SHALL WOMEN VOTE?

By NELLIE PARKER HENSON.

"Grace Vernon" was right in thinking that I had not the time to write. I intended having an article in last Sunday's paper, but was so busy sewing for my children (something in which I take great pleasure and pride) that I had to postpone it until today.

I began to write on this subject not from any desire for notoriety, but from an honest conviction. Woman's birthright is being stolen from her—that of protection by man. I do not see that Eve gained anything when she ate of the "tree of knowledge." I know this may appear more antiquated than the "French Revolution," but it seems to me that my authority is the best—the Bible, though George Harvey did think it was not reliable. Why did God make man first? Because he was the one to rule the world! He made Eve, because man was lonely, as "a help-meet for him!" He said to the woman: "Thy desire shall be to thy husband and he shall rule over thee."—Genesis iii. hTe whole government of the world is founded upon "force," and man was put at the helm because he is stronger and can "protect." As for the remark that I intended "single-handed" to crush the suffrage movement, I will simply say that I shall do my best. The little boy in Holland who, when he saw the leak in the dike, put in his tiny hand and kept back the rush of waters until he had assistance, saved Holland. Until now very few of our women saw the "leak in the dike," laughed at it as nothing so I have seemed to be alone, but now there is a steady movement among our most cultured women to organize for work. They disapprove thoroughly of Miss Johnston and her friends lecturing before the schools and colleges. The girls are young and impressionable, with just enough sense to think they know everything. "New thought" attracts them because they are told it is only believed by "clever women." Some teachers have given holiday to classes to hear them. Had I a child at that school I should at once withdraw her. This doctrine is certainly not taught with the consent of the mothers of Virginia. Grace Vernon laughs at the married woman who gets only "board and clothes, which are often poor." The average working woman gets less—her board and lodging and clothes, which are often poor, and misses the true delights of a woman—love, wifehood and motherhood. I do not see where a study of biology or sociology will help this question. We are discussing whether a woman has a "right" to vote, for woman's suffrage used to be called "woman's rights," and I think I can prove she has none.

Woman's suffrage is not so new as some of us think. In 1776 the provincial Assembly of New Jersey conferred the suffrage upon women. Very few voted, but on one election, where the contest waxed warm, and there were only 300 voters, over 1,800 votes were polled. One woman voted three times—once as "Mary Johnson," her real name; next, stouter looking, as "Mary Still," and later, very corpulent, as "Mary Yet." Does this show that women will be better than men in politics? The Legislature was so disgusted that they abolished woman's suffrage. Since that time they have not accomplished much, only four States—Western—having full suffrage. It does seem strange to me that women of Virginia should point to Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho and Utah as examples of culture and refinement, and until recently Utah has been a blot upon the civilization and purity of the United States. Why, New York City has a female population of 1,175,841, four times the female population of the four woman suffrage States combined.

Colorado has a juvenile court, and so have twenty-one other States where women do not vote. In Colorado has it benefited women or purified politics? I shall take two representative people—man and woman. Here is what they say:

The United States District judge for Colorado, the Hon. Moses Hallett, says: "Our State has tried the female suffrage plan a sufficiently long time to form a fair idea of its workings. I am not prejudiced in any way, but honestly do not see where the experiment has proved of benefit. It has produced no special reforms, and it has had no particular purifying effects upon politics. There is a growing tendency on the part of most of the better and more intelligent of the female voters of Colorado to cease exercising the ballot. If it were to be done over again the people of Colorado would defeat woman suffrage by an overwhelming majority."

Hear what Mrs. Frances W. Goddard, president of the Colonial Dames of Colorado, says:

"No law has been put in the statute books of Colorado for the benefit of women and children that has been put there by the women. The child labor law went through independently of the women's vote. The hours of the working women have not been shortened; the wages of the school teachers have not been raised; the type of men that got into office has not improved one bit. Frankly, the experiment is a failure. It has done Colorado no good. It has done woman no good. The best thing for both would be if to-morrow the ballot for women could be abolished."

