

# "WOMAN'S HONOR" IN GEORGIA, AN ANTI-SUFFRAGE STRONGHOLD



YET THE LAWS OF THE STATE LET A LITTLE GIRL SELL HER SOUL WHEN SHE IS TEN AND WORK IN A FACTORY AT TWELVE



## WOMAN'S HONOR

(“I want it understood that it is simply emphasizing the fact that when it comes to woman's honor there is no limit to which we will not go to avenge and protect it.”—Mayor J. G. Woodward, of Atlanta, Ga., in an interview explaining the lynching of Leo Frank.)

**Hurrah for woman's honor,  
Immaculate and white!  
For Chivalry and Justice!  
Hurrah for Truth and Right!**

“When it comes to woman's honor,” said the Southern gentleman,

“We do everything, I tell you, sir, that anybody can. We revere the name of woman, be she widow, maid or wife; if a craven beast insult her, we demand the villain's life.

“Doubt you that we think each woman is a goddess and a queen?”

We permit her, sir, to labor on the day she is fourteen. And if poverty compel her in the cotton mills to delve, We allow the little lady to begin when she is twelve.

“Far less worshipful of womankind is many another State, Which may limit hours of labor to the scanty sum of eight; Not the Commonwealth of Georgia, home of brave and thoughtful men;

We permit the women—bless 'em—if they like, to labor ten.

“We are strongly anti-suffrage, and we don't expect to yield; There is work enough for women at the loom and in the field. Though the pay is rather meagre in the field and at the loom, We but rarely keep our hats on when a lady's in the room.

**Hurrah for woman's honor,  
Immaculate and white!  
For Chivalry and Justice!  
Hurrah for Truth and Right!**

F. P. A., in the N. Y. Tribune.

The age of consent in Georgia is ten. This means that the laws of that State permit a little girl to SELL her honor when she reaches her tenth birthday. In nine of the twelve suffrage States the age of consent is eighteen. In the other three it is sixteen.

Georgia has no 16-year limit for night work in factories; no 8-hour day for workers under 16 in factories; and no 16-year limit for workers in mines or quarries.

In 1910—the figures are taken from the report of the United States Census of Occupations—there were in Georgia, 93,098 children (10-13 years), engaged in gainful occupations. The State's population in 1910 was 2,609,121.

Georgia is an anti-suffrage stronghold and its politicians are proud of the fact.

### SUFFRAGE VACATIONS FOR PITTSBURGH KIDS.

Out in the fresh air of the country, at the recreation camp at Montrose, forty-six Pittsburgh youngsters enjoyed a vacation last week through the generosity of the women of the Equal Franchise Federation of that city. What's more, the children earned their good time. The ones who did the best work in cleaning up the Soho playgrounds were the ones who were rewarded.

The younger generation of the city has been all ears since the return of the lucky ones with their tales of the fun. There were twenty-three boys and twenty-three girls in the group.

The women suffragists bore the expense of the trip in honor of the memory of Lucy Stone, pioneer suffragist, whose birthday they recently celebrated. They collected a fund of \$70 for the celebration. They could not think of a more worthy way to spend the money than on the children, so they adopted Miss Eleanor Fitzgibbon's suggestion of providing vacations for them. Mrs. John W. Lawrence devised the “clean-up” contest as a method of selecting those who were to go. This enabled the children to earn their vacations, and at the same time gave them a practical lesson in civic pride while giving their playgrounds a much-needed grooming.

## JAPAN CAPTURING FAR EAST TRADE

### Her Merchant Marine Undercuts European Lines. FREIGHT RATES ARE LOWER

Range of Activities Unlimited, and the Japanese of Today Are Excellent Business Men—Textiles Now Being Manufactured on Large Scale and Find Ready Markets.

The fact that Japanese commercial houses are taking every conceivable advantage of conditions afforded them as a result of the European war is becoming increasingly apparent to the general business community in the east and rapidly causing grave alarm to British manufacturing interests, says a Singapore correspondent of the New York Times.

For years previous to the outbreak of hostilities they had endeavored, with little success, to introduce their goods into markets in which European manufacturers specialized. Now that British naval supremacy has eliminated German and Austrian trade from the high seas, they have not been slow in availing themselves of the excellent opportunity thus offered to increase their sphere of action and to establish themselves firmly in the market for commodities in which these competitors previously held practically a monopoly.

