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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1913.

For Congress to Decide.

President Taft's determination to place upon Congress the responsibility for any action which may be taken with regard to Mexico cannot be construed as indicating any lack of firmness upon his part.

It must be remembered that Mexico has not, up to the present time, committed any beligerent act against the United States or against any American citizen, as such.

In all civilized communities, when a quarreling family disturbs the tranquility of a neighborhood, the disturbers are quieted by the arm of the law.

Intervention should, however, be the last—very last—resource. The forward step, once taken, must be continued to the end.

Object Lesson of Postal Savings.

According to the report of the Postmaster General, there are 300,000 depositors in the postal savings banks who are intrusting their small hoard to Uncle Sam.

But when it comes to the habit of saving, the returns of the postal savings banks are not very satisfactory as to the amounts placed in their keeping.

The French make their savings, big or little, earn something. They rarely seek higher interest than is compatible with the security of the principal.

A Little Nonsense.

EVERYBODY HAPPY. The rich youth sends his lady fair A valentine of price.

Yet orchids may not bring more bliss; Price matters not a whit.

February 14 in History. February 14, 1544—Henry VIII gets a dull batch of ugly valentines, and is very true.

February 14, 1868—Queen Elizabeth celebrates the day by having turklets doves on toast.

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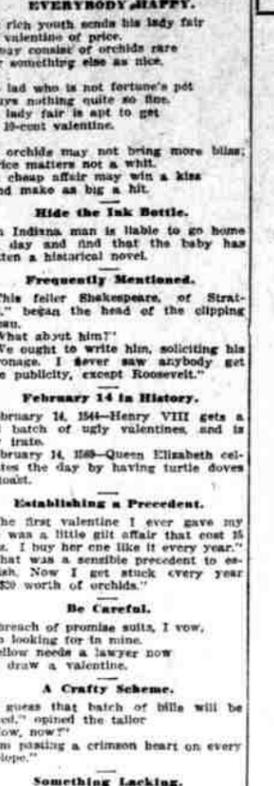
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NATION'S MEN OF AFFAIRS IN CARTOON



EUGENE HERBERT COAPMAN, Vice President and General Manager Southern Railway.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WOODROW WILSON

THE STORY OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT BY THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

The Congress Responsible for the Stress at Valley Forge—French Money Finds Its Way Into the Confederate Treasury—Lafayette and Von Steuben Join the Patriot Army—France Forms an Open Alliance with the Colonists—Parliament Decides, Too Late, to Yield the Right to Tax the Americans.

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NO. 35.

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THE OPEN FORUM

ANTI-SUFFRAGIST STATES HER POSITION

Gives Her Reason Why She Opposes "Equal Rights" Question.

How the suffrage recruiting is helping to crystallize the opinions of some women is shown by the following letter: Women's Inaugural procession committee, 1429 P Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Dear Madames: Your letter requesting participation in the suffrage parade, as well as a contribution to defray the expense of it, came to my house, and I feel constrained to tell you that I am utterly opposed to your movement, as I believe an overwhelming preponderance of sober-thinking and sober-acting women are.

Has your cause so little to rest on that, as your letter says, "A great demonstration of strength such as a procession affords probably will do more than any other thing to spread the suffrage cause in these regions?" Am I to infer from this confession that in the suffrage cause numbers and noise are more potent than reason?

Permit me to say that despite the thrum that fashion has held our sex in—with its hobble skirt and its stilted heel—most of us do not need to join in or even see a suffraging parade to know that women can walk—and, after a fashion, run—and we also know that even if, after such expensive missionary work as you are doing, you succeed in getting 5,000 or 50,000 women who love either society or excitement to join your parade, it will prove nothing, and that your numbers would be infinitesimal when compared with the millions of non-suffraging and non-suffraging women who in this age of specialisms have not yet essayed to be jacks of all trades and masters of none.

Do the women who are enlisted in your cause desire equal rights—meaning, properly, equal responsibilities—with man, or do they wish to create a privileged citizenry by having the vote added to their present special or superior rights? Why the vote, will married women be obligated to give up their dower rights? Since suffragists contend that the question of woman's voting is such a momentous one, in what respect is woman's common superiority in these States where women have long had the vote to that of the women who live in States where the cause is not yet fought?

It will not do to make the negative answer that "suffrage has done no harm." Aside from all other issues, doubling the electorate is a highly expensive undertaking, and is certainly not warranted for the mere purpose of furnishing a toy, so to speak, for woman to play with.

Do you know any woman who would purchase a costume only, "just as good" as the one she wore, for double the price?

Without adding to our already expensive election machinery, has not the average woman one or more indirect votes as they are? How many women will confess that the laws she has not have not this much influence over her children's vote, at least, indirect, and if he has to trust his representative to carry out his wishes, cannot woman, considering the natural considerations man has for her, trust man to carry out her's? As things are, man, in voting, must trust his representative, and cannot the wife trust her husband—the father his children—to represent her when he votes?

Has it never occurred to you that better far than a mere vote in making laws, is the great work of training those who, without this training, make many laws necessary? Man has little time in which to do this work, and if woman is to have less when she is given the vote and its accompanying obligations, and is to rely on the training that you could not vote for, to compensate for this already sadly neglected training, then, unlike the time honored rule, a pound of prevention will be worth an ounce of prevention.

