

case. This suit, filed in the Superior court in Chicago by William J. Scown, as a taxpayer, demanded that the election commissioners of that city be forbidden to incur expense in providing facilities for women voting at the February primaries in 1914, on the ground that the woman suffrage act passed by the last legislature was unconstitutional and void.

The bill was dismissed for want of equity by the Superior court chancellor, and an appeal was promptly prayed in the Supreme court, where arguments were heard and briefs filed.

Effect in Liquor Elections.
During the pendency of the appeal the spring elections were held throughout the state, including the township elections, in which the local option question was raised in nearly 300 townships.

The net result was that more than 1,000 saloons were voted out and the number of entirely "dry" counties leaped to fifty-one. The woman vote carried the day for the drys in 80 per cent of the place affected.

Acting on the advice of attorneys for the liquor interests in Chicago it is said contests were started in substantially every place where the majority of the male vote had been "wet," but where the preponderance of the woman vote had made the township or city anti-saloon territory.

Saloons Foresee Victory.
The story is that advice to bring this sort of a contest was furnished broadcast on the theory that the Supreme court, beyond a doubt, would hold the suffrage act unconstitutional and that the local option elections in question would be held to be illegal.

Acting on this advice, it is understood liquor dealers in the cities and villages affected retained their licenses and maintained their establishments, although observing the local option act by ceasing to sell liquor without thirty days following the local option elections. They believed the law would be knocked out.

Counsel for Scown contended that the woman's suffrage act in effect was an amendment to the constitution and as such could not be sanctioned by law. The section of the suffrage act permitting women to vote "upon all questions or propositions submitted to a vote of the electors," was attacked as a direct violation of the provisions of the constitution.

Attack Title of Act.
The point was also raised that the suffrage act in reality amended the general election, although no reference was made in its title to its amendatory effect, as is demanded by law.

Counsel for the Illinois Equal Suffrage association joined with counsel for the Chicago election commissioners in defending the law and contended that the provision relative to "propositions submitted to a vote of the electors" should be construed as meaning those propositions not covered specifically in the constitution.

To the general argument again the constitutionality of the act the defenders of the measure replied that Scown's attorneys "sought to reopen the entire question of women voting and turn the clock back twenty-two years."

Body Blow to "Wets."
The decision, as announced, is admitted to be a body blow to the "wets," inasmuch as it will be now a physical impossibility to get an opinion from the Supreme court on the direct question of the constitutionality of the language affecting local option for more than a year and probably longer.

It has been pointed out repeatedly in the discussions as to what might be expected from the Supreme court on suffrage that five of the justices find their terms expire in 1915 next year. The five are Justice Carter of the Seventh district, Justice Cartwright of the Sixth district, Justice Dunn of the Third district, Justice Farmer of the Second district, and Justice Vickers of the First district.

First Contention Overruled.
The first contention made by an appellant was that the act is a violation of section 13, article 4, of the constitution because it amends the general election. Says but does not insert in the new act the section amended.

"This act," says the majority opinion, "does not purport to amend or revive any other act and it is complete in itself."
"The right to determine who shall vote rests with the legislature and not with the courts," declares the opinion of a majority of the Supreme court, "and the courts have no right to interfere with the acts of the legislature unless such act has been clearly prohibited by the constitution."

Not a National Right.
"It is elementary that the right of suffrage is not a national right, but exists only by positive law; that the legislature is not a grant of authority, so far as the legislature is concerned, but is a limitation of legislative power; and that the legislative power of the general assembly is unlimited except by such restrictions as the legislature has imposed in express terms or by necessary implication."

"It is also true that where the constitution has prescribed qualifications of electors they cannot be changed by the legislature. None of the officers named in this act is mentioned in the constitution, but all have been created by statutory enactment."

Justice Farmer Dissents.
In his dissenting opinion Justice Farmer contends that:
"When the constitutional convention acted and prescribed the qualifications of voters 'at any election,' the legislature was left no power to provide different qualifications for voters at elections for officers created by it. I can understand the constitution in no other sense than that it was the intention at the right to vote 'at any election,' which the equivalent of 'all elections,' should be limited to those possessing the qualifications defined in section 1 of article 7."

