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Isabel Greenwood

Maine Woman Suffrage Association

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MISS LAURA HUGHES WINS HER AUDIENCE ON FRIDAY EVENING

At Library Hall by Her Able Disposition of the Question: "Are Women Patriotic?" Storm Prevents Large Attendance But Those Present Are Greatly Pleased

Asserting that patriotism consists in service rather than in street-corner protestations of love of flag and country, Miss Laura Hughes of Toronto, Canada, answered emphatically in the affirmative the question which she had taken as the subject of her address, "Are Women Patriotic?" Friday evening at Library hall. The storm made an out of door meeting, as had been scheduled, out of the question, and as would be expected there were not a large number present at the previously unannounced meeting place. Those who attended were rewarded by the pleasure of listening to a woman of most pleasing personality, who spoke with simple directness and forceful logic for the cause of woman suffrage. She was introduced by Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse of Portland. After introducing her remarks with the question which was her subject Miss Hughes said:

"First, let's find out what is patriotism. Is it shown by the person who stands up and declares his flag the greatest of any, being able to give no better reason than the fact that he is living under it? People who talk about my country, with the emphasis on the 'my' are not always true patriots. True patriotism comes under the head of service. I believe that the majority of women are willing to serve their country. It seems too, that only one type of mind can say that at the present time women should stay outside public service; and that is the type of mind that cannot comprehend economic principles. The anti-suffragists are unpatriotic because they are denying their obligation of service to the country."

Since the war started, said Mrs. Hughes, the countries that have denied women the vote are finding that they absolutely could not have gotten along without the women's help. At first the people were amazed the way in which the women were able to take up the work of the men. In England, she said, women who sign up for public service, are not allowed to leave the work and there is even talk there of conscripting the women for the service. In France 30,000 women are working behind the lines. "For a long time women have been giving service outside their homes, unnoticed, perhaps; but since the war started, it has been noticed that women's work outside the home is indispensable."

"The industrial system," said the speaker, "largely supports the political system. A country where the woman is not recognized in the political system is lacking. Men reason and think in one way and women in another. Neither

the state, Turkey is such a country. But you would hardly care to follow the example of Turkey. The anti-suffragists say that women should not vote because the right to vote depends on force. Now a democracy rests on force, but on force of mind as well as on force of body.

"In September," concluded Miss Hughes, "every man in this State is going to have an opportunity to do his little bit—by voting 'yes.'"

RICHMOND

Kennebec Valley Encampment I. O. O. F. Gives Reception to Grand Patriarch

A reception was given to Grand Patriarch Frederick B. Peabody by Kennebec Valley Encampment No. 35, I. O. O. F., at the Opera house Friday evening. The following program was rendered: Music; reception 8.30 to 9 P. M.; reading (selected), Miss Katherine Sturtevant; music; remarks by grand officers; music; reading; music; dancing, Grand March; banquet of dancers.

Officers of Kennebec Valley Encampment: E. H. Stewart, C. P.; Geo. S. Leavitt, H. P.; I. Frank Umberhind, S. W.; I. W. Randlette, scribe; M. G. Buker, treasurer; R. P. Stewart, J. W. Committee, E. H. Stewart, Geo. S. Leavitt, I. Frank Umberhind.

Miss Frances Proctor arrived Friday from St. Petersburg, Fla., and will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Preble, for a few months.

Geo. B. Morse of Gardiner was a business visitor in town Thursday.

Geo. Bryant of Portland is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Jennie Bryant, South Pleasant street.

Fred Close of Portland is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Jordan this week.

Miss Harriett Alexander, chief operator at the Augusta exchange, was in town Friday on business.

Miss Margaret White was the guest Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Lord in Dresden.

Ray Cate will have the start route between Dresden Mills and Richmond, taking the place of F. C. Goodwin. Mr. Cate will take the route July 1.

MADISON

Local Vital Statistics—A Double Wedding, Well-known Italian Young People Being the Principal—Man Run over and Leg Broken

The following interesting vital statistics are shown by the books of the Madison town clerk for the month of May:

Marriages—May 7, Patrick Joseph Thibodeau and Mary Anne Robichaud; May 26, John Reardon and Lena M. Davis; May 31, Sentil W. Rickards and Dora V. Adams.

Births—May 7, to the wife of John D. Knowlen a daughter; May 14, to the wife of Ira B. Golding, a daughter;

Report Sinking U. S. and Shelling of Boats

Paris, June 8.—The torpedoing of a big American steamer and the shelling and sinking by the submarine of the small boats in which the steamer's crew were escaping, is reported by the survivors of the French three-masted

sailing ship Jeanne. The French ship was torpedoed in the English Channel on May 28 and reached Havre in 10 days. The survivors declare they witnessed the sinking of the American ship and that the vessel had been sunk

town, Pa., are passing a few days in town.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Cooper of Martins Ferry, Ohio, are guests of friends in town.

Charles Jakins has returned from a short business trip to Lewiston.

Baptist Church—Services Sunday morning at the usual hour. The pastor will deliver the Baccalaureate address to the graduating class of Lawrence High School Bible School at 2 o'clock. Subject for the adult department, "Jesus Crucified." Christian Endeavor meeting at 7 o'clock. Topic, "The Sins of the Mid." Leader, Ralph Blackstone. Vesper service at 7 P. M. Rev. C. H. B. Seliger will give the address. Prayer meeting is on Tuesday evening. Come prepared to help.

On Sunday evening the "Pageant of Progress" will be given at the Methodist church by the following members of the church and Sunday school. "28th Anniversary of Epworth League." Opening, voluntary, by Miss Gibson, organist; singing by the choir, "O, Master, Let Me Walk with Thee"; address of welcome, Rev. C. O. Perry; singing by the pastor, "Forward, Leaguers, Forward." The Pageant will be introduced by Mrs. C. O. Perry, representing the "Church." "The Spirit of Youth", by Miss Hazel McAuley, "Epworth League", Miss Ruth Hatch, president of the Fairfield League. Charles Smith will give an address, "The Big Drive." Girls dressed to represent the League colors, red and white, Miss Romaine Perry, and Miss Margaret Dorrean. Motto, "Look Up, Lift Up." Herbert Dorrean, Philip Parlin carrying badge. The officers in procession, each having part; Theron Parlin, Nina Berry, Elsie Perry, Silvia Wyman, Arline Harris, Charles Dorrean, Marguerite Craig, Vivian Smith and Ora Bickford. Six countries represented by, "China", Susan Hatch; "Japan", Madeline Woodworth; "Africa", Frances Goodwin; "Korea", Doris Tozier; "Mexico", Flora Grover; "Spain", Rebecca Laury. Miss Elsie Perry, representing 1917 and bearing a birthday cake with 28 lighted candles appears on the scene and presents to 27 girls representing 27 years in which the Epworth League has been organized, carrying banners and lighted candles. Miss Mona Ames will represent "Columbia" and "The Star Spangled Banner" will be sung by the audience. The Epworth League "Rally Song" will be sung by the girls representing the years and all will join in the chorus. Benediction by the pastor.

Catholic Church—Rev. Fr. Huot, pastor. 8 o'clock mass will be in French and 10 o'clock in English; Vespers at 3 P. M.

Salvation Army—Leader, Adjutant Craig, and Captain Swan. Services at 11 A. M., 2 and 3:30, 7 and 7:30. All are cordially invited.

PITTSF

M. C. I. Commencement Friday Evening Club to Make C for Red Cross

Maine Central Institution program opened in Powers hall with given by the M. C. Miss Dorothy Drake of Miss Grace Rogers. The accompanists were Haseltine and Miss I.

On Saturday evening alumni prize speaking Powers hall.

Sunday the Baccalaureate will be held. At 10:30 hall the Baccalaureate given by Rev. H. M. at 7 P. M. a vesper with C. Winfield Rice and Miss Fales of W. At this service a at the door will be taken.

A club of young girls organized under the direction of Gatchell for the purpose of providing comfort pillows for the first meeting was held on at the home of Those in attendance. Wentworth, Martha, E. Wilson, Hel meeting of the club week.

Henry Lancaster underwent a surgical operation in Lewiston T.

Mrs. Otis Allen and Kennebec are in town. Mrs. Allen's mother, E. Caster.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson recelting congratulatory June 7, on the birth.

The members of the church entertained for the day, at the home of L. baked bean dinner with Miss Mary Scammon in town for a few days home of her sister, Mrs. P. J. Whitten home on Park street is in attendance.

James F. Moore of M. C. I. and Arthur land, a member of the M. C. I. left here for Augusta, where they have Junior Volunteers.

