

# The New Citizen

PUBLISHED BY THE ERA CLUB OF NEW ORLEANS.

*(To promote the equal participation of men and women in the social and civic advancement of our country)*

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50 Cents Year



GEORGIANA YOUNG FRIEDRICHS

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### *Georgiana Young Friedrichs.*

Mrs. Georgiana Young Friedrichs (Mrs. P. J. Friedrichs) has for years been a prominent worker along various lines which tend to the uplifting of humanity.

Firstly a suffragist, Mrs. Friedrichs puts her enthusiasm for the cause in all her undertakings. Mrs. Friedrichs, ex-vice-president of the Era Club, is now serving as an auditor, and has for years been one of the Board of Directors. Many other honors given Mrs. Friedrichs because of appreciation and realization of her valuable assistance in public work along educational and socio-economic lines are: First vice-president of the High School Alumnae and an ex-president and charter member of this educational body; treasurer of Housewives League; a member of the Executive Board of the Public School Alliance since its organization; ex-state president of the Louisiana Division of the Daughters of Confederacy; an ex-president of the New Orleans Chapter, Daughters of Confederacy.

Having taught school in early life, Mrs. Friedrichs realized the need of bonds of sympathy between parent, teacher, and pupil. Working with this thought, Georgiana Young Friedrichs organized the first Parents Co-operative Club in New Orleans.

It was while State President of The Louisiana Division U. D. C. that Mrs. Friedrichs inaugurated Louisiana Day.

As the wife of a noted Confederate soldier, Mrs. Friedrichs has never forgotten her duty to the Army of Grey. Her indefatigable work has been recognized by the many positions of honor and trust the Daughters of Confederacy have bestowed upon her.

Mrs. Friedrichs, like all real club women, does not neglect her home for outside duties; but systematically manages her household so that she may use a portion of her time in aiding others in their work. The mother of three accomplished daughters and one son, all of whom are trained along the broad educational lines of their mother.

### CALENDAR.

January 10—Business meeting, Tulane University.

January 23—Open meeting, Auditorium, Association of Commerce, 8 p. m. Address by Mr. M. J. Sanders, Vice-President New Orleans Board of Trade.

### Notes.

The Business Meeting held on December 13th was very interesting. After matters of an executive nature were transacted, the president, Miss Florence Loeber, gave an informal account of the

National Suffrage Convention held in Washington the latter part of November. As a delegate from the Louisiana State Suffrage Association, Miss Loeber was accorded full privilege and many amusing incidents were recalled. The hearing before Congress, in which the Anti-Suffragists were allowed to present their objections to the establishment of a Committee on Suffrage in the House, no doubt furnished the humor of the day. Not only were their statements of statistics incorrect, but their arguments were naturally weak in many places. This verbal message brought to us by our president was greatly appreciated.

The open December meeting held on the 27 was a continued discussion of the National Convention, by Miss Jean Gordon, who had just returned from an extensive suffrage tour after leaving Washington. Miss Gordon, in a most concise, comprehensive manner told of her lectures throughout several States, where she was invited to speak even before Business Men's Leagues. In her trail, there follows new suffrage organizations, that means added strength to the cause in the South. Miss Gordon, as president of the Louisiana State Suffrage Association, was shown many courtesies at the National gathering, and shared equally with Miss Loeber the representation of Louisiana.

Mr. M. J. Sanders, vice-president of the Board of Trade, will speak at the open meeting on January 23rd. He has chosen for his subject a most interesting and timely topic: "Are the English Militants Crazy?" Mr. Sanders has recently returned from England, where he made a careful study of the situation. Members and friends and those who wish to know English Suffrage conditions are invited to be the guests of the Era Club on the above named date, at the Auditorium of the Association of Commerce, Common and St. Charles Streets, at 8 p. m.

The Era Club has planned a Carnival Lunch Room, where short orders will be served during the day previous to Carnival and Carnival Day at the German-American Bank Building, 620 Canal Street. Through the courtesy of the bank officials, the ground floor has been tendered the Era Club for the use of its Lunch Room.

Era Club pins may be secured from Miss Aimee Richardson, 728 State Street, or at Headquarters, Maison Blanche.

Rubber stamps with the slogan, "We Want Votes for Women," may be obtained from Mrs. Robert O'Brien, 5315 Camp Street, or at the book department, Maison Blanche. The Club requests its members and friends of women suffrage to stamp all checks, packages and outgoing mail with "VOTES FOR WOMEN."

Jan. 1914

**KATE M. GORDON ON STATE RIGHTS**

*The Letter Published Below, Appeared Recently in the Woman's Journal, of Boston.*

**Open Letter to the Members of the National Woman Suffrage Association.**

Dear Suffrage Friends:

The delegates from the Louisiana State Suffrage Association to the National Convention reported that a persistent effort was made to make it appear at the convention that the recent organization of the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference was a movement to secede from the National. Such misrepresentation calls for an explanation of the purposes of the Southern Conference.

The Conference was called into existence primarily because the South has a peculiar reason for wishing to preserve the right to define its electorate. The experience with mandatory amendments affecting the right of the State to restrict its electorate—a right as dear to Massachusetts or to California as to any Southern State—needs no elaboration here.

As projector of the Southern Conference, I wish to state that my position on a national amendment was clearly taken when a national officer, and stated from the platform of the Buffalo Convention. However, as long as the chances for a national amendment were not within the range of possibility, I considered it a good form of woman suffrage agitation, and an excellent way to secure suffrage literature free, and circulated under the franks of friendly representatives. But conditions have changed. Votes for women is a world movement, and recognized as inevitable.

The attitude of the Southern Representatives in Congress on an amendment "forbidding disfranchisement on account of sex" has been, and is, that "the suffrage is not a constitutional right, but a right of the State to confer." Believers and non-believers in suffrage take this stand. Unquestionably the greatest resistance to the national amendment will come from a solid Southern delegation. Unquestionably the strongest opposition to forcing the amendment will come from a hesitancy on the part of the other States to repeat another coercive amendment upon a section that resists it. Herein lies the usefulness of the Southern Conference—to educate the Democratic party, in control of the political situation in the South, that woman suffrage is no longer a theory to be debated as a State right, but a condition to be met.

That States right position maintained by Southern Congressmen we heartily concur in; but let the Democratic party which these Congressmen represent give the inevitable to the women of the

South by State action. Failing to do this, the Democratic party having failed to live up to its opportunity, then we Southern women, to whom the suffrage is greater than even the State right principle, will be placed in a position to appeal to the other States to force the suffrage nationally, our own men having failed to protect us from whatever disadvantage a national amendment may incur. It is a flank movement, the value of which should be apparent to every suffragist not afflicted with mental myopia of an aggravated type.

Moreover, if the organization of this Southern movement will make unnecessary a national amendment, its purpose will be vindicated. For an amendment to the National Constitution, to enfranchise the women of a government based on consent, will reflect a lasting disgrace in history on any of the States that make it necessary. We therefore appeal to every State, North or South, to uphold the wisdom of the framers of our Constitution, in preserving to the States certain State right principles. The Democratic party, which stands peculiarly for the States right principle, is in control of the political situation in the South; then upon the Democratic party the issue is laid to make good on the most important of all State rights—the right of the State to define its electorate.

The officers of the Conference feel confident that if, in the next four years, \$100,000 are raised for active propaganda, there is not a shadow of doubt that, as far as the South is concerned, there will be no need for a national amendment to give Southern women their birth-right of citizenship. We feel that, by inaugurating an active press service under a trained press agent (preferably Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer)—selected literature for Congressmen, legislators and Democratic committeemen—an annual conference, with a series of State conferences, so that within the next four years every Southern State will have felt the stimulus of the educational enthusiasm engendered by such conferences, we will make it impossible for the National Democratic party to fail to see what every other party now sees—that woman suffrage is inevitable, and the only question, as Helen Gardner expresses it, "Which way?"

One thousand men and women pledging \$100, payable in the next four years, in annual payments of \$25, will mean that we can immediately actively launch this flank movement. If among the readers of *The Journal* there are those who sympathize with our point of view of the State right being preferable to the national amendment; if they agree with us in placing the onus of responsibility for the need of an amendment on the

Democratic party; if they recognize the wisdom of this flank movement from a suffragist's viewpoint, then join us in membership and help us by donations.

KATE M. GORDON,  
1800 Prytania Street, New Orleans, La.  
December 20, 1913.

Contributions and memberships sent to the Southern States' Woman Suffrage Conference will be acknowledged through these columns.

None of the children's hospitals in London admit women doctors to their residential or staff appointments. Even the Society for the Study of Children's Diseases excludes women physicians. Last year a Woman's Hospital for Children was started in Harrow Road, with a staff wholly of women. The object was two-fold, to provide treatment for children in the neighborhood and to give women doctors a chance to study children's diseases. This women's hospital has proved very popular with parents. It has treated from fifty to a hundred patients a day, and has had to enlarge its quarters three times in the course of a year. The Bishop of Kensington, in dedicating a new ward this month, said he looked forward to the time when hospitals run by women would be found all over the country.

