

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.

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



Susan B. Anthony.

From 1869 to 1893 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 Quakeress 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.

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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 sway 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.

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CORNHUSKER ITEMS

News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points Throughout Nebraska.

OF INTEREST TO ALL READERS

Work on the extension of the Union Pacific line, west from Haig, partly through Goshen Hole, Wyo., which started early in August, will open a wonderful sugar beet and wheat territory and will undoubtedly hasten the completion of the government irrigation project that will put about 140,000 acres under irrigation and insures the speedy erection of a sugar factory on the south side of the North Platte river in the Goshen Hole country.

Railroads of Nebraska, it is said at Lincoln, are planning to enjoin the State Railway Commission from enforcing the 2-cent passenger fare law which will automatically become in force in this state Sept. 1 when the railroad administration 3-cent rate expires.

The corn crop in Nebraska is reported to be in excellent condition, and with the recent rains, there is no reason, agriculture experts say, why the state should not produce one of the largest and best crops of corn this year in the history of Nebraska.

The state railway commission at Lincoln denied the application of Omaha street carmen for an increase in wages. The board held that the present wage was equal to that paid in other industries. It also denied the men a right to strike.

Petitions are being circulated in Dodge county asking the board of supervisors to call a special election to vote bonds for the purpose of hard-surfacing all main roads in the county. It is planned to prorogue the issue among the several townships.

It will be necessary to amend the Nebraska constitution to conform with the federal suffrage amendment, which received final ratification by the Tennessee legislature last week, Attorney General Davis announced.

Managers of the Nebraska state fair are endeavoring to hold railroads to the promise of reduced rates to the fair, based on the rates effective in April, 1920, under an arrangement made in June.

Favorable weather during the past six weeks has increased the potato crop in Nebraska 1,000,000 bushels over July estimates, according to crop experts. Indications now point to a yield of 9,500,000 bushels.

Mrs. Ella Pitt, who resigned her position as superintendent of the state reformatory for girls at York, gave as her reasons for leaving that the institution was unsanitary and facilities for its operation were inadequate.

Socialists of Nebraska have notified Secretary of State Amsherry that the party will ask for a place on the state presidential ballot, presenting its candidate by petition.

Stock in the new fifty-barrel flouring mill to be erected at Gering has practically been subscribed by wheat growers living on the south side of the North Platte valley.

Gering irrigation district refunding bonds for \$200,000 and Nebraska City intersection paving bonds for \$15,000 have been registered by the state auditor at Lincoln.

Dr. Condra, state geologist, who inspected the oil well being drilled near Riverton, stated that prospect for oil in the district were the best in the state.

Preliminary examinations for entrance to West Point will be given enlisted men of the army in Omaha December 1 to 15.

Oil men who are financing the second well being drilled at Bassett report they are confident of success. The well is now down about 800 feet.

Sidney voters will pass on a \$196,000 bond proposition Sept. 14, to be used for expanding the electric light plant and water system.

The laying of the cornerstone of the new Brown county hospital at Alnsworth September 11 will be conducted by the local Masonic lodge.

The sugar beet crop in Nebraska is expected to run \$18,000 tons, as compared to 600,000 tons last year.

Thursday, September 9, has been set aside as Omaha Day at the State Fair at Lincoln.

Contract has been let for the construction of a complete sewer system at Oshkosh.

There are 188 national banks operating in Nebraska, with a total of \$63,000 deposit accounts, one for about every four men, women and children in the population.

Kanred wheat is proving popular in Gage county. Last year one carload was distributed for seed; this year already eight carloads have been sold to farmers in the district.

Extension of Sunday schools into rural districts will be discussed at the convention of Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota Sunday school missionaries at Fremont September 1-8.

Because the ordinance under which he was working has not been enforced, City Manager Rayburn of Chadron resigned his position.

Winter wheat in Valley county is the poorest it has been in years, but it is believed that macaroni wheat is much better.

Relatives of Mrs. Otto Koehn of Norfolk, who died Aug. 3, following an injury in Hastings caused by a pole projecting from a truck belonging to the city, have brought suit against the City of Hastings for \$182,050 because of her death.

Nebraska stands fifth among all states of the union in per capita assessment. The figure reaches more than \$2,193. Iowa is at the top of the list with over \$3,000. Wyoming has a figure of \$2,558, and South Dakota, \$2,680.

Gus Hyers, chief Nebraska "dry" agent, announced at Lincoln that airplanes to enforce the legislative act prohibiting importation of liquor by air will be asked of the state law enforcement department if the federal government fails to act. Details of frequent trips between the international border and northern counties of this state are known, it is said.

Much interest is being felt all over Rock, Brown, Keya Paha and Holt counties as the result of the oil boom. Leases are being secured in Holt county, running up into thousands of acres. Already much of Keya Paha county is under lease as well as practically all of Rock county and some of Brown county.