**Victories Strides Made.**  
The Japanese are nothing if not up to date. Japan today is not the Japan of twenty-five years ago. Tokyo, Yokohama and all the large towns are now industrial centers in the true sense of the word. There is no port in the east in which her large companies, such as the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, do not possess agencies. Moreover, she has a considerable and efficient mercantile marine, a fact which has meant much to Japanese development and which constitutes an additional advantage at the present time by enabling her to undercut European lines at the high freight rates now prevailing.

The range of Japan's commercial activities appears to be unlimited. She has even essayed to compete with such an essentially British industry as textiles. Cloths manufactured in Japanese mills are now being marketed in Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, etc., and are finding a ready sale owing to their low price. Imports of Japanese beer into India for the first quarter of 1915 increased 5,000 per cent over the similar period of the previous year. She already has the monopoly of rubber latex cups, of which hundreds of thousands are used annually in Ceylon and the Federated Malay States.

Commercial firms in the far east admit openly that Japanese goods have come to stay. However, it is to be feared that their introduction has not been accomplished along strictly honest lines. Incidents have been brought to light repeatedly during the last few months of the imitation of various copyright trademarks, and shipments of goods are almost universally inferior to samples. A striking instance in this connection is that of a certain brand of cigarette papers manufactured in Austria and marketed under the name of “Racehorse Brand.” These papers enjoyed an immense popularity among the natives of the Malay peninsula, Java and India, who refused to purchase any other make. This, however, did not affect the brazen Japanese, for he promptly brought out papers having an identical makeup and identical trademark, correct in every detail, even to the words “Made in Austria” upon the label.

### SKULL IS 25,000 YEARS OLD.

Handed Over as Gift to University of Sydney, in Australia.

The first truly fossil skull discovered in Australia was recently handed over as a gift to the University of Sydney by Joynton Smith of the state legislative council. This is the skull which caused such a sensation at the congress of the British Association of Science last September. It is believed to be 25,000 years old. Since the British association's convention the petrified incrustation inside and outside the skull has been removed by Professors David and Smith of the university.

At the formalities attending the receipt of the skull from the donor Professor David explained that it belonged to the Pliocene period and was found after a flood thirty-one years ago in the bed of a creek near Talga ranch on the Darling downs, in the state of Queensland, by a stockman.

Professor Smith said that the sequence of teeth in the skull was such as to show that it was that of a youth about fifteen, yet one of the teeth was the largest human tooth yet discovered. The extremely primitive characteristics of the skull were so great, he said, as to warrant its being placed with such anthropological specimens as the prehistoric Heidelberg jaws and the Pittdown skull.

### Auto's Wild Run.

While chauffeur slept auto demolished a truck farmer's wagon near Spring Lake, N. J. broke through picket fence, climbed steps and broke into farmer's parlor, broke a woman's leg and hurt a boy.

## HE IS ACTIVE FOR BETTER AMERICAN WATERWAYS



Photo by American Press Association.  
J. HAMPTON MOORE,  
Congressman From Pennsylvania.

### HIS SPEECH WAS SHORT.

It Was Also Right to the Point, and the Jury Did the Rest.

A Chicago lawyer tells of a prosecuting attorney in a circuit court of an Illinois county some years ago whose early education had been defective, but who was so sure and “long headed” that few more dangerous antagonists could be found at the bar in that region.

At one time he had procured the indictment of a man for theft. The amount alleged to have been stolen was \$5, and at that time the penalty for stealing \$5 or more was imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary. For stealing less than that amount the punishment was confinement in the county jail without labor.

The evidence proved beyond dispute the theft of a five dollar note of the State Bank of Illinois, but the prisoner's counsel brought several business men to swear that it was not worth its face value in gold, but all agreed that in ordinary transactions it would pass for \$5.

Over this testimony the prisoner's counsel quibbled for two hours while the prosecuting attorney listened in patience.

When his turn came he arose and delivered himself as follows: “Gentlemen, I hope the learned counsel won't get offended if I don't talk but just one minute. All I've got to say is this: The prisoner don't pretend to deny that he stole our money, and all he asks of you is just to give him the privilege of stealin' it at a discount.”

He sat down, and the jury sent the thief to the penitentiary.—Case and Comment.

### TECHNIC OF PAINTING.

Modern Color Methods and Those of the Old Masters.

Many persons think that the paintings by the old masters owe their permanency in some degree to secret processes now lost. In the Journal of the Franklin Institute Dr. Maximilian Toch points out that as a matter of fact the old masters used only those few colors (madder, for example) the permanency of which was well established, and that they avoided mixing colors known to have a bad chemical effect on one another.

