

The Highland Weekly News,

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICK, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, AND THE GENERAL INTERESTS OF HIGHLAND COUNTY.

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Hillsborough, Highland County, Ohio, Thursday, June 25, 1874.

[Whole No. 1987.

The Temperance Convention

At Springfield last week was very largely attended; over 300 delegates being present, representing nearly 150 Temperance Associations in different parts of the State. A State organization was effected, of which Mrs. McCabe, of Delaware, was chosen President, with one Vice President for each Congressional District. The organization is to be known as "The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Ohio."

Friday, August 14, was fixed as a day of fasting and prayer throughout the State, for the success of the temperance cause.

Daily National Republican.

VOL. VI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 18, 1865.

NO. 18.

The Official Advertisements of all the Executive Departments of the Government are Published in this Paper by Authority of THE PRESIDENT.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The public have been informed, through the ordinary sources of intelligence, that the sufficient number of all the States of the Union have ratified this important measure. Every day we may expect, in accordance with legislative provisions, the official announcement of the Secretary of State of its being a part of the fundamental law of the land. Then, and not till then, will the abolition of the mighty woe and wrong of slavery be placed beyond the possibility of question or change.

Great events are seldom, if ever, recognized to their full merit and extent at the period of their occurrence. The pilgrim, after buffeting the tempest and trials of the ocean, gathering in the attitude of prayer about the cheerless rock which has since been made memorable, regarded his efforts and example in a far different light from that in which his descendant now estimates it. The one looked upon it as a limited struggle in behalf of his individual release from a Government which restrained his civil and religious liberty. The other sees in it the foundation of institutions which have become continental in their proportions and united in their career.

The difference between the not over ardent hopes of a ship-load of Puritans and the realized growth and grandeur of thirty millions of Americans, with an empire for their home, is the difference which time makes in the experience of men. Death throws the mantle of charity over their faults, leaving to memory and review only the virtues and worth

of the individual. So the lapse of time buries the incongruities and uncertainties, rearing above them, for the admiration of all, the success and exploits of human events. To us our late unparalleled war, with its hecatombs of slaughter, its defeats and desolation, its vast expenditures and its developed resources beyond the dreams of possibility, was part of the common life of the people; and the terrible tragedy of civil strife was accepted as a necessity, and disaster and triumph alike were met with almost equal stoicism. But our children will see in its marches, strategies, and conquests a military renown which the world has never rivalled; and in the heroic daring and personal feats of its chieftains deeds of prowess which have never been surpassed.

When the sublime action of the American people in giving validity to the emancipation of an entire race shall be historically discussed, it will stand out with more prominence and loftiness than the present can give to it. Then, it will be heralded as the crowning feature of civilization, and go down to posterity as the proudest tribute of Christian legislation to mankind. We know now only that the American is the first race that went into the fierce conflict of war for principle, making the land a theatre of calamity, of death, not for their own but the rights of a despised and hated people. We know also, that we came out of our Red Sea with every being on our soil unchained, washing away with the tears of the living and the life-blood of the slain the infamy of slavery. The incalculable blessings which shall accrue to us, and the destiny it opens to the redeemed

bondsman can be known only to those who shall come after us. When we remember that five years ago the man did not live who could furnish a solution of this intricate problem; that

while some sought by the disruption of Government to escape the responsibilities, and others by the same process to prolong and strengthen the unholy system; while the highest expectation of the best and wisest of our countrymen only thought to limit its extension; and that while one section defied and another detested the evil, none could tell us how to destroy it, we must acknowledge that there are difficulties that God alone can surmount; and that all through our eventful history, from the hour of its discovery to the present moment, in its colonial occupation, the revolution of our fathers, and the eradication by us of the doom of bondage, we have been but the instruments in the hands of His almighty power. Let us hail with thankful hearts the final consummation of this holy act. Let the day of

its promulgation be for us and our children a day of consecration. For no longer will toil be degraded and unrewarded; no longer will the nation's garments be stained with the crime of oppression; no longer will the South be a land of shame; no longer will a slave sorrow within the imperial limits of our free Republic, or a master be suffered to exercise his oligarchical authority; no longer will the stripes on our starry banner be pointed at by British poets as typifying "negroes, scars"—the result of the tyrant's lashes upon the bondsman's back—but it will everywhere be recognized and characterized by its true name, "THE FLAG OF THE FREE."

Tuesday's Battle of the Ballots--17,000,000 Expected to Vote

BY JOHN ALFRED WATKINS.

