

"The Lady From Nevada" Knocks at the Door of the U. S. Senate

Miss Anne Martin, Vice Chairman of the National Woman's Party, Has Her Bonnet in the Ring and Here Sets Forth the Platform on Which She Will Seek Admission to Our Highest Legislative Body



"The Time Has Come When the Voice of the Women of America Should Be Heard in Our Highest Legislative Body," Says Miss Martin.

Remembering How Easily and Gracefully Miss Rankin Stepped Into the House of Representatives From Montana, Washington Would Not Be Surprised to See "the Lady From Nevada" Walk Into the Upper Body as the "First Lady Senator."



Miss Anne Martin, Vice-Chairman of National Woman's Party and Independent Candidate for the United States Senate From the State of Nevada.



HERE in the West is a woman knocking for admission to the United States Senate. Whether she will be admitted or not is a question, of course, that lies within the power of her home state; they will have their say in the Fall. But at any rate, on the basis of her belief that "the time has come when this Nation should attest its faith in democracy and the power of self-government of all its people by the election of a woman to its highest legislative body," "The Lady from Nevada," Miss Anne Martin, vice-chairman of the National Woman's party, has thrown her hat into the ring and announced her candidacy for the Senate.

All Washington was stirred a bit by the announcement. Perhaps no one was more surprised than Senator Charles R. Henderson, a Democrat, who was appointed to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Francis G. Newlands. It looked like pretty smooth sailing for Senator Henderson until along came the announcement of Miss Martin. Now the whole situation in Nevada is "up in the air." Remembering the crashing drive of woman suffrage, particularly in the far West, that sent Jeannette Rankin to the House of Representatives from Montana; recalling also the vigorous part in the forward tide shared by Miss Martin as leader of the Capitol lobby of the National Woman's party and the strenuous picketing campaign of the suffragists—well, Washington wouldn't be surprised at anything that might happen now.

Suffrage Stalled.
Having been a potent factor in swinging her native state into the suffrage column, recognized now as one of the "live wires" here in advancing the campaign for a Federal amendment to give the vote to all the women of all the states, Miss Martin proposes now to get right into the Senate of the United States and there carry on the campaign from a vantage point in the highest legislative body of the land.

At the headquarters of the National Woman's party Miss Martin was interviewed within a few days after the announcement of her candidacy. Asked something of her reasons for making the fight, her aims and aspirations, she cleared her desk with one impetuous sweep, set a sturdy flat down plump with a very loud bang and answered quickly:

"There are two things that I am keeping steadily before me at the beginning of this campaign. They are the two things that I intend to keep before me as the campaign progresses and that will guide my course in the Senate if I am elected. One is that I am the first woman candidate for a seat in the United States Senate. The other is that I am from Nevada."

She paused a moment and then took up the broader issues on which she intends making the fight for the Senatorial toga.

"The time has come," she declared in impassioned tones, "when the voice of the women of America should be heard in our highest legislative body. There are problems before the United States, the problems of war and of the reconstruction after the war, that it is only just to the country as well as to the women that we should have a share in solving."

"If I am elected I shall try to represent, with deep consciousness of the responsibility, the viewpoint and the aspirations of American women in the making of the laws of the country. I shall try to demonstrate the thing that I have always maintained—that all citizens will benefit from the active participation of women in the affairs of government. I have devoted myself to the work for the Federal suffrage amendment not only as a measure of justice and democracy but as the quickest, surest means of giving women a voice in government. It seemed to me a duty, after Nevada women were given the vote, to help the unfranchised women win their political liberty. It is only because we see so clearly that the long fight for nation-wide suffrage is virtually won that I am entering the Senatorial campaign."

At this point Miss Martin was asked

through which political party she would seek admission to the United States Senate. It seemed an interesting point, inasmuch as Nevada had aided in the election of President Wilson in both 1912 and 1916, but had elected a Republican Congressman in 1916. The late Senator Newlands was re-elected in 1915 by a scant margin over his Republican adversary.

Miss Martin believes that principles are paramount to parties and doesn't hesitate to say so.

"It is partly because I want to be left unhampered by party responsibility to represent American women in the Senate that I am making the campaign as an independent," she said.

