

ernment and seeing that the men run it right. They remind me of an instance that I observed when I was in Kansas. There was a fine field of wheat of some 80 acres near Topeka, and a gentleman told me that a man and his wife had raised the crop and harvested it. I told him I had seen the man on the reaper, but I had not seen the woman taking any hand. He said that she had done so all the same; that she had always sat at the door and whenever the man sat down to rest she had shaken the broomstick at him. That is the vocation of the woman, as a rule, where they vote.

It does not follow because the women are not office seekers that they are incompetent to fill office. We know that in Scripture times Deborah was "judge over all Israel." Besides many other female rulers, the best two sovereigns that England has ever known were Victoria and Elizabeth. The greatest sovereign of Russia was Catherine the Great; in Austria Maria Theresa, and in Spain, Isabella, to whom the world owes the discovery of America by the aid she gave to Columbus.

A LOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

5. Equal suffrage is not only a development of democracy which has gradually extended the suffrage to all men and is now extending it to women, but it is also a logical development of the movement which has elevated women to the rights of human beings. Up to about one hundred years ago, as a rule, they were not educated. When the first college for women was established some eighty or ninety years ago its dangerous tendency was denounced even more than suffrage is now. After education was acquired, then the movement began to give them property rights. Up to 1868 in this state, upon marriage all a woman's personal property became absolutely that of her husband, and her real estate became his for life. When it was proposed to change this, there was a howl all along the line that if women owned their own property every couple would become divorced. But that movement succeeded. Up to 1874 the supreme court of this state held that if a man thrashed his wife with a switch no larger than his thumb and did not permanently injure her, that the courts would not protect her. In that year, just forty-one years ago, Judge Settle of this city conferred lasting honor upon himself and upon the supreme court of this state by holding that we have "at last advanced from that barbarism," and denied the right of husbands to flog their wives any longer. In the last few years the court has held that if a woman acquired any property by her needle or otherwise it became the property of her husband, and that if, like Mrs. Price, of Charlotte, she lost a limb in a railroad accident her husband and not herself was entitled to pay for her physical injury and suffering and loss of time. The legislature has since changed this and many other unjust things which would never have existed if the women had had the right of suffrage.

I will not take time to mention numerous discriminations in the law against women, which have obtained because they had no voice in choosing legislators and judges. The shadow cast by the coming era of equal suffrage has already caused some of these discriminations to be repealed. At this session of your legislature they have already permitted women to add to their means of livelihood the fees of the vocation of notary public, and they have enacted (reversing the decision in Gill v. Commissioners, 160 N. C., 175) that on all propositions to lay a local tax upon realty where a petition of "freeholders is a prerequisite, that women

shall be deemed freeholders. They have also radically changed the statutes by which property, real and personal, has heretofore gone to the father instead of equally to the father and mother upon the death of children. When women vote for judges and legislators there comes a change in the attitudes of courts and legislatures.

One of the greatest discriminations in the law, aside from that of the custody of children, is the effect that a lack of equal suffrage has upon the pay of women. Justice demands the rule of equal pay for equal services. Though in Oregon and Washington and other suffrage states, the teachers of both sexes are paid the same compensation for the same services, the rule in North Carolina is, I am told, that female teachers get about one-third of the pay that is given the men for the same work.

INEVITABLE

Finally, we might as well recognize the inevitable. The world-wide movement is irresistible because it is founded upon justice and the economic demands of the times. If the friends of equal suffrage shall organize and urge the movement methodically as it has been done in other states, I prophesy now and here that the very next legislature that sits in Raleigh will pass the bill to submit equal suffrage to the people by a two-thirds vote with promptness and cheerfulness, and that at the succeeding election it will be carried at the ballot box. Like Davy Crockett's coon, the opponents of the measure might as well "come down." Some years ago I was at Atlantic City. Those of you who have been there will remember that they have placards on each side of the walkways on which there are inscriptions amusing or instructive. One of them reads thus: "God made the world, and he rested. He then made man, and he rested. He then made woman, and neither God nor man has had any rest since." I will say to the unconverted that they will have no rest until this question is settled, and settled right.

I had not intended to talk more than thirty minutes. I have been led on by the subtle flattery of the attention of this audience. It reminds me of what my friend, Major Hale, now our distinguished minister plenipotentiary to Costa Rica, told me happened to him on the subway in London. They call it there the "Tuppenny Tube," because the fare is two pence. Some of you have been on it, and will remember that the car doors are on the side of the coach and the seats are crossways the track. He said that once when nearing Charing Cross station a lady in the little compartment seemed quite excited. It is not the custom there to speak to any one without being introduced, but she seemed so much alarmed that, like a true southern gentleman, he asked if he could be of any service. She said, "Sir, I wish to go to Trafalgar Square and need to get off at Charing Cross station." He said to her, "What prevents it?" "Why," said she, "You see I am a bit stout, and when I get off, I get out backwards, and the guard (they call the conductor the guard over there) sees me and thinks I am getting h'on. He rushes up and shoves me h'on and slams the door, and I have passed my stopping place three times already." I fear that I am like the good lady. I have passed my stopping place several times.

I thank you for your attention.

