

FIFTY-SIXTH DAY

EVENING SESSION.

MONDAY, April 15, 1912.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, was called to order by the vice president and opened with prayer by the Rev. Harry B. Lewis, of Columbus, Ohio.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The VICE PRESIDENT: The first order of business is motions and resolutions.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. DOTY: I think it is pretty well recognized that at least two of the standing committees that have not yet reported will have important reports to make, and it can not now be determined when they will make their reports. Of course, if they are not ready there will be time next Monday. If they are ready this week we should like to have the privilege of offering those reports when they are ready. Therefore, I move that the reports of the standing committees on Municipal Government and Taxation be received at any time.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. KNIGHT: I move to amend that by adding also the committee on Education, because immediately following the report of the committee on Municipal Government the committee on Education will want to make a report.

Mr. WOODS: I do not see why they should ask that. Some of us may not be here and this may be shot in at any time.

Mr. DOTY: All I ask is that I shall have leave to make the report. I know something about the scope of the report on municipal government. It will require reprinting. It can not be put on the calendar. The bill will have to be engrossed. There can not be any engrossing unless a majority of the Convention vote for it, and before it can be put ahead of anybody else a two-thirds vote will be required. I am not trying to get ahead of anybody.

Mr. WOODS: What is the purpose of making this motion?

Mr. DOTY: There will not be any chance between now and a week from now to make this report. We do not know when we shall be ready. I understand the committee on Municipal Government will be ready in a day or two and I hope the committee on Taxation will be ready in a day or two. We want to be allowed to put the reports in without a suspension of the rule. It will not take as many votes now as it would later under a motion to suspend the rules.

Mr. WOODS: I believe in going by rule until we get through here. There has been a purpose here on the part of some to kill off everything after certain other things have been taken care of. If we go according to rule we will know when these things are reached. I won't object to these committees reporting whenever they are ready, but I hate to vote for something that gives the committee a right to do something whenever

they want to. I can not see any reason for it. I think the chairmen of these committees can get up at any time and ask leave to make a report and it will be granted. I do not see why we should bind ourselves to let these committees report at any time. I am opposed to the motion.

Mr. HARRIS, of Ashtabula: I am of the same opinion as the gentleman from Medina [Mr. Woods]. I do not think any committee should be privileged to break into the regular order of business. The importance of a report is a matter of individual opinion, possibly a little collective opinion, and I shall strenuously object to this motion. If this is intended to make any exceptions as to these two committees I certainly do object.

The motion was lost.

Indefinite leave of absence was granted to Mr. Kerr.

Indefinite leave of absence was granted to Judge Dwyer, of Montgomery, on account of illness.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Hoskins for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Leave of absence for Monday and Tuesday was granted to Mr. Norris.

The VICE PRESIDENT: The next order of business is introduction of proposals. Unless there is objection we will not call the roll of the counties.

INTRODUCTION OF PROPOSALS.

The following proposal was introduced and read the first time:

Proposal No. 331—Mr. Walker. To submit an amendment to article VIII, sections 12 and 13, of the constitution—Relating to the board of public works.

The VICE PRESIDENT: Is there any other proposal? If none, the next order is reference of proposals to committees.

REFERENCE TO COMMITTEES OF PROPOSALS.

The following proposal on the calendar was read the second time by its title and referred as follows:

Proposal No. 330—Mr. Dwyer. To the committee on Judiciary and Bill of Rights.

RESOLUTIONS LAID OVER.

The VICE PRESIDENT: The next order of business is resolutions laid over. The first resolution laid over is Resolution No. 99—Mr. Pierce, which the secretary will read.

The resolution was read.

Mr. PIERCE: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention. I introduced this resolution last Monday night for the purpose of getting the Convention to work to get through with its labors. It has been said all the time during this Convention that there has been considerable complaint over our delay; that we are putting the people to a good deal of expense, and that we ought to get through with our labors and go home. Inasmuch as the gentleman from Wood [Mr. BEATTY]

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introduced a resolution to adjourn at a time definite, I think to adjourn within that time it is absolutely necessary for the Convention to settle down to work and try to get through with its labors. In this resolution I have provided for three sessions a day on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week. I apprehend there will be considerable difficulty in passing that resolution, especially that part of it relating to Friday, and, so far as I am personally concerned, I am willing that that part of the resolution may be amended. I believe with that exception we ought to hold three sessions a day. If we hold three sessions a day and do not make them too long it will not tire the Convention as much as it does the way we have been holding them. It is the long sessions that tire the Convention out. In my judgment we will meet at 9:30 a. m., hold a two or two-and-a-half hour session," adjourn until 2 p. m., hold a three-hour session, adjourn until 7 o'clock p. m. and hold until 9 o'clock p. m. It will not entail any hardship on any one in this Convention and I believe we should pass that resolution. I do not think there ought to be any serious objection to it on the part of the Convention because we all realize we have been in session fully three months, and we have accomplished only a very small part of the work to be accomplished by the Convention.