Divorce has increased in all four States, and immorality also in Colorado; also juvenile crime. This is their banner State. Will it increase women's wages? Women's cry in New York for equal wages with men in the public schools only resulted in men's wages being cut down equal with theirs. Do you not see that she was robbing her own sex, as the men had wives and daughters to support? They will lower their own wages, as so many women will be thrown upon their own resources, and therefore the supply will be greater than the demand.

"Votes cannot make work when it does not exist; neither can they increase wages where there is no natural increase."

A shop girl in New York asked when "Messrs. Gompers and Mitchell reported 5,000,000 voting men out of employment, how, then, could working women hope to gain anything from the suffrage?" She is still unanswered.

In California, where suffrage was defeated by popular vote, the salaries of women teachers are the same as men's, while in the State of Massachusetts, where women enjoy school suffrage, the women teachers are greatly underpaid, and in no case do they receive the same salaries as are paid to men for the same service.

The law of supply and demand regulates wages. In States where the women are few their wages are higher, or in mining towns, where the industrial fields are left open to women. In New York the working ranks are so crowded that women's wages are brought down.

There are about 5,000,000 working women in this country. Of these, it is estimated that about 25 per cent. are under the voting age, and cease to be wage-earners at about the time they reach that age.

The position of women as industrial workers is, and for the best interests of society should be, essentially temporary. To an enormous percentage of these workers their employment is but a transient make-shift (as so many marry early), and their relation to the business world would in nowise be changed by enfranchising them.

Number of women in New York State over twenty-one years of age, 2,193,675; number of women wage-earners in New York State over twenty-one years of age, 465,473; number of women in United States over twenty-one years of age, 19,647,708; number of women wage-earners in United States, 4,833,630; number of women wage-earners in United States over twenty-one years of age, 3,595,663.

Few women are wage-earners from choice. When the "political boss" becomes a factor in the working of woman's existence she will be powerless to help herself. It will give her employer a whip to drive her into line, to say "you must vote thus or lose your place." Why, "the woman wage-earner is adapted to be the prey of the political boss as is no other portion of humanity. All dangers and injustices pale into insignificance when compared with those into which suffrage would thrust her."

The laws of nearly, if not all, of the States of this Union are even "more favorable to women than to men." So says ex-Justice Brown, of the Supreme Court of the United States. He continues: "They have full control of their own property, and may sell, convey or bequeath it to whomsoever they please; while in the conveyance of his own real estate the husband must usually obtain the consent of his wife. Women are entitled to their own earnings, and may dispose of them as they please, while the husband is bound to make use of his for the support of his wife and family."

"Every married woman is the joint guardian of her children with her husband." It is only the survivor, be it father or mother, who possesses the right to appoint a guardian by deed or by will. She has now equal rights with the father over her children.

It is not constitutional for women to vote. Women are called "citizens" to distinguish them from "foreigners," but being taxed gives us no "right" to vote. We enjoy civic rights, which are protection of property, liberty and life, and are therefore taxed, but it does not give us political rights. Men who own property in other cities have not the right to vote there, only voting in their place of residence.

"No taxation without representation" is the complaint made against our laws. They surely have forgotten where this started. When the notorious stamp tax was instituted in 1765; when the Colonies were taxed without having any representation in Parliament, therefore they were taxed without any regard whether it would bear too heavily on them or not. Then, too, the money was spent in England. It was never intended to apply to individuals, but to communities. Chief Justice Marshall says "that the granting of the franchise has always been regarded in the practice of nations as a matter of expediency, and not as an inherent right." So if there is no question of right or of justice there is no cause for woman's suffrage.

Nature has made their functions different, and no constitutional amendment can make them the same.

"The basis of all government is force—its stability rests upon its physical power to enforce its laws."

Men are natural money-makers and women natural "spenders," so men love to provide for their loved ones.