TUESDAY next, for the first time in history, our every county from ocean to ocean, from Canada to Mexico and the Gulf, will vote for President of these United States. No territory now remains in all of this vast continental stretch.

Seventeen millions of voters will probably participate in this our thirty-second quadrennial battle of the ballots. Should all of these be drawn up single file in a straight, compact line, whose leader stood at the threshold of a voting booth in the north-westernmost corner of Washington State, the last man would be found somewhere down in the tip of Florida's peninsula.

Four years ago just 11,888,442 Americans voted for President. Since then suffrage has been given to 890,000 more of our women—in California and Washington—170,000 males of voting age have been admitted to statehood in Arizona and New Mexico, and the country has profited, through its steady increase of population, by about 2,500,000, who in their States are qualified, by age and sex, to vote. Allowing for the usual proportion who will be absent from the polls and yet for a reasonable co-efficient of expansion to cover effects of the extraordinary heat of this campaign, we arrive at the grand total given—17,000,000 voters at the polls day after to-morrow.

Be it appreciated, however, that none of these factors has proven dependable in years past. For example, the only previous campaign in which Colonel Roosevelt was a presidential candidate—the spirited contest of 1904—failed to bring out as many votes, by several hundred thousand, as had either of the two previous McKinley-Bryan campaigns. That of Roosevelt against Parker was, however, the only pres-

idential campaign since reconstruction which failed to show an increase in the popular vote. The Taft-Bryan campaign brought out over one and a third million more votes than the Roosevelt-Parker contest, which had persuaded to the polls 432,000 less votes than had turned out in the previous McKinley-Bryan battle.

Why Millions Don't Vote.

Why millions qualified by age and sex to vote fall quadrennially to show up at the polls is a mystery which always vexes the politician and puzzles the statistician. The director of the census has just supplied me with some newly computed figures which throw some light upon the problem. He finds that in the last census year, 1910, there were in continental United States 26,999,151 males of voting age, and in the present woman suffrage States, including California and Washington, 1,346,925 women of voting age. Allowing for an increase of population in the past two years, the total of these figures grows to 29,500,000. Deducting about 11 per cent of those who cannot vote because they fail to receive the proper naturalization papers, we have left more than 26,300,000 men and women qualified by age and citizenship to vote in the presidential contest Tuesday.

About nine million of these will remain away from the polls. Why?

To begin with, there are just about an even 100,000 male citizens of voting age in the District of Columbia who are disfranchised merely because they are residents of that District. A trifle over a fourth of these (28,000) are negroes. Then there about 326,000 negroes in Louisiana and North Carolina who are disfranchised by the "grandfather clauses" of the constitution of those States, and tens of thousands of negroes are disqualified in South Carolina and Mississippi by the educational requirement that each voter must be able to read and understand the constitution of the State. Thousands of white as well as colored citizens are barred by such educational test not only in the

South, but in Maine, Delaware, Arizona and California, where the voter must be able to read the Constitution in English and write his name; in Wyoming, where he must meet the former of these qualifications; in Connecticut, where he must read the English language; in New Hampshire, where he must write as well as read it, and in Massachusetts, where he must read and write some language, even if not that of the land of his adoption.

Tens of thousands of our citizens

are also barred from the polls this autumn because they are lunatics, idiots, paupers or persons with criminal records. Throughout the country are 180,000 Indians and Mongolians who cannot vote, the former because they have not yet severed their tribal relations, and the latter because our Federal laws bar the yellow races from naturalization. Many other citizens cannot go to the polls Tuesday because they have not met certain State requirements as to paying taxes. Seven States bar soldiers and sailors of the Federal establishment.

Probably the largest proportion of those who, although otherwise qualified, will find the polling places closed against them Tuesday are citizens who have been unable to register as voters or have lately removed to a new community and have not as yet established a residence therein for a sufficient time to meet the requirements

of the election laws. These laws vary greatly, requiring a State residence of from six months to two years, a county residence of from twenty days to one year and a town or precinct residence of from ten days to a year.

The Sun.

MAGAZINE SECTION

SIXTEEN
PAGES

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1918.

SECTION
FIVE

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The First Year of the Draft

By **FRANK PARKER
STOCKBRIDGE**

ONE year ago next Wednesday, on June 5, 1917, ten million young men, the raw material for the most democratic army ever raised by a nation, stepped aside from their daily routine for a few minutes and registered for the draft. Then they went back to work, to wait for the call to service. A couple of weeks ago a regiment of these men, trained, drilled, hardened soldiers of the National

Army, paraded before King George in London. Others are fighting in France, with the British and French; many others are in France and on their way there.

