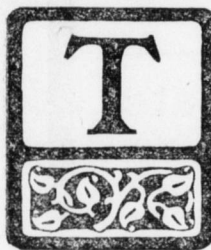


Is the Interest in Woman Suffrage Dying?

By **ELNORA MONROE BABCOCK**,
Superintendent of Press Work of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.



THE OPPONENTS are continually declaring that woman suffrage is making no progress and that the interest in it is dying out. THAT THE CONTRARY IS TRUE IS SHOWN BY LEGISLATIVE RECORDS, by the increased number of petitions and by the large number of women who avail themselves of the privilege of voting where they have full suffrage.

During the past ten years full suffrage has been granted to the women of Colorado, Idaho, Utah, New Zealand and Federated Australia. In Australia this law applies equally in New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, East Australia, West Australia and Tasmania. It is as though every woman in every state of the union should be empowered to vote for president, senators and congressmen and be made eligible to be elected to all these positions. Full suffrage in Federated Australia was granted within the past year and is a victory for woman suffrage far exceeding all previous successes, and assures the establishment of woman's complete equality in the near future throughout the entire Southern Hemisphere. Within the past ten years bond suffrage has been secured for the women of Iowa, parish and district suffrage in England, library suffrage in Minnesota, municipal suffrage in Norway, and school suffrage in Ohio, Connecticut and Delaware. France has given women engaged in commerce the right to vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce; New York has given tax-paying women throughout all the towns and villages of the state the right to vote on questions of local taxation; Louisiana has given tax-paying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the tax payers, and Ireland has given women the right to vote for all officers except members of parliament.

There are now five states in which a woman suffrage amendment has been twice submitted to the voters, at intervals of some years. In every case the result has been more favorable the second time than the first. It was submitted in Colorado in 1877 and defeated; it was submitted again in 1893 and carried. In Kansas, when submitted the first time, it received 9,100 votes; when submitted the second time, it received 95,302. In the state of Washington, in 1889, the adverse majority was 19,386; in 1898, it dropped to 9,882. In South Dakota, in 1890, woman suffrage was defeated by a majority of 23,610; in 1898, by a majority of only 3,285. In Oregon, the vote on the suffrage amendment in 1884 stood 28,176 nays to 11,223 yeas; in 1900, it stood 28,298 nays to 26,265 yeas. In 1884 only one of the 33 counties of Oregon gave a majority for suffrage. In 1900, 21 counties gave a majority for it, another county was a tie, another went no by one vote, and still another by three votes. The progress of woman suffrage has been aptly compared to a series of wrestling bouts between an old man and a growing boy.

The first petition for woman suffrage in England presented to parliament, in 1867, was signed by only 1,499 women. The petition of 1873 was signed by 11,000 women. The petition presented to the members of the last parliament was signed by 257,000 women. The same proportion holds good in every petition presented to a legislature in this country. At the time of the constitutional convention in New York state the women secured the signatures of some 300,000 women and as many more men.

The newspaper reports from Australia claim that the women are growing more conscientious in the fulfillment of their political duties, and the men more careless.

When equal suffrage was granted in New Zealand, the estimated number of adult women in the country was 139,915. Of these 109,461 registered to vote. Of the women who registered, 83 per cent. voted; of the men who registered, only 67 per cent.

In view of all these facts IT IS HARDLY WISE FOR THE OPPONENTS TO KEEP ON ASSERTING THAT THE WOMEN DO NOT WANT TO VOTE, and that the interest is dying out.

Elnora Monroe Babcock

The Submarine Boat in Warfare

By **LEWIS NIXON**,

Builder of the Holland Submarine Boat; Designer of the U. S. Battleships Oregon, Indiana and Massachusetts.



The submarine boat has been so far perfected that it must be reckoned with in any scheme of national defense. From now on I expect to see great activity in experimental and service drill.

Our new vessels of the Adder class are formidable, efficient and successful boats. The problems which have been met and overcome in their construction have been many and vexing. TO SAY THE LEAST THESE CRAFT HAVE NOT BEEN WELCOMED WITH OPEN ARMS BY THOSE IN AUTHORITY. Yet the results speak for themselves, and the work which has been accomplished, while it may not appeal to the judgment of all, because of sincere conviction, prejudice, or lack of acquaintance, must challenge the admiration of all who take pride in the achievement of the American mechanic.

A vessel which, at the will of its commander, can function like a fish, disappear from view in a few seconds with good maneuvering power and discharge with accuracy and safety to itself a torpedo which will destroy the most powerful battleship, IS A WEAPON WHICH THE WISE SHAPER OF NAVAL POLICY MUST APPRECIATE.

