus of 200 women singers, who were followed by a group of women in white carrying purple, white and yellow banners of the woman's party and followed by six little girls, daughters of officers





It's All Here  
and  
It's All True

# THE NORTH AMERICAN

It's All Here  
and  
It's All True

TEN CENTS

151ST YEAR. No. 244 *North American*  
3-21-22

PHILADELPHIA, SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1922—DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAY. COPYRIGHT, 1922,  
BY THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY

## SITUATION IN EUROPE NEVER SO GRAVE, SAYS BARNES *Morgan's Visit Inspires Europe With New Hopes of U. S. Aid*



ONLY SURVIVOR OF FIRST WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION

Mrs. Charlotte L. Peirce, of this city, is here shown with the trowel she presented to the National Women's party to be used today at the laying of the cornerstone of the headquarters building of the party in Washington, D. C. She is 92 years old. The inscription on the trowel reads: "In memory of the Seneca Falls convention of 1848. Presented by its sole survivor, Charlotte L. Peirce, in thanksgiving for progress made by women in honor of the National Women's party, which will carry on the struggle so bravely begun."

### PHILA. WOMAN, 92, TO FIGURE IN CEREMONY AT CAPITAL TODAY

Mrs. Peirce Sends Trowel  
for Laying Headquar-  
ters Cornerstone

#### SUFFRAGIST AT 18

One of the most interesting features of the laying of the cornerstone of the National Woman's Party in Washington today has been contributed by a Philadelphia woman, Mrs. Charlotte L. Peirce, the only living survivor of the first women's rights convention held at Seneca Falls in 1848.

Mrs. Peirce provided the trowel to be used in the laying of the cornerstone. She was but 18 years of age when that convention was held seventy-four years ago and is still keenly interested in the progress of women despite her 92 years. Mrs. Peirce was unable to make the trip to Washington today but she delegated Miss Caroline Katzenstein, who was in charge of the first women suffrage headquarters in Pennsylvania established in 1910, to take the trowel to the national capital and deliver it in person to the leaders there.

Mrs. Peirce has lived in this city for more than sixty years and during that time she has done much active work in movement for the betterment of the community. For fifteen consecutive years, she was treasurer of the New Century Club and a member of its committee for legal protection of women or thirty-nine years.

Among the Pennsylvania who are expected to attend the exercises in Washington today are:

- Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Mrs. Charles Klaunder, Mrs. Arthur Renouf, Mrs. A. R. Purdy, Mrs. T. C. Mirkil, Miss Elizabeth P. Lewis, Miss Mary Winsor, Dr. D. Challiss Faust, Mrs. Ellen Winsor, Mrs. Edna Burd Merrill, Miss Anna K. Smith, Miss Christine M. Doyle, Miss Mary T. Stecker, Dr. Alice M. Norton, Mrs. Reba G. Commers, Mrs. Edwin Smith, Miss Martha M. W. Souder, Mrs. Helen W. Mauck, Miss Eleanor N. Fiske, Miss Grace Evans, Mrs. Mary E. Moore, Mrs. R. H. P. Bradford, Mrs. M. G. Stallgan, Miss H. E. Duell, Miss Margaret A. Warlon, Mrs. A. R. Harmon, Miss Clara Michelbach.

ABOUT WORLD'S FAIRS

"WH

tion influenced by bigotry, hatred and religious prejudice medieval in its intensity and bitterness. Oregon will get over it in the course of time. But for the present the State is paying rather heavily for the ambitions of Wizard Simmons, whose agents, working recklessly for what there was in it, started and encouraged the destructive wave of race and religious fanaticism in the United States.

A "THIRD PARTY" OF WOMEN HAS NO CHANCE OF SUCCESS

New Voters Are Bound to Act Through the Old Parties, as They Have Done in Pennsylvania

NO REASON was assigned by President Harding for his decision to remain away from the dedication of the headquarters of the National Woman's Party in Washington on Sunday.

It may well be, however, that he had decided after accepting the invitation to be present that it would be inexpedient for the official head of the Republican Party to give his blessing to another party.

In his letter of regret he expressed his gratification that the women had been enfranchised and his hope "that the larger opportunity for American womanhood will be marked by the highest ideals, lofty patriotism, noble inspirations and great good to our common country."

The leaders of this Woman's Party are committed to the proposition that no party in which men are influential can be trusted to do anything for the women. One of them said on Sunday that "the Woman's Party recognizes that the position of women throughout the world is an inferior one, and in most countries a degraded one, and that the organized effort of women themselves is necessary to raise them from this position." And Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, the recognized head of the party, declared that it was entering on its work with a "determination to come before the governing powers as dictators, not as beggars."

It is unfortunate that these women have not informed themselves a little more completely about the nature of American political institutions and have not thought a little more deeply about the fate of class movements in the United States.

The Woman's Party is frankly a party founded on the theory of sex hostility. It arranges the women against the men. It assumes in spite of much evidence to the contrary that Legislatures made up of men cannot be trusted to pass laws for the protection of women.

As a matter of fact, the constitutional amendment enfranchising women was ratified by Legislatures elected by men and composed of men. If there had been any disposition to be unjust to women the amendment would never have been ratified. Still further, many States have laws regulating the hours of labor of women and children, passed in response to a definite public sentiment, and passed, too, by Legislatures composed of men. Further laws may be necessary before the rights of women are wholly recognized, but there is no reason to believe that they will not be passed as their need becomes apparent. The laws will be framed, too, by intelligent women acting with intelligent men through either the Republican or the Democratic Party, whichever happens to be in power at the time.

But when Mrs. Belmont talks about the women going "before the governing powers as dictators, not as beggars," she shows a woeful ignorance of the nature of the governing powers in the United States. The school children are taught that this is a government of the people and that the people through their elected representatives decide what laws shall be passed. The women themselves are part of the governing power now that they have the vote.

Dictation is out of place in a democracy. Before any law can be passed a majority of the people must be persuaded that it is a good law. It may be that the Woman's Party thinks that it can dictate to the Republican party or to the Democratic Party, but if so it will very soon discover its error. What the Democratic Party supports is decided by its members, both men and women. And what the Republican Party will support is decided in the same way.

We have just had an illustration of the way it works in this State, where the Republican women in large numbers decided that they did not want to vote for Alter, a candidate for the governorship who had been selected by three or four men without consultation with them or with any one else. They went to the polls at the primary election and voted for Pinchot and voted in sufficient numbers to bring about his nomination. The Republican women of Pennsylvania would smile derisively at any one who told them that they occupy an inferior position.

The theory that woman can hold the balance of power between the two parties is attractive to many. Men have held the same theory, but they have never been able to apply it in practice. The number of men so judicially minded that they can keep aloof from partisan contests and so politically interested that they have definite desires on public issues has seldom been large enough to affect an election. There is no reason for believing that the women are so constituted that they can do in this direction what the men have been unable to do.

Women with a sense for the actualities will act through and with one of the existing parties made up of men and women alike. They know that as fast as they develop political capacity they will be admitted to the councils of these parties, and they know, too, that the test of their capacities will be the same as that which is applied to the men.

To demand that a woman be elected to office merely because she is a woman is as preposterous as to demand that a woman shall be allowed to run a locomotive drawing an express train merely because she is a woman.

The women who really want to accomplish things will be too busy with their work to pay much heed to what the Woman's National Party is doing.

CHANCE AND THE SEA

toerat, famed alike for the tone of its seamanship and the elegance and breeding of its passengers, largely of the official stamp. But seacraft, and even inherited traditions, are still tragically embarrassed by that undefeated menace, fog, which summons the skipper to the bridge for the most intense vigil. The system of radio-earring, which the States Government has adopted for infant...

tion influenced by bigotry, hatred and religious prejudice medieval in its intensity and bitterness. Oregon will get over it in the course of time. But for the present the State is paying rather heavily for the ambitions of Wizard Simmons, whose agents, working recklessly for what there was in it, started and encouraged the destructive wave of race and religious fanaticism in the United States.

toerat, famed alike for the tone of its seamanship and the elegance and breeding of its passengers, largely of the official stamp. But seacraft, and even inherited traditions, are still tragically embarrassed by that undefeated menace, fog, which summons the skipper to the bridge for the most intense vigil. The system of radio-earring, which the States Government has adopted for infant...

**THE PRESIDENT BEGS TO BE EXCUSED**

President HARDING's last minute recall of an acceptance of the invitation to be present at the dedication on Sunday of the National Women's party headquarters provokes speculation in some quarters, but the explanation is obvious.

Mr. HARDING probably had no advance copy of the "keynote" speech of Mrs. O. H. P. BELMONT, the Women's party's national president, but, even if he has not the gift of prescience, he has a pretty shrewd political sense and capacity for sizing up the spirit and purpose of American political movements. When Mrs. BELMONT openly avowed the determination of the "women's political party," as she called it "to come before the governing powers as dictators, not as beggars," she simply put bluntly what other feminist leaders of her particular suffrage group have virtually said before and what the promoters of other blocs and groups in this country really have in mind, although they are not so candid about it.

Mr. HARDING has old fashioned views about government. He knows that the great mass of the women voters will rightfully and normally divide as Republicans or Democrats, wets or drys, conservatives or radicals, or whatever other nation-wide divisions there may be in American political opinion. The President's note indicates no antagonism to the enfranchisement of women, but between the lines may be read his unwillingness to accept or seemingly endorse the idea of a feminist bloc.

Lady ASTOR puts the idea patly in a farewell interview, in a prediction that "there will be no women's party. There will be no line-up of the sexes. It is impractical. There is too much man in a woman and too much woman in a man to make such an artificial division possible."

Perhaps if the temple at Washington had been dedicated to the broad interest of women, in politics if you like, rather than to the interests of a single party, the President might not have asked that he be excused.

**SALVAGING THE LUSITANIA**

Rainbow-chasing after Captain KIDN

etix

bert and ARE

ublisher lam L. Shedd, Editor R. L.

used to building.

as: 12c

U. S. a year.

when Order.

5701 as

opies t. All ntitled. cher.

is stilled news price news

Law ence ster-sale ver art rgly- of act. not tion li- ares

g

ties, the improvement idea has gained possession of a block or a neighborhood and unsightly board fences have disappeared from the backyard lines, sometimes being replaced by neat iron divisionals, and in others the boundary lines disappearing altogether and giving an open park effect to the back lots.

