

WITH THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT NOT YET RATIFIED.



Ain't it a Grand and Glorious Feeling to Have Your Son Return With Wound Stripes and Tell You of Seeing German Women Vote.

WHO STARTED SUFFRAGE?

It Was the South, Not the North.

Who killed cock robin and let the female of the species into politics anyway?

Where does the blame lie for letting woman get the very first whiff of the political banquet of her lords and masters? If that first taste of the intoxicating beverage of political freedom had only been kept away from women, who knows but they might have gone right on doing the family wash forever and left all the dirty political linen to the men.

The West got too fresh, that's what happened. Ssh! Don't be too rapid—it wasn't the West—it was—Kentucky.

In "My Old Kentucky Home, Far Away" there were some Americans who believed in the constitutional right of American citizens not to be taxed without representation. These men saw that widows were paying a school tax, and hadn't even a word to say about building a little red schoolhouse, nor how many days a year it should be in operation after it was built, nor what, nor whether, their children should study.

In 1828, these Kentucky men gave school tax to widows with children of school age and they set the ball rolling. The South beat the West to it by twenty years. And apparently the men did it all by themselves out of their own sense of justice and fair play. It is not recorded that the widows of Kentucky paraded for it, nor sent in petitions, nor did any of the things Northern men have made women do.

Kentucky gentlemen thought the widows with children of school age had had a raw deal, and they shuffled the pack and gave them a better. That's all there was to it.

REAL SOUTH NOT OPPOSED TO SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, says it will be a pity if the men of her state do not ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment, as it would be the first break in their reputation for giving women what they want.

"No class of women has ever been considered more of the clinging vine than the women of the south," said Mrs. Daniels. "No class of women has ever been more protected, yet in times of national stress, southern women always have risen to the occasion and proved themselves more than equal to their responsibilities."

FOR THE SAKE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Appropos to the fact that the women of thirty states in the Union are going to vote for the next President, whether the thirty-sixth state ratifies the Federal suffrage amendment or not, Mrs. Charles D. McIver of Greensboro has this to say "for the sake of the Democratic party."

"Why cut down the popular vote in North Carolina by denying North Carolina women the right to vote for Presidential elections along with the women of other states. True, a state's electoral college vote is no bigger no matter how much the popular vote is increased, but it's just as true that there is a psychological factor in the larger popular vote that has its effect. It doesn't do the Democratic party any good to seem to be the party of a few people instead of many people. Of the thirty states where women will vote in the presidential election of 1920 the popular vote is nominally Republican in two-thirds of them. With the women voting in those states the popular vote on the Republican side is increased by millions. In the Democratic South millions of women are excluded and the popular vote correspondingly reduced. It makes a bad appearance on the face of things. It creates the impression that the Republican party is the people's party. It isn't. The Democratic party is the people's party. We must create this false impression by an exclusion of the women."

Sen. F. M. Simmons of the United States Senate says: "It is true that the suffrage amendment needs the vote of one more state for final ratification, but when the legislatures of all the states shall have acted, I feel sure after thorough investigation, it will have several more votes than is necessary. The practical question which now confronts us is therefore, not whether women shall be accorded the privilege of full and equal suffrage, but when shall they be permitted to enter into the enjoyment of these privileges. Shall it be today or not until tomorrow; shall it be this year or not until next year; shall it be in the impending elections or not until the next succeeding elections? Manifestly this situation presents a pure question of policy and should be dealt with without embarrassing reference to individual views as to the wisdom or unwisdom of woman suffrage as an original proposition. While it will not be in the power of North Carolina to determine at its option whether women shall or shall not vote, circumstances seem to have placed in the state's power the option of determining whether that privilege shall be accorded them in this year's or postponed until next year's elections. It is the duty of the Republican and Democratic leaders to generally concede the inevitable ratification of the amendment, there is a persistent belief that Republican leaders fear the effect of women's participation in this year's elections, while Democratic leaders believe their participation will be to the advantage of the Democratic party. However that may be, it is certain that two great questions, each of vital nation-wide import, both of which in their higher human aspects concern women more deeply than men, will be involved in this year's elections, and upon those questions it is believed women would naturally sympathize with the attitude of the Democratic party. "Moreover, if women are allowed to vote this year their affiliation in the approaching elections will largely determine their future alignment in politics."

SENATOR SIMMONS ON THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

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FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of county commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

Respectfully, J. W. L. LOMES.

