

PORTLAND LABOR PRESS

Volume XIII. Number 27

Portland, Oregon, October 13, 1913

Whole Number 715

ELECTRICAL WORKERS ENDORSE McNULTY

Convention in Boston Re-Elects Head
Officials, Raises Per Capita Tax and
Grants Charter to Telephone Oper-
ators.

The convention of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in session in Boston for 14 days, gave President McNulty and his administration an endorsement in the stand taken in the Reid-Murphy matter, and instructed the officers to proceed to put down secession.

The convention voted to grant charters to telephone operators, which in the future will make them independent of local electrical workers, and also voted to raise the per capita tax from 35 cents to 40 cents per month.

Frank J. McNulty was re-elected president for the sixth term. Other officers elected were: First vice-president, G. M. Bugniazit, New York; second vice-president, J. P. Noonan, Springfield, Ill.; third vice-president, L. E. Grasser, San Francisco; secretary-treasurer, C. P. Ford, Schenectady, N. Y.; treasurer, W. A. Hogan, New York. St. Paul and San Francisco were nominated for the next convention, the contest to be decided by referendum vote.

TOM MANN'S APOSTASY.

The morning papers of September 16 published two outrageously unjust attacks upon the American Federation of Labor—one by James A. Emery and the other by Tom Mann. The language of the two denunciations was identical. As all the world knows, James A. Emery is the lawyer-spokesman for the most relentless and persistent foes of the toilers of America—the National Association of Manufacturers—foes that are banded together in an organization which has left untried no effort which might work the undoing of organized labor. Tom Mann, under guise of friendliness to workers, assumes the responsibility of injecting himself into American affairs and attacking the organization which the workers have built in order to protect their lives and their well-being against inconsiderate or avaricious greed for profits.

An attack by an agent of the National Association of Manufacturers is to be expected, for that is the purpose of that organization, but that a man who assumes to be a worker should join in the hue and cry against the cause of other workers and seek to misrepresent the officers of their organization seems indeed more than passing strange. The address of Tom Mann reflects strong feeling and intense desire to dominate the wills of men, but alas! it reflects an equal amount of misunderstanding and misstatement unpardonable and almost unexplainable in one presuming to occupy the place of a public speaker and adviser. It is indeed a grave responsibility one assumes who ventures to interpret the policy and objects of a movement that affects the destiny of human beings—a responsibility that an honest or a wise man would not ignorantly nor lightly assume. No public utterance which touches the welfare of humanity is of small concern. Misrepresentation, willful or otherwise, should not be permitted to pass unchallenged.

Any consideration that might be due to a stranger within our gates Tom Mann has forfeited by injecting his presumptions superiority into the national movement of the American workers in the struggle they are making to secure justice for the toilers. Any consideration that might be due him as a fellow worker he has foregone by his treachery in making common cause with enemies of the workers. Any consideration that might be due him as a man entitled to his personal opinions or individual convictions he has foregone by his deliberate and malicious perversion of facts.

Tom Mann had the hardihood to declare in Chicago that the American labor movement is a "Labor Trust," and that the American Federation of Labor has got far away "from a sympathetic understanding of the needs of the great army of borne-down, unskilled laborers." He further charged that instead of "welcoming into its membership all who need the benefits of the organization, the 'Labor Trust' draws a sharp line, excluding the unskilled." To make such charges is a serious matter under any circumstances; to make such charges without justification is infamous. Anyone with any knowledge of conditions among the toilers of America knows that the one power that stands between them and oppression, injustice, and sheer brutality of employers is the organized labor movement—the American Federation of Labor. This is the power that has secured to them better working conditions, higher wages, shorter workdays, protection for life and limb. Whatever has been gained has been the result of protest and the demands of the workers in the trade union movement. This spirit of protest against injustice, of constructive, suggestive proposals for betterment, has ever been the dominating spirit of the American Federa-

tion of Labor. Upon the hearts of the officers of that organization has been borne in the weary weight of the needs and wants of the toilers. Upon them has been laid the heavy responsibility of bringing cheer and happiness into the lives of these people, nor have they ever failed in their duties.

True there is much still to be done, yet much has been done. The American Federation of Labor has never deluded those upon whom the burden of the world's work has fallen with a fanciful idealistic state of society or with short cuts to Utopias; but the American Federation of Labor has said to one and all, join with us to get today an increase in wages, or a reduction of one hour from the workday, or a clean working room, and tomorrow we will try for still greater benefits which the gains of today make possible of attainment. Our purposes have always been immediate, specific, possible, and what is more, crowned with success.