Edwin Childs left town to join Mrs. Childs, there by the death of

church, Oakland pastor. Morning port of conven- 1.45 A. M. Re- day. Evening galaureate sera- duating class. ry, D. D., of f Civic League, of the First nday morning. There will be the church, as e to hear the at the Univer-

ho occupies the ll supply the e morning ser- be a rehearsal n's day.

will preach at h Sunday, June 1.45.

e and children sit to Winthrop. of Fairfield ac- nth grade on an ugusta and To-

has returned to sit with Miss Lots. n left Friday where he will e sermon at nstitute.

he local Ladies' Veterans, was tractor of the t order at the kland recently. Mitchell and B. mmittee chosen n meeting to of securing a in the town, egan recently, e operations of ey were well made arrange- come to Oak- arrived Thurs- ral demonstra-

ld at the Cas- iday afternoon wing program ation, Rev. P. , George W. 0 school chil- Veterans; talk- ing of "Amer-

rtland Packing r in town Fri-

ell entertained st Club at her Friday night. Skowhegan is s. Clyde Soule, ven a surprise by his friends. eave for Win- where he has olunteers. De- were served, ing and danc- late hour. n was in town

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d home Tues- ass., where he passed Sunday th Mrs. Mar- d little daugh- re visiting rel-

system, a country where the woman is not recognized in the political system is lacking. Men reason and think in one way and women in another. Neither is better, than the other—both are necessary. The country is really suffering because it hasn't the women's voice. The first government in the world was in the first cave man's home. In that home there were two functions. The man did the providing; the woman did the nurturing. The man is part in the government is the only part that developed as the system of government grew. The woman's part was left out. The function that says that human life is the essential thing is lacking.

When the appropriations are cut off it is for the milk supply, the schools, or some such interests."

Miss Hughes told of a personal investigation in Toronto, Canada, of conditions of work on a government contract, in which she found the girls labored from 7 in the morning until 8 o'clock at night, and that some did not receive over \$3 a week. There was an inspector but he only saw that the product was well made. He didn't take note of the working conditions. "If you don't pass that bill the berries will spoil," she said was the reasoning by which a bill in the interests of the canning industry, relaxing the strength of previous legislation prohibiting child labor, was passed in Ontario.

Several places where the women vote were mentioned by Miss Hughes as having extremely low death rates. As showing the capacity of women for government she told of the case of the International Nickel Co. of Ontario, which had been producing nickel which in large quantities was sent to Germany. All the nickel that Germany used in her preparations for the war, were mined in Ontario, she said. "It was bad enough that Canada sent Germany the nickel before the war, but after the war started she continued sending over the metal with which her own men were being killed," she added. This state of affairs was brought to the attention of the government by the women. A similar case regarding the zinc supply of Australia, was related by Miss Hughes.

"Where women vote they don't vote the straight party vote all the time," she said. "Women say: 'Here is my ballot; what can I do with it?' It makes the members of Parliament sit up and take notice when they know that the women are watching how they vote."

The speaker asserted that in all countries where women have the vote it has been found such an advantage that it has never been taken away, and when it has been again voted upon in these countries, it has been endorsed. "Anti-suffragists say that women do not want the vote," she said. "In no advanced movement are all the people interested. When the women once receive the ballot they rise up and take advantage of it."

"The flag now flies as it has not before for many years. What does that flag signify?" queried Miss Hughes. "It represents the spirit of those people who in 1776 refused to pay taxes without representation. How can any man who loves the Stars and Stripes vote 'No' in September. If he votes that he votes against the thing that gave the flag birth."

"If a man votes 'no' he does his country an injury. He is denying his country a service."

"The anti-suffragists say 'let women rule in the home and men rule in the

Births—May 7, to the wife of John D. Knowlen a daughter; May 14, to the wife of Ira B. Golding, a daughter; May 16, to the wife of Rob A. Connors, a son; May 18, to the wife of Herbert J. Butler, a son; May 23, to the wife of Joseph F. Redmond, a son; May 23, to the wife of Fred Beaulier, a daughter; May 25, to the wife of Caspar Jacobs, a daughter; May 31, to the wife of Lennie R. Smith, a son; to the wife of Mike Landry, a son.

No deaths were reported for the month.

Work on the water main between Madison and North Anson is being rushed, and the digger is now at Walker's ice house on the Anson side of the river and about one mile above this village. A large crew of Portuguese is quartered in what is known as the old Powers house.

A Double Wedding

A pretty double wedding was solemnized at 11 o'clock Thursday forenoon at St. Sebastian Catholic church by an Italian priest, assisted by Fr. M. E. Curran. The contracting parties were Ralph Ricci and Miss Mary Rosel, and Mass NoScia and Miss Mary Frabizio, all well-known young people in Madison's Italian colony. The ceremony was witnessed by a large company of friends. After the ceremony the wedding party in six automobiles went to a local photographer to have their pictures taken and the afternoon was passed in merrymaking. Both couples will reside in Madison.

An Italian employee of the S. C. Hanscom Construction Co. and who was at work on the water main about a mile above this village was run over by a team Thursday afternoon and his left leg broken in two places just above the ankle. The man was crossing the road and the teamster failed to see him. He was taken to a Lewiston hospital Friday morning.

Indian Spring Lodge, I. O. O. F., worked the first degree on two candidates at the regular meeting Thursday evening.

Rev. William Clements has returned from Buxton, where he went the first of the week to deliver a patriotic address.

FAIRFIELD

The marriage intentions of Frederick Cheney of Augusta and Miss Alice Nye of this town are on file at the town clerk's office.

Miss Mildred Osborne has returned from a few days' visit with friends at Skowhegan.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Ackley are the proud parents of a baby boy born Friday morning.

Miss Verna Curtis has gone to Skowhegan, where she will pass the week-end as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Everett Lane.

Ernest Ackley is confined to his home on Gilbreth street with blood poisoning in his three fingers.

The Past and Present Club will hold a meeting Monday at the home of Mrs. Fred Neal, when they will work for the French fund.

Misses Ina and Ruby Foss are guests of Mrs. Charlotte Brown on High street. Earl Steves of North Pownall is the guest of relatives in town.

Norman Danforth has completed his studies at L. H. S. and has entered the

Salvation Army, Leader, Adjutant Craig, and Captain Swan. Services at 11 A. M., 2 and 2.30, 7 and 7.30. All are cordially invited.

WINSLOW

A whist party and entertainment under the auspices of the Thistle Club for the benefit of the Scotch wounded was held on Thursday evening at the Tacconnet clubhouse. Seventeen tables were used. The prizes were awarded as follows: ladies—first prize, Mrs. John De Orsay, Jr.; consolation, Miss Pearl White; men—first prize Clarence Wyman; consolation, Frank Nason. A pleasing program was rendered, including vocal duets by the Misses Rosle Reynolds and Christine Lunney and Miss Lunney and Arthur Le Clair; violin solo, Miss Ethel McEwen; Mrs. Thomas Henderson of Gardiner gave two fine vocal solos; piano duet by the Misses Reynolds and Lunney. Ice cream and saltines were served, followed by dancing. Music was furnished by Miss McEwen and by the victrola.

The regular monthly meeting of the Hose Company was held on Thursday evening at the hose house.

The usual Sunday services will be held at the Congregational church. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. by the pastor, Rev. F. K. Conant; Sunday school at 11:45; Christian Endeavor meeting at 7 p. m. Subject, "Sins of the Mind." Rom. 8; 1-11. The leader is Miss Victoria Weeks.

The Junior Christian Endeavor meeting will be held at 2:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon at the Congregational church vestry.

Mrs. Hollis Simpson plans to leave on Tuesday for Kenogami, Canada, where she will stop for a few weeks at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Sidney Patterson.

Mrs. Agnes Johnson, of Boston, who formerly resided here, is the guest of friends in town.

BATES CAPTAIN GARDINER BOY

Lewiston, Me., June 8.—The baseball captaincy for the year 1917-18 was awarded to a Gardiner man at a banquet held at Tacoma Inn Wednesday evening. George S. Duncan, '18, was the man to receive this coveted honor. "Dunk" well deserved the election. He has played a great game for Bates and has been one of the stellar performers with the bat. His ability is recognized by all Maine pitchers and add to this the fact that "Dunk" has played three positions during his college career. The election was popular with the student body and there is no doubt that the new baseball leader will have the confidence and support of all Bates men.

BOXING NOTES

Frankie Callahan and Johnny Dundee are matched for next Tuesday night at the Boston Arena. They have already had three 10-round no-decision contests.

Flowers frozen by liquid air, eggs fried on a cake of ice by electricity, a ball which floated without visible means of support or air currents, and a bottle from which poured a continual stream of liquid were features of the

Junior Vets Edwin Chas to join Mrs. there by the Sidbury.

Elwyn Maud Ward Webber for Hanger S. court.

Francis Stated in the La time, has fin The membe Aid Society's ger's store.

During the August, Pitta meetings ea third Saturd Mrs. Hayw quarters was and spoke be: cal Red Cro of Red Cross.

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ROTARIANS TO HEAR SUFFRAGE ORATOR, HERE

Mrs. Livingston of Bangor to
Address Auburn and Lewis-
ton Club Men May First.

Thousands of men and women from the Atlantic to the Pacific are watching with keen interest the progress of the campaign for woman's suffrage in Maine, which is being directed by Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston of Bangor.

It will be the privilege of the Lewiston and Auburn Rotary club and guests to hear Mrs. Livingston, on the noon of May 1, when she will speak on "A National Need."

