

Golf Playing in North Omaha

During a visit to Scotland last summer Harry Lawrie, who has been prominent as an Omaha cricket player, renewed his acquaintance with various old friends, many of whom were enthusiastic golfers. He was so impressed with the general interest taken in the game and its merit as an outdoor sport that on his return he was instrumental in organizing the Kountze Place Golf club, with twenty-five charter members. Mr. Lawrie was elected captain, Miss M. Broliar, secretary and treasurer, and the following as a green committee: E. V. Lewis, Harry O'Neill and Miss Herberta Jaynes. All of the officers make up a board of managers for the general control of the club.

Herman Kountze gave the club permission to lay out a course on the two reserves in Kountze Place, adjacent to Twentieth and Emmet streets, a space of ground comprising about fifteen acres. This tract is sufficiently large to afford the ordinary player ample hazard and difficulties to make the game interesting. The putting greens are all on the level, and when put in proper condition during the coming season will offer excellent opportunity for good work at the holes.

The course comprises nine holes, ranging in distance from 115 to 300 yards. The course, although somewhat small, has already given ample evidence that it will make a successful links, and being situated in the center of a populous district, within reach of three street car lines, will draw patronage from golfers in all parts of the city. Although the greens have not been in the best possible condition during the winter, the club members have been practicing diligently, and will accordingly be able to enter the season in good form. The winter's practice in driving and putting has brought about a noticeable improvement, particularly among the new members, who have gone into the game with an enthusiasm which promises that the sport has come to stay.

Several tournaments are already being planned, to begin as soon as reasonably mild weather is assured. It is hoped that test matches may be arranged with the golfing element of the Country club when both sides have acquired what they feel to be creditable form. The principal contests among the members of the club will be the continuous tourney for the Lawrie silver medals, one each for the man and woman player making the lowest average score during the season. The medals have been offered by Captain Lawrie with the purpose of keeping up the interest from May to October, the medal play to begin and end on the first Saturdays of those months.

The rules for the medal play have not as yet been formulated, but it is understood that alternate Saturdays will be set apart as "medal days," when the scores will be filed with the secretary to count toward the final decision. In order to hold a place in the competition each member will be required to participate in the medal play on as many as one-half the days dedicated to that purpose. It is expected that with this incentive the membership will be increased and the quality of the play improved.

The leading players in the club are Messrs. O'Neill, Lewis, Oldfield, Cotterill, Lawrie and Shields. The women members of the club are no less enthusiastic than their colleagues and many are able to hold their own with any one on the course without regard to sex. Among those who are already showing excellent form are the following: Mesdames Lawrie, Shields and Cotterill and Misses Broliar, Fawcett and McShane.

The younger patrons of the links have formed the Junior Golf club, which has about twenty-five members, with Willard

Butler as captain and Ethel Lawrie as secretary and treasurer. The young players have more frequent opportunity for practice than their elders and are showing a surprising aptitude for the game. Those who have displayed the greatest proficiency are Captain Butler, Arthur Lewis, Arthur Jacquith and Grace and Blanche Cotterill. Other promising young golfers are Luella and Clifford Hine, Ona Troxell, Helen Otis and Gladys Sutphen.

In speaking of the prospects for the game in this city Captain Lawrie says: "Golf has already secured a firm hold among the people of Omaha and, judging from the popularity of the game in eastern cities, there is no reason why a strong golfing center should not be formed here. We have reason to hope that Omaha will in a short time enter into competition with surrounding communities. There are a number of old-time golfers in the city who have not as yet joined either of the clubs and several young men recently from Scotland hold golfing records. These will undoubtedly come forward when a healthy interest in the game is generally manifested."

"For clean sport and physical development the game of golf has few equals and no superiors. It is a game in which every player gets full credit for good work and on the other hand is penalized when his eye is untrue or his hand unsteady. When he makes a long drive or a fine approach shot the gratification experienced is equaled in no other game on earth."

Mr. Lawrie, who was formerly an enthusiastic cricketer and one of the most skillful players at the old English game in the city, has given up hope of making the sport popular in this vicinity. The game is too similar to base ball without the inspiring features which that pastime possesses in the eyes of the American public. Base ball and foot ball are confined to seasons and have the disadvantage of only allowing a few participants. Tennis is apparently on the wane in the west and in the opinion of Mr. Lawrie the signs point to golf as the coming sport. The game seems well adapted to the American temperament and offers opportunity for both skill and strength, which win it instant and lasting favor.

Opposition to Woman Suffrage

The paper read before the house and senate committees of congress recently by Miss Emily P. Bissell of Wilmington, Del., was a strong and entertaining argument against the extension of the suffrage to woman. It read as follows:

It is not the tyranny, but the chivalry of men that we American women have to fear. The men of America want to give us everything we really need, and the danger is that they will mistake a minority for a majority; that is why we are here today. We have a brief for the silent majority who do not want the ballot; there are no doubt thousands of women who wish the ballot and wish it earnestly, but there are millions who do not desire it.

The proof that we represent this majority may be asked for. It lies in this—that the suffrage movement must be against the opinions of most of our sex, since it has been pushed for fifty years by as able a woman and as popular a one as Miss Anthony, and yet still remains a minority movement. In these fifty years every other woman's movement really desired by women has succeeded. The educational movement, not necessarily the co-educational, is a magnificent success, and by the way, I may mention here, that the presidents of four of the most prominent women's colleges are all anti-suffragists. The movement for property rights is so successful that even married women now have more property rights than married men. The entrance of women into all occupations and professions has been so great that out of a possible 369 occupations over 360 have been conquered for our sex according to the census of 1890, while now a suffragist speaker at the conference this week claims that we are represented in over 400 trades and occupations.