The Society of Little Gardens still lends encouragement to the idea, and enthusiastic spirits help the work of neighborhood betterment along.

**FAIR RENTAL LAWS**

Congress, legislating for the District of Columbia, yesterday followed the example of the New York Legislature, and extended its rental regulation laws for two years. The existing laws would have expired last night, and threats had been made by some landlords to boost rent at the instant the danger of interference by a Government commission should be removed. Congress dropped other matters on the calendar to meet the emergency, passed the bill with a few hours to spare, and President HARDING signed it immediately.

Interest for Philadelphia lies chiefly in the confirmation, by this act, of the principle that the housing rental problem and the responsibility of government for the equity of the home-seeker are not simply matters of war emergency. The power of the State to protect the families of the Commonwealth from rent profiteering is not extraordinary, but is available at any time, when need for its use is shown. The acts of the New York Legislature and of Congress recognize a definite public interest in reasonable housing rentals, and the courts have sustained the right of the State to interfere whenever a public interest is threatened.

fiv  
rec  
con  
Color  
p  
a  
J  
e  
f  
n  
s  
t  
Cot  
t  
f  
1  
De  
Di  
F  
Ge  
l  
s  
n  
s  
t  
s  
id  
A  
a  
s  
d  
Ida  
h  
v  
a  
f  
II

C  
Re  
T  
Sup  
Fede  
and  
adv  
towa  
State  
curin  
Const  
tion  
tional  
Su  
prese  
Alaba  
pro  
in  
m  
ca  
of  
we  
se  
tic  
Ariz  
pr  
to  
se  
p  
e  
h  
s  
Ar  
l  
u  
t  
e  
I  
s  
r  
Cal  
fi  
m  
be  
du  
ho  
we  
in

May 22 1922

THE NORTH

*American*

## WOMAN'S PARTY DEDICATES HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

### Philadelphia Woman, 92 Years Old, Provides Trowel for the Cornerstone

*Special Dispatch to The North American*  
WASHINGTON, May 21.—Many of the leaders in the early movement for the enfranchisement of women from Pennsylvania participated in the dedication of the headquarters of the National Woman's party today.

The headquarters occupy a site directly in front of the capitol, and when completed will be one of the most imposing of the group of buildings.

More than 8000 women, many men, among them members of the congress who fought for the suffrage amendment, attended the beautiful and impressive ceremonies.

President Harding, who accepted an invitation some months ago to attend the cornerstone ceremonies, declined at the last moment. His letter of declination was not read, but was given to the press. It follows: "The White House, Washington.

May 20, 1922.

"My Dear Mrs. Battelle: When you invited me, many weeks ago, to be in attendance at the dedication of the national headquarters of the National Woman's party, to be held on Sunday, May 21, 1922, the invitation was accepted. I am writing to say it will not be possible to be present.

"I share with you and your associates a rejoicing in the enfranchisement of the women of the United States, and I very truly wish that the larger opportunity for American womanhood will be marked by the highest ideals, lofty patriotism, noble

inspirations and great good to our common country.

"Very sincerely yours,

"WARREN G. HARDING."

Greetings from Governor Sproul, of Pennsylvania, placed in the cornerstone along with those of other governors and statesmen, said:

"The old state of Pennsylvania, proud of its historic past and its constructive present, is happy to have been one of the first of the American commonwealths to recognize fully the rights of women in the politics of the nation, and to enlist them in its public works and patriotic endeavors. I send you every good wish with the hope that your headquarters may be a center from which may radiate progressive influences of great good for our beloved republic."

"WILLIAM C. SPROUL."

Pennsylvania women taking part included Miss Martha Souder, secretary of the Pennsylvania branch, and others from Philadelphia as follows:

Miss Amelia L. Bolin, Mrs. Robert R. P. Bradford, Mrs. M. Elsie Campbell, Miss Reba Commers, Miss Maura M. Deere, Miss Christius M. Doyle, Miss Grace Evans, Dr. D. Challis Faust, Mrs. Katherine Halligan, Miss Helen Wood Mauck, Miss Anna Mickelbeck, Mrs. Mary J. Moore, Miss Rebecca Lindsay Robinson, Mrs. Archibald R. Harmon, Mrs. Edwin Smith, Miss Margaret A. Warlow, Mrs. Sarah Cherkeltzer, Miss Elizabeth F. Washington, Dr. Mamie Jackson, Dr. Ella E. Schmelz, Dr. C. S. R. Engelhardt, Dr. Nettie C. Turner and Dr. Blanche F. Greaves, and Miss Elizabeth Price Lewis, Bryn Mawr; Miss Virginia E. Paticke, Lebanon; Mrs. Edna Burd Merrill, Cynwyd; Miss Mary T. Stacker, Milton; Miss Eleanor Neilson Fisher, Merion; Miss Louise VanZandt, Lansdowne; Miss Ellen Winsor and Miss Mary Winsor, Haverford; Anna L. Lechrone, Harrisburg; Dr. Annie F. Smith, Lewistown, and Dr. Sara A. May, Melrose Park.

Mrs. Charlotte L. Peirce, of Philadelphia, the only living survivor of the first women's rights convention at Seneca Falls in 1848, contributed the trowel for the cornerstone laying. She is 92 years old.

Mrs. Peirce was unable to make the trip to Washington, but she delegated Miss Caroline Katzenstein, who was in charge of the first woman suffrage headquarters in Pennsylvania, established in 1910, to take the trowel to the national capital and deliver it to the leaders there.

Public Ledger  
5-21-22  
SUNDAY MORNING

**PIONEER SUFFRAGIST  
GIVES PARTY A TROWEL**

**Mrs. Charlotte L. Peirce's Gift  
Will Be Used at Dedic-  
ation in Washington**

The trowel to be used today when the cornerstone of the headquarters of the National Woman's Party is laid in Washington is the gift of Mrs. Charlotte L. Peirce, of this city. Mrs. Peirce, who is ninety-two years old, is the only living survivor of the first woman's rights convention held in Seneca in 1848. As her age prevents her attending the ceremonies she will be represented by Miss Caroline Katzenstein, who was in charge of the first woman suffrage headquarters opened in this State in 1910.

The inscription on the trowel reads: "In memory of the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848. Presented by its sole survivor, Charlotte L. Peirce, in thanksgiving for progress made by women and in honor of the National Woman's Party which will carry on the struggle so bravely begun."

For more than sixty years Mrs. Peirce has lived in this city. For fifteen years she has been the treasurer of the New Century Club and for thirty-nine years a member of its committee for the Legal Protection of Women.

Public Ledger  
5-21-22  
SUNDAY MORNING

**PIONEER SUFFRAGIST  
GIVES PARTY A TROWEL**

**Mrs. Charlotte L. Peirce's Gift  
Will Be Used at Dedic-  
ation in Washington**

The trowel to be used today when the cornerstone of the headquarters of the National Woman's Party is laid in Washington is the gift of Mrs. Charlotte L. Peirce, of this city. Mrs. Peirce, who is ninety-two years old, is the only living survivor of the first woman's rights convention held in Seneca in 1848. As her age prevents her attending the ceremonies she will be represented by Miss Caroline Katzenstein, who was in charge of the first woman suffrage headquarters opened in this State in 1910.

The inscription on the trowel reads: "In memory of the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848. Presented by its sole survivor, Charlotte L. Peirce, in thanksgiving for progress made by women and in honor of the National Woman's Party which will carry on the struggle so bravely begun."

For more than sixty years Mrs. Peirce has lived in this city. For fifteen years she has been the treasurer of the New Century Club and for thirty-nine years a member of its committee for the Legal Protection of Women.

Phila. INQUIRER August 24, 1920 (1st page)

**SUFFRAGIST TAKES ISSUE  
WITH RHINELANDER VIEWS**

Miss Katzenstein Says She Is Glad Bishop Is Reconciled to Women Voters  
One of the militant suffrage leaders, Miss Caroline Katzenstein, of 4322 Chestnut street, took issue yesterday with the views expressed by Bishop Philip M. Rhinelander concerning the constitutional amendment granting women the right to vote. He said on Sunday he doubted whether women voters would prove any benefit to the country.

"I am glad to know," she said, "that Bishop Rhinelander is reconciled, even if not enthusiastic over the meeting out of a bit of justice to the women of the country."

"It shows at least that he has a philosophic turn of mind and knows how to accept the inevitable."

"Most women will, I think, agree with the Bishop that the franchise in the hands of women will not bring about the millennium. If I may return the Bishop's compliment, perhaps man himself would feel a little out of place in so perfect a state of society."

"As to jury duty by women, we do not need to speculate. Already in that capacity they have proved they can judge as dispassionately and as fairly as men. I can, in fact, easily imagine cases were women by their understanding of woman's nature could render a truer and perhaps wiser judgment even than men."

Mrs. J. Willis Martin said she would ask to be excused from making any comment upon the Bishop's remarks concerning women voters.

"He is my Bishop," said Mrs. Martin, "and while as a rule I am always ready to discuss any matters pertaining to woman suffrage, I will make no statement now."

Public Ledger  
May 21 1922  
SUNDAY MORNING

**PIONEER SUFFRAGIST  
GIVES PARTY A TROWEL**

**Mrs. Charlotte L. Peirce's Gift  
Will Be Used at Dedic-  
ation in Washington**

The trowel to be used today when the cornerstone of the headquarters of the National Woman's Party is laid in Washington is the gift of Mrs. Charlotte L. Peirce, of this city. Mrs. Peirce, who is ninety-two years old, is the only living survivor of the first woman's rights convention held in Seneca in 1848. As her age prevents her attending the ceremonies she will be represented by Miss Caroline Katzenstein, who was in charge of the first woman suffrage headquarters opened in this State in 1910.

The inscription on the trowel reads: "In memory of the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848. Presented by its sole survivor, Charlotte L. Peirce, in thanksgiving for progress made by women and in honor of the National Woman's Party which will carry on the struggle so bravely begun."