### RAISON D'ETRE.

(Nellie Nugent Sommerville.)

If there is any gift of statesmanship among Southern women the time has come for its application to suffrage work. This can be done most effectively by co-operation between the Southern states. There must be careful study and investigation of conditions; resources must be developed; a central bureau of information must be created; literature must be provided; a Southern paper should be built up; in brief, constructive work must be done. All of these things can be promoted through the Southern Conference and furnish the reason for its organization, it will hinder no existing suffrage organizations, but strengthen all.

### BILL FOR SUFFRAGE BEFORE THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

A bill for full suffrage was introduced by Mr. Mott of Yazoo City in the Mississippi Legislature now in session. It is said to have many staunch supporters. Literature is being distributed in both houses. Some of the circulars contain a brief outline of the history of the states where women have already secured the privilege of the ballot.

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### WOMAN'S POLITICAL POWER.

The return of Ella Flagg Young to the superintendency of the public schools in Chicago marks another victory for the women of that city. The publicly acknowledged fact that Mrs. Young was voted out of office by School Board politics roused the women of Chicago to demand her reinstatement. So just was this action that it was granted, with the result that four members of the Board of Education sent in resignations. This is a telling illustration of political power in the hands of women of to-day. In the past, that same request, whether based upon grounds of justice or not, would have only caused a sarcastic smile, and the outcome would merely have been some evasive answer from those in power.

New York City has appointed its first woman commissioner. Dr. Katherine B. Davis, LL.D., Ph. D., will serve as Commissioner of Corrections under the regime of the new Mayor, Mr. Puroy Mitchel. Dr. Davis has served seven years as superintendent of the Bedford Reformatory, and has been granted a four-year leave, that she may now serve in her new capacity.

Sophie Irene Loeb has been appointed special inspector, State Automobile Bureau of New York. Her duties are to arrest taxicab grafters on sight and to inspect taximeters. Miss Loeb earned her commission by starting the memorable campaign of publicity in New York City which deprived the hotels of the \$500,000 a year graft which was made by renting adjacent curb space to the cab companies.

California has her eight-hour day labor law for women that was successfully carried out all during the past holiday season. This is a new law placed on the statute books since women were enfranchised two years ago in that State.

Nevada has its first woman probation officer. The Governor and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction endorsed this candidate, which

was directly against the "interests" in that part of the country. In the short duration of her term of office she has already improved the social conditions of Tonopah, the mining town where she serves in the interest of women and children. It was a woman lawyer who secured this probation officer's appointment.

It has been reported in the public press that Judge Wilson, of the Juvenile Court in the conservative City of New Orleans, advocated a woman judge to decide the cases against girl offenders.

Colorado has now a woman chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. Mrs. Gertrude A. Lee, who has been vice-chairman, received this honor when her predecessor became a State Railroad Commissioner.

Many women are now daring to present petitions for full suffrage to their Legislatures, who hitherto would have trembled at the idea. Such is the gain in political power of women over the entire universe. The above-stated positions that have been inaugurated within the past few months are but a few instances of the power given women through forced necessity, and as a result of years of agitation by women suffragists. The New Citizen, with its sixteen pages, would not have space enough to compile the advancement of woman and the many honors and places in government affairs that she has gained during the past few years.

### THE POWER OF THE VOTE.

For ten years Louisiana women have failed in an effort to secure the amending of Article 210 of the State Constitution, in order to allow women to be eligible to appointment to office and to serve on public boards.

Indiana has the same kind of a law, as the following incident in regard to Mrs. Kate Woods Ray clearly demonstrates the weakness of same:

When Mrs. Kate Woods Ray was tendered the presidency of the Board of Safety of Gary, Ind., by Mayor Knotts, it developed that the position included, in its strict interpretation under the law, that she would become the head of the Fire and Police Departments. As a woman and a non-electror, she was not eligible to the appointment.

We presume that the purpose of Mayor Knotts in making this appointment was a peculiar fitness on the part of Mrs. Ray to protect the citizens of Gary. By what right, then, should the organic law of the State include a provision which works to the detriment of the people of the State? It is a disgrace to any State to add insult to injury, as is the case wherever a State denies women the right to be electors, and then makes them ineligible for that reason to serve in positions where their service means better protection of women and children.

### THE UNITED STATE HAS MILITANT ANTIS.

The average person in the United States may condemn the action of the militants in England in burning buildings without destroying life, but we heard no adverse world-wide comment when that peculiar individual known as an anti-suffragist threw a can of sulphuric acid through a window upon the stage where the Tennessee State Suffrage Convention was in session.

### TORONTO'S VICTORY.

It is with gratification we announce a suffrage victory in the City of Toronto. For years the widow and single women of Canada have enjoyed the municipal franchise. In a recent election this right has been extended to married women by a vote of over two to one, the actual figures being 26,288 for and 12,575 against.

The election was launched through the effort of the suffragists, who asked for the referendum, and was successful only after vigorous campaign.

It is galling to consider that married women have been at any disadvantage with widows and single women in enjoying any of the privileges of government. It places married women at a tremendous disadvantage to create the environment in which their children are to be reared, and it reflects a lasting disgrace on the 12,575 men of the City of Toronto who would have perpetuated such an injustice toward married women—the child-bearing constituency of the city.

Municipal competitors are reported as jealous of Chicago in leading all cities in the United States in the number of her voters in coming elections. The reason is plain. Illinois has recently given votes to its women, and any city that feels jealous can go and do likewise.

### SOUTHERN SUFFRAGE, TAKE HEED.

As the New Citizen goes to press a communication has been received from the National President, announcing that the Congressional Union, which last year operated as a part of the National Congressional Committee, is no longer a part of that committee, its policy being "to go into the field to defeat members of the Democratic party, whether suffragists or not, unless the Democratic party, which is in power, grants our demand for an amendment to the National Constitution at this session."

The New Citizen will give in the next issue our point of view on such a policy. We only sound a warning to any Southern suffragist associations against lining up with such a suicidal action.

### POOR ANTI!

The New Citizen seldom quotes the poor, misinformed woman known as the anti-suffragist. The name anti usually recalls that which influences others to their own destruction, whether it be suffrage or a game of poker.

We extract the following from a recent letter by Mrs. William Forse Scott, anti-suffragist leader, published in the New York Times, without comment upon the sentiments herein expressed. We leave it to our readers to form their own conclusions.

"If this goes on, either men must become more feminine and women more masculine, or we shall reach the condition which you wisely suggest—namely that under persistent attack, brutal masculinity will assert itself, and women, always the weaker, must succumb; so that in generations to come the women in bondage will curse us of today for throwing away the only protection of women—the man's care for the weak and defenseless."

### MOTHERS' PENSIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

The much discussed Mother Pension Law in California went into operation September 4. The "Woman's Bulletin" says: "The law provides assistance for half-orphans, under 14 years of age, residing with their mothers; the mothers must be in need of this assistance, must be American citizens, residents of the county one year and of the State three years. The State appropriated a fund of \$860,000 to cover two years' expenditures. Last year over \$340,000 was expended on the Funds to Parents allotment, of which the Mothers' Pension Fund is a modification. These funds are given out under direction of the County Supervisors. The allowance of money is not apportioned among the counties, as there are no adequate statistics on the subject, but is kept as one fund."

Idaho, Oregon, Utah and Washington are other equal suffrage States where pensions are granted to needy mothers.

## CARNIVAL

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## BOOK REVIEW

### Woman Suffrage. Which Way?

"Woman Suffrage. Which Way?" By Helen H. Gardener. Published by The Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference.

This pamphlet contains the speech made at the First States Rights Suffrage Conference, held in New Orleans last November. It is truly the principles and ideals of real democracy.

The trend of "Woman Suffrage. Which Way?" is based upon the way woman shall obtain her enfranchisement—whether by State's rights or by a national amendment. Throughout the entire sixteen columns of printed matter we seem to feel that Helen Gardener recognizes the fact that certain conditions exist in the South that are not to be met in the North, and that it is the duty of each State to attend to its own individual needs. We quote: "It is better to put your own home in order in your own way."

The strength of all her arguments is forcibly presented to those who are fortunate enough to obtain a copy of this interesting and educating pamphlet. In several portions of the article Mrs. Gardener quotes parts of speeches made by such public men as President Wilson, Mr. William Jennings Bryan and Mr. William Randolph Hearst, and in a most courteous, yet clever, way, proves the utter inconsistency of their different statements with their avowed belief in democracy.

The pamphlet, "Woman Suffrage. Which Way?" will no doubt be added to all suffrage libraries, where it will prove a valuable asset.

### Camp-Fire Stories.

"Camp-Fire Stories." By Marie Louise Benton Bankston. Published by The L. Graham Company, Ltd., New Orleans. Price, \$1 net.

'Tis the bugle-call to memories—memories to the old—facts of the stories that the present generation have heard so often.