It is folly or worse to charge that the American Federation of Labor "excludes the unskilled." Even most superficial investigation of our affiliated membership will reveal numbers of the so-called unskilled. Belonging to our federation are those who dig ditches and trenches, hodecarriers, building laborers, laborers in foundries and in the iron works, teamsters, bill posters, freight handlers, newsboys and many others.

One of the earliest declarations of the American Federation of Labor, and often reaffirmed without dissenting voice or vote, was:

"We reaffirm one of the cardinal principles of the trade union movement that working people must unite and organize, irrespective of creed, color, sex, or politics."

In one of the circulars issued by the Federation in millions of copies in various languages, for general organization purposes, the following declarations of basic economic law are made:

"That to maintain high wages all trades and callings must be organized. That lack of organization among the unskilled vitally affects the organization of the skilled."

"That general organization of skilled and unskilled can only be accomplished by united action."

Are these declarations not clear, broad and comprehensive, urging all workers to make common cause with us?

In another way Tom Mann aligns himself with those who hound and persecute the toiler—he designates the American trade union movement as a "Labor Trust." Would any man who had the real welfare of the workers at heart care to join hands with those who seek to classify their organization with capitalistic corporations of insatiable greed for profits and thereby to lay unclean hands upon the union funds and disrupt the organizations by harassing litigation? The organized labor movement is not a trust, as even Tom Mann knows. So far as Tom Mann himself is concerned, any refutation of this statement is useless, for as one of the early philosophers said: "Do ye imagine to reprove words? Seeing that the speeches of one that is desperate are as wind!" But yet such is the man who would use the power of his manhood and the weight of his influence to turn the toilers of our land against the American Federation of Labor. Such is the course of the man who vilifies the officers of the American Federation of Labor and misrepresents their aims and policies. His statements are untrue, his advice is bad, his influence is pernicious.

Tom Mann is well known among the organized workers of his own country, England, and he dare not venture to utter there in their presence what he has so flamboyantly, untruthfully, and treacherously proclaimed in the United States.

He sought to bring confusion upon the labor movement of America, but his words bring only contempt upon himself.

NEW SCALE NOT READY.

Railroad Workers Wait Until Conference Is Adjourned.

Pending the outcome of the meeting of the Western Association of General Chairmen of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors at Chicago, October 23, negotiations for a new working schedule and wage scale on the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation line have been suspended.

Chairmen representing the trainmen, conductors and others employed in the operation of trains on the road, were in conference with officials of the railroad in this city for several weeks, but no definite agreement was reached. As the Chicago conference of general chairmen will affect all railroads of the West, it is said to be probable that no further meetings will be held with local officials until it is known at the end of the Chicago session what the demands of the men in the train service of the West will be.

REGISTER FOR THE ELECTION

Women are especially urged to register at once for the special election, November 4. Five issues are before the people for determination. Women suffrage will be judged by the result of the first state election. The registration books close Saturday. Register today.

BELGIUM TRIES OUT UNEMPLOYMENT PLAN

Ghent, City of 180,000 Population, Provides Fund to Care for Unfortunates and Finds Large Saving Over Old Method.

The unemployment insurance scheme of the city of Ghent, Belgium, which, by the way, is being copied by many of the towns in Germany, has exceptional interest for trade unionists and all who may have leanings toward the study of social administration. The report on the working of the scheme for 1909-1911 has been issued and it gives a lucid presentation of the system and its course to the end of 1911.

In 1907 the Ghent town administration founded a benefit fund for trade unions and workers' associations, from which any member, immediately he fell out of work, received, in addition to the grant made by his organization, a sum from the town fund.

This fund is conducted by a committee under the control of the town administration, which votes a certain sum in the town budget every year for insurance. Besides this amount a special sum is set aside, as experience has proved that without a reserve the benefit system can be but imperfectly worked in times of crisis. The reserve fund was founded on the surplus of the state from the favorable years.

Towards this the town contributed a special grant of \$1000 during successful business years to cover exceptional expenditure in times of depression. At the end of 1911 the reserve amounted to \$4000. The municipal subsidy amounts to about 32 per cent of the monies paid out by the various organizations for unemployment. The worker draws two-thirds of his support from his union and one-third from the town fund. By this system thrift is encouraged and in the case of unemployment the worker is well provided for.