For more than sixty years Mrs. Peirce has lived in this city. For fifteen years she has been the treasurer of the New Century Club and for thirty-nine years a member of its committee for the Legal Protection of Women.

# EDG

*Public Ledger*  
May 21 1922

## MRS. BELMONT ARRAIGNS MEN FOR NEGLIGENCE

Must Stop Spending Millions on  
Fine Horses and Attend to  
Human Race, She Says

DEMANDS MAN-MADE  
VIEWS BE CHANGED

Advocates Separate Party for  
Women to Work Out Cry-  
ing Need for Reforms

LAW EQUALITY FIRST STEP

Donor of Women's Headquar-  
ters Arrives in Capital for To-  
day's Dedicatory Ceremonies

By CONSTANCE DREXEL  
Copyright, 1922, by Public Ledger Company  
Public Ledger Bureau }  
Washington, May 20 }

"Men have now got to meet the problem of life as women understand it. They've got to stop spending millions to breed good horses while paying no attention to themselves as fathers and husbands of the human race. Do you remember that English woman who threw herself in front of the King's horse and was killed at the Derby during the militant suffrage campaign in England? "That was merely a symbol of the protest of the mothers of the world against man-made views which allow human beings to arrive in the world without concern on their part, but take pains in breeding fine horses and cattle."

It was Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, formerly wife of the late W. K. Vanderbilt, whom she divorced, and mother of the former Duchess of Marlborough, voicing those radical thoughts on her arrival in Washington to attend the dedication ceremonies of the new headquarters of the National Woman's Party tomorrow afternoon. When the party was reorganized a year or so ago Mrs. Belmont accepted the presidency and donated \$146,000 for the purchase of new headquarters.

Mrs. Belmont was simply dressed in brown silk and a brown hat with a small sable neckpiece. Sitting on a bench in the garden, she looked about her with a critical yet appreciative air as she explained that Thomas Hastings, the famous New York architect, was going to help her make the buildings into a woman's capitol, "until we get into the one over there," pointing across the broad plaza where Congress was in session.

### Favors Separate Party

"It's no use our trying to change this man-made world by joining the existing political parties," emphatically declared Mrs. Belmont, thus definitely coming out for a separate woman's party which would make its own laws and ask people to vote for them. She thinks that will all come about in the parliament hall which will be one of the features of the woman's party headquarters, and that the women of this country first, and later of the world, will learn to gather there to formulate new laws as women want them.

"And will you have an attractive restaurant, where Representatives and Senators can come to talk things over at luncheon or dinner?" she was asked. "No, indeed!" she flashed back. "There'll be no hysterical nonsense here, and none of the fol-de-rol with women, who have catered to men in the past. Here we are going to appeal to men only on the basis of reason and sound argument, and if they don't want to come for that they can stay away."

### Men Employes Barred

"Understand me, this is to be so strictly a woman's party that no man is ever to be employed here or receive a salary here. In fact, I have donated this property with the restriction that it shall revert to my estate the moment any man is employed here.

"Even one of the girls might fall in love with a man and marry him, and then think it would be nice to have him here," she laughed, "though, for my part, I don't see why any woman, now that she can be self-supporting, should want to marry men as they are."

### Declines to Blame Women

While Lady Astor criticized men, she told women they had only themselves to blame, for men were what women made them. But Mrs. Belmont, out of her experience and wide observations on two continents, would not lay the blame on women, but on men themselves.

"How could women have acted otherwise in the past?" she demanded. "Men have kept them ignorant. Men have been the stronger physically, and without political power women could not protest. They could not make men any different or assert their own views because women did not know enough to know things should or could be different. To carry on their ways of life, men have deliberately kept women in ignorance, so it is impossible to blame women for not having made me grow up differently."

"First, we've got to have perfect equality under the law. That's why I believe in the woman's party equal rights legislation. Yes," she added. "I know all about the opposition raised by other women's organizations. I have just come back from a year's stay in France, it is true, but all the time I was over there I received reports twice a week. I am not disturbed by the present opposition, because many of the same women at first opposed the

Continued on Page Two, Column Two

Man Drowned in Bathtub  
Elizabeth, N. J., May 20. — John Larkin fell into the bathtub.



MISS FLORENCE EVERHART  
Miss Everhart, of York, a senior at Dickinson College, in Carlisle, Pa., has been selected to fill one of the principal roles in "The Antigone" by the Greek Club of the college. The play, which is an al fresco production, will be presented on the campus commencement week in an effort to revive interest in Greek dramas

## MAJESTIC HALTED BY MAN DROWNING

Giant Liner Stops and Lowers  
Boat, but Attempt at  
Rescue Fails

BODY THOUGHT GROUND UP

New York, May 20.—The cry of "Man overboard!" halted the Majestic, the world's biggest liner, shortly after she had passed through the Narrows today on her second voyage across the Atlantic, and led to the report she had grounded.

A boat was hastily lowered, but a twenty minutes' search with 1600 men

ESTABLISHED 1836  
**PUBLIC LEDGER**

GEORGE W. CHILDS  
 Editor and Proprietor from 1864 to 1894

**PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY**  
 CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, President

John C. Martin, Vice President and Treasurer;  
 Charles A. Tyler, Secretary; Charles H. Ludington,  
 Phillip S. Collins, John B. Williams, John J. Spurgeon,  
 George F. Goldsmith, David E. Smiley, Directors.

JOHN J. SPURGEON.....Editor  
 JOHN C. MARTIN.....General Business Manager

Published every morning at Public Ledger Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC CITY.....Press-Union Building  
 NEW YORK.....364 Madison Ave.  
 DETROIT.....701 Ford Building  
 ST. LOUIS.....613 Globe-Democrat Building  
 CHICAGO.....1302 Tribune Building

**NEWS BUREAUS:**

LONDON BUREAU.....Trafalgar Building  
 PARIS BUREAU.....30 Rue Louis le Grand  
 BERLIN BUREAU.....78 Unter den Linden  
 WASHINGTON BUREAU,  
 N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.  
 NEW YORK BUREAU.....The Sun Building  
 CHICAGO BUREAU,  
 Chicago Journal of Commerce Building

HARRISBURG BUREAU.....The Patriot Building  
 Subscription Terms by Carrier  
 Daily only, per week.....\$.12  
 Sunday only, per week......10

Subscription Terms by Mail  
 Daily only, one year.....7.00  
 Sunday only, one year.....6.00

BELL, 3000 WALNUT, KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601

Address all communications to Public Ledger Company, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

ENTERED AT PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS  
 SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER

Philadelphia, Tuesday, May 23, 1922

Hotels and newsstands in New York City where the PUBLIC LEDGER is on sale:

**HOTELS**

|              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| ANSONIA      | PENNSYLVANIA  |
| ASTOR        | PLAZA         |
| BELMONT      | PRINCE GEORGE |
| BILTMORE     | RITZ-CARLTON  |
| BRESLIN      | SAVOY         |
| BRETTON HALL | ST. ANDREW    |
| COMMODORE    | ST. REGIS     |
| IMPERIAL     | VANDERBILT    |
| MARTINIQUE   | WALDORF       |
| McALPIN      | WOLCOTT       |
| MURRAY HILL  |               |

**NEWSSTANDS**

120 BROADWAY  
 HUDSON TERMINAL  
 CORTLANDT & CHURCH STS.  
 WOOLWORTH BLDG.  
 200 FIFTH AVE.  
 METROPOLITAN BLDG.  
 28D & MADISON AVE., N. W.  
 PENNSYLVANIA STATION  
 GRAND CENTRAL STATION  
 72D & BROADWAY  
 86TH & BROADWAY, N. W.  
 91ST & BROADWAY, N. W.  
 91ST & BROADWAY, S. W.  
 96TH & BROADWAY

Member of  
 The Assn  
 titled to  
 di

less in deg  
 blood stream that runs  
 cerebellum, and this new-old  
 run its fevered course.

**"SEX POLITICS"**

PRESIDENT HARDING was badly advised when he failed to keep his formally made engagement to appear at the Sunday meeting of the National Woman's Party. Some of his advisers must be unduly alarmed or ridden by prejudices wearing spurs a foot long. All manner of significances are being read into the incident. The kindness of the presidential greeting sent the women no more than half an hour before his appearance was expected cannot take away the bite and sting of a promise broken at the last minute.

A considerable group of women had announced their intention to maintain a Woman's Party. Of course, the root and the nubbin of the whole trouble is the deep anxiety of the professional politician, male and female, in the two older parties to get the women voters tucked away snugly in the ranks of the traditional organizations. The quicksilver instability of the woman vote will cause less trouble and fewer sleepless nights if the newly enfranchised ones

are lined up rank and file in the Republican and Democratic organizations.

But why the desperate hurry? Why all the official frownings and powerful pressure? The politician was a long time giving votes to women. They fought for and won the vote outside of party organization ranks. They are under no deep obligation to either of the traditional divisions of American political thought. They hammered away with equal vigor at both Republicans and Democrats.

Wouldn't it be kindlier to wait and determine whether this fledgling party intends a "sex war" and expects to play "sex politics" before it is frowned down by Administration officials and the overlords of the old political organizations? If the women have any such plans seriously in mind, time and circumstances will cure them of that folly.

A ROAST AND A WARNING

PARTS OF JERSEY

Correspondents.  
Board of Education  
and three teachers at

of Camden, will  
at the Vineland

received by a  
was a bird's

Gloucester  
of the

nearly  
timber  
ster.

ings-  
Mayor  
and

was  
ark,  
us-

As-  
led  
re  
ese

ed  
as  
er  
un

it  
e,

**WOMEN'S PARTY PREPARED  
TO DEDICATE NEW HOME**

**Great Demonstration Is Planned  
for Ceremonies at Capital,  
Leaders Taking Part.**

**PUBLIC MEN TO HAVE HAND  
Procession Will Have Every  
State and Vocation of Fair  
Sex Represented.**

Washington D. C., May 20.—Every-  
thing is ready for the cornerstone dedi-  
cation of the headquarters of the Na-  
tional Woman's party tomorrow after-  
noon. Miss Alice Paul, who, working  
behind the scenes, organized the forces  
that made possible the purchase and  
maintenance of a fine old building just  
east of the Capitol, at a cost of more  
than \$100,000, is at the second stage  
of her battle for women's rights. First,  
she fought for the Nineteenth amend-  
ment; second, for the National Home of  
the Woman's party, and her third step  
is to be equal rights, under the laws  
of the States and nation for men and  
women.

