

PARTISANS FLOCK TO BACK PERKINS

Climax of District Attorney's Campaign Reached at Durland Meeting.

VICTORY IS CERTAIN. MANAGER PROPHESES

Trusts to Inroads Into Normal Democratic Vote to Defeat Swann Tuesday.

The climax of the campaign of District Attorney Charles A. Perkins, Republican candidate for that office, was reached last night in the big, two-hour meeting at Durland's Riding Academy, Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West.

Supporters of Mr. Perkins from all parties were in the audience, and among the speakers were Senator William M. Bennett, Job E. Hughes, William Band, Jr., William M. O'Quinn, Amos R. E. Finch, Representative Walter M. Chandler, Mr. Perkins and Frank K. Howers, Republican candidate for Sheriff.

Captain Lucian S. Breckinridge, manager of the Perkins campaign, issued a statement from headquarters at the Hotel McAlpin last night predicting Mr. Perkins's election.

"In the closing hours of the campaign to elect an anti-Tammany District Attorney," said Captain Breckinridge, "we are convinced that a profound surprise awaits Boss Murphy. The reports the campaign committee has received from different sections of the county indicate that Mr. Perkins will break so heavily into the so-called normal Democratic vote that, with the Progressive and independent vote all ready secured, he will be elected next Tuesday beyond all doubt."

District Attorney Perkins, in his speech at the Riding Academy, spoke confidently of his own election, but his opponents, Judge Swann, the Tammany candidate, and Frank Moss, former Assistant District Attorney, He said:

"I have had from the beginning practically no doubt of my election, but confident that if the people of this county realized what the real issue was they would meet it as they always have met it when it has been brought home to them before."

"From the beginning of my campaign I have met most enthusiastic and appreciative audiences, but particularly within the last week there has been evidence that the voters now realize that Judge Swann's candidacy for the District Attorneyship is simply a blind for Tammany's efforts again to intrude itself in that office, as it succeeded in doing eighteen years ago."

"With the certainty that this is now in the voters' minds, I do not see how any one can possibly have doubt of the result. I feel certain of my election. The candidacy of Mr. Moss, which at first threatened to disrupt the vote which I might normally expect, has proved to be but a 'flash in the pan' and the only possible result of his activities, if they are successful, would be the election of the Tammany candidate is now so thoroughly understood that he is universally recognized for what he really is—Tammany's secret weapon in the fight it is making. We can view only with the deepest regret the pathetic spectacle of his departing in his old age from the principles for which he fought during his youth and manhood."

"Judge Swann, the avowed Tammany candidate, is running perfectly true to Tammany form, and is entitled to the vote of any one who wishes to see the District Attorney's office again under Tammany domination. He is a true product of the Tammany machine. He may be safely trusted to do what that machine desires him to do—if elected—to appoint his staff from a list submitted to him by Tammany Hall, and thereby to turn over his office to those who will use it for promoting Tammany's political fortunes. Those active in his campaign have been making the customary Tammany appeal for support."

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WHY I SHALL VOTE FOR SUFFRAGE.

BY THE REV. CHARLES P. FAGAN.

Professor of Old Testament Language and Literature at the Union Theological Seminary.

I believe in woman suffrage because I believe in democracy. I believe in democracy because I believe in man (that is, in men and women). I believe in man because I believe in God. If woman is queen of the family, and this no one disputes, it is high time that she were recognized as queen also in the larger families of the community and the state. The days are at hand when government is to become housekeeping, the management of the common concerns of all the people for the general good, and no longer the exploitation, more or less paternalistic, of the governed in the interests of an individual and hereditary family, group or class.

Government of, for and by the people necessarily involves equal participation of all adult individuals, with no more discrimination as to sex than there would be discrimination based on height, complexion, length of hair or number of teeth. No one believes that woman suffrage will usher in the millennium, but on the other hand the Kingdom of God on earth will progressively be realized only through the joint co-operation of those whom God joined together, but whom man has kept asunder so long in the management of the political, industrial and social environment on which human welfare so vitally depends.

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SUFFRAGE BEST, RABBI'S PLEA

Women Would Give New Aid in Settling Problems, Asserts Dr. Harris.

SAYS THEY ARE RIPE FOR PUBLIC LIFE

All Obligations Imposed on Men Should Go with the Ballot, He Declares.

The Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris, president of the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis, preached yesterday at the Temple Israel on "The Social and Moral Consequences of Woman Suffrage," and pleaded for the granting of suffrage and all the political obligations that would go with it. Dr. Harris asserted that woman is intellectually fitted for the vote and that the time to give it to her has come, since she no longer is and should no longer be confined to the home, in his address he said:

"Woman should have a voice in the making of legislation that so vitally concerns her precious interests. Let us say at once in frankness that man, as a whole, has not refused to grant suffrage to woman in a spirit of unwillingness to share with her a boon."