That Maine has within its own borders one of the most able suffrage speakers and leaders in the United States and that she has consented to conduct this great campaign is a matter of congratulation. Mrs. Livingston, who is an orator, philanthropist, and writer of nation-wide reputation, is well known as superintendent of franchise of the National W. C. T. U., and also as a participant in many State campaigns for prohibition and suffrage.

Since coming into Maine, four years ago, to make her home in Bangor, where her husband, Rev. B. T. Livingston, is pastor of the Columbia street Baptist church, Mrs. Livingston has been constantly sought by the W. C. T. U., the women's clubs, churches and other organizations as she is easily recognized as the most able and brilliant woman orator in Maine and is one of the best in the country.

In the interest of prohibition and suffrage Mrs. Livingston has traveled extensively not only in the

United States and Canada but in Great Britain. She is also prominently identified with the Young Women's Christian association.

Mrs. Livingston was born in Glasgow, Scotland, but when ten years old came with her parents to this country and Providence, R. I., became their home. She became interested in the temperance reform movement when she was but 19 years old and was elected to the presidency of the Pawtucket W. C. T. U., and soon afterwards was made president of the first district of Rhode Island, a position which she held until her marriage to Mr. Livingston.

For nine years she was president of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U., and in 1911 was elected superintendent of the department of franchise in the National W. C. T. U., and ranks as the foremost advocate for suffrage in that organization today.

Not only by her voice, which has been heard, as said, in every state in this country and in many other lands, has she pleaded the cause of temperance and suffrage but by her pen she has reached thousands and thousands of people thruout the world, having written for many well known publications.

Therefore, that Maine is able to have such a woman lead its campaign for the ballot for women—one of the most interesting and important campaigns ever conducted in the history of the State—is a significant fact.

PETROGRAD— American capitalists have submitted a proposition to the Russian government for construction of more than 800 miles of railway between Moscow and points on the Sea of Azov, at a cost of approximately \$173,600,000. The railway, if constructed, will tap important coal fields in Southern Russia.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden— Another big bank merger, the sixth within less than as many months, is announced. The Stockholm Bank of Commerce takes over the Norrland bank, giving it a combined capital and reserve of nearly \$38,000,000.

Speakers

(Deborah Knox Livingston)

(Pg. 1 of 2)



MRS DEBORAH LIVINGSTON,
Guest of the Rotarians at Their
Tuesday Luncheon.

LEWISTON E

MRS. LIVINGSTON A NOTED ORATOR

Lewiston-Auburn People to
Have Privilege of Hearing
Able Lecturer, Feb. 14.

(LEWISTON EVENING JOURNAL)

Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston of Bangor, organizer for the Maine Suffrage association, who will lecture in Lewiston, on the evening of Feb. 14, has been pronounced by able critics as among the half-dozen great orators in America.

Mrs. Livingston was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and at the age of 10 removed to this country with her parents, who took up their residence in Pawtucket, R. I.

She became identified with the temperance reform movement at the age of 19, being elected to the presidency of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Pawtucket, R. I. In 1912, she was elected national superintendent of the department of franchise in the National Woman's Christian Temperance union, and has recently done campaign work under the direction of the National Woman's Suffrage association.

Mrs. Livingston has been a resident of Maine for four years and is the wife of Rev. B. T. Livingston of Bangor.

MAKING OF HOME IS WOMAN'S WORK

Says Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingstone Who Will Lecture in Lewiston Soon.

"It is becoming an absolute necessity for a woman to define what her work is," said Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingstone of Bangor in a recent address in Maine. Then she went on to show the development of woman in religious work, in educational lines and in industrial privileges and opportunity, vividly picturing the pronounced contrast between woman's work as it was known fifty years ago, with her work at the present time.

It will be the privilege of Lewiston and Auburn people and those nearby to hear Mrs. Livingstone speak on the suffrage question, on the evening of Feb. 14, when she will come here by invitation of the Lewiston and Auburn Equal Suffrage league.

In the afternoon of that day a reception for Mrs. Livingstone, who is suffrage organizer for Maine, and for Mrs. Katherine Reed Balentine of Portland, president of the Maine

Suffrage association, will be given in the home of Mrs. John M. Hyde, Main street.

In this recent address, Mrs. Livingstone gave an extraordinarily convincing presentment of the question from the highest ethical and Christian standpoint of the need of woman's direct participation in government. She talked for over an hour and a half but might well have held the attention of those present for twice that time, so interesting was the subject and the manner of its presentation.

Mrs. Livingstone has a winning presence, a marked oratorical gift, a long experience in human fellowship and a living Christian faith. She is forceful in her remarks and with a keen sense of humor and touches of deep pathos combined, she makes her hearers laugh with her or weep with her.

During her talks she told of the first woman's college established, that being in Macon, Georgia. High education for women, it seems, is a comparatively recent matter, no woman's college being yet 80 years old. "The young people of the present day," she said, "are not appreciative enough of their great advantages educationally and are apt to take everything as a matter of course. Nevertheless, many have gripped the opportunities for higher education and the progress of democracy and education has been a great impetus."

She told of the various vocations now open to women and said that steam, coal and iron are the only allied trades which are not open to them as there are no women working in the mines nor yet any women engineers.

In answer to the question "Are not women needed in the home?" she replied, "yes, but where are the

confines of that home? My home goes as far as the interests of my husband and my son go. Our children must travel thru the streets to school, they play at the playgrounds, they study in the schools. No woman is doing her full work as a woman when she is not interested in these streets, these playgrounds and these schools. And yet, it is the house keeper and the home-maker who will benefit more than any other class of women by the ballot because the making of the home is a woman's work."

Greenwood Collection
(Mrs. Chester - Isabel W.)

WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS -
CLIPPINGS : MAINE

Speakers
(Deborah Knox Livingstone)
(pg. 2 of 2)



Mrs. H. C. White,
Livingston,
Maine.

PORTLAND SUFFRAGIST TELLS WHAT WOMEN DID FOR MAINE LEGISLATION

What women of the State of Maine have done for the betterment of women and children was recently discussed at a public meeting in Portland by Mrs. Augusta Hunt, formerly president of the Maine Woman Suffrage association. She went on to say:

"We were instrumental in having the home for feeble-minded, in having the legislation which we now have for the school board, which is very little.

"We were also instrumental in getting better property laws for women. One of the vital things in which we are interested was to get the age of protection of girls raised. In our law books it was called the "age of consent." We found a number of years ago that a little girl of ten years of age, if she consented to an act of immorality with a man that there was no punishment which could be inflicted upon the man.

"We went before the Legislature and talked about such a condition, before a committee of men, because it is only men in the Legislature, and they finally raised the age of twelve. We went again and said we wanted it higher, that it was not right, and they raised the age to fourteen years, and finally after a long struggle they raised the age to sixteen years. In Colorado the very first year that the women got the franchise they had this age raised to eighteen years, because in Colorado at eighteen the woman had a right to own her own property and was legally of age. They said until she was legally of age she could not be legally able to give away her virtue without punishment.

"Years ago they used to say that the Women's Temperance union was the organized mother love for the nation, and we here in Portland used to receive the confidences and hear the woes and sorrows of all classes of women. You would be surprised if I should tell you what those troubles were. Many times we did not know how to reach them, but we could give them our sympathy. One day there came to us two women, one sobbing as if her heart would break, and the other trying to quiet her, her story was this:

"She came from Canada, she was a Protestant and her husband was a Catholic. His mother, being a Catholic, did not approve of the marriage and did not like the wife. The man got into a lawyer's office here in the city and commenced to take French lessons, and began to feel that he had made a mistake when he married this woman from Canada. It finally ended that his mother took the three children and went with them to Canada. The wife rushed to the police station and asked for the arrest of the mother-in-law, but they told her that if her husband consented taking the children to Canada that she could do nothing to prevent it, that the husband had the control of minor children. The neighbors all testified to her morality, neatness and good home making qualities.

"Of course our hearts were wrung with the sorrow of such a story, and we tried to see what we could do for her. He had put the children into a convent in Montreal and after a long consultation to know what was the best thing to be done we hired a lawyer to go to Montreal. The case went thru a great many courts and finally the King's Bench decided that there was no foundation for the charge of adultery which he had brought against his wife, and that the man must go back to her and restore his children, which he promised to do. That night he skipped the country, and so far as we know, she never saw her children again.

we decided that such a case as that should never happen again, and we began at once to secure legislation to prevent that law, which had come down from the old English law. You will say, 'Why didn't the men change it?' In a good many cases they had not had their attention called to it. We worked hard and finally hired a lawyer to go to Augusta and get a law thru that, if there is trouble between husband and wife, they shall go before the judge of probate who shall decide which is the best one to take the care of the children.

"That same law that existed in the State of Maine exists in a great many states today. A law also exists in many states that a man has the right to will away an unborn child, but in every state where women have the franchise that law has been changed."

"My next point is regarding the Women's reformatory. A number of years ago it was found that there were three generations in one of our county jails, a mother, a grandmother and a granddaughter. We found there would be a sentence to the jail for intoxication, come out, committed for petty larceny, or some other offence, sent to the House of Correction, come out, and in a short time be sent back to the jail. We found in Massachusetts where there was a woman's reformatory that 95 per cent. of the women were permanently reformed. When they left they would be good bread-makers, good seamstresses, laundresses or good housemaids.