As tears of joy and sorrow unconsciously trickle down the wrinkled faces of the past generation yet on earth when they beheld a bit of gray, so will this book, with its significant colored cover, bring youth to the hearts of a Civil War Confederate veteran.

"Camp-Fire Stories" is a compendium of Louisiana's Civil War history, told in an interesting way. Mrs. Bankston shows a clear insight into the Southern situation during the period from 1861-1865. Many important happenings that are lying dormant in the minds of the Louisiana people are recalled. Events and bits of sentiment pervade the book, making truth seem like fiction.

There is a special chapter devoted to "Women Patriots" that proves that the spirit of Louisiana's women was never at a low ebb. After reading the facts told within this gray-covered book, we wonder why this spirit of patriotism in Louisiana women has never been given a place in the real governmental affairs of this State.

"Camp-Fire Stories" should prove valuable as a record to those who wish to preserve the history of the ancestors who gave their life's blood, "not to a Lost Cause, but as a witness to a Living Principle."

### THAT POOR RIB!

At a dinner given in London a few weeks ago to celebrate the seventh anniversary of the paper, "Votes for Women," Miss Mary Neal told the following anecdote:

"It was on the occasion of one of our most picturesque and beautiful processions, and the part of the procession which was passing represented the women doctors and graduates, and some of the most noted women in England. Just behind me were two drunken loafers. One of them turned to the other and said: "A nice thing our spare rib has come to."

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### *Gathering in the Harvest.*

#### Child Labor.

(This paper will make the effort to secure each month an article proving the beneficial results of one of the public improvements launched by the Era Club.)

A sense of deep gratification is felt by every member of the Era Club in reading the following report of conditions in New Orleans in regard to child employment. The Child Labor law and the amending of the Louisiana constitution to secure the appointment of a factory inspector is some of the legislation of which the Club is justly proud. The following proves that some of the fruits from the above mentioned work of the Era Club have already been harvested.

#### Standard of Child Employment Here Higher Than in Any City of Country.

Mrs. Marthe D. Gould, factory inspector, Wednesday received a copy of the report made by Inspector Lewis W. Hine of the National Child Labor Congress, in which New Orleans is highly praised for its condition as to child labor. Mr. Hine came through the South a few months ago on a secret mission of investigation. He says in his report on New Orleans:

"After careful study of the conditions here, I must say that, taking all phases of the work of children into consideration—a higher standard is being maintained in New Orleans than in any large city I have visited, South or North. A strict fourteen-year age limit is being enforced in the factories, the department stores, messenger service, and the age of newsboys is very high. There is hope of getting a municipal ordinance that will eliminate the younger newsboys entirely."

Mr. Hine reports that he took photographs of the toilers in various callings.

Referring to the messenger service, he says there is more work to be done than in any other service in the raising of the age limit for all boys sent into the restricted district, day or night. He goes on to say:

"It is not necessary for me to state that these conditions are the logical fruit of the years of work on the part of Miss Jean Gordon, supplemented by the eternal vigilance of Mrs. Marthe D. Gould, factory inspector. I must say in conclusion that such a situation meets me in an oasis in this great Southern desert of child labor, and it is convincing proof of the fallacy of the platitude that the South cannot get along without the work of children. Here are proofs sufficient that with the raising of the ages of the young workers comes a great advance in efficiency. This should appeal to all manufacturers, even though the humanitarian side does not."

#### WHY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY SHOULD ESPOUSE VOTES FOR WOMEN.

At the suffrage hearing before the Rules committee of the House of Representatives this month, Mrs. Mary Beard of New York submitted for the consideration of the Democratic party the argument that it could not survive without making woman suffrage a party measure.

Why?

"Because," said Mrs. Beard, "the election returns of 1912 revealed the fact that you are in power with so flimsy a majority that if, at the very next presidential election, the votes of only one-eighth of the women of the suffrage states are changed from your support, a party that does stand for equal suffrage will supplant you in the nation. The Progressive party, which stood second in the race in 1912, believes in woman suffrage and has pledged itself to work for it. Again there is the rising Socialist party, and the Socialist party believes in votes for women. The Socialist party is far more certain to draw strength from you than you are to draw from its ranks—the thirteen states in which your firm foundation stands are not enough to retain you in the White House or the Capitol. There is not one suffrage state or one suffrage campaign state that was or is, of which you are at all sure. That makes twenty-three states against your thirteen strongholds. If the South could keep you in power, all would be well for you; but it can't. You must win Northern power. To do that you must espouse a cause popular in the North. Suffrage is the obvious choice for you to make."

#### CHIVALRY.

A foolish citizen of North Carolina has written to the National Child Labor Committee, saying that in two counties in his State he saw women and children working eleven hours a day, while men in the same communities worked in the same factories only ten hours, and he calls this a "butchery of the laws of chivalry." Poor man! He doesn't understand that nowadays chivalry concerns itself mainly with important things like opening doors and picking up handkerchiefs for women, but rarely or never influences the commercial exploitation of women and children or the relations existing between men and women who are below them in class. Manners are more important than morals, so let us keep on preferring delicate, slightly musty sentiment to the cold, impartial reasoning of that modern interloper, Justice.

Louisiana held a successful State Suffrage Convention and organized a Southern States Woman's Suffrage Conference, with representation from all the Southern States.

### A PRIZE LIMERICK.

In a contest for the best limerick, the following one, by Hattie Rowland Parker, ex-president of the Era Club, was selected:

There was once a woman of note  
Who very much wanted to vote;  
Her neighbors said, "Here,  
You stay in your sphere;  
Go home and have babies to tote!"

She then formed a club, literary,  
Which studied child-life, civics and dairy;  
They found out their right  
To make the world bright,  
And decent, and home-like and cherry.

They studied of home and the nation,  
And learned each to each the relation.  
"We'll have better laws,"  
Said these women, "because  
We'll work for our country's salvation.

And now in ten states women vote  
On questions both near and remote;  
"Our banner's unfurled  
And our sphere is the world,"  
Says this wonderful woman of note.

### VOTES FOR WOMEN IN ITALY.

The Congress for Women's Suffrage, recently held in Rome, closed on December 8. It was attended by several members of Parliament and representatives of the following political parties: Radical, Republican, Constitutional Democratic, Reform Socialist, and Official Socialist. A resolution was adopted, in spite of opposition from the Milan Women's Socialist Group, "to appoint delegates in the various parties which represent Constitutional Democracy, and unite them, in order to form a Parliamentary group, without distinction of party, ready to fight for the Women's Movement in Parliament."

### FROM FLORIDA.

The women of New Orleans will recall Mrs. R. C. Cooley as one of the earnest workers from Florida who addressed the Louisiana State Suffrage Convention held here in November.

The Florida suffragists maintain headquarters at Room 254 St. James Building, Jacksonville, where regular meetings are held. The vice-president, Mrs. R. C. Cooley, says:

"To-day there are in Florida sixteen centers of suffrage activity, ten daily and several weekly papers favoring the women voters, and numberless individuals writing for information, and saying, 'I am a suffragist.'"

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

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This page will be devoted exclusively to opinions of the public. All questions on Suffrage will be cheerfully answered. The editor reserves the right to publish only what she deems of educational value to the reader.

Crowley, La., Dec. 22, 1913.

Dear Editor:

My interest in equal suffrage was much stimulated by the eloquent lecture of Mrs. Deshay Breckenridge at Monteagle Assembly this past summer. I believe the cultured, conservative, perhaps prejudiced, audience, largely of women, learned many things from her clear presentation, while her arguments, with peculiar force for this particular class, brought home to them the need for representation of women by women, for women, in a government where their interests are deeper, broader and more identified with its maintenance, progress and enduringness than ever before in world history; their interests being those of women, children, homes—all women, all children, all homes—as the interests of true government are the interests of all governed.

Mrs. Breckenridge touched on woman's evolution from the period when it was questioned that she had a soul to the present last stamping ground of prejudice when it is questioned that she should have a vote; and stated that in developing mental powers once denied her; woman had now in the colleges challenged men to their utmost efforts. Amid the practical demands of a practical age, when changed conditions and wide-spread commercialism have driven women into all paths of endeavor and all fields of labor, they, equally with men and for the same reasons, need representation. The speaker did not claim women to be superior to men, but did maintain that because the child and the home were peculiarly "woman's sphere" she could better appreciate their interests and needs than men, busy as they were with the "great issues" of the day—the tariff, the ideas of government of the different political parties, etc.—and having little time to intelligently study and forward the interests of the women, children and homes. While the nine mil-

lion women in the business world, usually called there by duty, needed representation for the same reasons and as much as men of the same class required it. Men think they are fully protecting women because they protect with a chivalrous devotion the women of their own circle; but "men as a class do not protect women as a class," not because of malice usually, but on account of the negligence, indifference and selfish motives naturally arising when the woman is not a distinct individual of perhaps a "privileged class," but only one of the "masses" who come and go almost without identity in the great stream of humanity.

