



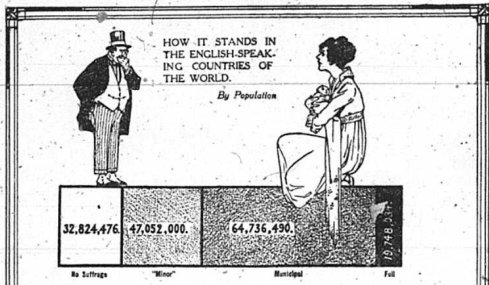
# SUFFRAGE IN THE WORLD

## THE GREAT WAVE FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR WOMEN BREAKING ON EVERY SIDE.

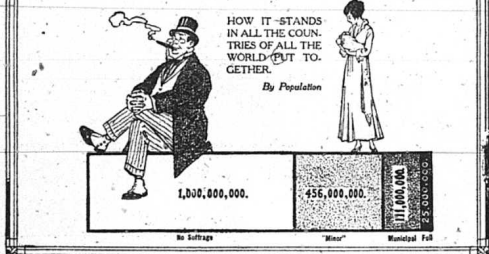
### Scandinavian Countries Lead the World—No Point Where Waves the English Flag But Has Some Degree of Suffrage for Women—The 15 No-Suffrage States in the United States Make Black Spot on English-Speaking Part of the Globe.

The woman suffrage movement is world-wide—no nation and no people are without it. At the last International Women's Suffrage meeting at London, twenty-seven different countries were represented. There is no international league for woman suffrage. In the English-speaking world, the only section where women are absolutely denied suffrage are the fifteen no-suffrage states of the United States. Among these fifteen states is Maine. There is no portion of all that great sweep of territory where the sun never sets on the English flag but has some degree of suffrage for women. In Germany, the most masculine of na-

## SUFFRAGE, A WORLD WAVE



In the English-speaking world, the whole pure-white no-suffrage area is controlled by the United States. It is also the whole light-shaded "minor" suffrage area. The dark-shaded municipal-suffrage area is in the British Empire. The black full-suffrage area is in the rest of the world. In the lower diagram, which includes all the important countries of the whole world, the white no-suffrage area is almost entirely in Asia and Africa. Central Asia and the United States are entirely in Europe and in the colonies of the British Empire and in the United States.



### BY COURTESY OF EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE.

human race has any real rights or else all have the same. No better argument in favor of Equal Suffrage has ever been given. One hundred and twenty-five years ago the women of France were denied the vote. But the women of France, that is the women of the masses, were cut off from opportunities of education. Not until 1848 was education brought even in a small degree to the masses of French women. As education becomes more general French women are demanding and securing larger rights. In Austria, women have larger voting rights than in Germany. There besides their local voting powers women vote for members of the provincial legislatures. In Bohemia women can be elected to the legislature. In Belgium, women can vote, as in France, in the Council of Ministers. In Italy they can vote for school boards and poor-relief boards and can be elected to the legislature. In Holland they can vote for the official Church Councils and the Dike Association. In Switzerland they can be elected to the Council of State and school boards and poor-relief boards and can vote to them. And full suffrage begins to be sought. Italy has appointed a parliamentary commission to study it. In Holland a commission has been appointed to recommend it. Full suffrage is very probable in Holland soon. And Portugal is about to do the same. The law pending in Portugal would give the franchise to all women over twenty who have received a certain amount of education. Suffrage is at an early stage in the British colonies where it prevails on local matters. In the United States it has been developed the best system of government yet devised. Not that the women have done it, but

## CATHOLIC WOMEN IN NEW YORK

### THROUGH COURTESY OF THE CLERGY, THEY SPEAK IN CHURCH BARRIERS AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOL HALLS.

#### Alumnae of Catholic Colleges Help—Nuns and Pupils Interested—Little Sisters of the Poor Help on Street Car Day.

My Dear Miss Shinn—Your favor of the 22nd just received. You ask me have done to further the suffrage cause. Thanks to the courtesy and generosity of our clergy, we have held immense meetings in the halls of our parochial schools and in the basements of churches in various sections of the city in most of which a clergyman has acted. Many of our Catholic city officials have been most kind and unselfish and have spoken again and again for the cause. Last winter I held "at home" every Tuesday and each week next card to prominent groups of Catholic women, many of whom became interested through informal talks and literature distributed. The alumnae of some of our Catholic colleges and convents invited suffrage speakers to their meetings and both nuns and pupils were much impressed and expressed hearty approval. In our visit to the car barns this week to

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE UNITED STATES

### MOVEMENT AS OLD AS THE ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS--

### WOMEN IN COLONIAL DAYS HAD VOTING RIGHTS WITH MEN.

The woman suffrage movement in the United States is as old as the English settlement here. The first recognition of the principles of woman suffrage in the natural sense by the United States was in 1641 when Kansas always a home state of Clergy, came into the Union with school suffrage for women. In its constitution, the new territory granted full suffrage to women. When in 1842, the first legislative council of the newly organized territory denied woman suffrage. These were first fruits in the national government as at present constituted. Long before that the needs were seen. Perhaps the early colony to Virginia declared them. They may have been in Maryland's colony of Maryland, where representation in the legislature was based on property. "Police and Justice and the other two votes in that body. Her petition was hotly debated for several hours and finally carried." That Mr. Madison and precedent had a powerful influence on the minds of the men of that time and one-half century since—No woman that one may wonder would have realized that the woman's cause was so prominent. Margaret Fuller's petition had been granted in 1847. From 1851 to 1850, the greater part of the territory of the United States in the Massachusetts colony voted on the same terms with men. When the territory was admitted to the Union, the men lost their manhood rights. But at that time no woman could vote. Mrs. Abigail Adams, wife of the great statesman, another woman demanded the right for women to vote back in 1776 when her husband was a member of the Continental Congress. In 1778, Mrs. Corbin, sister of Richard Henry Lee of Virginia presented her petition for the right to vote. But the Continental Congress left the matter to the states in their respective constitutions. New Jersey gave the suffrage to all inhabitants worth \$250. The included women and they voted in that state from 1790 to 1807. When women voted to gain the equality of the politicians. So in 1807 the legislature passed an act to "whitely male citizens." This was a violation of the constitution which could be voted. But for more than a century it has been law in New Jersey. The voters will decide on October 15 this year whether that is to be the case of the future.

In 1824 Frances White, a young Rowan woman, beautiful, wealthy, and highly educated, came to the United States and declared for suffrage. She lectured on her subject and was hosted by the free people. Ten years later came, Elizabeth Ross, beautiful and brilliant, from Poland. She lectured on the science of government and was listened to with favor. The repeal of laws that kept women. In the winter of 1837 she circulated a petition in Albany, N. Y. for a law that would enable a married woman to hold property and could get five life annuities. Including men and women, but she carried these to the legislature and addressed that body in behalf of such a law. She kept up this work steadily, and by 1840 she had associated with her Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Paul Wright Davis and Lydia Mott. They continued their petitions and addresses to the legislature until 1844, when for the first time the common law was changed to give property rights to women, and thereafter they devoted themselves to working for suffrage.

While these individual efforts were being made the great anti-slavery question was growing more momentous. In 1813 Susan and Augustus Grimké of South Carolina, emancipated their slaves, came north to New York and delivered speeches around public meetings. Garrison soon entered the contest and the American Anti-Slavery Society was formed. From the beginning woman was prominently identified with this movement, and the names of Lucretia Mott, Lydia Maria Child, Maria Weston Chapman, Abby Kelly, Abby Fook Gibbons and many others soon became widely known. The whole question of human rights was thoroughly grasped and women then began to recognize their own and to take part in the business meetings and public debates of the society. This aroused the opposition and in 1839 the society was split in two in this point. The half sustaining the rights of women comprised Stanton, Phillips, Pierpont, Pillsbury, Thompson, Foster, Stanton, Gerrit Smith—nearly all of those who carried the abolition of slavery to success. These forthright men became the champions of woman's rights, including the rights of the ballot, and the women added to their appeal for the slaves others for their own legal and political liberty.

The question of woman's right to take part in this movement was carried to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London, in June, 1840, which was held in the city of London. Delegates from the United States, who included Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Phillips. It was at this time that Mrs. Mott and Mrs. Stanton, a bride, a central figure, returned to the United States they would organize a movement especially for the rights of woman. In many localities there began to be signs of an awakening on the part of the women. In 1840, the year of the centennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, in her own mind and in the minds of others in 1840 demanded political rights for women. In 1847 Lucy Stone, first president of the National Association, began speaking on woman's rights. THE FIRST DECLARATION OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS. Mrs. Stanton had been prevented by family care from putting into effect her resolution made in London in 1840. In July of that year Lucretia Mott and her sister, Maria C. Wright, were attending the annual meeting of the Yearly Meeting in western New York at Watkinson, where Mrs. Stanton joined them in her home. Mrs. Ann McClintock, and here they decided to carry out the long-cherished plan. One Sunday morning the four prepared their Declaration and sent it to the country papers for a day's circulation. It was held in the Wesleyan chapel, at Seneca Falls, Mrs. Stanton's home. It drew a large audience and the church was filled with people curious and interested to know what the meeting was for. James Kent presided and resolutions were read by the four callers of the convention, by Frederick Douglass and several men. The Declaration and Resolutions were discussed, the latter adopted and the former signed by one hundred men and women, some of whom withdrew their names when the storm of ridicule began to break. There was so much interest in the convention, and so much remained to be done, that it adjourned to meet in Rochester, N. Y., August 2. Here the Unitarian church was crowded with men and women. Among the signers of the declaration were the Rev. Amos A. Phelps, father and mother and sister Mary, and her herself was at this time preaching in the Unitarian church at Seneca Falls, and knew nothing of these meetings. This declaration stated the whole case for women comprehensively as it

has ever been stated since; the resolutions comprised practically every demand that has since been made for woman, and taken together they formed a remarkable document. Lucretia Mott, Maria Weston Chapman, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and from that time organized work for woman's rights began to take shape in New York. The first conventions were principally in the interests of the colored people, and these the rights of women at once took the lead. In 1842 a bonafide Woman's Rights Convention was held in Seneca Falls, New York, and was held in eight states and Canada, was held in Syracuse and New York. It was a wonderful galaxy of women whose names were henceforth connected with the movement. These were the four years' leadership by Miss Anthony. On April 19 and 20, 1848, a Woman's Rights Convention was held in the Sec. and Baptist church of Seneca Falls. The memorial to the constitutional convention and the address to the women of Ohio have not been surpassed in eloquence and force in the years that have since elapsed. It is said that nearly 1800 signatures to this memorial were secured. In 1852 at Massillon the first State Suffrage Association was formed. The first convention of the National Association was held in 1852. In May, 1850 during an anti-slavery convention in Boston, a few women in London were called to call a convention to discuss exclusively the rights of women and the time and place were chosen. This was the beginning of the women's rights movement in Massachusetts. The account of this Massachusetts convention in the Westminster Review, London, by Mrs. Stuart Mill, indicated the beginning of the movement for woman suffrage in Great Britain. From 1852 woman's rights conventions were held in many parts of the country. Leading men and women reported the movement and the rights of woman, but as most of them were also leaders of the movement for the abolition of slavery the former had to suffer the odium and opposition directed against the latter. It was slowly gaining ground, however, when the breaking out of the Civil war had caused the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The war was ended and the women were again free to move. The complication of the rights of the emancipated negro, and were complicated even by those who had their strongest supporters to yield their claims to those of the negro. The legal and political results of the 13th and 15th amendments to the National Constitution tended still further to hinder her effort to obtain the franchise for women.

The National Association had been formed to promote the interests of both negroes and white women. In 1860 the latter were forced to recognize the necessity for a separate organization if they were not to be entirely sacrificed. At the close of a meeting of this Equal Rights Association in New York, women who had come from nineteen states to attend it, met at the Woman's Bazaar in Great Britain, May 15, 1848, and formed a National Woman Suffrage Association, whose object should be to secure a sixteenth amendment to the National Constitution which would enfranchise women. Mrs. Stanton made president and Miss Anthony was put on the executive committee. At this time, a call was issued by Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe and others for a convention to meet in Cleveland, O., the following November, and here the American Woman Suffrage Association was formed, with Henry Ward Beecher, president, and Lucy Stone, chairman of the executive committee. It worked primarily to obtain the suffrage through amendments to state constitutions. Both societies held national conventions every year thereafter.

In 1830 the two bodies united under the name National American Woman Suffrage Association and since then both methods of work have been followed. Mrs. Stanton was elected president of the new organization; Miss Anthony, vice president; and Lucy Stone, chairman of executive committee. In 1852 Mrs. Stanton resigned her office as president and Miss Anthony was elected president and the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, vice president. Miss Anthony resigned the presidency in 1860 at the age of 85, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was elected to her place. In 1892 she fell unable to serve longer and Miss Shaw was made president.

Until 1852 the work of the national association was conducted principally from the home of Miss Anthony in Rochester, N. Y. That year Mrs. Richard Foster Avery, who was corresponding secretary for 21 years, shared the burden. Her office headquarters in New York was at Philadelphia. In 1859 regular headquarters were opened in New York City under the supervision of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of the Executive Committee. In 1902 they were removed to Warren, O., and placed in charge of Mrs. Hester Taylor. In 1908 the headquarters were removed to Washington, D. C., and placed in charge of Mrs. Hester Taylor. In 1912 the headquarters were removed to Washington, D. C., and placed in charge of Mrs. Hester Taylor. In 1912 the headquarters were removed to Washington, D. C., and placed in charge of Mrs. Hester Taylor.

In 1899 headquarters on a large scale were established in New York City, with offices for the president, corresponding secretary, chairman of the Executive Committee and an office staff of eight or ten workers. The press bureau furnished an address amount of material to reporters, magazine writers and newspaper editors. The monthly room for women suffrage papers from all parts of the world; a large collection of books and magazines relating to the feminist question and photographs of the leaders, men and women, in many countries. The headquarters serve as a clearing house for information on matters of all kinds connected with woman suffrage. In December, 1912, the congressional campaign of the National Association opened headquarters in Washington and began an active campaign for it. It effected an increase of the number of the Constitution of the United States. The association has a membership of 100,000 in organization in 18 states. It is affiliated with the International Alliance of Women, and the National Association of Women's Clubs. There are two ways through which amendments can be introduced. Congress can submit an amendment to the National Constitution which must be adopted by a majority of states in the legislature, or the Legislature of each state can submit an amendment to its own constitution which must be approved by a majority of voters. The former would be the easier way but the National Association has realized that Congress would not act until a sufficient number of states had first conferred the suffrage. Therefore, the National Association has since 1863, it has continually adopted the individual states in their efforts to amend their constitutions. A territory can grant the suffrage without a referendum.

THE STATES CAME IN. Wyoming was the first state to grant full suffrage to woman. Having had sufficient members of the people wrote it into their state constitution in 1890. But Congress would not act until a sufficient number of states had first conferred the suffrage. Therefore, the National Association has since 1863, it has continually adopted the individual states in their efforts to amend their constitutions. A territory can grant the suffrage without a referendum.

With woman voting for school matters in Kansas and on all public matters in Wyoming, the other states began to take an interest in the movement that was being waged in the east and tried in the west. Michigan and Minnesota gave school suffrage to women in 1875. In Kansas municipal suffrage was granted to women in 1887. Now all but sixteen of the states have women vote rather than come in without often very limited. And curiously enough the states that stand out absolutely black on the suffrage map are the only English speaking sections of the world where women have no voice at all in government. The second state to give full suffrage to women was Colorado. Suffrage had proved so successful in Wyoming that Colorado people were thinking of it when it came into the Union in 1876—the central state. The constitution makers however recognized the women but did make it may for them to change the state to a referendum. A referendum of the legislature and a referendum to the people. They also ordered that the referendum be tried in 1877 that the referendum be tried in 1877. (Continued on Page Fifteen.)





# McAUSLAN & WAKELIN CO., Inc. McAUSLAN & WAKELIN CO., Inc.

**Ostrich Feather Boas**  
Neck Ruffs of real Ostrich Feather, value \$2.00; for \$1.25.  
\$2.50 Neck Ruffs; for \$1.50.  
(Neckwear Section, Main Store, Front)

**The Fall Silks**  
Fancy colored Stripe Silks, beautiful combinations, \$1.00 value; specially priced 89c yard.  
Plaid Silks, 36 inches wide, the real Scotch combinations, one yard wide; only \$1.48 yard.

**New Fall Ribbons**  
Choice Fancy Combinations, usually sold for 35c yard; we make a leader of them at 25c.  
Fancy Plaid Ribbons, values up to 50c; priced special as a leader at 29c yard.

**Art Goods Section**  
Sample embroidered pieces of Pillow Top, beautiful hand embroidery. These Pillow Tops are marked about one-third the actual cost.  
Pillow Top, worth \$3.00, for \$1.50; \$4.00 values, for \$1.75; \$5.00, for \$1.98.

**Corduroys and Velvets for Fall**  
We are showing a large assortment of Velvets, Velveteens and Corduroys, and urge you select your gown early as this fabric is in great demand.

## VOTES OF WOMEN FAVOR THIS STORE

Stores as well as political parties have their champions, just so the McAuslan & Wakelin Store has been nominated the reliable store of this vicinity, the store for popular merchandise, the store of generous dealings with its patrons, increasing in popularity and finding favor with men as well as women. You will be interested in the following store news:

Some of the early Fall values from several big shipments of New Goods now arriving for the different departments in our Big Economy Basement.

**First Quality Enameled Ware**  
TEA AND COFFEE POTS, TEA KETTLES.

**Double Boilers, Preserve Kettles, Dish Pans**  
Values 39c to 49c each; choice for ..... 25c Each

**BREAD MIXERS**, value \$1.98; special for ..... \$1.49 Each  
**ALUMINUM PERCOLATOR**, value \$1.50; for ..... \$1.19  
**ALUMINUM TEA POTS**, value \$1.49; for ..... \$1.00  
**ALUMINUM DOUBLE BOILERS**, value \$1.50; for \$1.09

**Gas Mantles**  
Value 10c; for ..... 6c Each

**Gas Lamps**  
Complete with Globe and Mantle, value 50c; for ..... 39c

The **"Home Beautiful"** Department  
(Second Floor)

"Votes for Women" will not cause the fair sex to lose interest in keeping the home beautiful. This department can be of great assistance to women in beautifying their homes at a moderate expense.

**New Craft Nets**  
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, in White, Cream, Beige and Ecru, in fine filet patterns, 42 to 50 inches wide; at 25c, 33c, 39c to 69c yard.  
MARQUISETTE and Fine Voile, in plain and bordered drawn work effects, also colored borders; at 12 1/2c, 19c, 25c to 49c yard.  
TWO-TEX CLOTH, Ostronie and Scrim Combination, has the effect of overdrapes, colors Pink, Blue or Yellow; at 35c yard.  
IMPORTED SCOTCH MADRAS, 36-inch wide, some bordered effects; at 19c, 25c, 35c  
IMPORTED SCOTCH MADRAS, with colored figures, in Pink, Blue or Gold; at 25c yard.  
READY-MADE SCOTCH MADRAS CURTAINS; at 98c, \$1.25, \$1.49.  
MARQUISETTE AND FINE VOILE CURTAINS, made with Valance, ready-to-hang; at \$1.39, \$1.49, \$1.69, \$1.98.  
MARQUISETTE CURTAINS, with lace and insertions; at \$2.25 to \$4.98 pair.

**Fall Couch Covers**  
An exceptionally large assortment of TAPESTRY RUGS, 27x54, several pretty designs; special 98c.  
AXMINSTER RUGS—18x36 inches to 9x12 feet, a large variety to select from. 18x36 inches, at 98c; to 9x12, at \$19.98; Best Wiltons, 9x12, at \$47.50.  
CONGOLEUM RUGS, in a new range of designs, 9x6 1/2, at 70c; 4x6 1/2 ft., at \$1.69; 6x9 ft., at \$3.39; 9x12 ft., \$6.98.  
METAL BEDS, full size, \$6.48 to \$12.98.  
BRASS BEDS, guaranteed not to tarnish; at \$13.48 to \$28.00.  
MATTRESSES, all cotton felt, French roll edge; at \$7.98.  
COMBINATION MATTRESSES, cotton felt top and bottom; at \$4.98.  
SILK FLOSS MATTRESSES; \$12.98.

**Women's Fall Suits, Separate Coats, Dresses, Etc.**

A part of the store that is the center of attraction with hundreds of people every day. And the new garments are worth a special visit as they are in the profession that adds enjoyment and profit to every minute spent in doing over the gathering.

We have hundreds of the NEW SUITS. They are in Broadcloths, Serges, Poplins, Corded Materials, Mixtures, and other weaves in all sorts of shades, the popular colorings predominating; in blueberry, greens, browns, etc. To attempt giving a description of the models is out of the question, as we might give a dozen today and repeat with an equal number for a month—and then would not have half told the story. Glad to have you make an exhaustive examination of the entire gathering already in. The prices on these range from \$15.00 to \$50.00.

SEPARATE COATS are enjoying wonderful favor with people who do plenty of motoring, traveling in the country or mountains, or intend to go across the country in the near future. And they are nice, too, for city wear. The Coats are made from the Scotch Fabrics and are in a variety of choice color plays and fine effects. The prices range from \$10.00 to \$35.00.

THE DRESSES made from Serge and Taffeta are the vogue—and in our lines embracing hundreds of Dresses one will find effects and color plays and color play in our lines. They are in blues and fancy effects of every conceivable sort, and they are extremely smart looking. Prices on these range from \$10.00 to \$30.00.

FETICOATS of Taffeta and Messaline Silks are enjoying wonderful favor. These are brought out in plain, flowered and novelty effects, besides the changeable and solid colorings. The modes and styles are very effective. View the entire display which ranges from \$1.98 to \$5.98.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES for school and general wear are in great profusion, too. These are in plain and fancy effects of many kinds. The gathering is very large—and extremely interesting, as there are Dresses in the gathering for every occasion.

**WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE UNITED STATES**  
(Continued from Page Fourteen.)

It took by a two to one vote. But in the early '90s the woman of Colorado, among them Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, Holyoke born, had become a leader of public; began to organize their forces. In 1893 they had the question before the people again—and they won. The women entered at once upon their new duties, and the official records show that during all the past twenty years they have voted in quiet as large a proportion as men. They have evinced no especial desire for office, but about twenty have been elected to the legislature and across to the various county offices. The office of state superintendent of public instruction has always been filled by a woman. They are on state boards and commissions and are eligible for jury service. The testimony in favor of the way they have used their ballot is overwhelming and from the highest sources—justices of the supreme court, governors, presidents of colleges, clergymen, editors. The strongest proof of the success of woman suffrage in this state, however, came from the women who have been in operation. The suffrage clause in the constitution permitted immigrants to vote on their first papers and six months' residence. An amendment was submitted in 1893 requiring a year's residence and using the words "as of right." It was adopted by 18,000 majority and it safely secured woman suffrage in the constitution. With the populist party eliminated the vote for it was three times as large as before it had been tried.

Utah was the next suffrage state. As a territory from 1870 to 1897, the women had full suffrage. In 1897 Congress took this power of voting away from all the women of Utah, Gentile and Mormon alike. In order, it was claimed, to stop the produce of polygamy. The reasoning of this was very strange because the people of Utah who practiced polygamy were men and their voting privileges were not interfered with. However in 1895 when the men of Utah drew up their constitution for statehood they included woman suffrage and at the election that ratified the constitution, suffrage was carried by 24,814 yes to 2,487 noes. A better than ten to one vote, and Congress made no objection. Thus Utah, like her neighbor Wyoming, came into the

Union as a suffrage state. Idaho, the next suffrage state came into the Union in 1890, and in 1896 woman suffrage was in its first campaign by a two to one vote.

By this time as neighbor states succeeded each other in rapid succession the opponents of equal suffrage (lawyers, trustees of state universities, clerks of appellate courts, military district trustees, for county boards of assessors and of review, surveyors, clerk, collector, supervisors, highway commissioners and school district officers except police magistrates and for the school board) also for all measures submitted to the electors of the state, cities and villages. The validity of this law was the once tested in the lower courts and carried to the supreme court and the latter declared it to be constitutional, except that women may not vote on questions which the constitution provides for submitting to the electors. They are eligible for offices for which they can vote. For the Chicago elections the following spring 47,690 men registered and 218,000 women, and 71 per cent of the men and 73 per cent of the women voted.

In 1914 two more states took their places in the suffrage movement—Nevada and Montana. The superb organization of the women in those states gave them victory.

Women are now fully enfranchised and eligible for all offices in eleven states, which according to the census of 1910, there were about 2,298,000 over 21 years of age, and these states had added several thousand in Alaska, Illinois, where women have presidential suffrage, was created with 1,647,590. The number in all the states has increased in four years, and while some of the women are not naturalized, it would not be an overestimate that 2,720,000 will be eligible to vote for presidential electors in 1916, even if no more are enfranchised before that time.

It is now the turn of the Atlantic coast states, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, four of the original thirteen colonies, that made every sacrifice for liberty and justice and by the Declaration of Independence, public, and in none of which is a woman permitted the powers of self-government.

"The men of America believe in, according to their mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters, every right which they claim for themselves, and one more—the right to be protected—from robbing and oppressing the weak. The constitution is a very difficult document to amend and therefore the women tried only to obtain what the legislature was able



**Mrs. CATT**  
**PRESIDENT OF INTERNATIONAL WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE LEAGUE**

Thomas A. Edison—"Women should certainly have the vote on all questions involving the education of their children, on all moral questions, and on matters affecting their work. It is only right, and it is expedient, too. Woman is the moral force of the world. This movement is part reduction of waste, and part just plain moral."

St. Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid, late Roman Catholic Bishop, Rochester, N. Y.—"It fills me with joy when I think of the many changes that will be brought about when women have the right of suffrage. They will defy the politicians and vote as any Christian man should and would vote if he had the moral courage."

**WHY WOMEN WANT TO VOTE**  
BY CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

First, because we live in a republic where the entire machinery for making and enforcing laws draws its authority for existence from the People. Kings and emperors may claim their Divine Right to rule, but the theory to America is an outcome as widespread and to the Voice of God. Obviously, women are People, and hence, they have the same right to rule that they have the same right to a ballot's share in the making of our nation's welfare or ruin. The number of women who feel that our government makes an unfair discrimination against them in the matter of voice grows day by day and is already a vast army. This ever-increasing sense of injustice and indignity is aggravated by the fact that the most ignorant, uneducated man of any nation in the world save the Mongolian, is accounted stout enough to vote here, while the most cultured and patriotic daughter of the Republic is judged unworthy to have her opinion officially recorded. By the thousands, women are arising in protest against such indefensible injustice, and they want to vote because they know it is their DUTY.

Second, because women recognize that ours is a lopsided, unequally-developed government, and is not based, as the people believe, on the will of the People, but upon that of men alone. They feel that our nation's strong, admirable dominion over the line of men's greatest interests, that is, in money-making business inventions to increase the power of production, commerce to increase the capacity for consumption, and the development of every natural resource which can be made to yield wealth—all these belong to the realm of men's special talents and experience. But the reverse side of the abridgement of their ability and the loss of their own achievements, yet in the city of New York there are thousands of children obliged to attend school in rickety, low, and of sufficient buildings. This condition has existed for years, and no adequate arrangements have been made whereby the supply of school buildings can catch up with the population. Our methods of caring for the poor and sick, orphans and aged and dependents of every class, are deplorably inefficient and uneconomical. Our care of the criminal and the degenerate show none of the signs of thoughtful effort to null best methods which characterize the entire machinery for making and enforcing laws draw its authority for existence from the People. Kings and emperors may claim their Divine Right to rule, but the theory to America is an outcome as widespread and to the Voice of God. Obviously, women are People, and hence, they have the same right to rule that they have the same right to a ballot's share in the making of our nation's welfare or ruin. The number of women who feel that our government makes an unfair discrimination against them in the matter of voice grows day by day and is already a vast army. This ever-increasing sense of injustice and indignity is aggravated by the fact that the most ignorant, uneducated man of any nation in the world save the Mongolian, is accounted stout enough to vote here, while the most cultured and patriotic daughter of the Republic is judged unworthy to have her opinion officially recorded. By the thousands, women are arising in protest against such indefensible injustice, and they want to vote because they know it is their DUTY.

Third, because women who WANT TO VOTE grow ever larger, better organized, more insistent. It will never pass in its onward march toward victory. It is non-partisan, non-sectarian and knows only the wrong of woman disfranchised.

**PUBLIC CHIEF FAVOR**  
The convention of the New York State Association of Women, held in Washington the other day, passed the following resolution, after listening to an address from the Hon. May Silliman: "We, the chiefs of police of New York State, in annual convention assembled, believing in the principles of American democracy, and recognizing that the women of New York State are as fit to exercise the right of suffrage as the four million women now voting in the West do hereby resolve that we are in favor of the passage of the woman suffrage amendment to the State constitution next November."

This action is commended to those opponents of equal suffrage who feel that the "bad woman's vote" is the cause of crime. Police know much more about the criminal element, both male and female, than is known by the average citizen; and they evidently have no fear of the bad woman's vote. Probably they remember that only six per cent of the country's criminals are women.

M. J. Savage—"I have not found a respectable reason why women should not vote whom I have read almost everything that has been written on the subject on both sides."







EDITORIAL COMMENT

one monopolized by man. Education means a growing desire for independence...

Woman has come to feel this. She realizes that in order to hasten her emancipation...

Such in brief has been the evolution of this movement. It has meant the slow but steady and certain emancipation of woman...

ABOLISHING JUDGE LINDSAY AND HOW HELEN RING ROBINSON FOUGHT TO SAVE HIM FROM THE "BEAST."

IT IS A UNANIMOUS VOTE

That the Eastern Millinery Co. Undersell Every Milliner In the City

EVERY WOMAN in this section should know that we are the largest exclusive and one of the most reliable wholesale Millinery dealers in the New England States.

EVERY WOMAN should know, and it is to her interest to know, that there is absolutely no question but what one can obtain here better Millinery for the same money paid elsewhere.

WHY?

BECAUSE we are wholesalers buying direct from the largest manufacturers and importers in the country.

BECAUSE we buy and sell for cash only.

REMEMBER

No matter how cheap other stores may offer you Millinery merchandise, we are in a position to undersell them. Yet we never offer patrons so-called cheap merchandise which every intelligent woman knows is not cheap at any price.

Don't Fail to Inspect Our Vast and Magnificent Assortments of Fall Millinery

EASTERN MILLINERY CO.

Retailing Millinery at Wholesale Prices,

288-290 HIGH STREET,

HOLYOKE.

THE DAVIS COMPANY THE DAVIS COMPANY

Women Demand Your Rights!

You have every qualification, and are justified in your demand for equal suffrage.

NEW FALL GOODS ARRIVING DAILY

WHITE CHINCHILLA COATS. Pretty Sport Coats, belted back, all wool chinchilla.

WHITE CHINCHILLA COATS. Very Noble Coats, belted all around, worth \$12.50.

PLAID CHINCHILLA COATS. Extra quality Chinchilla Coats, with shadow plaids.

OTHER BEAUTIFUL PLAID CHINCHILLA COATS.

COLORED SPORT COATS. Splendid selection of Ladies and Misses' Fall and Winter Coats.

Girls' School Dresses, new fall models. 49c, 59c, 79c, 99c

Girls' Wool Serge Dresses, very pretty styles.

Women's Beacon Bath Robes, new lot just in.

Blankets and Comfortables, big shipment just arrived.

Girls' New Fall Hats, prettier styles.

Full Line of Flannelette Night Gowns, for men, women and children.

The Davis Company DWIGHT STREET, OPPOSITE CITY HALL, HOLYOKE.

The passage of the so-called "Lindsay bill" by the Colorado legislature is of more than local interest.

This new court was to be a branch of the District Court and thus able to dispose of divorce cases.

Then Senator Robinson gave her ultimatum. "I will not return a child of honor for a prostitute."

Some of the principles have long been advocated by Judge Lindsay.

Some women have ever what help they could. The legislative committees of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

clean bill, entirely exonerating him, and finding no justification for any of the complaints against him.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN IN BOOKS

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE LITERATURE.

On the other hand, evil and malicious "insinuations" to use a word coined by Mrs. Harriet O'Connell.

"Feminism in Germany and Scandinavia," by Katherine Anthony.

"The Advance of Woman," by Jane Johnston Child.

"Why Women Are So," by Mary Roberts Colledge.

"What Eight Million Women Want," by Rheta Childs Dorr.

"Case for Woman Suffrage," by Margaret Ladd Franklin.

"Women and Tomorrow," by W. L. George.

"Women and Economics," by Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

"What Women Want," by Beatrice Forbes Robinson.

"The Women of Tomorrow," by William Ward.

"How I Feel to Be the Husband of a Suffragette," by H. M.

"Common Sense, Applied to Woman Suffrage," by Mary Putnam Jacob, M. D.

"The Upholstered Cage," by Josephine Pitcairn Knower.

"A Survey of the Woman Problem," by Rosa Mayreder.

"The Subjection of Women," by John Stuart Mill.

"Way Stations," by Elizabeth Robins.

"Women and Labor," by Olive Schreider.

"The Modern Woman's Rights Movement," by Kathie Schindler.

"History of Woman Suffrage," by Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

"American Women in Civic Work," by Helen Christman Bennett.

"Woman and Social Progress," by Scott Meering and Josiah M. E. Measuring.

"Woman in Religion," by H. J. Mosness.

"The Woman's Movement," by Ellen Key.

"What Eight Million Women Want," by Rheta Childs Dorr.

"Case for Woman Suffrage," by Margaret Ladd Franklin.

"Women and Tomorrow," by W. L. George.

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"The Plea of the Women"

By Katherine Parrott Corning.

standing before you with suppliant hands.

Mothers and wives and daughters, we beseech for justice long denied.

Give us the vote that makes us free!

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A STORY FROM EGYPT

In all countries, even those where the equal rights movement is least advanced, the thoughtful women who realize that the restrictions laid upon them are due to human blindness, not to the laws of nature or to the will of God...

THE MOTHER AND THE SCHOOL

THE TREMENDOUS IMPORTANCE OF THE MOTHER'S RESPONSIBILITIES AND POSSIBILITIES IN THE SCHOOL

Written for the Suffrage Edition of The Transcript by Mrs. Arthur Parks Smith of Granby.

"Woman's sphere is the home." This is the old motto of the home. The home in all its departments involves several definite professions; when these have been combined within the home neither one nor the other has been perfected...

THE SEPTEMBER FURNITURE CLEARANCE PRESENTS OPPORTUNITIES TO SAVE MONEY.

Discount of 20% to 50% THE PARFITT-MARTIN CO. HOLYOKE'S GREATEST FURNITURE STORE. Many Odd Pieces at Half Price.

Including Furniture, Beds and Bedding, Floor Coverings, Sterling and Herald Ranges

Unequaled Values in Solid Mahogany Dining Room Suits. Exceptionally Fine Values in Living Room Suits.

Table listing furniture items and prices: BUFFETS (31.75 to 79.00), TABLES (31.75 to 59.00), CABINETS (29.75 to 59.00), CHAIRS (4.95 to 13.75), TABLES (7.50 to 45.00), ROCKERS (2.50 to 39.00), DAVENPORTS (19.75 to 85.00), MORRIS CHAIRS (10.00 to 32.00).

The Perfect Safety Paper

Does not fear loss of business because of its advocacy of Woman Suffrage. We believe that the home will be just as sweet and politics much sweeter, when women vote.

We shall continue to manufacture Safety Papers for Bank Checks, Trading Stamps, Coupons, Railroad Tickets, etc., with a new vim, after the November election, if Woman Suffrage carries.

The Perfect Safety Paper

102 Winter St. Holyoke, Mass.

to be encouraged to be present as much as possible in the several homes learning the people's needs and difficulties. We impatiently await the day when the mother will be a question of time when education will unambiguously and definitely be the sum of our school life thus secured.

There are many who are not yet convinced of the spiritual significance in what school offers him; that if it is to be as it should be, it is to be a school of life-learning is quite secondary to the larger education of learning to be.

The one absorbing question of the long future could be only the children and their parents; not to present them in maturity to any State or nation, but to present them to each other; men and women of a brotherhood established in the home, to be the children and the youth of all peoples a brotherhood beyond patriotism.

We believe there will be in the future many mother-teachers as well as father-teachers with equal pay. The mother leaves us at the door of what may be some controversy, but we present to you a question of the pay of a wife engaged in a profession shall be employed with in the maintenance of the children, and justly; and when have the majority of husbands ever paid for exemption from a duty? It is not that they fear the "provision" and "privilege" which some recognize only readily than the true charity which reaches to prevent loss of burden and exemption to women being such it reaches beyond class and extends to all women, and the children who are born.

Question women of today are all fifty still fit and able as managers, supervisors and in other capacities. There should be a shortening of the present long school day for the pupil alone. This would be a measure that mothers would have light time together after work hours. The crying need of half the American people young and old is time for wholesome play and help of play-instructors.

WHAT WOMEN KNOW ABOUT WAR.

AN ADAPTATION OF THE KIPPLING MODE TO THE SUFFRAGIST. (Caroline Wells in Puck.) If you can forge ahead, when all about you are hanging back and criticizing you; If you believe yourself when Antis doubt you; If you keep it up till they believe it; If you can work and not be grins and grump; Or being busy, don't grow frazzed and frazzled; And yet don't dress a little neat and look too well; If you can learn to have a lifted eyebrow; If you can interest a doubting dame; If you can meet a baby-stare or High-brow; And treat those two imposters just the same; If you can hear the Cause in all its phases; Mistaken by the Antis-er and o'er; And listen to their harkened worn-out phrases; And treat those two imposters just the same; If you can hear the Cause in all its phases; Mistaken by the Antis-er and o'er; And listen to their harkened worn-out phrases; And treat those two imposters just the same; If you can make one heap of household goods; And just by going at them get them done; If you can hear the gossip of your neighbors; And always breathe a word to any one; If you can keep your heart and nerve retaining; And never say another chance is gone; And then on when there is nothing doing; Except the Cause that says to you: "Keep up your courage boys; If you can't talk to crowds and keep your distance; Or walk with men, nor lose your woman's way; If every woman encounters your resistance; And every right receives your honest fight; If you can take the thread as fate may spin it; And weave your web of life with right good will; You set the vote and everything that's in it; And to be more, you'll be a Woman an' an' still!"

IF AT ALL, WHY NOT ON ALL? There are all sixteen States in the Union in which no women vote for anything whatever. There are eleven free suffrage States and one other where women have a partial right to vote—generally for members of school boards. "So in two thirds of the United States," says the Independent. "The question is not 'shall women vote for it?' It is rather, 'shall women who vote for it be allowed to vote for that as well?' And in one quarter of the States even that searching question has been answered in the affirmative.

"Let us face the issue squarely. "Since women may vote on child education, why not on child labor? "Since women may have a hand in the spending of public money, why not in the making of laws for the employment of labor inspectors? "Nothing is wanted in Germany which the bulkheads of a school house, why not of a post office? "If women are to vote at all, they should vote as in a health bond. "For two-thirds of the United States, the question of woman's voting is settled. The only open question is the further extension of suffrage to woman."

Rev. James Freeman Clarke—I leave it to others to speak of suffrage as a right or privilege; I speak of it as a duty. What right have you women to leave all this work of caring for the country with men? Is it not your country as well as theirs? Are you not gone? And are you not bound to contribute whatever faculty God has given you to make it and keep it a pure, safe, and happy land? "America needs a better principle to the world than the safety of letting every human being have the power of protection in its own hands. I claim it for women. The moment she has the ballot I shall think the cause is won."



# WOMEN IN EDUCATION

## HISTORICAL STATEMENT OF WHAT WOMEN HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO EDUCATION—YET THEY HAVE NEVER HAD, AND EVEN TODAY DO NOT HAVE A SQUARE DEAL.

Written for the Suffrage Edition of The Holyoke Transcript by John A. Callahan, Principal of Highland Grammar School.

This subject covers a wide field and has many branches of singular and special interest. I am therefore embarrassed at the outset as to what course to pursue, whether to select some one phase of the question, such as the permanent position that women have held in the history of education, or to try to show their influence as a whole in this department of the world's work.

We generally think of education as including that course of study which is laid out for the young in the elementary schools, the high schools, academies and colleges, and which leads them out into manhood and womanhood if their course be full-couraged. This is an organized, graded, and well articulated system of education and includes nearly all that is possible to have for general culture and academic training. This system has great prestige and influence because it is the education that is encouraged, adopted and supported by the government. It is well known that the United States requires a fair education for all its people, and has declared the right of education to be a right of the citizen. The national government also most of the states require a fair elementary education, while many of the states provide and support the higher institutions of learning for all who care for the course. This system might appropriately be called the American system of education as it is encouraged and supported by the national, state, and local governments.

But the term education is sometimes used to include all work done in the effort to teach people how to live better, whether the work be religious or lay, whether academic or vocational, whether elementary or advanced. This view is taken by the Painesville International Exposition at San Francisco, as is proven in its exhibits that it has admitted under the head of the building dedicated to this subject, yet the official program plainly says that the term is intended to include the whole field of social sciences as well. With this brief explanation of the meaning of education and the extent of its domain, I will make a few observations on woman's relation thereto. At the outset it must be said that woman has been very unfairly dealt with during all past years.

# WOMEN HAVE NEVER HAD, AND EVEN TODAY DO NOT HAVE A SQUARE DEAL.

It is recalled that there were no women teachers in the schools before the American Revolution. A few appeared soon after that war, but they were looked upon as curiosities and found the burdens heavy and the road thorny. Yet could be seen that their profession was moving and gaining a little ground from decade to decade. In 1810 the program was fairly rapid and in other spots indeed. As late as 1845 Dr. Huxford was called for Rhode Island that if he accepted Providence and a few centers of population, and a dozen women teachers were employed in the whole state.

THE GREAT AWAKENING  
Woman's place in a place in education assumed a respectable position in that exciting decade from 1830 to 1840. There was no other decade in the 19th century in which so many questions concerning human rights were discussed as in these ten years.

A clash between the modern and the conservative. Many to be the Puritan church—the questions of a state slavery, the establishment of a human slave, the abolition of the slave, the woman and his new philosophy, the rise of literature under a large group of young Americans, the progress of medicine, the brilliant leadership in civil affairs of Channing, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Edward Everett and others, and men shook the state to its very foundations and awakened the public conscience to the questions of human rights in a way that it had not been awakened since the Revolution. The question of woman's rights in the field of education could not but reach to the very heart of the matter.

THREE NAMES THAT WILL BE REMEMBERED  
There were in these early days many fine women of high ideals and intense devotion to their calling and among them are three whose names will not sink below the horizon. These are Mary Lyon, Mrs. Emma Hart Willard and Catherine Beecher. Their work did much to lead respectability to the woman's cause and to gain for it a hearing. Mary Lyon taught for thirteen years, mostly in New Hampshire, before she started Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary in North Andover, Mass. She was ten years older than Miss Lyon and started a school in Vermont, and in 1821 founded the Troy Female Seminary. Miss Beecher (older by 14 years than her sister Harriet Beecher Stowe) founded her girls' seminary from 1812 to 1822 at Hartford, Ct. Two of these women have left monuments to their memory—monuments not in bronze or marble—but something more precious.

Mt. Holyoke College and the Emma Willard Seminary at Troy. Miss Beecher would have left a similar monument were it not for the family change in 1822. In that year her father was called from Boston to be the president of Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati. His sister Harriet was married to Stowe; her brother Henry Ward was only a boy; a student away through Amherst College—with his real home with his father in the West. Catherine gave up her seminary in Hartford to follow her father and family. Were it not for this change who would have left her impress on New England. She was only twenty-two when she started her school at Hartford and thirty-two when she left it for Ohio. In the latter case she left a very great mark here under the conditions. Mary Lyon was fifty years of age when she started Mt. Holyoke Seminary and Emma Hart Willard was thirty-four when she started the school in Troy.

Her school was no small private institution, but fitted the pupils for teaching and their calling teachers in the West before Mt. Holyoke was founded. A very hostile spirit was shown towards women in the teachers institutes for discussing educational problems. They were denied membership in the associations and the right to appear upon the platform. A storm was raised by the women in opposition to that treatment and by a special vote in 1848 Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney and Mrs. Emma Willard were allowed to present papers for a teachers' convention, but they were not to read them, and this was done by one of the men.

