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FIGHT FOR VOTES IS WON BY WOMEN

Thirty-Six States Have Ratified Amendment.

TENNESSEE FALLS INTO LINE

Washington Is the Thirty-Fifth—Seventy Years of Struggle for Equal Suffrage—Features and Some Immortal Names.

Washington.—American women have won their fight for votes. Washington and Tennessee have ratified the constitutional amendment, making 36 states out of 48.

Upon the opening March 22 of the special sessions of the legislatures of Washington and Delaware, the woman suffrage situation in the United States was briefly this:

Amendment to the Constitution passed by congress June 4, 1919, as drafted in 1875 by Susan B. Anthony: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or

Lucretia Mott.

...ied by the United States or by ...tate on account of sex." Ratification necessary by legislatures of ...fourths of the 48 states of the ...

...dment ratified by 34 states, beginning with Wisconsin, June 10, 1919, and ending with West Virginia March 10, 1920. Constitutionality of Ohio ratification before the United States Supreme court.

Amendment defeated by six states between September 15, 1919, and February 17, 1920, as follows, in the order named: Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland.

Connecticut and Vermont—No regular sessions until 1921. Governors had refused to call special sessions.

Florida and Tennessee—Cannot vote in 1920 because of constitutional provision requiring election to intervene between submission of amendment and action on it.

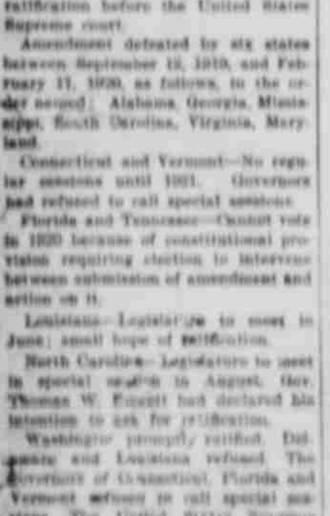
Louisiana—Legislature to meet in June; small hope of ratification.

North Carolina—Legislature to meet in special session in August. Gov. Thomas W. Bickett had declared his intention to ask for ratification.

Washington promptly ratified. Delaware and Louisiana refused. The governors of Connecticut, Florida and Vermont refused to call special sessions. The United States Supreme court upheld the Ohio ratification on the ground that no state constitution has the authority to change in any detail the method which the United States Constitution itself provides for its amendment. This decision cleared the way for the special session in Tennessee, which began August 9.

It is seventy years since the organized movement for woman suffrage was begun in the United States.

In 1848 Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton called the first Woman's Rights convention at Seneca Falls, N.



Susan B. Anthony.

Y., which launched a "Declaration of Sentiments" and passed a resolution demanding equal suffrage.

These are two immortal names in American history. Lucretia Mott (1793-1880) was born in Nantucket, Mass., of Quaker parents. After teaching, she became an "acknowledged minister" of the Friends. She married James Mott, who worked with his wife against slavery.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902) was born in Johnstown, N. Y. She married in 1840 Henry B. Stanton, a journalist and anti-slavery speaker.

From 1869 to 1893 she was president of the National Woman Suffrage association, addressed congressional committees on woman suffrage. She was the joint author of "History of Woman Suffrage" (1881-8) and "Eighty Years and More" (1898) is her autobiography.

A third name is that of Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906). She joined with Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton in organizing the woman suffrage movement. She became in time the real leader of the movement; certainly she was its first militant suffragist. Born in Adams, Mass., she came of Quaker stock, and early devoted herself to "temperance" (the prohibition of those days) and to the abolition of slavery.

In 1875 Miss Anthony drafted the amendment to the Constitution which has now been ratified. In 1878 the amendment was introduced in the senate by Senator Sargent of California. It was defeated in 1887 and thereafter was not even debated in congress until 1914.

During the years the Constitutional amendment campaign was making no progress the women won many victories in the states, securing full suffrage in 15; presidential suffrage in 12 and partial suffrage in several others.

The National American Woman Suffrage association in 1912 opened headquarters in Washington and began an active campaign for the passage of the amendment. In 1916 it established branch headquarters there which were devoted entirely to the amendment campaign. The campaign was educational and social as well as political and attracted world-wide attention.