Reluctant to Express Views.
"I concede my views are not in harmony with Plummer vs. Yost. That case, I think, supports the opinion of the court in this case, and if my view prevailed it would necessarily overrule that decision. For that reason I have felt reluctant to express my dissent."
"It is my belief that it was not within the contemplation of the framers of our constitution that the legislature should have power to prescribe the qualifications of voters, but that until the constitution is amended voters at all elections, whether for constitutional or statutory offices, must possess the qualifications prescribed by section 1 of article 7."

Cooke Sees Conflict.
In his dissenting opinion Justice Cooke emphatically declares his belief that the suffrage law is in conflict with section 1, article 7 of the constitution. He contends the question for the court's consideration was one of construction, and that the question whether it is wise or unwise to restrict the right of suffrage should not concern the court in rendering this decision.

Referring again to the constitution, Justice Cooke says:
"It seems to me to be inconceivable that the members of the constitution convention in submitting this instrument and the people in adopting it, intended that the right of suffrage should be restricted to male citizens of the age of 21 years and upward for all offices created by it, whereas the qualifications of voters for any other office which had theretofore been or might thereafter be created by statute should be determined by the legislature."

"It is highly improbable that reasonable men should determine that no one except male citizens above the age of 21 should have the right to vote for constable, justice of the peace, or police magistrate, and then leave it to the legislature to say that not only females, but even aliens, nonresidents and infants might vote for the important offices of presidential electors or members of the state board of equalization."

Vote Right for Men Only.
"I think it clear, from a reconsideration of the constitution itself, that the right of suffrage at all political elections was meant to be extended only to male citizens above the age of 21 years, and that the words 'any election' refer not only to such elections as are provided for by the legislature."

"In a number of the states of the union suffrage has been extended to women upon equal terms with men, but in each instance this right has been conferred by express constitutional provision. In some of the states the right was conferred by the original constitutions adopted at the time such states were admitted to the union. In six other states having constitutions similar to ours it was deemed necessary to amend the constitution in order to confer this right of suffrage upon women."

"It is significant that in no instance did the legislature of any of those states assume to have the power to extend the right of suffrage in the absence of express constitutional authority."

Discusses Old Decision.
Taking up the Plummer vs. Yost case, cited in the majority opinion, Justice Cooke says:
"The most casual reading of the Yost case should be convincing that the court did not consider the question herein involved, but that the theory of the Michigan case controlled the conclusion there reached."
"It is highly improbable that the court there meant to hold as the majority finds it did without any discussion of the many important points involved. An opinion making

Two Busy Biennial Delegates and a Husband.



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will find a welcome at any of the Martha Washington Candy Shops, where our "Marthas" by their polite and courteous service impart an air of true Southern hospitality. Whether to meet a friend or ask for information—to buy or to rest a moment—you are welcome to come in and "Have a Berry."

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WE MAKE DELIVERIES IN THE LOOP DISTRICT

CZARNECKI FORESEES VOTE OF 1,000,000 IN CHICAGO.

Election Commissioner Believes 200,000 More Women Will Register Since Ballot Right Is Made Secure.

Election Commissioner Anthony Czarnecki predicted 200,000 more women will be added to Chicago's voting strength next fall now that there is no question of their right to vote for important offices. Of the 972,849 voters at present registered 217,614 are women. Nearly a million votes will be cast at the next election, in the opinion of Mr. Czarnecki.

"I am happy over the decision," he said. "The only person happier is my wife, who insists women will help to clean the rascals out of politics. It means that house cleaning will begin and that old fashioned home virtues will be brought to bear for good government. Many of the old time crooks will fold their tents and get out of politics."

Expects Women Candidates.
As I see it, the effects of the decision will be: That the important offices of board of review, board of assessors, drainage board, and mayor will feel the effect of women's influence, and women will be candidates for these positions. That the policy of Judge Owens and the election board in appointing women judges and clerks will continue, and they will be found in every precinct of the city. That instruction upon election laws will be open to both men and women.