Only last week we saw an attempt in this Convention to get one question up and give it precedence over other questions. I was opposed to that and I shall oppose everything of that kind that comes up, because I want everything to take its regular order, and I believe that every proposal that is submitted to this Convention should be given due consideration and thought. We can not give the vast number of proposals now on the calendar and that will be on the calendar hereafter and perhaps that will be introduced later this consideration unless we buckle down and get to work.

I also provided in the resolution that the chairman of a committee or the chairman of the minority of a committee might talk not exceeding one hour and all the others not to exceed thirty minutes, unless unanimous consent is given. We have been limiting the time of speakers, but it has been the uniform rule that whenever a member's time expired someone would move to extend the time and the extension has been granted. When a man has prepared a speech no one wants to cut him off, and, through courtesy, the time is extended. But I believe we have reached the point when we ought to object to these extensions. I am satisfied that any man who has anything important to say can say it in fifteen minutes or half an hour at most, and if he can not say it in that time it had better be left unsaid. I know what little I have to say I can say in fifteen or twenty minutes and I believe every other member of the Convention can do the same thing.

If the Convention feels that this part of the resolution relative to holding sessions on Friday is too onerous I would be willing for some one to offer an amendment to cut that out because I realize every man in the Convention has work to do and things to look after at home. I know I have. I have been here every minute of the time and up to this time I have not asked leave of absence. Perhaps there are members of the Convention who are busier than I am and who are compelled to take

the time to see to some of their outside affairs, and if it is necessary for them to have it let them have it. I have been here evenings, and I am satisfied from my observation that a great many people are in the same position that I am. They hardly know what to do with their time in the evenings. I believe we could employ it in discussing some of these questions. If it is necessary for members to be excused the president is always glad to excuse them, and I am satisfied there will not be so many who will want to be excused that we won't have a working number.

Therefore, I am going to insist upon the passage of this resolution with the possible exception of Friday's session. Perhaps I have given the chairmen of the different committees too much time and this may interfere with the resolution offered by Mr. Rorick that this Convention adopted. If it does, this resolution ought to be made to conform to that resolution.

Mr. DOTY: The member from Butler [Mr. PIERCE] has touched on one conflict that there is. If this resolution is amended by striking out the third paragraph, it would leave the Rorick resolution, on the last page of your calendar, the resolution in effect governing. You will find that this resolution doubles the time given to members, and I think the provision of the third paragraph would really defeat the purpose Mr. Pierce seeks insofar as affecting debate. I think the first two paragraphs ought to be adopted and the rule we now have in the Rorick resolution ought to stand. We have been working on it some days; we have become accustomed to it and we have found it to work well. I move, therefore, to strike out the third paragraph.

The delegate from Ashtabula [Mr. LAMPSON] here took the chair.

The amendment offered by the delegate from Cuyahoga [Mr. DOTY] was read as follows:

Amend Resolution No. 99 by striking out the third paragraph.

Mr. ROEHM: I am opposed to that part of this resolution relating to night sessions, unless we are in the midst of something important and the members want to come back. I do not believe it is fair for a great number of important proposals to be placed before the Convention and argued and voted upon when there are only seventy-five or eighty members on the floor of this Convention. A proposal must have sixty votes to be passed and for that reason it is not fair to a proponent of a measure that it be considered before a small attendance. I would be in favor of the resolution provided there is some means by which we can and will compel attendance of members during the sessions. I therefore offer the following amendment.

The amendment was read as follows:

In the first paragraph of the resolution strike out the words "from seven to 10 o'clock p. m." Strike out the word "three" and insert the word "two". Strike out "a. m." following figures "12" and insert "m". Strike out the word "night" in the second paragraph.

The PRESIDENT PRO TEM: The question is on the amendment offered by the delegate from Montgomery [Mr. ROEHM].

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Mr. HARRIS, of Hamilton: I want to say a few words in favor of that amendment. The question is one of physical endurance. We know a dozen members of this Convention have been compelled to go home and remain for a week or two weeks on account of breaking down from the work here, and it is ridiculous to suppose for one minute that members, after three months of arduous work can stand the strain of morning, afternoon and night sessions. Therefore, I trust the amendment of the delegate from Montgomery will prevail.

Mr. HALFHILL: I hope that amendment offered by the delegate from Montgomery [Mr. ROEHM] will prevail and I want to add a further suggestion. While it is true that a number of members have become sick from overwork, I would like to know when these important matters that are to be debated here can be prepared by those responsible for presenting them to the Convention? I have not found any time that has hung heavily on my hands here. I have not found time to properly prepare and present some things that I ought to have presented to the Convention. Of course, the more time you have to prepare, the better you can reduce and boil down your efforts. I am in favor of all reasonable limitations upon debate, but the work of this Convention has been very arduous. I do not believe there is any gentleman here who has taken his share of the work—and most of them have—who would give the number of hours to his private affairs that he has given to the state, and with the hours of time that are given the committee work and these long sessions we ought not to have any night sessions as a matter of rule; but if we get into a place where we have to have a night session in order to clean up some matter before the Convention, that is another thing. I object to night sessions of the Convention, not only because it is beyond the physical endurance of many of the members, but because we need some time to prepare work that is to be presented here.