Incidentally he describes the scientific methods of detecting later day copies. Zinc white, where flake white would have been used, protoplasmic remains in the cells of the wood used for the picture and the transparency of the bitumen in the shadows are proofs that a picture is not a genuine antique. In respect to deterioration the author mentions the bad effects of smoke and modern gas fumes and, after saying that either light or darkness may bleach a picture, points out that some pictures that have been kept in the dark can be restored by placing them in bright sunlight.

Finally Dr. Toch condemns those modern painters who substitute the collapsible tube or palette knife for the brush on the ground that the flakes of color thus attached to the canvas will crack off and become detached. If that method had been used by the ancients no trace of their work would now exist.

### Necessarily Slow.

A California youngster had been permitted to visit a boy friend on the strict condition that he was to leave there at 5 o'clock. He did not arrive home till 7 o'clock and his mother was very angry. The youngster insisted, however, that he had obeyed her orders and had not lingered unnecessarily on the way. “Do you expect me to believe,” said his mother, “that it took you two hours to walk a quarter of a mile?” She reached for the whip. “Now, sir, will you tell me the truth?” “Ye-es, mamma,” sobbed the boy, “Charlie Wilson gave me a mud turtle and I was afraid—to carry it—so I led it home.”—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## MOVE MAY PAVE WAY FOR PEACE

### Washington Sees Purpose In Teuton Concessions

### AMERICA THE PEACEMAKER

Settlement of Submarine Controversy Makes President Wilson Available as Mediator, and Sets Germany in More Favorable Position Before Neutral World—Move Against British Restrictions Will Follow Soon.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Some officials in Washington think they see in Germany's change of policy toward the submarine issue a larger purpose than the mere maintenance of friendly relations with this government. They believe that Germany, if not actually seeking to pave the way for peace negotiations, is at least preparing herself for the day when such negotiations will be begun.

As viewed by these officials and in diplomatic circles here, Germany is moving to rehabilitate herself in the eyes of neutrals, so that when a movement for peace is actually undertaken she may be assured of a larger measure of sympathy and support from neutral powers than would be accorded to her now.

The view that Germany is looking forward to possible peace developments from a settlement of the submarine issue is not mere surmise or speculation. It has a very substantial foundation in suggestions that have repeatedly been thrown out by German representatives in this country. Every time the submarine issue became acute they have urged informally upon Washington officials the great opportunity for the step in the direction of peace if the United States could only successfully mediate the submarine and blockade differences between Germany and Great Britain. It has been their contention that such an important step would probably prove to be only a beginning and that the way would then be open for the United States to use its good offices in promoting a still broader understanding which eventually might result in peace.

Since the Arabic incident and the more conciliatory attitude of the German government toward the United States, talk along this line has been revived in German quarters here. Again the possibility of the president serving as a leader in the movement for peace is being held out.

Entirely aside from the German suggestion, officials here acknowledge that if the submarine subject is satisfactorily disposed of President Wilson will be much more available as a possible peace mediator than would otherwise have been the case. So long as strained relations existed between this government and Germany the door was practically closed to President Wilson's attempting to play the important role of peacemaker in the European struggle.

But not only will a settlement of the submarine controversy, in the opinion of Washington officials, make the president more available from the German viewpoint, but it will also afford him an opportunity to demonstrate to the world the absolutely impartial stand of the United States as a neutral.

There is no doubt here now that President Wilson is eagerly awaiting the opportunity to assert the rights of the United States against British violations of international law as firmly as he did against Germany. It can be said that he will move in this direction as soon as the submarine issue has been disposed of, and if he can bring Great Britain to make concessions as Germany now seems disposed to make them it is acknowledged here that he will be in the strongest possible position to offer his services as a mediator in the great war.

It is learned here on high authority that the president will not only move speedily against Great Britain's violations against the rights of Americans on the high seas, but also in the direction of a settlement of the Mexican situation as soon as the German issue has been settled. The controversy with Germany has hung like a millstone about the neck of the Washington administration for the last five months. The president and his advisers have hesitated to push the issue with Great Britain so long as they were confronted with the likelihood of an open break with Germany.

Now the president's advisers are promising speedy action on both Great Britain and Mexico as soon as the submarine troubles have cleared.

### QUAKE CAUSES PANIC

Avezzano, Rebuilt Since January, Resists Latest Violent Shocks.

Rome, Aug. 30.—In the Avezzano district violent earthquake shocks have caused a great panic. The new anti-seismic dwellings which were erected after the recent earthquake prevented a repetition of that catastrophe.