The President has asked for power to raise an army without limit and this has been granted; he has asked, "Why limit it to five million?" with the clear inference that a larger force may and probably will be needed.

A year ago we could only guess at our military possibilities; the only fact the nation was sure of was that Mr. Bryan's "million men trained to the use of arms" did not exist. Now we have an army of more than 1,500,000 men under arms, we have learned how to make soldiers out of the rawest of raw material in the shortest possible time, and we know where and how we can get all the troops that may be needed to beat the Boche.

The biggest thing the draft has accomplished is not the National Army itself, as it now stands, big as that is, but the confidence its successful operation has implanted in the American people.

In April, 1917, when the United States went to war the Regular Army consisted of 5,791 officers and 121,797 enlisted men. Now it consists of 10,698 officers and 503,142 enlisted men. The National Guard a year ago contained 3,733 officers and 76,713

men; to-day it has 16,893 officers and 431,583 men.

The Army Reserve Corps numbered 4,000 enlisted men and no officers a year ago. To-day there are 96,210 Reserve officers, mostly detailed to service with the National Army, and 77,360 enlisted men in the Reserve Corps. A year ago the National Army was non-existent. On April 1 it numbered 516,839 enlisted men, and increments since then have brought the total up to about 800,000.

One year ago we had a total military force of 9,524 officers and 202,510 enlisted men; to-day the trained, organized armed force ready to take the field, excluding all officers who have not completed their training and all enlisted men who have not had at least three months intensive training, numbers 123,801 officers and 1,528,924 enlisted men.

Moreover, we have in reserve and are calling into service as rapidly as they can be accommodated in camps upward of 8,000,000 registered young men, of whom at least half will be acceptable material for the National Army, and have in one stage or another of training at ten officers' training camps close to 50,000 candidates for commissions, in addition to the supply of officer material that is continually being provided by promotion from the ranks.

The fighting strength of the nation is being mobil-

ized with the least possible disturbance to business and industry. That this would have been impossible under any other system was recently pointed out by Provost Marshal General Enoch H. Crowder, to whom much of the credit for the successful operation of the draft law belongs.

"From the moment that American participation in the world war became apparently inevitable the enactment of the selective service law was also inevita-

ble," says Gen. Crowder, "and at that moment the preliminary studies that resulted in the present selective service system were instituted.

"The trend of Continental military organization since the battle of Jena and the inception of the Junker idea of 'the nation in arms' (not to mention the unprecedented military effectiveness of the German Empire in the present conflict) left no doubt that no intelligently directed nation could afford to enter the conflict with less than its entire strength, systematized, organized and controlled for war. Such systematization is impossible under any other than the selective plan for raising armies.

"The thinking element of the nation was perfectly aware of the truth of this proposition; and Germany had given such a demonstration of its effectiveness that little argument was necessary to support it and none is necessary to-day. If farms, factories, railroads and industries were not to be left crippled, if not ruined, by the indiscriminate volunteering of key and pivotal men, then, in the face of such an enemy as Germany, the total military effectiveness of the nation would have been lessened rather than strengthened by the assembly of 1,000,000 volunteers.

"On the assumption that the selective service bill would become a law, therefore, the plans for its

THE WEATHER

Washington, Sept. 25.—Fair tonight and Friday.

TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR

8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
60	55	52	51	50	51	52	53	54	55

Evening Public Ledger

**NIGHT
EXTRA**

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"STEEL STRIKERS DEMAND JUSTICE," SAYS FITZPATRICK

Tells Senate Probers "Fund,
\$2,000,000 or \$20,000,000,"
Was Raised Against Labor

**A. F. OF L., NOT EMPLOYES,
BEGAN UNION CAMPAIGN**

"Bad Spot in Industrial Situation,"
Strike Leader Terms
Conditions in Mills

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 25.—Even should the United States Steel Corporation consent to meet representatives of the men, the nation-wide strike of steel workers could not now be called off, in the opinion of John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the strikers' committee, as expressed today at the opening of the Senate labor committee's investigation of the strike.

"The 350,000 men on strike," Fitzpatrick declared, "are going to demand from the United States Government justice, decent justice."

Fitzpatrick opened his statement with what he said was a brief history of labor conditions in the steel industry.

Charges Big Fund Used

"With the creation of the steel corporation a campaign was begun with the object of pushing organized workers out of the mills," he said. "A great sum of money, I don't know whether it was \$2,000,000 or \$20,000,000, was appropriated. In recent years labor has begun to realize the tremendous im-

portance of the steel industry and its influence on other industries.