I hope that they read their letter when the men spoke their piece at the annual national meeting of teachers which I recently attended at Oakland, Cal. for the men there, with one or two exceptions were completely outclassed as platform orators by Miss Jane Adams of Chicago.

I have at hand many other facts like the above, but they are sufficient to show the same kind without need to travel in far struggle for educational recognition, and some progress had been made as will be seen when we

What before Mt. Holyoke was founded. She had 120 pupils and drew them from the 24 states then in the Union. Her younger sister, Maria, was her assistant for a few years and might be mentioned more extensively here, but she was famous enough in another field.

These three names, should be held in special remembrance by all who are interested in the progress of woman in the field of education. These three names, should be held in special remembrance by all who are interested in the progress of woman in the field of education. These three names, should be held in special remembrance by all who are interested in the progress of woman in the field of education.

When the men fled from the trenches about 1850, the only thing that they left behind them was the terrible memory of the unwholy way which they had waged without mercy and without pity against their mothers, their wives, their sisters and their daughters, whose only crime was that they were women's rights—the right to earn their living in the world on equal terms with men.

About this time there started that series of women's colleges that has continued in a steady course for a half century. The purpose was to give young women a full academic education in cultural training, and not leave them dependent on the normal schools and courses was vocational. In the seminaries which had no power to grant degrees.

Elmira Female College, Elmira, N. Y. was founded in 1855 and claims to be the first college in the country to give to women a course equal to that required in the regular academies of culture in the same state, although it did not little business till 1866 on account of the war. Manser in the first of a group of five educational colleges that have a large patronage and are a great factor in giving women prestige and power. These five with their dates are as follows: Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1861; Smith College, Northampton, Mass., chartered 1871; Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., opened 1875; Bryn-Mawr College, near Philadelphia, 1885; Mt. Holyoke College, 1885. This was a seminary till 1888, a seminary and college till 1892, and a college since.

There are a great many other fine colleges for women in the United States. In the country, some of them are Radcliffe at Cambridge, Wheaton College near Chicago, Mount Holyoke College at South Hadfield, Medford, Wels College, and Elmira in New York, and Trinity College in Washington, D. C.

A large number of the men's colleges, as they are understood, have departments for women and are known as co-educational colleges. I showed in an earlier part of this paper that one of the best advantages of education was for opportunity to be educated. This warfare has had two campaigns: equality of opportunity in the secondary or high school education which they were long denied. The victory in this campaign was complete about 1855 or 1860.

Why I am in favor of woman suffrage.  
By WILLIAM E. TOWNE.  
I am in favor of granting women the power to vote because to do so is a matter of justice. There are hundreds of thousands of women in the United States who pay taxes. These women ought to be allowed a voice in the conduct of public business for the support of which they are taxed.

There are millions of mothers in the United States. More and more the laws of the land are coming to dictate what conditions the children of these mothers shall attend school, at what age they shall leave school, and go to work, how many hours a day they shall work, and under what conditions, what food they shall eat, and under what conditions of sanitation they shall live. Who is in a better position than the mother to decide upon these questions?

It is only through the franchise that women can exert a really effective influence upon public affairs and become a factor in determining the conditions of the franchise. If the franchise to women is granted, it is only through the franchise that women can exert a really effective influence upon public affairs and become a factor in determining the conditions of the franchise. If the franchise to women is granted, it is only through the franchise that women can exert a really effective influence upon public affairs and become a factor in determining the conditions of the franchise.

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# Newest Footwear

## WOMEN HAVE NEVER HAD, AND EVEN TODAY DO NOT HAVE A SQUARE DEAL.

# THE BEST SHOES FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

## All the New Fall and Winter Styles

Featuring the most complete line of fashionable footwear in the city awaits your inspection. We ask you to visit this store before buying elsewhere. Here you will find everything that is new this season, including the popular styles in the newest shapes and leathers, \$2.00 to \$4.00

We offer for tomorrow and Saturday, the following specials, and will give double Green S. & H. Trading Stamps with every pair of the shoes advertised below, purchased on these two days.

School Shoes for Boys,	\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75
School Shoes for Girls,	\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75

# R. A. PRENTISS

364 HIGH ST. Opp. Y. M. C. A.

### WHY I AM IN FAVOR OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

standing of life. Because this is true, men and women working together are capable of framing laws which will more fully express their truth and justice which we try, however stumbling, to embody in our legislation.

Of course the women will make mistakes in their voting. But men do the same thing. And surely the women are no capable of voting as the millions of negroes who received the ballot at the close of our Civil war.

"We hear much from the opponents of woman suffrage in the home. It is because they fear that some of the beautiful uplifting influences will sweep through the political world that they would withhold the vote from women?"

The strongest opposition to woman suffrage comes from those influences which are more or less inimical to public welfare, and which, on this account, fear the vote of the home keeper.

"Woman's sphere is the home." That is the old slogan.

### COMPLIMENTS OF

# SULLIVAN & CARMODY

Plumbing and Heating Contractors

173-175 HIGH STREET















# McLEAN BROS.

Next Door to City National Bank

384 HIGH STREET

# HOLYOKE'S LEADING FURNITURE STORE

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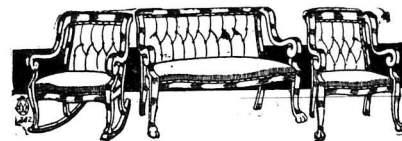
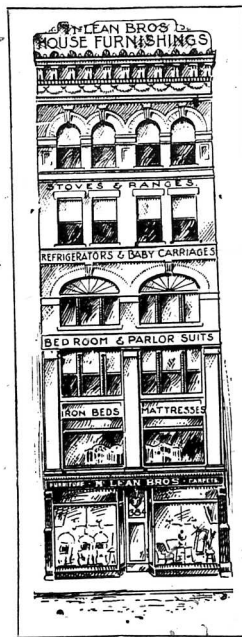
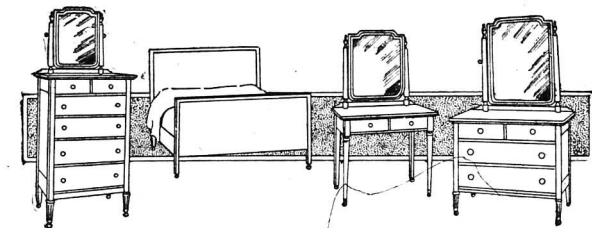
Twenty-five years ago we started in the Furniture business in our mother's kitchen at 22 Sargeant street. A year later we moved to Crosby's Block, 413 Main street, and remained there for 12 years. By being diligent in our business we built up a large patronage which grew by leaps and bounds. Need of more room and a more central location and a desire to serve the public more efficiently, we erected our beautiful six-story building show rooms, located in the heart of the city, corner High and Appleton streets, and filled each floor with furnishings for every room in the house. We have always felt that we lacked the show window space to show our patrons the many good things we had in our large stock that they might need in their homes. Show windows are the eyes of our store. To exhibit our stock and maintain our reputation of Holyoke's Leading Furniture Store, we have decided to take over the adjoining store, occupied by Mr. Holmes, which will give us double the show window front we now have. In connection with this change we will reduce the price of everything in our large stock of Furniture to such a low price that it must be turned into money in order to accomplish our ambition. We have prepared for this sale and will give you more than your

money's worth to make it a success and help make you friends of ours for the future. Every article in our large stock will have the price tag that it formerly sold for and also a large red Alteration Sale Tag with the reduced price. Many articles will be sold for less than cost, many articles at cost, but a genuine reduction of 20 per cent to 25 per cent on every piece of furniture in the store will prevail with the exception of standard Glenwood Ranges. There will be a special discount on all Ranges. The balance of our summer stock of Piazza Chairs, Swings, Screens, Couch Hammocks, Settees, Refrigerators, and Gas Plates, will be closed out at cost. Very low prices will prevail on Bedroom, Parlor, and Dining Room Furniture. Young folks contemplating housekeeping will save money by buying their outfit at this sale. We will store it for them without charge for later delivery.

War or peace has nothing to do with our business. We are optimists. It's our duty to serve you and serve you diligently and efficiently. We have an organization of trained men and minds to give you good service and the best there is in the Furniture line. That's what counts in business. That's what the public demands. That's what they're entitled to.

## Our Big Alteration Sale Now Going On

To mark everything down with a LARGE RED TAG Alteration Sale Price and Thursday morning our sale will be ready for the public. From day to day we will show in our windows special offerings at greatly reduced prices until we turn our \$50,000 stock into cash.



No Store Could Have a Cleaner and More Up-to-Date Stock Than We, and Every Article Will Be Marked Down

Including Portieres, Lace Curtains, Couch Covers, Folding Beds, Couches, Davenport, Bookcases and Desks. Now is the time to put your house in order when you can get Furnishings for it at Reduced Prices at this Sale. You can buy your own salesman as everything is marked in plain figures on the big red sale tag. Just come in and look our stock over—you do not have to feel obliged to buy. All purchases of \$5.00 or over will be delivered free by Express or Freight to any point in New England.

OUR NEW FRONT WILL BE COMPLETED ABOUT OCTOBER 1ST—AND WE WILL THEN HAVE ONE OF THE LARGEST WINDOW SHOW FRONTS IN THE CITY.



By Actual Inventory of Our Stock We Find We Have

- 107 Brass and Iron Bedsteads,
- 92 Mattresses in Hair, Silk Floss, and Cotton,
- 78 Bed Springs,
- 65 Dressers and Chiffoniers,
- 50 pairs of Pillows,
- 52 Dining Room Tables,
- 40 Library and Parlor Tables,
- 150 Dining Room Chairs,
- 32 China Closets,
- 85 Buffets and Sideboards,
- 18 Parlor Suites, Upholstered in Leather, Plush and Silk,
- 90 Odd Parlor Chairs and Rockers,
- 100 Rugs, 9x12, 8.3x10.6 and 6x9,
- 32 Rolls Carpet, all grades,
- 59 Rolls of Linoleum, Wild's and Armstrong's,
- 200 Framed Pictures, from \$1.00 to \$5.00 each,
- 47 Glenwood and Sterling Ranges,
- 29 Refrigerators at half price,
- 19 Baby Carriages at half price,
- 33 Sulkies and Folding Go-Carts,
- Crockery, Lamps, Clocks and Kitchenware

# McLEAN BROS.

384 HIGH STREET

# HOLYOKE'S LEADING FURNITURE STORE

The Store with the Sign on Top of the Building

### REV. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS EXPLAINS ST. PAUL

"In theology, some conservatives will believe in woman's inferiority. They love to remind us that Paul said that women must keep silence in the church. At the time Paul wrote those words, he was preaching in a little village of Asia Minor, from whence come our Armenians. When the travelers of today go to that same village in Asia Minor

where Paul was, they find a little synagogue, just like that in which the apostle preached. The women sit on one side of the room, the men sit on the other, and in the middle of the room are green shingles to separate the two sexes. When the American traveler addresses the audience he speaks through an interpreter, and when the Armenian women do not understand, one woman turns around and in a loud whisper asks another woman what the speaker means. This throws the speaker off his line of argu-

ment. Growing desperate, he exclaims: 'You women here in Armenia are not educated as they are in our country. You must keep silent in the churches, and when you go home ask your husbands, until the day arrives when you will be educated.' And this was precisely what happened to Paul. In talking to one of those little Armenian synagogues, the women did not understand, and whispered so loudly that he lost the thread of his discourse. So he told them to keep silence in the churches until they were

educated like the Jewish women, Miriam and Mary with her hymn of song and praise. Later these theologians elevated Paul's little episode into the dignity of a theological system. They bade women keep silence in the churches, be obedient to their husbands, and sit on stools while their lord discourse. There are many women keeping silence in the churches who might well speak. If the Lord gives a woman something to say, the responsibility is with Him; on the other hand, there are many men speak-

ing in the churches who might well keep silence. The race is not made up of two hemispheres, one superior and one inferior, but of two hemispheres which are equal."

### WOMEN IN 1838

The "Young Ladies' Own Book," published in 1838, has this to say on the question of the participation of women in public affairs: "Men stand in order to fit themselves for the law, for medicine, for various de-

partment in political life, for instructing others from the pulpit or the professor's chair. These all require severe study and technical knowledge; much of which is now valuable in itself, but as it means to that particular profession.

Now as a woman can never be called to any of these professions, it is evident they have nothing to do with such studies. A woman is not expected to understand the mysteries of politics, because she is not called to govern; she is not required to know anatomy, because she

is not to perform surgical operations; need not embarrass herself with legal disputes, because she will be called upon to make no creeds."

This is at least the only anti-suffrage attitude. In the final analysis, the burden falls on the women. They carry it and it is only just that they have voice in the government which is a war in which they suffer—try

WOMAN'S PART IN THE BUILDING OF THE REPUBLIC BY MRS. FRANK HOLYOKE.

In a careful study of our nation's history we find that woman has played no small part in the building of the republic and that she has shown her patriotism in loyalty to the country and support of its civil and religious institutions for patriotism in America has always been more or less intertwined with their ideas of civil and religious liberty. The sphere of woman in the past was more limited than that of man, as it is not exact. It is the part of woman in our early history but surely no one would deny that she was a patriot to her own, taking her children by the hand, venturing, with her husband, out upon an unknown sea, leaving behind her much that was dear...

...and these children against the Indians or hiding their few possessions, fled on foot for miles, returning only to find the home a pile of ashes. With renewed courage they belted with their own hands to rebuild the home. It was in these homes that the love of liberty was nourished and influence put in motion which shaped the republic's destiny. Little did that "marriage monarch" Charles the Second, dream as he drank tea with Nell Gwynne and other favorites, that events connected with the use of that now beverage would within a hundred years shake the throne of England. Yet it was so and when the trouble came, the women of this new...

...even went into camp of anger and encourage as during the winter at Valley Forge. And why was it the patriotism and sacrifice, Berolom and fortitude? It was because there burned within them the fire of the love of their country. And later on, history records the book which struck the shackles from the enslaved soul of man. It is a tradition that the flower of patriotism flows more congenial soils and flourishes more vigorously in times of war. This may be true with some who love adventure and excitement but the names of those who have given honest, unselfish service in times of peace as well as in war are as numerous as the opportunities through education and invention have broadened she has become more and more interested in those things which concern the welfare of the state and nation. And has not gold set over apparel character and class chosen with vice and misery, people groaning under burdens of graft and injustice. She has heard mutterings of revolution and dissatisfaction and the horror of war and there has gradually grown within her a great vision of her duty to her country in helping to solve those problems...



MRS. RHENA MOSHER HOLYOKE

One of the Editors of the Suffrage Edition and Leader in Suffrage Work in Holyoke.

After weeks of suffering they looked up the desolate shores of New York and we can imagine those African mothers sitting all alone about the duties of housewife for woman carries home within her shirt, wherever she may wander. These brave men and women brought with them whatever civilization the world country except earth and sun and showers. They brought civilization and in the forest they organized government, they applied trained mind to uncultivated soil and gave us what we enjoy today. One does not need to look to the ages of fable to find tales of women. Many a fabled character of fabled brave women who defended themselves...

...I have sometimes observed you in conversation. That upon examining the biography of illustrious men you will generally find some female about them in their relation to a great part of their merit to be ascribed. You will find examples of this in Aspinwall, the wife of DeWitt. She was a woman of greatest beauty and first genius she taught him. It is said his refined maxims of policy, his lofty independence, his views on the world, and the speeches on which so great a share of his reputation was founded. I wish some of our great men had such wives. By the account in your last letter it seems the women of Boston begin to be the character able to do their duty. What a pity it is that our generally in the north. It is said the two Hays have not very great women for wives—if they had we should suffer more from their exertions than we do. This is our good fortune. A woman wife would have put Howe in possession of Philadelphia long ago. A lady in Philadelphia wrote to a British officer in Boston, "I will tell you what I have done. My only brother is a soldier. I only hope he will not disgrace me. I am confident he will not have with honor and emulate the great examples he has before him and had I 20 sons and brothers they should go. I have retrenched every superfluous expense in my table and family. I have not drunk since last Xmas nor bought a cap or gown since your defeat at Lexington, and what I need did before have learned to knit and am now making stockings of American wool for my servants and this way I show in my mite to the public good. I know that that five I can buy but once; but as a slave I shall not be worthy of it. I have the pleasure to send you that they are the sentiments of all my American sisters. They have sacrificed assemblies, parties, for pleasure, for drinking and there, so that great spirit of patriotism that unites all degrees of people throughout this extensive continent. If these are the sentiments of the hearts of our husbands, brothers and sons, they are as with one heart determined to die or be free. It is a noble in politics that we are contented with our lot. We are contented with the most important position known and is clear to the weakest peasant, that no man has a right to take money without consent. \* \* \* Heaven seems to smile on us, for in the memory of our grandfathers were known such quantities of flax and sheep without number. We are contented with our lot and do not want for ammunition." It would seem that the British officer met here a record, tells us that they authorized courage, frowned upon backwardness, with husbands who had shared dangers and privations and even...

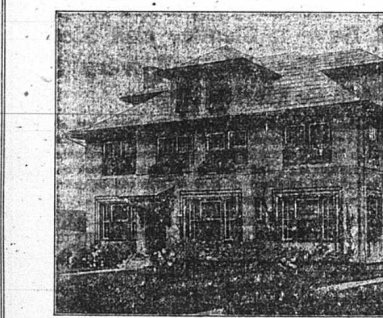
TWO THINGS WE BELIEVE IN EQUAL SUFFRAGE and GOOD HATS

Both Are Important Questions of the Day As suffrage leaders we would probably be a failure, but our reputation as sellers of good hats is unquestionable and envied by many.

SO, MR. MIAH! have you purchased your new Fall Hat yet? No! Well, you know where to go. Gildea & Messinger always have the NEW HATS while they are new. Just now its TWO TONE HATS, combinations of Pearl and Green--and Pearl and Blue.



GILDEA & MESSINGER, 594 Dwight St. Phoenix Bldg.



THE CROYSDALE INN AND TRAINING SCHOOL SOUTH HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS. ADVOCATES EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Vote to let the women walk side by side with men in political equality. Whether the verdict in November is YES or no, it will not alter the verdict of those hundreds of patrons who have spent a day or two of their vacations here. The Beautiful Croysdale Inn and Training School, which overlooks the Mt. Holyoke College Campus, Upper Lake and Hockey Fields, with the Wilbraham hills in the distance, with its Japanese, English, and Dutch dining rooms, its a tique furniture, bric-a-brac and china, cosy fireplaces and sleeping rooms, and its many up-to-date conveniences for transient and regular visitors is open the year around. Croysdale Inn caters to private luncheon, dinner, automobile parties, etc., and is an ideal spot for people seeking country life centrally located and amid beautiful scenery. For terms and datings address

CROYSDALE INN 119 Woodbridge Street, South Hadley, Mass. Telephone 2628-W, Holyoke. The Misses Isabelle and Francis L. Parfitt. William Turner, Steward

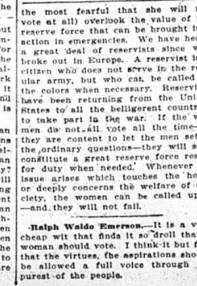
WOMAN SUFFRAGE IS COMING

BECAUSE MUCH OF THE OPPOSITION TO SUFFRAGE COMES FROM UNSAVORY SOURCES; Because Good People Will Fight, and Because Women Are Rited to Vote--Written for the Suffrage Edition of The Holyoke Transcript by William J. Bryan, Former Secretary of State.

Woman suffrage is coming--nothing in the future is more certain. Every day's discussion among the people increases the numbers and weakens the opposition. The very means employed to prevent it are sure to cause division among the anti-suffrage forces.

The good people are in the majority in every community; a community in which the bad people were in a majority would not be fit to live in. The bad people would find it impossible to live in a community which had, for the bad are poor pluck and even for the virtuous. Unless the bad can prey upon the good, their vegetation is fruitless.

The bad are a unit against woman suffrage. Every man who profits by the status quo makes a dividend on crime; every man who makes it his business to encourage the ignorant and the ignorant are by instinct opposed to woman suffrage, because they know that the ignorant are the best elements of the present. Why do they do not understand the nature of a united opposition? Why? Man's sense of justice cries out against the unfairness of present conditions. The man who sets traps for young men and lays snares for the boys as they grow up--he has the habit and uses it in support of his work of destruction. Who will say that it is fair to the man who has been the victim of a baiting while she is trying to save her son?



BABIES TRIVE ON SUFFRAGE

Women Use Statistics to Refute an Old Theory. The English Statistical Commission has assembled statistics in an effort to refute the theory that for women means few children. The committee compares Colorado with Maine. While the former population has 174 babies died in their first year, while the number in Colorado was nearly 200 less. Four more suffrage states in the Union have a larger percentage of births than any other state. The lowest infant mortality figure in the United States can be found in the suffrage state of South Dakota. There are only a little higher than in equal-suffrage Australia and New Zealand, which have the best infant mortality records in the world. Close on the heels of Seattle come Indiana, Cal., with an 82 mortality of infants to every 100 live births. The highest infant mortality in the United States is in Massachusetts and in the cities of Fall River and Lowell.

ANTIS REASONS PUT TOGETHER

Arguments of Suffrage Opponents Do Not Show Up in Justification. Allen Dear Miller edits a weekly woman suffrage department in the New York Tribune. In a recent issue he offered the following reasons for opposing our own twelve anti-suffrage reasons. 1--Because women will leave her domestic duties to vote. 2--Because no woman who votes will attend to her domestic duty. 3--Because it will make dissension between husband and wife. 4--Because every wife will vote exactly as her husband does. 5--Because bad women will corrupt our politics. 6--Because bad politics will corrupt our women. 7--Because women have no power of organization. 8--Because women will form themselves into a woman's party. 9--Because men and women live so different that they must have different duties. 10--Because men and women are so much alike that men with one vote each can express themselves and us too. 11--Because women cannot use force. 12--Because the militancy can do us no good. Phillip Brooks--I am in favor of woman suffrage.



# EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

DEMANDS THAT WOMEN HAVE THE BALLOT--"WOMEN MUST HAVE THE BALLOT, BECAUSE THEIR DEMAND IS RIGHT."