FOR SOLICITOR.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Solicitor of the County Court of Pitt County to succeed myself for the first term subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

P. R. HINES.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

At the solicitation of many of the leading men of Pitt County, I have decided to become a candidate for the House of Representatives. I have long nourished an ambition to serve the people of my county in the Legislature, and now that the opportunity has presented itself, I offer my candidacy subject to the Primary to be held on June 5th, 1920. In announcing my Candidacy I wish to state to the voters of the county that the work to be done in the Legislature is not new to me. I was Engrossing Clerk of the Senate of North Carolina for six years, from 1909 to 1915, inclusive, and his experience I received in this position will be worth lots to me as a member of the House of Representatives. Pitt county is a great county, one of the richest counties in North Carolina, and as such is entitled to recognition. If you, the good people of this county feel that I can be of service in helping to place Pitt county at the head of the list, where she rightly belongs, I will take great pleasure in your service.

Yours to serve,

Helps Sick Women Cardui, the woman's tonic, helped Mrs. William Everole, of Hazel Patch, Ky. Read what she writes: "I had a general breaking-down of my health. I was in bed for weeks, unable to get up. I had such a weakness and dizziness, and the pains were very severe. A friend told me I had tried everything else, why not Cardui? ... I did, and soon saw it was helping me ... After 12 bottles, I am strong and well." TAKE CARDUI The Woman's Tonic Do you feel weak, dizzy, worn-out? Is your lack of good health caused from any of the complaints so common to women? Then why not give Cardui a trial? It should surely do for you what it has done for so many thousands of other women who suffered—it should help you back to health. Ask some lady friend who has taken Cardui. She will tell you how it helped her. Try Cardui. All Druggists

To the People of the Fifth Judicial District I take the privilege of announcing my candidacy for the office of judge of the superior courts of the Fifth Judicial District to succeed Judge Guion. Prior to the present Primary Law candidates were nominated by delegates in convention, but now a part of the responsibility of the selection of a candidate for public office rests upon each voter of his party. This being true it is fair to the voters that the candidate give to them a frank statement about himself that will throw light on his fitness for the office he seeks. For this reason the following facts which tend to show my preparation and fitness for office are submitted. I am forty-four years of age; read law at the University of North Carolina and was licensed to practice law in 1903. At once I opened a law office in Greenville. In 1905 I was elected Mayor of Greenville and held that office for four years. I was succeeded by Judge Wheedbee. During his term he became judge of the superior court and resigned the office of mayor. I was appointed to succeed him as mayor, and again held that office for three years. In 1913 I entered into co-partnership with the late Gov. Thos. J. Jarvis for the general practice of law. This co-partnership continued until his death. In April 1915 I was elected judge of the County Court of Pitt County and have presided over that court since its establishment, and now desire to enter the larger field of usefulness. The people of Greenville and Pitt County having trusted and honored me as a man-lawyer, mayor and judge of their County Court, and I desiring to continue my services as a judicial officer ask to be nominated for judge of the Fifth Judicial District on the Democratic ticket; on the 5th of June. Faithfully, FRANK M. WOOTEN. We, the undersigned members of the Bar of Greenville, appreciating and having faith in the integrity, the legal ability and moral fitness of Frank M. Wooten, now judge of Pitt County Court; believing him to be well qualified to fill acceptably the office of Judge of the Superior Court, Fifth Judicial District to succeed Judge O. H. Guion, do hereby heartily endorse his candidacy for said judicial trust, and cheerfully commend him to the Democratic voters of this district for their support in the Democratic primaries in June. Harry Skinner, Louis W. Gaylord, M. K. Blount, Lewis G. Cooper, H. W. Wheedbee, C. C. Pierce, J. L. Simmons, R. F. Tyson, D. M. Clark, James L. Evens. To the voters of the Fifth Judicial District: Judge F. M. Wooten, of the County court of Pitt County, is a candidate for the office of judge of the Superior Courts of the Fifth Judicial District, and we, who are familiar with his private and public life, know him to be well qualified in character, learning and disposition for that high office, and do heartily endorse his candidacy, and do recommend him to the voters of the district. His career as mayor of Greenville for seven years and judge of the County Court for five years has well established in Pitt County Judge Wooten's disposition and ability as a judicial officer, and we endorse it. Respectfully submitted, Greenville Officials: D. M. Clark, Mayor, J. S. Hassell, Alderman, Geo. B. W. Hadley, Alderman, Closs W. Hearne, Alderman, W. A. Bowen, Alderman, B. F. Tyson, Alderman, Claude D. Tunstall, Alderman, T. E. Hooker, Alderman, W. L. Brewer, Chief of Police.

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