"While we were getting the eight-hour day and better working conditions elsewhere, the steel mills still operated with very long hours and with wages below the proper line. Labor understood then the necessity of organizing the steel industry for the purpose of controlling its effects on the others and at the last two conventions of the Federation of Labor the step was authorized."

Fitzpatrick said representatives of twenty-four international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor met in Chicago about a year ago and effected a campaign committee to organize the steel workers. Samuel Gompers was elected chairman and William Z. Foster, secretary. Men and money, the witness said, were assembled, but funds were so limited that the initial organization efforts were confined to the Calumet district, including Chicago and Gary, Ind.

"The men in the steel mills," Fitzpatrick continued, "were looking for relief. They had no hope. They

responded in large numbers and it was only a short time until we had a very successful organization."

"Up to that time there had been no unionism in the steel mills?" asked Chairman Kenyon.

"No," Fitzpatrick replied. "About that time, October, 1918, the steel corporation was resorting to every effort to force action on the part of the men or of the labor organization to spread their influence. They announced establishment of the eight-hour day and we knew that was an effort to prevent our organization."

Senator Jones, Democrat, New Mexico, asked whether the employes had made application to the American Federation of Labor for organization or whether the movement had been initiated by the American Federation of Labor.

A. F. of L. Started Campaign

"The American Federation of Labor initiated the movement," Fitzpatrick replied.

"Was there no movement of the men inviting the organization?" asked Senator Jones.

"No, only as the men met in different localities and expressed their desires."

"Why was it incumbent on the American Federation of Labor to organize the steel industry?" Senator Jones asked.

"It was a bad spot in the industrial situation," Fitzpatrick replied. "In the steel industry, the hours are long, the wages small and the treatment—you can't describe the treatment."

These conditions, he added, led other large employers to consider imposing similar conditions on their employes and so, for the benefit of organized workmen everywhere in the country, organization of the steel industry was deemed essential by the leaders of the labor movement.



MAGAZINE SECTION



ST. PAUL GLOBE.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1904.

STEEL AND STEAM, WOOD AND WIND

Ambition of the People Who Belong to the New National Child Labor Committee

A GROUP of business men were talking the other evening about the forthcoming Presidential election.

"This will prove to be far and away the most important year to the United States for at least a decade," said one of them.

"It will," agreed another, "but not on account of the Presidential election. An event which is bound to have a wider and more lasting effect upon the country's future has already happened this year. I refer to the establishment of the new National Child Labor Committee, to do in America the work done many years ago in England by Lord Shaftesbury and other philanthropists whose hearts were stirred by Elizabeth Barrett Browning's wonderful poem, 'The Cry of the Children.'"

The National Child Labor Committee was initiated in New York last April for the rescue and protection of children of tender years who are forced to work. The committee has been working hard since then to perfect its organization and cover every

part of the country. It is now "getting into its stride," and will soon conduct a vigorous campaign for legislation against child labor in various States.

"We shall make a slashing attack on the legislatures of Georgia and Delaware," said a member of the committee, when questioned about the plans in contemplation. "There is no legislation against child labor in those States, but the number of wage-earning children there increases year by year, like a snowball rolling down hill.

"Georgia is the only manufacturing State of the South which has not even the most elementary legislation on the subject, but all the Southern States are away behind England, France, Germany and some of the older industrial commonwealths of the Union in protecting their children from the greed of employers and parents.

"But the South is not the only sinner. Our National Committee is needed all the way from New England to California, from Florida to Oregon. You can go into hundreds of mills throughout Pennsylvania and find girls of thirteen, and even younger, working all night long. Their employers violate no law. Boys of the same age work in the glass works day and night, and no statute is broken. In the glass factories of Indiana and New Jersey boys of fourteen and less

regularly work all night. This year the New Jersey Legislature declined to prohibit such night work of children.

"We shall work in these backward States to secure satisfactory legislation. We are not a radical body, and our demands are the minimum required by humanity—no factory labor for children under twelve and no night work for children of tender years. Those are the chief planks in our platform.

"But we have important work to do even in those States which have provided good factory legislation for children. Law enforcement is quite as necessary as law enactment, and in many parts of the country the factory laws are practically a dead letter. We shall try to make them a living force."

The need for the committee was well expressed by Dr. Felix Adler, its first chairman.

"There is need of a national body which shall be a great moral force for the protection of children," he said. "It is to combat the danger in which childhood is placed by greed and rapacity.