Women now stand outside of politics, and are, therefore, free to appeal to all parties in matters of education, charity and reform. The great advancement of women in the last century, moral, intellectual and economic, has been without the ballot. Political equality will deprive woman of special privileges hitherto accorded her by law. The woman suffrage movement is a backward step in the progress of civilization, in that it seeks to efface natural differentiation of function and to produce identity instead of division of labor.

The anti-saloon efforts have been best where women do not vote.

These are some of the reasons for not wanting women to vote, and why most of the States deny them suffrage. I knew perfectly well that Senator Hoar was for suffrage, but wanted to show what a radical change even he, one of their own, thought it would be. He also says: 'Nor am I one of those who think that the right to vote is denied to women by men because of a tyrant's desire to keep to themselves the rule of the States. There are some exceptions, but I think it is chiefly an honest desire for the good of the State, and an honest desire for the welfare of women that we have to deal with. The suffrage cause has been defeated in ten years 133 times, or one defeat in every twenty-eight days. Have you considered that woman suffrage is not only a tenet of socialism, but one of its fundamental principles? One indispensable to its success, "absolute" equality "of all human beings, is all that will satisfy the socialistic requirements." My authorities are ex-Justice Brown, Chief Justice Marshall, Adeline Knapp, Mrs. Caroline F. Corbin, Hon. Elihu Root, Mary Dean Adams, Mrs. Francis Goddard, Judge Moses Hallet, Francis M. Scott and others. As has been said, "there are two objects in nature alike obnoxious—the mannish woman and a womanish man!" We see the first occasionally, but I hope the man will remain "a man for a' that!" A toast given at a banquet after the State had given suffrage to women, shows how men feel about it: "The ladies—our superiors yesterday, our equals to-day!"

Louisa Social News

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Louisa, Va., July 1.—Charles Syron, formerly connected with the school here, but who has been for two years in the Philippines, is a guest of Miss Edna Keene this week.

Miss Mollie Crawford has returned from New York. She was accompanied by her cousin, Robert Crawford, of New York.

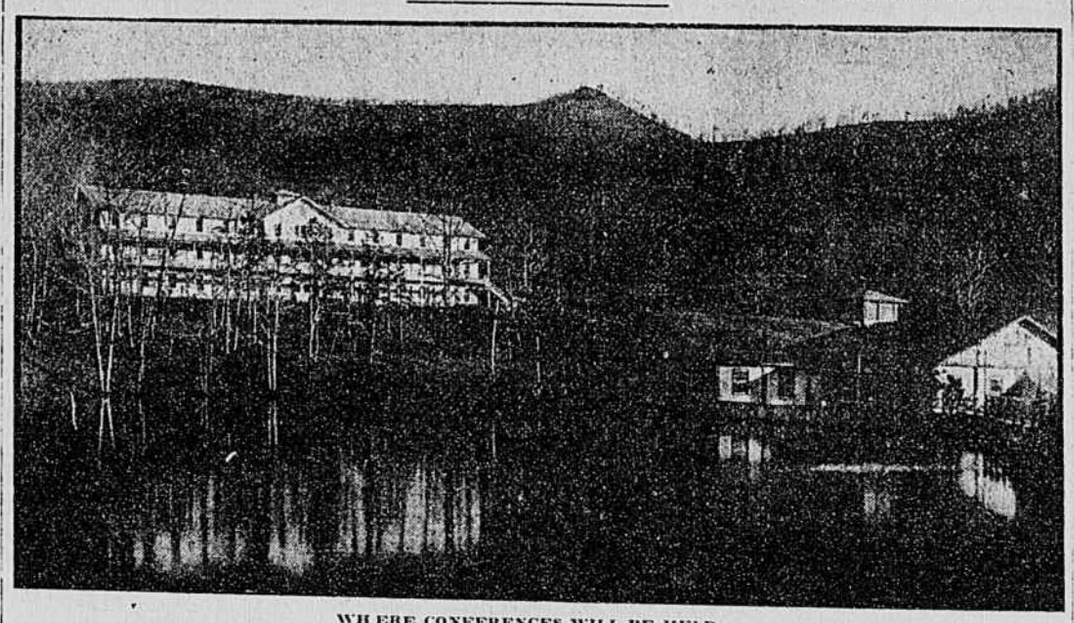
Miss Louise Crank returned from Richmond Tuesday.