That the number of precincts after the next election will be doubled. That the seven sidearm contests, which hinge upon the votes of women will be dropped. "The decision certainly is a jolt to the prophets among politicians, who have insisted that those of us who favored suffrage would be sorry."

"If there is any attempt to get a rehearing the attorneys for this board will fight it vigorously."

Some Other Opinions.
"Great injustice would have been done to the women who have worked so hard for their well deserved right, had the court decided otherwise," said President Charles H. Kellerman of the election board. "The decision is gratifying."

"I am greatly pleased over the decision," said Commissioner Howard S. Taylor. "It will justify Judge Owens in saying 'I told you so.' The whole world is on the march toward ultimate democracy, and the Supreme court must have felt that public policy, was at least a large factor in this matter."

C. H. Mitchell, attorney for the board, who appeared before the court in Springfield, said:

"The decision cannot be accurately discussed until after a copy is received, but that the women will now and henceforth vote for city and administrative officers is enough to assure that in the near future women will be given all powers enjoyed by the men."

Flag Day Parade Postponed.
A drizzling rain prevented the celebration of Flag day under the auspices of the Illinois department of the American Flag association in Lincoln park yesterday. The rain began a few minutes before the flag was to start and it was necessary to postpone the celebration until Monday.

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230 S. Michigan Boulevard
Near Jackson Blvd., Railway Exchange Bldg., Ground Floor

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Regardless of our loss

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Every Spring Garment

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SELECT ANY DRESS in our shop up to \$25.00 **\$5.00**

SUFFRAGE WINS TWO VICTORIES

Biennial Club Women Indorse Cause and Supreme Court Rules Favorably.

BOTH DECISIONS CHEERED

Illinois Women Lead Demonstration When State Victory Is Announced.

Yesterday was suffrage day at the biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. There were two suffrage demonstrations, both lasting between five and ten minutes, before order could be restored.

The announcement in the afternoon at the conference of the literature and library extension that the Supreme court of Illinois had upheld the suffrage law in Illinois was greeted with uncontrollable applause. Mrs. Josephine V. Brower of St. Cloud, Minn., who was chairman of the meeting, read the following announcement which had been received at the Auditorium telegraph station:

Suffrage wins. Illinois Supreme court announces its decision holding the Illinois law constitutional. Women may vote for president and all statutory offices. Sweeping victory for women.

Illinois Women Lead Cheering.
The message read in the Auditorium theater was the first news of the decision which reached the delegates. The demonstration was led by the Illinois women, who were especially pleased because of rumors current to the effect that the high court was going to hold against them. Visiting women assisted in the cheering. The theater was well filled, although the delegates were those interested in literature and library work rather than politics.

The news spread rapidly to the corridors and rooms used for headquarters. The Chicago Political Equality league was holding a reception in the English room of the Congress hotel when the news reached them. There was a burst of applause and suffragists from various parts of the country shook the hands of the Chicago women in congratulation.

Indorses Suffrage Cause.
The first suffrage demonstration over suffrage came when the general federation indorses the cause of suffrage at the morning session. The action was the result of a fight of four years by suffragists belonging to women's clubs. It is the first time the federation ever has given its indorsement to the suffrage question.

The resolution was presented by the resolutions committee, making a special report. It read:

Whereas, the question of political equality of men and women is today a vital problem under discussion throughout the civilized world, therefore,

Resolved, That the General Federation of Women's Clubs gives the cause of political equality for men and women its moral support by recording its earnest belief in the principle of political equality, regardless of sex.

No Speeches Against It.
The resolution was seconded by delegates all over the theater. Only two speeches in favor of the resolution were made and none against it. Mrs. Joseph A. Leach of Kentucky, who prepared the resolution with a number of Illinois suffragists, and Mrs. Lullie E. Stearns of Milwaukee, Wis., spoke for it.

Mrs. Percy V. Pennypacker, president of the federation, who was responsible for bringing the resolution before the body, made no effort to quiet the demonstration. Incidentally, Mrs. Pennypacker assured herself of reelection as president of the general federation for the coming two years.

All the delegates are not satisfied with the result, however. There is a possibility of a formal protest one day this week by the southern delegations. A split in the federation may follow, according to dissatisfied delegates.

