

Miss Rankin Tells Why Federal Suffrage Is the Supreme Issue



Miss Jeannette Rankin, who writes exclusively for this newspaper.

National Amendment Once Passed, Women Could Secure Vote in All America by Winning Legislatures of 24 States—Otherwise They Must Fight for 36, State by State

of funds and energy, was first introduced in Congress in 1878 by Senator A. A. Sargent of California. Prior to this time the women had stormed Congress with multitudes of petitions; and, beginning with 1870, although no suffrage resolution was before Congress, congressional committees had granted the women a public hearing on suffrage every winter. When the amendment was introduced in the Senate, however, a hearing which consumed a large part of two days was held, and the men and women who docked to the large Senate reception-room overflowed into the crowded corridors. There was a tremendous demonstration. The matter was taken to the House and more hearings were held in the House committee. When the Senate committee reported, however, it was with an adverse majority, and the House committee failed to report at all.

In the thirty-eight years that have intervened since the first introduction of this resolution the amendment has been presented to every Congress and hearings have been granted by each session. These committees have reported favorable majorities in some instances and unfavorable majorities in others. At times it has been reported without recommendation. On Jan. 25, 1887, however, it was finally brought before the Senate for a vote which resulted in 16 yeas and 34 nays.

By the time the amendment was brought to a vote again in the Senate on March 19, 1911, there were eighteen members of the Senate who represented a constituency of several million women. It was not surprising, therefore, that the vote stood 35 yeas and 34 nays, lacking only 11 of a two-thirds majority.

Vote in the House.

Only once has the amendment been voted upon in the House, after a stubborn refusal on the part of the Judiciary committee to report upon the measure. The vote was finally taken, however, on Jan. 12, 1915, with yeas 174 and nays 201. Again in the Sixty-fourth Congress the resolution was introduced in both the Senate and the House. In the Senate it is still on the calendar awaiting action, and in the House it has just been reported out of the Judiciary committee without recommendation.

In demanding the adoption of the national suffrage amendment the women are not urging Congress to take upon itself any new prerogatives. Such action would be quite in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, which allows Congress to submit constitutional amendments to the states for ratification. Nor would it be setting a new precedent to secure to the women the right of suffrage through federal action. Male suffrage is protected by the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution. No suffrage was granted by the adoption of the fifteenth amendment. Even Illinois suffrage was proposed through constitutional action.

Federal action is the simplest, simplest method of recognizing nationally a factor which must have national significance in government. And the time is soon coming when the right of women for full legal justice will be not faith and courage by the Congress of the United States, but by the constituency of that Congress throughout the nation.

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Some New Things Found by Science

APPARATUS almost automatic in operation has been invented to enable police to time automobiles accurately and arrest violators of speed laws.

EXPERIMENTS by a British expert in foresting some of the hills of China have led to the establishment of a comprehensive course in forestry in a university in that country.

A FINISHING coat of Dutch invention allows an electric light to enter fish into a net beneath the hull, where a pump draws them by suction into a container within the craft.

A Man Who Has Never Helped the Bass Drum Makers



THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL, of Indiana, twice elected Vice President of the United States, has not done much for the bass drum manufacturers. Perhaps no national figure in politics is as nationally unknown as Mr. Marshall, a situation of his own making, for he belongs in the quiet zone of politicians. And yet touching shoulders with Tom Marshall, as he is styled in his own Indiana, immediately produces the impression of all-around affability—a fellow you want to know.

Mr. Marshall is famous among his friends for originality of expression. He never says anything as anybody else would. His smiles always have a punch, a "cracker." He broke through the lines with a bit of originality on Nov. 10 last that ran throughout the United States, drew smiles and was called smart. It was his telegram of congratulation to President Wilson. That telegram really introduced Thomas Riley Marshall to the American people, although he had for four years been second in command of their nation.

His Famous Message.

When, on election night, the national tide seemed to have swept toward Hughes and Fairbanks the Vice President sat among friends in Indianapolis. Even with this shadow upon him Mr. Marshall was the joy of the company, for he constantly joked about how Mrs. Marshall and he would have to go out and hunt another job.

