

FIGHT FOR VOTES IS WON BY WOMEN

Thirty-Six States Have Ratified Amendment.

TENNESSEE FALLS INTO LINE

Washington Is the Thirty-Fifth—Seventy Years of Struggle for Equal Suffrage—Features and Some Immortal Names.

Washington.—American women have won their fight for votes. Washington and Tennessee have ratified the constitutional amendment, making 36 states out of 48.

Upon the opening March 22 of the special sessions of the legislatures of Washington and Delaware, the woman suffrage situation in the United States was briefly this:

Amendment to the Constitution passed by congress June 4, 1919, as drafted in 1875 by Susan B. Anthony: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or



Lucretia Mott.

abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex." Ratification necessary by legislatures of three-fourths of the 48 states of the Union.

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

Amendment defeated by six states between September 12, 1919, and February 17, 1920, as follows, in the order named: Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland.

Connecticut and Vermont—No regular sessions until 1921. Governors had refused to call special sessions.

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

Louisiana—Legislature to meet in June; small hope of ratification.

North Carolina—Legislature to meet in special session in August. Gov. Thomas W. Bickett had declared his intention to ask for ratification.

Washington promptly ratified. Delaware and Louisiana refused. The governors of Connecticut, Florida and Vermont refused to call special sessions. The United States Supreme court upheld the Ohio ratification on the ground that no state constitution had the authority to change in any detail the method which the United States Constitution itself provides for its amendment. This decision cleared the way for the special session in Tennessee, which began August 9.

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

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

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



Susan B. Anthony.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902) was born in Johnstown, N. Y. She married in 1840 Henry B. Stanton, a journalist and anti-slavery speaker.

From 1860 to 1883 she was president of the National Woman Suffrage association, addressed congressional committees on woman suffrage. She was the joint author of "History of Woman Suffrage" (1881-8) and "Eighty Years or More" (1895) is her autobiography.

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

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

During the years the Constitutional amendment campaign was making no progress the women won many victories in the states, securing full suffrage in 15; presidential suffrage in 12 and partial suffrage in several others.

The National American Woman Suffrage association in 1912 opened headquarters in Washington and began an active campaign for the passage of the amendment. In 1916 it established branch headquarters there which were devoted entirely to the amendment campaign. The campaign was educational and social as well as political and attracted worldwide attention.

The National Woman's party, organized in 1910 by Alice Paul, established Washington headquarters in 1913 and introduced the militant into the campaign.

Alice Paul—the third Quaker to immortalize herself—is the spectacular figure of the struggle. She developed the deadliest card index on members of congress that practical politics has ever seen. She served notice through the White House pickets that the president was the "man higher up." The arrest of nearly 500 of these pickets and the imposition of jail sentences followed. Incidentally Miss Paul herself served seven terms in jail.

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

The year 1890 saw the formation of two national organizations: National Woman Suffrage association, with Mrs.



Alice Paul.

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

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

The National association made arrangements at the St. Louis convention of 1919 to dissolve its organization and become the League of Women Voters. These arrangements became effective at the Chicago convention in February last. So the League of Women Voters now holds away over something like 27,000,000 potential American women voters. Mrs. Catt, who is also the head of the International Woman Suffrage alliance, which she founded in 1904, is honorary chairman; Mrs. Maud Wood Park is chairman; Mrs. Richard Edwards of Indiana, treasurer; Mrs. Solon Jacobs of Alabama, secretary and there is a board of regional directors.

MAN O' WAR— Horse of the Century?

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IS MAN O' WAR the horse of the century? This is the topic of topics wherever lovers of the thoroughbred and racing enthusiasts gather. The eastern race-going public has gone simply crazy over this 3-year-old chestnut colt by Fair Play-Mahubah, by Rock Sand, bred by Maj. August Belmont, owned by Samuel D. Riddle of Philadelphia, trained by Louis Foustel, ridden by Jockey Clarence Kummer, and raced in the name of the Glen Riddle farm. His appearance packs the track to capacity. Crowds mill around the paddock to get a "close-up" of him. The thousands of horse-lovers can't get on him—his odds are prohibitive. They just want to see him. And the applause he gets—well, it's past all describing. There's only one trouble—he practically scares out all competitors. But to make amends he usually breaks a record.