Mrs. Georgie Burrus has returned from a visit to her brother, Dr. A. C. Smith, of Gordonsville.

Miss Virginia Goodwin left to visit her uncle, Dr. Lynn Chiles, of Auburn, N. Y., Wednesday.

Mrs. Annie Thompson and children, of Richmond, have arrived to spend the summer at her home here.

Montreat—Summer Home of Presbyterians of the South



WHERE CONFERENCES WILL BE HELD.

BY MAMIE BAYS.

Montreat—which may be appropriately designated the summer home of Presbyterians of the South—anticipates this year the best season in its history so far, and already quite a number of people from several States have hurried away from the heat and are enjoying the delightful mountain climate, the beautiful scenery and the healthful location of this resort.

Montreat lies in the most desirable section of North Carolina for the summer, and in a section of the State which furnishes excellent climate for the entire year. The location is in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Western North Carolina, on the top of the Appalachian chain of mountains, with an altitude of more than 2,500 feet. No section of the "Land of the Sky" is more renowned than this for its scenery and climate.

The nearest railroad station is Black Mountain, on the main line of the Southern Railway, between Salisbury and Knoxville. The distance from the railroad to Montreat is but two miles, and the road is one of the best for hacks, carriages and automobiles.

Approved by General Assembly.

Montreat is the property of the Mountain Retreat Association, and includes a tract of land about six miles long in the shape of an irregular triangle, and comprising more than 4,000 acres. The members of the Mountain Retreat Association are representative men of the Southern Presbyterian Church, and this enterprise, which they have forwarded, has been presented to and has received the approval of the Synod of North Carolina and of the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church.

The first assembly, including several conferences of Christian workers, held under the direction of the Mountain Retreat Association, was in the summer of 1907, and during each summer since there has been an increase in attendance and interest in the assembly, and effort is made each year to arrange and carry out a program that will be an improvement over that of the preceding summer.

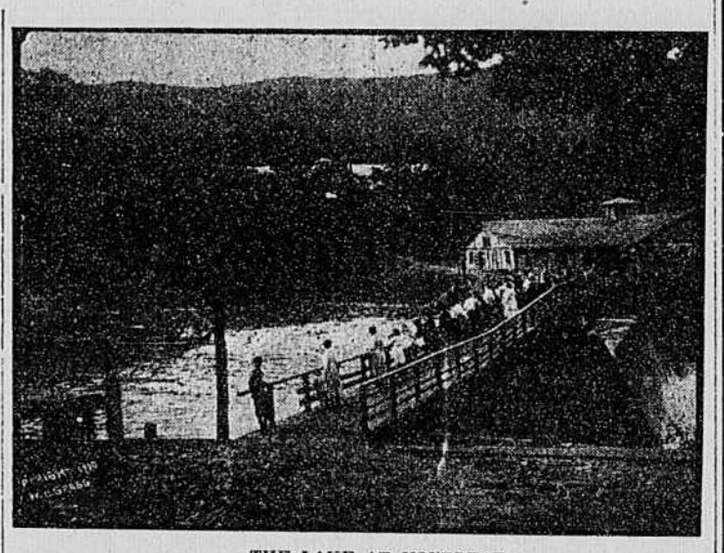
The Montreat Assembly this year will begin on July 16, and will continue until August 24. There will be three periods of the assembly, and during the time six special conferences will be held, in addition to the Bible class to be taught daily throughout the season, and special features of interest and instruction which have been arranged. The conferences to be held will be under the special direction of the executive committee of the General Assembly, and will include conferences on the Laymen's Missionary Movement, Home Missions, Christian Education and Ministerial Relief, Sunday School and Young People's Work, Foreign Missions and Woman's Work. The interest of the children also will be considered carefully, and from August 1 to the 15th a competent instructor will conduct the "children's playground," which was a feature of the assembly last summer that was very successful.