Written Expressly for the Equal Suffrage Issue of The Holyoke Daily Transcript by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

A fundamental principle of democracy is the equality of opportunity. It follows, therefore, that all human beings being together as members of society and affected by political institutions that control social intercourse ought to have upon all questions, that affect the common welfare, women live in society and are affected by political institutions just as men are.

In the industrial struggle while they are classified with irresponsibility in political affairs. The ballot develops civic sense and responsibility. The ballot and political influence are power and opportunity. If opportunity and power are restricted these individuals are thereby hampered in development and in all activities. The ballot brings power because it brings full citizenship.

Lack of freedom in one phase of life decreases power and influence in all other relations. Because women have been denied the right to political influence, their struggle for industrial betterment and industrial freedom has been made harder than it would be for men. As well as men realize that industrial problems must be worked out in the industrial field.

The use of the ballot will not solve industrial problems. But the right to use the ballot increases the power and the responsibility of voters whether they be men or women, and thereby puts them in such position that they are better able to work out their industrial problems.

The right to vote does not mean that women will necessarily have work. Equal suffrage does not necessarily mean equal pay for equal work. These industrial problems women who have industrial power and influence that will enable them to secure higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions.

The relations between suffrage and industrial development must not be confused. It is a matter of justice that there should be equal pay for equal work. The ballot will help, but will not necessarily bring this about. It will result only from the intelligent self-interested activity on the part of the women.

But women must have the ballot—they are going to have the ballot, because their demand is right; because they are human beings and members of organized society, equal in intelligence, rights and desire with men.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley.—If the members of the women's clubs of the nation could vote it would not be so difficult to secure pure food and drug legislation, nor to enforce laws properly when those were enacted. The women, above all others of our population, are intensely interested in pure foods and pure drugs, because they realize how much these things mean for the happiness and welfare of the home and for the lives and health of the children and other members of the family. If woman suffrage were not desirable for any other reason, it would be worth while to have it to have better food laws and better enforcement of those we have.



SAMUEL GOMPERS

the same as men. They ought to be given the opportunity to participate in the determination of political affairs because their rights are affected by those determinations. The ballot ought to be theirs as a matter of justice. Working women feel more keenly the necessity for the right of franchise. Women can not have equal power with men

## WOMEN WHO WORK

WHY WOMEN IN THE INDUSTRIES REQUIRE A VOTE IN GOVERNMENT.

Written Expressly for the Suffrage Edition of The Transcript by the President of the National Women's Trade Union League of America.

In November, before the electorate rejected the great issue of the enfranchisement of women. Since 1901, from the beginning of its organization, the National Women's Trade Union League of America has stood for full citizenship for women, and early in its history the American Federation of Labor declared in favor of political equality for women. This is natural for the workers who are trying to better the conditions for the men and women. For the boys and girls, for the little children in the labor world know that the industrial question is going to be fought out in the field of politics. The question of the public schools, of housing and food laws, of unemployment, child labor, hours of work, sanitation, fire protection, the police power used in times of strike against workers, the hiring of private police, the issuing of injunctions, the decisions of courts all these represent questions of government.



MRS. MARGARET DRIER ROBINS

There are two great exploited groups of labor in America today, the immigrant group and the women's group. Let us go into any industrial city of America and there look for the most exploited group of workers, and where do we go? Into the foreign centers of the city. Only the immigrant can compete in the low wage with American women. Is there any relationship to be found in the fact that both the immigrant and the woman are unfranchised?

Wherever the industrial struggle has taken place an assault upon the fundamental principles of our government in overwhelming numbers represent foreigners who are not citizens. It is dangerous to any government, and especially in this time of democracy, to have any group of a people living within its borders outside of the rights, opportunities and duties of citizenship.

# WOMEN WILL VOTE!

As in the past, that "Steiger's" is the logical trading establishment in this vicinity. Here are a few sound reasons why this claim has been established:

- BECAUSE**—The combined chain of Steiger stores with its almost limitless outlet, enables us to buy cheaper than our competitors and therefore we sell cheaper.
- BECAUSE**—We sell at one price only. We give no discounts or rebates to anyone—a child can trade here as safely as an experienced shopper.
- BECAUSE**—We are Holyoke's foremost style authorities. You'll always find here the new things for which a demand has been created. Our competent staff of buyers are constantly on the alert looking for the VERY NEW.
- BECAUSE**—We give good service, quick deliveries and are quick in adjusting claims without lengthy arguments.
- BECAUSE**—We refund money. This is your greatest safeguard. If at any time you're not satisfied with any purchase at "Steiger's," you get your money back without controversy.
- BECAUSE**—We have the finest and best equipped retail establishment in this vicinity, making shopping a combination of safety, convenience and pleasure.

A VISIT WILL CONVINC.

## A. STEIGER & CO.

STEIGER SYSTEM, HOLYOKE.

### WHY LABOR MEN SHOULD SUPPORT SUFFRAGE

A FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF LABOR—WOMEN SHOULD HAVE RIGHT TO MAKE LAWS UNDER WHICH THEY LIVE, WORK AND SUFFER.

Written Expressly for the Suffrage Edition of The Transcript by Edward S. Alden, President of Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

There can be no question as to the desirability of every man with regard to the support that should be given the cause of equal suffrage. This question has been a part of the platform of the American Federation of Labor for some 25 years. If there is any one principle that labor

desires the hours of labor to 54, and which prevented overtime work. Now labor is seeking to get the women the eight hour day. With women voting this should be an easy matter. And not all the benefit of this sort of legislation goes to the women for in all these industries large numbers of men are employed.

There is another argument that will convince every man who is sufficient to warrant every man to vote in favor of the equal suffrage amendment. That is that as women have to live, work and suffer under the laws, drive commercial or industrial, just as men have to, they should have the same right to make laws that will affect them. As the culmination of years of effort on the part of organized labor, and others, it has at last come about that the man who has the registered male vote, will have an opportunity to say whether or not this grand old Commonwealth of Massachusetts is to maintain its proud place in the front rank as a state where liberty and equal rights prevail for all the people.

I sincerely hope all voters, especially the organized labor voters, will follow the advice given by President Gompers at the mass meeting in Faverhill recently when he urged that this amendment be voted for and passed that it might be re-opened that we might all devote our time to other pressing matters with greater power than we have.

Place your X in the square beside the YES on this question of equal suffrage for women.

### DO WOMEN WANT TO VOTE? Will They Vote?—Let These Facts Answer

The New York World recently took a thoroughly impartial poll of all classes of women in New York City on the question of whether they wanted to vote. The result showed that more than 77 per cent wanted the ballot. National organizations of women representing more than ten millions have come out for equal suffrage. These include the National Grange, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Women's Trade Union League and other associations devoted solely to winning the vote.

In Los Angeles, California, at the first election held after women had the vote, over seventy thousand women voted, and in Denver they had had only six weeks in which to register.

In San Francisco the women recalled and deposed a corrupt legislator who had sided with the vicious elements of the city. In Denver they have sustained Judge Lindsay and the juvenile court.

In Chicago 286,624 women registered for the majority election in April, 1916, and 243,797 voted, a truly extraordinary record for any city. Nothing will hasten good government in our great cities as much as votes for women.

### TO THE GREAT DINING OUT MAJORITY

The New York State Association opposed to Woman Suffrage is sending out letters to its members urging them to "sell every man you meet, your father, your neighbor, your grocer, as well as your dinner partner, that you are opposed to woman suffrage."

We hope that the 90,000 sewing machine operatives, the 40,000 sales women, the 25,000 laundry operatives, the 20,000 hatting and mill girls, the 17,000 women janitors and cleaners, the 12,000 cigar makers, and still nothing of the 70,000 other women will remember when they have drawn off their long gloves and tasted their oysters to tell their dinner partners that they are opposed to woman suffrage because they feel it might take women out of the house.

Rabbi Charles Fletcher, Boston.—The ballot will be measured by the woman who does not take her place in full equality before the law with man. Rights are not to be measured by the numbers who want them. So long as there is one woman who wants the right to vote, she is entitled to it. In dependence and the Declaration of Independence, entitled to that right.

### OUR SUFFRAGE WAR HORSE Senator John F. Sheehan Tells Why His Legislative Experience Leads Him to Favor Woman Suffrage.

During my eight years of service as a legislator in the General Court of this Commonwealth, it has been my good fortune to come in contact with many of the good women who annually come to the State House seeking legislation favorable to the cause of Woman Suffrage.

On every occasion that I was in attendance whenever these women were privileged to present their case to a legislative committee or to a group of legislators in and about the corridors, the general consensus of opinion of those men was to the effect that these earnest and intelligent women had presented an army of facts in a manner to command the respect of the legislators by their unanswerable arguments in favor of Woman Suffrage in this Commonwealth.

I can recall many instances where legislators, who were thoroughly convinced of the justice of the cause of these pleading women, voted (NO) on the question in committee or before

### LABOR FOR SUFFRAGE All Members of Union Asked to Help in Massachusetts—Official Call by State Branch of National Federation.

The Massachusetts Branch of the American Federation of Labor has addressed a letter to all the local labor unions throughout the state amounting that the American Federation of Labor has taken a stand in favor of woman suffrage in this state.

The letter is a part of the plan of the national organization of the state to enter in vigorous campaign in behalf of equal suffrage amendment which will be voted for at the polls this fall. It has the official signature of Edward S. Alden, president of the state branch, and Martin T. Joyce, secretary-treasurer of the state organization. The letter is as follows:

"The American Federation of Labor has taken a firm stand in favor of woman suffrage in Massachusetts. You probably know, our honored national president, Samuel Gompers, has already advocated this extension of suffrage to women as one of the necessary advancements of the cause of labor. Laboring men with votes do not have the same stand in the community as laboring men without votes to cast for public office favorable to organized and efficient labor. If this holds true for men, it also holds true for women.

"Every labor man who has a wife can double his potential strength if his wife goes to the polls and registers her vote in favor of woman suffrage. In her own right she has the best laws for her and her child. Please read this letter at your next meeting, bringing to the attention of the brothers in your local union, necessarily for individual work in the cause of the woman suffrage cause. I am asking them to let no discuss of woman suffrage, whether formal or informal, pass by without a statement of the position of organized labor. Also please make a point of distributing the enclosed literature among these pamphlets and can you check their accuracy in every way. We have carefully gone over these pamphlets and can vouch for their accuracy as though Massachusetts were going to be carried for woman suffrage. This will be one of our greatest victories ever attained by labor in the state."

### THE INCAPABLE. Oh, mother has brought up a dozen boys, and a daughter or two, and in my She made all our clothing, and the toys. Cooked, gardened and milked good nooth. She has tended the sick of the neighborhood. And still she is jolly and fat. But to handle a ballot—oh, she couldn't! She hasn't the strength for that nature. She has done her own work, and was worst of the stress. Has labored in stable and field; She has helped out the neighbors often, I guess. If all of the past were revealed She plans and contrives for the family. Or they wouldn't know where were at; But to go to the polls, you can see She hasn't the time for that! She has studied up—rights to help with our books. She decides all our quarrels such. And in straightening whistles and old mental crooks. She certainly does beat the I She goes to church for us, and 'loves to quote' All the sermons—she gets'em pat. Oh, she sure is a thinker—but, mks. to vote? Why, she hasn't the brains for that.—Grand Rapids Press.

### SENATOR JOHN F. SHEEHAN Staunch Suffrage Supporter.

The legislative branch of which they were a member, "because of Political Cowardice" but they might offend some element of their constituents, or due to the aversion of the infuriating lobbyist of the swinging command of the political boss who dictated nominations and manipulated conventions.

It is a matter of common knowledge in legislative circles that women most actively changed in the cause of Woman Suffrage take a similar interest in all legislative measures of a humanitarian nature.

I believe it was the late Hon. George Prentiss Hoar who stated in a speech on woman suffrage that "Intelligent Cowardice knows no gender." That to my mind is the truest interest in all legislative matters pertaining to woman, children, the aged, afflicted and unfortunate wards of the state, than the average legislator of today, honest, faithful and well intentioned though he may be to the commonwealth.

I am proud of the fact that I was a member of the legislature during the years 1914 and 1915 that decided by overwhelming majorities to submit the question of woman suffrage to the voters of the commonwealth on November 7, 1917.

JOHN F. SHEEHAN.

Mark Twain.—If women had the ballot they would drive the corruption out of the party would be compelled to put up its best candidates to stand any chance of winning. I would not be surprised if the hands of every woman in choosing those by whom she is governed is a means of self-protection due to every one. Under whatever conditions and within whatever handicaps she is admitted to the suffrage there is not a shadow of justification for not admitting women under the same.

# EQUAL SUFFRAGE

The Women of Holyoke and of the entire state of Massachusetts are asking for the ballot.



# THE HAMPER TRIMMING HOUSE

Believes in equal rights, and in women voting. Vote on election day to let the women vote. It will mean the beginning of political equality for men and women, and furthermore we

## ANNOUNCE OUR EXPOSITION

Of Taffetas, Silks, Georgette Crepes, Velvets, Corduroys, Laces and Trimmings Today, Tomorrow and Saturday

A cordial invitation is extended to all. A wonderfully interesting showing will be presented on these days—for a matter of fact right through the season. This is a splendid opportunity for everyone eager to know what the new materials are to be this season. This is an authoritative display in the broadest sense of the word and typical of the progressive spirit that rules our entire enterprise.

# THE HAMPER TRIMMING HOUSE

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SUFFRAGE STATUS

Full Suffrage for Women

Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, Alaska

Presidential and Municipal Suffrage

Illinois

Number of Suffrage Electoral Votes—91 Campaign States

Question to be submitted to voters in 1915: Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

Question to be submitted to voters in 1916: Iowa, South Dakota, West Virginia.

Question to be submitted to voters in 1917: Arkansas. Pending Action

Louisiana constitutional convention will consider equal suffrage in September, 1915.

Tennessee will vote on question of calling constitutional convention, August, 1916.

WOMEN ARE NOT INFERIOR

HISTORY DISPROVES ARGUMENTS ADVANCED BY OPPONENTS OF WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Written Expressly for the Equal Suffrage Edition of the Holyoke Transcript by Miss Anna C. Minogue, First President of the Catholic Federation of Cincinnati, Ohio.

When some opponents of equal rights for women are driven to their last cover, they attempt to prove their inferiority by asking what women have done for the material advancement of the world...

Now the marvel is that we have one Joan of Arc, one Marie Curie, one Rosa Bonheur, when we remember what has been, and to a great extent, is, woman's condition...

Her education—when she received and was along lines tending to increase her dependence. We have only to read the taunts against her higher education in the past...

Wherein lies the fault? Parity, at least, with women themselves. If I had respect, which many of them believe they command for women...

How many times have I not heard the argument paraded by men who have acquired the sorry habit of remaining down town for dinner nearly every evening...

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WOMEN ARE NOT INFERIOR

WITHOUT COVER

IN THEIR WARFARE WITH LIFE THEY NEED THE ENTHRENMENT OF THE BALLOT.

And Men Would Like Much Better Wives Who Had Large Interests—The Woman in the Home Cry Riddled—Written Expressly for the Suffrage Edition of The Transcript by D. A. Donovan, Political Editor of the Columbus, O. Dispatch.

To my mind there is little in this world more pathetic than the life of the modern woman. I say this in all sincerity. When the careers of women and girls on their way every morning to work, and when I see offices and factories pouring them out late every afternoon...

Wherein lies the fault? Parity, at least, with women themselves. If I had respect, which many of them believe they command for women...

How many times have I not heard the argument paraded by men who have acquired the sorry habit of remaining down town for dinner nearly every evening...

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Give the Women the Ballot. But give the whole family good shoes. Election Day is near. The question whether women will vote in this state is to be decided in the Battle of Ballots.

New Fall and Winter Styles. There is an unmistakable appearance of elegance and refinement in every shoe displayed in this store. Green Quality SHOES. For women, are known all over the country.

Give Thought to This. Whatever leather, whatever last you should have, awaits you here. You'll be enthusiastic, too, when you see these shoes, rich in style, distinctive character, and superlative in value.

Here Are a Few of the Money-Saving Specials Offered for the Rest of the Week. Women's Fine Shoes, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00. We carry the largest variety of Misses' and Children's Shoes in all leathers.

Williams' Boot Shop. 319 HIGH STREET. Mrs. A. Watson Ester, secretary of years in Australia. When a naturalization bill was pending, one clause which deprived Australian women of citizenship if they married aliens...

STONE'S FASHION SHOP. Believes in equal rights. We favor votes for women. The women folk of Holyoke and surrounding cities and towns we beg to announce that you will find at Stone's Fashion Shop, right now, the latest and most becoming Fall and Winter styles in Suits, Coats, Dresses, Furs, etc.

STONE'S FASHION SHOP. "The Popular Ladies' Cash Store," 321 HIGH STREET. Our policy of close buying, and strictly cash selling makes it possible for us to sell merchandise at prices considerably lower than at other stores.

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VOTING AND EDUCATION

WOMEN NEED THE DISCIPLINE AND EDUCATIONAL EFFECT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Written Expressly for the Suffrage Edition of The Holyoke Transcript by Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the Woman's Political Union and the Daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

I do not think men appreciate how much training they have received through being part of the body politic. To us a voter means that you are enjoying self-government. Self-government is one of the greatest means in the world of self-discipline.

when those laws are most severe, better than they obey laws in the making of which they have had no part. Thomas Mott Osborne's experiment at Sing Sing is merely an experiment in the self-development which self-government achieves. Mr. Osborne feels that he can make the criminals under his care at the New York State Prison more law-abiding by making them, so to speak, their own keepers.

Brand Whitlock, ex-mayor of Toledo and an ambassador to Brussels several times—have been asked why I believe in woman's suffrage. One might as well ask why I believe in the man or woman should vote because they are women, just as I believe that men should vote because they are men.

THE BON TON MILLINERY CO. 213 HIGH STREET. Providence, R. I., Fall River, Mass., Lancaster, Penn.

SUFFRAGIST OF ANTI-Beauty, Charm and Originality. They All Agree on the Beauty, Charm and Originality Of the Bon Ton Millinery Company's

NEW FALL HATS. No matter what the verdict may be on election day, they all agree that the Bon Ton Millinery Company is the one place to go for Hats.

FALL AND EARLY WINTER FASHIONS. In Fascinating Variety Now on Display. Intensely interesting creations reflecting the authentic fashion tendencies of the new season.

Charming Velvet Hats. Satin Hats, Plush Hats, Velvet and Satin Combinations, daintily and attractively produced in the newest and ultra-smart shapes, namely: SAILORS, TURBANS, TRI-CORNES, POKES, ETC.

Below We Offer. Several of the big Millinery Values you will find here this week: 100 Trimmed Hats, regular \$7.50 values; 49.95 75 Trimmed Hats, regular \$6.50 values; 43.95 350 Untrimmed Hats, regular \$3.95 values; 1.95 225 Untrimmed Hats, regular \$2.95 values; 1.29 THE BON TON MILLINERY CO. 213 HIGH STREET.



GOVERNORS OF SUFFRAGE STATES

SEND SPECIAL STATEMENTS TO SUFFRAGE EDITION OF THE TRANSCRIPT.

Expressing Their High Favor for the Workings of Equal Suffrage.

The editors of the suffrage edition of the Transcript asked the governors of the twelve suffrage states to express their opinion of the workings of equal suffrage in their own states.

WYOMING, THE FIRST SUFFRAGE STATE.

Editors Suffrage Edition of Holyoke Transcript—As governor of the state in which women were first given the right of franchise I can truly say that I am absolutely in favor of equal suffrage.

I have seen nothing but good results from it. I know of no one who was opposed to giving them the ballot who today opposes it—and large numbers of those who originally opposed it are today in its favor.

JOHN H. KENDRICK, Governor of Wyoming.

August 14, 1915.

COLORADO.

Editor Equal Suffrage Edition of Holyoke Transcript—Replying to your favor of August 11th:

The principle of equal suffrage, even as the term implies, rests upon simple justice. In a democracy it is unjust to give the right to only half the people should have a voice in the affairs of government and in the making of laws.

There was a time when women were pronounced unfit for education, and the doors of learning shut to them. Even as that time has passed, so the time will pass when women are denied the vote. Education, it was found, was wonderfully fruitful in making women as well as men for life. Suffrage is a higher branch of education.

To women is entrusted the business of building homes and rearing children. It is a mission that the first years of a child's life are the most impressionable, and that the foundation of future right is laid in these early years.

GEORGE A. CARLSON, Governor of Colorado.

August 24, 1915.

UTAH.

Editors Suffrage Edition Holyoke Transcript—The women of Utah were the first to have the right of suffrage. This was changed by act of Congress and the women were disfranchised.

When Utah became a state the question of woman suffrage was debated on the floor of the constitutional convention. Woman suffrage was carried by a large majority. After trying suffrage for many years I can truly say that I am in favor of equal suffrage.

WILLIAM SPRY, Governor of Utah.

August 14, 1915.

IDAHO. Editors Suffrage Edition Holyoke Transcript—In Idaho the women have helped us to produce one of the best school systems in the United States and we have some of the best school-houses. Woman suffrage has had an absolute success and has solidified home ties.

MOSES ALEXANDER, Governor of Idaho.

WASHINGTON.

Editors Suffrage Edition Holyoke Transcript—The women of Washington have had the right to vote for a little more than four years. I know of no one who was opposed to giving them the ballot who today opposes it.

ERNEST LISTER, Governor of Washington.

August 18, 1915.

CALIFORNIA.

Editors Suffrage Edition Holyoke Transcript—There is every reason to believe that equal suffrage is being justified in California.

The women have proved themselves a great force for good government. Their understanding of politics is surprisingly keen. On every occasion when they have been asked to vote they have done so intelligently.

ARTHUR CAPPEL, Governor of California.

August 20, 1915.

OREGON.

Editors Suffrage Edition Holyoke Transcript—In reply to the request of the Holyoke Equal Suffrage League, it gives me pleasure to state that woman suffrage has been, to my mind, an unqualified success in Oregon.

The women have taken her part in political affairs, and their activity has, I think, demonstrated clearly the truthfulness of the old argument that "women would not use the ballot if they had it."

The women of Oregon have used their vote with discretion. There has been no abuse of the franchise, no inclination to abuse any privilege or to play with a new top. By their vote they have not only elected their own representatives but have also elected the best men for the office.