Seven suburbs of Ghent joined in the scheme in 1911, when the number of organizations included was 46, 16 per cent of which belonged to the Social Democratic trade unions. The town, without suburbs, has a population of 180,000. In 1907 there were 13,000 insured members of whom 2089 unemployed were paid \$2000. In 1911 the number of unemployed was 3334, out of a total membership of 18,600. The report refers to a number of improvements. For instance, the town has appointed an official who is secretary of the labor bureau and unemployment fund and who is entrusted with the control of the unemployed. Stricter control over the out-of-work is being exercised. Each man claiming support must put in an appearance at the insurance office every day and before he can receive any benefit he must inform the secretary of the reason for his unemployment and have his trade union book proved.

It has been decided to pay minors from the town fund at the same rate as adults. An important reform, the formation of a "crisis" fund, in which the employers will have to place certain sums, is being planned. The employers will compensate the workers in case they stop work during times of depression in order that stock may be cleared out. The masters fix the amount of compensation; the fund to be subsidized by the town authorities. According to statistics, more than two-thirds of the unemployment was due to bad weather. The cost to the town is compensated by the saving in poor law administration.

The report refers to a number of improvements. For instance, the town has appointed an official who is secretary of the labor bureau and unemployment fund and who is entrusted with the control of the unemployed. Stricter control over the out-of-work is being exercised. Each man claiming support must put in an appearance at the insurance office every day and before he can receive any benefit he must inform the secretary of the reason for his unemployment and have his trade union book proved.

It has been decided to pay minors from the town fund at the same rate as adults. An important reform, the formation of a "crisis" fund, in which the employers will have to place certain sums, is being planned. The employers will compensate the workers in case they stop work during times of depression in order that stock may be cleared out. The masters fix the amount of compensation; the fund to be subsidized by the town authorities. According to statistics, more than two-thirds of the unemployment was due to bad weather. The cost to the town is compensated by the saving in poor law administration.

The report refers to a number of improvements. For instance, the town has appointed an official who is secretary of the labor bureau and unemployment fund and who is entrusted with the control of the unemployed. Stricter control over the out-of-work is being exercised. Each man claiming support must put in an appearance at the insurance office every day and before he can receive any benefit he must inform the secretary of the reason for his unemployment and have his trade union book proved.

It has been decided to pay minors from the town fund at the same rate as adults. An important reform, the formation of a "crisis" fund, in which the employers will have to place certain sums, is being planned. The employers will compensate the workers in case they stop work during times of depression in order that stock may be cleared out. The masters fix the amount of compensation; the fund to be subsidized by the town authorities. According to statistics, more than two-thirds of the unemployment was due to bad weather. The cost to the town is compensated by the saving in poor law administration.

The report refers to a number of improvements. For instance, the town has appointed an official who is secretary of the labor bureau and unemployment fund and who is entrusted with the control of the unemployed. Stricter control over the out-of-work is being exercised. Each man claiming support must put in an appearance at the insurance office every day and before he can receive any benefit he must inform the secretary of the reason for his unemployment and have his trade union book proved.

It has been decided to pay minors from the town fund at the same rate as adults. An important reform, the formation of a "crisis" fund, in which the employers will have to place certain sums, is being planned. The employers will compensate the workers in case they stop work during times of depression in order that stock may be cleared out. The masters fix the amount of compensation; the fund to be subsidized by the town authorities. According to statistics, more than two-thirds of the unemployment was due to bad weather. The cost to the town is compensated by the saving in poor law administration.

The report refers to a number of improvements. For instance, the town has appointed an official who is secretary of the labor bureau and unemployment fund and who is entrusted with the control of the unemployed. Stricter control over the out-of-work is being exercised. Each man claiming support must put in an appearance at the insurance office every day and before he can receive any benefit he must inform the secretary of the reason for his unemployment and have his trade union book proved.

It has been decided to pay minors from the town fund at the same rate as adults. An important reform, the formation of a "crisis" fund, in which the employers will have to place certain sums, is being planned. The employers will compensate the workers in case they stop work during times of depression in order that stock may be cleared out. The masters fix the amount of compensation; the fund to be subsidized by the town authorities. According to statistics, more than two-thirds of the unemployment was due to bad weather. The cost to the town is compensated by the saving in poor law administration.

The report refers to a number of improvements. For instance, the town has appointed an official who is secretary of the labor bureau and unemployment fund and who is entrusted with the control of the unemployed. Stricter control over the out-of-work is being exercised. Each man claiming support must put in an appearance at the insurance office every day and before he can receive any benefit he must inform the secretary of the reason for his unemployment and have his trade union book proved.