Even veteran professional turf writers permit themselves to speak of Man o' War as the "undisputed champion of the American turf," "champion of champions among thoroughbreds past and present," and so on. Some of them get almost hysterical. Here's the New York Tribune, for instance, on Man o' War's performance in the Dwyer stakes at Aqueduct:

"Man o' War, the handsome 3-year-old chestnut colt of Samuel D. Riddle, which earlier this season had established himself as the greatest thoroughbred of the age, proved himself the horse of eternity at Aqueduct yesterday afternoon. One stops, awestruck, in contemplation of this, God's noblest handiwork in horseflesh. Words are inadequate to describe him. The great colt, the perfect horse, the irreplaceable son of Fair Play, again did what no other horse of history ever had done: he ran a mile and a furlong in 1:49 1-5."

Man o' War is a great horse. Now, to discuss a thing intelligently it must be defined. So, what is a great horse? Well, a great horse, like a gentleman, is hard to define. But it is axiomatic that a great horse must have certain qualities. He must have speed. He must have courage. He must be able to carry weight. He must be able to go a distance. He must have the intelligence to play the game. He must be consistent in performance. He must be willing to do his best. Other desirable qualities are a good disposition, an equable temperament, a rugged constitution and a sound body. And above all he must have that indefinable something called class—that something which enables the stake horse to look up with the plater in the stretch, look him in the eye and go on to win.

It would seem too much to expect of horseflesh that any one individual should have all these qualities. Nevertheless, Man o' War apparently has them all. Anyway, here are some of the exact facts about this sensation of the racing season of 1920:

Man o' War is an aristocrat of aristocrats. Here, in brief, are his immediate family connections: Fairy Gold, by Bend Or-Dumaine Masham, by Galiard, was foaled in 1886 in England. Maj. August Belmont bought her in 1893 for \$18,000 at the McCalmont stud dispersal sale, sent her to his nursery and in Kentucky and mated her with Hastings. From this union in 1895 came Fair Play, the colt of the phenomenal unbeaten Colin in 1907 and 1908. When Colin broke down in the P.M.A. of 1908, Fair Play went on to win the Lawrence Realization, Carey Island, Jerome, First Special and Mumfords, getting ten foals to such broods as King James, Frank Gil and Bossan. Fair Play was a great racer. He is great sire, in that he has produced in Man o' War a horse greater than himself.

Fairy Gold, in 1913, gave to the turf Fair Rock, by Rock Sand, who in 1916 won both the Brooklyn and Suburban—something no other 3-year-old has

ever done. J. E. Madden bought him for \$50,000 and refired him to the stud. J. H. Rosseter, the California sportsman and breeder, bought Friar Rock and some mares and their foals for \$100,000. One of these foals, Incheape, hailed as a second Man o' War, was bought the other day by S. C. Hildreth for \$150,000. Mr. Rosseter let Incheape go because he thinks some of the others of this first crop of Friar Rock youngsters are better still, but he refused Hildreth's offer of \$250,000 for Friar Rock.

Mr. Riddle bought Man o' War on a bid of \$5,000 at the Belmont yearling sale of 1918 at Saratoga, at which three other colts brought upward of \$12,000 each.

As a 2-year-old Man o' War ran nine races and won them all except the Sanford Memorial at Saratoga. In that stake J. Loftus got him practically left at the post and he was beaten a neck by H. P. Whitney's Upset in 1:11 1-5. At the next meeting Man o' War beat Upset like breaking sticks. Incidentally, J. Loftus could get no license to ride this year.

Up to July 10 Man o' War had run five races this year and had won them all—the Pruness, Withers, Stuyvesant, Belmont and Dwyer.

As a 2-year-old he won \$83,325. His victory in the Dwyer brought his 1920 winnings to \$44,475, and made him the leading money-winning horse of the year. Were his owner a stake-hog instead of a sportsman, he could doubtless have won the rich Kentucky and Latonia derbies with the colt.

