

# OUR PUBLIC FORUM



Hon. Elihu Root  
On Woman's Sphere

The question of Women's Suffrage is an issue before the American people. Twelve states have adopted it, our other states vote upon it this fall and it is strongly urged that it become a platform demand of the national political parties. It is therefore the privilege and the duty of every voter to study carefully this subject. Hon. Elihu Root, in discussing this question before the constitutional convention of New York, recently said in part:

"I am opposed to the granting of suffrage to women, because I believe that it would be a loss to society to all women and every woman and because I believe it would be an injury to the state, and to every man and every woman in the state. It would be a natural right, if this the right of suffrage were a natural right. If it were a natural right, then women should have it though the heavens fall. But if there are any one thing settled in the long discussion of this subject, it is that suffrage is not a natural right, but is simply a means of government, and the sole question to be discussed is whether government by the suffrage of men and women will be better government than by the suffrage of men alone."

"Into my judgment, sir, the entire element of the inferiority of woman. It is not that she is inferior to man, but it is that woman is different from man in that in the distribution of powers, of capacities, of qualities, she has created man adapted to the performance of certain functions in the economy of nature and society, and woman adapted to the performance of other functions."

"Woman rules today by the sweet and noble influences of her character. Put woman into the arena of conflict and she abandons these great weapons which control the world, and she takes into her hands, feelings, words, and acts for strife, weapons with which she is unequal, and which she is unable to wield. Woman in strife becomes a harsh, unlovable, repulsive; as far removed from the noble creature to whom we all owe allegiance and to whom we all owe submission, as the heaven is removed from the earth."

"The whole science of government is the science of protecting life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness. In the divine distribution of powers, the duty and the right of protection rests with the male. It is so throughout nature. It is so with men, and I, for one, will never consent to part with the divine right of protecting my wife, my daughter, my mother, my son, and the women whom I respect, exercising the birthright of man, and place that high duty in the west and northwest hands of those designated by God to be protected rather than in engage in the stern warfare of government. In my judgment, the whole movement arises from a false conception of the duty and of the right of both men and women."

"The time will never come when the line of demarcation between the functions of the two sexes will be broken down. I believe it to be false philosophy; I believe that it is an attempt to turn backward upon us of social development, and that if the step ever be taken, we go centuries backward on the march towards a higher, nobler and purer civilization which must be found not in the confusion, but in the higher differentiation of the sexes."

## HOW SHOT ARE MADE.

And Why the Pure Lead Has to Be Tempered With Tin.

The manufacture of shot, described by O. C. Horn in Forest and Stream, requires a high tower, a perforated pan, a tank of water and "tempered" lead.

Shot are made by dropping molten lead from a high point to the earth. The lead forms into globules just as the raindrops do when they fall from the clouds. Ordinarily we do not realize that raindrops are little spheres, but under the proper conditions they freeze, and we have hailstones, which may be called shot made of ice.

In the making of shot pure lead is melted and mixed with a "temper" that consists mainly of tin, and then poured into a perforated pan or sieve. The perforations vary according to the size of the shot to be made.

A temper is mixed with the lead in order to make the globules form when the lead falls. If pure lead were used it would fall in the form of little bars instead of round shot.

In order that the globules may have plenty of time to form the lead must fall a long distance, and so towers are built. The towers used to be made as high as 200 feet and even more, but modern towers are rarely over 150 feet.

The perforated pan into which the molten lead is poured is at the top of the tower and the globules of lead fall through the perforations into tanks of water at the bottom of the tower. The water cools them and also prevents them from flattening out, as they would if they fell on a solid floor.

From the water the shot go to steam dryers. After drying the perfect shot are separated from the imperfect by means of glass tables inclined enough so that the shot when poured on one end of the table, will roll to the other end. At the further end of the table are two gutters side by side. The imperfect shot roll slowly and with difficulty, so that they have not enough momentum to carry them beyond the first gutter. The perfectly round shot roll easily and swiftly, and when they reach the foot of the table they jump nimbly across the first gutter and land in the second.