The National Woman's party, organized in 1916 by Alice Paul, established Washington headquarters L. 1913 and introduced the militant into the campaign.

Alice Paul—the third Quakeress to immortalize herself—is the spectacular figure of the struggle. She developed the deadliest card index on members of congress that practical politics has ever seen. She served notice through the White House pickets that the president was the "man higher up." The arrest of nearly 500 of these pickets and the imposition of jail sentences followed. Incidentally Miss Paul herself served seven terms in jail.

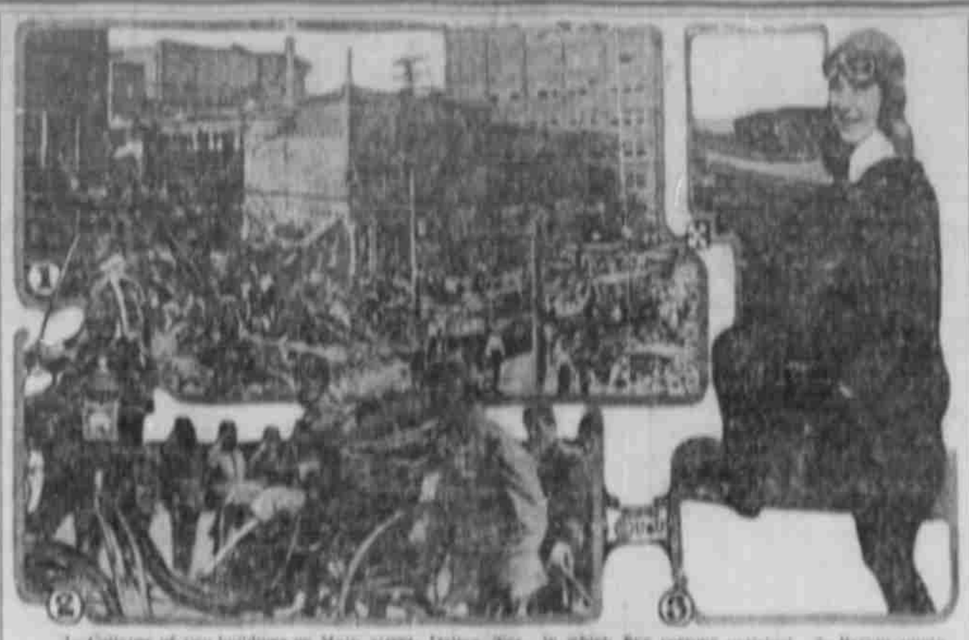
The amendment was beaten three times in the senate and once in the house before it was finally passed by the sixty-sixth congress June 4, 1919, by the necessary two-thirds majority.

The year 1890 saw the formation of two national organizations: National Woman Suffrage association, with Mrs.

Alice Paul.

Stanton and Miss Anthony leaders and headquarters in New York; American Woman Suffrage association, with Mary A. Livermore, Julia Ward Howe and Lucy Stone leaders and headquarters in Boston. The line of division was this: The former wished to concentrate on the passage of a constitutional amendment; the latter was in favor of obtaining the suffrage through amendments to state constitutions. In 1890 the two organizations were united under the name of National American Woman Suffrage Association, and work was pushed along both lines of endeavor. Mrs. Stanton was president until 1892, Miss Anthony served until 1900, resigning at the age of eighty. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was its head, 1900-1904. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, recently deceased and possibly best loved of all the leaders—a woman of transcendent gifts and eloquence—was president until 1915. Mrs. Catt was then again chosen. Mrs. Frank Leslie left a large legacy to Mrs. Catt to be used in the work.

The National association made arrangements at the St. Louis convention of 1919 to dissolve its organization and become the League of Women Voters. These arrangements became effective at the Chicago convention in February last. So the League of Women Voters now holds sway over something like 27,000,000 potential American women voters. Mrs. Catt, who is also the head of the International Woman Suffrage alliance, which she founded in 1904, is honorary chairman; Mrs. Maud Wood Park is chairman; Mrs. Richard Edwards of Indiana, treasurer; Mrs. Helen Jacobs of Alabama, secretary, and there is a board of regional directors.