The speaker presented many phases of social conditions and the one-sided legislation or entire absence of legislation in different states which bring about most unjust and harmful conditions and the great improvements introduced when the vote has been given to women. She told how in St. Louis, on one occasion, a certain organized anti-suffrage movement among the women, begging the people not to encourage woman suffrage because it would destroy the homes, was traced directly to the organized liquor interests, she giving the name of the organization.

Therefore, to justly and properly represent a very large body of American citizens in the laws of our land, the women are needed. Women, given the power of the ballot, without which their efforts at bettering conditions deeply affecting them are only a futile cry drowned by the clamor of "important issues" the politicians want carried through; though the greatest issue was the safety of the children and the homes (not to mention the women,) upon which rests the future of the nation. She closed with a touching appeal to the motherhood of our land.

It is difficult to do justice to the strong, complete and earnest lecture of this woman whose experience has been so widespread in this field. No thinking man or woman who heard could fail to appreciate the truth and justice of her plea and endorse her appeal.

—Alice G. Judson.

## WHY WORKING WOMEN NEED THE VOTE.

The Ford Motor Company will at once put into operation a profit sharing plan by which \$10,000,000, representing approximately one-half the profits of the Company, will be distributed annually among its employees. According to the press statements announcing this plan, the women employees will not share in the distribution of profits, "not being considered the economic factors that men workers are," although the women as well as the men will have increased wages. In California, where women vote, two hundred men employed in the garment-makers trade recently went on strike, not because of dissatisfaction with their own wages, but because the wages of 150 women employed in the same trade were too low. The employers then offered to increase the wages of the women at the expense of the men (that is, by lowering the wages of the men), and the women, not to be out done in generosity, refused to accept the increase. California women, it seems, are not only economic factors, but are also the recipients of the chivalry of which one frequently hears from anti-suffragists.

"Those who were formerly in the habit of claiming that the ballot in the hands of woman would only multiply the number of ballots without altering the moral bearing of the ballot box for either weal or woe were clearly mistaken. Woman has added a great moral force to the ballot in California. She has added very materially in humanizing the party platform and vitalizing the issue."

—Los Angeles Express.

Not for herself! though sweet the air of Freedom  
Not for herself! though dear the new born power  
But for the child who made a nobler mother  
For the whole people needing one another  
Comes woman to her hour.

—Charlotte Perkins Gillman.

The last Sunday in January will be Child Labor Day.

**Miss Katherine M. Giles, Only Female Cotton Statistician.**

Miss Giles started as a stenographer in a big cotton brokerage house in New York. Her love for statistics, which the great majority of people call "dry," soon placed her in a position where she became an authority, and she decided to start in business for herself as a cotton statistician in Wall Street. Not long ago it was rumored that Miss Giles was to be married. Asked if she would give up her business in such an event, she said: "Never, not even if I married millions. I love my business as my life, and have worked too hard to ever dream of giving it up."

**Poor Dad!**

Grandma's a Prohibitionist,  
A Socialist is Nan,  
Mother's Progressive through and through,  
Sue's a Republican.  
So the antis' talk makes father mad.  
'Twould be rather hard on poor old dad  
To express these views with one ballot small,  
Since he's a Democrat and hates them all.

—Oreola W. Haskell.

**ERA CLUB LEADS.**

The Era Club's station for selling Red Cross stamps for the benefit of the Louisiana Anti-Tuberculosis League, collections showed almost a third of the total returns for the entire Stamp Day. The fact that again in New Orleans woman suffrage proves its great worth has been commented upon by newspapers both here, in Boston and other places.

**MINO PORRIDGE THE FOOD THAT SOLVES THE HIGH COST OF LIVING**

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**Suffrage Status.**

**FULL SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.**

Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona, Alaska.

**PRESIDENTIAL AND MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE.**

Illinois.

**STATES WHERE AMENDMENT IS NOW BEFORE VOTERS.**

	House	Senate	Goes to Voters
Montana .....	75-2	15-2	1914
Nevada .....	49-3	19-3	1914
North Dakota ...			1914
South Dakota ...	70-30	41-2	1914

**STATES WHERE AMENDMENT HAS PASSED ONE LEGISLATURE AND MUST PASS ANOTHER.**

Iowa .....	81-26	31-15	1916
New York .....	125-5	40-2	1915
Pennsylvania ...	131-70	26-22	1915

In New Jersey the suffrage amendment passed the last Legislature by a vote of 14 to 5 in the Senate and 46 to 5 in the House; but the State officials whose duty it was to advertise it in the papers of all the counties neglected to do so; hence it will have to be begun again. Maine and West Virginia gave a majority vote of both Houses for the measure, but fell short of the needed two-thirds. In Michigan it passed the Legislature, but was beaten at the polls. In Wisconsin it passed the Legislature, but was vetoed by the Governor.

**STATES WHERE INITIATIVE PETITIONS ARE UNDER WAY.**

Missouri. ....	1914
Nebraska. ....	1914
Ohio. ....	1914

**STATES WHERE LEGISLATURE MEETS IN 1914.**

Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia.

**SUFFRAGE EPIGRAMS.**

Congressman Raker of California is credited with the following statements concerning votes for women.

Women are early birds when it comes to voting in California.

Their influence keeps perfect order around the polls.

Suffrage has come to stay; not only in California, but all over the United States.

In two years women will vote in every state in the union.

There is no reason why one-half the ability and integrity of the country should be deprived of the vote.

Father can hold the baby while mother votes, the same as mother holds it while father votes.

**NEW ORLEANS CONSUMERS' LEAGUE.**

The local chapter of this splendid organization known as Consumers' League, is conscientiously working for the following improvements in New Orleans:

Early Christmas shopping.

No shopping after 5:30 o'clock in winter or after 4:30 o'clock in summer.

All stores to close by 6 p. m. Saturdays and Christmas holidays to be no exception.

Half holiday for all workers one day in the week for the months in summer.

No delivery of goods after 6 p. m.

Clean and wholesome conditions and fair treatment for all women and children.

For stealing 35 cents a man in Windsor, Ontario, the other day was sentenced to two years at hard labor in the Penitentiary, while a public official convicted on two separate charges of assault upon a fourteen-year-old girl was let off with a fine of twenty-five dollars. It is small wonder that Canadian women are asking for a vote. Both cases were heard before county court Judge J. O. Dromgole.

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Critics have said there has not been written so comprehen-  
sive, yet simple analysis of the Causes of the War between  
the States as is set forth in the opening chapter of . . . . .

**Camp-Fire Stories** of the Mississippi  
Valley Campaign  
By M. Louise Benton Bankston

**PRICE \$1.00**

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**BEGINNING EARLY.**

The following incident happened in a New Or-  
leans home, and clearly demonstrates that the  
education of the child is one of the main points  
in order to acquire future justice:

Winnie, age six, and her sister Abby, age four,  
were playing dollies, when their mother overheard  
a most serious conversation. Having heard the  
word suffragette used by her mother, these two  
future Era Club members were trying to tell one  
another why they were suffragettes. The four-year-  
old tot insisted she was one because she wanted to  
go every place with mama, "and mama is that."  
The older sister was heard to say, "My daddy  
hasn't any more right to say what's what than my  
mamma has."

Let us hope that these two wise dears will con-  
tinue in their belief, and win their father to their  
way of thinking.

## What The World Ought To Know.

New York has about 100,000 of its women workers organized into unions.

The Young Men's Christian Association of New York City has opened to women the school which it is running for the education of chauffeurs.

California, Idaho, Oregon, Utah and Washington are states that have granted suffrage to women, and now have a "Mothers' Pension Law."

The prime minister of Denmark recommends suffrage for women.

Two hundred and fifty thousand women endorsed suffrage at the Ohio State Convention, held in Cincinnati.

Alfred Russel Wallace, the noted scientist who died recently in England, was a great champion of woman suffrage. He gave as his reason, that woman enfranchised would improve the human race.

In 1829, the women of Virginia petitioned a constitutional convention for the franchise.

The United States Senate has asked for an appropriation to erect a splendid memorial in Washington in recognition of the services rendered by women during the Civil War.

Women form only about one-twentieth of the convicted criminals in the prisons.

Suffrage in England is still in great activity. London alone can boast of fifty suffrage headquarters.

The governor-elect of Massachusetts, at a public dinner, predicted the women of his state would soon be enfranchised.

Africa has a regularly organized suffrage society. One of the many reforms instituted by this organization, which is supposed to have been founded by a princess many years ago to avenge some wrong, is the ceasing of the heretofore common practice of killing any woman whose lord and master grew tired or jealous of her. This suffrage association is called "Budindu," and is regarded as important by the higher politicians of Central Africa.

Oregon has passed eighteen measures of importance to women and children by its 1913 session of its Legislature.

Miss Fern Hobbs, of Oregon, represented her State in important land matters in Washington, D. C. This is the first time a woman represented Oregon in such a capacity.

In some places men and women are fined if they do not exercise the power of their franchise by voting.

Nebraska elected a woman president of the State Teachers' Association. This is the first time woman has been allowed any privilege in this organization. Opposed by the president of the Educational Board and his superintendents, this principal won on a total vote of 1,882, while their candidate polled 753.