The shock, which was first felt at 7:56 o'clock in the morning, did the greatest damage in a region including Rome, Naples, Avezzano and the region to the south and east of the capital. The pope was reciting the thanksgiving after the morning mass when the walls of the papal dwelling rocked and groaned under the shock.

## PERILS OF BAD AIR.

Reduced Vitality, Loss of Appetite and General Bad Health.

Air is bad when it is overheated, when it contains an excess of moisture and when it is chemically contaminated. This is the conclusion of the New York state commission on ventilation as summarized by Professor C. E. A. Winslow, chairman.

The first indictment against bad air shows that an increase in temperature beyond the normal 70 degrees produces serious derangement of the vaso-motor mechanism of the body, resulting in a rise of temperature, increased pulse and a lowered blood pressure, with a corresponding decrease in efficiency, both physical and mental. In addition to this, overheating conduces to an undesirable congestion of the mucous membranes of the nose, thus possibly paving the way for colds, sore throats and attacks of various germ diseases.

The work of the commission also proves that chemical accumulations in the air as a result of air stagnation bring about a decreased appetite for food, which, in turn, must have an unfavorable effect on the entire body. In the commission's experiments the people living in fresh air ate 4 1/2 to 13 per cent more than those living in stagnant air.

“These experiments,” says Professor Winslow, “indicate that fresh air is needed at all times and in all places. While we have changed our ideas as to what causes bad air, ventilation is just as essential to remove heat produced by human bodies as it was once thought to be to remove the carbon dioxide produced by human lungs, and it is now proved also to be essential for carrying away chemical products which exert a measurable effect upon the appetite for food. People who live and work in overheated and unventilated rooms are reducing their vitality and rendering themselves an easy prey to all sorts of diseases.”

### WARRING ON RUST.

Problems With Which Iron and Steel Experts Are Wrestling.

This age of steel has roused a world wide battle with rust, and more chemists and other experts are studying possible weapons for this battle than are busy on almost any other industrial problem. Concrete owes much of its present growth to the difficulty of protecting steel and iron against rust.

Absolutely pure iron will not rust, and fairly pure iron will rust only slowly. One way, therefore, is to improve the grade of iron, and manufacturers now sell iron that is guaranteed to withstand rust for considerable periods. It is possible, though expensive, to purify iron completely by electricity, and electrolytic iron, as it is called, may before long be common commercially.

Surface coats of protection are, however, the favorite methods of today, and many such coatings have appeared lately. The latest one is a metal coat that can be applied on an iron or steel structure after it has been erected in much the same way that paint is applied. Finely powdered metals—such as tin, lead or zinc, or all three in proper proportion—are mixed in oil and painted on the bridge or column or other structure that needs protection. Then the painted surface is heated by a hand torch or in whatever way is most convenient.

The oil burns away, and the powdered metal melts, but it does not run. As the metal coats it takes a tight grip on the iron surface and forms a tin or alloy coat, which stops rust.—Saturday Evening Post.

### Selecting the Golf Ball.

The small heavy ball will go farther than the lighter or larger ball for the player who can hit it extremely hard owing to its less resistance from the air. Because of its weight and small size it can bore its way through the air almost like a bullet. In the case of a lady or a very light hitter I firmly believe they will get much better results with the large light ball since because of its greater resiliency it will get the maximum distance from a much lighter blow. So my advice would be for a light hitter to use the light ball, the average hitter the medium weight and the hard hitter the heavy ball.—Outing.

### Phi Beta Kappa.

Phi Beta Kappa are the names of three letters of the Greek alphabet, the initial letters of three Greek words, Philosophia Bion Kubernetes, which means “philosophy of the guide of life.” This is the name of the oldest of the Greek letter college societies. Membership is bestowed as an honor for exceptionally good scholarship. The society originated at William and Mary college in 1776, but has extended to many other colleges and universities. There are about 17,000 names in the catalogue. Members wear a gold watch key as a badge, with emblem and inscriptions.—Philadelphia Press.

### They Help In a Way.

“Riches are not everything,” declared bitterly the poor, but honest, sutler, who had just been rejected. “They cannot insure happiness.” “Perhaps not,” replied the practical maiden. “but they at least provide means to pay the premiums on the policy.”—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

### Correct.

Jack—You say Jones is living above his income.  
Bill—Yes; he gets his income from an apartment house and lives on the top floor!—New York Globe.

The nobleness of life depends on its consistency, clearness of purpose, quiet and ceaseless energy.—Ruskin.