1—Collapse of two buildings on Main street, Dallas, Tex., in which five persons perished. 2—Recent photograph of sultan of Turkey on his way to the mosque of the Yildiz palace. 3—Laura Bromwell, who set new world's record by making 87 loops with her airplane above Mineola field, Long Island.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Soviet Russians Put to Rout by Poles Following Strategy of Foch and Weygand.

WARSAW APPARENTLY SAVED

Baron Wrangel Scores More Victories Over the Reds—Tennessee Legislature Gives Final Touch to Suffrage Ratification—Miners and Operators Can't Agree.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Once more French military genius has triumphed over that of the Germans. Following the strategy of Marshal Foch and General Weygand, the Poles last week put to rout the invading Russians who, if reports are to be credited, are directed in their movements by former officers of the German army.

At this writing the final outcome of the struggle cannot safely be predicted, for the battle is still in progress, but all dispatches indicate that Warsaw has been saved and that the Danzig corridor has been cleared of the reds. Rejecting the first suggestion of Foch and Weygand, that they give up their capital and meet the Russians behind the Vistula, the Poles adopted the alternative plan of their French advisers. This was that all advanced units should be called back and heavy forces concentrated on a short defensive line before Warsaw; that the enemy should be permitted to advance to open order and to "be bitten," and that the Poles should then launch counter-attacks with all their forces and with the aid of tanks. At this time the most advanced of the reds were within a few miles of Warsaw. Within four days the Russians were reported as fleeing in disorder along the front between the Vistula and Bug rivers, as retiring hastily from the Danzig corridor and as being pushed back rapidly in the southern sector.

The Polish left wing, led by French Generals Henry and Billotte in person, drove the Russians out of the fork between the Bug and Narew rivers, which is considered the key to the defense of Warsaw, and a part of this Polish force moved swiftly northward toward Mlawa, threatening to cut off the reds who had advanced far on the route to Thorn and Plock, and regaining control of the direct rail route between Warsaw and Danzig. Airplanes, tanks, armored trains and artillery were used by the Poles most effectively and thousands of prisoners and great quantities of supplies were captured.

General Pilsudski, chief of the Polish state, led the troops operating east and south of Warsaw, and his movement was considered of the greatest importance because its complete success would result in the cutting of the lines of communication of the bolshevikis. This force was strengthened by the shortening of the front in Galicia, where the Poles continued retreating for the purpose of releasing many units for the battle to the north. By Friday Pilsudski was in possession of Lukow, 65 miles southeast of Warsaw, and was going strong.

The two movements of the Poles constituted a pincers operation which promised to force the Russians altogether out of Poland. The latter, flushed with their successes, seem to have forgotten the basic principles of modern warfare and rushed ahead without regard to their communications and supports, as though against a foe that was already utterly beaten. Large bodies got entirely out of touch with the main forces and were easily cut off and captured after they had been allowed to filter through the Polish lines.

One thing that greatly annoyed both Poland and France was the action of Sir Reginald Tower, allied high commissioner at Danzig, in forbidding further debarkation at that port of French munitions for Poland. Several French ships were anchored outside the port with war supplies for the Poles, but Tower said he had not sufficient allied troops to preserve order if more munitions were unloaded there. The French government formally protested against his ruling.

In south Russia General Wrangel continued his gains against the soviet army, and in Moscow Leon Trotsky issued a call for volunteers for service on the southern front. He denounced France for recognizing and aiding Wrangel and accused England of also giving help, directly and indirectly. The anti-bolshevik leader is said to have the support of the entire population in the south, for he is giving the land to the peasants, and he has been joined by many Cossacks. Though Lloyd George asserts that Great Britain has not helped and will not help Wrangel, the recognition of the general by France has not yet brought about the breach between the two countries that was predicted by alarmist correspondents and hopeful Germans.