The ceremonies planned for tomorrow  
are to be in the nature of a great dem-  
onstration, which will give publicity and  
momentum to the more serious work  
for "equal rights" measures before the  
various State Legislatures and Con-  
gress. In this way Miss Paul will call  
attention to her elaborate program and  
her preparations for a fight.

There was a time, not many months  
back, that prominent public men were  
afraid to stand and be counted with the  
Alice Paul militants, but the cunning  
leader of the radical wing of the Ama-  
zonian army has corralled many men  
and women in high places for her big  
party tomorrow.

CHANCE FOR FINE

Many Relics Are Gathered.

One of the interesting features of the  
dedication will be the placing in the  
cornerstone of the building of historic  
documents connected with the suffrage  
campaign, as well as greetings from all  
parts of the world. The first of the  
Presidential series of medals struck off  
by the Mint at Philadelphia for Presi-  
dent Harding will be placed in the  
cornerstone. The historic "Woman's  
Rights" charter, drawn up in 1848, will  
be placed there, as well as the silver-  
plated trowel presented by the only sur-  
vivor of that convention, Mrs. Charlotte  
Pierce, of Philadelphia.

The ceremonies open with a proces-  
sional of 2000 women, led by a chorus  
of 200 women singers, who will be fol-  
lowed by a group of women in white  
carrying the purple, white and yellow  
banners of the Woman's party and fol-  
lowed by six little girls, daughters of  
officers of the Woman's party carrying  
the new official banner of the headquar-  
ters. Next comes a delegation of women  
pioneers leaders in blazing the trail for  
professions for women, including Dr.  
Clara McNaughton, pioneer dentist;  
Rev. Olympia Brown, pioneer woman  
clergyman; Dr. Mary Parsons, pioneer  
woman doctor; Mrs. Ellen Spencer  
Musey, first woman dean of a law  
school; Dr. Clara Ludlow, pioneer wom-  
an scientist, and Mrs. Anne Sanborn  
Hamilton, founder of the League of  
American Pen Women.

Following the pioneers will come the  
State delegations of the Woman's party,  
led by women from the 48 States. Occu-  
pational groups, led by women promi-  
nent in various fields, will march under  
the banners of their occupations. Lead-  
ing the various groups will be: Act-  
resses, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, New York  
city; artists, Mrs. Marietta Minnegeode  
Andrews; doctors, Dr. Mary O'Malley;  
homemakers, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley;  
lawyers, Miss Emma Gillette; librarians,  
Mrs. Dwight Clarke; musicians, Mrs. R.  
H. Dalgleisch, District of Columbia; col-  
lege women, Miss Sarah E. Simons, Le-  
land Stanford University; social work-  
ers, Mrs. Emile Boillinger; Women's  
Overseas Association, Miss Margaret  
Lambie, District of Columbia; wage  
earners, Miss Mamie Sanfers, Baltimore,  
and writers, Mrs. Inez Haynes Irwin,  
New York city. Each group will bring  
its greetings to the Woman's party to  
be placed in the cornerstone of the  
building.



# 100 WOMEN PICKETS AT CONVENTION WILL DEMAND SUFFRAGE

## Want Connecticut and Vermont Legislatures Called to Meet to Ratify Amendment.

### 22 STATES REPRESENTED

### Ask Republican Leaders to Exert Influence Upon Two New England Governors.

Chicago, June 6.—Polite but impressive picketing of the Republican National Convention was decided upon today by shock troops of the National Women's party here under the leadership of Miss Alice Paul.

The picketing will start Tuesday morning and continue indefinitely. More than a hundred women, representing twenty-two States and every phase of women's activities, all carrying banners, will occupy positions outside the Coliseum. Other women will wear among delegates from their States in the various State headquarters. Verbal heckling has no place on the program.

Every effort of the suffragists, Miss Paul said today, will be directed toward inducing national leaders to urge the Governors of Connecticut and Vermont to call special sessions of the Legislatures in their States and pass on suffrage. The Legislatures, Miss Paul insists, are ready to ratify the suffrage amendment if the Governors will call the special sessions. None of the suffragists is paying any attention at present to the wording of proposed suffrage planks in the Republican platform. They hope for strong indorsement of their cause as a collateral move, but they insist that the time is past for platform declarations to be of much assistance to them. Direct action on anti-suffrage Governors is the short cut to a solution of the entire suffrage problem, it is declared.

#### Headquarters in Shop.

Suffrage headquarters—a little shop directly across Wabash Avenue from the Coliseum, nestled away among half a dozen billboards advertising everything from shaving soap to automobile accessories—presented a busy scene today. The room is smaller than a sleeping car, and with scores of banners, bundles of literature and press statements scattered about, badly crowded. Even the small advance guard of workers that is here today had to hold some of its overflow meetings on the sidewalk, or in an adjoining building, and when the complete delegation arrives tomorrow, standing room on the sidewalk in front promises to be at a premium.

Attempts to cover the suffrage banners with headquarters with suffrage banners have been futile. They show the way to the workers, but the scenic effect that the front of the building presents is not awe-inspiring.

Two suffrage pioneers, Rev. Olympia Brown, of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Anna Kendall, of Alabama, both over seventy years old, will hold the picket line. Their banner will be inscribed with the words, "How long must women wait for liberty?"

#### Assail Republican Party.

The principal banner to be carried bears the following—

"We protest against the continued disfranchisement of women.

"For which the Republican party has its responsibility."

"The Republican party defies ratification in Delaware."

"The Republican party defies ratification in Vermont."

"The Republican party is blocking ratification in Connecticut."

"When will the Republican party stop blocking suffrage?"

A second banner reads—

"Republicans, 20,000,000 unfranchised women ask you for the vote."

"Seven million women who can vote for Congress and the President are waiting for your answer to them."

#### Three Divisions in Line.

The Republican women's division of the line will be headed by Mrs. James Kenyon Rector, of Columbus, O., and Miss Elsie Hill, of Norwalk, Conn., a daughter of the late Representative Ebenezer Hill, who was active in picketing the White House and was sent to jail several times for her activities.

Labor women will be led by Miss Gladys Greiner, Miss Nina Samoradin and Miss Myrtle Kane.

Professional women will be led by Miss Mary O'Reilly, of Chicago; Dr. Gillette Hayden, of Columbus, Ohio; and Miss Eleanor Bresky, of Minneapolis.

Inscribed on special banners which will be carried by the Vermont and Connecticut delegations is this declaration:—

"The Republican Governors of Connecticut and Vermont refuse to call our Legislatures, ready to ratify suffrage at a special session. Will the Republican party allow two men to prevent the enfranchisement of 27,000,000 women?"

#### Not Afraid of Police.

Leaders said today that they expected no interference from the Chicago police. They have not sought permission to picket, but they smilingly declare that Chief Garrity, "is a suffragist, even though he is a bachelor."

Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd, chairman of the Illinois branch of the party, and thirty-five other local women will represent Illinois in the picket line.

One last chance remains to avert the threatened picketing the leaders announced tonight.

Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, political chairman of the party; Miss Doris Stevens, of New York, of the National Executive Committee; and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, of Philadelphia, national ratification chairman, will call upon the Presidential candidates to urge that the States of Vermont, Connecticut and Hotcomb of Connecticut, a strong plea for a special session of the Legislature to act on the suffrage amendment.

Should the Republicans take the necessary steps to secure ratification by either of these States as a result of pressure from these candidates, no picketing of the convention would be necessary, it was announced.

#### Women "Irreconcilables" Win.

Republican women "irreconcilables," after two defeats today in the caucus of women delegates, and alternates finally put through their demand for equal representation on the National Committee's Executive Committee. The proposal was carried on the final vote, 15 to 74.

The moderate faction held out for a declaration that the women desired "adequate" representation. Mrs. Robert Burdette, of California, defining "adequate" to mean at least one more than one-third of the Executive Committee membership.

A resolution adopted, the result so declares that the women wanted the vice-chairmanship of the Republican National Committee; two secretarieships on the committee and equal representation on the National Executive Committee. No demand was made for equal representation on the National Committee itself.

## Off for Chicago Convention.



Miss Mary H. Ingham, Pennsylvania Chairman of the National Women's Party, Miss Ella Riegel of Bryn Mawr, a member of the Party's State Executive Committee, and Miss Mary Winsor, Pennsylvania Suffrage leader, are given a hearty send-off by local suffragists, when they left for Chicago yesterday. The ladies in the picket line are, from left to right, top row:—Miss Caroline Katzenstein, Miss Llewellyn M. Clinton, Miss Mary H. Ingham, Mrs. Mary H. Hallock Greenwall, Miss Mary Churchman Morgan, Dr. Miriam M. Butt, Mrs. W. J. Owen, Mrs. Edward Biddle, Miss Lillian Lee, Mrs. Rebecca A. Butt, Mrs. W. J. Owen, Mrs. W. J. Owen, Mrs. W. J. Owen.

## SUMMER SKIES AT ATLANTIC CITY

### Many Week-end Guests Crowd Resort, Enjoying Balmy Breezes.

Atlantic City, June 6.—It was a Summer day here today, and visitors paraded under clear skies. The mercury rose to seventy degrees. Clinging materials were worn in evidence that has recently been seen. Palm Beach suits, top were numerous. Bathers reported the sea was chilly, but this did not deter hundreds in bathing suits from gambolling on the strand. The force of life-guards was increased today from fifteen to twenty, and more will be enrolled before the end of the week.

The Master Car Builders' Association and their affiliated bodies meet here this coming week. About 4000 delegates are expected.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hamilton of Philadelphia, are at the Hotel Chelsea for the Summer. Miss Katherine Manning and Miss Gene Dowd joined friends at the Ambassador over the week's end. Mr. and Mrs. Burnee Munn are also there.

Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Kirby and Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Kirby are together at the Traymore Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Basil S. Walsh, of Baltimore, are spending some time here. Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Faulkner, of Philadelphia, are among new arrivals at the Elberon.