It has been decided to pay minors from the town fund at the same rate as adults. An important reform, the formation of a "crisis" fund, in which the employers will have to place certain sums, is being planned. The employers will compensate the workers in case they stop work during times of depression in order that stock may be cleared out. The masters fix the amount of compensation; the fund to be subsidized by the town authorities. According to statistics, more than two-thirds of the unemployment was due to bad weather. The cost to the town is compensated by the saving in poor law administration.

The report refers to a number of improvements. For instance, the town has appointed an official who is secretary of the labor bureau and unemployment fund and who is entrusted with the control of the unemployed. Stricter control over the out-of-work is being exercised. Each man claiming support must put in an appearance at the insurance office every day and before he can receive any benefit he must inform the secretary of the reason for his unemployment and have his trade union book proved.

It has been decided to pay minors from the town fund at the same rate as adults. An important reform, the formation of a "crisis" fund, in which the employers will have to place certain sums, is being planned. The employers will compensate the workers in case they stop work during times of depression in order that stock may be cleared out. The masters fix the amount of compensation; the fund to be subsidized by the town authorities. According to statistics, more than two-thirds of the unemployment was due to bad weather. The cost to the town is compensated by the saving in poor law administration.

The report refers to a number of improvements. For instance, the town has appointed an official who is secretary of the labor bureau and unemployment fund and who is entrusted with the control of the unemployed. Stricter control over the out-of-work is being exercised. Each man claiming support must put in an appearance at the insurance office every day and before he can receive any benefit he must inform the secretary of the reason for his unemployment and have his trade union book proved.

It has been decided to pay minors from the town fund at the same rate as adults. An important reform, the formation of a "crisis" fund, in which the employers will have to place certain sums, is being planned. The employers will compensate the workers in case they stop work during times of depression in order that stock may be cleared out. The masters fix the amount of compensation; the fund to be subsidized by the town authorities. According to statistics, more than two-thirds of the unemployment was due to bad weather. The cost to the town is compensated by the saving in poor law administration.

The report refers to a number of improvements. For instance, the town has appointed an official who is secretary of the labor bureau and unemployment fund and who is entrusted with the control of the unemployed. Stricter control over the out-of-work is being exercised. Each man claiming support must put in an appearance at the insurance office every day and before he can receive any benefit he must inform the secretary of the reason for his unemployment and have his trade union book proved.

NEW YORK SCHOOLS TO BE MADE EFFICIENT

Bureau of Municipal Research Makes
Survey Covering Three Years and
Exposing Weaknesses and Extrava-
gances Common Everywhere.

An intensely interesting report has been made by the New York Bureau of Municipal Research on a survey of the public schools of the nation's metropolis. The plan covered a period of three years and entered into every detail of school work. The cost to the taxpayers was about \$125,000. The results are remarkable and promise a revolution in public school activities.

The value of the school inquiry is not in the fact that it brought to light new, strange and unexpected things. It didn't. But it did bring to light many immensely important things that New York and the country at large had overlooked or forgotten—facts so materially important that their realization, however belated, has saved this city hundreds of thousands of dollars already, besides insuring much greater benefit from the millions that we have to spend.

It represented an immense amount of labor. There had been, first, the years of criticism and friction, and the confusion that greeted those who sought facts about school needs and school moneys. Then came educators from other cities to look at our schools and tell us dispassionately what was the matter with them. Things about teachers and subjects taught, facts about the feeble-minded and the problem of non-promotion, light on commercial and vocational instruction—there were a hundred phases of the task. But that was only half of it. There was the business side—questions about supplies and salary, accruals, problems of ventilations, the study of such problems in economics as that presented by the spectacle of high-salaried superintendents loaded down with routine clerical work, and so on and so on.

Value to Citizens.
In the terms of the bureau's analysis, there have been 20 important re-discoveries, each one of them worth \$100,000. Each of them, taken by the Board of Education and work over there and translated into action, will do more for this city's schools than such a sum could possibly do, no matter how cleverly invested. Twenty re-discoveries at \$100,000 apiece—\$2,000,000. What is \$125,000 compared with that?

And here are the 20 re-discoveries:
1. That children cannot be schooled if they do not go to school, and that children who start promptly and attend regularly get the most and best schooling.