"Let us not imagine the sexes lined up on opposing sides like enemies. Their interests are too far intertwined for that. Those who seriously opposed it have honestly done so quite as much for woman's sake as for man's. Still, the thought is in my mind that we bear the added burden of public life."

"But that plea can no longer be used. Whether we grant political rights or withhold them, woman is no longer the shielded, securely protected, in the sanctity of home, indeed, she may ask, 'Was she ever quiet there?' She is compelled to go out into the world to do most of her work."

"Women in All Professions. 'One in five of the women of this land is a wage earner, so that we can no longer speak of them all in one breath. Woman is entering into all professions. We find her among lawyers, doctors, ministers. Not only are women factory hands and saleswomen, but brokers, real estate dealers—yes, numbers. Almost every activity rendered by men is rendered by women, except that of the soldier. Can we except even that to-day when we learn that women are fighting side by side with men in Serbia?'"

"In the face of these stubborn facts can we longer voice the platitude, 'Woman's place is in the home.' In the sense that her whole duty is there confined, yes, woman's best place is in the home. There, as wife and mother, she fulfills her highest and her holiest function. But when we say that her place is in the home we should use it in the intensive and not in the exclusive sense. It should not carry the implication that she is out of place anywhere else. In too many cases it means that she should be a household drudge."

"But invention has simplified the home maintenance, lessened the home toil. Running water, electric light, sanitary and cleaning devices, gas stoves and furnaces have at once banished whole groups of tasks which were the toil of the humble housewife. If the rough toil in the house has thus been eliminated by invention, should it not mean fuller leisure for other services by the women of the world?'"

"There is no more reason to suppose that public life would lead woman to neglect her duties in the home than public life induces man to neglect his work in the market place."

"The major argument against suffrage is that woman is not intellectually capable of grasping political problems and of realizing the far-reaching consequences of legislation. Can we today honestly say that woman is intellectually inferior? No, even though man may have done much to keep her so by making her a parlor ornament if she is rich and a drudge if she is poor. We can hardly deny woman the suffrage on the ground of mental inferiority when we find it necessary to put a picture at the head of each column of names to be voted on in the ballot in order that the vote may be cast by illiterate men. Hardly, I say, can we make that plea to-day, when the proposition to exclude the illiterate from the right of suffrage was defeated in the committee appointed to draw up the constitutional amendments."

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dogmatic statement by another equally dogmatic. She is. Mark what is being achieved by her in social uplift, in education, in science. 'But the chief reason for which the suffrage should be granted to woman is not only on the ground that it will be a right. It involves the assumption that woman is to be granted the participation in government means that the state would bring into its service new auxiliaries to solve its problems. Why not allow man to have the service of the intelligent woman of the land in solving educational and moral problems, in furthering the work of conservation, in fostering science and invention?'"

"Since the modern nations of the world have still found no way of settling their differences other than through savage war, perhaps women might direct the nations to a gentler and nobler means of national procedure. Man has no right to be arrogant in his claims, for in the present instance of war, he must in all humility realize that to extent he has failed."

"Remember that we are not attempting an experiment which can be revoked like a piece of foolish legislation. Is it a time to make such an experiment? Have males distinguished its efficiency to such an extent that we can add the vote of women to it? Mr. Beck explained that few voters voted intelligently. He said that the great measures that come before the voter require an enormous amount of study and capacity to cast a vote intelligently. The real intelligent voter, he declared, is next to an impossibility, as he would have to be a profound constitutional lawyer and a social economist to grasp the big problems confronting the voter. Not one man in the country is really qualified."

"The speaker then called attention to the danger of augmenting the voting problem by giving the franchise to two million women. Miss Minnie Bronson, general secretary of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, said in part: 'Josh Billings used to say that the thing that makes men ridiculous is what they know that they don't know nothing about.' The same applies to women suffrage. It has been said that the anti-suffragists were allied with the unwise interests in politics. (Here a party of suffragists in the hall applauded vigorously.) I am glad to see

our friends the enemy are here," said the speaker. "The anti-suffragists do more for society and humanity than any other social group. Look at Ida Tarbell, the noted writer on economics; she is an anti-suffragist; look at the head of the American Red Cross in Washington, she is an anti-suffragist, and there are scores of other women who are just as useful. To interest them in politics would reduce their value to society for it would take their interest from the good works which now interest them and place it in politics. The suffragists believe the ballot to be a vacuum cleaner that operates without any effort on the part of the operator. 'By increasing the size of the electorate the election expense is increased, and this is a distinct economic loss. Nor has suffrage proved a success in many of the states that have tried it. Take Colorado, for example. The divorce rate is higher there than in any other state, save two, in the Union. Their labor laws are notoriously bad. Again, a Mayor of Seattle was recalled because he represented all that was vile and disgusting in politics. He was re-elected by the women with a majority of 43,000, which shows the voting acumen of women."