JAMES McREYNOLDS, Governor of Oregon.

August 18, 1915.

ILLINOIS.

Editors Suffrage Edition Holyoke Transcript—In answer to your letter of August 11th, I am pleased to state that the women of this state have voted on all public questions.

It is my conviction that the woman suffrage law in July, 1913, has had immediate effect to speed it up in their program and platform humanitarian projects that would be ignored. It has made a more careful selection of nominees.

Enemies of woman suffrage are making desperate efforts to give circulation to the misstatement that the good women do not embrace the opportunity to use the ballot. It is given to them. Nothing is further from the truth so far as Kansas is concerned.

At the general election held in this state last November, when the first time the women exercised their full rights of citizenship, nearly a large proportion of the women went to the polls and voted as did the men. The good women of Kansas did their vote always tally with that of the men of the house.

In view of the fact that the electorate of Arizona adopted, about a year ago, a constitution which provided an amendment to the state constitution, providing for enfranchisement of women equally with men, the status of women in the body politic has suddenly assumed wholly new proportions.

Two years' experience with woman suffrage in this state has proved satisfactory. As the result of that experience, I still entertain the same views with reference to the subject that I had when I signed the bill. Very truly yours,

E. F. DUNNE, Governor of Illinois.

August 10, 1915.

ARIZONA.

Editors Suffrage Edition Holyoke Transcript—I am much interested in learning, through your letter of the 11th instant, of the efforts being put forth in the State of Massachusetts to change the constitution.

Complying with your suggestion, I send you, herewith, a brief statement of the reasons why I am in favor of woman suffrage in Arizona. You are at liberty to publish the enclosed statement as you may see fit.

can never understand or take more than a perfunctory interest in political issues, and, last but not least, that it is more or less generalizing and "the place for women in the home."

I cannot agree with any of these opinions. The woman of Arizona, as elsewhere in the United States where the universal suffrage law is in effect, appears to have taken a deep interest in the issues involved.

The tendency, at present, is strongly toward reform. Publicity has been the great educator in this respect and the people are learning that a great many of the existing evils can be corrected by conscientious voting.

The women voters of this country are taking a deep and vital interest in the reform movement and it is not to say that the great majority of their votes are cast for their own interest and the interest of their community, and after very careful deliberation.

I believe that the votes of women whose greatest interest is "in the home" will always be cast thoughtfully and conscientiously for the interests of that home and the other homes of the nation.

With best wishes for a successful conclusion of your campaign, I am, very sincerely,

GEORGE W. P. HUNT, Governor of Arizona.

August 19, 1915.

MONTANA.

Editors Suffrage Edition Holyoke Transcript—Your favor of August 11, asking me for an expression as to the success of woman suffrage, has been received in my office.

Since the women were enfranchised in Montana, since the women were entitled to vote by reason of the adoption of the constitutional amendment, so that it is impossible to state what may be the success of the step.

It is my conviction that the woman suffrage law in July, 1913, has had immediate effect to speed it up in their program and platform humanitarian projects that would be ignored. It has made a more careful selection of nominees.

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GOV. WALSH APPROVES

Believes That Women Who Have Studied Question Desire Ballot Points to His Appointment of Women in the Public Service.

I have been unable to find any convincing strong argument against chief argument heard is to the effect that woman suffrage does not desire the ballot. Personally, I believe that there is an unmistakably strong sentiment among women who have studied this important question in favor of their being given this right.

My appointment of women to various places in the public service, especially on boards where they have heretofore been unrepresented, is evidence of my confidence in their ability and capacity for performing public duties.

DAVID I. WALSH, Governor of Massachusetts.

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 15.

CONGRESSMAN TREADWAY'S VIEW OF SUFFRAGE

Western Congressmen Like It—Approves Sensible Educational Campaign

Editors Equal Suffrage Edition, Holyoke Transcript—I duly received your letter asking me for a brief contribution to the suffrage number of the Holyoke Transcript. I understand the ladies are to issue this number, and I feel that there is need for me to make an extended contribution to the list.

I believe woman suffrage is one of the principal reasons for doing so well for the voters of Massachusetts at the present election, and I feel that it is a credit to the people. I have made inquiry of various members of Congress in their effect of woman suffrage in their respective states.

ALLEN T. TREADWAY, Congressman First Massachusetts District.

Stockbridge, Mass., August 31, 1915.

GOV. BRUMBAUGH FEELS CONFIDENT

Pennsylvanian Tells Colorado Men That His State Will Free Women in November.

Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania, in a speech at Denver, Colo., Aug. 28, commended the suffrage cause and declared that the men of Pennsylvania would give the women of that state the vote on November second.

EMMETT D. BOLLS, Governor of Nevada.

I have observed the working of woman suffrage in surrounding states which have had it for years, and personally a strong believer in the proposition that women should be permitted to vote. In those states where they have had a voice in public affairs they have used that voice wisely and, above all, they have exercised the franchise with no sacrifice of the womanly qualities which men everywhere admire.

EMMETT D. BOLLS, Governor of Nevada.

ABSOLUTELY FREE DIVORCE

From that two weeks' waiting when you send your garments to HEGY'S—with our up-to-date equipment we do your work promptly and well.



Kid Gloves Cleaned, All Lengths, 10c. Many costly garments are ruined to save a few cents on the cleaner's bill. Take no chances, send yours where you know they'll be done right. Telephone; Free Auto Delivery; Parcel Post.

HEGY'S ELMWOOD CLEANING & DYING WORKS

STORES: Holyoke, Mass. 627 Dwight St. Northampton, Mass. 145 Main St. Springfield, Mass. 136 State St. Westfield, Mass. 148 Elm St.



Specially Designed Models in Smart Dress and Trottoir Hats Now Ready.

ANNA E. BRENNAN 88 SUFFOLK ST. K. of C. Bldg.

Corsets and Lingerie

The Time, the Place, the Fitting. The time calls for a new Corset. The place is the best in the city. The fitting counts most in making a perfect figure. At the same time we will fit your brassieres, combination, cotton or crepe de chine.

Cahill Corset Store Corsets and Lingerie 231 MAPLE ST. Opp. Temperance Bldg.

Rev. Joseph M. Gleason—The Catholic church teaches above all things at the question as a priest of the church. We need the woman back the forces of corruption for motherhood; but there is no danger to the dignity of womanhood or motherhood to be feared from the ballot. The fact that a woman is the mother of sons and daughters will tend to make her more careful in voting for the government under which her children are to be reared.

THE FRENCH SHOPPE OUR FALL OPENING WILL TAKE PLACE Wednesday, Sept. 22d You will find that we have an Exquisite Selection of the Last Minute Styles in Blouses, Neckwear and Underwear. We extend to all our patrons a cordial invitation. THE FRENCH SHOPPE 52 SUFFOLK ST.



# SUFFRAGE IN MASSACHUSETTS

## FROM ABIGAIL ADAMS IN 1776 TO THE END OF THE LONG FIGHT IN 1915.

### A Brief History of the Important Part Massachusetts Has Played in the Extension of Woman's Rights—Famous Men and Women of the State Who Have Helped.

It would be highly appropriate that Massachusetts should grant votes to women. Massachusetts has been a cradle of liberty, and some of the very early votes in behalf of justice for women were raised here, says the New York Evening Post in its suffrage edition.

#### ABIGAIL ADAMS'S LETTER

The first woman in Massachusetts to ask it was Abigail Adams, who was destined to be the wife of one providing of

Ohio in the audience, Henry H. Blackwell, made up his mind to stand by the vote to marry very soon, if he could. The champion of woman suffrage in the Constitutional convention was Edward L. Keyes of Abington and William B. Greene of North Brookfield. The convention voted to amend the constitution to give the vote to men and women. In the journal of the House of Representatives for 1840, there is a record of the vote on woman's behalf. In 1841 an order was introduced, asking "whether any legislation was necessary concerning the will of married women?" In 1842 certain property widows and married women were exempted from taxation. Not until eight years later does any further mention of women appear in the index.

In 1843 the legislature introduced a bill to allow a woman to be a witness and proceed against her husband for desertion. It was passed and women from forming co-partnerships in business. In 1845 it drafted proposals to let married women hold real estate and to let them testify in suits at law where their husbands were parties. In 1848 the legislature drafted bills to further protect the property of married women. In 1849 it passed a bill to let women contract for themselves, and if divorced from her husband, to allow them to sue for her share of the property.

Boston had its first woman's rights convention in 1840. Next year a New England meeting was held there to consider the laws of the different New England states. The distinguished suffragists from the various states were present, and Miss W. W. Emerson gave the closing address. The third meeting in Boston was in 1841. From that time to the war got a stop to woman's rights meetings.

The Eleventh National Woman's Rights Convention, held in New York City in 1848, organized the American Equal Rights Association, with Lucretia Mott as president and Elizabeth Cady Stanton as chairman of the executive committee. It held its first meet in Boston, the same year. In 1850, this organization merged with the National and American Woman Suffrage Association, which marked separately for 20 years, and then reunited as the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The New England Woman Suffrage Association was organized in Boston in 1848, as a result of the meeting, where the records of the old anti-slavery conventions. James Freeman Clarke, National and American Woman Suffrage Association, held their first meeting in Boston in 1848. The first meeting in Boston was in 1841. From that time to the war got a stop to woman's rights meetings.

The formation of the society gave a new impetus to the suffrage movement in New England and throughout the country. It planned at once a series of public lectures and memorials to be sent to the different state legislatures and to congress. It obtained hearings before state legislatures, and in many instances, printed tracts and lectures in its own name. It held great bazaars and entertainments, its fair festivals were a leading feature of the suffrage movement. The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association was organized in 1848. The call was issued by the leading suffragists of the state. Addresses were made by Lucy M. Deane, E. L. Loring, James Freeman Clarke, Gilbert Haven, and others. Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were among the distinguished women present from outside the state. Rev. Henry H. Blackwell was a speaker, as was Julia Ward Howe.

#### IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Legislative hearings have been held regularly since 1878, and in 1880 and 1881 carried on, both for the ballot and for improved property laws, etc. William Lloyd Garrison, then president of Massachusetts, recommended woman suffrage in the legislature, in 1837, and the next year the legislature recommended a change in the married women's property laws, which were then very restrictive. Since then woman suffrage has been recommended by congress and the legislature. The property laws have been revolutionized through the suffragists' efforts. Samuel May, Jr. did more than any other man to secure this beneficial change. For 20 years it was he who drew the bills, helped the women to argue them before legislative committees, and obtained the removal of one obstacle after another. In referring to the progress made in the Woman's Journal of October 20, 1871, he said: "The progress made in the Woman's Journal of October 20, 1871, is a great one. It has done more than any other man to secure this beneficial change. For 20 years it was he who drew the bills, helped the women to argue them before legislative committees, and obtained the removal of one obstacle after another."

"How has the work been accomplished?" By the steady growth of public opinion, and by the aid of a very great degree, if not entirely created by the labor of suffragists. I may add that when the suffragists first began to move, the prejudice against altering the status of women, which they have since been introduced, was stronger than that which now resists granting them the ballot."

#### THE STRAW VOTE OF 1855.

A unique incident happened in 1855, and as it is often misinterpreted, and used as an argument against suffrage in other states, it may be worth while to give the facts. The legislature voted to take a straw referendum of both men and women on the question: "A woman's right to vote." The Massachusetts Suffrage Association, offered by prominent men, was organized to make a campaign against suffrage, and the women's society, the "Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women," did the same. At first leading articles circulated among women pointing to vote no, and to get other men to vote no. Apparently, they became convinced that it would be impossible to get a majority of women to vote against suffrage, for they changed their tactics, and then drafted resolutions of resignation, the Massachusetts Suffrage Association opposed to the further extension of suffrage to women published a manifesto advising women opposed to suffrage not to register and not to vote. For years these ladies had been declaring that if they were ever given the right to vote, they would never exercise it, they should feel under a moral obligation to vote. They preferred to go back upon all their previous professions rather than reveal the fewness of their numbers by standing up to be counted.

The anti-suffrage petition which had regarded the scheme of the straw ballot decided the women's vote as of little importance. The legislature voted to give the legislature that their male constituents were opposed to it. In a newspaper interview, an officer of the Man Suffrage Association bluntly declared that the women would probably vote in favor, ten to one if it proved to be 25 to 1, but that, if the men gave a good

majority against it, the Legislature would be asked to give the vote to women. The Massachusetts Suffrage Association, therefore, drafted itself mainly to getting out the vote of men; but it also covered the wife and forces in every town and village of the State with huge posters, calling upon the women to vote no. Let us see out of the 22 cities and towns of the State, not one woman voted no. And the great majority of these "worse" places where the women's anti-suffrage association had no branches, and where most of the women had probably never even heard of the eleventh-hour advice to them not to vote.

#### THE FINAL HEAT.

In referring to this bit of ancient history, opponents say that of the women in the State only four in a hundred voted yes. The count to add that not one in six hundred voted no.

And now the suffrage measure has completed the four legs of the journey toward the polls. That is to say, it has passed the Senate and House in the 1915 Legislature. In 1914 the Senate voted 45 to 29, the House vote, 98 to 29. The gain in suffrage sentiment in Massachusetts is indicated by the Senate vote in 1915, the suffrage resolution having passed that body on February 4 with only three dissenting votes, as against 29 last year. The House passed the measure by a vote of 196 to 23 on February 14.

It has taken 60 years of ceaseless and unflinching struggle to bring woman suffrage to this exalted political status from the first early stages of its academic discussion. When a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage is submitted in the future, the vote will be cast on equal terms. If the proposition is once killed at the ballot box, it is dead for good and all. But a suffrage amendment can be killed any number of times, and it need not be. Massachusetts suffragists mean to do their level best to win the victory next November. They have high hopes of success. If they do not win this time they will try again and again until they do win. It is to be hoped that no question is ever settled till it is settled right. Experience shows that the suffrage question is settled only if it is settled by giving voice to women.

#### HAS HELPED OTHER STATES.

Massachusetts has not only kept up an active and vigorous suffrage movement within her own borders, but whenever another state has had an amendment campaign she has helped it with money or workers or both. She has also done a great amount of organizing and propaganda work in other states. For more than thirty years the Massachusetts, New England, and Woman Suffrage Association published pamphlets of the suffrage leaders for the whole country. Mrs. Margaret W. Campbell, one of the most able and effective workers, then set out, visited twenty States and territories, and a vast and incalculable amount of suffrage activity radiated out from the office of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association and the Woman's Journal.

#### THE FUTURE HOPES PROMISE THE DESIRE TO ACT ACTIVELY IN SECURING FAIR WAGES, DECENT WORKING CONDITIONS AND AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR MEN.

1. They are citizens, and, therefore, entitled of voice in making the laws by which they are governed. 2. They are taxpayers, and, therefore, help support the machinery of government. History upholds their contention that taxation without representation is tyranny. 3. They are mothers, and, therefore, entitled of voice in making the laws which protect the home from adulterated food, diseased meats and germ-infested clothing. 4. They are mothers, and, therefore, entitled by nature to set the standard by which their children's welfare work effectively.

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### The Sun 5 and 10 Cent Wall Paper Stores, Inc.

230-232 Worthington St. Springfield, Mass.

### THE FROST IS UPON THE PUMPKIN

and the long winter evenings a theme may be made cheerful with our new, snappy Wall Decorations, which we offer.

### 5 and 10c per Roll

The kind you have been in the habit of paying from 15c to \$1.00 per roll. Thousands to select from and individual patterns for every room. Come in and see them, buy if you like—One or Two Thousand Rolls. Immediate delivery, no waiting.

### Sun 5 and 10 Cent Wall Paper Stores, Inc.

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The largest Retail Wall Paper Dealers in the world and the people who made 5c and 10c Wall Paper Possible.

### E. Marcil, Millinery

## OUR FALL OPENING Will Take Place WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15th

To be continued the rest of the week. You will find that we have an Exquisite Selection of the Last Minute Styles in Millinery and Furs. We extend to all our patrons a cordial invitation.

### E. Marcil, Millinery

58 SUFFOLK ST.

Susan B. Anthony—There is and can be but one safe principle of government—equal rights to all. Discriminate, clear, and thereby endanger the safety of the whole people.

#### LUCY STONE

Mother of Equal Suffrage in Massachusetts.

the United States and the mother of another. In a letter written to her husband in 1774, when the first Continental Congress met at Philadelphia, she advised him to "hear that you have declared an independency. And in the like code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make in order, you will remember the ladies, and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors." In particular care and attention is not paid to the ladies. We are determined to foment a rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any laws in which we have no voice or representation.

After the constitution of the United States was framed, with nothing in it to relieve the disabilities of women who had suffered and sacrificed so much in the Revolutionary war, Mrs. Adams wrote again to her husband: "I cannot say that I think you are very generous to the ladies, for while you are proclaiming peace and good will to all men, embracing all nations, you treat us as if we were still under the yoke of the British. You must remember that we breathe free air, and that we are no longer bound to be slaves."

#### THE ATTEMPT IN 1837.

Three trials then to get word "Male" out of Constitution.

In the first Constitutional convention of Massachusetts in 1820, three amendments were made to strike the word "male" from clauses relating to the qualification for suffrage, but were voted down.

In 1837 Francis Wright, an educated Scotchman and in 1838 Erskine L. Rice, a beautiful English Jew, lectured in America upon various questions, including woman's rights. Their places in the states North and Virginia, friends of both nations, feel their status and represent the in Massachusetts, where they spoke and wrote against slavery, and in behalf of wider opportunities for women, which were nullified by the Federal Amendment in 1870.

The General Association of Congregational Ministers in 1821 published a "Personal Letter" against woman's speaking in public. They declared that by the female character was "branded with widespread and permanent deterioration, and that good course could never be advanced by the harassment of female abolitionists." When this document was read to the assembly in North Brookfield, Lucy Stone, a devoted Unitarian, in the pulpit. Her cousin, who sat beside her, afterwards said laughingly, that her sister was black and blue with Lucy's indignant notice. This personal letter was first answered by Richard Henry Stoddard in letters to Mary A. Parker, president of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, which were published in 1821. Abby Kelley, a young Quakeress, began to lecture in 1828, but a prohibitory law in 1830, which forbade the sale of slave property, and in 1833 the American Anti-Slavery Society invited both men and women to speak, by a large majority, and in the same year the New England Anti-Slavery Society invited both men and women to take part in the proceedings of their convention. A formal pro-

#### Planting the Victory Tree at Lucy Stone's Birthplace, West Brookfield—Alice Stone Blackwell in the Center.

Planting work to bring woman suffrage to this exalted political status from the first early stages of its academic discussion. When a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage is submitted in the future, the vote will be cast on equal terms. If the proposition is once killed at the ballot box, it is dead for good and all. But a suffrage amendment can be killed any number of times, and it need not be. Massachusetts suffragists mean to do their level best to win the victory next November. They have high hopes of success. If they do not win this time they will try again and again until they do win. It is to be hoped that no question is ever settled till it is settled right. Experience shows that the suffrage question is settled only if it is settled by giving voice to women.

They are citizens, and, therefore, entitled of voice in making the laws by which they are governed. They are taxpayers, and, therefore, help support the machinery of government. History upholds their contention that taxation without representation is tyranny. They are mothers, and, therefore, entitled by nature to set the standard by which their children's welfare work effectively.

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### HAVE YOU TRIED THE VICTOR SERVICE AT HEIDNER'S?

The largest stock of Victrolas and Records in the city. Sound-proof record demonstration rooms for your convenience and comfort.

The three most famous lines of Talking Machines: Victrolas, Columbia Grafonolas, and Edison Diamond Disc Phonographs. Come and hear them all.

Boardman & Gray Pianos have the tone that appeals to all musicians and music lovers.

## J. G. HEIDNER & SON

319 APPLETON STREET



## THE STORY OF THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN HOLYOKE

### ORGANIZED WORK GOES BACK TO 1906--THE HOLYOKE CAMPAIGN THAT COMMANDS THE ATTENTION OF THE STATE.

### About One Voter in Four Now Enlisted for Suffrage With No General Canvass of the City--Remarkable Educational Campaign.

A brief history of the struggles of the pioneers, by Mrs. E. G. Whitling.

The earliest records of the meetings of the Holyoke Equal Suffrage Committee, of which we have no knowledge are dated May 17, 1906.

Parlor meetings were held during 1906, 1907 and 1908. During this time a gradual increase in membership was made, carefully prepared programs were put up, and the interest of women from the Massachusetts Equal Suffrage Association instructed the members on matters pertaining to the progress of the work, and ways in which it could further the interests of women.

Clippings from "The Woman's Journal" were frequently made up as part of the program.

A "Susan B. Anthony Meeting" was especially arranged with a speaker by Miss Florence Henderson followed by the reminiscences of Mrs. C. E. Danvers of the early leaders of the "Equal Suffrage Movement" in Holyoke.

Delegates were sent to Boston to attend the annual meetings of the Massachusetts Equal Suffrage Association. Letters were sent to our legislators, urging favorable votes on bills that were of especial interest to women; efforts were made to induce other women to avail themselves of the "School Franchise" and "Enrollment Cards" were used in which to secure the names of voters favorable to the cause.

In April, 1909, the committee endeavored to secure the "Votes for Women" The mother of 40 children, Mrs. M. A. Ames, Mayor and the faithful in those days.

The officers of this pioneer Equal Suffrage Committee were Mrs. C. E. Ball, chairman; Mrs. D. Barnwell, secretary and treasurer.

### MORE RECENT ACTIVITIES OF THE HOLYOKE EQUAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

(By Miss Katherine G. Shino.)

From 1909 to 1913 the cause of equal suffrage was at a very low ebb in Holyoke. Occasional meetings were held, many times the number present coming.

Meetings were held twice a month at Library hall. Many speakers of note were heard, the list including President Woolley of Mt. Holyoke, Mrs. Teresa Crowley, Mrs. Marion Booth Kelly, Mrs. Maud Park Wood, the ever popular Margaret Foley and many interesting speakers from the Springfield League. During this year also, a suffrage tea was held at the home of Mrs. J. H. New of Highland Park and in the course of the afternoon Mrs. H. M. Howden, Mrs. G. D. Chamberlain, and Mrs. W. E. Towne addressed the guests. As a result the names of many new members were added to the league.

