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SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT RATIFIED UNANIMOUSLY

HODGDON SQUELCHES CONNOR'S
ARROGANT PARTISAN CLAIMS
—RESOLUTION INTRODUCED
BY MRS. HASKELL

The legislature convened in extraordinary session upon the call of Gov. Hart, at noon Monday. Both houses were soon in running order. Senator Carlyon in the presiding office of the senate and Speaker Adams in the house. The new members were sworn in, and the senators then repaired to the house chamber and there listened to the Governor's message.

The message was read from manuscript and after briefly reciting the reasons for the call, that the finances of the state required emergency legislation, that public schools also were in quite as deplorable a condition financially as the institutions of higher learning, and the suffrage amendment to the national constitution required action by our legislature.

The Governor recommended that the limit of the levy for general purposes be raised so as to allow the board of equalization to make the levy to take care of the deficit. As to the public schools, he said local boards should be induced to levy the full 20 mills so as to take care of their teachers, and then recommended that a commission be appointed to make a thorough survey and report to the next legislature.

The soldiers' bonus, he said should be referred to the people at the next election. With a recommendation to ratify the suffrage amendment act, and an admonition to close the session speedily, the Governor concluded his message.

Shortly after the two houses got down to business the suffrage amendment was taken up and passed unanimously by both bodies.

The only ripple of excitement happened when W. W. Connor of Seattle made an attempt to inject partisan politics into the question by trying to claim the credit for suffrage for the Republican party. This party, he said, with insufferable arrogance, had condescendingly made a free gift to the women of the ballot, and hereafter whenever they voted they must, like the negro, recall that they owed this priceless gift to the gracious favor of the politicians of the Republican party, and bow down in humble worship of that party forever more.

Quick as a flash George H. Hodgdon of Seattle was on his feet to reply.

He began by saying that the women of our land owed to no party the right of suffrage, but to their own tireless work in the cause was due the recognition that has finally come to them. If, however, you want to speak of parties, it was William Jennings Bryan, that matchless leader in causes of righteousness, who went up and down this country for years preaching equal suffrage, until he put those Democrats who opposed it so in the corner that they were compelled to support suffrage. And, having done that, he used the Democratic party as a club to compel even the Republican leaders to grudgingly adopt it. A comparison of states, he said, would also show as many rock-ribbed Republican states in New England against suffrage as there are Southern states.

Hodgdon so completely and crushingly answered every partisan claim of Mr. Connor that the whole house arose in a tumult of acclaim. Again and again the wave of applause swept over the house, and it was some minutes before quiet was restored.

The suffrage resolution was introduced by Mrs. Haskell of Pierce county, who said among other things:

"This is a very important hour in the history of our state and nation, for we have met here in special session this 23d day of March, in the year of our Lord 1920, to ratify the federal suffrage amendment and to prove to the world the greatness of our Evergreen state, which is not determined by the number of acres that

it contains, nor by the number of its population, but by the character of its men and women who today are extending to all the women of America the privileges of the ballot."
She then offered the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

SENATOR ROBERT L. OWEN FOR PRESIDENT

DEMOCRATS OF OKLAHOMA PRESENT A "REAL AMERICAN" FOR THE NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Senator Robert L. Owen, a Cherokee Indian, who has represented the state of Oklahoma in the United States senate ever since its admission, is presented by the Democratic voters of his state as a fitting candidate for president.

In 1913 Senator Owen was made chairman of the committee on banking and currency of the United States senate. He was the master-builder of the Federal Reserve Act. It was due to his firmness and progressive vision that the Federal Reserve Act was put under the direct control of the government and not under the control of the banks. It was due to him that the federal reserve notes were made the notes of the United States, with the taxing power of the United States behind them, and not merely notes of the bank.

The whole world recognizes that this measure contributed in a gigantic way to the winning of the war. It enabled America to finance the world war, made Democracy and civilization victorious in the greatest crisis in history, and opened an era of abounding prosperity for the United States. The business men of the United States realize that under this act there is a stability of credit which they never had before, and that financial panics are impossible in the future. The principles of this act were urged by Senator Owen in public articles in 1899. In 1908 he presented to the senate in a three-hour speech the principles afterwards written into the Federal Reserve Act.

Senator Owen was born in Lynchburg, Va., and was educated in Virginia and Maryland, receiving the degree of "Master of Arts" and "Doctor of Laws" from Washington and Lee University. From 1881 to 1884 he directed the affairs of the Cherokee schools (about four thousand pupils); from 1885 to 1889 he was United States agent, with jurisdiction over the country of the Five Civilized Tribes, now Oklahoma. In 1890 he established the First National Bank of Muskogee, was its president for 10 years, and is now one of its directors. He practiced law with notable success. He conducted a large cattle ranch and farm for many years.