Man o' War as a 2-year-old met and defeated the best of his age, including Upset, Golden Broom, Rhinos, King Thrush, Clopatra, Dominique and John P. Grier. The racing world recognized his quality and asked: "Will he go on as a 3-year-old?" Man o' War answered the question by winning the Pruness at Pimlico last spring from Upset, Wildair and King Thrush in 1:51 3-5 for the mile and an eighth with 126 pounds up.

The champion's next appearance was in the historic Withers at Belmont May 29. He won from Wildair and David Harbin, running the mile in 1:50 1-5 with 115 pounds up. This is a new American record, the fastest mile in actual racing. The record displaced was that of 1:50 1-5, held jointly by Sun Brer and Edry Ward. Yet Man o' War was only galloping; he was hard held and was let down only for an eighth.

In the Belmont Man o' War, with 126 pounds up, ran the mile and three-eighths in 2:14 1-5, a new American record, displacing that of Sir Barton's 2:17 2-5 in 1919. It is also a world record. Denn Swift ran the distance in 1908 in 2:16 2-5 at Liverpool, England, but Jockey Kummer, not still, neither remembering her spring his horse, Man o' War ran to and beyond and waited to go on at the finish. The result is like the better 8 and partly it is testing track.

Man o' War's rise in the Dwyer at Aqueduct was a still greater performance. Here he scared out all of the 61 nominations except one. That one was John P. Grier, the best of the great H. P.

Whitney string of high-class 3-year-olds. Man o' War carried 126 pounds and John P. Grier 108. The shrewdest handicappers gave John P. Grier an undeniable chance and reckoned on a thrilling race. They got it. The two horses ran neck and neck to the last sixteenth. Here they went to the whip. John P. Grier cracked and Man o' War went on to win, ridden out, by a length and a half.

The time, 1:49 1-5, is a new world record. The previous American was one-fifth of a second slower and was held jointly by Borrow and Boots. Brown Prince ran the distance in England in 1917 in 1:50 2-5 with 105 pounds up. The best Australian time is 1:52. Man o' War ran the quarter in 23 2-5, the half in 46, the three-quarters in 1:09 2-5, and the mile in 1:35 3-5. So the horse ran faster than the records all the way around. Donat's half-mile in 46 1-5 at Los Angeles has stood since 1909. Artful's three-quarters over the straight course at Morris Park in 1:09 3-5 has stood since 1904. The mile in 1:35 3-5 was one-fifth second faster than Man o' War's new record in the Withers.

Man o' War is watched day and night. His personal caretaker is Frank Loftus. Clive Gordon rides him in his work. His stable name is Red. He hasn't a mean hair on him. He has a tremendous appetite, sleeps like a tired boy and apparently has no nerves. The cheering crowds do not excite him. A race like the Dwyer does not upset him in the least. He is perfectly sound, has never been cut or bruised in a race and has never even sneezed since Mr. Riddle got him. And he'd rather run than eat. Those who know his work say he can break any record he goes after.

Man o' War seems to enjoy the parade and the applause and acts his prettiest. He is well-behaved at the post. He is a quick breaker. He runs with full enjoyment of the race. He travels so smoothly and with so little vibration that experts pronounce his action perfection.

Clarence Kummer rode Man o' War in all his races this year. Two days after the running of the Dwyer, Kummer's mount, Costly Colors, fell and the jockey got a bad fall, which sent him to the hospital. It was said later by Mr. Riddle that Kummer would be in shape to ride Man o' War in his fall engagements.

Man o' War is not for sale at any price. Mr. Riddle was offered \$200,000 before the champion raced this year; the latest offer made public was \$200,000 by Joseph L. Murphy of Philadelphia. Mr. Riddle plans to have Man o' War carry the black and yellow silks for two years more and then put him at the head of the stud he is forming.

"Man o' War will never be permitted to leave this country," declares his proud owner. "He belongs to the people of the United States, who love a good horse, quite as much as he does to me. I regard myself merely as a custodian, having him in trust for the benefit of the American thoroughbred of the future."