Armistice negotiations between the Poles and the Russians opened in Minsk, and the latter set forth the terms they were willing to grant. It may well be that these will be modified by the military operations of the week. According to Wladislaw Kopp, who is in Berlin for the soviet government, the latter is in its dealings with Poland and the allies will insist on direct communication with the Baltic, probably by way of Bialystok, and will demand that Poland give Russia the right to transport goods direct to and from Germany. He says the bolshevikis are determined to restore economic relations with Germany. In this he has the support of Felix Deutsch, head of the great electrical manufacturing company of Germany, who asserts that Russia's immense supplies of raw material must be brought to the world's markets, that Russia must be developed immediately, and that Germany is best equipped for that work. Deutsch ridicules the danger of the spread of bolshevism outside of Russia, which does not accord with the official German view, often expressed when Berlin urges that the allies permit the organization of a stronger German army.

So far, the only "available source" that the United States government has found of aiding Poland is the dispatch of a cruiser and two destroyers from Cherbourg to Danzig. Officially, they were sent to protect American citizens and their interests. A large delegation of Americans of Polish origin called on Secretary of State Colby, after carrying an appeal to President Wilson. Mr. Colby did not overlook the opportunity to tell them that the government's hands were tied, mainly by the refusal of the senate to ratify the peace treaty.

The threat of British labor to call a general strike as a demonstration against a war on Russia stirred up such protests that the labor council has announced it never had any such intention. Lloyd George told the labor leaders that "any attempt to dictate the policy of parliament strikes at the root of democratic constitution in the country and will be resisted with all the power of the government."

The Chicago Federation of Labor, long under the control of radicals who are tinged with pink, imitated the supposed action of British labor by adopting resolutions demanding a general strike if the United States gives military aid to the Poles.

Rioting in Ireland was resumed on a large scale and a number of persons were killed in fights with the troops and constabulary. Some 50 Dublin people, McSweeney, lord mayor of Cork, was convicted of sedition and deported to England. Hope of settling the Irish question on the basis of dominion rule is increasing, but a large part of Ulster has yet to be considered.

The big news of the week at home was the final enfranchisement of the women of America through the action of the Tennessee legislature, the necessary thirty-sixth state to ratify the suffrage amendment to the Constitution. The senate had ratified previously, but it was a narrow squeak in the lower house. The vote was 50 to 46, the speaker, leader of the anti-suffrage forces, changing his vote to the affirmative in order to move a reconsideration.

But the women must still win in projected litigation by the enemies of suffrage, designed to attack the validity of the Tennessee ratification. In the state constitution there is a clause which says:

"No convention or general assembly of this state shall 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 not submitted to the state until months afterwards. The Supreme court's decision in the strength last spring to overturn the Ohio legislature's action on the dry amendment is taken as an indication that the action of the Tennessee legislature will stand.

Leaders of both the Republican and Democratic parties claimed to see in the suffrage victory an advantage for for their respective tickets in the presidential campaign. The women who have been conducting the fight thanked both Senator Harding and Governor Cox for their help. Secretary of State Colby was prepared to promulgate the amendment as soon as the action of the Tennessee assembly was confirmed.

The North Carolina house of representatives defeated the ratification of the suffrage amendment by a vote of 71 to 41.

The wages of soft coal miners in the central competitive field again were put up to President Wilson. The joint scale conference of operators and miners at Cleveland spent five days in fruitless discussion and the workers sent word to the president that the conference, which was called by him, was unable to adjust inequalities in pay. The operators wanted to ask Mr. Wilson to appoint a board of inquiry and adjustment, but the miners refused to join in the request. The men ask that the wages of day workers be advanced $1.20 a day. Thomas Kite Scarles, editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal, said there was little or no danger that the disagreement would result in another strike, the operators were not so optimistic. It was believed the operators of Illinois might grant the demands of the miners.

The post office department has at least discovered that foreign exchange has depreciated in value in late years, and the postmasters have been instructed to sell international money orders under a new scale closely approximating present exchange values. Under rates now in effect an American dollar equals 10.80 francs in France, Belgium and Italy; 5.45 francs in Switzerland; 5 kronen in Denmark and Norway; 4.17 kronen in Sweden; 2.68 florins in the Netherlands, and 5 shillings in England. Switzerland is the only country where the exchange rates remain unchanged.