Southern Woman Objects.
Mrs. Richard S. Lacey of Franklin, Ky., president of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, was strong in her reproach of the action. She said it was not that she was antagonistic to the cause of woman suffrage. She said it would seriously weaken the

federation and that the federation is not the place to bring up the resolution.

Other delegates also showed dissatisfaction. They made no effort against the resolution on the floor of the convention, probably realizing that they were hopelessly outnumbered. There was a considerable chorus of nays when the resolution was put, but not enough for any one to demand a count.

Celebrate at Banquet.
A celebration of the twin victories was made last night at the banquet of the Illinois Equal Suffrage association at the Congress hotel. There was a high degree of jubilation and every speaker took occasion to remark about the victory. Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Harriette Taylor Treadwell, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, Miss Sophonisba Breckinridge, Mrs. Frederick A. Dow, Mrs. Charlotte Rhodus, Mrs. George Bass, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, and Mrs. Harlan Ward Cooley were the speakers.

Mrs. Trout presided and was the first to bring up the matter of the double suffrage victory. Mrs. Trout welcomed the delegates to the biennial.

Mother of Club Movement.
"It is a great pleasure to welcome you all tonight," she said, "and there is something eminently fitting in having the suffragists of the state extend the greetings and the right hand of fellowship to the General Federation of Women's Clubs. For many recognize today that the suffrage movement is in reality the mother of the club movement. There would have been a club movement had it not been for their earnest, thoughtful men and women who long years ago realized that mental attributes are not qualities of sex but of the individual; who realized that in giving opportunities to the mothers of a race the race itself is carried forward to greater distinction and greater achievement."

"There never been men and women who lifted up their voices in behalf of equal educational advantages for men and for women, there never would have been a woman's club. It is hardly possible today, with women entering all of the professions, graduating with honors from our great colleges, to realize that when public schools were established, back in old revolutionary days, little girls were not allowed to go to school. But little girls were reaching for knowledge even then. Some of them followed their brothers to school and, sitting on the steps outside, listened to the recitations, and, going home, astonished their parents by knowing as much and sometimes more than their little brothers."

Dominated by a Big Thought.
"Our General Federation of Women's Clubs has been dominated by a big thought, while it has been in existence, to secure on the part of the more advanced members to forge ahead a little faster, they have been deterred from doing so by the kindly desire to wait until the last straggling members in the rear caught up with them."

This morning when the resolution was passed, being the great principle of political equality regardless of sex, the straggling members in the rear caught up and now all the members are marching side by side abreast up in the front ranks."

A group of twenty women assisted the board of the suffrage association as ushers.

WASHINGTON SUFFRAGISTS PLEASED AT BIENNIAL ACTION.

Will Mean Victory in at Least Five States Next Fall, Says Mrs. Antoinette Funk.

Washington, D. C., June 13.—Suffragists in Washington are rejoicing tonight over the action of the Federation of Women's Clubs in indorsing the "principle of equal suffrage regardless of sex."

"It was inevitable that the clubwomen, representing as they do the best of the country, should have taken this action," said Mrs. Antoinette Funk, chairman of the congressional committee of the National Woman's Suffrage association, to-night.

"Of course it will add enormous strength to the wonderful forward movement and will mean victory in at least five states this fall. It is only a question now of the best and quickest way of working suffrage into law."

In a statement issued tonight Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, said:

"The indorsing of woman suffrage by the Federation of Women's Clubs for the first time in the history of this country gives an immense impetus to the practical work for the securing of the passage of the national suffrage amendment, which is at this moment on the calendar of both the senate and house awaiting a vote in both bodies."

Swindler Gets Year Sentence.
Harry T. Lawrence of 537 North Clark street, was sentenced to one year in the house of correction and fined \$100 and costs by Municipal Judge Stewart yesterday on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Lawrence represented himself as a solicitor for the Journal of the Order of Railway Conductors of America.

WOMEN START WAR ON SEX NOVEL

Movement at Biennial to Down the Salacious Novel of Today.

CHICAGO GOWNS SHOCK.