One of the leading Woman Suffragists of Chicago, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, has been made dean of the Chicago College of Law.

Three women prominent in educational work in Chicago—Miss Sophonisba Breckenridge, Miss Mary McDowell and Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen—are running as candidates for the City Council of their city. Miss Breckenridge is associate dean of women at the University of Chicago; Miss McDowell is the head resident of the University of Chicago Social Settlement; Mrs. Bowen is known for successfully leading many good movements.

Cincinnati has a woman clerk of the Charity Commission. Miss Edith Weld Peck successfully qualified for this position by means of a civil service examination.

Mrs. Susan Todd, 103 years old, and a sister-in-law of Abraham Lincoln, walked to the polls in Eugene, Oregon, to cast her vote on November 4th in the referendum election.

Japan has 38,322 women school teachers, 493,498 women factory workers, 3,709 telephone operators, and 3,000,000 girls in the public schools.

Bishop Cortland Whitehead, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, argued for women in vestries in his address before the Equal Franchise Association of Pittsburgh, Pa.

A ruling of the New York City Board of Education was made invalid by a decision of the courts relative to the case of Mrs. Bridget Peixotto, a teacher who was dismissed for her absence on account of birth of child. The court ordered her reinstatement in the schools.

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*and*  
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cannot be excelled. These makes are all considered the best at their respective prices of any shoes made in this country.

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*Splendid Wearing Shoes for Boys*  
*The Largest Line of Women's Fancy Slippers in the South*

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# The New Citizen

PUBLISHED BY THE ERA CLUB OF NEW ORLEANS.

*(To promote the equal participation of men and women in the social and civic advancement of our country)*

Vol. 3—No. 2

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER, 1913,

50 Cents Year.



*Kate M. Gordon*

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(The Era Club is a chartered body of hundreds of women, banded together for the purpose of furthering the protection of woman, the child, and the home—equal suffrage.)

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**Miss Kate M. Gordon.**

Miss Kate M. Gordon, who for the past twelve years has been president of The Louisiana State Suffrage Association, was recently elected the first president of The Southern Woman's Suffrage Conference held here in New Orleans in connection with the first Convention of the Louisiana State Suffrage Association.

Miss Gordon is the one whose brains devised and carried on the educational campaign that resulted in Sewerage, Drainage and Pure Water for New Orleans. Public acknowledgement of this was made in the presentation of a costly medal for the magnificent services rendered her city.

For eight years, Miss Gordon served as Corresponding Secretary of the National American Suffrage Association. Retiring on account of the South claiming more of her attention, she was made vice-president of the National body as a compliment for the splendid services given the mother association.

Officially connected with all the civic and social clubs of New Orleans and throughout Louisiana, Miss Gordon has become famous at home and abroad as one of the leading public workers in the United States. Her untiring effort in behalf of the Louisiana Anti-Tuberculosis League has been the foundation of the good work carried on by that organization.

Miss Gordon, who shares many honors with her equally well-known sister, Miss Jean Gordon, is noted for her intelligence and education, following in this line the footsteps of her parents, Mr. Gordon being one of the prominent educators of the South with ideas far advanced for his day.

Her record when president of the Era Club shows marvelous executive ability. Besides many other qualifications as a political leader, Miss Gordon is a recognized parliamentarian.

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**CALENDAR.**

Meetings held at Gibson Hall, Tulane University, second and fourth Saturdays of each month.

December 13th—Business Meeting.

December 27th—Open Meeting.

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**Notes.**

At the November open meeting of the Era Club Miss Grace King gave, in a delightful conversational way, her impressions of the suffrage situation in Great Britain, and the militants in particular.

The militant is not regarded in the way that a sensational press has made her appear. The

"man on a street," as public opinion in England is styled, is with the militant. Such devotion to principle as has been demonstrated by Mrs. Pankhurst and her followers cannot fail to impress a people; their logic in argument fail to appeal to reason; and their methods of resisting unto death, if needs be, the injustices of a government supposedly based on consent, but which treats the mother half of her citizens as criminals for offenses classed political when committed by men, threatens the liberal tenure of the Government, in such a way as to challenge admiration for their political acumen.

Scotch women are all militants, said Miss King. The women of Edinboro of every class vied with each other to show social attentions to the women marching on to London to interview the Premier. Most of the women are ready to use guns. A few broken windows and burnt houses are mere nothings in a cause that means so much for humanity. Miss King told very humorously how they riddled her little American stock objections to women voting, and were really not interested at all in the American point of view.

An interesting feature of her story dealt with a woman from Tasmania, who had voted since she was 21 years of age, and had never known the degradation of disfranchisement. An indescribable something pervaded the personality of this woman, who felt the worth of her opinion to her country. She was ugly, she was even dowdy, said Miss King, but she made you feel that women were intended for some other purpose in life than to be good looking in men's eyes. Through this Tasmanian woman we learned a very interesting point to Louisiana voters. In Tasmania every man who does not vote pays a fine of \$1. This might be an effective way of getting the poll tax evils corrected.

One very interesting experience related was that of the surprise expressed by British men and women, that the American Government should have enfranchised black men and left white women their political inferiors. Miss King excused this on the score that it was not the whole Government that had done that. However, in the opinion of the editor, it remains to the discredit of Southern men that they have taken no active steps to remove this stigma of inferiority from their white women.

---

The Louisiana State Suffrage Association is represented at the National Convention by two of our prominent members, Miss Jean Gordon, president of The Louisiana State Suffrage Association, and a past president in the Era Club, and Miss Florence Loeber, vice-president of The Louisiana State Suffrage Association and the 1913 presiding officer of the Era Club.

# First Louisiana State Suffrage Convention

And

## First Southern States Rights Suffrage Conference

Association of Commerce Auditorium, November 10-12, 1913,  
New Orleans.

"A government is not complete that withholds  
from its most enlightened women what it freely  
gives most to its benighted men."—Thomas Jefferson.

### MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

MORNING—9:30-12:30.

Convention called to order by the State president. . . . . Kate M. Gordon

Invocation.

Welcome to Her Guests, from the Era Club. . .

. . . . . Florence Loeber, President  
Greetings from the Congressional Districts.

Roll Call of Parishes.

Appointment of Committees.

Adoption of the Constitution.

Discussion.

"The New Citizen," State Organ.

Discussion Led by the Editor. . . . .

. . . . . Tinette Lichtenstein Moses

AFTERNOON—2:30-5:30.

Assembling of the First Southern State's Rights Suffrage Conference.

Invocation.

"America," Led by. . . . . Mrs. A. N. Haas

Welcome from the State Federation of Women's Clubs. . . . . Judith Hyams Douglas, President

Introduction of State Representatives:

Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas.

Our Raison D'Etre:

"Woman Suffrage No Longer a Theory to Be Debated, But a Condition to Be Met" . . . . . Hattie Rowland Parker

"The Inevitableness of 'Votes for Women'"

. . . . . Belle Van Horn

EVENING—8:00 O'CLOCK.

Invocation.

Musical Selection—Aria, "Samson and Delilah" (Saint-Saens) . . . . . Mrs. F. W. Bott

Welcome from the City. . . . .

. . . . . Hon. A. G. Ricks, Acting Mayor

Musical Selection—"Heart's Delight" (Gilchrist; "Jeneveux pas autre chose" (Widor Widmung); "Lotus Flower" (Shuman) . . . . . Mrs. F. W. Bott

"The Aim of Government" . . . . .

. . . . . Nellie Nugent Somerville, Mississippi

Address. . . . . Harriet Stanton Blatch, New York  
Question Box.

### TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

MORNING—9:30-1:00.

"The Advisability of Forming a State's Rights Woman Suffrage League."

Discussion.

Adoption of Resolutions.

AFTERNOON.

Auto Ride.

EVENING SESSION—8:00 O'CLOCK.

Invocation.

Musical Selection—"Annie Laurie" . . . . .

Mesdames Brengle, Haas, Falz, Miss Heller

Address. . . . . Belle Kearney, Mississippi

Musical Selection—"Tales of Hoffman" . . . . .

. . . . . Quartette from the Saturday Music Club

"Which Way?" . . . . .

. . . . . Helen H. Gardener, Washington, D. C.

Reading of Resolutions.

### WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

10:00-1:00.

Election of Officers.

Legislative Conference.

Discussion on:

"Formation," "Bills to Be Submitted," "Maintaining Capital Headquarters"

Finances.

Press.

Membership.

### First Louisiana State Suffrage Convention.

On November 10th, the first Louisiana State Suffrage Convention was called to order by Miss Kate M. Gordon, president, in the auditorium of the Association of Commerce. Miss Gordon apologized for having opened the convention on a Monday, the day when housekeepers are busiest.

The prayer of the morning session was delivered by Rev. Leipsizer, who invoked power to be bestowed upon the women that they may carry on the magnificent work planned by the Louisiana Suffragists.