Mr. HENDERSON: I would like to have the matter read again.

The resolution and the pending amendments were again read.

The PRESIDENT PRO TEM: The question is on the amendment offered by the delegate from Montgomery [Mr. ROEHM].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT PRO TEM: The question is on the amendment by the delegate from Cuyahoga [Mr. DOTY].

Mr. McCLELLAND: I have serious objection to the amendment proposed by the delegate from Cuyahoga [Mr. Doty]. The resolution offered by Mr. Rorick and passed by the Convention specifically excepts two questions which will involve the longest and most strenuous debate that we will have and upon those two subjects of taxation and municipal government there is no restriction whatever. I don't think it is safe for us to go into a discussion of those questions without a time limit. It seems to me the time limit offered by Mr. Pierce would apply to these subjects—I don't know how that would be—but the time limit in Mr. Pierce's resolution would certainly apply to them, and it seems to me that we should, before the speeches on those subjects begin, adopt some time limit, for we have found it is

not safe to go into any debate without a time limit on any subject.

Mr. DOTY: Do you contend that the resolution we have under consideration changes the Rorick resolution? My amendment was to avoid conflict.

Mr. McCLELLAND: If your amendment is lost there will be a seeming conflict.

Mr. DOTY: As chairman of one of the committees referred to I am not going to speak an hour and what I am trying to do here is simply to avoid a conflict.

Mr. McCLELLAND: If Mr. Pierce's resolution applied to the same thing as Mr. Rorick's—

Mr. DOTY. I beg you pardon, but it doesn't.

Mr. McCLELLAND: I said, if it did. I know it doesn't, but if your amendment is not carried there will not be any time limit with reference to those two committees; and when we take up those subjects there will be unlimited debate. That is what I am referring to and what I want to guard against. We ought to have some amendments applying the provisions of the Rorick resolution relative to debate to those two subjects.

Mr. DOTY: I have no objection to withdrawing my amendment and letting you offer one.

Mr. McCLELLAND: I would substitute for the figures of the Pierce resolution the same figures we have adopted for all other subjects and apply them to those two committees.

Mr. DOTY: That is what my amendment would do.

Mr. McCLELLAND: No, it won't. Those two subjects are excepted by Mr. Rorick's resolution.

Mr. ELSON: It seems to me those two subjects can be taken care of when they come up. We can make rules on each subject after it arrives. For my part a great many of the proposals that will come before us can be disposed of in a very short time, and I do not think long debate is necessary. I do not anticipate a long debate on anything except taxation. I hope it won't be too long, but it will be long. The importance of the subject demands it. I do not think municipal government will be so long. I think we shall be generally agreed to pass the substance of the proposal when it comes up. On Thursday of last week we disposed of two or three important subjects in a very short time. In the afternoon we disposed of one in half an hour that was very important and it didn't provoke so much debate. My opinion is that many of the proposals that we shall adopt in the next week or two will be adopted quickly and there is no need of any debate.

Mr. KNIGHT: I want to suggest that if the gentleman from Cuyahoga [Mr. Doty] will withdraw his amendment I shall offer one in place of that embodying all the Rorick resolution except the last clause and offering it for this third section of Mr. Pierce's resolution.

I will read it for information:

Strike out the third paragraph and insert the following:

Be it further resolved, That hereafter debate upon all questions shall be limited as follows:

Author of proposal or chairman of the standing committee to which it was referred, thirty minutes upon the second reading of the proposal and five minutes upon any amendment thereto.

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Other members fifteen minutes upon the second reading of the proposal and five minutes upon any amendment thereto.

Upon resolutions upon questions of adoption, five minutes for any member.

Upon all debatable subsidiary motions five minutes for any member.

No member's time shall be extended except on two-thirds vote.

I leave off the last paragraph of the Rorick resolution.

Mr. DOTY: If this Convention desires to repeal the so-called Rorick resolution you can do it, but this won't do it. If you want to do that you have to take off the last clause.

Mr. KNIGHT: I will add then, "Resolution No. 91 is hereby repealed."

Mr. DOTY: That will do it.

The PRESIDENT PRO TEM. Without objection the amendment of the delegate from Cuyahoga [Mr. DOTY] is withdrawn and the delegate from Franklin [Mr. KNIGHT] offers an amendment which the secretary will read.

The amendment was again read.