"If the women want the vote they should ask their husbands for it. They will give him anything he wants. There is no need of brass-banding and parading all over the streets. 'Suffrage is really radicalism under the guise of politics. It has on its side the I. W. W.'s, the anarchists and the socialists. Among the other speakers were Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, president of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and John A. Matthews, of Newark, N. J., a former Assemblyman, who spoke of the Jersey

situation. He said suffrage was defeated because the majority of men supported the majority of women in their views. On the cushion of every seat in the hall was a programme, containing a small circular, with the following information for voters: EVERY VOTE COUNTS. If all the men OPPOSED to Woman Suffrage vote against it on Election Day it will be defeated. If they do not vote against it it may be carried. In nearly every State which has adopted Woman Suffrage the result has been secured by insignificant majorities. In Oregon, after suffrage had been repeatedly defeated, it was carried by a majority of 3,277. In California, with a population of about 2,500,000, it was carried by a majority of only 3,860. The total suffrage majorities in the ten states carried were only about one-half as large as the Anti-Suffrage majority in Ohio last year, and in only three States was the majority more than sixty-five thousand. This emphasizes the importance of every single vote. Let the voters of New York, who want to keep the women of the State from being thrust into politics, take the lesson of other States to heart. If the men OPPOSED to Woman Suffrage are over-confident of their defeat and do not register their opposition by voting against it on Election Day, it may be successful by their default."

Vote NO on Woman Suffrage Nov. 2, 1915. Messages of regret were received from Mrs. Elitha Root, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Mrs. William Lansing, Mrs. William Howard Taft and Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, who had been asked to sit on the stage. Prominent among those who consented to act as vice-presidents at the meeting last night were the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Fritz Achelis, the Rev. Dr. Amos P. Atterbury, Charles A. Boston, James M. Bangs, Dr. W. Allen Bartlett, John D. Cimmmins, S. B. Chittenden, R. Fulton Cutting, George F. Crane, John Childs, Peter Cornell, H. H. Cammann, Charles L. Dana, Shenker K. de Forest, Jr., William K. Draper, Robert M. Donaldson, Charles S. Fairchild, Hamilton B. Fairfax, T. H. Poer's Farr, John Greenough, W. D. Gasque, the Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, E. Throp Geer, Francis C. Huntington, Erskine Hewitt, Henry W. Hayden, Eugene D. Hawkins, General Nelson H. Henry, Henry Holt, Bradish Johnson, Walter Jennings, Robert Johnson, Francis G. Landon, Ethelbert Lee Low, Dr. Alfred Meyer, John Martin, Hamilton W. Mabie, James A. Macdonald, Edward S. Martin, Chase Mellen, Hoffman S. Miller, David Ives Mackie, John G. Milburn, George L. Nichols, Benjamin Nicol, Robert Olyphant, Peter B. Olney, Adolph S. Ochs and Duffield Osborne.

Robert Kelly Prentice, W. A. Partridge, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, William Barclay Parsons, Ezra P. Prentice, Samuel L. Parish, Ellis Root, Louis T. Romaine, William A. Root, Francis M. Scott, Charles Steele, Professor Monroe Smith, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, George N. Seligman, Francis Lynde Steaton, Henry L. Stimson, Herbert L. Suttles, James Brett Stokes, William Sturges, Paul Tuckerman, John C. Ten Eyck, Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, Professor Henry A. Todd, Henry A. Wise, Everett F. Wheeler, Wadsworth, Jr., Talcott Williams and George Zabrackie.

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some good and some harm. 'But when you give suffrage you are taking a step from which there is no recall. I know of no instance where it has been recalled. 'If the men of New York take the lead I fear that other great states may follow in future years. The movement is a far-reaching experiment. It may take of your popular government a farce, and it may write, as Dante wrote over his Inferno, 'Abandon all hope, ye who enter here.' Suffragists Applaud. 'Remember that we are not attempting an experiment which can be revoked like a piece of foolish legislation. Is it a time to make such an experiment? Have males distinguished its efficiency to such an extent that we can add the vote of women to it? Mr. Beck explained that few voters voted intelligently. He said that the great measures that come before the voter require an enormous amount of study and capacity to cast a vote intelligently. The real intelligent voter, he declared, is next to an impossibility, as he would have to be a profound constitutional lawyer and a social economist to grasp the big problems confronting the voter. Not one man in the country is really qualified."