Captain and Mrs. William S. Samuels of Philadelphia, were recognized in a wheel chair this afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Owen, of Cynwyd, are visiting at a beach front hotel today. Mr. and Mrs. Owen are here today.

## THREE LOCAL SUFFRAGETTES GIVEN HELLY SEND-OFF ON WAY TO CONVENT

### Crowd on Hand at Broad Street Station When Women's Party Delegates Leave Here.

Three members of the Pennsylvania branch of the National Women's party were given a lively send-off yesterday morning when they left the Broad Street Station at 10:30 o'clock for Chicago, to participate in the suffrage demonstration before the Republican National Convention against delay in ratification of the suffrage amendment. Those in the party were Miss Mary H. Ingham, Pennsylvania chairman of the National Women's party; Miss Ella Riegel, of Bryn Mawr, a member of the party's State Executive Committee, and Miss Ellen Winsor.

They were laden with the purple, white and gold banners of the Women's party. The party bidding farewell to the delegation included several generations.

With Mrs. Rebecca A. Butt, who is 70 years old, were her two daughters, Mrs. Miriam M. Butt and Miss Laura Butt with Mrs. Florentine W. Tomkins, with Mrs. A. Bronson, was her daughter, Miss Jennie Bronson, and with Mrs. Edward Biddle, was her daughter, Miss Lillian Biddle.

In addition, two men, loyal supporters of the suffrage cause, Mr. Raymond W. Jennings and Oswald Chew, were on hand. Among the others in the group were Mrs. Mary Churchman Morgan, Mrs. Mary Hallock Greenwall, Miss Llewellyn M. Clinton, Miss Dorothea de Schweinitz, Mrs. Archibald R. Harmon, Dr. Sarah H. Lockrey, Mrs. Katharine G. Halligan, Miss Sophia H. Dulles and Miss Caroline Katzenstein.

## WOMEN OF PHILA. GIVEN EVERY AID TO VOTE IN NOVEMBER

### WOMEN OF PHILA. GIVEN EVERY AID TO VOTE IN NOVEMBER

### WOMEN OF PHILA. GIVEN EVERY AID TO VOTE IN NOVEMBER

### WOMEN OF PHILA. GIVEN EVERY AID TO VOTE IN NOVEMBER

Philadelphia, June 6.—The women of Philadelphia will be given every aid to vote in November. The Philadelphia Women's Suffrage League has secured a resolution from the City Council, which will be introduced in the next session of the City Council. The resolution provides that the City Council shall take all necessary steps to secure the enfranchisement of women in the State of Pennsylvania.

The resolution was introduced by Mrs. W. J. Owen, of the Philadelphia Women's Suffrage League. It provides that the City Council shall take all necessary steps to secure the enfranchisement of women in the State of Pennsylvania.

The resolution was introduced by Mrs. W. J. Owen, of the Philadelphia Women's Suffrage League. It provides that the City Council shall take all necessary steps to secure the enfranchisement of women in the State of Pennsylvania.

The resolution was introduced by Mrs. W. J. Owen, of the Philadelphia Women's Suffrage League. It provides that the City Council shall take all necessary steps to secure the enfranchisement of women in the State of Pennsylvania.

The resolution was introduced by Mrs. W. J. Owen, of the Philadelphia Women's Suffrage League. It provides that the City Council shall take all necessary steps to secure the enfranchisement of women in the State of Pennsylvania.

The resolution was introduced by Mrs. W. J. Owen, of the Philadelphia Women's Suffrage League. It provides that the City Council shall take all necessary steps to secure the enfranchisement of women in the State of Pennsylvania.

#### Assail Republican Party.

The principal banner to be carried bears the following—

"We protest against the continued disfranchisement of women.

"For which the Republican party has its responsibility."

"The Republican party defies ratification in Delaware."

"The Republican party defies ratification in Vermont."

"The Republican party is blocking ratification in Connecticut."

"When will the Republican party stop blocking suffrage?"

A second banner reads—

"Republicans, 20,000,000 unfranchised women ask you for the vote."

"Seven million women who can vote for Congress and the President are waiting for your answer to them."

#### Three Divisions in Line.

The Republican women's division of the line will be headed by Mrs. James Kenyon Rector, of Columbus, O., and Miss Elsie Hill, of Norwalk, Conn., a daughter of the late Representative Ebenezer Hill, who was active in picketing the White House and was sent to jail several times for her activities.

Labor women will be led by Miss Gladys Greiner, Miss Nina Samoradin and Miss Myrtle Kane.

Professional women will be led by Miss Mary O'Reilly, of Chicago; Dr. Gillette Hayden, of Columbus, Ohio; and Miss Eleanor Bresky, of Minneapolis.

Inscribed on special banners which will be carried by the Vermont and Connecticut delegations is this declaration:—

"The Republican Governors of Connecticut and Vermont refuse to call our Legislatures, ready to ratify suffrage at a special session. Will the Republican party allow two men to prevent the enfranchisement of 27,000,000 women?"

#### Not Afraid of Police.

Leaders said today that they expected no interference from the Chicago police. They have not sought permission to picket, but they smilingly declare that Chief Garrity, "is a suffragist, even though he is a bachelor."

Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd, chairman of the Illinois branch of the party, and thirty-five other local women will represent Illinois in the picket line.

One last chance remains to avert the threatened picketing the leaders announced tonight.

Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, political chairman of the party; Miss Doris Stevens, of New York, of the National Executive Committee; and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, of Philadelphia, national ratification chairman, will call upon the Presidential candidates to urge that the States of Vermont, Connecticut and Hotcomb of Connecticut, a strong plea for a special session of the Legislature to act on the suffrage amendment.

Should the Republicans take the necessary steps to secure ratification by either of these States as a result of pressure from these candidates, no picketing of the convention would be necessary, it was announced.

#### Women "Irreconcilables" Win.

Republican women "irreconcilables," after two defeats today in the caucus of women delegates, and alternates finally put through their demand for equal representation on the National Committee's Executive Committee. The proposal was carried on the final vote, 15 to 74.

The moderate faction held out for a declaration that the women desired "adequate" representation. Mrs. Robert Burdette, of California, defining "adequate" to mean at least one more than one-third of the Executive Committee membership.

A resolution adopted, the result so declares that the women wanted the vice-chairmanship of the Republican National Committee; two secretarieships on the committee and equal representation on the National Executive Committee. No demand was made for equal representation on the National Committee itself.

# SUFFRAGE LEADERS HAD LONG STRUGGLE TO WIN THE BALLOT

Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton Drew Up Woman's Bill of Rights in 1848.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY FOLLOWS

Anna Howard Shaw Did Valiant Work; Alice Paul Formed Picket Line.

In reviewing the long struggle for equal franchise it is recalled that in 1839 Lucretia Mott, a demure Quaker woman with a white frill under her bonnet, accompanied her husband, James Mott, to the world's convention called in London to discuss the slavery question. To her amazement she found that no women were to be admitted to the convention as delegates. This striking proof of the attitude even of liberals toward women impelled her to become the first great leader in the suffrage cause in this country.

When in 1848 she, in conjunction with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, called a convention in Seneca Falls, N. Y., to draw up a woman's bill of rights she did a militant thing in the eyes of people of her time. The group of women who met with her were termed even by their own sex for whom they labored, "braves."

The next woman to feel the sting of public scorn for her devotion to the cause was Susan B. Anthony, a second Quaker, whose participation in the movement dated from a temperance convention in 1852, at which she was rebuked when she attempted to speak a motion as a delegate.

Campaigning in every county in New York State and in many Western States, traveling in rickety conveyances over almost impassable roads through the unsettled Middle West and through the mining camps of California, Miss Anthony covered a mileage for "equal rights" which would be astounding if it could be estimated.

**Bitterly Criticized.**  
By her woman's declaration of independence read at the Centennial in 1876, by "speaking in public to mixed audiences," and by charting her ballot in 1872 and suffering arrest, this gentle Quaker woman incurred the bitterest criticism of the people of her time.

Toward the end of Susan B. Anthony's life the suffrage movement was steadily carried forward State by State, all work for the Federal amendment which she had drafted and which was introduced in Congress in 1878 became a mere formality. The suffrage movement became "respectable." The desire for political equality by American women was recognized and actively and earnestly the suffrage movement was gaining impetus.

Miss Anthony before her death chose her successor, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who became President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in 1900. After four years' service, Mrs. Catt was chosen head of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in which she has carried the cause around the world. She was succeeded in the American leadership by Anna Howard Shaw, who served until 1915, two years before her death. In 1915 Mrs. Catt was again chosen to head the organization.

The association differed with the National Women's party as to methods, but personal differences were practices regarded as necessary strategy by the latter organization were submerged in the effort to win success for the cause. Mrs. Catt's organization has done much work in the campaigns in States which had not granted suffrage or ratified the nineteenth amendment.

With a sudden spurt, the State campaign won the franchise for the women of nine States. But despite the progress of the State movement suffragists themselves predicted that a Federal amendment could not be secured in less than fifty years. Politicians looked upon the suffrage cause with a friendly but distant eye. Federal suffrage seemed a hopeless case.

**Alice Paul, Tireless Worker.**

More "militant" methods were introduced into the campaign for woman's suffrage when the National Woman's party was formed in 1913 under the leadership of Alice Paul, a third Quaker. She believed that the women voters of the nine States where they were enfranchised held a balance of power which could swing an election and which could be turned against Congress to force action on the Federal amendment. As suffrage was the first matter brought to President Wilson's attention, so it was kept before him ceaselessly by Miss Paul for the sole purpose of securing the Federal amendment enfranchising women.

The basis of the organization was the power of the women voters of the West. Its policy was to hold the party in power responsible for passage of the amendment. Demonstrations of women went again and again to the White House to ask the President's support for suffrage; national delegations waited upon Congress; hearings were held. The amendment was voted upon in the Senate, but the Rules Committee in the House refused to report it out.

There was, however, little action from the White House, and Miss Paul, in January, 1917, organized the first picket line as a perpetual protest at the very gates of the President.

During the next year women of every one of the forty-eight States, from day to day stood in the picket line. They endured arrest and went to jail, but they never furled their banners.