SUBMARINE BOATS HAVE COME TO STAY; EVERY ADMIRALTY MAKING PRETENSE TO NAVAL PREPAREDNESS WILL ADD THEM TO ITS FLEET.

Lewis Nixon

VETERANS AT WASHINGTON.

Thirty-Sixth Annual Encampment of Grand Army of the Republic.

It Was a Glorious Success --- Nearly 30,000 Old Soldiers Marched to Strains of Fife and Drum --- Regatta on the Potomac --- Naval Parade, Speeches, Reunions, Etc. --- Gen. Stewart Was Chosen Commander and W. M. Olin Vice Commander.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The ceremonies incident to the beginning of the thirty-sixth encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which commenced here Monday, were varied in character and mostly only semi-official. The only formal proceeding of the day was the dedication of Camp Roosevelt, the tent city on the White House grounds, which will be the headquarters of the corps organizations during the week. The ceremonies there consisted of a number of addresses by men of national reputation, the chief speech being delivered by Secretary Hay. For the rest, the old soldiers busied themselves largely in renewing the acquaintances of 40 years ago and in manifesting their appreciation of the welcome extended to them by the Capital City. Of this welcome they found generous evidence on every hand.

The events of the day beside the dedication exercises at Camp Roosevelt included a fine regatta on the Potomac, an attractive automobile parade, an interesting procession by the Red Men of this city and neighboring cities, and campfires in the evening. Commander-in-Chief Torrance and his staff kept open house all day at the Ebbitt house and received hundreds of callers.

At night the veterans and their friends were entertained by an exhibition of fireworks on the Washington monument grounds. Five thousand veterans and their friends last night gathered in Convention hall and participated in the campfire of the thirty-sixth encampment of the G. A. R. The hall was decorated entirely with American flags.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic and their friends were entertained yesterday by a parade given in honor of the naval veterans and by a number of reunions held in the big assembly tents at Camp Roosevelt. The attendance has steadily increased and the city is crowded as it has been only on very rare occasions.

The huge tent which has been given the name of Gen. Philip Sheridan was crowded during the afternoon. The principal speakers were Secretary Root, Gen. Bliss, of Michigan; Gen. J. H. Wilson, Rev. Bristol, of this city; Gen. Edgar Allen, of the Ninth Michigan cavalry, and Capt. William Potter, of the Ninth Pennsylvania cavalry, president of the Soldiers and Sailors Rights' league.

Speeches were made at both the Fourth army corps and Spanish Veterans' reunions by Gen. Jacob H. Smith, Gen. O. O. Howard and Col. John McElroy. Gen. Smith declared that the success of our arms in Cuba and the Philippines had been largely due to the influence of the veterans of 1861, and was greatly applauded.

Washington, Oct. 9.—For more than six hours Wednesday the people in Washington hummed the chorus of the old civil war song, "Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching," and for an equal time the veterans constituting the Grand Army of the Republic made good the claim. Beginning at a few minutes past 10 o'clock, when the head of the column moved from its station at the capitol, it was almost 5 o'clock when the last squad in the line had passed the place of disbandment west of the White House.

The route of the parade was down historic Pennsylvania avenue, along which many of them marched as raw recruits in going to the war in 1861 and 1862, and many others on the occasion of the grand review after the close of the war in 1865. The participants in the imposing pageant entered with life and vigor into the spirit of the occasion. Each countenance bore evidence of the joy the experience brought to the individual, and it was plainly evident that there was in the occasion much of the restoration of youth for most of them.

The crowd was enthusiastic and outspoken in admiration, greeting every division of the procession with cheers and dismissing it with a "God speed" that had in it both praise and feeling.

The president of the United States also lent his energies to the entertainment of the capital's guests. Unable to endure the strain of reviewing the column from a stand, he rose from his reclining chair and had himself driven up and down the line. The unusual interest thus manifested was appreciated by the old soldiers and the president was everywhere received by them with loud applause.

The procession was reviewed from the stand immediately in front of the White House by Commander-in-Chief Torrance, who was assisted by the members of the president's cabinet and by Adj. Gen. Fowler, of the G. A. R. Secretary Hay stood immediately on the right of the commander-in-chief, while Secretaries Root, Moody, Wilson and Hitchcock and Postmaster General Payne, occupied seats in their rear. Occupying seats well to the front were many veterans of the civil war, including Gen. Howard, Gen. McCook, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Carrington, Gen. Keifer and Gen. Allan.

