

"their" laws but it will be "my" cause and "our" laws. However, the summer's campaign has removed much of this childish irresponsibility, and women who never before thought seriously about public issues are doing so now.

The suffragists are especially thankful for the passage of the Initiative and Referendum. It was the most important amendment on the list, and they will be among the first to put it to a test. September 4th, plans were already afoot for placing the question before the people again within two years. Let no man think he is now to have peace. There will be no peace for him, nor for Ohio, until justice is done the women.

LAURA H. WILD.



A little Chinese girl, 16 years old, is taking special work at the University of Pennsylvania preparatory to entering Wellesley, and her name is Miss Mabel Lee. She is an ardent suffragist, and when asked how it came about that the women of China got the vote, she explained that education has always been the greater factor in Chinese life. "When the Chinese men worked side by side with the Chinese girls in American or foreign universities, it was a revelation to them. They came to appreciate the fact that girls could acquire education as readily as they did, and as Chinese always respect educated persons it was only natural that suffrage should have been granted to women as it was to men."—Woman's Journal of September 7, 1912.

INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS

A NEW YORK VOTER'S VIEW.

New York.

I would like to suggest to radical "progressives" who fear to trust Roosevelt with the vast (too vast) powers, and the temptations, of the Presidency, but who desire to help "boom" (now) the several progressive policies which his party (much more reliably than himself) is "standing for," that they help to keep that dangerous "embryo Caesar" in his proper sphere of service, that of "agitation" (in which he is and would be immensely useful), by voting for Wilson for President, but voting for the candidate for Governor of the Progressive Party in each State in which their candidate and platform are distinctly more genuinely "radical" than the candidate and platform of either of the other parties.

In New York the probabilities seem now immensely against either the Republicans or the Democrats offering a candidate or a platform which could "compare," in the eyes of real radicals, with those proposed by T. R.'s Syracuse convention. I fully expect, therefore, to vote for Wilson for President and for Oscar Straus for Governor. (An additional qualification of the latter is that, having been born in Germany, he is ineligible to the Presidency, and would therefore be free from the temptation to try to make of Albany only a "stepping stone to higher things.")

The "protectionism" of T. R.'s party is happily immaterial in the field of State politics. Wilson is

not (yet) half radical enough for me, but then—the alternative is Teddy!

CHARLES FREDERICK ADAMS.

NEWS NARRATIVE

The figures in brackets at the ends of paragraphs refer to volumes and pages of The Public for earlier information on the same subject.

Week ending Tuesday, September 17, 1912.

Constitutional Amendments in Ohio.

On the principal proposed amendments to the Ohio Constitution voted upon at the special election on the 3rd, the full vote reported by all the 88 counties to the Secretary of State of Ohio is as follows:

	Yes.	No.	Majority
No. 2. Abolition of capital punishment	258,796	303,246	44,450 No
No. 6. Initiative and referendum	312,592	231,313	81,279 Yes
No. 8. Limiting Governor's veto	282,412	254,186	28,226 Yes
No. 13. 8-hour day on public work	333,307	232,898	100,409 Yes
No. 16. Torrens system of land titles	345,373	171,807	173,566 Yes
No. 17. Abolishing prison contract labor	333,034	215,208	117,826 Yes
No. 22. Restraining government by injunction	240,896	257,302	16,406 No
No. 23. Woman's suffrage	249,420	336,875	87,455 No
No. 26. Direct primaries	249,801	183,112	66,689 Yes
No. 29. Bonds for road building	272,564	273,656	1,092 No
No. 40. Home rule for cities	301,861	215,120	86,741 Yes
No. 42. Licensing liquor traffic except in prohibition territory	272,361	188,825	83,536 Yes



Altogether, 34 amendments were adopted and 8 defeated. Those defeated were the amendments abolishing capital punishment, regulating contempt proceedings on injunctions, allowing woman suffrage, omitting the word "white" from the suffrage clause, providing for voting machines, making good roads by means of bonds based upon general taxation, making women eligible to certain offices, and regulating outdoor advertising. Among those adopted, other than the ones tabulated above, were the amendments for conservation of natural resources, for reform of the judicial system, for organizing boards of education and creating a state superintendency, for regulating insurance, on taxation, for regulating corporations, for a merit system of civil service, and providing a simple and easier method of amending the Constitution.