"I have never had any party affiliations, in the accepted sense of the phrase. The only National party of which I have ever been a member is the National Woman's party, which works exclusively for the passage of the Federal suffrage amendment. My campaign is to be a nonpartisan campaign, appealing to members of all parties for the support of just principles."

Now, as for her native state, Miss Martin has for it some very definite aims. One of these is to bring within the ken of the people the rich, mineral and farming lands of her state, which she avers, were taken from the Government by "greedy corporate interests."

"There are certain problems which must be solved for the welfare of the whole state of Nevada," she avers.

"Four of these problems need the cooperation of the Federal Government, because they affect the welfare of the country as a whole and because they involve the question of interstate commerce."

Some of "My Problems."

"As a candidate for the Senate from Nevada these problems, which I have known and studied all my life, must be my problems. If I am elected to the Senate they are the special problems to which as a Senator from Nevada I must give my particular attention. In spite of Nevada's spectacular history as the mining state which established National credit after the war by the \$600,000,000 production of the Comstock lode, it has a great wealth just beginning to be developed in its unwatered land. Certain interests have tried ever since the state was first opened to gain control of the land of Nevada, to exploit for their selfish gains. Back in the seventies 3,000,000 acres were appropriated for the people by the Government as part of a great land-grant plan. The 3,000,000 acres in Nevada were largely wasted, as far as the interest of the people was concerned. The land was taken, not by the people, but by the greedy corporate interests. Many other attempts at the opening of the land to the people have been made. Sometimes they were made in good faith, sometimes at the instigation of the 'land barons.' The purpose was always the same—hundreds of thousands of acres to be put in the hands of the few, to lie undeveloped as grazing lands and private lands, while the settlers, who would have developed the lands, profiting the state as well as themselves personally, were to receive no encouragement and no help through the project."

In keeping with the great National movement to stimulate agricultural pursuits and the raising of more food-stuffs, Miss Martin would like to see Nevada take front rank in this respect.

"Closely connected with the problem of the opening of the land is the water problem," she continued. "Land where sagebrush grows is fertile land, and Nevada is the 'sagebrush state.' The Truckee-Carson project has proved what irrigation can do in Nevada. The Humboldt River Valley, the longest watercourse in the state, is untouched. Each Spring the river floods and damages the lands it covers by bringing the alkali to the surface after the precious water goes to waste instead of watering fertile acres that should be producing 'bumper' crops."

Agricultural State.

"Ever since I can remember I have read in the home papers about 'an unknown man killed stealing a ride,' 'another tramp found frozen in a boxcar,' 'body of hobo found on the tracks.' These stories I read were an insignificant percentage of the accidents to farm laborers. In Nevada, as in all agricultural states, there is the seasonal labor problem. There are months when very little help is needed on the farms. But at seed time, and even more at harvest time, thousands of men are needed on the farms and

ranges. Nevada is a huge state; it takes 20 hours to cross it. Farm laborers would have to spend a week's wages to go from one of the 100-section ranges to another. For this reason the men ride the beams, hide in boxcars, steal rides—and are hurt and killed by the hundred."

Farm Labor.

Farm labor, the solution of some of its "problems," is one of her pet projects. On this score she maintains America is far behind Germany.

"America has made no attempt to solve the seasonal labor problem on the

farm," she says. "Both the laborers and the farmers are injured by the resulting chaos. There should be a Federal labor commission, which would particularly study the problem of seasonal labor. There should be a special railroad rate, corresponding to the 'fourth-class carriage' on European railroads, permitting laborers to travel from place to place as they are needed, in safety and comparative comfort. The Nation is struggling along at 50 per cent efficiency because we are unorganized. With the richest resources in the world, we 'muddle along,' leaving chance to meet our big problems. Neither agriculture nor industry can be

efficient as long as the problem of the transportation of labor is left unsolved. We are 30 years behind the German empire in the mobilizing of our resources, the organizing of our production and the safeguarding of our labor. Because we have given no attention to these things we are handicapped in our fight with an enemy that has consciously developed and organized the production of necessary supplies."

"At the present time Nevada is handicapped by a freight-rate discrimination that goes back to the days when Stanford, Huntington and their colleagues built the Central Pacific from Ogden to San Francisco. Under a rate system

they devised, which is still in effect, it costs more to ship freight from Chicago to Reno than it does from Chicago to San Francisco. All farm machinery, mercantile stores, everything that comes from the East to Nevada, must pay the freight rate from Chicago to San Francisco back to Reno. In the old days freight used actually to make the two trips, being delayed for months. Now it is usually put off at Reno, but the old rate schedule still obtains."