Miss Paul and her supporters held these methods responsible for a change in the attitude of the President and Congress. One year from the day the first picket line went out the amendment passed the House, with the President as its staunch advocate.

## REPUBLICANS TELL WOMEN SUFFRAGE IS DUE TO PARTY

National Committee Prepares to Start Campaign Among New Voters.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—Within an hour after Tennessee ratified the suffrage amendment today Republican national headquarters was preparing for the campaign among the new women voters.

Senator Harry S. New, chairman of the Speakers' Bureau, and all the women's leaders here, issued a statement to women voters. A telegram received at headquarters from Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, vice-chairman of the National Executive Committee, who has been at Nashville for ten days, urging Republican legislators to vote for the amendment, claimed the Republicans held the balance of power and used it for ratification.

"Without them Tennessee would not have been the thirty-sixth State," she said.

Senator New asserted that "among the sisterhood of States, twenty-nine Republican with the tardy and reluctant aid of six Democratic, have accomplished this for American womanhood."

## Alice Paul Toasts Tennessee



PHOTO BY "INTERNATIONAL."

The president of the Woman's party, when the Tennessee Legislature made suffrage for women a certainty, drank to the "health, wealth and prosperity" of the thirty-sixth State. Miss Paul, be it known, favors a wet plank, provided the wetness is limited to grape juice.

## ACTION OF STATE GIVES TO 17,000,000 VOTE IN NOVEMBER

Continued from Page 1.

was in doubt on unofficial tallies. An appeal to the clerk developed that his tally also showed a tie, 48 to 48.

**House in Uproar.**  
Pandemonium reigned. Members left their seats and crowded around the Speaker's stand, many demanding another roll call.

Mr. Overton, who occupied the chair during the remainder of the session, ordered a second roll call, which showed a tie of 48 to 48, and the Speaker declared the motion lost for want of a majority.

Instantly the anti-suffragists demohed a vote on the original motion to concur in the Senate action. If another tie resulted it meant rejection of the amendment. When the roll call put the motion hundreds of members crowded the floor as the vote was taken.

The vote at the roll call was 48 to 48. Mr. Turner, who had been the opposition, was defeated. He then turned to table the resolution, and his motion was carried by a majority.

The stand of other members was unchanged until the name of Representative B. P. Turner, Democrat, of Gibson County, was reached, and he passed. Instantly there was a shout of satisfaction from the anti-suffragists. He had voted against the motion to table, and the opposing forces, which had been the end of the roll call. Mr. Turner requested the clerk to record him as voting "aye."

Mr. Turner had said repeatedly that he would vote neither for nor against the ratification unless it was evident that his vote was needed, but in that event would vote for the amendment.

Suffragists launched an uproarious demonstration before the clerk announced the vote for there was no question that they had won.

Women screamed at the top of their voices, scores placed their arms around the necks of those nearest them and danced. So far as it was possible to do so in the mass humanity, hundreds of suffrage banners were waved wildly and many removed the yellow flowers they had been wearing and threw them upward to meet a similar shower from the galleries.

There were few tears of joy shed by the suffragists. Some wiped their eyes, but on the whole they considered it no time for weeping. Their happiness was far beyond that stage.

A motion adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning was offered after the official vote was announced, but in the members' belief or whether it was intended, the Speaker put the question, called for the "ayes" and "noes" and announced gravely that the motion had passed unanimously.

**Court Test Likely.**

The announced intention to attack the legality of ratification if the House failed to rescind its action was the subject of conference and between leaders of the opposition. The clause of the Tennessee Constitution upon which would be based the test in the Courts is Article 2, Section 32. It follows:

"A convention or general assembly of this State shall not act upon any amendment of the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress to the several States, unless such convention or general assembly shall have been elected after such amendment is submitted."

The present Legislature was elected in November, 1918, and the suffrage amendment was submitted to the State until months afterward.

The article was adopted in 1870 as a result of the ratification by the Tennessee Legislature of the fourteenth amendment during reconstruction days after the Civil War. While citizens of Tennessee were not represented in that Legislature, it is said, and to prevent ratification of amendments by rushing tactics as occurred in that instance, adoption of the article was one of the first things effected after their civil rights were restored.

**Cite Case of Ohio.**

The Supreme Court of the United States in deciding recently a case originating in Ohio, held void a clause in the Constitution of that State relating to referendums on amendments. Based on opinions by W. E. Friedman, solicitor general of the United States and State's Attorney General Thompson, Governor Roberts called the present Legislature in Tennessee Session to act on this suffrage amendment, declaring he had been assured the Supreme Court's ruling in the Ohio case served to nullify the article in the Tennessee Constitution.

Suffrage opponents in Tennessee held that the two cases were not parallel, that action by the present Legislature would be in violation of the State Constitution and the right of the opposition from the beginning has centered largely upon this contention.

The Tennessee Constitutional League, of which Judge Joseph Higgins, of Nashville, is president, and which has prepared to place the case in the hands of the courts, is an organization of attorneys and includes in its membership both suffrage advocates and opponents, according to a statement by Judge Higgins. The purpose of the organization,

## States That Ratified the Suffrage Amendment During Fourteen Months

The States that have ratified the suffrage amendment are given here with the dates of ratification—

- Illinois, June 10, 1919.
- Wisconsin, June 10, 1919.
- Michigan, June 10, 1919.
- Kansas, June 16, 1919.
- Ohio, June 16, 1919.
- New York, June 16, 1919.
- Pennsylvania, June 24, 1919.
- Massachusetts, June 25, 1919.
- Texas, June 28, 1919.
- Iowa, July 2, 1919.
- Missouri, July 3, 1919.
- Arkansas, July 28, 1919.
- Montana, July 30, 1919.
- Nebraska, July 31, 1919.
- Minnesota, September 8, 1919.
- New Hampshire, September 10, 1919.
- Utah, September 30, 1919.
- North Dakota, November 1, 1919.
- California, November 1, 1919.
- Maine, November 5, 1919.
- South Dakota, December 4, 1919.
- Oklahoma, December 12, 1919.
- Rhode Island, January 7, 1920.
- Oregon, January 12, 1920.
- Indiana, January 15, 1920.
- Wyoming, January 25, 1920.
- Nevada, February 7, 1920.
- New Jersey, February 10, 1920.
- Idaho, February 11, 1920.
- Arizona, February 12, 1920.
- New Mexico, February 19, 1920.
- Oklahoma, February 23, 1920.
- West Virginia, March 10, 1920.
- Washington, March 22, 1920.
- Tennessee, August 18, 1920.

Judge Higgins said, is nothing more or less than to uphold and protect the Constitution of Tennessee.

**Drive Is Intensive.**

Ratification by the Tennessee Legislature was the culmination of an intensive drive made by suffrage proponents to have the amendment made effective in time for the women of the country to vote in the Presidential election in November. The drive was started when West Virginia became the thirty-fourth State to ratify early this year.

Washington was the thirty-fifth State to ratify and on the same day it acted—March 22—Governor Townsend, of Delaware, called a special session of the Legislature of that State to act on the amendment. The Delaware Assembly met early in May and the Senate quickly ratified, but action by the House was delayed despite pressure brought to bear by the leaders of both great political parties and by President Wilson. Finally, on June 2, the Legislature adjourned with the ratification resolution still in the House Committee of the Whole.

Meanwhile, the Louisiana Legislature met and efforts were made to have it act favorably. President Wilson appealed to Governor Parker, of Louisiana, to call the Legislature to do so. The ratification resolution was taken up late in May and was debated at intervals through June and into July. Governor Cox, the Democratic Presidential nominee, threw his influence on the side of the amendment, declaring that the Democrats of the Legislature owed it to their party to ratify the amendment.

**Appeals to Both Parties.**

The Legislature finally adjourned on July 8, however, without acting. While the Louisiana Legislature was considering the question appeals for planks favorable to suffrage were made both the Republican and Democratic conventions and the Republican convention was picketed by representatives of the Woman's party. Suffrage planks were inserted in both platforms.

After the Republican convention adjourned, the women turned their attention to Vermont, making an effort to have Governor Clement call a special session of the Legislature. An appeal was made to Senator Harding to use his influence with the Governor, but the Senator declined, saying he could not interfere with the executive.

Shortly afterwards, President Wilson appealed to Governor Bickett, of North Carolina, and Governor Roberts of Tennessee, to call special sessions of their State Legislatures and they consented. Governor Roberts acting after Solicitor General Frieson had ruled that the Supreme Court decision on the Ohio referendum case set at naught a provision in the Tennessee Constitution that a Legislature could not act on a Federal amendment unless the members were elected after the amendment was submitted.

**Tennessee Senate Acts.**

While this was going on, Governor Clement came to Washington to confer with Senator Harding, and hopes ran high in suffrage quarters that after a special session of the Vermont Legislature would be called. Upon his return to his home, however, Governor Clement announced he would not call a special session and proponents of the amendment turned their attention to Tennessee and North Carolina as the last hope for ratification in time for the women to vote in November.

## WOMEN OF PHILA. GIVEN EVERY AID TO VOTE IN NOVEMBER

Continued from Page 1.

our present goal, and instead of placing ourselves in the public limelight by demonstrations, we should endeavor to place ourselves in the limelight by thorough study of the problems before us and diligently perform the new duties that have come to us through the ratification of the suffrage amendment."

"A great step forward," said "taken," continued Miss Katzenstein, "and an indication of generations of brave women. This effort has fortunately taught women many valuable lessons and has helped to fit them for the new responsibilities that they are about to assume. My earnest hope is that the courage and fearlessness shown by the women in their splendid fight for political freedom will not die, but will gain in force until every kind of injustice to women as women, shall have been met and overcome."

Others who expressed their pleasure at the news from Tennessee were Mrs. J. W. Martin, wife of Judge Martin, and a member of the State Women's Suffrage Committee; Mrs. Walter S. Thomson, chairman of the City Women's Suffrage Committee, corresponding to the Republican City Committee, and Mrs. Marshall H. Smith, of Delaware County president of Women Citizens.

Declaring that the ratification of the amendment gave assurance of Republican victory in November, Mrs. Martin said last night that undoubtedly the victory was due to activity in the Republican ranks. Mrs. Martin estimated that there was 2,000,000 women in Pennsylvania who will be entitled to vote, and that the approximate number of women in Philadelphia qualified to vote is 408,000.