2. That the purpose of attendance officers is to keep children attending school.

3. That children of sound mind should not be called feeble-minded or put among the feeble-minded, and that children of unsound mind should not be in classes for the sound-minded.

4. That the purpose of attendance officers is to keep children attending school.

5. That the purpose of attendance officers is to keep children attending school.

6. That the purpose of attendance officers is to keep children attending school.

7. That the purpose of attendance officers is to keep children attending school.

8. That the purpose of attendance officers is to keep children attending school.

9. That the purpose of attendance officers is to keep children attending school.

10. That the purpose of attendance officers is to keep children attending school.

11. That the purpose of attendance officers is to keep children attending school.

12. That the purpose of attendance officers is to keep children attending school.

13. That the purpose of attendance officers is to keep children attending school.

14. That the purpose of attendance officers is to keep children attending school.

15. That the purpose of attendance officers is to keep children attending school.

16. That the purpose of attendance officers is to keep children attending school.

17. That the purpose of attendance officers is to keep children attending school.

time to learn after beginning to earn. Just as schools, when run properly, fit children for life, so life of the right kind fits children for school. Boys and girls of 14, 15, up to 18, should not be permitted to do work of a kind so tiring that they do not want to continue schooling. Two new big kinds of opportunity New York's boys and girls are to have: (1) To keep on going to school in the daytime and in their employer's time, and (2) to go to school and to go to work every other week or every other fortnight.

7. That preparations for commerce and trades should be more practical and more general.

8. That when children are taught the three R's (as everybody admits they must be), they must be taught to use the three R's with automatic correctness.

9. That buildings should be placed where children are, not where overcrowding is.

10. That school buildings should be absolutely fireproof and better in sanitation.

11. That coal should be bought for its heat, not for its weight.

12. That teachers should be helped, not policed, by their supervisors.

13. That \$6500 and \$10,000 supervisors should give their time to supervision that helps children, instead of 40 per cent to 75 per cent to clerical work.

14. That school records should be live purveyors of truth and good, and not dead, misleading, harassing statistics.

15. That the public school should be given budget estimates based on facts, not guesses.

16. That School Commissioners should give time to big problems, testing their experts' efficiency and discovering children's needs, not to petty details.

17. That the Trustees should know what they are trusted with.

18. That the Board of Estimate can help school work by asking questions in the interest of taxpayers.

19. That the public should be given school news in small doses which it can understand.

20. That defending is worse than making, and infinitely worse than correcting, mistakes.

The schools exist for human ends. They are run by human means. They frankly confess that they are human enough to make mistakes. The new attitude above described, which recognizes the schools as the public's business, will make it easier henceforth than it has been before to admit that the schools are not perfect and to welcome every evidence that here or there is an opportunity to make them serve their children better.

EMPLOYERS FORM DEFENSE COMBINE

British Interests Consider \$250,000,000
Fund to Oppose Advance of "Labor
Trust"; Scheme Has Doubtful Fu-
ture.

Word comes from England that employers are forming a great organization to fight trade unions, a scheme greater and more far-reaching than anything yet attempted. Some employers, like Sir Benjamin Browne, the engineer and shipbuilder, doubt the wisdom and usefulness of the proposal of a general agreement and think that the leaders of the movement should make it perfectly clear that they are not undertaking to attack what is understood by the phrase, "legitimate trade unionism."

One of the promoters of the movement, in discussing its objects, said that there would be no antagonism toward the trade unionist that respected liberty of non-unionists, and that the only antagonism would be to the new trades unionism which sets itself to become a monopoly by coining all members of a trade or calling into its ranks.

Some of the leaders of the labor movement regard the employers' scheme with a certain amount of equanimity and think it will strengthen and consolidate the trades union movement to a surprising degree.

Commercial circles in London do not welcome the employers' combination, the general view being at the particular moment it is most unfortunate.

Reverend Charles Stedie Will Serve People in New Way.
Rev. Charles Stedie, who has for several years been the active spirit in the Presbyterian Board of Social Service, has associated with him a staff of sociologists and taken quarters in the Fifth Avenue building, Madison square, New York.

The work of Charles Stedie has been fruitful of great good in the labor movement. As he had been a working man himself before entering the ministry, he thoroughly understood the needs and aspirations of the laboring class and as a churchman and scholar he was able to approach the viewpoint of those who, from environment and life interests, were not in a position to understand the aims and methods of organized labor.

In a large degree much of the credit is due him for the better understanding of labor's claims which exists in educational and religious circles.