If by any misfortune women should vote and the electorate be doubled, with a division about the same as at present would a body of Democratic or Republican women have the same influence in pleading a cause before a legislative body, as have now a body of non-political women? Does woman wish to trade her wonderful powers as a woman, for the power of woman as politician or political "wire-puller"? Do you know of one thing our sex would gain by the vote except the most undesirable of attributes, political influence?

I have many men friends and acquaintances who have never been active in politics in any way and who have been successful and to them I have repeatedly propounded this question: "If anything you have accomplished that you could not as well have accomplished if you had not voted at all," and the answer has always been, "Not one thing."

I am old-fashioned enough to think that woman, instead of rushing headlong into every new fad or "ism," should get up a mighty parade and retrace her steps back to her responsibilities—the responsibility of so training her children that, rather than most, restraining laws will be required.

Enoch, N. Y. MRS. J. BARNHOLD

DRESSMAKER LOSERS IF SUFFRAGE WINS

Mrs. Owen Kildare So Told Society Women at Meeting of Organization.

Parisian dressmakers will be the only losers by the adoption of equal suffrage in this country, Mrs. Owen Kildare, well-known author and magazine writer, told a meeting of society women held in the apartments of Mrs. Fred Berger in the Mendota last night.

"With the ballot reform will come a significant reform in fashion," Mrs. Kildare said. "Our modern dress is largely responsible for the white slave and kindred vices. Women have for centuries accentuated those points of her physique which she thought appealed to men. Love of dress and an imitation of wigm styles, originated by unsexed women of Parisian demi-monde, have taken up the time which the coming woman will devote to helping man solve the problems of the race's welfare."

The chief idea of the young women of today is to get a husband just a little more well-to-do than papa, and to be able to have just a little more of dress and ornament than mamma had. The idea of the equal suffrage girl will be to work with the right man for successful useful lives.

"People like Mr. Hefflin should have a care how they criticize the earnest motto of workers back of such a cause. They should remember the 'Judge not, lest ye be judged' of the Bible."

Mrs. J. O. Stevenson followed Mrs. Kildare. She talked about the challenge that has been offered to Representative Harkin by the suffragist Mrs. Fred Berger, jr., assisted her mother in conducting the meeting.

Lecture on Income Tax.

"The Income Tax Idea" is the subject of a free lecture to be delivered before the Educational Department of the Y. M. C. A. to-night, by G. Grosvenor Dawe, editor of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The lecture forms one of a series designed to call the attention of young men to the pressing problems now facing the business men of the country.

Years of Guerrilla Warfare Would Follow Intervention

Frederick W. Huidekoper, the Military Expert, Says It Would Take 250,000 Men to Succeed.

Five years of guerrilla warfare, extending into the mountain fastness of Mexico, with an American army of upward of 250,000 men, is what intervention in Mexico means to the United States, according to the statement of Frederick W. Huidekoper, the military expert.

"The hatred of the Latin for the Anglo-Saxon is intense in Mexico," said Mr. Huidekoper last night. "Any intervention in any form by this country would mean the warring of all antagonistic forces against one common enemy. The United States would take upon her shoulders an enormous task—that of subduing a country where the lines of communication exist only in the settled parts. Three distinct campaigns would have to be waged—in the north, the south, and Central Mexico. Central Mexico would be the only part of the country in which decisive campaigns would be waged. The others would be a series of long-drawn-out skirmishes—months of warfare in its worst phase."

Mr. Huidekoper said that the United States Army had at present barely sufficient field artillery ammunition for one great battle. More, he said, it would hardly need, for but few opportunities would present themselves for a decisive contest. The Monroe doctrine, the expert declared, makes it incumbent on this country to protect the interests of all foreign nations on this continent.

"In effect," he continued, "the rather nebulous provisions of the Monroe doctrine establish a protectorate by this country over all American republics. Foreign nations seeking redress for violence against their subjects must look to this country, because in the Monroe doctrine we have said that no foreign nation shall land troops upon American soil or acquire any territory on this continent. Should the troops of anarchy in Mexico continue, we must take some decisive action, but whether it should be by a show of power or by actual armed intervention is an act, of course, prepared to state."

Huidekoper called attention to the vast territory which Mexico covers and the difficulty which the American army would face in endeavoring to guard the points it might conquer.

"The lines of communication are all remote," he said, "and when one point is conquered it will be necessary to maintain a defensive force. This would require an enormous number of men. In order to obtain such an army the militia, of course, would have to be drafted into service. This would necessitate a declaration of actual war. In the Philippines the war was waged on a declaration of insurrection, but in Mexico we would be invading a foreign country, not subduing a rebellious province."

Whether an attack on a building or refuge carrying a white flag of truce, which the Madero and Diaz forces are alleged to have made, constitutes ground for intervention Huidekoper would not say. "That, of course, depends on whether the attack was a deliberate one or whether it was accidental in the progress of the battle," he said.

THE CONGRESS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE STRESS AT VALLEY FORGE—FRENCH MONEY FINDS ITS WAY INTO THE CONFEDERATE TREASURY—LAFAYETTE AND VON STEUBEN JOIN THE PATRIOT ARMY—FRANCE FORMS AN OPEN ALLIANCE WITH THE COLONISTS—PARLIAMENT DECIDES, TOO LATE, TO YIELD THE RIGHT TO TAX THE AMERICANS.

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