Miss Florence Loeber, president of the Era Club, welcomed the guests. This address was extremely interesting, having incorporated the status of woman in Louisiana. The idea of suffrage as a world's movement was strongly proven by Miss Loeber. "Woman suffrage is no longer a sectional, but a wonderful, wide movement, has become an important issue in every part of the world. Louisiana, together with her sister States, must follow the march of progress. She must solve the problem, as some of the States and a few of the countries already have done. Here we must overcome tradition, prejudice and extreme conservatism."

Miss Loeber declared that Louisiana would win its fight, "not by militancy, not by spectacular display, but by a good, sound, broad educational campaign."

Reports from the Congressional Districts of Louisiana showed splendid organization and much progress along suffrage lines throughout the entire State. Among the many fine items noted in these reports was the fact that suffrage is now substituting for the old-time prejudices. Abbeville, in the very heart of conservatism, has recently been organized with a membership of sixty Suffragists.

### The Assembling of the First Southern States Suffrage Conference.

The afternoon session was devoted to the Southern States Rights Conference. The session was opened with the singing of "America" by the hundreds of assembled persons, led by Mrs. A. N. Haas.

Rev. Max Heller asked the blessing for the women of the South, who had come from near and far, united in a great Southern movement.

Mrs. Roydan Douglas, president of the Louisiana State Federation of Women's Clubs, welcomed the envoys and the visitors. In her address Mrs. Douglas remarked: "This conference is a great stepping-stone. Equal suffrage is coming, and we do not want the South to be last. Southern women are as capable of presenting their views and demands as those of the North."

Before calling for reports from the different represented States, Miss Gordon announced that Governor Brewer, of Mississippi, had sent a letter declaring he was in favor of woman suffrage, Governor Craig, of North Carolina, and Governor Hayes, of Arkansas, had each sent a special official representative to this Southern States Rights Conference.

A very brief summary of each of the addresses

(Continued on Page 8.)

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## THE NEW CITIZEN

Tinette Lichtenstein Moses..... Editor  
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 Emma T. Ory..... Advertising Manager

THE NEW CITIZEN will be published monthly except during the months of July, August and September.

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### The Significance of the New Orleans Convention.

The assembling in New Orleans, November 10-11, of the first State Suffrage Convention and the first effort to inaugurate a distinctively Southern movement to crystallize sentiment in behalf of Woman Suffrage in the South, coming through State action, is of peculiar significance to every man and woman in the South, whether a believer or not in the right of women to vote.

Self-government as the practical ideal of government has completely supplanted the once universal ideal of the divine right to rule, and scant attention would be paid to any one advocating divine authority for one class of men to rule another. Yet it has taken 137 years, in a government based upon consent and equality of rights, for men to learn (and the lesson is not yet fully learned) that the male sex did not possess a divine right to govern women. While the battle for woman suffrage technically is not won practically, victory is conceded, and only those so mentally blind as to maintain a divine right to rule, as a principle of government are blinded to the situation.

Therefore, conceding that we have some intellectual vision in the South, the question naturally arises, how are we to take this new extension of the suffrage? by State Amendment or through a National Amendment to the Constitution. For more than forty years, Congress has been appealed to, to submit an amendment "forbidding disfranchisement on account of sex." In all these years the attitude of the Southern congressmen has been that of not meeting the question on its merits, but from the standpoint that suffrage is a State right and condemning any movement which would deprive a State of this sacred right to define its electorate.

The force of an educated womanhood, added to the fact that women are an essential part of our industrial democracy, has created a public opinion which has given to women in ten of the United States and in one territory the suffrage. With an

overwhelming force public opinion molded by millions of voting women is demanding the submission of the old amendment "forbidding disfranchisement on account of sex" with an element of power which cannot long be discounted.

It is logical, then, for the South, with peculiar reasons for wanting the suffrage to remain a State's right, to be satisfied with their congressmen dodging this national issue, with the complacent reply "the Constitution does not confer the suffrage, it is a State right," and then take no steps to have it conferred on the women of the South through the sovereignty of their States.

It is to meet this issue that the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference has been launched. Southern women are as ardent believers in the principle of self-government as any women in our country. Southern women have reason to feel the degradation of disfranchisement more keenly than the women of other parts of our government. And Southern women are not going to stand idly by and without protest allow Southern representatives to block a National Amendment "forbidding disfranchisement on account of sex," when it is within the power of the Southern States to make such an amendment unnecessary. An amendment, the necessity for which will reflect a lasting disgrace on any of the States that make it necessary for their women to receive their birth right of citizenship through a form of National coercion.

In the South the Democratic Party is in absolute control of the situation. Then upon the Democratic Party must rest the responsibility if their slogan of "States Rights" is an empty shibboleth, when it comes to guarding the most important State right of all, the right of the State to define its electorate.

### Greetings.

New Year's greetings to one and all.

May 1914 be a year of justice that peace and prosperity may follow in its wake.

May the old time prejudices be forgotten in the brilliancy of the future.

As we bid adieu to 1913 by closing the year-book, we sigh to think of the 365 days that have now passed without leaving a trace of sunshine to the women of our State. May the New Year's book allow Nature to dip her pen in ink, gold justice or sunshine, and write upon its pages the words, "Votes for Women."

These thirteen letters, which mean everything to woman, also spell joy to the mother, for she knows her daughter will be legally protected, spell protection to the working woman; that raise the standard of the home; that help us to fill our moral obligation to our weaker sisters, and lastly, that spell justification to the United States in having the fundamental principles of democracy.

The New Citizen will comment but briefly upon the trial in New York of Governor Sulzer by recalling that the lawyers for Governor Sulzer begged the court not to add the penalty of disfranchisement, as they termed it, "a punishment second only to that of death." Now, women, listen! If publicly such is admitted then it must be of most vital living importance—the vote. Will you enjoy the freedom of civilization or submit to a "punishment second only to that of death."

It is a source of gratification that this paper is not the only one that advocates the woman's cause. The suffrage edition of the Chicago Examiner cleared \$15,000 for the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. The money is to be used for new headquarters with new equipments to carry on the noble work already commenced. The press is never honestly slow to grasp situations. Long ago it was realized that the press was a live factor in any new movement. In New Orleans, the press, too, has added its noble work to the cause. All during our recent convention reporters sat dutifully at their places, eagerly jotting down the speeches. The papers entered wholly into the spirit of the gathering as was shown by the magnificent reports that appeared in our local papers. Another proof that the Suffrage Question is not a theory, but a fact, was when the Associated Press, unasked, flashed the news of greatest importance on Nov. 10-12 to New Orleans and the world—the news that Louisiana had awakened from its lethargy.

Baton Rouge had a Woman's Edition of their paper on Nov. 22, and suffrage news formed a very important part.

Rain did not stop the suffrage parade at Newark, New Jersey; the women walked through mud puddles, etc., without showing the usual bad humor of the opposite sex under such adverse conditions. This display did not only prove physical strength, but strength of character, and patriotism as well.

In an article by Frederic J. Haskins, entitled "Laws Favor the Men," he touches upon the Louisiana laws for women and the Napoleon Code. He dwells at length on the status of married women in Louisiana, and brings out the weaknesses in the laws. Louisiana showing to a greater disadvantage than other State. As a reason for this he quotes Napoleon, when he formulated his famous, or rather infamous code, "There is one thing which is not French, and that is that a married woman can do as she pleases." Napoleon evidently carried out his intention.

The prejudice of woman's suffrage in Omaha has evidently been swept away. This significant fact is proven when The State Teachers' Association elected a woman president of that hitherto male voicing body. Miss Kate McHugh is the first woman to occupy this important office. We are told that a strong opposition had to be met on account of sex. The successful candidate, who is principal of the Omaha High School, triumphed in spite of the united effort of the president of the Board of Education and his superintendents. This victory has a deeper meaning than appears at first glance. It means that, though the men fight hard to retain their usurped power, justice will eventually prevail. And as we see the dawn of a new era for the public school children of Nebraska, so we sit quietly awaiting the time when all our school systems will acknowledge woman's place on the school board, or like Chicago, gracefully relinquish a few of the important educational offices to women.

Just before going to press we had news of the defeat of Ella Flagg Young for another term of office as Superintendent of the Chicago Public School System. The defeat of this magnificent and superior woman was to be expected. Our readers will recall that sometime ago this woman resigned because she would not serve under what she considered the unjust ruling of the Board of Education of Chicago. It was insisted that she retain her position, which, for the benefit of the public, Mrs. Young consented. Now, how could one expect her re-election after she had fearlessly and publicly proclaimed that she could not serve under such rulings. Her defeat means more than her victory. It shows fear of her further exposure of existing conditions. Had she been again placed in office, questions would have naturally arisen, if she had become allied with those she spoke against.

Facts are not to be denied. The fact of suffrage are living proofs. Were the statements announced by the enfranchised States not true, then the world would have rung the branded falsehoods. Prejudices are swept away by existing statistics. California has increased her vote by 313,883 since women were given equal power.

#### Crowing Justified.

Mr. Bacon—Did you hear those measly roosters crowing this morning early?

Mrs. Bacon—Yes, dear.