"Of course there was a wonderful woman at the head of it. When she went into the prison she had every cell taken out, she felt that women might be ruled by love. At first she declined to take a salary for her services, but they pointed out to her that this would establish a precedent for matrons in the years to come, and it would be difficult to procure it for future matrons, who might not feel in the matter just as she did, so she decided to use her salary for the good of the institution.

"In the chapel she had two beautiful panels painted and between the two the motto, 'God is Love.' She told her officers when there was a case of disobedience if possible not to report it to her, but let it come to her indirectly. One day she heard that there had been a case of disobedience in the sewing room; she went in, selected one of the women and took her into the garden and showed her the flowers, the pansies, their sweet faces, their beautiful colors. She said, 'How are you feeling this afternoon, Mary?' 'I have been as ugly as the devil, but I feel better now and I will go back and apologize.'

"We wanted a woman's reformatory here in Maine and we commenced our petition—Gov. Robie was governor then—because that is the only way we have been able to get anything. The first time a committee was appointed to investigate. The next time we went the committee said no doubt it was a good thing, but the State could not afford it. They said: 'We do not have bad women enough to undertake a thing like that.' We thought it too bad if we had to import bad women in order to get our reformatory for the ones we already did have. However, we kept at it for 34 years, getting up our petitions, I think they might have reached from here to Augusta. Every Governor recommended it, every sheriff recommended it, every county judge, every county attorney, and all the time we would go and go and each time they would say that the State could not afford it. One day the treasurer said to me: 'The State bounty

money is going to be paid back into the treasury this year and there is no reason why the State cannot afford to give that money for the reformatory for women.'

"I was very jubilant, but as usual we had leave to withdraw. I said: 'What was the trouble?' He replied: 'I have never believed in woman suffrage, but I am free to confess that if you women had had votes you would have got that money; you had nothing with which to work, you had no consistency to control any votes.' I asked what became of the money and I was told that it was given for a piggery.

"There was formed a Prison Reform association consisting of men and they took up this question of a reformatory for women. I went to the Legislature 15 times before a committee to plead for this reformatory for women; it was for the good of unfortunate woman with whom I was brought in contact in our temperance work. This committee of men took up the work, and in a few years got the prison established. There, you see, was the constituency behind it.

"Why did I tell you this story? To illustrate the point that if women would interest themselves in the large problems of the world, that I believe they would not be frivolous or unthinking, and I believe they would realize the value of the franchise. You know that Emerson said that a man might swim across the Charles river, but that it was very much easier to go over the bridge, and the bridge that we want is the franchise for women."

Mrs. Kathryn Reed Balentine, spoke at the meeting of the Portland Equal Franchise league Thursday night, was active in the campaign in California when the campaign amendment was adopted. Opposition melted away after the women got the vote and the anti-suffragists were unable to obtain the necessary 32,000 names required for resubmission of the question.

Mrs. Balentine said "the polling places were perfectly respectable." she cast her first vote in a tent in a vacant lot and said that two of the election clerks were men and two women. One of the women was crocheting, the other had two children with her. The women election clerks are quick and very accurate.

The first legislature after women got the ballot, passed laws women had tried to get for 20 and 30 years. One of the first laws was an equal guardianship law. A pure milk law passed in 1916 is one of the most drastic in the country, and the infant death rate has been greatly lowered. The birth rate is very high in California. School houses are used as civic centers. Home teachers are appointed to teach citizenship to foreigners.

ca 1918
The women secure legislation thru a legislative council made up of women's organizations. Equal suffrage in California has borne the test of efficiency. It has made good.

Greenwood Collection

(Mrs. Chester - Isabel Whittier)

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

NEWSCLIPPINGS

MAINE

Speakers (Mrs. Hunt)

A FAIR FIGHT AND NO BITTERNESS IN MAINE SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN

Sat. Evening Post

"EVERY WOMAN HAS RIGHT TO HER OWN OPINION," SAYS MRS. LIVINGSTON—STRONG ADDRESS BEFORE LARGE LEWISTON AUDIENCE.

"I am more encouraged today than at any time for two weeks that the question will go to the people at a special election Sept. 10th" confidently declared Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, campaign manager for the Maine Woman's Suffrage association, who came to Lewiston, Wednesday, "straight from the firing line," as she expressed it.

Directly from the House of Representatives, Augusta, where the cause of woman's suffrage had won the first victory, Mrs. Livingston came to the home of Mrs. John M. Hyde, Main street, where with Mrs. Katherine Reed Balentine of Portland, president of the Maine Woman's Suffrage association, she was a guest of honor at the charming reception given by the Lewiston and Auburn Equal Suffrage league.

This reception and the evening meeting following, when Mrs. Livingston gave one of the most brilliant, most logical and most convincing lectures on suffrage ever delivered in this community, were the opening wedges, so far as these two cities are concerned, of the great campaign in Maine.

In detail the reception was delightful, and aside from the pleasure in the exchange of greetings, the music, refreshments, etc., the guests truly appreciated the opportunity of hearing the brief message from Mrs. Balentine and Mrs. Livingston. That the women are seriously interested in the measure was evidenced by the thoughtful questions put to the speakers.

Let Maine Live Up to Her Reputation!

Mrs. Balentine, modest and retiring but very much in earnest, said that she felt it rather difficult to get enthusiasm until the campaign is really commenced. Maine's campaign will begin in full force within a few days. Women will work, she believes, as they never worked before and, as she hopes, will never have to again!

"The best argument for woman's suffrage, in my opinion," said Mrs. Balentine, "is that our government is of the people, by the people, and for the people. This must include women unless it is denied that women are people."

She spoke of the political balance remaining in the West until the women of the East are given the vote and urged that Maine, which has always been progressive, live up to her reputation and be the first eastern State to grant the ballot to women.

Progress of the Bill.

Mrs. Livingston brought the latest news from "the firing line," telling enthusiastically of the sweeping victory for the cause, just won in the House of Representatives.

"We are anxious that this should not be a party measure," said Mrs. Livingston. "We want the support of both republicans and democrats. And, we believe that both parties would get a great deal out of the woman's vote."

Then she traced the progress of the bill which is before the Maine legislature, telling briefly of the hearing before the judiciary, noting that "the strong men of the legislature are with us," and urging Lewiston and Auburn women to attend the session Wednesday, when the final resolve will be heard.

An informal discussion was interesting, Mrs. Livingston and Mrs. Balentine answering many of the questions, which are so often asked by those who are opposed to the movement or are "on the fence."

"Oh, but the bad women will have the vote!" is so often heard," said Mrs. Livingston. And then she went on to give statistics showing that the prostitute class represents but a very small per cent. of the women in the United States.

"Will the women use the ballot, if it is granted?"

This question was answered by Mrs. Balentine who said that women will use it has been proved by statistics in the states where it has been obtained.

"Will it affect the domestic life?"

"No," emphatically replied Mrs. Livingston. "It will be a tremendous blessing to the homes. It will put women on a plane which many men have not recognized. There is not a single court record in the United States to show that a divorce or separation was ever granted on the grounds of political differences."

Mrs. Balentine added a personal incident, along this line, which was amusing. She said that when she lived in San Diego, some political matter was under discussion upon which she and her husband did not agree. They were going to the polls, one to vote for and the other against the measure. Her husband suggested that they stay away from the polls, thus, as the phrase goes, "pairing the vote," and go to Los Angeles for a good time! A most happy way of solving the problem.

In bringing the informal discussion to a close Mrs. Livingston said that she hoped everyone would understand the suffragists will put up a fair fight, with absolutely no bitterness, granting that every woman has a right to her own opinion.

Large Crowd at Evening Meeting.

The large attendance of representative men and women at the evening meeting was most gratifying to those interested. Park Street Methodist Episcopal church was practically filled and the Mrs. Livingston spoke considerably over an hour she held the closest attention of her audience.

Dr. A. W. Anthony, who presided, was most happy in his introductory remarks, referring pleasantly to having well known Mrs. Livingston by reputation in his home state of Rhode Island, where she was prominent in the promotion of all good causes, and particularly the cause of temperance.

He said it was unnecessary for him to express his approval of the woman's suffrage movement as his presence and the flower in his buttonhole were evidence of his feeling in the matter. The three reasons why woman's suffrage should be granted, in his opinion, are these—women have as much at stake as men; women are as well qualified to vote as men; women have already evinced fidelity and conscientiousness where the ballot has been exercised.

Mrs. Livingston was most cordially welcomed and from the moment she began until the end of her intensely interesting and comprehensive address, her audience was with her, and this keen attention and frequent applause evidenced the sympathy of the people with the suffrage cause. That nine new members were added to the Suffrage league, at the close of the lecture, was also a significant point.

Mrs. Livingston spoke of many changes which have come to pass in twenty years. The W. C. T. U. has passed thru the various stages and from the most unpopular movement has developed into the foremost issue before the American people today. Suffrage has passed from the stage of ridicule and experiment to the stage of reality, 11 states having full suffrage. More progress has been made in the last seven years than in 70 years previous.