On June 25, 1914 the present board of officers was elected. President, Mrs. J. H. New; vice president, Mrs. C. E. Ball; Mrs. E. G. Whitling; Mrs. W. G. Dwight; Mrs. W. E. Towne; Miss Nellie Boland and Mrs. P. D. Miner; secretary, Mrs. M. M. S. Moriarty; and treasurer, Mrs. Rose A. Dougherty. A decided gain in membership and a tremendously increasing local interest in equal suffrage have been very apparent during the past year; while activities many and varied, have kept the officers and members working steadily. School-house and open air meetings have attracted large groups of interested listeners at which many converts were made. Speakers from the state association as well as local voters have spoken on equal suffrage by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw at the high school hall, Mrs. Anselma Moawick was another local speaker, as well as a temperance advocate. That was before equal suffrage had been a live public topic and the newspapers were not interested. Miss Moawick published her own newspaper called "True Light" and a mighty blight and well written little paper it was too. While its main object was the spread of the gospel of temperance it also dealt about a fine suffrage argument. Miss Moawick's sister, Mrs. M. L. Usherwood, and the latter's husband Judge Sherman were also strong suffragists. Their sisters, Mrs. Rosina Whiting, for so long in the public library and Mrs. E. G. Whitling were suffragists from their earliest womanhood; so was Mrs. E. G. Whitling's daughter, Mrs. J. J. Bradley, Mrs. Nellie Boland, Mrs. J. J. Bradley, Mrs. Alice Edith Browne, Mrs. C. Buchanan, Mrs. Hurler Chapin, Mrs. L. H. Clarke, Mrs. A. H. Coar, Rev. A. H. Coar.

Perhaps the most notable event of the whole campaign occurred last Friday night, September 11th, when Dr. Anna Howard Shaw returned to lecture on the subject of "The Status of the Woman." Her lecture hall was held at the end of fully 4000 people, and the audience was so large that the lecture room was not sufficient to hold the women. Her lecture was a most successful one and her logical arguments, how gay and mirth provoking, no serious and important-like many women of her age, she seemed inspired. Not soon after she heard her. For the first time she heard her.

An open-air meeting held September 11th in charge of Mrs. T. R. Kingland and Mrs. J. B. Weis, Secretary of the Equal Suffrage League.

During the year two workers of the early suffrage vanguard, Mrs. C. E. Ball and Mrs. William Whitling, members of the Massachusetts Equal Suffrage Association, have passed on. It is needless to say the influence and good words of these noble Holyoke women are greatly missed.

In the month of Mrs. T. R. Kingland this summer the Holyoke League here lost a faithful and most energetic worker. Considerable work was held off of trust in various organizations for the public betterment, and with the accomplishment of her illustrious sister, Mrs. Platt Decker, an example she was indeed an inspiration to all.

An account of the league activities were most ample. There were no mention made of the work of Mrs. Nellie Boland. She has obtained the signatures of hundreds of her neighbors work with the labor unions has been most successful.

So far more than 2000 Holyoke voters have signed the polling card in favor of suffrage and more than 1200 women are also enrolled. Less than half the city has been covered by canvass.

While women have accomplished this past year, and no other city in the state has done so much, still to be done. Most of the best is needed in canvassing the voters. In other cities the men who are in favor of equal suffrage have helped in the work, and the members of the Holyoke League cordially invite the men of Holyoke to do the same.

November 25 will soon be here and Holyoke voters will, we are confident, prove to the rest of the state that they have enough faith in Holyoke women to grant them the same political rights which they themselves enjoy. The right to have a voice in making the laws under which they live, and which they must obey equally with the men; the right to shape the destiny of this fair city, which they love no less than the men; the right to make laws that are for the benefit of all; that is a GREAT city.

The great city that is that which has the greatest man and woman.

The place where the great city stands is not the place of stretched necks, of creases, of dock, of factories, of plants of produce.

The great city is where equality is illustrated.

Where women enter the public assemblies and take place, the same as the men;

Where the city of faithful friends stand;

Where the city of the healthiest fathers stand;

Where the city of the best-bodied mothers stand.

There the GREAT city stands.

epitaph speaking voice and a gift for holding audiences.

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ON THE HONOR ROLL.

The present membership of the Holyoke Equal Suffrage League shows a gain of 800 per cent in a little more than a year. It could easily be ten times as large if a very special attempt were made to this end. As it is all Holyoke women are cordially invited to show themselves formally with this great movement for the betterment of our women.

Mrs. H. M. Alderman.  
Mrs. N. P. Avery.  
Mrs. F. F. Bennett.  
Mrs. H. C. Blanchard.  
Mrs. Nellie Boland.  
Mrs. J. J. Bradley.  
Mrs. Alice Edith Browne.  
Mrs. C. Buchanan.  
Mrs. Hurler Chapin.  
Mrs. L. H. Clarke.  
Mrs. A. H. Coar.  
Rev. A. H. Coar.

life to fight for the advance of democracy and human rights.

Mrs. H. G. Harnum.  
Miss Hannah Trullinger.  
Mrs. John Hildreth.  
Mrs. L. M. Hill.  
Mrs. Frank Holbrook.  
Dr. Frank Holyoke.  
Mrs. Hryn.  
Miss Lillian Kelly.  
Miss Agnes Kelly.  
Mrs. Maud Park Wood.  
Mrs. J. H. Judd.  
Mrs. G. L. Kelton.  
Mrs. G. L. Kinn.  
Miss K. K. K. K.  
Mrs. E. D. Lamb.  
Mrs. Annie Lacombe.  
Mrs. W. C. Livermore.  
Mrs. W. A. Loomis.  
Miss Abbie L. Lynch.  
Miss Esther A. MacDonnell.  
Miss Josephine T. MacDonnell.  
Mrs. J. N. Manna.  
Mrs. H. N. Manna.  
Mrs. E. M. McCarthy.  
Mrs. Thos. McEneaney.  
Mrs. J. J. McFadden.  
Mrs. M. M. S. Moriarty.  
Mrs. E. M. Moriarty.  
Mrs. M. M. S. Moriarty.  
Mrs. C. S. Murray.  
Miss A. J. Murray.  
Miss Catherine Nutley.  
Mrs. T. O'Brien.  
Mrs. L. O'Brien.  
Miss Helen T. O'Connell.  
Mrs. George O'Connell.  
Miss Katherine A. O'Neill.  
Miss Mary E. O'Neill.  
Mrs. E. H. Parnell.  
Miss Bertha Prentiss.  
Mrs. C. W. Backfirth.  
Miss E. A. Ryan.  
Miss Margaret Ryan.  
Mrs. Arthur Ryan.  
Miss J. E. Scully.  
Mrs. M. L. Scully.  
Miss Julia A. Sheehan.  
Miss M. C. Sheehan.  
Dr. Honors Shino.  
Miss Katherine Shino.  
Miss Annie Sinclair.  
Miss Mary Slater.  
Mrs. Lena Spenser.  
Miss Lashed Stokes.  
Mrs. P. C. Stecker.  
Mrs. J. W. Thompson.  
Mrs. J. H. Tancredi.  
Miss Helen J. Taylor.  
Mrs. Joshua Taylor.  
Mrs. Louis Tetrault.  
Mrs. B. E. Towne.  
Mrs. E. L. Tring.  
Mrs. M. E. Warren.  
Miss Katherine Warren.  
Mrs. E. P. Wise.  
Mr. J. B. Wise.  
Mrs. E. G. Whitling.  
Mrs. Margaret Whelan.  
Mrs. S. N. Whitton.  
Mrs. J. D. Wilding.  
Mrs. Constant Wolski.  
Mrs. H. M. Wood.

### MEMORIAL

Miss Angelina Woodcock, Mrs. C. D. Willard, Mrs. L. G. Dana, Mrs. B. T. Brentis, Miss Minnie Barrett, Mrs. L. H. Lewis, Mrs. M. A. Ames, Mrs. William Whitling, Mrs. E. B. Ball.

On October 24, 1905, representatives of committees from Amherst, Cheshire, Holyoke, Northampton, South Hadley, Falls, Florence, Springfield, Westfield and West Springfield, met during the "Annual Convocation of the Massachusetts Equal Suffrage Association" and organized the "Connecticut Valley League."

Mrs. Harriet Bager presided over the meeting. Mrs. L. H. Clarke of Holyoke was elected president, and the Rev. A. G. Simpson, chairman of a executive committee.

At a later meeting for organization January 1906, Mrs. E. G. Bagg of West Springfield was elected secretary.

Meetings of this league were held in various places up and down the valley during its short life of three years. Never did youth give such momentum to a glorious cause as it witnessed by the enthusiasm of today.

Committees on literature, literature, increase of membership, literature, industrial conditions affecting women and children, legislative work, school suffrage, placing "The Woman's Journal" in public libraries, and reading rooms, were appointed. Great credit is due to the Rev. A. G. Simpson, the pastor of the church, for his interest for the valuable help he gave during the early struggles of his committee, and his name is held in grateful remembrance.

Mrs. Harriet Bager's name is frequently mentioned as a speaker and guide for these pioneers. Dr. Anna Shaw, William Lloyd Garrison, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Mrs. Maud Wood Parkes and other speakers of national reputation also furnished inspiration and encouragement.

Mrs. C. E. Ball and Mrs. L. H. Clark, presidents; Mrs. J. D. Barnwell and Mrs. E. P. Bagg, secretaries, kept in touch with the state association, prepared the way for out-of-town workers and entertained them in their homes. The treasurer, Mrs. M. A. Ames, occasionally showed a balance, a deficit report and wisdom and tact through "well worded and good" these staunch supporters of the cause "held the fort."

### MRS. J. B. WEIS

President of the Holyoke Equal Suffrage League.

In 1909, the executive committee of the league, in cooperation with the Springfield League, and the enthusiastic work of Mrs. M. G. Chapin, Miss Marie Ames and others in organizing "spheres of suffrage influence" in the surrounding towns, the Holyoke League took on new life.

At a meeting held at Library hall May 14, 1915, Miss Katherine G. Shino was elected president; Miss Katherine Gilligan, secretary, and Miss Lena I.

### MRS. M. M. S. MORIARTY

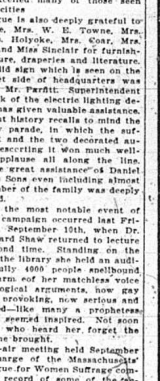
Secretary of Holyoke Equal Suffrage League.

Spenser, treasurer. Later in the year Mrs. W. G. Dwight was elected vice president; Mrs. Rose A. Dougherty, chairman of the press committee, and Mrs. J. H. Weis, member of the state committee.

### MRS. E. G. WHITING

One of Holyoke's Veteran Suffragists.

Dr. Anna Shaw was here as long as thirty-five years ago when she was entertained by the late Joseph Wild in his home and again twenty-five years ago when Mr. and Mrs. Curre were her hosts. All honor to those early workers who had the vision to see and the cour-



MRS. CHARLES E. BALL

Lifelong Suffragist and First President of Holyoke Equal Suffrage League.

age. Mrs. Frances Chandler was from her childhood associated with forces that advocated woman's rights.

Mr and Mrs. Charles W. Carter were also strong suffragists. All of the older equal rights leaders came to Holyoke to speak to the limited few that had the vision to care to hear their message.

Susan B. Anthony, Mary Livermore, Lucy Stone and her husband Henry Blackwell and the other great stars that led to the present stand of woman suffragists were again and again were entertained.



MRS. JOSEPH D. STECKER

one of Holyoke's Veteran Suffragists.

equal suffrage because we were created equal and the right of society should keep us on an equal footing. There are many advantages to the woman of either of the sexes. One sex is not smarter than the other when the advantages are equal. The only advantage always because the male has the advantage of size. The customs of the society handicap the female. The point of view must be changed to give the sexes a real equal point of view and a proper standing.

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Mrs. W. G. Dwight.  
Mrs. R. E. Knapp.  
Mrs. M. M. S. Moriarty.  
Mrs. W. G. Whitling.  
Mrs. W. G. Whitling.  
Mrs. K. K. K. K.  
Mrs. K. K. K. K.

### MEN OF HOLYOKE INDORSE SUFFRAGE

SCORES OF LEADERS IN PUBLIC LIFE ANNOUNCE THEIR DETERMINATION TO VOTE "YES."

A Matter of Justice and the Public Welfare is General Opinion Expressed.

MAYOR WOODS IN FAVOR.

Mayor John H. Woods—This time has come in my opinion, for the granting of the right of suffrage to all persons who have reached the age of reason. My experience in public office has convinced me that it will enhance those qualities which men admire them most.

PAIR AND JUST PROPOSITION.

Mrs. J. B. Weis—I expect to favor of the equal suffrage amendment to our constitution, because I think it is a fair and just proposition.

BEST FOR ALL.

W. T. Dean—I have always been a suffragist. I believe it would be for the best interests of everything women voted. I only wish I had a dozen votes to cast for the suffrage amendment.

FAVORED IT FOR YEARS.

James H. Newton—I have been in favor of woman suffrage in our state for many years, and I hope it will win at the coming autumn election. The reasons are many; very many. I need not repeat them.

EQUALITY FOR MEN.

Dr. George E. Hunt—I believe in equal suffrage, because we were created equal and the right of society should keep us on an equal footing. There are many advantages to the woman of either of the sexes. One sex is not smarter than the other when the advantages are equal. The only advantage always because the male has the advantage of size. The customs of the society handicap the female. The point of view must be changed to give the sexes a real equal point of view and a proper standing.

JUSTICE IS BLIND.

Dr. Edward P. Bagg—The moral criterion was the love which was successfully used to pry me loose from disinterested sympathy toward the cause of equal suffrage. Blind indeed is justice which denies a voice in their own government to a large strata of the citizens. Woman is needed in the home. The ballot should be in her hands.

TIME IS AT HAND.

C. W. Himes—My position in regard to equal suffrage has always been neutral; I was rather in a "wait and see" attitude. But the time seems at hand when the question must be met, and it is the duty of every woman as eligible.

(Continued on Page Twenty-Six)







AMERICANIZATION DAY

BUT WHY CANNOT AMERICAN WOMEN HAVE THE SAME WELCOME TO CITIZENSHIP AS THE IMMIGRANTS FROM ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Written for the Suffrage Edition of The Transcript by Elizabeth Upham Yates, Honorary President R. I. Equal Suffrage Association.

The widespread enthusiasm awakened by the movement to combine with the celebration of the natal day of our nation, special exercises inaugurating foreign-born men into a full sphere of the privileges of American citizenship calls attention now to the anomalous position of woman as a native-born citizen.

California, representing generations of American ancestry, worked untiringly to bring the suffrage to the disfranchisement of women in that state, only to discover, when the end was at hand, that she was denied the advantage.

SUFFRAGE AND TAXES

DISPROVING THE ANT-SUFFRAGE CLAIM THAT WHEN WOMEN VOTE GOVERNMENT WILL BE MORE EXPENSIVE.

By Alice Stone Blackwell in the Woman's Suffrage.

When the reformers from the suffrage movement in Massachusetts, several of the leading reformers took occasion in the past to state that the tax rate would be a great increase of taxation.

It may not be anticipated that an increasing recognition of the quality that make for good citizenship will lead to an appreciation of the value of womanhood as a part of the electorate.

We also ask equal privileges with the immigrants. To them the door of opportunity is open, and the citizenship stands open, and, as illustrated by the posters that advertise such celebrations, Uncle Sam stands at the entrance reaching forth the "glad hand" with a countenance beaming with every assurance of welcome.

But there is a consideration of even greater importance than that of the honor and humiliation of placing even tax-paying American women, who appreciate the benefits of citizenship, on the political plane of the idiot, imbecile and criminal.

Moreover, the full results for which the Americanization movement stands can never be obtained until immigrant women are given the same opportunities and are given to immigrant men.

IF MEN ONLY KNEW

THEY WOULD VOTE 'YES' ON EQUAL SUFFRAGE, BECAUSE THEY WOULD BE OVERHELMED WITH THE PROOF THEY CALL FOR.

Written for Suffrage Edition of The Transcript by Florence Lascomb of the Massachusetts Victory Campaigners.

If all the men of Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey, holding the political liberties of women in their hands, to be granted or postponed, next fall, all these men could only know the actual laws and conditions obtaining in the country today, how overwhelming would be the suffrage victory on election day.

The wonderful awakening in regard to what is implied in American citizenship, the movement for the disfranchisement movement has called forth most profound in a wider recognition that the logical extension of democratic rights will grant equal privileges for all citizens.

It is not funny to hear people talk about doubling the foreign vote, when there are 125 men of foreign birth in this country of ours. The only vote that will be doubled is the nation vote.

Somehow I think that the best possible suffrage propaganda would be just talk on democracy. On how the idea began, the fact of the equality of that early first dream that maybe maybe it was not intended, that a few should have prevailed that would have done it for us.

When suffrage comes you will see that the men best qualified for public work, and they will make the cities fit places for the children to grow up in.

And finally, if the men only knew that 2,675,000 adult women live in this country, that have not been admitted to women's rights, wouldn't the men of these four campaign states feel that they ought to require the ballot for their women folk?

DEMOCRACY MEANS SUFFRAGE

SAY "YES" TO THOSE FIRST DREAMERS OF DEMOCRACY.

Written Expressly for the Suffrage Edition of The Transcript by Zona Gale, Author of "Friendship Village," Etc.

The reason why suffrage is slow in coming to us is not because those who are in power are so stupid, but because they are so selfish.

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WHEN EASTERN WOMEN MAY STEP FORTH CLOTHED IN THEIR OWN RIGHT OF FRANCHISE, AND RAISE A PAVAN TO EASTERN MEN.

Written Expressly for the Suffrage Edition of The Holyoke Transcript by Harriet Burton Laidlaw, Chairman Manhattan Borough Woman Suffrage Party.

The tenfold purpose to fulfill their great common responsibility in the suffrage goal in the states of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania is such, that women who by the thousands are working so gallantly have ever before them the momentous date, November 2nd, the day of the great election of the voters of this state.

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WOMEN ALSO PAY ALMONY

Men Who Get Divorces Also Get the Cash—Divorces Most Prevalent in North Central Section.

The anti who recently used the fact that women receive alimony as an argument against the extension of the franchise to all women proposed in the Ohio divorce case, also many men who receive alimony.

Between 1900 and 1906 640 wives were deserted by their husbands. The deserted women were supported by their husbands. The deserted women were supported by their husbands.

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TOO STRONG TO VOTE!

Written Expressly for the Suffrage Edition of The Transcript by Cornelia Hanks, Talented Holyoke Cartoonist.

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WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

EVERY CITY, TOWN AND HAMLET HAS ITS HARD WORKING ORGANIZATION.

Compiled by Miss Katherine G. Shine for the Special Suffrage Edition of The Transcript.

Large Gains in Enrollment Have Resulted from a Policy of Individual Work. John Hampden fought bravely and patriotically for democracy long ago in England; it is fitting that a young country named in his honor should have a worthy place in bringing democracy to all men and women.

A vigorous and energetic equal suffrage campaign in November, 1915, is being waged in Hampden county, and a large majority in favor of the equal suffrage amendment is promised by the campaign committee. From the reports of the campaign committee, it is evident that the men are willing to give the women a fair and friendly hearing, and some of the enrollment cards have been returned with the following message: "I have no objection to your coming to my house to see me, but I will not vote for you."

Henry Mountfort Bowden of the county campaign committee is in charge of the work. He is a man of high character and is being aided by the largest, the most energetic and the most active of the county campaign committees. In addition to its work among the 15,000 workers of the county, the committee is also working for the enfranchisement of the colored people. The committee is also working for the enfranchisement of the colored people. The committee is also working for the enfranchisement of the colored people.

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WESTFIELD. Westfield has a small but active suffrage league, and one-third of its members are men. Two have been active in the work for over 40 years. The officers of the league are: President, Mrs. George F. Kemper; vice-president, Mrs. Orna Parker; treasurer, William Spigner; secretary, Miss Jennie Sumner.

WEST SPRINGFIELD. West Springfield, under the wise leadership of Mrs. Sarah B. Brewster, has obtained a favorable response from one-third of the registered voters, but she is still in need of more help. Open air meetings and talks before men's organizations are planned for the future, while local women are following up the work of the state canvassers.

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SPRINGFIELD. The officers of the West Springfield committee are: Chairman, Miss Cora E. White; secretary, Mrs. Robert D. White; chairman of program committee, Mrs. George Hill, Jr. The officers of the league are: President, Mrs. George F. Kemper; vice-president, Mrs. Orna Parker; treasurer, William Spigner; secretary, Miss Jennie Sumner.

LONGMEADOW. Longmeadow has an active suffrage organization, led by Miss Anna Putnam. The officers of the league are: President, Mrs. George F. Kemper; vice-president, Mrs. Orna Parker; treasurer, William Spigner; secretary, Miss Jennie Sumner.

WILBRHAM. Suffrage workers have decorated Wilbrham with blue birds and posters. Meetings have been held both in homes and on the street. An address was given for the future. Mrs. William Jennings is campaign chairman.

MONSON. Monson is preparing for the fall campaign. Mrs. Rose Clark, chairman of the Monson Equal Suffrage League, is active in the work. The officers of the league are: President, Mrs. George F. Kemper; vice-president, Mrs. Orna Parker; treasurer, William Spigner; secretary, Miss Jennie Sumner.

AMHERST. The Amherst Equal Suffrage League was founded in May, 1914. The league has held 29 meetings in Amherst. The officers of the league are: President, Mrs. George F. Kemper; vice-president, Mrs. Orna Parker; treasurer, William Spigner; secretary, Miss Jennie Sumner.

MISS F. LOIS PARFITT. The First Precinct of the South Hadley and South Hadley Falls Equal Suffrage League. The officers of the league are: President, Mrs. George F. Kemper; vice-president, Mrs. Orna Parker; treasurer, William Spigner; secretary, Miss Jennie Sumner.

GRANDY. The equal suffrage league of Grandy has a membership of about 20. The officers of the league are: President, Mrs. George F. Kemper; vice-president, Mrs. Orna Parker; treasurer, William Spigner; secretary, Miss Jennie Sumner.

MRS. H. M. BOWEN OF SPRINGFIELD. President Hampden County Equal Suffrage League. The officers of the league are: President, Mrs. George F. Kemper; vice-president, Mrs. Orna Parker; treasurer, William Spigner; secretary, Miss Jennie Sumner.

