

"VOTES FOR WOMEN IN 1920" WINS

Washington and Tennessee Legislatures Ratify the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, Thus Giving the Necessary Thirty-Six States Out of Forty-Eight.

Victory Crowns Seventy Years of Persistent Struggle by Devoted Champions—Some Notable Features of the Long Fight for Equal Suffrage Through Amendment of National and State Constitutions—Some Names Made Immortal by the Contest.

Washington.—"Votes for women in 1920" wins. Washington and Tennessee have ratified the Susan B. Anthony amendment. This gives the 36 necessary states.

March 22 the legislatures of the states of Washington and Delaware met in special session, having been convened to pass upon the ratification of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Constitution—so called because it is the same form in which she drafted it in 1875, as follows:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

Woman suffragists expected prompt ratification by Washington, and hoped to win in Delaware after a fight.

When these two legislatures met the facts of the ratification situation were as follows:

Ratification necessary by the legislatures of three-fourths of the 48 states of the Union.

Amendment ratified by 34 states, beginning with Wisconsin, June 10, 1919, and ending with West Virginia, March 10, 1920. Ohio ratification before the Supreme court.

Amendment defeated by six states between September 2, 1919, and February 17, 1920, as follows, in the order named: Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland.

Connecticut and Vermont have no regular session until 1921. Govs. Marcus H. Holcomb of Connecticut and Percival W. Clement of Vermont had refused to call special sessions.

Florida and Tennessee cannot vote in 1920 because of constitutional provision requiring election to intervene between submission of amendment and action on it.

Louisiana legislature was to meet in May; no hope of ratification.

North Carolina, scheduled to meet in special session in July. Gov. Thomas

When Miss Anthony began talking in public of "woman's rights" she was derided and hissed by the men in her audiences as a "freak of nature." Undismayed, she carried the campaign to congress and to the states. During the Civil war she demanded that women be given equal rights with the newly enfranchised negroes. The answer she got was: "This is the negro's hour." For several years after the Civil war Miss Anthony endeavored to secure an interpretation of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments which would allow women to vote. Finally, in 1872 at Rochester, N. Y., she tried to force an interpretation by voting at the polls. She was arrested and fined. She refused to pay the fine, but was not sent to jail.

In 1875 Miss Anthony drafted the amendment to the Constitution which has now been ratified. In 1878 the amendment was introduced in the senate by Senator Sargent of California. It was defeated in 1887 and thereafter was not even debated in congress until 1914.

During the years the constitutional amendment campaign was making no progress the women won many victories in the states. They secured full suffrage in Wyoming (1890), Colorado, Utah and Idaho (1894), Washington (1910), California (1911), Kansas, Arizona and Oregon (1912), Montana and Nevada (1914), New York (1917), Oklahoma, South Dakota and Michigan (1918). They won presidential suffrage in Illinois (1913), Nebraska, Rhode Island and North Dakota (1917), Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri and Tennessee (1919) and Kentucky (1920). Partial suffrage prevails in many of the states. In Illinois, for example, women vote for candidates for all offices not mentioned by the state constitution.

The National American Woman Suffrage association in 1912 opened headquarters in Washington and began an active campaign for the passage of the amendment. In 1916 it established branch headquarters there which were devoted entirely to the amendment campaign.

The National Woman's party, organized in 1910 by Alice Paul, established Washington headquarters in 1913 and introduced the militant into the campaign. Alice Paul—the third Quakeress to immortalize herself—is the spectacular figure of the struggle. She is a practical politician and developed the deadliest card index on members of congress that practical politics has ever seen. Pretty soon she was serving notice through the White House pickets that the president was the "man higher up." The arrest of nearly 500 of these pickets and the imposition of jail sentences had no effect. Incidentally Miss Paul herself served seven terms in jail.

The amendment was beaten three times in the senate and once in the house before it was finally passed by the Sixty-sixth congress June 4, 1919, by the necessary two-thirds majority.

