

"their" laws but it will be "my" cause and "our" laws. However, the summer's campaign has removed much of this childish irresponsibility, and women who never before thought seriously about public issues are doing so now.

The suffragists are especially thankful for the passage of the Initiative and Referendum. It was the most important amendment on the list, and they will be among the first to put it to a test. September 4th, plans were already afoot for placing the question before the people again within two years. Let no man think he is now to have peace. There will be no peace for him, nor for Ohio, until justice is done the women.

LAURA H. WILD.



A little Chinese girl, 16 years old, is taking special work at the University of Pennsylvania preparatory to entering Wellesley, and her name is Miss Mabel Lee. She is an ardent suffragist, and when asked how it came about that the women of China got the vote, she explained that education has always been the greater factor in Chinese life. "When the Chinese men worked side by side with the Chinese girls in American or foreign universities, it was a revelation to them. They came to appreciate the fact that girls could acquire education as readily as they did, and as Chinese always respect educated persons it was only natural that suffrage should have been granted to women as it was to men."—Woman's Journal of September 7, 1912.

INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS

A NEW YORK VOTER'S VIEW.

New York.

I would like to suggest to radical "progressives" who fear to trust Roosevelt with the vast (too vast) powers, and the temptations, of the Presidency, but who desire to help "boom" (now) the several progressive policies which his party (much more reliably than himself) is "standing for," that they help to keep that dangerous "embryo Caesar" in his proper sphere of service, that of "agitation" (in which he is and would be immensely useful), by voting for Wilson for President, but voting for the candidate for Governor of the Progressive Party in each State in which their candidate and platform are distinctly more genuinely "radical" than the candidate and platform of either of the other parties.

In New York the probabilities seem now immensely against either the Republicans or the Democrats offering a candidate or a platform which could "compare," in the eyes of real radicals, with those proposed by T. R.'s Syracuse convention. I fully expect, therefore, to vote for Wilson for President and for Oscar Straus for Governor. (An additional qualification of the latter is that, having been born in Germany, he is ineligible to the Presidency, and would therefore be free from the temptation to try to make of Albany only a "stepping stone to higher things.")

The "protectionism" of T. R.'s party is happily immaterial in the field of State politics. Wilson is

not (yet) half radical enough for me, but then—the alternative is Teddy!

CHARLES FREDERICK ADAMS.

NEWS NARRATIVE

The figures in brackets at the ends of paragraphs refer to volumes and pages of The Public for earlier information on the same subject.

Week ending Tuesday, September 17, 1912.

Constitutional Amendments in Ohio.

On the principal proposed amendments to the Ohio Constitution voted upon at the special election on the 3rd, the full vote reported by all the 88 counties to the Secretary of State of Ohio is as follows:

	Yes.	No.	Majority
No. 2. Abolition of capital punishment	258,796	303,246	44,450 No
No. 6. Initiative and referendum	312,592	231,313	81,279 Yes
No. 8. Limiting Governor's veto	282,412	254,186	28,226 Yes
No. 13. 8-hour day on public work	333,307	232,898	100,409 Yes
No. 16. Torrens system of land titles	345,373	171,807	173,566 Yes
No. 17. Abolishing prison contract labor	333,034	215,208	117,826 Yes
No. 22. Restraining government by injunction	240,896	257,302	16,406 No
No. 23. Woman's suffrage.....	249,420	336,875	87,455 No
No. 26. Direct primaries.....	249,801	183,112	66,689 Yes
No. 29. Bonds for road building	272,564	273,656	1,092 No
No. 40. Home rule for cities.....	301,861	215,120	86,741 Yes
No. 42. Licensing liquor traffic except in prohibition territory	272,361	188,825	83,536 Yes



Altogether, 34 amendments were adopted and 8 defeated. Those defeated were the amendments abolishing capital punishment, regulating contempt proceedings on injunctions, allowing woman suffrage, omitting the word "white" from the suffrage clause, providing for voting machines, making good roads by means of bonds based upon general taxation, making women eligible to certain offices, and regulating outdoor advertising. Among those adopted, other than the ones tabulated above, were the amendments for conservation of natural resources, for reform of the judicial system, for organizing boards of education and creating a state superintendency, for regulating insurance, on taxation, for regulating corporations, for a merit system of civil service, and providing a simple and easier method of amending the Constitution.



About 600,000 voters participated in the election, being about 50 per cent of the voting popu-