Word has reached Adjutant General Gross at Lincoln that the increase in railroad passenger rates September 1 will not prevent the members of the Grand Army and allied organizations from enjoying the promised 1 cent per mile rate to Indianapolis and return for the national reunion.

Two unidentified men were killed in a box car loaded with lumber at Table Rock. The men were riding in one end of the car when it was switched, striking another car, causing the lumber to slide forward, crushing them to death.

W. F. Malm of Loomis shipped a load of Whiteface corn-fed steers to South Omaha the other day and received \$17.00 a hundred, the highest price paid at the market for that kind of cattle since October, 1919.

Because of the unfavorable conditions in the material market and increasing cost of supplies, work on \$1,200,000 of improved roads in Dodge county has been abandoned for this year.

That money is tight in Hamilton county was clearly demonstrated the other day when but one bid was offered for a quarter section of the best land in the county at a referee's sale at Aurora. It sold for \$100 an acre.

Three hundred dollars and costs was the fine assessed against a farmer who resides twenty-two miles northwest of Alnsworth for manufacturing and selling beer. Authorities seized over fifty gallons of the brew.

Five lives were lost and \$1,802,106 worth of property destroyed by 779 fires in Nebraska from December 31 to July 1, according to a bulletin issued by the state division of fire protection at Lincoln.

Judge Stewart at Lincoln issued an order enjoining the state university from further operating a serum plant, but permits the institution to sell the serum on hand.

The new \$50,000 afa-maize mill at Plattsmouth began operation the past week and it is reported that four other mills of the same kind are to be built in towns near Plattsmouth.

A levy of two and a half mills has been made by the Fillmore county board of supervisors to pay the county's share in paving around the court house square at Geneva.

Members of the League of Woman Voters at Plattsmouth are studying the proposed amendments to the constitution, which will be voted upon September 21.

The big stock yards at South Omaha are included among the principal marketing centers of the country put on sale by the "big five" packing concerns.

Road improvement associations have been organized in every township in Dodge county. They are pledged to keeping in repair county roads.

Miss Grace A. Hanly of New York City, has been engaged by the Platte county chapter of the Red Cross to serve as county nurse.

Work has been finished on the new sales pavilion built by the Saunders County Livestock Breeders association at Walloo.

Fillmore county Red Cross and Fairmont chapters have united in securing the services of a county Red Cross nurse.

Minden's new light and water plant, now under construction, is expected to be in operation about October 1st.

A highway from Alliance to Kimball via Melbeta has been proposed by the Commercial club of Melbeta.

Plans are virtually completed for the big Sugar Beet festival and barbecue to be held at Scottsbluff September 9 to 11.

Women of Nebraska City have organized a chapter of the League of Women voters.

Earl Kiser was sentenced to a twenty-year term in the state penitentiary for kidnaping a 13-year-old Aurora girl.

Efforts are being made to organize a national guard company at Columbus. City mail delivery will be established at Sidney on September 1.

"Red" Neal, given leave of absence from the penitentiary at Lincoln that he might harvest his \$8,000 wheat crop in Nepahua county, returned to the institution of his own accord.

More than 60 per cent of the winter wheat west of the Missouri river is threshed, according to railway officials. Estimates place the average yield at twenty to twenty-two bushel an acre.

Central City voters at a special election favored a \$25,000 bond proposition by a majority of 250 for the purpose of purchasing the Central City Gas plant.

Central City folks are looking forward to a grand time September 15 and 16 when the fall festival and barbecue will be held in the city.

The Good Samaritan hospital at Kearney, a Catholic institution, is to be enlarged by the addition of a new \$200,000 building.

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RABBIT RAISING NOW PROFITABLE

Breeding of Animals for Meat Is Practically New Industry in This Country.

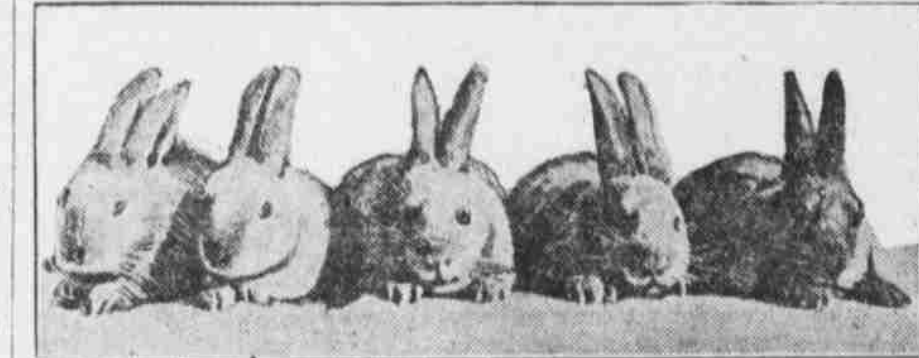
PRIMARY AIM OF BEGINNERS

City and Suburban Dwellers as Well as Farmers Are Engaging in Industry in Various Sections—Flesh Is Nutritious.