He is a progressive Democrat, with great constructive genius, and has always served actively in Democratic campaigns. He organized the Democratic party in Indian territory in 1892, and was a member of the Democratic national committee from 1892 to 1896.

In 1907 Mr. Owen was elected to the United States senate. He was re-elected on November 5, 1912, by a plurality of the national ticket by about 15,000 votes. Thousands of Progressive Republicans supported Senator Owen then, and in 1918. When elected senator in 1912 he received the vote of every member of both houses of the Oklahoma legislature, every member being present and voting. He was re-elected in 1918 by a still larger plurality, with no active opposition.

Edward Dean, John Koenig, Floyd Robbins and Phillip Royal have been selected to attend the R. O. T. C. Coast Artillery camp at Fortress Monroe, Va., this summer. They will leave immediately after the close of the school year.

Fred B. Norman, representative from Pacific county, and Senator Percy L. Sinclair, the "Spark Plug" of the Southwest, arrived in the Capital City Thursday to attend the extra session.

TAX LEVY BILL PASSES SENATE

ALSO COMMON SCHOOL 20-10 PLAN RECEIVES O. K. OF UPPER HOUSE

The senate last night, by a vote of 31 to 3, passed Senate bill No. 1, increasing the general fund tax levy from 3 to 4 mills. The senate before passing the bill, however, limited the increased levy to only one year's taxes.

Senators Cleary, Fawcett, Hastings, Landon, Rockwell, Taylor and Wells voted against the bill. Senators Bishop, Lamping, Phipps and Thonle were absent.

Senator Johnson offered an amendment to limit the application of the increased 1 mill and this was adopted. Senator Taylor then offered to strike the emergency clause and substitute a referendum, in order to kill the bill, and this was voted down, 30 to 7. Hutchinson, Irveson, W. Lon Johnson, Landon, Rockwell, Taylor and Wells voting for it.

Taylor declared he would send the bill to the people so that the next session of the legislature should know what the people desired in the way of increasing taxes.

When Senate bill No. 2, the common school fund measure, was placed upon passage, Senator Landon made a vigorous protest against it. He pleaded that the state was already over tax burdened, while Seattle was tax ridden. Senator Smith explained the reasons for the measure, declaring that the smaller schools must have some relief. He declared the bill had been no increase in the school levy for 11 years for stat schools. The bill increases the school levy from \$10 per school census person count to \$20, an increase of from 3 to 3 1/2 bills in taxes. This makes the measure a 20-10 plan instead of 10-10 as at present.

The bill as it stands will raise \$13,000,000.

Landon offered an amendment to cut the \$20 to \$15 as originally agreed upon. This was defeated.

Coman offered an amendment limiting the increased levy to one year. It was defeated, 18 to 21, when Phipps changed his vote, moved to reconsider, and the senate voted his motion. On second roll call the vote was 20 to 20, defeating the bill, leaving the measure 20-10. The limit of 5 mills was removed on amendment.

The bill was finally passed late last night by a vote of 35 to 5. Hastings, Landon, Renick, Rockwell and Taylor, all of King county, voting against it. The senate then adjourned until 10 this morning.

ORCHARD DEMONSTRATION

Given Under Auspices of Thurston County Farm Bureau.

On Friday afternoon, March 26th, at 2 p. m., L. Stahl, horticulturist of the Western Washington Experiment Station, co-operating with the Thurston County Farm Bureau, will hold a demonstration in the old orchard of W. A. Kelly, on the Olympia-Yelm road on Chambers prairie, at the head of Pattison lake.

This demonstration will consist of pruning and spraying and has for its principal object the demonstration of practical methods of handling old orchards in bringing them back to good bearing condition. This subject is of wide interest in the county, every community has its old, neglected, non-producing orchard. In most instances such orchards can be rejuvenated, cleaned up and brought back to bearing by using proper methods. Mr. Stahl will demonstrate and discuss these methods. Everyone interested is invited to be present.

Superintendent Frank W. Simmonds of the Lewiston, Idaho, city schools was in attendance at the meeting of educators called together by Mrs. Preston to consider the exigencies of the school situation. Supt. Simmonds is investigating with a view to what may be done in Idaho, which in many respects is worse off than this state for school money.

ELMA

By C. M. Moore
* * * * *

'Twas the last elm in Elma,
Left standing alone;
All its sturdy companions
Had vanished and flown.
This is no fiction, though it caused
some friction. Contrary to my usual
habit, I am telling the truth.

It was I who cut down the last elm
in Elma. Being on my own premises,
I could do with it as I pleased, so long
as I did not interfere with the rights
of others. And it pleased me to cut
it down. I was not like the Old Set-
tler who "for two years he chopped
and he niggered, but he never got
down to the soil." When I got busy
with my ax on this old giant elm in
Elma I soon had it near the falling
point, when just at that minute an
old lady came along and stopped
under it, saying, "Oh, my, are you
cutting it down?"