The question is on the adoption of this amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WOODS: It does seem to me we should be careful what we do in matters of this kind. I have gone through two houses and along toward the end of the session they do just such things as this, and then after they have done them they complain. I don't want to take up unnecessary time, but if we are going to wade into subjects like taxation and some other things like that I may want to say something. I don't believe I want to take more than fifteen minutes, but I don't want what remarks I have to make cut off. I may wish to talk more than fifteen minutes. I am not in favor of tying ourselves up. There is not a man in this Convention who is more eager than I am to get away, but I am willing to stay here and do right all that we do. If we are not going to do right let us not do at all. I say to you in all frankness if you pass this resolution you will be sorry for it when you adjourn and then carefully consider the work of this body. It is a mistake and you will agree it is a mistake after you have done it.

Mr. BROWN, of Highland: I don't think it is practical to secure an attendance of the members of the Convention on Friday afternoon. In my case if I go home on Friday afternoon I have to start in the middle of the afternoon to make it. If I wait until the end of Friday afternoon's session I can not get away until Saturday and then it takes nearly all of Saturday to get home. I believe you can not compel attendance with that rule, and I think on Friday afternoon there wouldn't be a quorum under this resolution. I believe if we pass it at all and make it so the adjournment will come Friday noon we can get better work. If this resolution is passed at all, it should be changed, and I hope in its present terms the resolution will be defeated.

Mr. STEVENS: It seems to me that a resolution to limit debate ought to be carefully considered. I refer particularly to that part which will limit debate to five minutes on any amendment to any measure. The experience of this Convention has taught every man in it that

it is very liable to happen that an amendment to a proposal is more important than the proposal itself. That has happened time and time again, and will happen hereafter, and to limit debate on amendments to five minutes when the amendment may contain more important matter than the proposal itself, is certainly unreasonable and not consistent with the best interests of the Convention. I am in favor of limiting debate. I am only sorry it was not done the first day of the Convention, because I do not believe there is a man in the Convention who can not run dry in one hour. At least, we have seen a number of them do it and then start all over again. I hope the resolution in its present form will not be passed.

Mr. HENDERSON: I agree with the remarks of the gentleman from Highland [Mr. BROWN], that we who are farmers need some time to get home, and to hold an all-day Friday session doesn't give us the proper opportunity. I think the resolution is objectionable in its present form.

Mr. READ: We have had some experience of the fact that regulations do not regulate. I do not believe it is possible to make any regulations at the present time to compel this Convention to do more work or rush through faster than we have been doing. I agree with the gentleman from Allen [Mr. HALFHILL] that we have work to do outside of the Convention as well as in it, and this outside work takes time. I do not find time dragging on my hands. There are quite a number of important proposals to come before the Convention. They should be considered carefully in your own study, and you should come here with the result of that investigation. We have seen from our experience last night that if we attempt to run this Convention all day and night people get tired. The members take little interest in what is going on. They sit around, but often their minds are not on the work and the work is not as well done as it would be if we had less time in the Convention and more opportunity for study. I do not believe we should try to run this Convention through so hurriedly. We hear that the sooner we get through the better the people will be pleased with our work. For my own part I don't pay any attention to such foolish and unfounded remarks. There is nothing in them. The people whose opinions are worth anything care more for the kind of constitution we produce than for the length of time we take in doing it. We have been in session fifty-five days. The second constitutional convention was in session one hundred and thirty-five days and the third one hundred and eighty-eight days. I do not believe it is possible for us to finish this work in less than forty-five days more and I don't believe in these night sessions. I think we can do better work by meeting Monday night and Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday and then adjourning and having the remainder of the time for study. Then we can come back fresh and start in with the work. I don't believe in rushing the thing through. I am not in favor of any resolution to regulate or limit the time or to attempt to close the work of the Convention in any definite time. I move that Friday be exempted from the rule of all-day sessions and that on Friday the adjournment be at noon.

Mr. KRAMER: This makes the third time we have solemnly resolved to stay here on Friday. The first

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time we did it, I think it was done in good faith. I know now that it is not in good faith. The very crowd that are trying to stay here on Friday will be the first bunch to break for home on Thursday evening. I am willing to stay here on Friday, but I am not willing to stay on Friday when there are only thirty of forty stayers, and you fellows who are talking about staying on Friday know that you won't stay until Friday afternoon, but that you will only stay until Friday noon. What is the use of thirty or forty sitting around here in the hot summer and pretending to do something when we can't? We have tried it before. I think there is one unfortunate clause in that resolution and that is to the effect that we have been here three months and have only done a small fraction of the work. I think a great portion of the work has been done.

Now I am in favor of limiting debate. Every one knows that every man in the Convention can say all he has to say in thirty minutes on any subject. When he has talked that long the Convention is not going to listen to him much longer. You know that. You know that these speeches an hour and a half or two or two and a half or three hours in length get into the debates, but they do absolutely no further good and only encumber the record.