Mr. Bacon—I wonder what on earth they were to do that for?

Mrs. Bacon—Why, don't you remember, dear, you got up one morning early and you crowed about it for a week?—Chicago News.

*Louisiana State Suffrage Convention and Southern States Rights Conference.*

(Continued from Page 5.)

by the delegates from the different Southern States:

Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, of Washington, D. C., representing the District of Columbia: "We women are no worse off than the men. Both sexes are disfranchised. It is the right of the District of Columbia to help every State in the Union."

Mrs. Chapelle Cory, of Birmingham, Ala., president of the Alabama Equal Suffrage League: "We pay our tribute to Miss Jean M. Gordon, who organized Alabama. Our strength is gaining throughout the State, and the suffrage idea is spreading more rapidly than a severe epidemic. Boys are sent to the University of Alabama, but the girls go of their own free will, showing the tendency of our women."

Mrs. George Cunningham, of Little Rock, Ark., the special messenger from the Governor of Arkansas, presented in a most gracious manner the sincere greetings of her Governor to this Southern States Rights Conference.

Mrs. John G. Wilson, of Stevenson, Md., president of the Just Government League of Maryland, predicted that Maryland would get the vote this winter.

Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck, president of the Maryland State Suffrage League: "We are all sisters of a confederacy—Louisiana and Maryland alike. These have been the two Southern States that have kept the lamp burning through the dark ages of the movement. Maryland has a Man's League of 1,700 members, Equal Suffrage League, Equal College League, and Maryland Suffrage Association. The State has all votes but the Democrats, Socialists, Progressives and Republicans."

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Sommerville extended greetings from the Mississippi State Suffrage League, and told that for the first time her State would go to the Legislature to ask for an amendment giving woman the ballot. "The Mississippi suffrage workers recognize a debt of gratitude to the New Orleans women, especially the Misses Kate and Jean Gordon, who have helped the State," said Mrs. Sommerville.

Mrs. Eugene Reilley, of Charlotte, N. C., presented the greetings of her Governor, and said: "Three Suffrage Leagues had been organized in the last two weeks."

Mrs. Cecile Cantrell, of Lexington, Ky.; Miss Jennie Lauderdale, of Tennessee, and Miss Florence Cooley, of Florida, spoke of the progress of suffrage in their States.

Mrs. Cecile Cantrell recalled the many interesting meetings she had attended where such women as Susan Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were present. This was in 1876, when she had attended the Exposition. She became so

interested that she forgot the Exposition, the real purpose for her visit, and attended only the meetings of these women. "Jefferson Davis' last will and testament was suffrage," said Mrs. Cantrell.

Mrs. S. Johnson Poe, of Baltimore, gave an interesting talk on the work in her State.

Mrs. John B. Parker delivered an address which showed that woman suffrage was no longer a theory, but a condition to be met. The speaker told how women received less than a man for the same work. "This condition still exists, even though the woman had broadened her field of activities. Not every ill under the sun is to be cured by woman suffrage. The sex line, so far as sex rights, recognition and reward are concerned, must be entirely wiped out," said Mrs. Parker.

Miss Belle Van Horn, in a most concise manner, summed up the present situation of woman suffrage, thus proving her theme, "The Inevitableness of Votes for Women." Among the many good arguments made by Miss Van Horn was: "Men did not get the ballot at one step—it took them centuries. Thinking men everywhere recognize woman's cause. Nine States already have granted full suffrage."

## EVENING SESSION.

The evening session opened with an invocation by Rev. Kent, who prayed for the need of the ballot for women.

Acting Mayor Ricks greeted the people with an enthusiastic welcome from the City of New Orleans. "All of us are friends, although we may differ sometimes; we do not differ on conditions that help humanity. The women of New Orleans helped on the water and sewerage system. Had it not been for these women our efforts would have failed. As a special compliment to the ladies, we invite the visiting delegates to inspect the system that their sisters in New Orleans were instrumental in making it possible to install. I do not know how to thank the ladies for other improvements—the playgrounds, parks, etc. We feel that everything left in your hands will be good, because we know it will improve conditions and help humanity."

Mayor Ricks ended his hospitable speech by wishing success, perfect success, to the convention.

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Sommerville, of Mississippi, began her address with the quotation from Lincoln: "A government must be of the people, for the people, and by the people." Clearly demonstrating this well-known principle of democracy, Mrs. Sommerville remarked: "The people used to exist for the State; now the State exists for the people. It remains for men to perfect. The business of women is conservation of the human race; man, to provide means for family. Government

(Continued on Page 13.)



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***Constitution of the Southern States Woman's Suffrage Conference.***

ARTICLE I.

The name of this organization shall be "THE SOUTHERN STATES WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CONFERENCE."

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Conference shall be to obtain the enfranchisement of the women of the Southern States, primarily through the medium of State Legislature, and to promote the cause of woman's suffrage throughout the United States.

ARTICLE III.

The officers of this organization shall be president, vice-president at large, and one vice-president from each State, corresponding secretary, recording secretary, treasurer, and two auditors. Their duties shall be such as ordinarily pertain to their various offices. These officers shall constitute an executive committee.

ARTICLE IV.

Officers shall be elected at the annual conference. Nomination and election by ballot.

ARTICLE V.

We recommend three classes of members: State, local and individual.

ARTICLE VI.

A state organization may become a member upon payment of five dollars annually. A local organization may become a member upon payment of two dollars annually. Any individual may become a member by the payment of one dollar annually.

ARTICLE VII.

Representation of a state organization equals five delegates; local, one delegate; individual members shall be entitled to full privileges.

OFFICERS.

President.....	Miss Kate M. Gordon New Orleans, La.
Vice-president at Large.....	Miss Laura Clay Lexington, Ky.
Corresponding Sec....	Mrs. Hattie Roland Parker New Orleans, La.
Recording Secretary....	Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck Baltimore, Md.
Treasurer.....	Mrs. Geo. E. Cunningham Little Rock, Ark.
First Auditor....	Mrs. Nellie Nugent Sommerville Greenville, Miss.
Second Auditor.....	Miss Lauderdale Tennessee.

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Equal Rights To All

This page will be devoted exclusively to opinions of the public. All questions on Suffrage will be cheerfully answered. The editor reserves the right to publish only what she deems of educational value to the reader.

The question "Why should women vote?" was asked by The New Citizen. The following women's answers, are printed for the benefit of the readers:

Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, of Washington, D. C., author of "Sex in Brain," "To Pray you, Sir, Whose Daughters," etc., answers us thus:

"All the reasons why man shall vote and one more—they can't get what they want by physical force."—*Helen H. Gardener.*

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Sommerville, the noted daughter of Mississippi, whose great latitude of work makes her fitted to respond, tells us:

"Because women have greater moral responsibility."—*Nellie Nugent Sommerville.*

Mrs. Geo. Cunningham, of Little Rock, Arkansas, who was one of the prominent delegates to the Convention, says:

"Because they need the ballot."—*Mrs. Geo. Cunningham.*

Mrs. Eugene Reilley, envoy of her governor from North Carolina, replied:

"Justice—what our country fought for. Because it would likewise better the conditions for women and children."—*Mrs. Eugene Reilley.*

Miss Belle Kearney, the prominent lecturer and traveler, responds:

"Simply because she is a human being and should be allowed the privilege given to every other human being."—*Belle Kearney.*

Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck, Presidednt of Maryland Equal Suffrage Association:

"Because she's a human being—as one she has a right to self-government. Has all qualifications for a voter. She sometimes reached the age of twenty-one. She's intelligent, virtuous, law-abiding, contributes her share to government, bears one-half burdens of world. She should be enfranchised as she lives in a republic; is the essence of republic,—self-government, which necessitates

the use of the vote. The sense of all the intelligence of men and women will make a saner and more normal government than a male government."—*Emma Maddox Funck.*

Mrs. Laura Lee Cromwell Poe, from Baltimore, Maryland, adds this splendid thought:

"Because it expands and develops their intellectual horizon."—*Mrs. S. Johnson Poe.*

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance:

"The higher patriotism is served by one process and one only—not by guns and dreadnoughts, but by the vote! I love my country and my flag, but I shall love them more and better when the fathers of my country allow me to serve it."—*Carrie Chapman Catt.*

From Miss Kate Gordon, of New Orleans, President of the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference, we hear:

"Because the ballot is an educator and will teach responsibility in a broader sense than any other form of service; and because I believe it is the first step, and the necessary step, to any real social reorganization."—*Kate M. Gordon.*

Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago:

"The ballot represents the substitution of public opinion for force."—*Jane Addams.*

"Let me Congratulate you upon the appearance of The New Citizen."

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Howard Memorial Library.

"Do you believe in a minimum wage for girls?"  
"Sure. I pay it."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"A stenographer," said a conservative, sadly, "seems to be the only woman to whom a man can dictate nowadays."

*The Western Union Telegraph Co.*

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The White House,  
Washington, D. C.