Prominent Men to Attend.

Among the prominent men who will conduct the daily Bible hour will be Rev. R. G. Pearson, D. D., of Tennessee; Rev. Henry Alexander White, D. D., of South Carolina, and Rev. Tharon H. Rice, of Virginia, with messages from Rev. Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., of Connecticut.

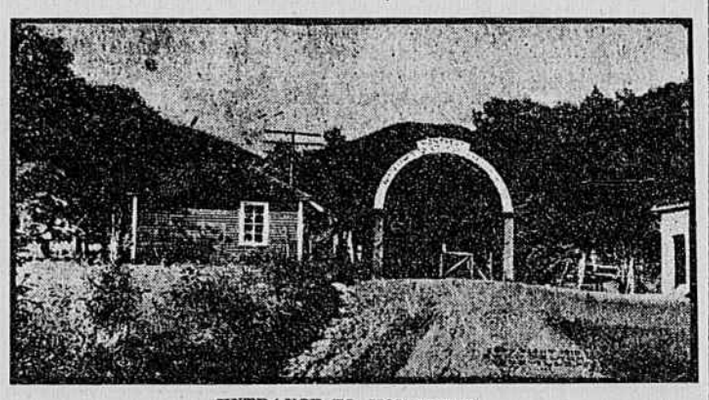
It is expected that during the assembly fourteen missionaries from the foreign field, who are now at home for a period of rest, will be present and address the conferences. During both the Home Mission and Foreign Missionary Conferences there will be illustrated lectures and addresses which will bring the work of the church in this connection more vividly before those who hear the speakers.

The committee in charge of the conference in the interest of the Laymen's Missionary movement is especially glad of the fact that J. Campbell White, general secretary of the National Laymen's Missionary movement, will be present and address the conference, and that it is confidently expected that William T. Ellis, of Philadelphia, will be another of the speakers. This will be, without doubt, the most interesting and profitable gathering the Laymen's movement has held at Montreat. The presence of Rev. Charles H. Pratt, of Richmond, one of the field secretaries of the National Laymen's movement, and Charles A. Rowland, of Athens, Ga., secretary of the movement for the Southern Presbyterian Church, both of whom are engaged actively in the work of the movement, will add much to the interest of this conference.



THE LAKE AT MONTREAT.

THE AUDITORIUM.



ENTRANCE TO MONTREAT.

Those who become students in the Mission Study Class will be fortunate in studying under the direction of Rev. H. F. Williams, of Nashville, editor of The Missionary. Mr. Williams returned only last year from a visit to all of the foreign mission stations of the Southern Presbyterian Church, as the representative of the Executive Committee of Foreign Missions. He visited also a number of mission stations of other denominations, and since his return home he has written a book, based upon this tour, which is a very valuable addition to the missionary literature of his church and others.

Arranged With Care.

The program of the Montreat Assembly this year has been arranged with special care along all lines, and while many of the features are those which are distinctly religious, there will be others which are religious, but which are of the highest intellectual and moral type, and it is believed that the addition of this latter feature will prove a very valuable one to the program.

Amusements are not lacking at Montreat, but are numerous. The large lake, which has been much improved during the past few months, furnishes pleasure in the form of boating and swimming, while fishing is to be enjoyed in the mountain streams. There are grounds provided also for baseball and tennis, and mountain climbing, horse-back riding, driving, and mountain camping parties are enjoyed daily, if desired.

Social Side of Washingtom

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, D. C., July 1.—With Mrs. Taft and Miss Helen established for the summer at "Parramatta," the White House is temporarily closed to social femininity and officialdom will be less "official" from now until Labor Day turns the tide of formality back to the capital city. Washington will not, however, be officially or socially deserted for a moment of that time, for the affairs of state require attention in warm weather as well as when the days are cool, and there are always enough devoted wives keeping open house as long as the paterfamilias remain in town to maintain at least a semblance of the social activity of the later season.