Mr. HALFHILL: Do you mean to say that anybody can deal with the question of taxation in anything like thirty minutes?

Mr. KRAMER: I think thirty minutes is long enough.

Mr. HALFHILL: Well, how about five minutes on amendments?

Mr. KRAMER: I think five minutes possibly is a little short, but any man can, in thirty minutes, lay down his premises and draw his conclusions to the perfect satisfaction of the members of the Convention. I don't know about the five minutes. I am like the member from Tuscarawas [Mr. STEVENS]. I am afraid that is cutting it a little too short. But it is just like every other body, we are always going to extremes. We have done that heretofore in having unlimited debate and now we want to go too much the other way.

Mr. ROEHM: I am opposed to Friday sessions. I have voted against them even when the yeas and nays have been called. I have gone on record every time to adjourn Thursday night, but I have noticed that a great many of those who vote no when the yeas and nays are called vote aye when it is a viva voce vote, and they are the first ones to take their traveling bags and break for home on Thursday. The reason we don't have a quorum on Friday is that those who vote no on adjourning over Friday adjourn Thursday and get out first. I am in favor of having the time just as it has been so far as Friday sessions are concerned. On Thursday when we get ready to adjourn, those of us who vote aye should be privileged to get away, and those who vote for a Friday session should be compelled to stay here.

Mr. BOWDLE: I am against this resolution in its present form and I look on the matter much as does the gentleman from Medina [Mr. WOODS]. I think up to this time each one has made his speech for his constituents and for the record and we are now doing a good deal of work. I have this sad reflection, that under the proposition now before the house I, as a

minority of the Judiciary committee, am going to make a minority report on the subject of divorce. In my judgment divorce is an infinitely more important question than the initiative and referendum, infinitely more important than whether the circuit court sees the witnesses or not, infinitely more important than changing the labels on the court. Divorce is the great question in America. And yet on that subject I am to be limited to five paltry contemptible minutes. I am willing to be limited to thirty minutes. I quite agree with the gentleman from Richland that pretty near all good things can be said in thirty minutes. Possibly taxation is such a magnificent subject that it may require two hours, but if the liquor traffic question were worth two weeks, and the judiciary matter was worth four or five days, then the greatest question before the American people, the question of divorce, is worthy of more than five minutes. However, I shall vote for this resolution now before us if two-thirds of those here will enter into a solemn covenant that they will extend my time from five minutes to thirty minutes on the subject of divorce.

DELEGATES: No.

Mr. BOWDLE: Inasmuch as the agreement is not forthcoming, I am going to vote against this resolution as often as opportunity allows.

Mr. PRICE: I have been here, I don't know how many Monday evenings, listening to resolutions to hold Friday sessions, but I have seen but one Friday session. Time will soon be up tonight, and we haven't done a thing. I move this resolution and all amendments be laid on the table.

The motion was carried.

The VICE PRESIDENT: The next resolution laid over is No. 101.

Mr. DOTY: I call attention to the fact that the member from Scioto is not here. I move that we informally pass that.

Mr. HARRIS, of Ashtabula: The member expressed to me, and I don't know to how many others, that he was willing that the resolution be disposed of.

Mr. DOTY: Do you mean the member from Scioto [Mr. EVANS] said he is willing to let the Convention dispose of it as they saw fit?

Mr. HARRIS, of Ashtabula: Yes.

Mr. CORDES: I move that the resolution be tabled.

The VICE PRESIDENT: It has not been read yet. Resolution No. 101 was then read as follows:

Resolved, by the Fourth Constitutional Convention of Ohio, That the report of the historian and reference librarian of this body, as to the proposed contract with the Ohio News Bureau Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, is hereby approved, and said historian and reference librarian is directed, on behalf of this Convention, to execute this contract.

The VICE PRESIDENT: What should be done with the resolution?

Mr. CORDES: I move that it be tabled.

The motion was carried.

The VICE PRESIDENT: The next resolution is No. 102.

Mr. DOTY: That is a resolution providing that we do not have a session tonight so we can go to the banquet. As we are having a session, I move that we indefinitely postpone that.

Introduction of Resolution — Reports of Standing Committees.

The motion was carried.

Mr. COLTON: Order No. 3 was passed over and I would like to introduce a resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT: If there is no objection the resolution will be received.

The resolution was read as follows:

Resolution No. 103:

Resolved, That the committee on Arrangement and Phraseology be authorized to print such of its reports on the various proposals as it may deem necessary before presenting them to the Convention.

The VICE PRESIDENT: The resolution goes over under the rule. Are there any reports from the standing committees?

Mr. STILWELL: Yes.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Stilwell submitted the following report:

The standing committee on Labor, to which was referred Proposal No. 34—Mr. Thomas, having had the same under consideration, reports it back with the following amendment, and recommends its passage when so amended:

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

"The contracting or sale of prison labor or the product of prison labor, by the state or by any political subdivision of the state is hereby prohibited, and no prison made goods shall be sold in the state unless the same are conspicuously marked, 'Prison made.'