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HAMPSPUR. Hampden county has a voting population of 11,625. The officers of the league are: President, Mrs. George F. Kemper; vice-president, Mrs. Orna Parker; treasurer, William Spigner; secretary, Miss Jennie Sumner.

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SUFFRAGE IN WESTERN COUNTIES

(Continued from Page Twenty-eight.)
Detailed records bearing on equal suffrage are being sent to all voters. The men who are in a position to know whether approved or in favor, declare that Pittsfield will vote for equal suffrage.

The equal suffrage section of the Labor Day parade was a great success, 45 people marching. Next came a handsome float, a caravan and seven tramped automobiles. The ants had a very funny affair.

ADAMS.
The Adams county suffrage league was organized a year ago this month. Public meetings have been held, and at the town election, March 1, suffrage literature was distributed at the polls.

GREAT BARRINGTON.
The Great Barrington equal suffrage league was organized January, 1915, and has 15 members. The officers of the league are: President, Mrs. E. B. Harper; treasurer, Miss A. M. Loop; secretary, Miss Grace Kilburn.

LANCASHIRE.
Mrs. F. P. Downing is the Lanesboro member of the campaign committee. Suffrage literature has been sent to voters of the town.

RICHMOND.
The Richmond suffrage study club was organized in December. Miss Catherine B. Runkle is chairman, and meetings are held twice a month. The suffrage literature has been sent to the voters.

SOUTHFIELD.
The Southfield suffrage study club was organized last September, and meets once a month. Miss Mary C. Grant is president.

STOCKBRIDGE.
The Stockbridge equal suffrage league was organized in January with Miss Grant as president. Other officers are: Vice-presidents, Miss E. Warner, Mrs. John Knowles, Mrs. Clara C. Morse; recording secretary, Miss Clara C. Morse; secretary, Miss Mary Punderson; treasurer, Mrs. Arthur Bartlett.

WILLIAMSTOWN.
The Williamstown equal suffrage league was organized April, 1914. Meetings are held every week, and several prominent outside speakers have already been heard. The officers are: President, Mrs. Janet D. Darr; vice-president, Dr. Harry A. Garfield; chairman, Mrs. Samuel Allen; secretary, Mrs. W. B. Clark; A. F. Seeley; executive board, Mrs. Elmer Sherrin, Mrs. E. Sherman, Mrs. William Marsh, Mrs. E. Sherman, Mrs. Harry A. Garfield, chairman; ways and means committee, Mrs. E. Sherman, Mrs. Samuel Allen, Miss Sallie Ellis, Miss Botsford, Mrs. G. S. Asheridan; study committee, Mrs. W. W. Moxey, Mrs. Garrett V. Droppers, Mrs. Goodrich, Miss Jeanne Bacon, Mrs. Patton, chairman; publicity committee, Mrs. Herbert Botsford.

WORCESTER COUNTY.
Canvass Shows Encouragement—Newspaper in Sympathy—Over 14 Leagues.
Worcester county is divided into two sections for canvassing purposes. Worcester county north, with Miss Camilla G. Whitcomb chairman, and Worcester county south, with Alice Fox as chairman. Miss Whitcomb reports that the South Worcester district comprises 14 towns and the city of Worcester. There are 17 leagues with a membership of 600. There are from one to four active workers.

The canvass, according to the state program, has been carried out in many of the towns, the state board having spent from one to four weeks in each number of towns, and local canvassers doing the work in others. A few towns remain to be canvassed. The state board of encouragement over the county work indicated that the favorable feeling in the towns was quite general—the visits of the victory canvassers had produced an attitude of sincere respect for the cause.

The city of Worcester has two leagues, the older one being established in 1885, the younger being in its third year of activity. Canvassing goes on steadily throughout the city by both paid and volunteer workers, the record of enrollment being so far a little less than one in seven of the whole number of voters.

The newspapers are favorably inclined toward the cause; two of the three dailies giving suffrage news a good deal of prominence. The English French weeklies print suffrage articles regularly.

The Swedish population, which is very large, is as a rule most cordial toward the cause, and the English and French weeklies print suffrage articles regularly.

Miss Whitcomb says: We, of Worcester county, cannot express too deeply our gratitude to the Victory Campaign under the leadership of Miss Lasscomb. The comments heard from the men in the various crowds which heard Miss Lasscomb speak are the most appreciative kind. The proportion of enrollments to the number of people personally asked is, I should say, approximately 1 in 4. Besides those enrolling a goodly number of suffragists interested in the matter, and we feel we can count upon their votes.

TO THE MASSACHUSETTS WOMEN

THE WOMEN APPEAL THAT THERE MAY BE A LARGER, MORE REPRESENTATIVE AND MORE DEMOCRATIC VOTE.

Written Especially for the Suffrage Edition of The Holyoke Transcript by Margaret Foley.

I have been campaigning in the state of Massachusetts for many years in the interest of Woman Suffrage. I have given my entire time to this work for over ten years, and I know that victory is going to be ours on November 2.

The proposition of votes for women is so simple, so easily understood, that I have always found it impossible to understand why any opposition to the movement existed.

It is because of that opposition that it is necessary for the women of Massachusetts to put up a fight.

The men who go to the polls on the first Tuesday in November will have the question fairly and squarely before them. There are no legislative references; there is to be no begging the question. This is not to be a mere expression of the

should get as large a voting strength as possible in order that the widest expression of public opinion may be had. This is the meaning of a true democracy—the voice of the people is the voice of God. The more people who participate in the making of the laws, the greater will be the satisfaction of everybody. People who obey the laws like to have a voice in the making of them. No one of us inherits part of the government responsibility. It is assumed because we live in the community and conform to certain requirements of the law.

Every man is not a voter. If women are allowed to vote, every woman over twenty-one years of age will not be a voter. She will have to conform to the same standards that now control the men of the state who exercise our public officials and express themselves on matters affecting the government, both in town, city, county and state.

That the women of Massachusetts over twenty-one years of age, who can conform to the same requirements that are now demanded of the men voters of the state, will give an expression of opinion at the polls that is honest, sincere, intelligent and patriotic, will vote on November 2 to enfranchise the women of Massachusetts.

Those men who fear the honor of the women of Massachusetts are in the wrong. You are voting upon it for the first time. The women of the state have confidence in themselves, and in the ability of every man who has been brought up in the right environment, who has met the test of life, who feels that the women of Massachusetts are the political equals of the men of the state.

MISS MARGARET FOLEY.
voters opinion; it is to be the final vote. The men voters of Massachusetts are to settle this question themselves.

There are a few things that I would like to have the men of Holyoke consider as they vote on the proposition that will give every year various city committees search diligently to put as many voters as possible to register as voters.

ST. CATHARINE WELFARE ASSOCIATION.
SARA H. McPIKE.
Organization of Catholic Women in New York City Concentrating All Its Activities on the "Votes for Women" Campaign.

political reformers of the fourteenth century. This remarkable woman, of whom no less than fifty lives have been written is described by her biographers as possessing the characteristics of the philanthropist, the saintly mystic and the politician. She was the first of the members of St. Catherine's order, and they haven't yet been contradicted, that no man has ever written a biography of a politician and a saint of God.

WHY PROVE THAT "RIGHT IS RIGHT"

DEAN OF AMERICAN LETTERS SAYS SUFFRAGE IS "DESTINED IN THE COURSE OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE."

Written Expressly for The Transcript Suffrage Edition by W. D. Howells.

YORK HARBOR, Maine, August 5, 1915.
To the Editors of the Equal Suffrage Edition of the Holyoke Transcript:
I have never found myself with much to say for woman's suffrage, and after years of thorough belief in it, I find myself with less and less. One does not prove by argument that right is right; the best takes care of itself, and woman's suffrage so convincingly speaks for its own behalf, is so eloquently voiced by its own statements, that there seems nothing for me to add.

WHAT CALIFORNIA REVEALED TO MISS WOOLLEY.
MOUNT HOLYOKE'S PRESIDENT FELT LIKE "WOMAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY" IN STATES WHERE WOMEN ARE CITIZENS.

Find Women Once Opposed Now Greatly in Favor—Written for the Suffrage Edition of The Holyoke Transcript by Mary E. Woolley, President of Mount Holyoke.

Several weeks in California and a brief visit to Oregon this summer, have resulted in two new sensations. First, on the Pacific coast, I felt like a woman without a country, in the hearing of remark such as: "We are citizens you know in California. We do not have to waste time discussing the question whether woman should vote; we can have it when you suppose our country will let you vote?"

MISS JULIA C. LATHROP.
and high courage, we women can help more to bring social and industrial betterment when we have a vote.

TEACHERS' WORK.
What They Are Doing in New York State Where 11,000 Teachers Are Members of the Teachers' Branch.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. "The home is the corner-stone of the republic. Give it two votes instead of one!

CHILDREN'S NEEDS ALL CLASSES WANT ABOUT THE SAME THING.

How Woman Suffrage Has Bettered the Conditions at the Polls in Chicago—Written by Julia C. Lathrop, Head of the Federal Children's Bureau.

Written Expressly for The Transcript Suffrage Edition by W. D. Howells.

"No mother at present living in a community, however good or wise she may have been, can be perfectly sure of a position for her family unless the government protects all families against unclean milk, tainted water, impure food and the like danger."

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SNAPPY SOFT HATS FOR FALL WEAR

In all the correct new shades and shapes and they're beauties, every one of them. All chucked full of that style and dash men love so much.

And in full range of Fall Colorings with Browns, Greens and Grays predominating. Representing a saving of at least 50 cents on each hat.

Our Special \$2 Hat with new satin finish is easily the best hat value in town. You must see it.

Step in and let our hat man show you these smart new ideas in Soft Hats. One of them will surprise you and give you the best hat possible at these prices.

\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

THE DIAMOND AND WATCH CLUBS

ARE NOW IN FULL SWING. Better join the crowd in this big saving proposition.

It's So Easy To Become a Member. That any man, woman or child can join it. By joining the famous Jitney Club, you will obtain a \$30 Watch or Diamond for \$25.

The following high-grade Watches—Howard, Hamilton, Illinois, Elgin, Waltham, South Bend or Hampden, are offered on the Jitney system.

M. Hirsch & Son. Diamond Merchants, Members of Massachusetts and Rhode Island Retail Jewellers' Associations.

THOMPSON'S HOLYOKE BUSINESS SCHOOL

Believes that women should vote. Give the women the ballot and give your sons and daughters a good, sound, business education is our advice.

Join the Night School Class now. All Commercial Subjects and National, State and City Civil Service.

A large class has already registered. Enter Any Monday, Wednesday or Friday evenings. You can enter our large class any time.

380 HIGH, City Bank Bldg. Tel. 64

of the women in all the states now free. They are suffering under laws that oppress them yet more heavily than ours. As an example of the discrimination against women in our own state, let me cite those facts: A man may be arrested for being drunk in the whole world I call on you for now in your vocation, and for enthusiastic co-operation in the campaign from September and October in New York. If the teachers will really work for civil liberty, our battle will be won. I you help. Yours cordially, KATE DEVEREUX BLAKE



WOMEN, WAR AND BABES

BY JANE ADDAMS, PRESIDENT, WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARTY.

Many women throughout the world have set their faces unflinchingly against war. This is our reason for our organization against war. I heard a movement of the world in a peace party against the war. It is a peace party and it is international in scope. It began its existence at Washington, and is increasing in membership with astonishing rapidity.

As women are the custodians of the life of the ages and we will not longer tolerate the reckless destruction. We are particularly charged with the future of childhood, the care of the helpless and the aged. We will not longer tolerate without protest that added burden of maimed and invalid men and poverty-stricken women and orphans which war adds on us.

We have builded by the patient drugs.

power: action toward the gradual organization of the world to substitute law for war. We also believe in the substitution of an international police for racial armies and navies; removal of the economic causes of war; the appointment by the Government of a commission of men and women with an adequate appropriation, to promote international peace.

At the present moment women of Europe are being told: Bring children into the world for the strengthening of future battle lines; forget everything that you have been taught to hold dear; forget your long struggle to establish the responsibility of fatherhood; forget all but the appetite of war for human flesh. We will be satisfied and you must be the ones to feed it, cost what it may.

Thousands of them in Europe, as in the United States had become so thoroughly imbued with the idea that the recognition of the sacredness of human life had just become established, throughout the world, that the news of the war to them came as an incredible shock. Women are entitled in all justice to some consideration in the matter of war making. It only because they have been denied the right of self-defense, without the strength with which compare self-defense. So long as a state, through the weakness of its arms, is obliged to obey military authority above all civil rights, women can have within it no worthy place, or opportunity for the development, and they cannot hope for authority in its councils.

JANE ADDAMS

One of the past the basic foundations of the home and of peaceful industry. We will not longer endure that hoary evil or tolerate that denial of the sovereignty of reason and justice by which we and all that abuse for war today render impotent the idealism of the race.

MOTHER GOOSE FOR SUFFRAGE

There have been many adaptations of the Mother Goose classic, and the latest is "Mother Goose as a Suffragette." It is a woman's book showing on the outside a picture of the famous "Queen of Hearts," absent in the "Queen of Hearts," who is "opposition." The rhyme for this is: "The Queen of Hearts / Has cranked in an Ant woman, / And shoots them straight each day. / The Knave of Hearts / Has cranked in an Ant woman, / And fast is giving way. / OTHER RHYMES. / Jack and Jill / Have equal will / And equal strength and mind. / And equal power and rights / Poor Jill trails far behind.

Little Miss Horner / Stood on a corner / Making a suffrage speech— / Her head and arms / Said the women, "are plain." / But the men just said, / "Ain't she a queer!"

Miss Mary quite contrary / Has a real old-fashioned growl / A few fads perturbed, / Old notions asserted, / And little bits in a row. / Rub-a-dub-dub, three men in a tub, / A convict, a fool, a lunatic— / Leave her longep with people so shady!

Dring, Dring, bell, the woman's in the hall; / Who put her there? / Ignorance, I swear, / Who'll pull her out, / Who never did it any harm, / And only added to its charm. / Humpty Dumpty sits on a wall, / Humpty Dumpty's doomed, / Suffragette logic and woman's instruction, / Are demoralizing much of his former conclusion.

It is the right of every woman to have the ballot. It is the duty of every man to give it; and we all need women's help as we try to solve the most serious problems set before us. In the solution of these problems, we should use the full and not the partial and woman in all that we do for the benefit of the entire commonwealth.—Theodore Roosevelt.

CAMPAIGN FUN

Observed by a Suffragist. The hardship of working for suffrage has been too much dwelt upon. True, ridicule is the lodger, but when it is compared with the satisfaction of working with large-hearted, broad-minded women and their kindred spirits, it is not so much to be feared. But I have discovered a new source of pleasure, the study of the Ant mind. Believing in permanent peace, I set out to convert my neighbors.

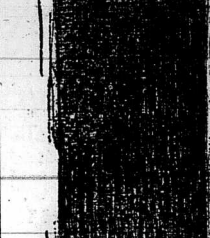
I first encountered a grand dame of the New England. "Blessed be the Reason might surely appeal to Mind, so I began by observing that I had seen her name attached to an Ant woman in the Legislature; doubtless she had studied the subject thoroughly, but would she permit me to send her a copy of the published book which the best critics praise so highly.

"Dear, why I have read nothing," she decided the question by my good common sense, and she passed on majestically, leaving me to my own devices. I produced the creation which clothed her, or relying on men with no equipment but common sense to build and decorate her new house!

My next venture was with a different class. I picked a lady who was habitually vibrated between Society and those good works which enjoy an inconspicuous existence. "Why, what do you want I shall not stand in the way. Fag the suffragists are so impudent. Why Ant woman at our hotel and she spoke on the subject—well, let it enough to say that she was not a member of the 'sleeves'!" It was enough. Her words were unanswerable.

"After all, I thought what is the use of bothering with Ant women? Most of the intelligent women who are concerned with the suffrage are of the 'Blessed be their self-reliance' are with us, and the workers are with us, and the ladies will help the cause most by opposing it. To try to hurt the lady so, I will convert a man. A favorable opportunity was soon found to talk with a Captain of the Ant. He had expressed his city in the Legislature, he had views on the tariff, and, being a man, he would be a good subject for conversion.

"I had been one of the great delighted audience of the heard Mr. Bryant in a neighboring city. 'Mannish!' Why she was feminine to the tips of her fingers. 'What she does!' I bowed to the stroke. 'She took off her coat and hung it up on the hook just as man would.' If you would know the refreshment of 'unextinguishable laughter' do not neglect your Ant friends.



DOES AREA VOTE? Suffrage for women now prevails throughout the territory of the United States. To lessen the importance of this fact, opponents of equal rights tell us that "population votes, not area." The Rev. Clarence Hall Wilson of Glen Ridge, N. J., points out in a letter to the Morning Star Times that 'tis not entirely true. He says: "Area does vote. It votes in the United States Senate. Every measure before it becomes a law must have the approval of the Senate, as well as the House of Representatives. In the House of Representatives population votes, but in the Senate area votes. Each arbitrary and fixed unit of area called a state has two votes in the Senate, no matter what its population. There Wyoming, which excites the contempt of our anti-suffrage friends, has as much voice as New York. It was thought wise by the makers of the constitution to afford minorities protection against aggressive majorities.

"Area also votes on all amendments to the constitution, as it did in the original acceptance and adoption of the constitution. In order that the amendment shall become a part of the constitution, it must be approved by three-fourths of the states, without any regard whatever to their population. Upon some extremely important occasions in the past, the States of New York and California have voted against aggressive majorities.

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MRS. G. E. POTTER President of the Patrow Equal Suffrage League.

"I am opposed to woman suffrage. It is a demand on the part of woman-fer equality in the authority of government, the State, is based on the family. The State is a large organization of individuals and families. It is a demand made in the false direction of individualism and feminism. It is divisive and factional, not to say preposterous.

"This militant air will become woman. The rest to the ballot on her part is a kind of force. She is going to make men do what they refuse to do. She is going to compel respect for her authority. She is going to demand that the law be taken and go up and down the country, talking of rights and virtues. All the power and holy influences which she possesses she is going to exchange for the ballot.

"Man is not more rival, separate kind of being whom you are trying to equip her with, but she and you and the other members of the family are the body, an organic and blessed unity, each with its grave parts and functions. Let's have no more war in our members."

Suffragists seem to have another that voting is a sort of a savage machine in which, instead of a pig, one puts a vote and out tumbles their exact desire in the way of rejuvenated fathers, husbands and sons.

Why this inordinate thirst for power? Is not woman all powerful? Man cannot conquer her without her consent, he cannot remain in peace without her blessing, and she will not let him go until she has given him her heart, his money, and his soul. What more does she want? President Texas Farmers' Union. (From the W. D. LEWIS, Editor of the "Farmers' Union.")



Another of those curious coincidences. On February 13, the House of Representatives passed a bill making it unlawful to ship in interstate commerce the products of mill, cannery or factory which were produced by the labor of children under sixteen years.

THE BALLOT. It's a burden and a favor, "without doubt," he said, "a duty and a task; it's a thing most men can't bear to be without. But for which they think no woman ought to ask. —Alice Dorr Miller in New York Tribune.

Chief Justice Clark of North Carolina. It is just that women have no experience in the electoral matter. When a man has kept houses so badly for one single year, he was cast against it.

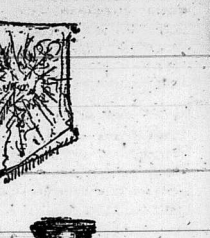
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THE BEST THOUGHTS Of Men and Women on Equal Suffrage. Dudley Field Malone, Collector, Port of New York—I shall not only vote for the suffrage amendment, but I shall gladly do everything in my power to aid its adoption by the electorate of the state of New York.

Judge Ben Lindsey—The big worth while battles that have been won in Colorado against the powers of privilege have been due in large measure to the woman voter.

W. E. Mullen, attorney general of Wyoming—Woman suffrage stimulates interest and activity on the part of women in public affairs. Questions of public interest are discussed in the home, more papers and magazines are read and the interests of the state and the home are promoted.

George William Curtis—As a stockholder, a woman may vote upon a railroad, but she cannot vote upon the other. But if she sells her stock and buys a house with the money, she has no votes in the school in the city before her door, which her house is taxed to keep and pay for. Why, in the name of good sense, is a responsible human being may vote upon specific industrial projects, may she not vote upon the industrial regulation of the state?

Jacob A. Mills—The effect of woman suffrage will be good upon the home, politics, morals and religion. For women have the moral end in any bill it is not clear that that is what we need just now, nothing is.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, National Consumers' League—Does anyone believe that if women had power to make themselves felt in the administration of affairs we should have 80,000 children on half time in the schools in New York City? It would make a vast difference in American cities if women could vote in their districts and conscience by the ballot.

Mrs. Julian Heath, President of the National Housewives' League, and former leading anti-suffragist—When we have the moral end in any bill it is not clear that that is what we need just now, nothing is.

George F. Hoar—We have driven our leading opponent from one position to another until there is not a thoughtful opponent of woman suffrage to be found who is not obliged to deny the doctrine which is affirmed in our Declaration of Independence.

Israel Zangwill—There is no problem upon which an intelligent woman cannot throw some new light. In neglecting woman's help we are not being merely by what they do, but still more badly in what they do not do. It is terrible important progress is made in which they leave untouched by legislation. We men require women's suffrage as much for our sakes as for women's sakes.

W. A. Johnston, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Kansas—In consequence of woman suffrage our elections are more orderly and fair, a higher class of officers are chosen, and we have cleaner and stronger city governments.

Theodore Parker—I believe in the admission of women to the full citizenship and share in the government, on the express grounds that few women can keep houses so badly as the exchequer keep the state, and few men can keep houses so badly as the exchequer keep the state, and few men can keep houses so badly as the exchequer keep the state, and few men can keep houses so badly as the exchequer keep the state.

Frances Maule Bjorkman—I am a suffragist, not primarily because I believe that the woman's vote will purify the ballot, and not because I have a sense of humiliation in being classed with the ignorant and idiotic, but because of the course of seven years' active newspaper reporting in Denver, Chicago and New York. It has been positively demonstrated to me that a vote is a thing worth having.