This is more than ever true this year when Congress is in extra session and there is small prospect of an early adjournment. Incidentally, it is pleasant to note the surprise of those who are spending their first summer here. Before coming, they had heard and read tales enough to fill a book about "Washington's unbearable summers," but not one of the half-a-hundred of whom the writer has inquired, has failed to admit "it is just as warm at home."

Mrs. Huntington Wilson, wife of the First Assistant Secretary of State, foremost among the stay-at-homes, goes further and declares she thoroughly enjoys the summer here, adding, "for then only does one find time to enjoy the intellectual feasts in the Congressionary Library and become at all familiar with the one-thousand-and-one collections of value in the art galleries, museums and government buildings in general. Then, too, one has time to know better the people one wishes to cultivate and, above all, to know one's self. I have been surprised to find how few natives know and appreciate the wonderful canal and river trips to be taken at small cost and large return in enjoyment through as picturesque a country as ever bordered a river."

Mrs. Wilson was born Lucy Wortham, in St. Louis; was educated in New York and Boston, and since changing her name has lived with her diplomat-husband in Tokio and several South American capitals before residing here. Surely a wide enough latitude to make her a competent judge of climate and her opinion should go far to dispel the unhappy nation-wide impression that this is the hottest city in the world from June 1 to October 1. Of course, we have our hot times—Senator Lorimer and Land Commissioner Dennett are just now in the centre of one—but a series of hot days are pretty sure to be followed by an equal number of refreshingly cool ones which act as a "bracer," and the nights are rarely insufferable.

Speaking of warm weather experiences elsewhere, Mrs. Henry W. Taft, than whom not even her distinguished sister-in-law is a more famous traveler, told the following story during her recent stay at the White House. The incident occurred in Spain, where she said, "Time is the slave of the veriest beggar." She was going from Cordova to Seville to join friends. The day was hot and dusty, and the train was barely going ten miles an hour. It was far behind schedule time, but suddenly, with much puffing, it stopped at a small crossing. The astonished passengers alighted, strolled around, smoked or ate figs. The engine was detached and rolled off for a "rest," while, as was afterwards explained, the engineer went down the road a couple of miles to give a birthday present to his old mother! He was a most excellent son, it seems, and could not trust the mails, which lost so many things. He returned in an hour, and the train proceeded.

Time was, and that not so long ago, when an over-polite motorman in this city, was seen by the writer to back his car for a young woman to regain her place after alighting to pick up a parcel that had slipped from her lap into the street half a block away.

The desire to be up and away from the usual routine, to seek new scenes and associations, and to find rest and recreation far from the madding crowd which seizes people at this season, is no respecter of persons, so it attacked the President this week, making him list to the call of the wild and hie him to Beverly, Mass., for the week-end, extending the holiday over the Glorious Fourth. The family circle is not complete, however, for Robert Taft, his eldest son, is just now arriving in Europe, whither he went to spend the summer with a college chum.

Vice-President and Mrs. Sherman will also extend their week-end trip to Utica and will not return to Washington until Wednesday.

The premier of the Cabinet and Mrs. Knox are having a small family party at their Valley Forge farm to celebrate the days before and after the birthday anniversary of the republic. Missing from this gathering is Reed Knox, their son, who is on the high seas, bound for Venezuela, where he will act as secretary to the special envoy of the United States to the centennial celebration of Venezuelan independence.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer are entertaining a series of house parties at their summer home near Hamilton, Mass. The German ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, was their honor guest last week and made the trip to Boston by sea with his host on the Federal dispatch boat Dolphin. Miss Margaret Cotton Smith, daughter of the rector of old St. John's Church, of this city, and Miss Laura Merriam, daughter of former Governor and Mrs. W. R. Merriam, of Minnesota, will be members of the young people's house party entertained by the Misses Julia and Alys Meyer for the Fourth.