Suffrage is a great world movement. In 27 countries of the world some form of suffrage is enjoyed by the women. The issue is vital not only in Maine but in the nation. Three distinct steps, she said, in the woman's movement have conclusively and logically led to the position which women now enjoy. First, the great movement in the United States for self-expression in the church of Jesus Christ. Out of the development of the woman's missionary movement came the National W. C. T. U., with which she had been identified.

The second door opened wide to women was that of educational opportunity and the progress along this line has been remarkable. Ninety per cent. of all the teaching force of the public schools of the United States are women.

The next door that opened to women was that of the industrial field. "So many people remark, 'But, woman's place is in the home,'" reflected Mrs. Livingston, "but," she went on, "let me remind you that every day 8 or 10 million women are going out of their homes to work and earn the money in order that they may have a home! Women going out of their homes have opened up endless problems.

"Never, yet," said the speaker, "has an argument been raised against woman's suffrage that could not be raised against the franchise for men. The opposition is prejudice and not argument. Suffrage is a right and women, when they get the ballot, will have the privilege of using the vote as they choose. The question as to whether or not women want the ballot has no bearing in the matter. Seventy-thousand men in Maine did not take the trouble to vote at the last election.

Not a single woman's organization in the United States has gone on record as opposed to the suffrage movement except the Anti-Association. The W. C. T. U., the Council of Mothers, the General Federation of Women's Clubs and 32 State Federations, and other organizations have put their stamp of approval on the movement. True, not every member of these organizations may be in favor of suffrage, but a majority had to express themselves in favor or else the resolution would not have been passed.

Some people argue that women can influence the men to vote as they would desire. This is not true. Influence does not count without the ballot. Men in the legislature represent the men who have put them there. Opponents to the measure sometimes say that all the women will be after office. Are all the men after office? If a woman runs for an office and gets it, doesn't it prove that she is the better man of the two!

Greenwood Collection (Mrs. Chester - Isabel Whittier)

WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWSCLIPPINGS: MAINE

Speakers

(Mrs. Livingston)

MISS TRAX, NEW SUFFRAGIST TO SPEAK IN MAINE

As leader of a 125 mile suffrage hike over the mountains of Maryland and as manager of a cross county suffrage expedition by prairie schooner Miss Lola C. Trax of Baltimore, Maryland, an organizer



MISS LOLA C. TRAX,

National Organizer, Who Is Assisting in Maine Campaign for Suffrage.

for the National Woman's Suffrage association, who is assisting in the Maine campaign, has enjoyed especially interesting and unique experiences.

Miss Trax was born on the eastern shore of Maryland, was educated in Washington college, and for three years was a successful teacher. She then entered a training school for nurses but was unable to complete her course because of ill health.

While she was confined to her home her sister kept her abreast of the times by reading to her the daily newspapers. A municipal suffrage bill was before the legislature and in this Miss Trax became deeply interested. Her sister was opposed to suffrage. Therefore, they conceived a plan of contributing articles to the newspaper. One wrote under the name of Beatrice Carson and the other, Harriette Wilson. A great deal of interest was created by these articles "and," declares Miss Trax, "my sister was converted to suffrage."

After this and before she was able to resume active work, Miss Trax edited a suffrage column in four county papers, and later became associate editor, for six months, of one of these papers. Thru a friend who was also alive to the importance of suffrage work Miss Trax was persuaded to follow this line of work rather than returning to the training school for nurses.

Her first field work for suffrage was in organizing and speaking, and then carrying out her own ideas campaigns which went far toward the put over several most interesting campaigns which went far toward pushing forward the movement in her own state.

When hiking trips were first becoming popular she organized a group of six young suffragists and mapped out a plan for a 125 mile tramp thru the mountainous region of Maryland. One of the members was appointed general, another had charge of the commissary department, another was bugler, another color bearer, and two were in the rank and file.

The "suffrage army," as the group was termed, was in uniforms of dark blue linen with shoulder sashes of violet and white, the suffrage colors of Maryland, and they wore panama hats. As they hiked over the mountains, thru the mining section of the state, hundreds and hundreds of people came miles to see the "army" and hear the message. It was a fruitful trip, the estimate being that 6600 people were reached and 820 votes secured.

Also extremely interesting and productive of results was the prairie schooner expedition managed by Miss Trax. The big schooner with its khaki colored hood was decorated with the suffrage flags and American flags. It was drawn by two big, handsome white horses, who were fondly named Margaret B., and Susan B. Cooking utensils and food stuffs were carried along and the travelers ate and slept wherever it came handy.

Following a zig-zag course, they covered over 1000 miles in the state reaching many a nook and corner, which otherwise, would likely have been ignorant as to suffrage. They

had spent previously many weeks in research work and made it a special point to visit places of historical interest, stopping there for meetings and the distribution of literature.

Up to this time the newspapers had given practically no space to suffrage news but the prairie schooner trip was so novel that one paper sent a reporter for a considerable distance, then arranged for the suffragists to wire daily stories and for ten days the prairie schooner held the front page of the paper.

Thru the courtesy of the mayor of Baltimore, who was an ardent friend of the cause, letters of introduction were sent to other mayors and leaders in the state so that the visit of the suffragists, in many instances, was official.

In St. Mary's city, the home of Margaret Brent, who is the first woman recorded as actually asking for the ballot, a big rally was held on the steps of St. Mary's seminary. Banners and flags were much in evidence and literature was freely distributed.

Over 1000 people gathered for this celebration, many coming from a distance of 70 miles or more. In the suffrage speeches the story of Margaret Brent and her suffrage efforts was told and, it is estimated, hundreds of votes for women were gained that day.

On the return trip, just outside of Washington, D. C., the prairie schooner travelers were met by the college suffrage association and escorted with much ceremony into the city where thousands and thousands of people lined up to see the unique demonstration.

For the past two years Miss Trax has been with the National Suffrage association working mainly in the southern territory, New Jersey, Maryland, Kansas, Alabama, Delaware, Tennessee, Missouri, and West Virginia. This trip to Maine is her introduction to the New England states.

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(Mrs. Chester - Isabel Whittier)

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

NEWSCLIPPINGS

MAINE

Speakers

(Miss Trax)

MRS. PEASLEE REVIEWS MAINE SUFFRAGE DATA

(Mrs. Abbie A. Peaslee of Auburn, a pioneer worker for suffrage in Maine recently reviewed the history of the suffrage movement in Maine and locally as follows:

As early as 1854 Susan B. Anthony was in Bangor and at that time the joint society for woman suffrage was formed in the State. Its first convention was in 1873 held in Augusta, and addressed by Lucy Stone and Julia Ward Howe. It was not until after scoffing of such women as these and of Elizabeth Cady Stanton had ceased, and Wyoming had won the political freedom of its women by two decades, before my awakening to its clarion call, which came thru a woman's club to which I belonged, a club that claims to be the pioneer woman's literary club of Maine who by its program committee had failed in securing a member to write a paper on, at that time to them, so uninteresting a theme, as that of the enfranchisement of women.

So after an absence of a year from the club I was the last one to be appealed to by the committee. Reluctantly I yielded to their solicitation. This was in the fall of the year 1887, when the Auburn Woman's Christian Temperance union a short time after its organization invited the State to hold its annual convention in that city. It was my privilege to assist at the home of a friend in entertaining two notable guests, one of Pundita Ramabai of India and Elizabeth U. Yates, at that time of Maine, now of Rhode Island, and who as state president of Rhode Island Suffrage association thru her efforts brought to the women of Rhode Island the passage of presidential suffrage by legislative enactment.

How She Became Interested.

It was while sitting on a cushion at the feet of this Hindoo widow of Brahmin caste, I remarked to her, I have to write an essay on the "Enfranchisement of Women," and I am not one bit interested in the subject. I shall never forget the sadness that came into the face and eyes of this gentle womanly woman, as she replied and said, "and you an American woman and not interested in the enfranchisement of women?"

I felt the rebuke and to myself made the solemn vow I would make a faithful study of the question, both pro and con. I did so and in my study of the great characters of men and women who by their argument endorsed the ballot for women, such as Abraham Lincoln, Henry Ward Beecher, Frances Willard, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Lady Henry Somerset, Mary Livermore representing such great minds was to me a convincing proof of its efficacy as a benefit and growth in womanhood, that would become a benediction to humanity and thus my conversion to woman suffrage.

The winter following my conversion I as invited by the "sweet, strong woman," the beloved State president of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, to attend with her and Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, a hearing by the judiciary committee of the Maine Legislature on Woman Suffrage, to be conducted by the W. C. T. U. and was urged by Mrs. Stevens and by the chairman of the judiciary committee to be one to make a plea before that body. I had circulated a petition and had received a large number of names, and felt perhaps it my duty to add my voice to the appeal. And several times since I have participated with others adding my "bit" in the interest of suffrage for women.

It was my privilege while as delegate to the National Suffrage association at Washington, D. C., to be one to speak at a hearing before the senate committee on suffrage, the hearing being held in the Marble room at the Capitol. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts was chairman, a strong advocate of woman suffrage.