The resumption of woman suffrage work after the Civil war was marked by the organization in 1869 of two national organizations: National Woman Suffrage association, with Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony leaders and headquarters in New York; American Woman Suffrage association, with Mary A. Livermore, Julia Ward Howe and Lucy Stone leaders and headquarters in Boston. The line of division was this: The former wished to concentrate on the passage of a constitutional amendment; the latter was in favor of obtaining the suffrage through amendments to state constitutions. In 1890 the two organizations were united under the name of National American Woman Suffrage Association, and work was pushed along both lines of endeavor.

Mrs. Stanton was president until 1892. Miss Anthony served until 1900, resigning at the age of eighty. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was its head, 1900-1904. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, recently deceased and possibly best loved of all the leaders—a woman of transcendent gifts and eloquence—was president until 1915. Mrs. Catt was then again chosen. Mrs. Frank Leslie left a large legacy to Mrs. Catt to be used in the work.

The National association made arrangements at the St. Louis convention of 1919 to dissolve its organization and become the League of Women Voters. These arrangements became effective at the Chicago convention in February last.

MISSISSIPPI EVENTS

Gathered from All Corners of the State and Told in Briefest Form

Starkville.—That there is great wealth in dairy products for Mississippi is evidenced from the statement made by H. J. Schwietert, general development agent of the I. C. His data on what the dairy industry has done and would do for the state if fully developed is very interesting. When in Starkville recently he was very much impressed with the soils around here. "One of the greatest needs of any state," he said, "is the development or creation of new wealth or additional wealth, and in no other part of the United States are there greater possibilities for development that will bring hundreds of millions of dollars to the state than in Mississippi. With her marvelous natural resources, her matchless climate, responsive soil her excellent water and her ability to produce practically all of her own food and feedstuffs, we believe that she is destined to become the Wisconsin of the south in the production of dairy products."

Carthage.—At a recent meeting of the board of supervisors of Leake County the routes for the two cross-country highways were definitely designated and the engineer is now engaged in surveying the proposed routes. The east and west route is via Edinburg and on the Neshoba County line. The north and south route, beginning at the Scott County line, is via Lindsey Bridge on Tuscolameta and Estes Mill to Carthage. From Carthage the road is to go to Conway and intersect the Natchez Trace Highway at Sanders' Bridge.

Agricultural College.—A programme of addresses by leading citizens of the state as a supplement to the practical work being done by the 550 boys in their 17 courses at A. and M. College, has been announced by State Leader J. E. Tanner. Among those scheduled are President Hull of the college on "The American Flag," Superintendent Bond on "The Farmer as Leader of Community Spirit," and Secretary Godfrey of the Y. M. C. A., on "The Spirit That Wins."

Lieut. Miller delivered an address on the Victory medals, saying each ex-service man, with an honorable discharge is entitled to same. Grover Section, of Washington, field commissioner of the bureau of war risk insurance and Miss Kate Markham Power of Jackson, representing the American Red Cross Society, delivered addresses. The convention adopted the four fold plan for the relief of ex-service men.

Merigold.—Having received his appointment a short time ago to enter the religious field as missionary in Africa, Prof. P. H. McCormick, who rendered such faithful and efficient service as a member of the faculty of the Bolivar Agricultural High School during the past session, has resigned his position, and will leave for the foreign fields November 1.

Meridian.—The city council has adopted an ordinance providing for an increase in the tax levy of one mill to be voted on by the qualified electors of the city for the purpose of increasing the salaries of all subordinate employees of the city government.

Ellisville.—The Jones County board of supervisors has passed an order requiring those who have borrowed money from the county to readjust the security given for the loans. This is to be done on September 14.

Agricultural College.—A survey of the present crop situation, plans for vigorous agricultural activity during the fall months, and a sweeping vision of the large aims of extensive work presented by Director Wilson were the conspicuous features of the session of the Mississippi extension workers held here.

Carthage.—The eleventh annual session of the Leake County Fair, to be held at the fair grounds at Estes Mill, eight miles from Carthage, gives promise of being the best in the history of the association. The fair will be in session four days, Aug. 24-27.

Iuka.—Four retail merchants were fined here yesterday by T. Stelger, Mississippi state feed inspector, for selling feedstuffs without having the Mississippi tax stamp attached.