## NORTH CAROLINA WON'T RECONSIDER ITS VOTE

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 18.—Suffrage supporters were unable to obtain a reconsideration today of the vote which yesterday tabled the resolution ratifying the Susan B. Anthony amendment. The upper house of the North Carolina Legislature adjourned at 1 o'clock and under its rules the question cannot come before it again except through favorable action of the lower house.

The ratification resolution now in the House Committee will be reported out and made a special order of business tomorrow morning. Representatives Neale and Grier, anti-suffrage leaders, claimed to have 70 of the 120 lower house members pledged to support the amendment. However, said Mr. Neale, to administer a defeat in the House just for good measure.

With the time limit of twenty-four hours, during which a change of an affirmative vote, expired in the Senate, suffrage leaders saw little hope of any further action in their favor. Even should the House ratify, the resolution should obtain a two-thirds vote of the Senate to be adopted. This number, the suffrage leaders believed, impossible to obtain.

SOLE SURVIVOR OF 1848 CONVENTION



Mrs. Charlotte L. Peirce, only woman living who attended the first Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848, with the trowel she is sending to Washington to be used in the dedication of the National Woman's Party headquarters today.

SENDS TROWEL TO CAPITAL

Oldest Suffragist to Take Part in Dedication by Proxy.

One of the most picturesque features of the dedication of the headquarters of the National Women's Party in Washington today will be contributed by Philadelphia. Mrs. Charlotte L. Peirce, of this city, the only living survivor of the first woman's rights convention, held at Seneca Falls in 1848, is sending a trowel to be used in the laying of the corner stone.

Mrs. Peirce, who was eighteen years of age when the Seneca Falls convention was held 74 years ago, is still keenly interested in the progress of women. Her 92 years have not dampened her ardour. However the strain of travel will make it impossible for her to go to Washington, and she has delegated Miss Caroline Katzenstein, who was in charge of the first woman suffrage headquarters opened in Pennsylvania, to take the trowel to the capital for her and to deliver it in

of Governor Sprout let it be known that personal choice of the rose and he insisted not interfered the would today Unfortunate of 1921 and rose dy his de effect po

In memory of the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 Presented by its sole survivor, Charlotte L. Peirce, In thanksgiving for progress made by women and in honor of The National Woman's Party which will carry on the struggle so bravely begun.

Mrs. Peirce has lived in Philadelphia for more than sixty years, and during that time she had done much active work in movements for the betterment of the community. For fifteen consecutive years, she was treasurer of the New Century Club and for thirty-nine years she was a member of its committee for the Legal Protection of Women.

Among the Pennsylvanians who are expected to attend the dedication are: Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Mrs. Charles C. Klauder, Mrs. Arthur Renouf, Mrs. A. R. Purdy, Mrs. T. C. Mirkil, Miss Elizabeth Price Lewis, Miss Mary Winsor, Dr. D. Challise Faust, Mrs. Ellen Winsor, Mrs. Edna Burd Merrill, Miss Anna K. Smith, Miss Christine M. Doyle, Miss Mary T. Stecker, Dr. Alice M. Norton, Mrs. Reba G. Commers, Mrs. Edwin Smith, Miss Martha M. W. Souder, Mrs. Helen W. Mauck, Miss Eleanor N. Fisbee, Miss Grace Svans, Mrs. Mary J. Moore, Mrs. R. R. P. Bradford, Mrs. K. G. Halligan, Miss H. E. Duell, Miss Margaret A. Warlon, Mrs. A. R. Harmon and Miss Clara Michelbach.

# SCHOFIELD'S OUSTING OF MARRIED WOMEN SCORED AS ILLEGAL *Sept. 7, 1930* Active Philadelphia Feminist Says Policy Sets Danger- ous Precedent.

## RIGHTS SEEN AS INVADED

Miss Caroline Katzenstein, ardent and active Philadelphia feminist, charges that Director Schofield is violating the law in forcing married women employes at City Hall to resign.

Miss Katzenstein, who is a member of the Pennsylvania Board of the National Women's party, argues that the Director's attitude is entirely unfair and wrong and that it would set a paradoxical and dangerous precedent.

"To employ a married woman who has passed the Civil Service examination and then to dismiss her for no other reason than because she is married is, as I understand the situation, a violation of the law," she declared.

"If it is right to dismiss married women who have husbands able to earn a living why not dismiss any woman who has saved or inherited funds sufficient to yield her a living—even a bare living? And, to go a step further, why not weed out men on the same basis?"

### Where Plan Might Lead.

"If this method is to be followed, how would it be to appoint another commission to decide upon the amount that is to be considered adequate for men and women to spend in various walks of life and then to limit the employment of persons in public office to such as can qualify to meet the commission's standard?"

"And if this method proves satisfactory, why not broaden the scheme and see to it that all employees in every private business in our fair land be limited to a compensation large enough only to provide an income meeting with the approval of the aforesaid commission, eliminating, of course, all persons who have been far-sighted enough to save and whose investment returns are large enough to disqualify them from holding a position carrying a salary?"

"It is a picture that leads the imagination into a field large enough to claim the attention of the whole public, not just the Department of Public Safety."

"To come to a specific case that has been much advertised in the papers, Director Schofield seems to think that he was perfectly justified in asking for the resignation of a woman whose husband held a public position, who owned an automobile, and who lived in an apartment cared for by a maid. The argument seemed to be that such a woman did not actually need to earn money and that by working in an office she kept some unemployed person out of a job. Isn't the maid in the case a person and isn't her work made possible by her mistress' employment outside the home?"

### Purely Personal Matter *hazrit*

"In a free country like ours, hasn't a woman the right to decide whether she prefers office work to housework? Maybe the person under discussion (I do not even know her name) is better qualified to do typewriting, filing or similar work than she is to cook and clean and scrub."

"Perhaps she can make a better companion for her husband by doing something that is congenial than by filling poorly a position for which she has neither a liking nor a fitness, and thus spoiling her disposition and her husband's digestion."

"Maybe she can earn more in an office than she pays for her maid, and is thus able to assist her husband in building up a competency for their old age. In the last analysis, isn't the work that a wife does a purely personal thing and one that should be settled by herself and her husband?"

"As a believer in fair play, I resent the injustice of this discrimination against women and also I hold that public money should be spent with an eye to the fitness and the ability of the person employed."

"In making this protest, I should like to say that I have the keenest sympathy for the great army of unemployed and should be glad to aid in a campaign to correct the present deplorable condition among thousands of men and women in Philadelphia who need and should have work."

"Two wrongs cannot, however, make a right. What I hope is that the present situation at City Hall may stimulate public-spirited Philadelphians to express their disapproval of Director Schofield's action toward married women workers in his department, and, at the same time, may bestir them to plan some constructive way to provide work for the many honest seekers of it."

Miss Katzenstein is an insurance broker, with offices in the Bankers' Trust Building.

②

*See reverse side*

## Took Nerve to Be Suffragette Then



MISS CAROLINE KATZENSTEIN still is keenly interested in the affairs, although the battle for votes for women was won earlier of a century ago.

By MARTIN SALDITCH

Next Sunday won't be just another Sunday to Caroline Katzenstein.

For it will mark the 25th anniversary of a day of joy and triumph for her and millions of other suffragists. On August 26, 1920, the 19th or Susan B. Anthony Amendment to the Constitution, giving women the right to vote was ratified and they felt their tireless efforts were finally rewarded.

### MILITANT CAMPAIGN

The efforts of the women crusaders of Philadelphia, as elsewhere, included such unladylike activities as holding open-air meetings, giving public speeches, forming picket lines, and often getting themselves arrested as a result.

Miss Katzenstein recalls many such incidents, like Elizabeth Moore, a college graduate who headed with a sandwich board a protesting woman suffrage, and Martha W. Moore, who hawked copies of the "Suffragist," the National Women's Party publication.

"We tried every way we could to interest the public in woman suffrage," said Miss Katzenstein, who participated in many similar colorful events. Throughout the drive she held executive positions in several suffrage organizations.

Miss Katzenstein first became associated with the campaign when in 1910 she took charge of the first woman voting headquarters opened in this State. This was a branch of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, for whom she handled publicity duties and the posts of executive and corresponding secretary.

### FIRST MEETING

Among her reminiscences of the hectic years that followed, she treasures particularly her participation in the first open-air meeting in Philadelphia.

The gathering was arranged in 1913 by Alice Paul, then a young, pale-faced Moorestown, N. J. girl, recently returned from England where she had been jailed for her militant activities in behalf of woman suffrage.

Planning to introduce the methods used in Great Britain to conservative Philadelphians, Miss Paul enlisted the aid of Lucy Burns, a New Yorker; Mrs. George Morgan, wife of The Record's then Sunday editor, and Olga Gross, a young Russian girl.

Without applying for a permit, the women audaciously set up a soap box at a busy Kensington intersection. While Miss Paul gave an impromptu speech the others handed out literature to the sizable and curious crowd which had gathered. She was often interrupted by hoots and jeers, along with cries of "Tend to your own family." One young man, evidently in imitation of the speaker, climbed upon a box and shouted, "Votes for boys!"

After the meeting the women phoned the local newspapers and proudly informed them that they had held the first open-air suffrage meeting in Philadelphia.

### GOT PERMITS

Thereafter, the suffragists obtained permits when they wished to hold a gathering. They often spoke on City Hall Plaza or across the street from the headquarters of the Equal Franchise Society, 35 S. 9th st., for which Miss Katzenstein was then handling secretarial and publicity duties.

There was a list of men who

were available to speak for suffrage at events here and at nearby points. They included such prominent persons as Rabbi Stephen Wise, famous Jewish leader; Dudley Field Malone, well-known liberal lawyer, and then Collector of the Port of New York, and Sen. William E. Borah of Idaho.

A special contribution could always be expected from Isaac H. Clothier, head of the department store. He seemed to have an inexhaustible supply of pamphlets which contained an article written by Wendell Phillips, abolitionist author and orator, advocating woman suffrage.

### NEW ORGANIZATION

In 1913, Miss Paul and Miss Burns formed the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, a country-wide group which later became known as the National Woman's party. Miss Katzenstein resigned her post in 1916 with the Equal Franchise Society, an independent group, to accept a similar position with the new organization.