"Oh, no," said I, "only picking a
few apples." She was kind 'o hard
of hearing, so I reckon she didn't hear
me. But she did not go on and get
out of the way of the falling elm, as
she wanted to talk awhile about elms
in Elma. So she said:

"Last year I had a very severe sick
spell and have not fully recovered
from it yet. Do you know what
caused it?"

I had to acknowledge that I had
never heard of it, and hoped she
would soon fully recover. As loud as
I could yell. Then she told me:

"Right over there by the church
there was a beautiful elm tree, and
some horrid man just came and cut it
down without even asking permission
of anyone, and it just made me so sick
I don't think I will ever get over it."

And here was I cutting down the
other one of the only two elms Elma
ever had. What if she should have
a reputation fit right there under the
axe and it should fall on her before
I could prop it up? It seemed as
though I could do nothing but await
developments, so I waited. Finally
she ran out of words and moved on
down the street, and after she got
around the corner I gave the elm a
few more whacks with my ax and it
fell properly between the sidewalk
and the corner of the Moore house.

It reminded me of the man who was
'shot between the hog pen and the
wood shed."

I feared a relapse of the lady when
she should learn of the fall of the last
elm of Elma, but she is still bearing
up bravely. It was quite a surprise to
learn that there were so many people
here mourning the demise of the last
elm of Elma, but I would have cut it
down anyway, for it was taking all
the mid-day sun from my spuds.

However, I am trying to mollify (I
believe that is the word) their feel-
ings by planting a lot of the branches
of this fallen monarch, and if the
durned things live I will distribute
them among the mourners, so they
can raise elms of their own in Elma.

The occurrence started me to wonder-
ing if Elma was named after the
elm, so I interviewed an old-timer
here, who told me that Elma was
named after Elma Hill, daughter of
Dr. Hill, an old pioneer of this place.

When I buy the hill north of Elma,
as I anticipate doing, I will call it
Elma Hill.

Waking Up.

Take notice now that Elma is
waking up. In former years it may
have appeared that Elma was asleep,
but she is almost fully awake now,
and incidents of world-wide interest
are now coming to pass here. The
postoffice was robbed nearly a year
ago, which of itself would indicate
that the increased business in the
postal department of Elma had grown
to such proportions that made it
worth the while of safe crackers.

A mammoth still has been discovered
and knocked still, in the wilder-
ness near by. And only last night
two men and another man's wife
tried to drive through our wide-
awake city in a big Paige auto with
a five-gallon keg of moonshine, but
only got a little way past the loca-
tion of the curfew bell at the city
hall. You don't suppose we are
going to let anybody slip past us with
stuff like that, do you? In this case,
though, we had only a sample left,
as the blockade runners kicked in
the head of the keg when they dis-
covered they were about to be
caught, in their effort to destroy evi-
dence against them. The city smell-
ing committee followed their trail
and decided the evidence complete.

The officers here are wise. They
read that people are becoming ad-
dicted to gasoline drinks, so when the
fellow refused to stop when they or-
dered him to, they shot him in the
gasoline tank, and Mr. Paige suc-
cumbed at the curfew.

WORLD SPORTSMEN GET TOGETHER

HUNTERS AND FISHERMEN WHO
HAVE PERFORMED WORTHY
FEATS CAN FIND EAGER
LISTENERS

Sportsmen—no matter what part
of the globe they hail from—now
have a central place for the "swap-
ping" of yarns.

Quite naturally the place is in
New York. We discovered it last
week in the Winfield building at 40th
and Fifth avenue and it is known as
"Sportsman's Headquarters." We
jotted the name down in our note-
book and intend to visit the place
quite often.

The place is most appropriately
named. It is everything that the
name implies. Here the "big" and
"little" game hunters gather and
graphically describe their hunts; the
fishermen even more graphically de-
scribe how the biggest got away and
the trap shooters lament on the one
that got away and cost championship
after championship. So it goes all
the way down the list of outdoor
sports—sports that real men and
women are interested in.

The next time you visit New York
give the Sportsman's Headquarters
the double O. You will enjoy it as
much as we did. You can travel all
over the world in a short time with
men who have traveled and seen and
done things, and you will remember
the incidents the remainder of your
days. It's an education to listen to
people who have done things that we
would like to do and haven't the time
nor the wherewithal to do it with.

We listened to several sportsmen
tell about hunting big game in Africa
and to some others about tracking
brown bear in Alaska and to some
others who had hunted grizzlies in
British Columbia and to others who
took great delight in telling their
experiences duck hunting and bag-
ging smaller game nearer home; and
they had just as much excitement in
their expedition as the lion and bear
hunters. The fishermen have it all
over the hunters in telling of catches.
No one can describe things in detail
as well as the true blue fisherman.
He begins at the beginning and goes
over everything inch by inch.