His writings and lectures have aided greatly in removing the rock-ribbed prejudice against organized labor that was strangely entertained in those quarters.

Loss of Union Trade Hits Hard During Fall Season.
Reports reach the Labor Press that business is very quiet at the store of Lipman, Wolfe & Company. The management has not yet struck on the idea which will bring to the store the trade lost when union men and their wives were given to understand that their business was not worth while. Take a walk through the store any day and see what a quiet place it is since good union money is not flowing into the cashier's coffers.

Patternmaker Home Again.
Frank B. Raebig, well known as a patternmaker, has returned from Michigan. Mr. Raebig's mother died about a month ago, and he went to the old home to attend the funeral. His father was taken seriously ill a few days ago and is now in a hospital.

Portland Good Enough.
Mrs. Minnie Miller, who went East last spring, has returned to Portland, satisfied to remain permanently on the Coast. Mrs. Miller had been active among garment workers for several years before taking a vacation to visit friends in Indiana.

Osborne Honored.
The Central Labor Council has elected Ben Osborne, the popular iron worker, as alternate to the American Federation convention in Seattle. T. H. Burchard, president of the State Federation, was elected representative.

REGISTER FOR THE ELECTION
Women are especially urged to register at once for the special election, November 4. Five issues are before the people for determination. Women suffrage will be judged by the result of the first state election. The registration books close Saturday. Register today.

REGISTER FOR THE ELECTION
Women are especially urged to register at once for the special election, November 4. Five issues are before the people for determination. Women suffrage will be judged by the result of the first state election. The registration books close Saturday. Register today.

REGISTER FOR THE ELECTION
Women are especially urged to register at once for the special election, November 4. Five issues are before the people for determination. Women suffrage will be judged by the result of the first state election. The registration books close Saturday. Register today.

REGISTER FOR THE ELECTION
Women are especially urged to register at once for the special election, November 4. Five issues are before the people for determination. Women suffrage will be judged by the result of the first state election. The registration books close Saturday. Register today.

REGISTER FOR THE ELECTION
Women are especially urged to register at once for the special election, November 4. Five issues are before the people for determination. Women suffrage will be judged by the result of the first state election. The registration books close Saturday. Register today.

REGISTER FOR THE ELECTION
Women are especially urged to register at once for the special election, November 4. Five issues are before the people for determination. Women suffrage will be judged by the result of the first state election. The registration books close Saturday. Register today.

REGISTER FOR THE ELECTION
Women are especially urged to register at once for the special election, November 4. Five issues are before the people for determination. Women suffrage will be judged by the result of the first state election. The registration books close Saturday. Register today.

REGISTER FOR THE ELECTION
Women are especially urged to register at once for the special election, November 4. Five issues are before the people for determination. Women suffrage will be judged by the result of the first state election. The registration books close Saturday. Register today.

REGISTER FOR THE ELECTION
Women are especially urged to register at once for the special election, November 4. Five issues are before the people for determination. Women suffrage will be judged by the result of the first state election. The registration books close Saturday. Register today.

REGISTER FOR THE ELECTION
Women are especially urged to register at once for the special election, November 4. Five issues are before the people for determination. Women suffrage will be judged by the result of the first state election. The registration books close Saturday. Register today.

REGISTER FOR THE ELECTION
Women are especially urged to register at once for the special election, November 4. Five issues are before the people for determination. Women suffrage will be judged by the result of the first state election. The registration books close Saturday. Register today.

REGISTER FOR THE ELECTION
Women are especially urged to register at once for the special election, November 4. Five issues are before the people for determination. Women suffrage will be judged by the result of the first state election. The registration books close Saturday. Register today.

REGISTER FOR THE ELECTION
Women are especially urged to register at once for the special election, November 4. Five issues are before the people for determination. Women suffrage will be judged by the result of the first state election. The registration books close Saturday. Register today.

REGISTER FOR THE ELECTION
Women are especially urged to register at once for the special election, November 4. Five issues are before the people for determination. Women suffrage will be judged by the result of the first state election. The registration books close Saturday. Register today.

REGISTER FOR THE ELECTION
Women are especially urged to register at once for the special election, November 4. Five issues are before the people for determination. Women suffrage will be judged by the result of the first state election. The registration books close Saturday. Register today.

REGISTER FOR THE ELECTION
Women are especially urged to register at once for the special election, November 4. Five issues are before the people for determination. Women suffrage will be judged by the result of the first state election. The registration books close Saturday. Register today.