The following officers were elected: Dr. Ira L. Parsons, Brookhaven, state chairman or commander; Edward F. Warren, Canton, vice-commander.

Enterprise.—Claude Payton has volunteered to install illumination in the new church under construction at Enterprise.

Indianola.—A compilation of the assessed valuation of the personal roll of Sunflower County for the year 1920, as revised by the board of supervisors, handed in by John W. Johnson, chancery clerk, shows the following figures: There are 12,501 mules at an average value of approximately \$144, or a total value of \$1,789,315; automobiles, 1,407, average \$450 total value \$220,505; merchandise valuation, \$1,097,490. These are the big items, which with others foot up \$5,983,540 excess over last year being \$2,304,750, or about 62 per cent increase. The supervisors increased the assessor's figures \$130,680. Total polls assessed, white 2,750, total 9,352. There are 250 sheep and goats assessed.

Agricultural College.—The greatest agricultural campaign in the recent history of the state is planned for a feed and cover crop campaign to be conducted Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2 and 3. Every federal extension worker of the state, according to Director R. S. Wilson, will during this time give the major portion of his time to this cause. In addition every newspaper of the state, every bank, all leading business men and all industrial agencies having any connection with rural problems will be invited to give fullest co-operation.

Tupelo.—The trapdoor fell, the spirit of Charlie Marshall was ushered into eternity and the fatal Miller tragedy ended. He went to his death without the twitch of a muscle and with a smile on his face. He showed as game spirit as is seldom seen by one faced by similar situation. When Marshall was asked if he had any statement to make, Judge Clayton his counsel, spoke up and said: "Marshall has no statement to make. His remarkable calmness in this ordeal is a proclamation to the world of his innocence."

Agricultural College.—Pres. D. C. Hull of A. & M. College delivered to the 550 club boys assembled here his first public address since his election, his subject being "The American Flag." Dr. Hull's message was an interpretation for his youthful audience of the unity, liberty, and equality which are symbolized by the national emblem, and his remarks stirred the bright-eyed Mississippi lads profoundly.

Blue Mountain.—Following the custom of several years, the Tipton County Camp of United Confederate Veterans, which has Capt. Thomas Sp'ght of Ripley as its commander, held its annual midsummer reunion in Blue Mountain, the gathering overflowing the campus and buildings of Blue Mountain College, which were flung open in hospitality.

Jackson.—The state capitol commission held another conference, at which the situation in regard to lighting and elevator power for the new capitol building was again discussed. Secretary of State Power, who is a member of the commission and its executive, officer, explained how and why it was necessary to conserve fuel.

Standing Pine.—Another Confederate veteran has passed away. J. W. Barnett died at his home. His death was very sudden, although his health had been somewhat impaired. While walking about the place he was attacked with heart trouble and succumbed at once. He was born in 1843, in Alabama.

Carthage.—W. R. Ayres made a trip to Jackson in his automobile and his car was stolen. The police were notified and an investigation was made, but to no avail. One day Mr. Ayres was notified that his car had been located in Humboldt, Tenn.

Washington.—Census figures for 1920 released by the census bureau for Neshoba County, Mississippi gave Brooksville 754, Macon 2,051 and Shuqualak 764. Issaquena County figures gave Mayersville a population of 155.

Iuka.—It was learned here after a meeting of the Chautauqua finance committee, that the Red Path Chautauqua would be in Iuka on Sept. 3, 4 and 5. This will make the fourth visit of this Chautauqua to our city.

Vicksburg.—After electing officers for the ensuing year and selecting Clarksdale for the place of the third annual convention the second annual convention of the department of Mississippi American Legion adjourned.

Kosciusko.—The voters of Attala County showed their interest in better schools by voting 460 to 102 for a county wide 3 mill school levy. This vote, of course, did not include the separate school districts of the county.

Indianola.—Business concerns and individuals of Indianola have expressed their faith in the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association and numbers have signed a petition circulated pledging their support.

Senatobia.—The big saw mill owned by W. A. Golsby at Coldwater, Miss., in the northern part of the county, has been shut down because of the serious crisis in financial circles.