The story of the trapshooter isn't
so long. As a rule the story of the
clay pigeon devotee hinges on one
target and his story is on that one
target—and soon told. But you
know what one story brings, and
they go on indefinitely.

A Regular Bear Story.

For the fellow who is interested in
the great outdoors, like we are, it is
a wonderful spot. It will prove a
place for the gathering of much in-
formation that will interest the
sportsmen of the world, through the
interesting columns you are now per-
using. Some of the interesting
things that came to our ears we will
tell in our own way in this story and
others will come along as the snow
falls, for we are writing in a city
that much snow falls.

Dr. W. H. Chase, of Nome, Alaska,
the president of the "Farthest North
Gun Club," sent in word that he had
bagged the largest brown bear ever
brought down in Alaska. With a
companion Chase went bear hunting,
soon they came upon a group of four.
One big fellow was in a fine position
and Chase fired, breaking four ribs
and tearing away a lung. The bear
went to his knees, got up and rushed
a tree when he failed to see his en-
emy. He tore down branches and
raked splinters from the tree to give
vent to his rage. As he got this out
of his system he caught sight of the
hunters and made for them.

Chase waited until the bear was
within 15 yards and then fired,
shooting the animal between the
eyes, killing him instantly. The
bear fell between a tree and a huge
boulder and it took two days to cut

SOLDIERS' BONUS BILL REFERRED

BY VOTE OF 68 TO 29 LEGISLA-
TURE "PASSES THE BUCK" ON
TO A VOTE OF THE PEOPLE
GELATILY RESOLUTION
KILLED

The soldiers' bonus bill passed the
house last night by a vote of 88 to 3.
Representatives Ledgerwood, Sawyer
and Wormell cast the negative votes.
The bill as passed differs materially
from the bill as drawn by W. V. Tan-
ner and L. L. Thompson, respectively
former and present attorney generals
of the state.

As drawn by Tanner and Thomp-
son, agreed to by the American Leg-
ion representatives and presented by
Col. William Inglis, the bill would
have become effective immediately,
as it carried an emergency clause.

An amendment by Representative
Lucas of Yakima that the emergency
clause be taken from the bill and a
section be added whereby the meas-
ure goes to a vote of the people car-
ried finally by a vote of 62 to 39.
After amendment it was passed with
only three dissenting votes.

Among the speakers who addressed
the house against giving the soldiers
the bonus at once was Cyrus Hays,
Jr., of Spokane, newly elected mem-
ber, and a member of the American
Legion. He argued that the meas-
ure should go to a vote of the people
at the fall election. In this regard he
differed from the other new mem-
bers in the house, who declared they
were elected by American Legion
votes to put it through now, and con-
sequently opposed the amendment
which practically kills the bill.

A resolution by Representative
Wolf of Pend Oreille calling on the
attorney general to draft a civil ad-
ministration code was unanimously
passed by the house.

The house adjourned at 10 p. m.
to meet at 9:30 this morning, when
the Gelatilly resolution regarding the
re-writing of the tax and revenue
laws of the state was taken up for
consideration and defeated.

him so that the skin could be re-
moved. The bear weighed 1,800
pounds. The skin weighed 150
pounds and the head 40 pounds. The
skin unstretched was over 13 feet in
length an diving the bear stood
feet 6 inches. The face from the
ears to the tip of the nose measured
28 inches and straight across 18
inches.

A Real Bear, we'll say.

Plenty of Game in Canada.
Frank Galbreath, of Telegraph
Creek, British Columbia, came
through with the information that a
party that he headed bagged 20 grisly
bears, some mountain sheep and
moose.

Jack Learmont of Truro, N. S.,
caused word to be brought into
the meeting that Nova Scotia hasn't
been scratched as yet in the hunting
game. He said that he had seen 500
deer and moose in the vicinity of
Truro this fall. With this declaration
Learmont should get a number of
visitors soon.

Then we got nearer home and dis-
covered that Fred A. Foshay of Car-
mel, N. Y., killed a white deer, one
of the curiosities of the Adirondacks.
The animal, a doe, is entirely white
with the exception of a brown spot
on the top of its head. Foshay re-
tained the skin. This deer is evi-
dently the one that the hunters about
St. Regis Falls named "The Phant-
om of the North Woods." Several
hunters had shot the doe but it re-
mained for Foshay to bring home the
skin—Trap and Field.

Mr. Jeffers, of the Jeffers Art
Studio, who has been at St. Martins
mineral springs, Carson, Wash., re-
ceiving treatment for neuritis, ar-
rived home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Parker recently
arrived from the East and have
located on a farm south of Olympia.
The Standard will carry to their
home the record of current events.