The next day brought the team of Wilson and Marshall to the fore and, although the figures danced back and forth until Thursday, when the Democratic returns finally showed larger, Mr. Marshall felt it was up to him to voice his good cheer to Mr. Wilson. It was then that he sent his now famous telegram, a quotation from "Romeo and Juliet," in which he expressed his feelings over the result. His message ran:

"'Tis not so deep as a well nor so wide as a church door, but 'tis enough: 'twill serve."

"Mrs. Marshall joins me in the heartiest congratulations to Mr. Wilson and yourself."

Tells One On Himself.

It was at the time of sending congratulations to President Wilson that Mr. Marshall had a little fun with Mr. Roosevelt. It will be recalled that on election night, when the returns pointed to the election of Mr. Hughes, the sage of Sagamore Hill, in an interview, announced that he in no way would attempt suggestions to the President-elect. But when the tide turned Wilsonward the Vice President could not restrain his desire to have a little fun with the colonel. So he said to a reporter:

"It is to be hoped that Mr. Roosevelt will keep his promise to make no suggestions to the President during the next four years."

A happy feature of the Vice President's nature is his ability to enjoy a joke on himself. One of the best of his recent ex-

'TOM' MARSHALL, Twice Vice President and Still Unknown to America—Some Vivid "Inside" Information About Him—His Scholarship, His Wit, His Heart and His Married Life

tremely every social invitation that does not include Mrs. Marshall. He does not care for "stag" parties and follows the theory of the Gridiron Club at Washington that "constructively ladies are always present." He is not a prude, but does oppose gatherings that have the "for men only" atmosphere.

It is the happy boast of the Marshalls that they have never, since their marriage in 1893, been apart for more than a period of twenty-four hours. Mrs. Marshall always accompanies her husband on his political and chautauqua tours and they are in every sense "pairs."

Vice President Marshall comes of the American stock. He was born at North Manchester, Ind., March 14, 1854, the only

purifier were returning from the cellar their scheme went awry. Marshall was carrying the apples in a pillow bolster which was thrown across his shoulder. The caravan proceeded safely until near the top step of the stairs. It was there that Marshall stumbled, the bolster split and a cloudburst of little apples thundered down the stairway to the first floor. And, of course, the matter got to the faculty. Mr. Marshall is a bit reticent about naming the punishment dealt him and his fellows.

After receiving his degree at Wabash College Mr. Marshall went to Fort Wayne, where he studied law in the office of Judge Walter Olds, afterward on the Indiana supreme bench. In 1874 he went to Columbia City, where his parents then lived, and continued the study of law for a year, when he was admitted to the bar. In 1879 the law firm of Marshall & McNagy was formed.

Best of Story-Tellers.

As his fame spread two elements marked his career—he was the best storyteller in all northern Indiana, and he became known for a policy of "wanting to give the under dog a chance."

Until he became Governor of Indiana Mr. Marshall was best known to Indiana outside his own community as a Mason in high standing. He has occupied many positions of honor in the Masonic fraternity, and on Sept. 20, 1898, received the thirty-third degree. He has been grand master of the grand council of Indiana and grand high priest of the grand chapter.

In 1908, against formidable party odds, he captured the gubernatorial nomination and turned a normal Republican state into the Democratic column, winning by a margin of 8,000 votes. The day after his election, in a talk with newspaper men, he said:

"I've paid my campaign expenses my-

Thomas Marshall, Best Story Teller of Northern Indiana and Big Souled Statesman, Who as President of the Senate Has Won Friendship of Men of Large Affairs.



PHOTOGRAPH BY J. KEELEY

perience was an incident of the campaign. He was down for a night speech in a western town and, having time on his hands, wandered around among the constituents with the county chairman. One worthy fellow was the local express agent.

"Joe, I want you to shake hands with the Vice President," the chairman said. The express agent, a gloom-wrapped individual, took Mr. Marshall's proffered hand and then burst:

"I want to tell you something. If you don't quit sendin' a lot of them endlers around here botherin' me I'm goin' to quit."

"He's not the vice president of the express company, Joe," the chairman hastened to explain. "He's the Vice President of the United States."

Not shaken by greenness the grumpy fellow burst:

"Well, what in th' h—'s he doin' in this town?"