LEOPARD CANNOT CHANGE SPOTS

Mr. Dodson, the "Liver Tone" Man, Tells the Treachery of Calomel.

Calomel loses you a day! You know what calomel is. It's mercury; quicksilver. Calomel is dangerous. It crashes into your bile like dynamite, cramping and sickening you. Calomel attacks the bones and should never be put into your system.

When you feel bilious, sluggish, constipated and all knocked out and believe you need a dose of dangerous calomel just remember that your druggist sells for a few cents a large bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone, which is entirely vegetable and pleasant to take and is a perfect substitute for calomel. It is guaranteed to start your liver without stirring you up inside, and can not salivate.

Don't take calomel! It can not be trusted any more than a leopard or a wild-cat. Take Dodson's Liver Tone which straightens you right up and makes you feel fine. Give it to the children because it is perfectly harmless and doesn't gripe.—Adv.

Not a Bit Curious.

Mrs. Smith was all dressed up, and that piqued Mrs. Rogers' curiosity as she met her on the road.

"Going to town, I suppose?" asked Mrs. Rogers.

"No," answered Mrs. Smith.

"Oh to see your sister at Glasgenville."

"No," was the sententious answer.

"Going to see Cy's sister at the Corners, perhaps?"

"No, I'm not," came the positive answer.

"Well, my gracious!" exclaimed Mrs. Rogers impatiently. "Do you think I care a rap where you are going?"

ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine



"Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" is genuine Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for over twenty years. Accept only an unbroken "Bayer package" which contains proper directions to relieve Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colds and Pain. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer packages." Aspirin is trade mark Bayer Manufacture Monaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.—Adv.

For Giving.

Betty, who is three, is always picking up words and phrases she hears nine-year-old John use. One morning she said, "Mother, will you forgive me?"

"Forgive you for what, dear?" Betty was worried, but only for a moment.

"Forgive me a nickel," she suggested, brightly.

Father and Daughter Get Relief by Eatonic

R. J. Powell, Sweetwater, Texas, says, "Eatonic helped me at once, but it was my daughter who got the marvelous benefits. She could not even take a drink of water without awful misery, but it relieved her; she is feeling much better. All this from one box, so send me four more at once."

Hundreds of people now take eatonic; one or two tablets after each meal keeps them in good health, feeling fine, full of pep. Eatonic simply takes up the excess acidity and poisons and carries them right out of the system. Of course, when the cause of the misery is removed, the sufferer cannot help but get well.

You will find it a quick, sure relief for heartburn, indigestion, sour, acid, gassy, bloated stomach. It costs but a trifle and your druggist will supply you. If you don't feel well, you give eatonic a test. Adv.

Those Wags.

"You say the revolver you bought had six chambers?"

"Six chambers and a seller."

Do you want to get rid of worms or Tapeworm? Use "Dead Shot"—Dr. Peary's Vermifuge. One dose cleans them out.—Adv.

None preaches better than the ant, and she says nothing.



Susan B. Anthony.

W. Bickett had declared his intention of asking for ratification.

Washington ratified as expected. Delaware and Louisiana voted "no." Governors of Connecticut, Florida and Vermont refused to call special sessions. The Ohio ratification was upheld by the United States Supreme court. Under this decision Tennessee called a special session.

It is 70 years since the organized movement for woman suffrage was begun in the United States.

In 1848 Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton called a woman suffrage convention at Seneca Falls, N. Y., which launched a "Declaration of Sentiments" and passed a resolution demanding equal suffrage.

These are two immortal names in American history. Lucretia Coffin Mott (1793-1880) was born in Nantucket, Mass., of Quaker parents. After teaching, she became "an acknowledged minister" of the Friends. She married James Mott, who worked with his wife against slavery.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902) was born in Johnstown, N. Y. Her father was a justice of the state supreme court. She married in 1840 Henry B. Stanton, a journalist and antislavery speaker.

Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906) joined with Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton in organizing the woman suffrage movement. She became in time the real leader of the movement; certainly she was its militant suffragist. Born in Adams, Mass., she came of Quaker stock and early devoted herself to "temperance" (the prohibition of those days) and to the abolition of slavery.