Mrs. MacVeagh, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, who postponed her departure from Washington later than usual in order to attend the Tafts's silver wedding reception, has arrived at her summer residence in Dublin, N. H., where she will be joined by the secretary for the great national holiday, which is made the raison d'etre for such a variety of reunions. Her only son, Eames MacVeagh, who continued to make his home in Chicago after the family's transfer to Washington at the beginning of the Taft administration, will also join her there from time to time through the summer, and she will no doubt have interesting companies of young people staying with her to enliven his visit. It will be an easy matter, should she so desire, to have the personnel of these gatherings composed entirely of the younger capital set at short notice, so many of them having elected to hover around the North Shore during the warm weather.

Miss Gladys Hinckley, the Juno of this coterie, though due at Bar Harbor in August, has "run over to Europe" with her mother to make a few visits and incidentally to pick up a few frocks for the late season, for be it observed en passant, this favored daughter of the gods loves the pretty clothes she shows to splendid advantage, almost as much as she does her father's art—and that is saying much, for she has been keen over his pictures ever since as a tiny girl in pinafores, she accompanied him to unfrequented places abroad, where he went annually for subjects with strong local color.

In spite of the fact that the dean of the diplomatic corps, the Austrian ambassador, with his family and staff, have gone into summer quarters, and there is an absence of other ambassadors, this distinguished circle will be represented by at least three of its members at the festivities incident to the forthcoming visit of Admiral Togo, the Japanese naval hero, who will return from the coronation by way of the United States. Preparations for his entertainment for a fortnight or so are already afoot. The Japanese ambassador and Baroness Uchida will delay their summer vacation trip on account of it, and the White House will assume some of its erstwhile gaiety in his honor. In many respects this is the best time for such a distinguished visitor to come here, for he will be sure to meet the majority of people he would most likely be interested in knowing—eminent officers of the army and navy, and the national lawmakers en masse. He will not, however, see society at its most elegant and formal state, but it is not beyond the range of possibilities that by the time he leaves London, he will be so surfeited with formality and court customs that the "old salt" blood of him will doubly appreciate the opportunity of seeing Washington in summer flannels.

One of the sad phases of life in Washington is the fact that one must surely lose friends in the diplomatic and official circles almost as soon as they are made. To be sure ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary are retained usually for long periods, and Congressmen are frequently promoted to a reign in the upper house, while not a few of the extra-fortunates seem like the poet's brook. A striking exception to the first rule is the departure of the Mexican ambassador within a month of his official reception to society. The retiring official returned to his old post as the financial agent of his government in London, and will be succeeded here by Senor Crespo, whose arrival is scheduled as a late summer event. The Russian ambassador continues to remain in St. Petersburg, giving occasion for a renewal of the rumor that he will retire permanently from this post.

Senor Dominica de Gama, the latest arrival in the ambassadorial circle, happily reached here in time to present his credentials and be present "officially" at the great historic event of this generation at the White House, "Mrs. Taft's party," as the President calls it. If it had been so ordered it could not have had a more fitting introduction to American society.

GRACE PORTER HOPK

Lynchburg Social News

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Lynchburg, Va., July 1.—Mrs. William H. Snead, who has been with her son, Lawrence, at a hospital in Baltimore, where he is undergoing treatment, has returned to her home in Rivermont.

Bland Tucker is at Virginia Beach for an outing.

Mrs. W. S. Hughes and little daughter are visiting relatives in N[illegible]

Miss Mabel Houston, of Ro[illegible] is the guest of Mrs. F. C. Leas[illegible] her home in Floyd Street.

Miss Frances Shearer, of [illegible] Mount, is the guest of her aunt, [illegible] Meem Diuguid, at her home in [illegible] more Street.

George Putnam Watkins [illegible] Richmond for a brief stay. He [illegible] accompanied by his brother, [illegible] Watkins, of Houston, who had [illegible] his guest here for some time.

Mrs. H. C. Pfeiffer has gone [illegible] Boydton for a visit with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Long have [illegible] to St. Louis for a stay with relatives of Mrs. Long.