"The nation has become only part

industrial and commercial. There are still States that are chiefly agricultural. Whenever any State which has been agricultural passes over into the commercial or industrial stage, it is subjected to a great temptation to underbid the older industrial States by offering cheap labor for the mills and factories. Cheap labor means child labor; consequently there results a holocaust of the children—a condition which is intolerable.

"What we have witnessed is that one State after another, as it swings into line in the introduction of the factory system, repeats the experience of the older States, allows its children to be sacrificed, and learns only after bitter experience that protective legislation is required. It will be the task of the National Committee to meet this danger at its very inception, so that the continuance of such needless sacrifices may be prevented. The committee thus becomes a great moral force to prevent the relapse of whole communities into the barbarous conditions which we now see in certain States."

The National Committee declares that it has no idea of promoting federal legislation, though it will do its best to see that children of tender years are not employed in any departments of the United States Government, or on any work done by contract for the Government. It aims to create a na-

tional sentiment against child labor by the medium of a large number of local committees working in every State of the Union. When this sentiment is aroused, it will be directed against the State legislatures until satisfactory laws are passed and rigidly enforced.

"There is great need for a crusade against child labor right here in New York City, although the legislators at Albany have passed better laws on the subject than those in many other States," said a woman who spends her life in charity work in the metropolitan tenements. "While many of the immigrants are very anxious that their children shall enjoy the benefit of an American public school education, others send them to work long before they reach the legal working age, telling lies about the child's age, which are preposterous as soon as you look into the little one's face.

"This is particularly the case with the Italians. Their ambition to make money and 'get on'—commendable enough in itself—leads them to exploit their children without mercy. While better legislation is badly needed down South, there is perhaps no big city in the country where better

enforcement of the law is more urgently required than in New York.

"Many of the tenement workshops in which these children toil are terribly cramped and unsanitary. This is one of the principal reasons of the high mortality among Italian children in New York, Philadelphia and other cities. As the result of spending all day, and often a good part of the night as well, in these foul workshops, they are easily affected by tuberculosis, bronchitis, bronchopneumonia and pneumonia. Only those people who work among the tenements can realize the appalling waste of child life that goes on day by day and year by year."

The National Child Labor Committee includes within its ranks many men of national eminence. Among them are former President Grover Cleveland, Cardinal Gibbons, Senator Tillman, Bishop David H. Greer, Isaac N. Seligman, Robert W. de Forest and Edgar Gardner Murphy, the secretary of the Southern Education Board.

TEN THOUSAND WOMEN MARCH DOWN AVENUE IN FIGHT FOR BALLOT

Civilized World Sends Marchers to Brilliant
Pageant That All But Overshadows Change
of Presidents--Participants Gayly Costumed.
Floats Beautiful--Men in Line.

TABLEAUX ON TREASURY STEPS TELL STORY OF GREAT STRUGGLE

Ten thousand women marchers, representing every civilized nation on earth, gave the world today its greatest peaceful demonstration known to the "votes-for-women" cause.

Garbed in costumes of every conceivable color and design, the suffragettes and hundreds of male sympathizers and supporters marched down historic Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol to the Pan-American Union Building, while a quarter of a million people cheered.

It was the most spectacular parade known to a city famous for its parades and pageants. Its equal never before has been attempted by women. It was a success, spelled with a big S. It was witnessed and applauded by crowds no less enthusiastic than those that will tomorrow see a President of the United States become a private citizen and a private citizen be elevated to the highest position in the world.

The parade was a visible demonstration of the suffragettes in their fight for votes. It all but overshadowed

the ceremonies of tomorrow and attracted thousands to the city.

Harvey W. Wiley, Jr., the country's baby votes-for-women crusader, and Miss H. M. Young, the eighty-seven-year-old pioneer in the equal rights movements, were but two of the thousands in line.

It was the result of a fifty-five-year battle for ballots in the United States. Supporting the American woman in her fight, came over sea and land women from those other countries of Europe and Asia to whom the ballot has been granted and those looking forward with that in view.

Tableaux Are Shown.

The parade was but a part of the great demonstration. Historical and allegorical tableaux, participated in by America's loveliest women, was a climax to the entire affair. On the south front of the big Treasury building, where are gathered thousands, the suffragettes gave living pictures of their struggle.

There were three distinct features to the demonstration—the parade, a series of tableaux on the Treasury Department steps, and, tonight, a series of mass meetings.