It was at this convention that Susan B. Anthony, when showered with roses in accord with the years of her

birth, made the remark as to the contrast from that time when she and her co-workers were stoned with brickbats and a missile of more objectionable substance, and the wonderful progress that had been made in the years preceding this her birthday. The opera house was crowded to the doors at this time to do her honor. The first recorded petition presented to the Maine Legislature was in 1827. I have been told a woman suffrage society had existed some time earlier than the one organized in 1901, in Lewiston, but can find no person who can assert it as a fact, or give any data. I know petitions had been circulated by Dr. Aurelia Springer and by myself but no meetings were held.

Early Maine Data.

The State Suffrage association thru its State organizer, Gail Laughlin of Portland, who came to us for a meeting arranged for the purpose of organization in the spring of 1901, held in Journal block, and under the inspiration of this gifted young lawyer who has since won great renown in her professional calling, a flourishing society was formed, and called the Woman Suffrage association of Lewiston and Auburn. The following officers were elected: Mrs. George B. Attwood, pres.; Mrs. George L. Peaslee, 1st vice-pres.; Mrs. D. P. Moulton, 2nd vice-pres.; Mrs. E. C. Wellman, sec.; Mrs. S. K. Kneeland, treas.

Meetings were held monthly in the homes of the members, and under the guidance of its able enthusiastic leader, Mrs. Attwood, a deep interest was aroused in suffrage for women and in the fall of 1903, the State association was invited to hold its annual convention in Auburn, a large delegation was in attendance from all parts of Maine. Homes were generously opened by the citizens for the entertainment of guests. The late Mrs. B. J. Hill who entertained the National president, Carrie Chapman Catt, opened her new home for the association to hold its reception, to which over two hundred of the prominent citizens of the two cities responded by their presence to meet Mrs. Catt, and the guests of the convention.

So charmed were they by the National president that the following evening the church was filled by a most interested audience, and many were won to the cause by the able and convincing address of this most eloquent speaker, and who is soon to appear in Lewiston in the interest of the campaign now pending in Maine.

On one memorable occasion a party of Portland suffragists spent a day at Idywild cottage by Lake Auburn. speeches were made by those present and a happy day enjoyed by this congenial company. Later a mass meeting was held at this same place, attended by citizens, the chief speaker being our friend Prof. Bateman, whom we as suffragists believe to

have done more for the propaganda of woman suffrage sentiment than any other man in the State, and to him that day was due the generous feast of ice cream served the entire company present. Members of the association attended meetings held in Portland, Old Orchard and Saco.

Recent Work Locally.

In the year 1912 the illness and decease of our dearly beloved president, Mrs. Attwood, left a sadness that resulted in the cessation of activities. In the spring of 1916 a telephone call from the State organizer, of the State Suffrage association, Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse, re-awakened the dormant spark and a meeting was arranged for May, 1916, at the Young Women's Home, Lewiston, for the purpose of reorganization in the interest of suffrage for women, by Mrs. Whitehouse and Mrs. Anthoine, State treasurer which resulted in the formation of a society under the name of the Woman's Suffrage League of Lewiston and Auburn, and the following officers were elected for the year: Mrs. Ella F. Neal, pres.; Mrs. George M. Chase, 1st vice pres.; Mrs. F. D. Tubbs, 2nd vice pres.; Mrs. Charles F. Goss, sec.; directors, Mrs. Peaslee and Miss Ida Fullerton. A successful year followed. One of the chief events of the year participated in was the Fourth of July parade, and the other a reception to the State president Mrs. Katharine Reed Valentine and Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston held at the home of Mrs. J. M. Hyde, Main street, Lewiston. At the following spring election of 1917, Mrs. Dawn Jeffery was elected pres.; Mrs. F. D. Tubbs, 1st vice pres.; Mrs. G. M. Chase, 2nd vice pres.; Mrs. E. H. White, sec.; Miss Cora Howard Smith, treas. The directors were re-elected.

The meetings have been well attended. A suffrage school was successfully held under the instruction of Mrs. Cobb of Augusta and Mrs. Anthoine of Portland.

In the coming of Miss Lola Walker of Pittsburg, Pa., sent by the National association at New York, as public speaker and organizer of the forces for the campaign, we have profited by her instruction and been inspired by her enthusiasm, and who has won all our hearts by her personal charm of manner and lovely spirit. Out-door meetings have been held. Homes have been at our disposal with the latchstring out, while talented speakers have been provided, and hospitality lavishly expended by generous hostesses.

By courtesy of the rooms of commerce being granted us for our meetings, and also of the municipal court rooms by courtesy of the mayor of Lewiston, and headquarters by the agent of the H. Wiggin store we have been greatly favored. Headquarters have now been transferred to Lisbon street in the Westall store where the president, Mrs. Jeffery is in attendance

and where information can be obtained, literature furnished, and where sales are occasionally held to help toward campaign expenses.

The various committees have served faithfully, and great activities have been engaged in, especially by our press and publicity committees. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the president, who has assisted each committee and in and out of season has given her energy and time to the work, and especially so in the petition work which in conjunction with the Women's Christian Temperance Union, long active in suffrage propaganda in petition work thru their franchise department, and who, with the leagues and the unions unitedly, have covered a great amount of territory systematically mapped out, in securing the signatures of women desiring the winning of the ballot. Great success is following their efforts, one receiving as many as 300 signatures in one section, another 350.

It is thru such organizations as these, the Woman Suffrage societies, the Woman's Christian Temperance unions, the National Educational association, the National Council of Women, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Woman's Trade Union league, the American Nurses' union, the American Federation of Labor, the National grange and many others too numerous to mention, women have testified by their vote their belief in value of the ballot to women to bring to fulfillment the message that fell from the dying lips of that true pioneer, Lucy Stone, whose 99th birthday we this, the 13th day of August, celebrated, whose last articulate words which we believe as suffragists by winning the day on Sept. 10th, the added strength and combined interests expressed by the whole people instead of half the people at the polls were "make the world better," and will make of this (to many of us our native State) the model state and make true its motto of "Dirigo."

Speakers

(Mrs. Peaslee)

SUFFRAGE DAY ROTARY CLUB

Mrs. Hamlin and Miss Clay Speakers at Weekly Dinner.

Amid the waving of the Stars and Stripes and the playing of the Star Spangled Banner, the members and guests of the Rotary Club who numbered over 300 applauded as the entertainment committee and speakers of the occasion led by two "women policemen" marched to the head table. Luncheon was served in the main dining hall of the Falmouth Hotel where tables for eight filled the room. The subject for the day was suffrage and the speakers included two able and brilliant women, Miss Laura Clay, and Mrs. Morrill Hamlen. Large American Flags were at the plates of all present, while in the middle of the tables were vases each with a yellow jonquil and a red rose. Red and yellow crepe paper was also used for decoration and the waitresses had bands of the two colors across their shirtwaists.

At the close of the meeting the story of Allen Clinton Reed, an Ossipee sailor who knocked down the man for insulting the Flag was told. At the end of the episode the same sailor in his regular uniform, appeared as if by magic. He was cheered and clapped much to his apparent discomfort.

Mrs. Morrill Hamlen.

Mrs. Morrill Hamlen made many telling points as in a bright and very clever manner she alluded to the suffragists. She said that the very actions of the militant suffragists were based on the fact that they knew that the men would protect them—that the law of civilization was to the effect that women may perpetrate an attack, but that in turn they shall not be attacked and that even under these conditions they shall be protected.

"How long," said Mrs. Hamlen, "would the London 'Bobby' allow a group of shrieking, howling, scratching men to disturb the peace without using their sticks over their heads?"

Mrs. Hamlen took as the foundation for her subject matter the three great features on which she considers the principle of government rests, namely, the ballot box, the jury box and the cartridge box. She showed how women serve their government, how the defeated minority is outnumbered by the fighting majority and said that unless woman could take her place as a fighting unit her ballot would be useless.

"Taxation without representation is tyranny" shouts the suffrage orator, in converting this utterance of James Otis into this catch-phrase its users have entirely ignored its original meaning and have perverted it to signify that no person should be taxed for any purpose who does not derive a direct and personal benefit from expenditure of the money collected from such taxation. Taxes are not instituted for the sole purpose of legislative accomplishment and in this Country there is no connection between the owner-

ship of property and the franchise. The establishment of universal manhood suffrage in this Country was not based on property rights but arose from the idea that those who bore arms should vote. Taxes are imposed for the payment of maintenance of government for which all are to share the benefits directly or indirectly, and they are imposed to supply schools, maintain and illuminate roads, grant sewer and water systems, provide for the care of the criminal, insane and paupers and for many other matters as well as for the legislative, judiciary and executive departments of the Government. It is not sensible to say that a man or woman should not be taxed to support these last named institutions of government unless he can vote to control them and that he should be free from the former unless he derives a direct benefit from the same. If the payment of taxes is a qualification for suffrage we must allow every owner of property a vote in every community in which he owns property and pays thereon, taxes, and a voter could cast a ballot in every town where he has property, every minor, mental defective or alien must be given representation while an intelligent person of no matter how much knowledge shall be deprived of the voting privilege unless he holds a tax receipt.