Indiana Delegate Believes Some Costumes Seen Here Should Be Barred.

A movement was started yesterday by delegates to the biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs toward downing the sex novel.

Miss Lullie E. Stearns of the state library board of Wisconsin is the leader in the battle to keep bad books out of circulation. Miss Stearns was chairman of the conference on library extension, which met yesterday afternoon in the Auditorium theater following the conference on literature.

"The greatest problem librarians of today have to meet," said Miss Stearns, "is the enormous output of books. With some publishers it has struck sex-o'clock and librarians have a hard time, knowing the titles and authors only, to discriminate as to this sort of thing."

Novel Should Refresh.
"A wise librarian never puts a book on his shelves unless it answers favorably one of three questions: Will it inform? Will it inspire? Will it refresh?"

"The province of the novel is to refresh, and, sometimes, to inspire. Librarians of the present time are wary of many authors who are the victims of their own popularity, and who grind out book after book of similar plot and construction. With some authors librarians should have nothing to do."

Miss Stearns, as traveling librarian of the Wisconsin state library board, inspects nearly 1,500 public libraries in that state. She mentioned Robert W. Chambers as an example of "the penultimate in sensual suggestion."

Girls the Worst Offenders.
At the art luncheon, held in Blackstone hall, Art Institute, yesterday, the subject of dresses for girls was taken up again in the short talk by Mrs. H. B. Burnet, Indiana, state chairman of the art committee, who spoke on "Better Taste in Dresses for Girls." Mrs. Burnet stated that girls were the worst offenders in the matter of dress, and that if the parents would take the trouble to teach their girls what was right for them to wear there would not be the present problem in reforming the dress of older women.

"Clothes can be pretty and still be modest," she stated. "I can't see just why it is that there should be this dress problem. I believe that dress is not the cause of all the trouble, after all. I firmly believe that we should not permit the wearing of such clothing as I have seen here on the streets of Chicago on the hot days at the beginning of the convention, and today when it has been raining a little."

Shows Colored Slides.
Mrs. Burnet then went on to state that if art were really understood the clothes such as worn by a great many women today would never be made.

The subject for discussion at the luncheon was "How Can We Bring the Influence of Beauty and Art to the Children of America?" At the art conference in the afternoon in Fullerton hall, Art Institute, the principal part of the program was the showing of colored lantern slides made from Moorish paintings collected in a six years' search by Dudley Crafts Watson and his pupils. This was given in the nature of a music symphony, the pictures matching the music played on the piano by Mrs. Alfred Emerson and sung by Mrs. Margaret Milliken.

NO QUORUM BLOCKS INQUIRY.

Special Session on Oak Forest Infirmary Cruelty Reports Frustrated by Absentees.

The special session of the county board called for yesterday by President McCormick to investigate reports of cruelty to aged patients, and of poisoned food at the Oak Forest infirmary, was adjourned for lack of a quorum.

"It took very much as if some members were trying to hold up the inquiry," said Mr. McCormick.

"Commissioners D. J. Harris and Bartley Burg, who started sensational stories about the county hospital in January, are conspicuously absent again," he said.

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(Between Adams and Monroe)

Sensational June Clearance Dainty Summer Dresses

Fifteen distinctly smart and newest models made of stripe dimities, crepe, cross bar, linens, white and awning stripe voiles with color emb'dy, long tunic effects, \$4.95 \$10.00 and \$12.00 values

Women's Suits

(\$20.00 and \$25.00 Values)

Closing out 100 cloth & silk suits, blue serge, shepherd check & novelty cloths \$6.75

Coats and Cape Coats

(\$12.00 to \$17.50 Values)

Blk. & blue serges, crepe & poplin cloths, all colors—also imp. tweed balmacaans at \$5.95

Taffeta Silk Dresses

(\$16.50 and \$20.00 Values)

275 Ladies' and Misses' taffeta silk dresses, black and navy, and all colors, in every popular style, now \$7.50

Clearance Sale Capes

(\$12.00 and \$15 Values)

Broadcloth, gabardine, serges, black and white check, trimmed with Roman stripe cloth and satin, now \$5.00