

National Educational Association For Equal Suffrage

Endorsements of Educators

Miss Reese, principal of the grammar school, when approached on the subject, said: I heartily endorse Equal Suffrage, but am not a member of the league yet, as my time is wholly occupied with my school duties.

Mrs. Melton, president of the Parents-Teachers' League of School No. One, gave the following interesting ideas: Woman Suffrage is not a revolution, but an evolution. It is coming, we believe, and coming fast. It will not entirely solve the problem of good government but it will undoubtedly be a help towards obtaining better laws.

Mrs. Besie T. Wilson, president of the Primary Teachers' Association, when asked her opinion of Equal Suffrage, said: I am completely in sympathy with the movement.

Miss Allie Ylstra, principal of School No. 74, says she is not yet converted to Equal Suffrage, but is fully in accord with all movements for better laws, affecting factory inspection, child labor laws, compulsory education, and eight-hour-day labor laws.

Mrs. O. E. McReynolds, principal of School No. 70, says she certainly believes in Equal Suffrage, for the simple reason that it is right that women should have equal representation with men.

Mrs. A. K. Suter, principal of School No. 46, has this to say on the subject: Women of the present day have enlarged their sphere of activity, as members of school improvement associations, civic leagues, park associations and factory inspectors, they have

done much excellent work, without loss of womanly traits; therefore, why should the placing of a ballot in a box, unsex them? Equal Suffrage is a move in the right direction.

If I were asked the question: Are you, or are you not, a Suffragist? I should answer: Yes and no. The only knowledge I have had of Suffrage is through the press or from observation.

If Suffrage means better homes, better educational advantages, a better moral atmosphere, better teachers for the youth in both church and state, better examples from those who claim the title to Christianity, then I am a Suffragist.—Mrs. W. A. Monroe, President Parents' Teachers Association, Pensacola High School.



MISS ETHEL SUTER, Editor.

CHIVALRY.

By Alice Duer Miller.

It's treating a woman politely. Provided she isn't a fright. It's guarding the girls who set right. If you can be judge of what's right. It's being—not just, but so pleasant. It's tipping while waxes are low. It's making a beautiful present. And failing to pay what you owe. —New York Tribune

Superintendent Edwards and Prof. Lane Endorse Suffrage

If woman has the ability to teach, then she certainly has the capacity to vote.

If it is right to tax a woman's property, it is wrong to deny her a voice as to how the revenue derived thereby shall be spent.

If woman is fitted to train the mind of future statesmen, then it is unreasonable to say that she is incapable to legislate in his behalf, too.

Since woman is essentially the guardian of her home, therefore she is

entitled to be heard in all matters relating to citizenship.—A. S. Edwards, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Suffrage for women is a just demand, not only because men and women have, as individuals, the same human rights, but also because woman's function in society is to insure, in the race she nourishes and keeps alive, the conservation of everything that makes living worth while and,

through growth and activity, improve that race. Women need the ballot to hasten the day when, through woman's natural interest in social and educational questions and through the better preservation and nurture of childhood and youth, the right solution can be found to many of the problems that together touch and effect us all.—Prof. Lane, Principal Pensacola High School.

Florida Man Presumptuous, Says the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference

The following dispatch has been sent broadcast over the country, by the press bureau of the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference:

Probably the most egregious act of officiousness during the recent convention of the National Educational Association, was that committed by a Florida man, who presumptuously claimed to present the protest of two-thirds of the southern women against Woman Suffrage. The telegraphic dispatch sent out from St. Paul declares that his last words died amid a storm of laughter. He did not, however, state when and where this vast number had selected him as their representative, nor evidence any special

pre-eminence whereby this great trust had been confided to him. "Two-thirds of the southern women" would be a constituency calling for a standard-bearer of more than ordinary ability. The Pensacola Journal contains this comment:

"The Florida women among other southern women, would like to know by what authority Mr. Sheats presented his message to this great body of educators, not by authority of the women educators of the South, the only southern women whose sentiments he could possibly have voiced with any degree of propriety, even if vested with authority—this is safe to say. The women teachers of the South

are not likely to place themselves on record as opposed to pensions for teachers, or vacations to permit teachers to travel, which they would do, indirectly. And certainly they would not show themselves so shortsighted as to place themselves on record as opposed to equal pay for teachers, regardless of sex, and this they would directly do, if opposing the resolutions before the National Educational Convention endorsing Women Suffrage."