Despite injuries and complaints of favoritism and poor training, the American competitors in the Olympic games at Antwerp are doing quite well. Up to the time of writing they had scored 118 points and their nearest rival, Finland, had only 40 points. Correspondents aver that every other nation has gone to the games better prepared than is America, and the American managers are accused of making bad selection of entries and of letting in Pacific coast athletes who were failures in their preliminary work.

The Association of Railway Executives, reporting on the applications of the various carriers for loans from the $300,000,000 revolving fund created by the transportation act, recommends that the Interstate commerce commission distribute nearly $300,000,000 to the railroads. Under the recommendations, loans for additions and betterments would be increased from $7,052,053 to $8,217,945; those for additional cars and equipment would be increased from $39,000,000 to $79,540,000, and those for freight and switching locomotives from $26,000,000 to $32,034,525. A total of $52,930,945 was recommended for loans for building 15,000 new box cars and loans to meet maturing obligations would total $98,800,000.

PILSUDSKI PUSHES BOLSHEVIKI BACK

MAIN OBJECT NOW IS TO CUT SOLE LINE BY WHICH THE REDS MAY ESCAPE.

SEVEN DIVISIONS DESTROYED

Enemy Prevented by French Airplanes From Taking With Them Many Guns and Material.

Paris.—General Pilsudski's army has reached the middle of the Bug river, according to news, and is marching down the stream to join the army advancing up the fork between the Bug and Narew rivers toward Demlanka with the object of cutting the Warsaw-Bialstok road, and their enemy's sole avenue of retreat.

Down this road the reds are hurrying, goading by the large number of horses in their possession. The fact that they have three horses is said to account for the comparatively small number of prisoners being taken by the Poles. Pursuing French airplanes, however, have prevented the enemy from taking with him many guns and much material.

Up to date seven bolshevik divisions have been cut to pieces and all their guns captured.

The Polish right wing, advancing has crossed the Bug river in the direction of Kovel, thus providing a safeguard against flank counter attacks.

After an Unbroken Slumber of Three Years, the Sleeper Awakes

Waukesha, Wis.—Mrs. Clara Johnston, of Racine, who has been asleep at the county asylum for more than two years, has regained complete consciousness.

The Four Pathfinder Airplanes of Uncle Sam Arrive at Fairbanks

Fairbanks, Alaska.—Four army airplanes, en route from Mineola, N. Y., to Nome, Alaska, arrived here together having traveled the 250 miles from Dawson, Y. T., in two hours.

President Wilson Invites Former Premier Orlando, to Visit U. S.

Buenos Aires.—President Wilson has officially invited former Premier Orlando, of Italy, to visit the United States, according to the Rome correspondent of La Nacion.

Brest-Litovsk Has Been Occupied by Detachment of Polish Army

Washington.—Brest-Litovsk has been occupied by the Polish army, according to advices received by the state department from the American commissioner at Berlin.

Immigration Authorities Hold Up Secretary of The Letvia Legation

New York.—Alfred Nagel, who bore credentials from the minister of foreign affairs of the newly-formed republic of Letvia showing him to be duly appointed secretary of the proposed legation in Washington, was held by immigration authorities when he arrived here with his wife.

Sugar Dealers Caught in Recent Price Slump ask Government Aid

Washington.—Sugar dealers caught in the recent price slump with large stocks on their hands are appealing to the department of justice to save them from loss, according to John E. Crosby, acting head of the department's campaign to lower the cost of living.

The Panama Canal has Just Passed Through a Drought of Seven Months

Washington.—The immense reservoirs which supply the locks of the Panama canal have just passed through a drought period which has sharply tested their adequacy. For seven months and 11 days not a drop of water passed over the spillways of the Gatun lake.

Chairman Korean Commission Says Recent Rumor is Jap Fabrication

Washington.—Cabled reports from Tokio that a plot to "hold" the party of American congressmen now visiting the far east when it arrived in Korea had been unearthed, were characterized by Kiusik Kimm, chairman of the Korean commission, as "another groundless Japanese fabrication."