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"If the women want the vote they should ask their husbands for it. They will give him anything he wants. There is no need of brass-banding and parading all over the streets. 'Suffrage is really radicalism under the guise of politics. It has on its side the I. W. W.'s, the anarchists and the socialists. Among the other speakers were Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, president of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and John A. Matthews, of Newark, N. J., a former Assemblyman, who spoke of the Jersey

situation. He said suffrage was defeated because the majority of men supported the majority of women in their views. On the cushion of every seat in the hall was a programme, containing a small circular, with the following information for voters: EVERY VOTE COUNTS. If all the men OPPOSED to Woman Suffrage vote against it on Election Day it will be defeated. If they do not vote against it it may be carried. In nearly every State which has adopted Woman Suffrage the result has been secured by insignificant majorities. In Oregon, after suffrage had been repeatedly defeated, it was carried by a majority of 3,277. In California, with a population of about 2,500,000, it was carried by a majority of only 3,860. The total suffrage majorities in the ten states carried were only about one-half as large as the Anti-Suffrage majority in Ohio last year, and in only three States was the majority more than sixty-five thousand. This emphasizes the importance of every single vote. Let the voters of New York, who want to keep the women of the State from being thrust into politics, take the lesson of other States to heart. If the men OPPOSED to Woman Suffrage are over-confident of their defeat and do not register their opposition by voting against it on Election Day, it may be successful by their default."

Vote NO on Woman Suffrage Nov. 2, 1915. Messages of regret were received from Mrs. Elitha Root, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Mrs. William Lansing, Mrs. William Howard Taft and Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, who had been asked to sit on the stage. Prominent among those who consented to act as vice-presidents at the meeting last night were the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Fritz Achelis, the Rev. Dr. Amos P. Atterbury, Charles A. Boston, James M. Bangs, Dr. W. Allen Bartlett, John D. Cimmmins, S. B. Chittenden, R. Fulton Cutting, George F. Crane, John Childs, Peter Cornell, H. H. Cammann, Charles L. Dana, Shenker K. de Forest, Jr., William K. Draper, Robert M. Donaldson, Charles S. Fairchild, Hamilton B. Fairfax, T. H. Poer's Farr, John Greenough, W. D. Gasque, the Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, E. Throp Geer, Francis C. Huntington, Erskine Hewitt, Henry W. Hayden, Eugene D. Hawkins, General Nelson H. Henry, Henry Holt, Bradish Johnson, Walter Jennings, Robert Johnson, Francis G. Landon, Ethelbert Lee Low, Dr. Alfred Meyer, John Martin, Hamilton W. Mabie, James A. Macdonald, Edward S. Martin, Chase Mellen, Hoffman S. Miller, David Ives Mackie, John G. Milburn, George L. Nichols, Benjamin Nicol, Robert Olyphant, Peter B. Olney, Adolph S. Ochs and Duffield Osborne.

Robert Kelly Prentice, W. A. Partridge, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, William Barclay Parsons, Ezra P. Prentice, Samuel L. Parish, Ellis Root, Louis T. Romaine, William A. Root, Francis M. Scott, Charles Steele, Professor Monroe Smith, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, George N. Seligman, Francis Lynde Steaton, Henry L. Stimson, Herbert L. Suttles, James Brett Stokes, William Sturges, Paul Tuckerman, John C. Ten Eyck, Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, Professor Henry A. Todd, Henry A. Wise, Everett F. Wheeler, Wadsworth, Jr., Talcott Williams and George Zabrackie.

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some good and some harm. 'But when you give suffrage you are taking a step from which there is no recall. I know of no instance where it has been recalled. 'If the men of New York take the lead I fear that other great states may follow in future years. The movement is a far-reaching experiment. It may take of your popular government a farce, and it may write, as Dante wrote over his Inferno, 'Abandon all hope, ye who enter here.' Suffragists Applaud. 'Remember that we are not attempting an experiment which can be revoked like a piece of foolish legislation. Is it a time to make such an experiment? Have males distinguished its efficiency to such an extent that we can add the vote of women to it? Mr. Beck explained that few voters voted intelligently. He said that the great measures that come before the voter require an enormous amount of study and capacity to cast a vote intelligently. The real intelligent voter, he declared, is next to an impossibility, as he would have to be a profound constitutional lawyer and a social economist to grasp the big problems confronting the voter. Not one man in the country is really qualified."

"The speaker then called attention to the danger of augmenting the voting problem by giving the franchise to two million women. Miss Minnie Bronson, general secretary of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, said in part: 'Josh Billings used to say that the thing that makes men ridiculous is what they know that they don't know nothing about.' The same applies to women suffrage. It has been said that the anti-suffragists were allied with the unwise