Harry Lawrie. Mrs. Lawrie. NORTH OMAHA GOLF.



Miss Broliar. NORTH OMAHA GOLFERS—TWO OF THE RISING JUVENILE PLAYERS.

And the club movement—well, gentlemen, wherever there are two women nowadays there is a club; the remotest hamlet is no exception to this rule. These movements have had no trouble in winning their way and they have not taken half a century to do it, either. The woman suffrage movement is the only woman's movement in existence that after fifty years' hard work finds itself not only in the minority, but with strong associations of women banded against it.

The suffrage movement is a minority movement even where it has succeeded. In Colorado, where I have been twice since the equal suffrage law was passed and where I have friends who are old residents, I have been assured that the majority of women did not desire the vote and have been indifferent ever since as to casting their ballots. When I was going to Oregon last year I had a most interesting talk with an Oregon suffragist, who sought to dissuade me from opposing suffrage. I asked her if she did not think I represented the majority, and she said: "Why, of course, the majority of women here in the east are against us and you will find the majority out there against us, too, but when they have to vote they will vote." And when I reached Oregon I found she was right, in her first remark, at least. The great majority of all the women I met there did not care a button for the ballot and a strong organization has been formed there against it. In this connection I may add, since the success of municipal suffrage in Kansas is often spoken of by the suffragists, that one of the members of the standing committee of this Oregon state association opposed to the extension of the suffrage to women came upon that committee because, as she said, she had been living in Kansas under municipal suffrage and was so disgusted with it that when she moved to Oregon she wanted no more suffrage at all.

The suffrage movement is a minority movement, too, in that the four states which have accepted suffrage are not representative of our large communities. Colorado by the census of 1890 had less inhabitants in the whole state than the city of Baltimore; by the last estimate, made by its governor, it had just about 20,000 inhabitants more than Baltimore, which is not much of a margin. Wyoming's total population is less than the foreign population of Maryland, and Maryland is not a land of immigrants, by any means. The population of Idaho is far below the number of colored people in Maryland. Utah

(where the admission of women to the suffrage can hardly be said, in view of recent events, to have elevated the character of the candidates) has less population than there are negroes in Arkansas, and altogether the four states that have equal suffrage all put together have fewer people in them (700,000 fewer) than Chicago and not half as many as New York City. Gentlemen, results from such states, even if they were conclusive and positive, would still be minority results.

Negative Results.
But even in those states the results are negative. Colorado has no advance in legislation to speak of, no purification of politics, no improvement of municipal conditions, no raising of working women's wages, no tokens of the millennial dawn whatever. Utah has sent Mr. Brigham Roberts here, but he has been returned with thanks (through the efforts of the women without the ballot), so that Utah's effort to uplift the country goes for nothing. Wyoming has had equal suffrage for thirty years, yet nothing important has happened any more than in Idaho, which has but just begun the experiment. Negative results such as these speak powerfully against suffrage, to our mind.

I may be asked by what authority I speak for Colorado. I have here letters from Colorado men, signed with their names and giving their opinion as to the negative or evil results of suffrage in Colorado. It may be said that you would prefer to hear from the women and I also have a letter from a Denver woman, who signs her name to it and who shows up the same evils. (Here the speaker read two letters, one from an official of the fire and police board of Denver and one from a Denver lawyer), which spoke emphatically of the failure of woman suffrage to purify politics, advance the cause of temperance or remedy the municipal corruption; both these letters particularly refer to the vote of the disreputable women as being the only solid and result-producing woman's vote in Denver politics. One of these letters was written by a man who had voted for woman's suffrage and still theoretically approved of it, but considered its practical working so far exceedingly disastrous. The letter from a Denver woman particularly emphasized the extraordinary expense for carriage hire at Denver elections, amounting to \$10,000 at a recent city election, and said: "He would be a bold man indeed who should claim that the municipal affairs of the city of Denver are

today in the hands of cleaner or more disinterested politicians than before the days of woman's suffrage."

Ballot Not Needed.
In conclusion, gentlemen, if you will excuse a personal detail, I wish to say that if any woman in the United States needs a vote I ought to be that woman. The suffragists ask for the ballot in the name of the self-supporting woman, who must be a bread winner not only for herself, but often for others; they ask it for the property-owning woman, who needs it on account of taxation; they ask it for the temperance woman, so that she can save those nearest and dearest to her from the saloon; they ask it for the club woman, because her intelligence and interest in public affairs deserve it. And above all, they ask it for the poor, down-trodden single woman, who has no one to look out for her or take care of her interests. Well, gentlemen, by a freak of coincidence, I happen to be myself a single woman, a club woman, a temperance woman (though not a prohibitionist), but I have never yet been so situated that I could see where a vote could help me. If I felt that it would I might become a suffragist, perhaps, but as it is I remain with the majority of my sex, and I beg you to believe that we do not want to vote and that Miss Anthony, whose courage, whose devotion, whose interest, whose determined perseverance we sincerely admire, is nevertheless not backed by the women of America, but is leading a minority movement only.



NORTH OMAHA GOLF—MISS HERBERTA JAYNES—Photo by Bostwick.



NORTH OMAHA GOLFERS—Photo by Louis R. Bostwick.



NORTH OMAHA GOLF—MRS. GEORGE W. SHIELDS—Photo by Bostwick.