MISS KATHERINE G. SHINE First President of the Reorganized Holyoke Equal Suffrage League and Member of the Editorial Board of the Suffrage Edition.

SONNET FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE Written Expressly for the Special Suffrage Edition of The Holyoke Transcript, By Rev. James B. Dollard, Pastor of St. Monica's Roman Catholic Church, Toronto, Canada.

THE CAUSE AT THE COUNTY FAIR Miss Josephine Bouden of Springfield Tells Her Experiences at the Middlefield Fair.

Will she not vote who influence has moved. In every age strong men to deeds of fame, Who urged the Greeks unto their warlike game, Round leaguers Troy and love surpassing proved; When Judith Holofernes' head removed, Saving her people! What of Israel's pride, Mary the Saviour's mother, by whose side Through Nazareth's sunny meads Heaven moved!

Yes, she shall vote, and make her influence help To wise manning into a higher sphere; The world now needs a mother's love and care, Her hands the vestments of men shall steer. And through the future seas, crowned and grand, Free mistresses of her will shall Woman stand!

Dr. William J. Mayo, the noted surgeon of Rochester, Minn., has come out for equal suffrage, after signing the excellent sanitary and public health work done by a civic league of women formed through the efforts of Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane. He says: "I would seem that the best sanitary aid and the only hard-working concern in women, as women appear to be the only ones to do things that are right because they are right."

The Rev. Arthur McNabb, D.D., of London, in an article in the Catholic, says: "We have had a pretty free hand in Europe for three hundred years. Look at it now! Our handwork is but a sorry argument for retaining a place in politics to women. If domestic economy, the historic sphere of women, was in the same plight an political economy, we would insist on our seeing cooks and housekeepers."

One would think that men would vote for votes for women to get rid of this issue, and take women out of politics. They will never go home and stay there (where they belong) till they have the duties of citizenship to neglect. Any man knows that—out of his own experience—Lincoln Stephens.



"WILL PROMOTE HUMAN JUSTICE" WOMAN SUFFRAGE WILL UPLIFT WOMEN AND ENLARGE AND HUMANIZE MAN'S POLITICAL AND SOCIAL VISION.

Written Expressly for the Suffrage Edition of The Holyoke Transcript by Charles Sumner Bird, Twice Progressive Candidate for Governor in Massachusetts.

Editors Suffrage Edition Holyoke Transcript.

Ladies! Favor votes for women not only because I believe that they have the right to the franchise, but also because I believe that the exercise of that right will promote human justice...

The good that votes for women has done is evidenced by the admitted fact that the few women today vote to repeal the equal suffrage law in all of the States where it has had a fair hearing.

Women suffragists are certainly to be congratulated on the character and type of their opponents. The more the States and men of notably immoral character, selfish employers of labor who exploit women and children...

We do not deny that woman's sphere is to a large extent in the home, but for that very reason we believe that she should be given the ballot. She understands better than man the special duties that threaten the peace and safety of family life.

This is the dream of enlightened, intelligent women, and some day the dream will be realized, and the strong arm of the National Government supported by the votes of men and women will be exerted in every section of the country.

U. S. Representative John W. Abernethy of Alabama—if it be determined that a majority of women do not desire the ballot, and would not vote if they had it, I should not be surprised.

GOVERNMENT A SIMPLE PROPOSITION

Any Woman Who Can Learn to Play Auction Bridge Can Learn to Understand the Tariff and About Taxation.

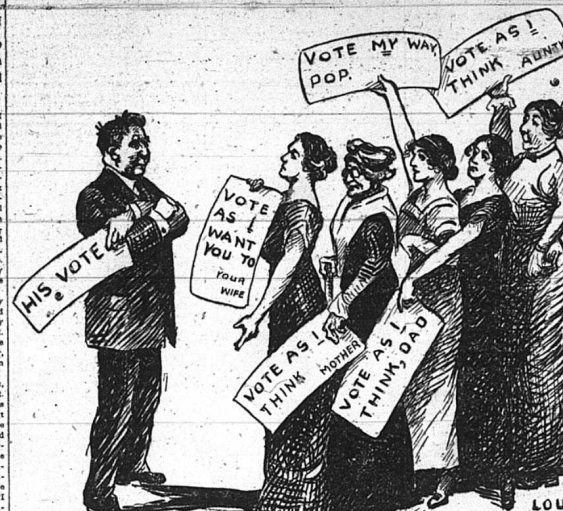
Dr. KATHARINE THOMAS DAVIS says: "I was born a suffragist, but never till last year took any active part in the movement. It seemed like trying to prove that two and two make four."

"Any woman who can learn to play auction bridge can learn to understand the tariff and about taxation. Every tax, every tax, direct or indirect, every working mother who goes to the store to buy a pound of butter, or four of tea, pays a tax as well as the man who owns the grocery store."

"We have a workshop in New York, with six or seven hundred women in it, who are doing the same thing that I do for sixty-five years. The women have worn dresses made of best quality, and naturally they get nervous and quarrel. For sixty-five years they have been made of best quality, and naturally they get nervous and quarrel."

"The pentecostal I found 1400 men and about a hundred women. The women were in a room with a table and chairs, and I asked them what they were doing. They said they were making dresses."

"For more than a quarter of a century, I, as a physician, have had the privilege of learning to know woman's mind in hours of pain, sorrow, distress and suffering. What made me become an ardent advocate of woman's rights were the qualities of mind and heart, the intellect and average conception of right and wrong and of justice which I found among the women whom I have met."



LOU ROGERS

WAR WILL HELP WOMAN SUFFRAGE

So Says Mrs. Philip Snowden, Noted Suffragist and Peace Advocate.

"I cannot bring myself to believe that suffrage will not be granted to women when this disastrous war is over," says Mrs. Philip Snowden, English lecturer who has spoken in Holyoke.

"I feel that on great matters of principle such as peace and temperance, suffragists have nothing to lose by making themselves clearly understood. We shall have the opposition of the liquor interests and the military and naval establishments."

"When I came away from New Zealand, I said to my husband, 'So long as America is on the face of the earth I will continue to address two hundred meetings a year, but if it had been for the American women and their spirit and what they are doing I think I should have reduced that number greatly.'"

WITH THEIR OWN BODIES

The Bridge the Pioneers Built That Those Who Come After May Pass Over.

"And she (the pioneer suffragist who opened the edifice doors to women) stood far off on the bank of the river. And she said, 'For what do I go to this far land which no man has ever reached? Oh, I am alone! I am utterly alone.'"

"I certainly do not question women's minds of the past and the minds of the future. At least, if there is, no one knows what it is. Personally I don't believe it is a question of sex, but one of personality."

"The last word about organization lies in suffrage campaigns has been said in America. Their methods are wonderful," she exclaimed. "It is the selfish women of the United States who have given me courage to go on, because there are more women and better women in public life in the United States than anywhere else. Just think what they have done in the western States!"

SMITH PRESIDENT WILL VOTE YES

Dr. Burton, Head of Largest College for Women in the World, Wants Equal Suffrage.

"I shall vote for suffrage in Massachusetts this fall," declared Dr. Marion Le Roy Burton, president of Smith college, the largest woman's college in the world, in a recent interview.

"There is little difference between the minds of men and the minds of women. At least, if there is, no one knows what it is. Personally I don't believe it is a question of sex, but one of personality."

"Vice-President Marshall—No reasonable man or woman regards suffrage as a paradox, but it is the remedial agent in legislative conditions which react on the social body. It is reasonable to infer that the demand of men and women voters can bring about better conditions than the vote of one sex alone."

PRESIDENT GARFIELD FAVORS EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Changed Social, Economic and Just Conditions—Make No Longer That Just Men Alone Should Have Power to Vote.

Editor Suffrage Edition, Transcript—I am in favor of equal suffrage for men and women. Economic and social conditions make it no longer just that men alone should have the power to vote. The power to register an opinion being now clearly distinguished from the duty to serve in public office, the argument based on physical differences between the sexes falls to the ground. If the intellectual and moral nature of man and woman differ the difference is in kind rather than in degree; therefore the more reason for equality at the polls. Whatever objection I still feel seems to be founded on prejudice rather than on reason. I shall therefore vote for equal suffrage. Very truly yours, WILLIAMS COLLEGE, AUGUST 17, 1914.

Winston Churchill—I shall try my best to get women the franchise. "If women have always had a logical case, and they have now got behind them a great popular demand among women. I shall therefore vote for equal suffrage. Very truly yours, WILLIAMS COLLEGE, AUGUST 17, 1914.

Wm. Brewster—No reasonable man or woman regards suffrage as a paradox, but it is the remedial agent in legislative conditions which react on the social body. It is reasonable to infer that the demand of men and women voters can bring about better conditions than the vote of one sex alone."

WHEN IS A DEMOCRAT NOT A DEMOCRAT

Statement by Author of "To Have and to Hold," "The Long Roll" and "Lagar."

(Written for the Suffrage Edition of The Holyoke Daily Transcript.) When is a democrat not a democrat? When, of every two people, he wants



MARY JOHNSON, Novelist and Suffrage Writer.

one to have the legal and political will hand of the other. MARY JOHNSON.

WITH OUR ALLIES, THE ANTI

Selection Taken from Alice Dods Miller's Latest Book, "Are Women People?"

A SEX DIFFERENCE. When men in Congress come to blow at something someone said, I always notice that it shows their blood is quick and red!

DEMOCRACY. Democracy is this—to hold that all who wander down the pike in cart or car, on foot or horse, or made or female, young or old, are much alike—are much alike.

FEMINISM. "Mother, what is a Feminist?" "A Feminist, my daughter, is any woman who cares to think about her own affairs unless she thinks she ought."

NO. It isn't home neglecting. It's your own life selecting. Seven blossoms and a jacket and hat or to give your day to saving Needle-stitcher or to playing Auction bridge. What critic could object to that?

But to bring two progress-hunters At a lecture? Oh, my goodness! The best is all a woman needs to learn. And an hour, or a quarter-hour, spent in visiting. Why, my daughter, You could not find your home on your return."

"What this country needs," says Mr. Dooley, "is voters as knows something about housekeeping."

COLLEGE ALUMNAE FAVOR SUFFRAGE

Convention at San Francisco Votes Almost Unanimously for Political Equality.

The Association of Collegiate Alumnae at San Francisco recently passed a resolution favoring equal suffrage by a large majority. Out of 274 votes cast, 238 favored equal suffrage."

PRESIDENT BUTTERFIELD, YES

Editor Suffrage Edition of Transcript: I am in favor of extending to women the right to vote, and expect to vote in favor of the amendment in Massachusetts this autumn. Yours very sincerely,

KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD, President, Massachusetts Agricultural College, August 30, 1914.

WOMAN'S RIGHT

I, the woman, mother of mankind, the changer of children for the coming era, come to speak with you concerning my freedom. Two long years ago I begged from you my rights, and have only got a smile, but now I am determined to get it. If I must fight for my share of human equality alone. The young lady got the decision—"Whit's (Kan.) Eagle."



Advertisement for HATCH & CO., Inc. featuring the headline "And Still They Come--- The Handsome New Fall Styles" and describing various suit styles and prices.

Advertisement for J. POLANSKY, Fashionable Woman's Tailor and Designer, located at 45 Main Street, Holyoke, Mass.

# FOOT AILMENTS VANISH

When You Wear

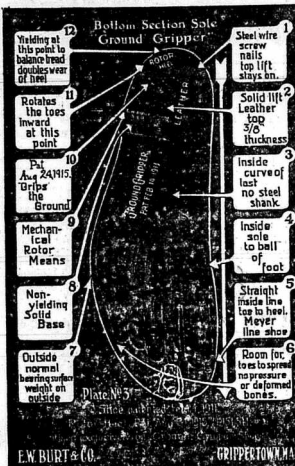
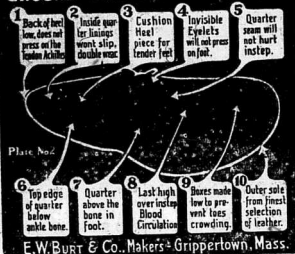
## "GROUND-GRIPPER" SHOES or OXFORDS

Such has been the experience of thousands of men and women in every walk of life. Their experience is worth profiting by. Many of these men and women are famous the world over, and if there had been any better shoe they would have had it at any cost. But they wear

### "Ground-Grippers"

Hence the conclusion is not difficult to draw.

#### GROUND GRIPPER PATENTED SHOE



### The Above Diagrams Merit Careful Inspection

If you are suffering from any form of Foot-ailment, absolute comfort, and perhaps better health will result from wearing "GROUND-GRIPPER" SHOES or OXFORDS. The medical world endorses this Shoe, and our testimonial book gives records of wonderful cures that have resulted from the wearing of it. (Call or send for one.)

### "THERE IS ONLY ONE GROUND-GRIPPER SHOE"

Although, needless to say, imitations are plentiful. GET THE REAL ONE, which is sold in Holyoke only by

**Thomas S. Childs**  
(Incorporated)  
275 HIGH STREET, HOLYOKE

## THE BEST THOUGHTS

### Of Men and Women on Equal Suffrage.

**Abraham Lincoln.**—I go for all sharing the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burdens, by no means excluding women.

**Rev. Thomas Reilly.**—The opposition to female suffrage is a matter of course. All great social and political reforms, as well as religious ones, have always been resisted by prejudice, custom, and the old cry of "impossibility." It is a battle reason and justice opposed by senseless fears and selfish notions. The success is just as good for them just as well as the father, and the unselfishness of manly spirit should make her interest even keener. She should deem it one of the grandest privileges of her sex that she can now help to choose the men who will make the laws under which her children must live, and exert her pure influence upon the political atmosphere of her time.

**Hon. Alva Adams,** ex-governor of Colorado.—Over and above all fair just man will deny her that right.

**Hon. Carroll D. Wright.**—The lack of direct political influence constitutes a powerful reason why women's wages have been kept at a minimum.

**Mrs. Mary Kenney O'Sullivan,** vice president Women's National Trade Union League.—When women organize and vote, they will get equal pay for equal work.

**Hon. H. B. Anthony,** Rhode Island.—When we seriously attempt to show that a woman who pays taxes ought not to have a voice in the manner in which the taxes are expended, that a woman whose property and liberty and person are controlled by the laws should have no voice in framing those laws, it is not easy. If women are fit to rule in monarchies, it is difficult to say why they are not qualified to vote in a republic.

**Dr. M. Carey Thomas,** president of Bryn Mawr College.—I confidently believe that equal suffrage is coming far more swiftly than most of us expect. Educated, public-spirited women will soon refuse to be subjected to such humiliating conditions. Educated men will recoil in their turn from the sheer unreason of the position that the opinions and wishes of their wives and mothers are to be consulted upon every other question except the laws and government under which they and their husbands and children must live and die.

**Prof. Edward H. Griffin,** New Jersey.—The ballot is an educator, and women will become more practical and more wise in using it.

**Mrs. Ellen M. Heavrin,** Chicago.—Foreign women, it is argued, are not fit to have the ballot. The foreign women are usually better in morals and intelligence than the foreign men to whom the ballot is given.

**Clara Barton.**—I believe I must have been born believing in the full right of women to all the privileges and positions which nature and justice accord her in common with other human beings. Perfectly equal rights—human rights.

**Mrs. K. A. Sheppard,** president New Zealand Council of Women.—Today a young New Zealander in his teens no longer regards his mother as belonging to a sex that must be kept within a prescribed sphere. That the lady and young men of a democracy should have their whole conception of the rights of humanity broadened is in itself an incalculable benefit.

**Louisa M. Alcott.**—Every year gives me greater faith in it, greater hope of its success, and a more earnest wish to use what influence I possess for its advancement.

**William Marion Reedy,** editor St. Louis Mirror.—"Votes for women." It is slogan that must win. It is a battle cry of a movement for the economic emancipation of the sex. All evils are curable only through freedom. A free womanhood is therefore necessary to cleanse our social and economic system. Votes to be made attractive.

**Prof. Henry E. Kelly,** Colorado.—Colorado has never heard of a case of family discord that was even alleged to have originated in woman suffrage.

**Hon. Hugh H. Lusk,** ex-member of New Zealand Parliament.—The family is the foundation of the state. We find that equal suffrage is the greatest family bond and tie; the greatest strengthener of family life.

**Dr. Margaret Long,** Colorado.—Women count for more in all the affairs of the state than they where they have not the power the suffrage gives. More attention is paid to their wishes and much greater weight given to their opinions and judgment.

**Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker.**—Under equal suffrage, there is much more chivalrous devotion and respect on the part of men who look upon their sisters not as playthings or as property, but as equals and fellow citizens.

**Rabbi Stephen S. Wise,** New York.—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 the right to salary and police protection. It is not natural. Heaven didn't make policemen. But who will say that girls should be kept out of school or women from police protection because it is not a natural right?

**Louis D. Brandeis,** Boston.—The change in my opinion with respect to woman suffrage is due to the result of my own experience in the various movements with which I have been connected in which we have tried to solve the social, economic, and political problems that have presented themselves from time to time. As years have passed I have been more and more impressed with the difficulty and complexity of those problems, and also with the power of society to solve them; but I am convinced that for their solution we must look to the many, not to the few. We need all the people, women as well as men.

**Dr. Marcella A. Beard,** Columbia University.—Woman suffrage will come as a result of the increasing economic independence of women, which will in turn sharpen her intellect, force upon her an interest in the social and economic conditions which are determining her own destiny in so great a measure, and finally give her that self-respect and self-sufficiency which prevent her from being content with the alternate adoration and contempt of the opposite sex.

**Florence Nightingale.**—It seems to me almost self-evident, an axiom that every household and every citizen ought to have a voice in the expenditure of the money we pay, including, as this does, interests the most vital to a human being.

**His Eminence Patrick Francis Moran,** late Cardinal of Australia.—The woman's vote only lavails herself of a right of privilege that democracy has gained for her. No longer a mere household chattel, she is recognized as man's fellow worker and helper, and credited with public spirit and intelligence. As a mother, she has a special interest in the legislation of her country, for upon it depends the welfare of her children. She knows what is good for them just as well as the father, and the unselfishness of manly spirit should make her interest even keener. She should deem it one of the grandest privileges of her sex that she can now help to choose the men who will make the laws under which her children must live, and exert her pure influence upon the political atmosphere of her time.

**William Dean Howells.**—The woman suffrage cause is so one with civilization and humanity that I wonder any civilized man can be against it.

**Mrs. Fanny B. Ames.**—The factory girl needs the ballot for the same reason that the "needle" operator or any other privilege that will lift her in the scale of human beings. There is a great body of law which applies exclusively to the working girl and regulates her relations with her employer. She must work under these laws, but she has had no voice in making them.

**George W. Cable.**—I have never seen an argument against woman suffrage that was not flimsy. Men are much disposed to exaggerate the difficulties of women voting. By the time a public question is ready for the popular vote that requires little more than honesty and common sense to vote upon it. It is good for them just as well as the father, and the unselfishness of manly spirit should make her interest even keener. She should deem it one of the grandest privileges of her sex that she can now help to choose the men who will make the laws under which her children must live, and exert her pure influence upon the political atmosphere of her time.

**Peter Flaley Dumas,** Chicago. ("Mr. Dooley").—If Molly Donahue went to vote in a lively stable, th' first thing she'd want to be to get a broom, sweep up th' doors, take th' harness from th' walls, an' hang up a picture of Nisargay the Moonlight-chase-out-the-witchers and polts, remove th' sears, make th' judges get a shave, and praps in a yabday th' direction. It's no job for her, an' I told her so.

## WRINKLE'S

235 MAPLE STREET

### VOTES FOR WOMEN AND GOOD GLOVES AT WRINKLES

For the remainder of the week we offer special values in Crepe de Chine Vests. Also a new line of guaranteed Washable Kid gloves in all shades.

Remember, Wrinkle's Gloves Fit Without a Wrinkle.

### We Vote for Women They Vote for Our Crepe de Chine Blouses

**\$1.95**

Nothing prettier or more dressy. They Fit Well, Wear Well and Look Well. Always a good assortment to choose from at

## RICE & CLAFLIN,

THE WAIST STORE OF HOLYOKE.

## SHEEHAN'S SHOP

233 Maple Street

# Announcing the First Fall Suits

Every woman is bound to find a becoming suit this Fall—so great is the variety of styles. Fashion smiles on long coats and short coats, on close fitting and loose box effects, on elaborately trimmed suits and suits mannishly simple. In other words, you are not compelled to wear an unbecoming suit because it happens to be "the style," but rather you are free to carry out your own ideas as never before, from a host of styles.

In materials, too, the same happy variety prevails. Broadcloth, Poplin, Serge, Whipcord, Mixtures, Striped Fabrics—all are good.

Dark greens, browns and blues are the leading shades.

Skirts are more elaborate than they have been in many a day, and quite full—but it is a "hidden fullness" concealed by plaits, shirring or gores.

Linings deserve honorable mention, too—many of them magnificent flowered and striped silks in brilliant colorings.

You'll notice many fur trimmed broadcloths with the new funnel shaped collar. We might add that the softness and richness of the fur near the face is very becoming. One model looks for all the world like a Russian Cossack, with its high fur collar reaching to the very ears, blouse coat flaring over the hips, and fur bordered cuffs and skirt.

# FALL SHOWING

of Foreign and Domestic Styles in Silks, Velvets, Laces, Dress Goods, Neckwear

## THIS WEEK

We Cordially Invite You to Attend

## DOWLING & BUNYAN

Store of Highest Quality at Lowest Price.  
339 High St. - - Holyoke

### It Is Easy to Lace a MODART CORSET

For the lacing is in the front. You can see it in the mirror without turning and twisting at several angles. Your gow will fit perfect if you wear a MODART LAOET FRONT CORSET. Specialized in our store,

**\$3.50, \$5.00, \$6.50 and Higher**

## Cahill's Corset Store

231 Maple St. Opp. Temp. Ha

## THIRD ANNIVERSARY

Thursday, Friday and Saturday  
Sept. 16, 17, 18

In appreciation of the kind patronage extended to me during the past three years, I will give a discount of 10% to all customers during this week. I also take this occasion to thank the people of Holyoke and surrounding towns for their kindness to me in the past and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same for the future.

10% Discount This Week

**A.M. KILDAY**  
315 APPLETON ST.  
HOLYOKE, MASS.

10% Discount This Week