

**MRS. EDWARD C. WILSON,**  
President of the Arundell Club, will speak on  
**"THE ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN INTO CLUBS"**

On Tuesday, March 2, at 4 P. M.,  
At J. G. L. Headquarters, 817 North Charles Street.  
The meeting is open to the general public.

of favorable testimony from those eminent in all departments of the State's activities have been published. Again and again the Legislature has adopted resolutions expressing the highest approval of woman suffrage, urging other States to adopt it and calling upon Congress to submit an amendment to the National Constitution.

**School Suffrage for Women Popular in Many States.**

Beginning with Michigan and Minnesota in 1875, there was a tendency of Legislatures to confer some form of school suffrage on women, and this has continued until in about half of the States they have a school vote of some kind. In certain places it is for trustees, in others for appropriations, but nowhere have they as much of a voice in school affairs as men have. In some States they must be mothers of children of school age, in others heads of families and in others taxpayers. They must register the same as to vote an entire ticket and on election day they must go to the general polls; so the school vote cast by women, while frequently large, must not be regarded as conclusive evidence of the number who would exercise the full suffrage.

In 1887 Kansas again came to the front by granting to women municipal suffrage, which its Legislature had constitutional power to do, and they regularly exercised it to the distinct advantage of the city governments, according to the general belief. There was, however, much legislative juggling to prevent their having a vote on officials connected with the administration of the liquor prohibition laws and they were prevented from voting for judge and marshal of the City Court, justices of the peace and constables, while the police judge, city marshal and chief of police were appointed, except in the small places. Liquor sellers, when indicted, simply took an appeal to a higher court, over which women had no jurisdiction. A constitutional amendment to give women the complete franchise was submitted to the voters in 1894, but was defeated largely because of the peculiar political condition—the Republicans trying to regain the State from the control of the Populists, and both parties willing to sacrifice anything that seemed to stand in the way.

In examining the patchwork of women's civil, legal and political rights in the United States, it will be found that in Montana, since 1887, women taxpayers can vote on questions of special taxation, also for school trustees; since 1894 in Iowa all women can vote on issuing bonds or increasing the tax levy; since 1898, in Minneapolis for library trustees. In 1901 the Legislature of New York gave to taxpaying women of towns and villages a vote upon propositions for special taxation, and in 1910 the law was amended to include the issuing of bonds. After four acts of the Legislature, beginning in 1880, and three decisions of the highest courts, consuming fifteen years of time, the right was secured for women of the towns and villages who have children of school age or are assessed for over \$50, to vote at district school meetings! Even with these small privileges women have carried many elections and always for the improvement of the schools and villages. The charters of seven or eight third-class cities have conferred school suffrage on women, and possibly a dozen have given the taxpayer's franchise.

In 1908 Michigan, through a new Constitution, gave taxpaying women a vote on all questions of special taxation and the granting of franchises. This was in response to a petition from 275,000 of the leading women for the full suffrage. Most of the fragmentary voting privileges enumerated above have been given by Legislatures merely to get rid of the importunities of the women for a chance to obtain the complete franchise. These crumbs are all the actual suffrage that most Legislatures have power to give. That of Michigan in 1893 conferred the municipal franchise on women, just as that of Kansas had done, and the Supreme Court at once declared that it had exceeded its constitutional power. This would probably be the decision in nearly all of the States. The women do not want to be enfranchised in this piecemeal fashion and they have almost entirely ceased asking for it.

It must be remembered that in no State can the Legislature confer the complete franchise on women. That can be done only through amending

the Constitution by taking the word "male" out of its qualifications for voting, and this requires the consent in some States of a majority of all who vote on the amendment; in others of the highest number of votes cast at the election.

(To be continued in next week's issue.)

**MISS HANAW TO LECTURE**

Will Give Series of Talks at Arcade Lunchroom Between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Beginning on Monday, March 1, Miss M. S. Hanaw will, for one week, give illustrated talks on "The Wider Use of the School Plant," between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at the Arcade Lunchroom, Nos. 19 and 21 South street. Besides the brief talk on this very important subject Miss Hanaw shows a set of fifty Russell Sage slides demonstrating the extent of wider use in cities all over the United States. Suffragists will be interested especially in the slides showing a well-attended public suffrage meeting in a Rochester school (why not such meetings in Baltimore schoolhouses?), also various California slides illustrating polling places in schoolhouses (the center best suited for balloting). Suffragists and their friends are urged to attend the illustrated talk, which is free. Luncheon is served at moderate rates during the talk. Miss Hanaw has been working for several years on broadening out the use of the city's public property, and is anxious for co-operation in this public-spirited venture.

**154,600 WOMEN VOTE IN CHICAGO**

77% of Those Registered Cast Their Ballots in Municipal Primaries—Only 70% of Men Vote.

**M**ORE than 154,600 Chicago women voted in the municipal primaries of February 23, according to late returns, which still were incomplete. This number represented 77 per cent. of the women registered. The 311,000 and more ballots cast by men, with complete returns not all in, represented 70 per cent. of the male voters registered.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison, who has served five years, was defeated by County Clerk Robert Magnus Sweitzer for the Democratic nomination by a plurality of over 55,700.

**Many Women Did Not Wish to Align Themselves With Any Party.**

The plurality of William Hale Thompson over Municipal Judge Harry Olson, for the Republican nomination, exceeded 2300. Congressman Charles M. Thompson had no contest for the Progressive nomination.

Of the women who voted, over 57,000 cast their ballots for Sweitzer. Harrison's vote among the women was something over 36,000. Nearly 33,000 women voted for Olson and nearly 26,000 for W. H. Thompson. Thousands of women refused to vote. They did not want to align themselves with any party at this time, as they would have had to wait two years before changing their affiliation.

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