All persons confined in any penal institution in the state, so far as may be consistent with discipline and the public interest, shall be employed in some beneficial industry for the use of the state or its political subdivisions, and where a prisoner has a dependent family his net earnings may be paid to said dependents for their support."

The report was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT: If there is no objection this report will be engrossed.

Mr. STILWELL: I move that it be printed.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Fackler submitted the following report:

The standing committee on Initiative and Referendum, to which was referred Proposal No. 291—Mr. Watson, having had the same under consideration, reports it back with the following amendment, and recommends its passage when so amended:

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

"SECTION I. At the time when the vote of the electors shall be taken for the adoption or rejection of any revision, alteration or amendments made to the constitution by this Convention, the following article, independently of the submission of any revision, alteration or other amendments submitted to them shall be separately submitted to the electors in the words following, to wit:

SECTION 1a. Every elective public officer of the state of Ohio or of any of its political subdivisions, may be removed from office at any time, by the electors entitled to vote for a successor of such officer, through the procedure and in the manner herein provided for, which procedure shall be known as the recall, and is in addition to any other method of removal provided by law.

SECTION 1b. Upon the filing of a petition as herein provided, asking for the recall of any such elective official, the question of recalling said official shall be submitted to the electors entitled to vote for a successor of such official, at the next succeeding annual November election, occurring not less than ninety days after the filing of said petition. The number of signatures necessary upon said recall petition shall be as follows:

(a) For the recall of an official for whose successor all of the electors of the state are entitled to vote, twenty (20) per cent. of said electors.

(b) For the recall of an official for whose successor the electors of any district, county, municipality or part of a municipality are entitled to vote, twenty-five (25) per cent. of the electors of such district, county, municipality or part of a municipality.

SECTION 1c. The basis upon which the required number of petitioners in any case shall be determined, shall be the total number of votes cast for the office of governor at the last preceding election therefor, by the electors of the state, district, county, municipality or part of a municipality entitled to vote for a successor of the official sought to be recalled. All petitions asking for the recall of a public official shall be filed at the same time and in the following places, to-wit:

(a) For the recall of an official for whose successor the electors of the entire state are entitled to vote, in the office of the secretary of state.

(b) For the recall of an official for whose successor the electors of a district comprising more than one county and less than the entire state are entitled to vote, with the board of deputy state supervisors of elections of the most populous county in said district.

(c) For the recall of a county or municipal official, with the board of deputy state supervisors of elections of the county whose electors are entitled to vote for a successor to such official or in which the municipality of which the incumbent is an official, is located.

SECTION 1d. The general election laws shall apply to recall elections in so far as applicable. Any recall petition may be presented in separate parts, but each part shall have attached thereto the affidavit of the person soliciting the signatures to the same, which affidavit shall contain a statement of the number of the signers of such part of a petition and shall state that each of the signatures attached to such part was made in the presence of the affiant, that to the best of his knowledge and belief each signature to such part

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is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be, that he believes the persons who have signed the same to be electors and that they signed said petition with knowledge of the contents thereof, that each signer signed the same on the date stated opposite his name, and no other affidavit thereto shall be required.

Every recall petition shall contain a general statement of not more than two hundred words, giving the reasons for such recall. Each signer of a recall petition must be an elector of the state qualified to vote for a successor to the official sought to be recalled and shall place on such petition, after his name, the date of signing and his place of residence. In the case of a signer residing outside of a municipality he shall state the township and county in which he resides, and in the case of a resident of a municipality, in addition to the name of such municipality he shall state the street and number, if any, of his residence and the ward and precinct in which the same is located. The names of all signers to such petitions shall be written in ink or indelible pencil, each signer for himself.

The signatures upon such petitions so verified shall be presumed to be in all respects sufficient unless not later than forty days before the election, it shall be otherwise proven, and in such event ten additional days shall be allowed for the filing of additional signatures to such petition. No recall election shall be held invalid or void on account of the insufficiency of the petitions by which such election was called. After one recall petition and election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected, unless the petitioners signing such petition shall first pay into the public treasury which has paid such election expenses, all the expenses of the preceding election.

Separate ballots shall be provided for the expression by the electors of their vote for or against the recall of officials sought to be recalled. There shall be printed on the recall ballot, as to every officer whose recall is to be voted on at said election, the following questions: "Shall (name or person against whom the recall petition is filed) be recalled from the office of (title of the office)?" following which question shall be the words "Yes" and "No" on separate lines, with a blank space at the left of each, in which the voter shall indicate by making a cross-mark (X), his vote for or against such recall.

In case any official against whom a recall petition has been filed shall die or resign, all further proceedings in the election shall be stayed. If a majority of all the votes cast by the electors entitled to vote for a successor to such official at the election at which the recall of the official is voted upon are in favor of the recall of such official, his office shall be deemed vacant and shall be filled according to law.