"The solution of these problems," says the lady from Nevada, "the meeting of these responsibilities for the clearer expression of American democracy, the better development and increased efficiency of my state and my country, are the aims and aspirations with which I face this campaign."

Miss Martin goes into the rigors of a political campaign fortified by the "hard knocks" of some other severe campaigns in which she has shared a "man's part." It was she who virtually organized her state for the suffrage battle and carried it along to victory for "votes for women." Another plume in her bonnet was the enactment of an eight-hour law in Nevada by the last State Legislature.

Divorce and Gambling.

If she has her way the stigma of "Reno the divorce center of America" will be eliminated. Two years ago the State Legislature re-enacted old legislation letting down the bars on easy divorce and permitting a revival of all the old vices of gambling and its attendant evils. The women of Nevada

hope eventually to free Nevada of its "free and easy Reno" and make it safe for the society of democracy. The Senatorial aspirant is the daughter of William O'Hara Martin, for many years a member of the State Senate in the Nevada Legislature. He is president of the Washoe County Bank and allied with many other industrial interests. The Martin home is in Reno. She has two brothers in the Army. Miss Martin was graduated from Nevada University and from Leland Stanford University. For a number of years she was a professor of history in the University of Nevada. For a broader education she attended Cambridge University and studied governmental affairs in various European cities.

Miss Martin is fond of outdoor life and athletics. She is a mountain climber of note and an enthusiastic tennis player, having held her state championship for three years. In the suffrage ranks she became known as the "champion votes-getter," having participated in many state campaigns as an organizer and stump speaker. Washington is wondering what the white House thinks of the Martin candidacy and what the Democratic gentlemen at the other end of Pennsylvania avenue, particularly the Western delegation, think of it. In the meantime the suffrage cohorts of the Far West are lining up behind the "Lady from Reno," confident they will "put her over" in the November election.

Some political leaders say: "She hasn't a ghost of a chance"; some say, "You never can tell," while quite a few say, "Ah, cherchez la femme."

Practical and Fancy Needle Work CISTILDE



THE MUSHROOM HAT.

THE mushroom shape has sprung into just as great favor as the little fungus from which it takes its name. The shadowing brim, round crown and quiet air of demure pretentiousness which mark it among hats give of their charm to even the casual wearer.

There is no age limit to this hat. Fifty is no less well suited than 5. The trimming alone marks the signal posts along the path. Grandmother will have

a touch of black, or feather, or veil gathered in graceful folds about the crown; little Marion will take hers with a band of ribbon and long streamers straight down the back, if you please. But no matter with what garnishings the milliner trims this savory dish, many eager diners at Fashion's table find it just the hat to suit their taste.

Directions for the hat: This hat may be made from a left-over hat, in case you care to use the old shape, or may be made over a new frame. The shape is mushroom; head size 22 inches;

depth of brim, two and a half inches all round; height of crown, four inches. The frame is covered with georgette crepe. This may be of material which you already have at home, or it may be new. That hat takes one yard.

The georgette is cut on the bias. One piece is stretched and tacked firmly over the frame brim; one width cut on the bias will do for top and bottom. The side crown is covered with the georgette finished with wire at both edges. The top of the hat is covered smoothly with the crepe.

Three satin cords finish the lower part of the side crown; a wreath of flowers of various shades encircles the base of the crown in an irregular line, interspersed with dull green wool leaves and stems. An inch from the top of the crown a band of navy blue grosgrain ribbon, with a stain edge, is tacked. The ribbon is finished at the back in a tailored bow with slightly long ends.

The sketch shows plainly the different steps in the making of the hat.

No. 1. Side crown, showing crepe cut on the bias being tacked to the frame.

No. 2. Top crown with the crepe covering.

No. 3. Brim, showing material in place.

No. 4. Finished shape with the three bands of satin cord around the crown base.

The frame for this hat, in case one has not at home a suitable shape, may be of wire or buckram.

This makes an attractive Spring model and one that may be made up at little expense.

FINISHED HAT