An interesting phase of the Vice President's nature is his adherence to the principle that Mrs. Marshall is more than wife to him. He holds her in esteem that is notable for its intimacy. He declines prac-

child of Dr. Daniel M. Marshall and Martha A. (Patterson) Marshall. His father was of the old school of country physicians and a nephew of Chief Justice John Marshall. The Vice President's mother was Pennsylvania girl descended from the Carrolls of Carrollton and is recalled by Indiana doctors for her broad culture and force of character.

Influenced by Mother.

Mrs. Marshall gave particular attention to the education of her son, Thomas Riley Marshall. The doctor lent good influences to the molding of the boy's character, but the Vice President recalls with particular joy his mother's interest in him. She guided him through his early schooldays on up to his entrance to Wabash College, his alma mater, and of which he is today a trustee. He belongs to the Phi Gamma Fraternity's chief college indifference seems to have been an effort to counteract all of his mother's inferior studies the purpose being to clear out the head and make room on the table for only good apples. As young Marshall and his fellow-

self, out of my own money—and it's borrowed money at that."

During his career as Governor of Indiana the children of the state found him a worthy friend. He signed bills to curtail child labor, to require hygienic schoolhouses, to permit the medical examination of school children and to establish public playgrounds.

Mr. Marshall of Indiana is one of the nation's best men in Washington. He is of medium stature—no, slightly under medium—but he has a swing to him that makes style top his stature. He admits that he likes to wear a silk hat.

The impression gained foundation that Mr. Marshall was too good a storyteller to be a good statesman, but that idea has been completely discredited by his show of sterling ability. He has the Lincoln idea of illustrating point with anecdote, but his scholarship looms large over all his lighter thoughts. His four years as president of the Senate have seen him many warm and appreciative friendships among men of large affairs.

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The Susan B. Anthony Amendment.

PROPOSING an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Concerning the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution—namely:

ARTICLE.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied nor abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

By JEANNETTE RANKIN, Congresswoman—Libert. From Wabash, Ind.

This is the text of the national amendment for equal suffrage. The adoption of such a measure would mean the enfranchisement of the women of the United States.

The suffrage of the national suffrage amendment is the fact that it holds the promise of a new era in the history of the United States. It is the only amendment of the Constitution that has been proposed in the last century, and the success of it will not only definitely enfranchise the women of the United States, but will also mark the beginning of a new era in the history of the world. The amendment is the only one that has been proposed in the last century, and the success of it will not only definitely enfranchise the women of the United States, but will also mark the beginning of a new era in the history of the world.

Began Back in 1859.

The amendment is known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment because it originated with Miss Anthony who, as one of the leading spirits of the early suffrage pioneers, began her work for the federal enfranchisement of women on the memorable evening of May 15, 1859, when the National Woman Suffrage Association was organized. The fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution were then pending in Congress, defining the qualifications of voters of the United States, and disquali-

ating in the one instance in favor of male citizens regardless of color, race or previous condition of servitude, and in the other imposing a penalty upon states which should present qualified male voters from exercising their franchise. The latter, especially, was an open discrimination against women.

Value of Amendment.

Looking and the time was come when the women must organize themselves in order to have the question of their enfranchisement decided entirely upon its own merits, and not upon political expediency. The women of almost every State were at the Woman's Bureau in New York City, where the Metropolitan Life Building was the headquarters of the National Woman Suffrage Association. The success of the amendment will mean the enfranchisement of the women of the United States, and the success of the amendment will mean the enfranchisement of the women of the United States.

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35 Must Ratify It.

Thirty-six states must ratify the amendment before it becomes a part of the Constitution. In twelve of these states, the seven equal suffrage states and Illinois, immediate ratification will undoubtedly be forthcoming. Fifteen of the remaining States have within the last few years submitted the question of suffrage to the voters, and it is logical to suppose that a considerable number of these will approve the national amendment. It is a conservative estimate, therefore, to assume that about half the states would ratify the federal amendment without delay, and the suffrage amendment therefore would consist in controlling funds and energy on twelve out of the remaining twenty-four states.

The Susan B. Anthony amendment, which provides for this great conservation