That today's demonstration was distinctly for and by women was the keynote forced home to all observers. The women evinced that theirs was no part of the inaugural ceremonies. Complete divorce—as a theme and idea—from the inaugural was emphasized.

Women of All Classes.

Flower of American womanhood joined in the celebration. Society leaders in hundreds from all cities trudged sturdily beside humble housewives. Actresses, opera singers and professional women whose names are known in every country joined with enthusiasm. Senators, Congressmen and leaders of

(Continued on Second Page.)

civic and political life of the nation marched with the women.

Pennsylvania avenue, from the Capitol to the White House was seething with densely packed humanity. Grandstands erected for the inauguration ceremonies tomorrow were jammed with spectators.

Flags, pennants, buttons, handbills, posters and banners of myriad colors, combined with the costumes of the marchers, gave "The Avenue" a kaleidoscopic appearance. Tons of suffrage literature were distributed. Streets and sidewalks were trampled with printed appeal for the ballot. Lusty-lunged women held impromptu suffrage speakers at street corners.

The city was in gala attire not only for the women, but for the inaugural parade. Buildings were ablaze with color. Intertwined with the guidons and pennants for Wilson and Marshall were those emblazoned "Votes for Women." National and international colors of the suffragists were lavishly used.

Women "hikers" came from New York, Baltimore, Richmond and other

nearby cities. The largest was Gen. Rosalie Jones and her footsore feminine "army" which completed its trip from New York, begun February 12.

Starting Signal Relayed.

Homefolks and visitors here abandoned everything to view the pageant today. The only desertion—in numbers or thought—from the women was the citizens' reception at the Union Station to President-elect Wilson and his party. But this crowd, massed at the depot plaza for the arrival of Wilson's special train, swept down into the Avenue in a wild rush for a view of the woman's pageant as soon as the incoming executive had arrived.

By noon the vanguard of the women paraders formed near the Peace Monument, at the base of the Capitol—the eastern extremity of Pennsylvania avenue.

Women and girls, in dazzling, white flowing robes, on horse and afoot, marshaled the forces of equal rights. Mounted on an immense white charger, in a long, loose yellow tunic, carrying

a gilded trumpet, was Miss Inez Milholland, the celebrated New York suffrage leader. She was the herald.

On the crack cavalry horse of the army, Mrs. R. C. Burleson, wife of Lieutenant Burleson, of the army, acted as grand marshal. A score of famous horsewomen, including huntswomen of Virginia and Maryland, were assistant mounted marshals.

While the parade was forming tableaux at the south front of the Treasury was being enacted. The signal of the start of the parade was relayed block by block up from the Peace Monument by heralds. Their megaphones were gilded in imitation of herald's bugles, and all were dressed in costume.

As the procession slowly swept up Pennsylvania avenue, Miss Milholland frequently sounded the triumphant, militant one of "Progress." A purple and yellow banner was suspended from her trumpet.

Hundreds of the marchers were uniformed, but the greater part donned "citizen's" clothes. The uniforms, of every color, were long "Portia" capes,

full and flowing, with a single button at the breast. "Portia" caps were the uniform headpieces.

Floats of Many Nations.

Behind Miss Milholland marched ten ushers, carrying yellow and blue pennants, and wearing light blue and gold caps and gowns.

A woman's band of fifty pieces followed. They received a tremendous ovation at every step. Behind marched fifty more uniformed women ushers. Then came Capital women marchers—over 500—clad in golden tan caps.

The first mounted brigade, headed by Mrs. Burleson, the grand marshal, were next.

Then came floats denoting the countries in which women have whole or partial suffrage. Before them was carried a banner labeled "Women of the World Unite." The first float represented Norway. Mrs. Knute Nelson, wife of the Minnesota Senator, was the central figure on this float, seated amidst a miniature forest of waving Norwegian pine trees. Other coun-

tries represented by floats, all drawn by caparisoned horses, were Finland, New Zealand, and Australia. Each bore in large figures the date upon which women were given suffrage in these countries. On them were seated women and girls in respective national costumes.

A standard bearing the words: "Countries Where Women Have Partial Suffrage," was followed by allegorical floats representing Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, and Belgium. National flags of the respective countries draped women and girls seated on thrones. Ten girls in Swedish colors were on the "Sweden" float. A large Union Jack, draped a young woman on the Great Britain float. Three girls in Welsh costumes represented Wales; five in kilties represented Scotland; seven wearing the Irish green and carrying harps, represented Ireland; seven Canada, and three society belles of Washington, attired in Hindu turbans and robes, represented India.