If taxes be confused with suffrage and the franchise asked from every taxpayer, the logical sequence is to ask that the expression of the vote shall be in proportion to the amount of tax paid. The argument of basing suffrage on property right has been abandoned for many years and the idea of government based upon wealth and the control of riches passed away with feudalism and there is little likelihood that this Country which legally recognizes no class distinction, no rank or wealth, in its political and official economy will ever return to the feudal ideas of the Middle Ages.

The service tax required of men is police duty and also he may be called upon to serve his Country either in putting down a strike, a mob, a riot or in defense of his Country. This service tax has never been laid upon woman because of her sex limitations but every man who places a ballot in the box carries behind it the force to make that ballot carry with it his support of Government.

Has Suffrage Helped.

Has Woman Suffrage helped the cause of temperance? Are women generally opposed to the saloon? And will they vote it out of existence if given the opportunity. On May 4th, 1915 the women of Reno exercising a franchise for the first time voted against the proposition to reduce the number of saloons from 80 to 40 and were publicly thanked by the liquor interests for standing by them. After 46 years of woman suffrage the State of Wyoming is still wet. California suffrage since 1911 defeated prohibition in 1914 by nearly 200,000 majority. North Dakota which defeated suffrage at the polls in 1914 has had prohibition since 1889. The State of Maine which has defeated every attempt to introduce woman suffrage has had prohibition since 1860. Nineteen states have adopted prohibition, of these six have women suffrage, but one of them canvassed adopted prohibition in 1880, 30 years before it adopted woman suffrage, so that of every state that had adopted prohibition, 14 have adopted it with men alone voting while only five have adopted it by the aid of woman's vote. The fact proved beyond a doubt that the liquor interests have nothing to fear and that temperance interests have nothing to expect from women's votes.

Miss Laura Clay.

Miss Clay in a logical and clear cut statement of facts gave a splendid presentation of the suffrage matter as it stands today and told facts of the suffrage movement.

She said in part:

Advocating the right of women

theory of government in defense of their claims. They have only declared that they stand loyally and firmly on the fundamental principles of government accepted by our people for more than a century and a quarter of glorious National life. They are the principles for which our forefathers fought and died. They are embodied in the Declaration of Independence and in the Constitution of the United States. "Taxation without representation is tyranny." Women are taxed. "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Women are governed. The demand for suffrage for women is not a revolution; it is only an evolution in the application of these principles. Since nature has endowed men with the qualities which make them the leaders of the race, men have come into their

heritage of political liberty prior to women; but women must share it in due time if those principles are true, for all true principles unite and do not separate the two halves of our dual humanity. Woman suffragists add nothing to them and they admit of nothing to be subtracted from them on account of sex.

In addition to the minor parties, both the Republican and Democratic parties put in a woman suffrage plank along the lines of state action. But though all parties recognized the principle of woman suffrage, the idea was prevalent that after all the women's vote would not materially change the result. Some thought women would not vote in large numbers. Some thought women would vote just like the men and the result would not be affected. The returns settled these doubts. Women did vote in enormous proportions and women did not vote like men. They voted like women—that is, they voted from motives which more particularly appeal to women. The slogan "Wilson has kept us out of war," and other policies of his administration, won the hearts of the Western women and they re-elected Wilson. Possibly it is not important that this statement cannot be mathematically proved, because only in Illinois are the votes of men and women kept separate, but as long as the Democrats think women voted for Wilson in larger numbers than the men did, it has had the effect of putting them in excellent good humor with Votes for Women.

Another surprising result of the election was that the coalition between the West and the South which has been gradually forming on account of the likeness of their fiscal interests and other conditions, was finally accomplished and the choice of the Federal administration passed from the East and the North to the West and the South. The South realizes that if this coalition is to continue, it must make concessions to the West on its established policy of woman suffrage. A remarkable evidence of Democratic loyalty to the suffrage plank in the St. Louis platform, has been shown in the Southern states. Woman suffrage legislation in various forms has been introduced in many legislatures and on March 6 it culminated in the great suffrage victory in Arkansas where the men, without any suggestion from the women, discovered a new and effective way of giving women full suffrage without the slow process of a Constitutional amendment. They have amended the primary election law so that women may vote in the primaries on exactly equal terms with men, a nomination in the primaries being practically equivalent to an election.

Evidently the Southern Democrats are looking forward to seeing history repeat itself; in another great extension of suffrage. If human nature re-

were based on the ability of men to bodily defend the laws they make more than one-half of the men with voting privileges would have to be counted out.

"The suffrage states prove that the ballot does not depend on the jury box, for that is a matter of statutory law. In other words it is not absolutely necessary for every voter to be ready to serve the call to a jury."

men will receive the greatest support from the new voters. In the rebuttal of about two minutes Miss Clay said "The questions we ask not, 'would it be expedient, do the men want it and would it be wise, we ask for the principles of the institution which have withstood centuries and can accommodate themselves to circumstances. This Country is not based on Right and Justice," (but applause). "If the ballot

Greenwood Collection (Mrs. Chester - Isabel Whittier)
WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWSCLIPPINGS: MAINE

Speakers (Mrs Hamlin & Miss Clay)

"MRS. WHITEHOUSE"

(Beginning Missing)

LEWISTON EVENING JOURNAL

"We do not believe that this Legislature is going to refuse us the referendum or that the voters of Maine are going to deny political justice to one-half of the citizens of this State."

The W. C. T. U.'s Contribution.

Mrs. Balentine was followed by C. S. Stetson of Greene, a former master of the State grange, who in turn was followed by Mrs. Gertrude S. Leavitt, who spoke for the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Leavitt is the daughter of the late Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, for many years the State Union's honored president, and there were sympathy and love in the great wave of applause which greeted her.

Then came one of the significant features of the afternoon. Mrs. Ruth Walsh of Gardiner, on behalf of the W. C. T. U., presented to Chairman Davies of the committee, the 5000 cards tied with yellow ribbon as concrete evidence that the women of Maine actually desire to vote. And maybe, when this happened, the applause didn't set the masses of bunting all a-flutter!

"MRS. WHITEHOUSE"

The next speaker was Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse of Portland, president of the State Referendum league, who was followed in turn by Henry M. Donnelly, deputy factory inspector, who represented the Maine Federation of Labor, and by Judge Edward C. Reynolds of South Portland.

Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse, whose earnestness and charm seemed deeply to impress the great throng, was then called upon to speak for the proponents. She spoke for 20 minutes clearly and convincingly.

Beginning with the famous reply of Wyoming to Washington in 1890, "We may stay out of the Union one hundred years, but we will not come in without our women"—which, as she expressed it, has "burned its golden message across the pages of history"—she went on to describe the rise of the suffrage cause until, in the last presidential election, 3,000,000

women cast their ballots and swung the balance of power west of the Mississippi. "You may or may not like the way they voted *** but you must accept the fact that they did vote, and that hereafter at every election women's votes will be a determining factor," she declared.

Then—basing her appeal purely, as she explained, upon the question of justice, and eliminating entirely any question of expediency—Mrs. Whitehouse went on to point out that one-fourth of all the taxes in Maine are paid by women, and to voice a protest which has echoed thru the centuries: "Taxation without representation is tyranny." She said:

We glory in the fact that we are a free people; and yet half of our people are not free. A democracy is a government of people, by the people, and for the people; our government is a government of man, by man, for men and women. Under our government, as it now exists, women are politically free in only thirteen states of the Union. As long as we pretend to be a democracy, and keep half of our people in political subjection, we are discrediting our flag. Lincoln said: "Capital governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Did

Way back in 1776, Abigail Adams declared in the famous "declaration of sentiments," "Man has usurped the powers of Jehovah himself, assuming to prescribe for woman a certain sphere of action, when that belongs to her conscience and her God;" and women down thru the centuries have reiterated her protest.

Women Pay Quarter the Taxes.

In Portland a member of the referendum league is working at the assessors' office upon this matter.

When I came away she had reached the 45th page out of 600, and had gone partly thru the B's. She had discovered, up to that point, 327 who paid taxes, and their taxes amounted to \$24,674.13. Upon these figures, would it not be safe to say that one-quarter of the taxes in Maine are paid by women? Yet not one of these women has the right to say for what this money shall be used. In 1776 the colonists did not quarrel with the amount of their taxes, but with the fact that they were taxed without their consent; and the only way they could give their consent was by representation in the English parliament. Thousands of women government that presumes to demand their tax money, and denies them the right of representation.

Did you ever stop to think what it would mean if all the women of the State who are taxed should refuse to pay their taxes? Do you remember the panic in New York city when Mrs. Norman Whitehouse called a strike of all the women in New York? She did this to show the fallaciousness of the argument that 'woman's place is in the home;' and every paper in the state—I might almost say country—seethed with indignation that such a thing should be contemplated. The machinery of the country could not run for a day if all the women stayed where the opposition would put them, in the home. So if all the taxes which women are paying into this good old State of Maine should be withdrawn from the treasury, the Governor's budget would have to be very materially curtailed, and some of the appropriations would disappear altogether.

It Is But Just.