The article referred to as having been published in The Journal was written by the chairman of the press bureau of the Pensacola Equal Suffrage League.

PUBLIC SCHOOL GIRLS SHOW ADMIRABLE REASONING POWERS

The Manufacturers' Bureau of St. Louis, recently offered prizes to the pupils of the public schools for the best essays on the advantages accruing to

a city by the locating there of industrial establishments. Of the thirteen prizes awarded by the judges of the essays, twelve were awarded to girls and one to a boy.

If these same girls could bring such admirable reason to bear on commercial projects, think what an addition they will prove to the electorate of their state.

FRANCIS E. WILLARD—If prayer and womanly influence are doing so much for God by INDIRECT METHODS, how shall it be when that electric force is brought to bear through the battery of the ballot box?

ORGANIZATIONS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

Associations Co-operate With Teachers in Work for the Various Schools.

A few years ago organizations known as Parents-Teachers Associations were formed in connection with the public schools. Any mother, who has a child attending one of the public schools, may consider herself a member of the club connected with that school and whether she takes an active interest or not rests with herself.

Having the good of her child at heart, she has not been slow to realize that the teacher to whom that child is entrusted for instruction which make or mar him, can train the child with much better understanding and more justice when she has the assistance and co-operation of his parents, and is familiar with his health, history, home, habits, and ideals.

The time is passed when the duty of the school was to fill supposed vacant minds with facts. Now the object of all worthy methods of education is to develop individual characteristics and train the child to fill successfully a place of his own in the complex activities of life. Both the home and the school are working for this purpose and by union of efforts the task is simplified.

The object of these clubs is to accomplish just that, the mutual acquaintance and co-operation of mothers and teachers in this, the greatest work of all time.

The principals of the city are unanimous in their approval of the good influence of these clubs on the school work and the attitude of the children toward the school.

THE RURAL SCHOOLS OF ESCAMBIA COUNTY

By MARGARET RAY, President Escambia County Teachers' Ass'n.

Kings and princes may flourish and may fade. A breath can make them as a breath has made. But the sturdy yeomanry, a nation's pride. When once destroyed can ne'er be supplied.

These lines, penned years ago in another country, under conditions somewhat different from those of today, are still significant. Our "sturdy yeomanry" is the pride, the strength, the hope of our country for it is being realized that it is the strong middle class that must make our government more stable, develop the resources of our country.

From our rural communities must come the energetic business man, the practical mechanic, the sturdy farmer, the minister, the poet, and the rural teacher who is willing to carry a light to other places more remote from educational centers.

It is the policy of the school board and the county superintendent to improve the rural schools as much as possible with the limited means at their disposal.

No place so remote, with population so sparse, but boasts of its little red schoolhouse nestling among the oaks and pines.

The rural schools of Escambia county compare most favorably with those of any county of Florida unless, it be those covered by special tax school districts. No school in the county has a shorter term than four months, and no teacher however inexperienced receives less than forty dollars per month for the first year and forty-five dollars for the second year.

A system of grading salaries according to grade of certificate and successful work done is now being inaugurated.

There are at present forty-two white rural schools in the county employing seventy teachers.

One of the "pet plans" of the present school board and superintendent is the improvement of the rural schools by consolidating the small schools, furnishing transportation for the children and employing better prepared teachers for longer terms. They consider the very best none too good for the country boys and girls.

Two small schools in the extreme northern part of the county have been consolidated with the Century school, giving all the pupils eight months of school and employing six teachers. This is the largest rural school. Roberts and Muscogee each employs four teachers.

Bluff Springs, Ferry Pass, Wardville and Oak Grove each employs three teachers.

The following places employ two teachers: Molino, Burnsville, Myrtle Grove, Beulah, Big Bayou, Brent, Bellview and Brats.

A handsome brick building is now being constructed at Molino. She is leading the county in this line.