Probably one of the best recommendations a food can have is that it is eaten by its producer. This is the case with rabbit meat. In fact, the furnishing of meat for the home table should be the primary purpose of anyone engaging in the profitable and growing occupation of rabbit raising. Breeding rabbits for commercial purposes in the United States, is practically a new business, which to many persons seems surprising in view of the popularity of the rabbit meat in European countries.

Production Steadily Increasing.

There has been a disposition in this country to look upon the rabbit merely as a pet and not as a meat animal suited for profitable ends. The rabbits that did reach the American table were wild ones shot during a short season of the year and shipped to a market that was not overzealous for



A 12-Pound Rabbit Can Be Kept at a Cost of 1 Cent a Day.

this kind of food and consequently not willing to pay prices that would warrant the raising of rabbits for the table. Lately, however, people here and there have very quietly taken up rabbit raising, first for home use then for marketing, to supply an actual need for meat. City and suburban dwellers now are raising rabbits in back yards. Although the production yet is comparatively small, it is steadily increasing.

In certain localities in California, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Michigan and several other States the domesticated rabbit is recognized as a regular meat animal. Rabbits are either shipped to market alive in crates or are neatly dressed ready for cooking and packed in a sanitary manner for transportation.

The first object in rabbit raising is to supply home needs, and, according to specialists of the bureau of biological survey of the United States department of agriculture, this is a proposition for turning to account time, space, and materials which ordinarily would be wasted. As such it appeals very strongly to prudent people. If one be inclined to disdain domesticated rabbits on account of experience with wild rabbits, he should know that the latter, as sold in butcher shops, are not to be compared with tender young hutch rabbits. The flesh of the tame rabbit is highly nutritious and desirable food, resembling somewhat the white meat of chicken. Wherever it has been introduced in the markets it has become popular and the demand for it has steadily increased.

Deal Only With Reputable Breeders.

The favorite of long standing, both in American and in Europe, is the Belgian hare. It develops rapidly, furnishes meat that is white and tender, and, as it has small bones, makes less waste than do the larger breeds. The selection of stock, however, is chiefly a matter of taste, although it may be influenced more or less by the markets to be supplied. For example, the family table would demand smaller animals than would the trade of a restaurant or hotel. It is best, say department specialists, to begin with only one breed and to concentrate on developing that into stock that may be a source of pride and profit.

One buck and two or three does are enough to start with. Young animals of breeding age are better than older ones, which will soon be past their usefulness. It is always best to deal with reputable breeders and to examine the stock before buying it. When rabbits are ordered by mail, it should be on condition that they may be returned immediately if not found to be as represented. The rabbit industry has suffered greatly from unscrupulous advertising. Misrepresentation as to the origin of stock and as to its quality have been common, and novices in rabbit breeding often have been deceived.

The cost of starting a rabbitry depends on its size and the price of material. Hutches for animals may vary in cost from a few cents each, the price of an empty dry-goods box, to several dollars if expended for dressed lumber to be put together by a carpenter. On a farm where usually odds and ends of lumber and poultry netting are available and where hay, grain and milk are produced in abundance the money cost of starting and carrying on a small rabbitry is negli-

gible. In any case the initial cost need not be great.

Every breeder should keep a strict account of all items of expense and income connected with his operations. He should also know exactly what it costs to produce a pound of rabbit meat at the different ages from 2 months to maturity and what is the average daily cost of feeding rabbits at different ages. The time required to do the extra work of weighing, computing and recording results is well paid for by the certainty that one has as to whether he is gaining or losing, and how much. The daily cost when all feed is purchased, is not usually above 1 cent for a 10 or 12-pound rabbit.

Popular Systems of Management.

Two widely different systems of management are followed by American rabbit breeders. Under the first system, which may be called hutch management, the animals are confined in small pens or hutches and obtain little exercise. This is the more common practice, and has the advantage of requiring less room and probably of producing meat more rapidly. Under the other system rabbits are given the freedom of open yards or runs, where they obtain abundant exercise, and are sheltered in small hutches or kennels. This method promotes the general health of the animals and probably gives a better development for their fur. It is especially adapted to the southern part of the United States, where there is a mild climate throughout the year, and may be followed in the north during the summer months.

A careful study of rabbit raising has been made by specialists of the bureau of biological survey. A thorough and interesting account of the various features of rabbit raising, together with recipes for appetizing ways of

preparing rabbit meat for the table, is contained in Farmers' bulletin 1000, which may be had free, upon request, of the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.