Women suffrage is just because woman has proved her right to every opportunity for development which man enjoys. She has trod the paths of education with man and made good. She has entered business and professional life and, proving her efficiency and power, yet has not lost her womanliness or her charm.

Roosevelt said: "High sounding phrases do not make a democracy," and all the splendid oratory of Pres. Wilson upon human liberty and human rights is hollow mockery while he limits human liberty and human rights to men and ignores the rights and the liberty of the women.

Woman suffrage is just because women are taxed to help run the government, and almost a century and a half ago our men of America declared that "Taxation without representation is tyranny." Is taxation without representation any less tyranny in 1917 than it was in 1776? One billion and a half dollars must be raised in America this next year to meet the appropriations of Congress; a proportionate part of that money must be paid by women. Six hundred and ninety-five million dollars will be spent on war appropriations; sixty-three cents of every dollar a woman pays for taxes goes for war in time of peace, and in only 13 states does she have any representation of her point of view in regard to this appropriation. One-third of the income tax is paid by women. Only four million women have anything to say as to where

In Maine, from an uncompleted investigation in regard to the tax-paying women, I believe these facts: Eight women in Rockland pay \$7000 in taxes; one-fifth of the taxes in Ellsworth are paid by women; two hundred and sixty women in Camden pay \$11,764 on a valuation of \$588,254; one hundred and forty-six women in Rumford pay \$4,274, and 29 per cent of the taxes in Belfast are paid by women.

She has given her contribution to all kinds of public service freely and with no thought of reward. Her disfranchisement is the last barrier which limits her freedom. The ballot will be the symbol of her independence and equality.

For these reasons, we are asking you to give us an unanimous vote upon our resolution. We have no quarrel with you. We are simply "grown up" and we want you to realize it.

Cause of the Antis.

The suffrage cause was being presented as the Lewiston Journal went to press. The antis are to present as speakers Mrs. Clarence Hale, Mrs. Sidney Thaxter, Mrs. Morrill Hamlin and Miss Ogden, all of Portland; Mrs. Edwin Ford of Chestnut Hill, and Robert Luce of Boston, a former lieutenant governor of Massachusetts. They will be introduced by Mrs. John A. Merrill of Portland.

Then will come a speech of rebuttal by Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, that will unquestionably be very interesting.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE

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Speakers

(Mrs. Whitehouse)

(Mrs. Balentine)

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"Mrs. Whitehouse"
(continued)

leaders. There was no end to the color and atmosphere.

Among those in the great gathering were Mrs. Arthur Bates, Mrs. George Black, Mrs. Albert H. Hinds, Mrs. E. T. Jack, Mrs. Philip C. Keith, Mrs. Harold Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Sewall Webster, Mrs. George C. French, Mrs. Justina Brewster, Mrs. Edward Antholne, Mrs. Ralph Brewster, Mrs. Thomas Mosher, Mrs. Frederick Freeman, Mrs. Ralph Bryant, Mrs. Herbert Libby, and Miss Emily W. Pierce, all of Portland; Mrs. McDaniel of Gorham, Mrs. W. E. Brewster of Dexter and Mrs. Bigney of Greenville.

The Bangor suffragists were represented by a little group of their most earnest workers Mrs. Charles H. Davis, Mrs. Harry Emery, Mrs. Henry Warren, Mrs. Fred R. Ayer, Mrs. Harry Rowe, Miss Winnifred Taylor, Miss Miriam Boynton, and Miss Clara Chapman.

Lewiston-Auburn did not seem to be largely represented.

MRS. BALENTINE

Chairman Davies of the committee on judiciary presided, and he first recognized Mrs. Livingston, who as stated, conducted the case for the proponents. In a few graceful remarks she introduced as the first speaker, Mrs. Arthur T. Balentine president of the Maine Suffrage association.

Mrs. Balentine's Speech.

Particular interest centered in the speech of Mrs. Katherine Reed Balentine of Portland, head of the Maine Suffrage association, because she is the gifted daughter of the late Hon. Thomas B. Reed and further because she has lived and voted in California.

After touching upon the pledges of the republicans in Maine and of the platform of both national parties in favor of equal suffrage, Mrs. Balentine went on to refute certain claims that some of the voters felt this cause is too radical for support at the September polls. Said she:

"There is nothing radical about equal suffrage. We are not asking you to be radical, but to be consistent, and consistency is a masculine virtue," she added with a little emphasis which brought a laugh, all over the big hall of representatives.

"We are asking you to put into practice in this State the principles on which this government was founded, and which are not new at all. You cannot deny us the vote without denying that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed or denying that 'government of the people, by the people and for the people' must include us, unless you decline to admit that we are people.

"In Maine, men either live up to the Declaration of Independence and the Gettysburg Oration, or they leave it out of their rhetorical flights altogether.

"This suffrage question has been agitated for nearly 70 years. With nearly half of the United States equal suffrage territory, as well as much of Canada and other foreign countries,

What's Been Done In the West.

Mrs. Balentine then went on to show that equal suffrage has been eminently successful in the West.

"When I went to California to live," she said, "I was a suffragist and worked for it simply because I am an American and believe in government by the consent of the governed. I was satisfied to rest my claims on that ground alone, for it is sufficient. When women were enfranchised in 1911, I did not expect any immediate results, good or bad; but I have lived there most of the time for the last six years, and seen California make a wonderful record in progressive legislation which has not merely been passed but enforced. A large proportion of this legislation was initiated by women; and women and the state have both been benefited by the change.

"What is true of California is equally true of the other suffrage states, according to the testimony of those who have lived in them.

"We have all been urged to stick to facts, because you are not a sentimental body of men and you want to be sure about some very practical aspects of the question. You want to know whether women actually use the vote in the suffrage states; whether the inhabitants of those states are really pleased with the change, and how much more it is going to cost.

Women Vote When Have Right.

"As to the first point, it is difficult to give figures for women voters apart from men voters, because (except in Illinois) the votes are not separately tabulated, but the vote in a state before and after tells the tale. In the following states there are more men than women:

"Kansas, election of 1912, 365,444 men voted; election of 1914, 630,206 men and women voted.

"Oregon, election of 1912, 137,040 men voted; 1914, 210,566 men and women voted.

"California, election of 1910, 885,713 men voted; 1914, 926,689 men and women voted.

"Washington, election of 1908, 176,141 men voted; 1914, 345,279 men and women voted.

"This seems to prove that women do vote where they have that right.

"As to the second point: whether the people in the suffrage states are satisfied. The only people in the suffrage states whom our opponents were able to find who were not satisfied with the results of equal suffrage are men and women who have been thoroughly discredited in their own states or who are thoroughly reactionary along all lines.

"Let me say of California, a vast number of people in that state who were formerly opposed to suffrage now favor it. The suffrage amendment in 1911 carried only by a small majority. An initiative petition was started to repeal it at the election of November, 1912. There were more than 1,500,000 men and women of voting age in California, yet it was found impossible to secure the 32,000 signatures needed to resubmit the question.

As to the third point, the expense involved: The state treasurers of every suffrage state have declared that woman suffrage has not appreciably increased election expenses. Denver, last year, recorded the lowest per capita cost of voting (14 cts.) of the larger cities of the United States. In Cheyenne, Wyo., voting costs 10 cts. per capita, a less sum than in any city of its size. In the same year New York paid 27 cts. per capita and Chicago 32 cts., but for the five cts. which Chicago paid more than New York, Chicago voted men and women — the largest number of voters ever voting in any city in

Effect On Legislation.

"Since women had the vote in California, one Legislature passed more constructive legislation than had been passed in the previous decade. At the same time, tho these laws necessitated new government activities, government expenses increased at a 5 per cent. lower rate than in the previous five-year period.

"The tax rate of the equal suffrage states shines by comparison with that of male suffrage states. California has no state tax. Five equal suffrage states have rates of between \$1.20 and \$3.34 per \$1000. Only four states have a rate as high as \$5 or over. Two have \$8. With the male suffrage states the case is far otherwise; exactly half have a rate of \$5 and over. Ten male suffrage states show tax rates in the teens, the twenties and the thirties.

"Gov. Johnson of California says: 'There is every reason to regard equal suffrage as having justified itself in California. The women have proved themselves a great force for good government. Their understanding of politics is surprisingly keen. On every occasion when they have thus far exercised the franchise, they have proved themselves intelligent voters. In several particular instances, the women have waged battles in this state in behalf of decency and good government that challenge the highest regard for them as voting citizens.'

"Of course you lawmakers of Maine cannot think that Maine women are less fit to vote than western women, or that we are fit to vote in some states and not in others. You cannot consider it fair that I, for example, who have voted in California, who have exercised that sovereign right there, should in my native state be placed in the humble category of lunatics and idiots.

"Maine is historically a progressive State. It was the first State east of the Mississippi to adopt the initiative and the referendum. Maine has direct primaries, a 64-hour law, workman's compensation, and all the rest. But unless Maine is forward looking enough to give representation to her women her present and future history will be unworthy of her past history.

"We, who are here today, represent a majority of the women of Maine and that majority is demanding the sacred and inalienable right of the franchise. I have heard it called a privilege, but, according to all my Maine traditions, it is a sacred right.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWSCLIPPINGS

MAINE