There are twenty-six schools employing one teacher each.

All schools have ample playgrounds. The grounds of the larger schools are enclosed and attempts are being made to beautify them.

Ferry Pass has an enclosed vegetable garden and has actual demonstration in agriculture.

The number of white pupils enrolled in the county in 1912-'13 was 2,323, while the city enrolled 2,361.

In 1913-'14 the county enrolled 2,429, the city 2,382, showing a gain of 106 in the county and 81 in the city.

The present superintendent, Mr. Edwards, has taken a most active interest in the establishment of special tax districts. He has had the satisfaction of seeing ten spring into existence since November, 1913. They are as follows:

Muscogee—No. 1.
Bluffville—No. 2.
Walnut Hill—No. 3.
Molino—No. 4.
Roberts—No. 5.
Ferry Pass—No. 6.
Quintette—No. 7.
Century—No. 8.
Bluff Springs—No. 9.
Brent—No. 10.

Oak Grove will hold an election to establish a district on September fifth and Big Bayou is circulating a petition to call an election.

No attempt to establish a district has failed.

In the ten districts only fifteen votes were cast against districts and two hundred one in favor of them.

This vote voices the sentiment of the people of rural communities.

There is a mighty awakening as to the needs of our country girls and boys.

When the majority of the people vote a tax upon themselves for the betterment of their schools and neighborhoods it is proof conclusive that their hearts are in the work and that they will push it forward to success.

In most things education the country generally follows the lead of the city, but in districts the country is leading.

A most earnest effort is being made by the County Teachers' Association to interest the rural teachers more in educational work and to raise their standard.

Movements are on foot to have

teachers and pupils of rural schools study Nature more, thus giving them a deeper sympathy, a broader outlook and a clearer insight into life and all things good and beautiful.

"For Nature, the old nurse. Takes the child upon her knee, Saying, 'Here is a story book. The Father hath given thee.'"

The rural schools are in a better condition than ever before in the history of the county.

The mighty forces that are stirring our country from center to circumference are being felt in every "hamlet, village and town."

School Improvement Associations, Mothers' Clubs and other organizations are being organized in many of the rural schools.

In no rural schools is the outlook brighter than those of Escambia county.

SUFFRAGIST WINNER OF \$10,000 PRIZE.



Miss Alice Brown. Whose Play, "Children of Earth," Was Selected Out of 1,646 Manuscripts to Be Awarded the Prize of \$10,000.

Miss Alice Brown

Alice Brown, who has just won the \$10,000 prize for the best play of American life, is very loyal to America. Although she has traveled widely and knows many of the most interesting people of Europe, she delights in writing tales of New England character.

Last August the Atlantic Monthly published one of her stories called "The Man and the Milliner." It is a love story laid in England, and the love affair is complicated by the problem of militancy. In it Miss Brown shows her usual fair-mindedness, sympathy with sincere conviction and genial humor.

Hitherto she has been known by her novels and short stories, "Meadow Grass" which brought her prompt recognition, pictures "New England Life," "Oak and Thorn" a later work shows her love of English scenes. "Our Country Neighbors," one of her most recent books, shows not only increased artistic finish but deepening sympathy with all phases of human experience.

Miss Brown's earlier dramatic work was in the nature of one-act plays, presented in Boston and Philadelphia. "Children of Earth," the prize play, is a drama depicting New England farm life and dealing with the joys and sorrows of our common humanity. Humor and pathos follow each other closely, but on the whole it is written in a happy vein. Details of the plot are being carefully guarded, but the public is eagerly awaiting the presentation of the play in New York this fall.

Anti Queries Answered by Unbiased Thinkers

What Suffrage Will and Won't Do Explained by College Professors

The Man Suffrage Association, opposed to Political Suffrage for Women, recently drew up a set of seventy-six questions which were put to representatives of the different universities for the purpose of ascertaining the attitude of college professors on the subject of woman suffrage. Since these questions will be used by the anti during their campaign, and since they have never published whatever answers they received, The Woman Voter, a monthly magazine published by the Woman Suffrage Party, thought it worth while to gather their own answers.

due political influence, will universal woman suffrage increase the proportion of property holding voters or of educated voters?