SECTION 1E. At the election at which this amendment is submitted to the electors, a sepa-

rate ballot in the following form shall be furnished to each elector desiring to vote:

RECALL OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

	For recall of public officials.
	Against recall of public officials.

Separate ballot boxes shall be provided for the reception of such ballots. The elector shall indicate his choice by placing a cross mark (X) within the blank space opposite the words "For the recall of public officials" if he desires to vote in favor of the amendment above mentioned and within the blank space opposite the words "Against recall of public officials" if he desires to vote against the amendment above mentioned. If the votes for the recall of public officials shall exceed the votes against the recall of public officials, then the section above mentioned shall be section—of the schedule of the constitution regardless of whether any revision, alteration or other amendment submitted to the electors shall be adopted or rejected."

Mr. HALFHILL: Before that report receives any action at the hands of the Convention I move that the minority of the Initiative and Referendum committee be given until day after tomorrow to prepare and file with the secretary a minority report. The purpose of that is to not stop the printing of this report of the committee. The meeting of this committee was called for last Wednesday evening and it conflicted with the session of the Convention. At that time several members of the committee did not feel like absenting themselves from the Convention, so as to attend the session of the committee at which the committee finally agreed on this majority report. This contains the report of twelve members; I believe that is all that signed it. Now there are some of the minority that desire to present some sort of a report. It may be very brief; it may be a report which only recommends indefinite postponement, but the minority want to put themselves on record in the report. That is the purpose of the motion.

Mr. DOTY: You ask until day after tomorrow?

Mr. HALFHILL: Yes.

Mr. DOTY: Until four o'clock?

Mr. HALFHILL: The first of the session will be enough.

Mr. DOTY: Then I move that further consideration of the report be postponed until four o'clock Wednesday and that it be made a special order for that time.

Mr. HALFHILL: There is a motion before the Convention. Do you want to make that motion?

Mr. DOTY: No; you can make it.

Mr. HALFHILL: Then I withdraw my motion and you can make your motion.

The VICE PRESIDENT: The motion is to postpone and make it a special order for four o'clock Wednesday.

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Mr. MOORE: Will this report be printed?

The VICE PRESIDENT: In the journal.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Knight submitted the following report:

The standing committee on Education, to which was referred Proposal No. 65 — Mr. Miller, of Fairfield, having had the same under consideration, reports it back, and recommends its indefinite postponement.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. McClelland submitted the following report:

The standing committee on Education, to which was referred Proposal No. 187 — Mr. Watson, having had the same under consideration, reports it back, and recommends its indefinite postponement.

The report was agreed to.

SECOND READING OF PROPOSALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT: The next business is Proposal No. 163 — Mr. Miller, of Crawford, which the secretary will read.

Proposal No. 163 was read the second time.

Mr. MILLER, of Crawford: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: I shall not attempt to consume much time in the discussion of this proposal as I think I will be able to state clearly the object of it in a very few minutes.

As you know, this proposal was introduced by request of the Ohio federation of women's clubs, and we are assured that there is no selfish purpose in the proposal as originally introduced. The including of notaries public was at the suggestion of a member, through a proposal, and the committee that had these under consideration, inserted that feature here. I have no objection to it at all, as I understand that other states allow women to hold notary commissions, and it is not only an advantage to the women, but often quite a public convenience for stenographers and bookkeepers to have these commissions. The real purpose of this measure is to permit women to be selected on boards and as superintendents of those institutions where women and children are interested and cared for. To show how free from selfish interests the ladies are in this matter, I will only need to say that the original draft of the proposal, as first suggested by the ladies, made eligible, not only the women of Ohio, but any woman who is a citizen of the United States, thereby clearly demonstrating that the object sought was the securing of the very best trained women for the heads of correctional institutions where the interests of women and children are involved, and not merely to afford an opportunity for women to secure employment.

The real purpose of confinement in a penal institution is now recognized everywhere to be the reformation of the offender, whenever possible, as much as the immediate protection of society.

The great majority of cases of juvenile delinquency and violation of law can be traced more or less directly to the home environment, lack of mother love and care, the direct cause often of poverty, and just about as often of over indulgence of well-to-do parents, granting the

child every thing it may desire except the most important of all—real interest, love, confidence and companionship of the parents.

Lack of these will soon force the child to seek amusement outside of the home, and when he goes hence unprepared and without the admonition and watchfulness of the parents, he has embarked upon an exceedingly dangerous voyage. Dr. White said that "The shores of this perilous strait of human life are strewn with wrecked manhood and womanhood," and when these unfortunate wrecks become offenders of the law and find themselves in some correctional institution what do they need? Not the iron hand of a master to wield the rod or commit to solitary confinement. No; with but few exceptions they need a little real kindness that will shine through the clouds of their misguided lives, a little real interest manifested by some one in their behalf, a few words of encouragement, dropped now and then, a little motherly love to touch the dormant spirit of obedience and virtue that will respond in many cases to humane treatment.