Congratulations from the Era Club suffragists of New Orleans upon your marriage, and may the democratic ideal of Consent, the basis of our political government be the ideal of the home government you are about to establish.

FLORENCE LOEBER, President.

MR. AND MRS. FRANCIS BOWES SAYERS,  
The White House,  
Washington, D. C.

The Louisiana State Suffrage Association sends greetings to you on your new life partnership. May the home ideal you establish be one of equality of rights, privileges and responsibilities.

JEAN M. GORDON, President.

ERA CLUB,  
New Orleans.

"Many thanks for the good wishes of you and your club members."

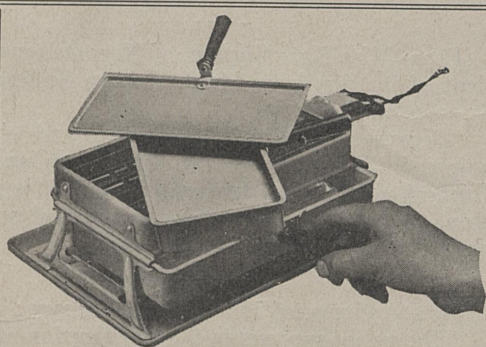
MR. AND MRS. FRANCIS BOWES SAYERS.

*Together.*

Within home's warm and glowing bounds,  
Behold them side by side,  
The man and woman, comrades true,  
To love's dear interests tied.  
About the busy marts they pass,  
Shoulder 'gainst shoulder pressed,  
In the serried ranks of workers,  
By labor's duties blessed.  
In halls where careless joy reigns free,  
Mid music, flowers, song,  
And in the hushed haunts of prayer,  
They mingle with the throng.  
They learn together, suffer, strive,  
Face life and death and fate—  
Should such companions sternly part  
At the portals of the State?  
No! Let the mighty gates swing wide;  
Together let them go,  
Empowered, equal, both to serve  
Their country's weal or woe.

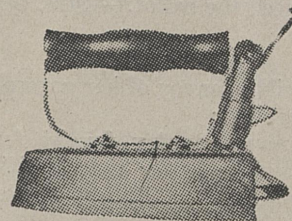
—Oreola W. Haskell.

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**Suffrage Status.**

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**STATES WHERE AMENDMENT IS NOW BEFORE VOTERS.**

	House	Senate	Goes to Voters
Montana	75-2	15-2	1914
Nevada	49-3	19-3	1914
North Dakota			1914
South Dakota	70-30	41-2	1914

**STATES WHERE AMENDMENT HAS PASSED ONE LEGISLATURE AND MUST PASS ANOTHER.**

Iowa	81-26	31-15	1916
New Jersey	46-5	14-5	1914
New York	125-5	40-2	1915
Pennsylvania	131-70	26-22	1915

**STATES WHERE INITIATIVE PETITIONS ARE UNDER WAY.**

Missouri	1914
Nebraska	1914
Ohio	1914

**When Women Get Men's Salaries.**

O'Henry did not favor women suffrage, and his views were known to a friend who sat next to him at a large dinner, where this subject happened to be discussed.

"But," the friend insisted, "you will admit that a woman should receive a man's wages."

"Why, they do," O'Henry retored. "my wife gets all mine."

**Convention and Conference.**

(Continued from Page 8.)

must be the servant, and not the master, of the race." Mrs. Sommerville concluded her splendid address by saying: "Gentlemen, we demand a right to say what shall become of our sons and daughters after they leave home."

Mrs. Eugene Riley, substituted for Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, who was compelled to send a telegram of her inability to fill her engagement on account of her husband's illness. Mrs. Reilly, in a very able talk, characterized the present task of the people as "reformation of man, the emancipation of woman and the education of the child. Modern conditions have given woman more leisure and more recreation, but I deny that this trend has in any measure made her less of a home-lover. To-day it is fashionable to be a grandmother—not the grandmother of frills and caps, but the one that has a mind of her own." Mrs. Reilly continued: "The twentieth century will become the century of woman: You can always tell a club woman, but you cannot tell her much. Her home

is a woman's castle, where she is queen. No queen was ever kept in her castle."

**TUESDAY MORNING'S SESSION.**

This session was devoted to the forming of a States Rights Suffrage League. Mrs. S. Johnson spoke as a Democrat as well as a Suffragist. "The Democrats of Maryland refused to put a suffrage plank in their platform, although they firmly believe in it."

Miss Belle Kearney, of Mississippi: "Almost every leading man stands for suffrage in Mississippi. If we had had a paid organizer we would have already had suffrage in our State."

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Sommerville agreed with the chair in calling the Southern States together to form an organization, and prefers to see suffrage obtained the way planned by Miss Kate Gordon—"to come for the States by the States."

Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, the noted author and suffragist from Washington, agreed that the proper way to get suffrage was the exact idea as stated by Miss Gordon, who had called the meeting of the Southern States Conference.

Many of the other women present launched forth their views. Both sides of the question were fully argued by the chair. It was decided to place

(Continued on Page 15.)

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**Convention and Conference.**

(Continued from Page 13.)

the responsibility of woman's suffrage upon the shoulders of the Democrats.

An association was formed and named "The Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference," the object of which is to obtain suffrage primarily through the medium of State Legislatures and to help the cause of woman suffrage throughout the United States. It was clearly understood that this organization would not in any way conflict with the National Association, but, on the contrary, would aid the mother body.

**EVENING SESSION.**

Rev. Moore gave a splendid invocation in behalf of the women and their efforts to better conditions.

Miss Belle Kearney, of Mississippi, gave an instructive talk on the different States that had once given women the power to vote, either wholly or in part. The speaker related how, in 1776, the women of New Jersey were enfranchised for thirty-one years, then disfranchised. Kentucky women had a vote on school questions, etc., and so on through each of the present enfranchised States a brief history of the gaining of the ballot was given. "It is only a question of time when every party will have a plank of suffrage. The women of the South are greatly in the majority." Throughout the entire address Miss Kearney punctuated her points with statistics proving her many good statements.

Mrs. E. C. G. Ferguson, an advocate of the woman's cause for many years, was given the honor of introducing Mrs. Helen H. Gardener. Mrs. Ferguson prefaced her introduction with a strong plea for suffrage in Louisiana.

Mrs. Gardener, one of the national committeemen of the Executive Board, launched immediately upon vital questions to the South. "The South is known for its chivalry, yet the Western States have passed them in ten States for justice." This brilliant writer continued on her theme, "Which Way?" Touching upon the discussion of the way to obtain the ballot, Mrs. Gardener remarked: "It is better to put your own home in order in your own way. What man ever made a

real home? Women do not have to go out of home to get into politics—politics comes into the home, and gets into the baby (typhoid fever, etc.). When and where did you get your rights, and when and where did I lose mine? Is it a divine right? What streak of divinity is in man and not in woman? Is it a conferred right, and where did they get it? Is a government by half the people for a few of the people? Rights have no sex. Why can Western men trust their women, and Southern men not? Have women a right to self-government in a Republic? If not, why not?" The above are a few of the many gems of Mrs. Gardener's inspiring speech.

The Question Box was opened and many answers given. The trend of the questions showed New Orleans was alive to the present political need for woman suffrage.

**WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.**

The unfinished business required all of Wednesday morning and afternoon. The election of officers, of both the Louisiana State Suffrage Convention and the Southern States Woman's Suffrage Conference, consumed most of the morning.

The following were elected to office in the Louisiana State Suffrage Association:

President—Miss Jean Gordon, New Orleans.

First Vice-President—Mrs. George Wesley Smith, Rayville.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. J. M. Wooten, Monroe.

Third Vice-President—Mrs. Louis Hackenjos, Alexandria.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. R. M. Carruth, New Roads.

Corresponding Secretary—Miss Lois Janvier, New Orleans.

Treasurer—Miss Olivia Munson, Napoleonville.

Auditors—Mrs. W. W. Van Meter, New Orleans; Miss Fanny Wolfson, Coushatta.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—We deeply regret that it is not possible to print in full the many fine speeches and ideas advanced at the convention. We have tried to give enough to realize the success of the undertaking of the first political women's conventions held in Louisiana.]

**What The World Ought To Know.**

Mississippi Suffrage Association secured 500 new members at the Mississippi Fair held in Jackson, October 28-November 5.

Louisville, Ky., is the first Southern city to have a real suffrage parade. And it was Kentucky who gave first the right to women to vote.

The Chicago Public Library has opened a special suffrage reading-room to meet the great demand for suffrage literature.

A nursery under most modern and approved methods will be opened at the Suffrage Headquarters in Brooklyn, N. Y.

## The First Gleam of Christmas

**A**FTER Thanksgiving, Christmas always seems to be next door. It is upon you before you realize it, and the work that was fondly planned becomes a burden, if it is piled upon your shoulders for the last days.

Begin your Christmas buying to-morrow if possible, because you can shop now at your leisure and you will have the advantage of choice from stocks that are both fresh and complete.

Our great gift assortments have been completed to a degree that will make them an invaluable source of suggestion, no matter what or for whom the gift may be or what the expenditure intended.

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