Is the right to vote in national and state elections to be regarded as a natural or moral right of every sane, law abiding member of the body politic? Or is it to be regarded as a grant of political power?

Probably not. Male suffrage does not depend upon property or intelligence in most states.

This question suggests a scholastic quandary in which it is not necessary to involve oneself. The term "natural right" originated at a time when nothing was known of man's actual origin and nature; it is now a meaningless anachronism, for our whole civilization, including our social and political system, is highly artificial, not natural, and is therefore a matter of expediency and social justice, not of natural right.—Prof. James Harvey Robinson, Columbia University, New York.

When the foreign born voters are taken into account, will not woman suffrage have a contrary result considering that in the countries from which at present most of our immigrants come, there is little provision for female education; that the male immigrant frequently leaves his wife or his betrothed at home until he has saved a considerable sum; and that his naturalization carries with it the naturalization of his wife no matter how brief her residence in this country—will not universal woman suffrage thus mean, so that a large proportion of illiterate and unintelligent voters?

Is there any traditional or logical connection between taxation and representation in the same community? Do the objections raised in the eighteenth century against the so-called "virtual representation" of Americans by British voters hold good against the representation of New York women by New York men?

Women immigrants are less numerous than men, so that a large proportion of women are native.—Prof. Howard B. Woolston, City College, New York.

There is some traditional and still more logical connection between taxation and representation in the same community. Taxes fall, in the last analysis, upon the productive members and the spending of the revenue from these taxes certainly should be in the hands of these producers or their representatives, with the exception of the few individuals whose intelligence and knowledge is so limited as to incapacitate them from acting with any degree of wisdom.

Is the average woman more warmly interested than the average man in the welfare of other people's children? Is she more keenly interested in the welfare of women in general?

The objection to "virtual representation" still holds good, though it is probably not so serious a matter in practice now as it was in the eighteenth century, because the New York men probably have the interests of New York women more at heart than the British voter had at heart interests of the Americans.—Prof. Maurice Parmelee, City College, New York.

It is strongly my impression that the average woman is much more warmly interested than the average man in the welfare of other people's children. I think she also is apt to be more keenly interested in the welfare of women in general than are men.—Prof. Emily G. Balch, Wellesley College.

Is the existing system of manhood suffrage justifiable on the ground that the determination of national policy belongs to the organization of the physical force of the community, and does not the maintenance of the legal order rest, in final instances, upon physical force?

Will woman suffrage further the movement to restrict child labor and female labor?

The law actually enforced by physical violence is a relatively small part of the law enforced, and the fact that physical force is occasionally necessary is not sufficient warrant for depriving women of the vote. Public order is as well maintained in the woman suffrage states as in the manhood suffrage states—and one ounce of experience is worth a pound of academic theory.—Prof. Charles A. Beard, Columbia University, New York.

Woman suffrage will further the movement to restrict child labor and to humanize the conditions under which women work, for the entrance of women into politics means a change in emphasis. The human and personal side of life will be accounted more strongly. Politics is losing its formal character. Women will help to still further humanize politics.—Prof. Mary K. Simkhovitch, Barnard College, New York.

Granting that property interests and educated intelligence should have their

Will woman suffrage promote stricter regulation of the liquor traffic? Or will it widen the area of prohibition?

The immediate effect of woman's suffrage would be to promote stricter regulation of the liquor traffic in some districts and to widen the area of prohibition in others.—Prof. Frank W. Blackmar, University of Kansas.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, New York City—A certain minister says women ought not to vote, because suffrage is NOT A NATURAL, BUT A DERIVED RIGHT. So is the right of children to a common school education. So is our right to sanitary and police protection. It is not natural. Heaven did not make policemen. But who will say that girls should be shut out from school, or women from police protection, because it is not a natural right?

John Mitchell, Ex-President United Mine Workers of America—I'm in perfect harmony with the declaration of the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, WHICH HAS ENDORSED the demand that women be given the right to vote. It's a sure thing that any adult who is amenable to the laws of his country should have a voice in the making of those laws, under which he or she is governed.