Pension Commissioner Ware tendered a reception to members of the Grand Army in the pension building. The entire staff of 1,400 employees constituted the reception committee.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The Grand Army got down to business yesterday and the encampment of the order besides hearing an address from Commander-in-Chief Torrance and reports from a number of officers and committees, elected a new head for the ensuing year. The new commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. is Gen. T. J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, who was a leading candidate for the honor a year ago. His competitors were Gen. John C. Black, of Illinois, a former commissioner of pensions, and Col. John McElroy, of this city. The name of Gen. Daniel Sickles, of New York City, was presented to the convention, but he withdrew from the race. William M. Olin, of Massachusetts, was elected vice commander-in-chief, and James M. Averill, of Georgia, junior vice commander-in-chief.

For senior vice commander the only candidate in opposition to Mr. Olin was J. L. Smith, of Ohio. Mr. Olin's vote was 421 and Mr. Smith's 326.

ORGANIZATION SPLIT.

Union Veterans' Union Held a Lively Session — Delegates Retire — Officers Elected.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The Union Veterans' Union had a decidedly lively day Friday and the final result was a split in the organization. The first row was over a question of eligibility to membership. A resolution was adopted to let down the bars too much to suit some of the state delegations with a large membership in the order. This caused ill feeling. Later the friction in the Union developed rapidly in consequence of a committee of the order which had been investigating the character and conduct of Commander-in-Chief Dyrenforth adopting a report recommending the suspension of the commander-in-chief.

Gen. Dyrenforth was presiding over the convention when the committee endeavored to report. He refused to recognize it or to surrender his office to the next ranking officer of the order. Turbulent scenes followed until finally a large element of the organization withdrew, those remaining re-electing Gen. Dyrenforth and the seceders taking steps to form a new Union.

The trouble began when an effort was made to amend the constitution so as to restore the six months' service clause as a basis for membership in the organization. After two hours' discussion the proposition was rejected. This action created considerable ill-feeling. A motion was then made and carried to permit sons of members of the organization to vote and otherwise participate in proceedings. An amendment also was adopted admitting to membership sons-in-law and grandsons of members, and any honorably discharged soldier, without regard to his services.

While the voting was going on a large number of members of the Ohio, Illinois, New York, Michigan, Iowa and Pennsylvania delegations met in conference over a proposition to withdraw from the organization and affiliate with the Massachusetts department, which severed its connection with the Union after the Des Moines convention, which struck from the constitution the six months' service clause.

Gen. Dyrenforth was notified in open session of the action taken by Gen. B. F. Hutchinson, of Rochester, deputy commander-in-chief, who had been directed by the executive committee to preside. Pandemonium followed. Every man was on his feet, chairs were overturned and an effort was made to throw Gen. Hutchinson off the platform. He, however, raised a heavy cane which he carried and thus kept the crowd back. Gen. Dyrenforth refused to recognize the committee to present its report and finally after Gen. Hutchinson had been called on to preside, Gen. Dyrenforth refused to make way for him. Gen. Hutchinson then left the hall, as did members of the delegations above named, and the convention proceeded to elect a commander-in-chief.

After order had been secured the convention, with Gen. Dyrenforth in the chair, elected the following officers: First national deputy, Maj. Gen. Charles L. Forrest, New York City; second national deputy, J. C. Freeman, Louisville, Ky.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Summary of Business Conditions.

New York, Oct. 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Favorable symptoms still predominate and the business outlook is encouraging, despite the adverse factors of labor controversies, fuel shortage and tight money. That these drawbacks have not seriously checked industrial progress testifies to the strong position attained during recent months of uninterrupted activity and growing confidence.

Manufacturing plants dependent upon steam for motive power are finding profits curtailed by the high prices for fuel, and, unless normal conditions are soon restored, it will be necessary to secure better quotations for products. The problem of adequate transportation is also disturbing, as there is already congestion in the coke region. When anthracite coal mining is fully resumed and grain shipments attain expected dimensions, the railroads will find great difficulty in meeting all requirements despite vigorous efforts to increase facilities.

Failures for the week numbered 245 in the United States, against 231 last year, and 21 in Canada, compared with 34 a year ago.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

Mother and Daughter Killed and Four Others Seriously Injured.

Pittsburg, Oct. 11.—While laboring under mental aberration, the result of the strain of perfecting an appliance for patents on an air brake, which are pending in Washington, Charles Gawley, a 17-year-old boy of Homestead, Pa., yesterday killed his mother and one sister, and fatally injured four other children. He tried to kill his two older brothers, but was detected, overpowered and turned over to the police. The weapon used was an ax, with which he crushed and hacked his victims beyond recognition.

Charles Gawley, who is now confined in the county jail, last night denied emphatically that he committed the deed.

Five Injured in a Fire.