"No sane or insane Korean would dream of holding the American congressional party," Mr. Kimm declared.

Bishop Thirkield has Applied to State Department For Passport.

Washington.—Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, recently assigned by the general conference of his church as the first resident bishop of Mexico City, called at the state department to obtain his passport so as to proceed immediately for his new post. His jurisdiction will embrace Mexico, Panama, Central America and Porto Rico. Bishop Thirkield, who for eight years resident bishop of New Orleans.

GREAT REUNION OF WILDCAT DIVISION

COLUMBIA, S. C., MAKING LARGE PREPARATIONS FOR GIVING THE 81 A GOOD TIME.

MAY SEE COX AND ROOSEVELT

Gates of City to Be Thrown Open to Wildcats and Money of Visitors Will Be No Good There.

Columbia, S. C.—Columbia is making no vacation on a grand scale for the entertainment of the former members of the 81st (Wildcat) Division who will hold their first reunion in this city September 20-21. Indications are that several thousand veterans will attend and arrangements are being made to entertain them lavishly. It will probably be the largest convention ever held in South Carolina.

Among the prominent men who have been invited to speak at the reunion are: Governor Cox, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby, Senator Oscar W. Underwood, Governor Bickett of North Carolina, Governor Cooper of South Carolina, Major General Shanks and Major General Bailey, the former commander of the 81st division.

The gates of the city will be thrown open to the Wildcats and the visitors' money will be no good in Columbia. The city officials, the Chamber of Commerce, the various civic organizations, and the women of Columbia have united their efforts to make this reunion a complete success. All those who contemplate attending this reunion should communicate with the Wildcat Veterans' Association at Columbia.

Electric Train and Automobile Collide, Causing Death of Four.

Camden, N. J.—A Pennsylvania railroad electric train struck an automobile bus containing 18 passengers here killing six of the occupants of the vehicle and injuring at least four others.

Appointment of Receiver is Asked For Brotherhood Railway Trainmen.

Columbus, O.—Appointment of a receiver for the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and an accounting and distribution of the brotherhood's trust fund, estimated at $10,000,000 is asked for in a suit filed here.

Fighting Going on Between Mining Guards and Miners in W. Virginia.

Charleston, W. Va.—Striking miners and private mine guards were fighting at Clintville, Raleigh county, W. Va., according to advices received here by Col. Jackson Arnold, commander of the state police.

Irish Police Inspector Shot Dead While Returning from Church.

Belfast, Ireland.—Police Inspector Swanzy, against whom a verdict of wilful murder was given by a coroner's jury in connection with the assassination of Mayor MacCurtain in March, was shot dead while proceeding to his home from church at Lisburn.

The Sight of 3,000 Red Prisoners Cheered the Citizens of Warsaw.

Warsaw.—Warsaw witnessed a sight which gave the population more confidence than any incident since the Polish monster offensive began. It was a procession of 3,000 prisoners who had assembled at various parts of the front and marched to the rear across the Vistula river and into the city.

Great Britain to Recognize the Independence of Egypt in Report.

London.—The London Times says it understands that Great Britain has agreed to recognize the independence of Egypt.

Unique Collection Box Started on Journey Around World By Daniels.

Washington.—A contribution from Secretary Daniels started on its way around the world a unique collection box which will be sent to every marine corps post and station on the map to raise a fund for the erection of a merit tablet in the Belleau Wood military cemetery, France, to the marines who lost their lives in that battle. The fund is being raised by the Belleau Wood chapter, American Legion, composed of 301 women.

Marshal Foch Voices Friendship For America and Receives Baton.

Mos, Alsace Lorraine.—Marshal Foch, standing at the foot of the statue of Lafayette, just presented to Metz by the Knights of Columbus, voiced his friendship for America and received from the Knights a jeweled baton and insignia of his office as a marshal of France. He sat on the platform among other notables, smiling when compliments were translated, but was obviously tired. There were no speeches took place.