SOUNDING A WARNING

Recently a very distinct warning has been sounded by republican organs against the assumption that the country is ready for a return of such political control as was exemplified in Hannaism, Aldrichism and Can-

nonism. The other day we commented on the significant statement of The New York Tribune that "all over the United States, men and women are asking themselves what are the spirit, the purpose, the mental and the moral fiber of those who are leading a republican party recently returned to control in the United States."

The Philadelphia Public Ledger, which very recently seemed to be maintaining that the only essential to republican success was the elimination of Penrose and Barnes, now adds this warning:

"Unless the leaders of the republican party frankly recognize the fact that they have in the past filled a reactionary role, that they have been in large measure out of sympathy with the temper of the people on questions of social legislation, and that even in the republican strongholds, the path of victory in 1916 will not be so smooth and easy as it now seems to some of them. The republicans have excellent campaign ammunition, but they must give heed to their organization and personnel if they expect to make the most effective use of it."

The Ledger still inclines to emphasize personnel, but it admits that the leaders of the party have been "in large measure out of sympathy with the temper of the people" and that the "leadership of the past has been deeply distrusted even in republican strongholds."

This is an admission that the country is not ready for conservatism that means Aldrichism. Nor does Aldrichism mean simply the tariff of 1909. There are many men who do not particularly object to that tariff who are unalterably opposed to the doctrine that interested parties should write their own legislation on the statute books of the country and that the government should be turned over to Big Interests in return for campaign "fat."

In New York, in Ohio, in Wisconsin, the course of the reactionary republicans recently returned to control is being watched closely. What they do in these states will in large measure be the index of what the party is to stand for in 1916. The confident assumption that any kind of republicanism can win on the cry of depression has received some very hard blows in the last few years, and from conservative republican quarters.—Milwaukee Journal.

LETTING UP

The Boston Post, commenting on one of the most remarkable changes in party organ tactics of recent years, says:

"Conditions were not up to normal and business slackened when the European war broke out, it is true. But some of the republican organs seized upon such signs of dullness as there were, magnified and exaggerated them in every possible way, and shouted that as a result of the Underwood tariff and the democratic policies the country was going to the dogs and business and prosperity along with it. By concerted noise and a certain amount of persistency, they created some disturbance in the minds of many good and patriotic and ordinarily sensible citizens.

"Then something happened. These calamity howling newspapers seemed to awake, with considerable unanimity and at about the same time, to a realization that calamity howling can be overdone; that too much of it does tend to create a psychological depression, and that they themselves were just as likely to suffer from that as was any other form of commercial activity. Furthermore, they began to see that in the face of the facts of increasing prosperity their mournful plaints were

making them look foolish. And at about that time they quit."

It is only a very few weeks since republican leaders were planning a campaign on the hard times issue alone. The fact that the war had brought hard times all over the world was disregarded when not openly denied. The Underwood tariff, although imports had almost ceased, was to be blamed for everything short of actually producing the war itself. In Milwaukee a republican gathering was advised to go out and get votes on the cry of democratic hard times, and was solemnly assured that the war in Europe and actually prevented panic and moderated depression in this country.

That the better class of independent newspapers was no party to this campaign of misrepresentation is true. Such papers warned against false issues.

But now, the out-and-out republican organs are reminding the party leaders that they have not been in sympathy with the people of the country.—Milwaukee Journal.

BOOKS RECEIVED

The World-War In the Light of Prophecy. Part I. Gog and His Defeat. Proven by Rev. D. W. Langellett, Luzerne, Iowa. Published by the author. The German Literary Board, Burlington, Iowa. Price 50 cents.

The Mighty and the Lowly. By Katrina Trask, author of "In the Vanguard," etc. The Macmillan Company, New York. Price \$1.00.

Quarrytown. By Douglas Dobbins. Published by American Issue Publishing Company, Westerville, O.

Speeches of The Flying Squadron. Edited by J. Frank Hanly, Oliver Wayne Stewart. Published by J. Frank Hanly, Oliver Wayne Stewart, Daniel A. Poling and Ira Landrith. Distributing Agents, Hanly & Stewart, 707 Odd Fellows Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Price \$1.50.

Ad-em-nel-la. An Indian legendary love story. By Ethan Allen Hurst, Hereford, Texas. A. E. Hurst & Company, general agents, Hereford, Tex. Price \$1.00 net.

India and the War. With an introduction by Lord Sydenham of Combe, formerly governor of Bombay. With 32 illustrations. Hodder and Stoughton, publishers, London, New York, Toronto. Price one shilling, net.

Fruit Recipes. A Manual of the Food Values of Fruits and Nine Hundred Different Ways of Using Them. By Riley M. Fletcher Berry. Illustrated from photographs. Doubleday, Page & Company, Garden City, New York. Price \$1.50.

THE EVIL OF TIPPING

The great objection to the tip was long ago formulated by Professor Sumner when he said that "a freeman can take no tips." The practice is undemocratic, and hostile to that liberty and equality that should prevail among free people. If this is true, the remedy seems to lie in education rather than in legislation. However, the Wisconsin experiment will be watched with interest. It is not, if we remember rightly, the first of its kind. One other objection to the system should be mentioned, and that is its hold-up feature. Many—perhaps most—people tip because they dare not refuse, and many a lordly waiter virtually demands as a right what ought to be regarded as a gratuity—a sort of freewill offering, to be withheld or bestowed as the patron chooses. The Wisconsin law is really legislation in aid of the cowardice of human nature.—Indianapolis News.