Pittsburg, Oct. 11.—Fire at Homestead, Pa., yesterday, caused by an explosion of natural gas, badly damaged the Seventh Avenue hotel, post-office and office buildings of the Homestead Improvement Co., and seriously injured five persons—Mrs. Sophia Stifel, John Kitch, John Kistle, Joseph McCune, and W. S. Bullock. The injuries of the first three are serious. The explosion occurred in a cellar of a confectionery store on the first floor of the Homestead Land Improvement Co. building at 614 Ann street. Loss \$20,000.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

Heated Interview Between Gov. Odell and Mr. Baer.

Conferences in New York Looking to Settlement of Coal Strike Without Result—Operators Will Make Another Effort to Start Their Mines.

Washington, Oct. 8.—President Roosevelt has requested Mr. Mitchell, president of the Mine Workers' union, to use his influence, to induce the men to go back to work, with the promise of the appointment of a commission to investigate their grievances and a further promise that the president will urge upon congress legislation in accordance with a recommendation of that commission.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 8.—An officer of the union now in the city said: "The anthracite mine workers of Pennsylvania appreciate the efforts being made by President Roosevelt to end the strike and they have only words of praise for him. However, after sacrificing everything for the last five months they consider it would be unfair for anyone to ask them to return to work without a single concession."

New York, Oct. 11.—"What do you mean by politicians? I want you and all the other operators to understand that I am the governor of New York, the chosen representative of 7,000,000 people, and that I am here in this matter solely in that capacity and to relieve if possible an intolerable situation. And what is more, I intend to use every power at my command to do it."

Gov. Odell made this statement yesterday to President Baer, of the Reading road, in the presence of United States Senators Platt, of New York, and Quay and Penrose, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Baer was not in the best of humor when, accompanied by E. R. Thomas, chairman of the board of directors of the Erie railroad, he entered Senator Platt's office. The conference was begun by a statement made by Senator Penrose that the situation was becoming so serious that some solution must be found at once. He suggested that the operators should incline to some concessions toward a settlement.

"If you mean by that," said President Baer, "that we are to recognize the existence of a labor union, I tell you right now that the operators will consider no such proposition."

Gov. Odell was on his feet in an instant. Holding a half-burnt cigar in his hand and white with excitement, he said: "Are we to understand that no kind of a conciliatory proposition will receive consideration at the hands of the operators?"

"I do not say that," answered Mr. Baer, "but I do say, and I reiterate it, that we will not accept political advice or allow the interference of politicians in this, our affair."

Then it was that Gov. Odell made the statement attributed to him above.

President Baer, evidently appreciating that he had gone too far, bowed to Gov. Odell and said: "Governor, I beg your pardon. No personal affront was intended, and we will listen to any suggestion you may have to make; but again I repeat that we must refuse to recognize the union as represented by Mr. Mitchell."

"I believe," said the governor, "that your position from a public view is absolutely untenable. If coal operators, railroad men and other business men can combine for mutual profit and protection, there is no reason why laboring men should not."

"What is the proposition?" said Mr. Baer, coldly.

"Just this," said Gov. Odell. "I am sure that the labor organization of which Mr. Mitchell is head desires him to be fair with the general public. If the operators will consent to give the men five cents a ton increase I will personally present it to the miners, and I believe they will accept it. It is a fair proposition."

"Does this mean, Gov. Odell, that we are to recognize the miners' union?" Mr. Baer asked.

"It certainly does," answered Gov. Odell, quickly, "and there is no reason why you should not."

Mr. Baer and Mr. Thomas rose to go, Mr. Thomas remarking that the matter would be presented to the other operators and that an early answer would be forthcoming. Mr. Baer said: "We are to meet a committee of the Manufacturers' association on Tuesday and we may have an answer then."

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 11.—Disappointment followed the news received from New York last night that the conference held in that city for the purpose of settling the miners' strike had failed to reach an agreement. It is feared in business circles that the struggle will continue for some weeks yet. The strike leaders will make every effort to hold their men in line trusting to cold weather to bring the operators to terms.

The operators will make a determined effort to start up additional collieries next Monday, and in case the militia cannot furnish the necessary protection for the men who want to go to work, and their families, a number of local operators will petition the governor as to the advisability of calling on the president for federal troops.

Discussed Strike Situation.

Washington, Oct. 11.—For a long time Friday afternoon and again last night the president discussed the coal strike situation with members of his cabinet. After office hours in the afternoon Secretary Root, Attorney General Knox and Postmaster General Payne went to the White House and remained with the president until nearly 6 o'clock. Secretary Root and Mr. Payne were with him for some time last night. Further than to admit that the coal strike was the subject which brought them together, the members of the cabinet will not talk, except to say nothing was done.