About 600,000 voters participated in the election, being about 50 per cent of the voting popu-

lation. The largest vote cast was on the woman's suffrage amendment, the total being 586,295. This amendment carried in 19 counties—Ashtabula, Athens, Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Fulton, Geauga, Guernsey, Jefferson, Lucas (the Toledo county), Medina, Meigs, Morgan, Morrow, Portage, Trumbull, Summit, Williams and Wood. In the State as a whole, the affirmative vote for woman's suffrage was larger than the entire vote on the question in California, both affirmative and negative, when woman's suffrage was adopted in that State.



Hostile interests at Columbus are reported in the Ohio newspapers as having decided on the 13th to apply to the Supreme Court of the State for an injunction forbidding the Governor's proclaiming the result of the election on the grounds (1) that several of the amendments said to be adopted did not receive a majority of all the votes cast at the election, and (2) that the law providing for the Constitutional Convention was itself unconstitutional because the legislature allowed the convention to fix the date for the special election. On the 14th the Attorney General stated, as reported by the Associated Press, that—

although the contention that the legislature had no authority to delegate power to the Constitutional Convention to fix the date for a special election may be well grounded, it had the power to direct the Convention to submit the matter to the electors of the State. "The legislature did not delegate power to the Convention," said Mr. Hogan; "it merely directed the Convention to submit the matter to the electors of the State at such a time as it might determine. The essence of the matter is submission and not time. Time is a mere incident. The legislature had no power to delegate authority but this was not authority." With reference to the contention that a majority of the vote cast on all of the amendments is necessary for the ratification of any of the amendments, Mr. Hogan said: "I have not investigated that feature, but am inclined to the belief that a majority vote cast on any proposal is all that is necessary for its ratification."

As reported by the United Press on the 14th, Attorney General Hogan said:

I am certain the Convention had power to fix the date and manner of the election. Suit against the amendments on these grounds would be futile. As to the other alleged ground, that 10 amendments should be knocked out because their affirmative vote was not as large as the majority of the total vote cast on the amendment receiving the most votes, woman suffrage, I think the Supreme Court would knock that out also.

Herbert S. Bigelow, president of the Convention, issued a statement on the subject on the 14th, in which he said:

The Constitutional arguments raised now against the successful amendments were raised in the legislature when the law calling the election was passed. Governor Harmon and the Ohio Legislature brushed

these objections aside as too trifling for notice. They are far-fetched constructions indicative of minds that have gone to seed with legal technicalities, or of Bourbon blindness that is beside itself with the fury of defeat. If there are judges of the Supreme Court who can be induced to commit this outrage and set aside on a technicality the will of the people, the responsibility will be upon them for what will follow. It would be a Dred Scott decision that they would repent of bitterly before a year had passed. That one decision would make more converts to the Initiative and Referendum than we have made in 15 years. The judicial Recall would follow that decision as surely as day follows the night. The men in whose petty minds the idea was born to fight these amendments in the courts are fomenters of revolution and dangerous characters. They display that fatal stupidity in the face of changing conditions that has characterized the beneficiaries of special privilege in every crisis in the world's history.



Civic Organization in Ohio.

One of the political results of the adoption of the Initiative and Referendum and the municipal-home-rule amendments at the recent election in Ohio, is the organization in Cuyahoga County of a legislative league to secure the election of non-partisan members of the legislature for the purpose of making the new Constitution effective in the public interest. Under the rules of this League each candidate is free to act with any political party in national affairs, but pledges himself to remain free from all political party caucusing or control on matters of State legislation which might conflict with the declaration of principles of the League.



The platform of the League pledges its legislative candidates to the short ballot, the Massachusetts form of the Australian ballot, direct primaries, conservation of child life, supplementary legislation in line with the principles of the Initiative and Referendum, effective legislation under the amendment for home-rule in municipalities, the eight-hour day and other labor demands, tax reform, recall of officials in offices created by the legislature, establishment of the Torrens system of land registration, suppression of the white slave traffic, simplification of court procedure, regulation of public utility corporations with physical valuation as the basis for service rates, merit system of civil service, scientific regulation of insurance, regulation of liquor traffic, legislative information bureau, humanizing of penal institutions, registration of lobbyists, regulation of political advertising, improvement of rivers and harbors, and provisions for using public school buildings as social centers and public forums.



This Progressive League of Cuyahoga County has made the following nominations: For State