After separation the perfect shot are polished by rolling in plumbers, and when ready put them in bags for shipment or send them direct to the cartridge filling department to be loaded into shells.

## HATS MADE AT NIGHT.

Sunshine Makes the Straw For Panama hats Too Brittle to Work.

Genuine Panama hats are made in Ecuador to a larger extent than in any other country, and the process of manufacture is still not generally known. The chief centers of the hat industry in the order of their importance are Montecristi and Jipijapa, in the province of Manabi; Santa Rosa and a limited extent in Guayaquil and Cuenca. Thousands of natives of both sexes are employed at weaving these hats. The work is carried on from a little after midnight to 7 o'clock in the morning, while the atmosphere is humid, for the straw becomes brittle during the day and cannot then be handled.

After much preliminary preparation the straw is very finely divided into the required widths by the nail of the little finger or thumb. A bunch of straw is bound in the middle and placed on the center of a wooden mold, the straws arranged radially and equally distant from each other in pairs. The plaiting begins at the apex of the crown and continues round and round until the hat is finished, care being taken that no straws are added while the crown is being made. Other straws, however, are added while the brim and border are being formed. On the degree of neatness with which the straws are lengthened depends the beauty and durability of the hat. Should a strand be broken it can be replaced and so plaited as not to be noticed.

The finishing touches are put on by trimming the brim, edging the border and neatly fastening all projecting ends of the straws so as to be invisible. The hat is washed in clean, cold water, coated with a thin solution of gum and polished with dry sulphur-argosyt.

### It Worked.

"And have you tried the plan of greeting your husband with kind words when he comes home late, as I suggested?" asked the elderly friend.

"I have," said the young woman, "and it works like a charm. He stays home all the time now trying to figure out what is the matter."

A False Reputation.  
It is not known how the bee, which works three months in the year and leaves nine, got the reputation of being "busy."—Topeka Capital.

Peace hath higher tests of manhood than battle ever knew.—Whittier.

Descrip-  
tion Sec. Twp. R. Name of owner

NW NW 11 37 38 John P. Annette

NW NW 15 37 38 Mrs. Lydia Barnhardt

NW NW 1 36 33 Charles Bell

NW NW 1 36 33 Andy J. Collins

NW NW 11 37 38 Cecil W. Childs

NW NW 1 37 36 J. H. Donnell

NW NW 11 37 36 C. Donovan

NW NW 1 37 36 P. A. Hallen

NW NW 11 37 36 John Holser

NW NW 1 37 36 H. G. Miller

NW NW 11 37 36 L. P. Mooney

NW NW 1 37 36 M. McKinnon

NW NW 11 37 36 William L. Noah

NW NW 1 37 36 Effie M. Ober

NW NW 1 37 36 Samuel Peterson

NW NW 1 37 36 A. E. Petty

NW NW 1 37 36 Ernest W. Sly

NW NW 1 37 36 Frank Seeley

NW NW 1 37 36 James H. Smith

NW NW 1 37 36 Joseph H. Smith

NW NW 1 37 36 W. G. Phillips

NW NW 1 37 36 Albertus W. Reed

NW NW 1 37 36 P. F. Rohr

NW NW 1 37 36 Chas. S. Stephens

NW NW 1 37 36 Charles S. Stephens

NW NW 1 37 36 Ernest W. Sly

NW NW 1 37 36 Ernest W. Sly

NW NW 1 37 36 Harry E. Scott

NW NW 1 37 36 Charles S. Stephens

NW NW 1 37 36 W. D. Wagstaff

NW NW 1 37 36 Martha White

NW NW 1 37 36 William Yates

NW NW 1 37 36 C. W. Ortman

NW NW 1 37 36 L. E. Barton

NW NW 1 37 36 E. L. Jeremiah

NW NW 1 37 36 J. W. Swope

Year Amount Date of certificate

1910 \$4.50 June 17, 1913

1911 3.40 June 12, 1913

1912 5.48 Feb. 19, 1914

1913 4.40 Mar. 20, 1914

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1970 5.40 Mar. 30, 1915

1971 4.40 June 17, 1913

1972 3.40 June 12, 1913