Bishop and Mrs. B. D. Tucker [illegible] gone to Buffalo Lithia Springs [illegible] rest.

Miss Lula Snigewald, of B[illegible] is visiting Mrs. C. E. Manne[illegible] city.

Miss Opal Linsday, of Cl[illegible] guest of Miss Anne Woodr[illegible] home in the city.

Miss Willie Deyerle, [illegible] the guest of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] win at their home in [illegible]

Miss Josephine Mann [illegible] been attending school a[illegible] Academy at Emmittsbu[illegible] home for the vacation.

Mrs. R. M. Chandler [illegible] Isabella, left Tuesday [illegible] Norfolk for a visit of [illegible] with friends and rela[illegible]

Miss Gertrude Nort[illegible] gow, who has been [illegible] Mrs. G. H. Lavender, [illegible] home.

Dr. and Mrs. J. S. [illegible] homa, are visiting [illegible] their daughter, Mrs. F. [illegible] Denver Avenue.

Professors G. A. K[illegible] Farmer have returne[illegible] New York City.

Mrs. F. M. Woody [illegible] left Monday night [illegible] for a visit, after w[illegible] to Harrisburg to v[illegible] son, Eugene Woody.

Mrs. F. W. Martin [illegible] ville, Ill., for a vi[illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. R[illegible] visiting in Bluefie[illegible]

Mrs. Green H. [illegible] A. Pendleton have [illegible] City for a brief s[illegible]

Miss Hettie Ba[illegible] her home in the [illegible] Raleigh, N. C.

Miss Evelyn Sh[illegible] month's stay wit[illegible] Ill., and Racine.

Rev. James [illegible] gone to Lak[illegible] for some tim[illegible]

Miss Pea[illegible] has been v[illegible] ter William[illegible]

Miss C. [illegible] Northfield [illegible] Bible Ins[illegible]

Mrs. [illegible] have g[illegible] spend t[illegible]

Miss [illegible] Rickinson [illegible] ing Mr. [illegible] to her Hubard. [illegible]

Miss [illegible] is the [illegible] spending [illegible] and [illegible] Utterback [illegible] ington and little [illegible] Institute fin visit[illegible]

Misses Mes[illegible] tie Dickins[illegible] News to [illegible] their sister, N[illegible]

SEYMOUR SYCLE
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WHY IS SYCLE'S
Becoming the Most Popular Shoe Store in Richmond?
BECAUSE

I am carrying a complete stock of better Shoes, at a wider range of prices, than any shoe store in Richmond. I have practically two stores in one—each separate from the other—and everybody can find exactly what they want at the price they want to pay.

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In the "Pluuder Box"
They're the odds and ends and broken lots from our regular lines at $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50. Your size may be here in just the shoe you desire 98c

Ladies' $4 Low Shoes
Odds and ends from our regular stock, the season's most exclusive models. If your size is here you will get a pair of $4.00 Shoes for $1.50

$1 Buys the Worth of $2
$4.00 Gunmetal Ankle Strap Pumps.
Ladies' $4.00 Strap Pumps.
$4.00 Velvet Pumps.
$4.00 2-Button Patent Oxfords.
$4.00 Patent Beaded Pumps.
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$4.00 Sailor Ties.
Growing Girls' Pumps.
$5 4-Strap Pumps.
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1, 2 and 3-Strap Patent Slippers
Worth $2.00 and $2.50, hand-turned welts, in all sizes; best styles in one, two and three-strap models. These shoes will please you well; special sale price $1.15

Misses' Tan Pumps
Fashionable well-made Shoes of good quality that should be marked at $1.50; all sizes from 10 to 2; special sale price.... 89c

Boys' $2.50 Oxfords
A good, substantial Shoe for boys, all sizes; sold regularly for $2.50; Bargain Annex price $1.59

Men's $2.50 White Canvas Low Shoes
High-grade Shoes for outing or tennis; exceptionally well made, with solid leather counter and inner sole and best quality hard rubber outer sole; regular $2.50 value; special.... $1.29

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