As the first step in their campaign, the Congressional Union established headquarters in Washington, on Lafayette Square, across the street from the White House.

The young party believed in strong, spectacular methods to attract public attention. Usually, they picketed the White House.

"Sometimes, it was so cold we stood on heated rocks which were brought to us," Miss Katzenstein recalls.

Many of the party's organizers were sent to prison for their picketing activities, and when Miss Paul went on a hunger strike she was forcibly fed. Among the socially prominent Philadelphians jailed were Mary H. Ingham, whose grandfather was Secretary of the Treasury under President Jackson; Mrs. Lawrence Lewis; the three daughters of James D. Winsor, of Haverford, and Martha



A PICTURESQUE feature of the dedication of the headquarters of the National Woman's Party, in Washington, on May 21, 1923, was contributed by Philadelphia, Mrs. Charlotte L. Peirce, then 92 and the only survivor of the Seneca Falls meeting of 1848, where the women's suffrage movement was born, was unable to attend the dedication because of the infirmities of her age. She therefore delegated Miss Katzenstein to take to Washington the trowel used in the dedication ceremony.

Moore, a Swarthmore University graduate.

### TOURED WEST

They told of their harsh treatment in detail after they were released, and later they organized a special train which toured the Western States in the fall of 1916. The plan was to get the women voters there, who already had suffrage by State legislation, to bring pressure on their Congressmen to vote for the Susan B. Anthony amendment, which had been defeated in the Senate five times.

Miss Katzenstein went on the trip to handle the publicity. She received unexpected aid from newspapers throughout the nation, who were attracted by the unique journey. There was always a crowd assembled to greet the train when it arrived. The women usually were welcomed and entertained by prominent people and organizations.

To illustrate the resourcefulness, ingenuity, and spirit of her fellow workers, Miss Katzenstein tells several stories.

Among her favorites is the one about Jane Campbell, who lived in Germantown. It seems

that it rained heavily on the day that Miss Campbell scheduled an organization meeting at her home. As a result, only three or four members attended.

When reporters arrived and asked admittance to the session, Miss Campbell demurred rather than let them see the small membership present. She told them it was a closed meeting, but if they waited she would have some news for them. In order not to disappoint the reporters, she later came out and told them that an election had been held, and gave them a list of the new officers. And strangely enough, every one of the members present had been chosen for a high position.

### HIGH FINANCE

Then there is the time that the Russian immigrant, Olga Gross, bought peanuts by the 100-pound sack. She made and sold peanut brittle, contributing the proceeds to her suffrage group, which used them to pay the telephone bill for a year.

The ladies saw the first sign of victory in their prolonged and sometimes discouraging fight when Congress passed the 19th Amendment on June 4,

1919. The Pennsylvania Legislature was the seventh to ratify the law, and in little over a year the lawmaking bodies of 35 other States had also approved the legislation, thus putting it into effect.

The amendment originated in a woman's rights convention held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848, by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Following this gathering, Susan B. Anthony led a movement to alter State laws to include votes for women. In 1878 an amendment drawn up by her granting females the vote was introduced unsuccessfully in the U. S. Senate.

This anniversary of the amendment finds Miss Katzenstein active in her present occupation as an insurance broker, which she became after the measure was approved. She lives with one of her sisters in an apartment at 3411 Powelton ave.

She has never cared to hold a political office, but is keenly interested in civic affairs and takes an active part in the annual drive of the United War Chest and the Red Cross.

### Leonard Lyons

Two weeks ago, in Frankfurt, General Eisenhower invited Jack Benny and Larry Adler to visit him. They asked him about Zhukov, and Eisenhower replied that "when Zhukov starts talking he frowns so hard, I've got to wink to soften him up." In discussing the military government of Germany Eisenhower said: "In our steps towards the millennium I cannot order people to do things my way. Before we can achieve it I've got to understand them and they me." Mention then was made of rumored agitation, in a few circles here, for a war against Russia. "It is not easy to send men out to battle," said Eisenhower. "Any one who hasn't learned anything from the death and misery of this war ought to be shot."

Lt. Col. Joe Brill, who was the

trial prosecutor in the Bertram Campbell case—and who now is on special assignment since he returned from Europe—has urged Gov. Dewey to grant a full pardon and to compensate Campbell for the years he spent in jail.

The New York Times, in anticipation of conflicting reactions to Henry Wallace's new book, "Sixty Million Jobs," has invited both a supporter and an opponent to review the book. The supporter is Senator Pepper of Florida; the opponent, Taft of Ohio.

When the War Reparations Commission arrived in Moscow Stalin ordered a series of official dinners for the visiting officials. Because the Britishers use their forks in the left hand and the Americans in the right

hand, Stalin requested that one Russian should sit between an American and a Britisher, and that the comrades alternate in the use of the fork—one using the left hand, the second using the right. This, however, became too confusing, Stalin rescinded the order for the ensuing dinners. Thereafter the Russians alternated differently: One day forks in the left hand, the next day in the right.

Thomas W. Lamont, the financier, has written his memoirs, but not for publication. He's showing them only to his family.

Wilhelm Furtwaengler, the German conductor, has succeeded in obtaining asylum in Switzerland. Furtwaengler is the former conductor of the N. Y.

Philharmonic, who accepted from the Nazi regime the post of Music Director for the Reich. At one time he was to return to New York to conduct some concerts, but too many complaints were registered against him and the invitation was canceled. Now he's safe in Switzerland.

Leonard Bernstein, who wrote the music for the hit, "On the Town," is writing a concerto; Aaron Copland, the distinguished American composer, is writing a musical.

Henry Luce will have a private entrance on Vanderbilt ave., when the new Time-Life Building is erected there.

The new Standard Oil Building will be on W. 52d st., across the street from Jack & Charlie's.

### Broadway Gazette

## Philadelphians Are Interesting

By Wayne Robinson

### Zealous Reformer for 34 Years

**T**HE little lady with the close-cropped, iron-grey hair sat forward to the edge of her living-room couch and her eyes—not blue, not quite green—smiled pertly through pince-nez glasses.

"I'm a reformer: always was—and always will be!"

As precise, firm and quick in her thinking now as more than a quarter-century ago when she schemed night and day to advance the suffragist cause, Miss Caroline Katzenstein has lost none of the zeal she displayed in the battle for the woman's vote.

"I feel as if I have come through the years unscathed," she said as a late afternoon light streamed into her comfortable West Philadelphia apartment. "I take pride in feeling young—and I just can't help keep on wanting to reform things."

Such as education: "Women teachers once had to take jobs clerking in department stores after school to eke out an existence. Women teachers then outnumbered men five to one, and were paid less for the same work, and were denied advancement to the better-paying positions. That has been corrected—but now both men and women teachers find themselves in the same boat with salaries too low and working conditions often poor."

#### Hopes for Individual Morality

**A**ND law: "Our system of taxation is evidence of our failure to legislate fair dealing. Lawmakers aren't able to draft laws that clever people can't evade. Our only hope is in individual morality. It goes back to the individual and a sense of duty toward fellowmen. Improvement must start with the individual."

And marriage: I think every man should allow his wife a generous budget—generous enough so that she will not have to skimp and save for those occasional morale-lifting bonnets or a reckless shopping spree."

Miss Katzenstein is candid about her own escape from marriage ("I never married because the right body didn't come along at the right time,") but she won't confess her age.

Her speech still is pure Dixie although it has been 40 years since she first came to Philadelphia. Here she went into business, became a life insurance broker, and during the end of World War I, found in the suffragist movement the perfect outlet for her spirit of reform "outraged by the denial of women's rights."



Caroline Katzenstein

Beginning with the first open-air suffragist meeting here at a busy Kensington intersection in 1911, she handed out literature and bothered newspapers with so much enthusiasm that she soon found herself executive secretary of the Pennsylvania branch of the Women's Party. The ladies won victory on August 26, 1920, when the 19th Constitutional Amendment was ratified.

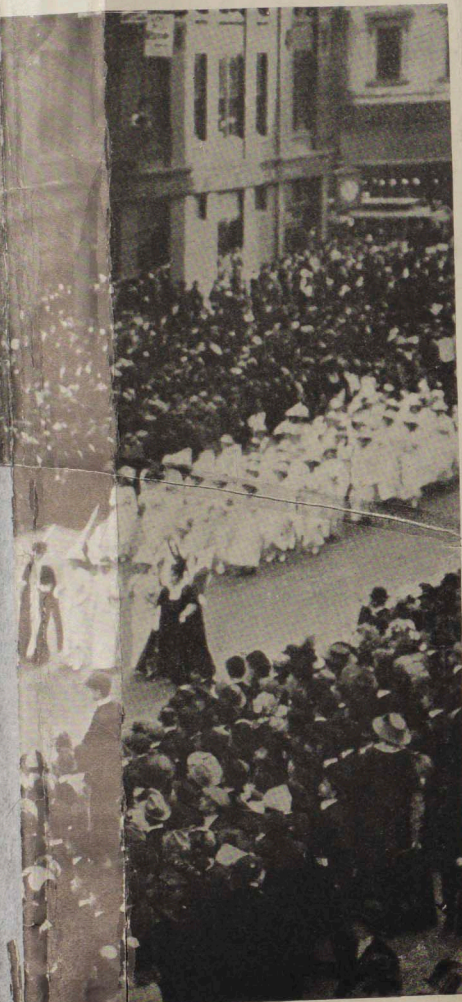
The tireless energy which made her known so keenly to newspaper editors of the day is an energy almost as inexhaustible today. She sews garments for war relief, touch-types innumerable letters on one reform or another, and any bright day is likely to compel her to don flat-soled walking shoes for a six-hour hike in suburban countryside.

Photographs by P. J. Press Bureau.

# NEW YORK'S GREAT SUFFRAGE PARADE



Thousands viewed the big parade.



Pennsylvania delegates at Madison Square.



Miss Flinn, daughter of the Pittsburgh political leader, one of the marshals.



Members of the Executive Women's Political Union.



Miss Marie Stuart at "Joan of Arc."



The Pennsylvania delegates assembling.