We are only asking in this proposal that these womanly and motherly influences be allowed unrestricted opportunities in those public institutions of the state and its subdivisions, where the educational and moral interests of women and children are emphasized.

Ohio is now one of the few states that is not keeping pace with the reasonable demand and good policy of the great majority of the states in permitting women to serve on boards and as superintendents of institutions that are recognized as purely correctional.

I might name a few of the institutions that women are at the head of in the different states, and my information is that in all of them their work is eminently satisfactory:

Reformatory Prison for Women, Massachusetts; Women's Reformatory, Bedford, N. Y.; The Indiana Women's Prison and the Indiana Girls' School, Clermont, Ind.; Chester County Hospital for Insane, Westchester, Pa.; The New York Foundling Asylum; The Michigan Children's Home Society; reformatories for girls in California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Wisconsin and also a reformatory for Negro boys at Hanover, Va.

I desire to read a letter from the superintendent of the New York Reformatory for Women, at Bedford, New York, Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, who is conceded to be one of the most capable and successful women reformers:

Mr. GEORGE W. MILLER,
Constitutional Convention,
Columbus, Ohio.

My Dear Sir: I have your letter of March 22 in reference to positions to which women can be appointed in the state of New York. In reply would say that at the present time there are four state institutions of which women are the superintendents. These are the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion, New

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York State Training School for Girls at Hudson and the Thomas Indian School for Indian children at Iroquois. The last named institution formerly had a man as superintendent. I believe the general consensus of opinion is that it is quite as well managed under the present superintendent as it ever has been. The other three institutions have never had anything but women superintendents and I think their management compares favorably with that of the institutions managed by men. On our boards of managers we have both men and women for all institutions in which women and children are cared for, and in one institution at least, which cares entirely for boys, namely, the State Agricultural School for Boys and Industry. It seems to us unquestionable that not only are the institutions as well managed, but certain scandals which occurred from time to time in states where institutions for women and girls were managed by men have been avoided.

If we can give any further information which will be helpful we shall be glad.

Very sincerely yours,

KATHARINE BEMENT DAVIS,
Superintendent.

I also desire to read a letter from the Superintendent of the Indiana Women's Prison:

George W. Miller,
Columbus, Ohio.

Dear Sir.: The board of trustees of this institution is composed of women appointed by the governor for a term of four years. The Indiana Girls' School, at Clermont, Indiana, also has a board composed of women appointed in the same manner.

I think that women are better able to manage an institution where women are confined—at least we feel that in this city they are—and presume the same can be said of all the others in this state.

I am sending you a copy of our last report, which has just been received from the printer, and you may be able to get some idea of our work here.

Yours truly,
E. K. RHODES,
Superintendent.

I shall read a few facts from the report of Women's Prison of Indiana—first, as to the law governing that institution; and, second, as to the management. Section 6163 of the Indiana law is as follows:

The general supervision and government shall be vested in a board of managers consisting of three persons who shall be women, to be known and designated as the "board of managers of the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls." The members of the first board, to be appointed under this act shall be Mrs. Emily A. Roache, Mrs. Rhoda M. Coffin and Mrs. Eliza

Hendricks, whose terms of office shall be respectively two, four and six years, said terms of office to expire in the same order as the names occur in this act. As vacancies subsequently occur in the board their successors shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of all the senate, and shall hold their offices for the term of four years from their appointment, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The term of each manager shall be designated in her certificate of appointment. At the expiration of the term of service of any members of the board of managers one manager shall be appointed in the same manner, whose term of office shall continue four years from and after the expiration of the term of her predecessor and until her successor is appointed and qualified. All vacancies in said board shall be filled by appointment by the governor, subject to approval by the senate at its next succeeding session. The person appointed to fill a vacancy shall be entitled to hold her office for the unexpired portion of the term of the person whom she may be appointed to succeed. Said managers before entering upon the discharge of their duties, shall take an oath or affirmation faithfully to perform the duties of their office; which oath or affirmation shall be filed and preserved in the office of the secretary of state; provided, however, that the governor, auditor and secretary of state shall constitute a board of audit whose duty it shall be to examine, audit and approve of the accounts and acts of said board of managers appointed under the provisions of this act.

Section 8168 reads:

Said board of managers may, with the approval of the governor, appoint a suitable superintendent of said institution and all necessary subordinates (not exceeding a number to be fixed by the governor) and fix their respective salaries; and shall have power, with the like approval, to make and enforce all such rules, regulations, ordinances and by-laws for the government and discipline of said institution and for the admission of girls into the reformatory thereof, as they may deem just and proper.

The superintendent and all the subordinate officers of said institution shall be females; Provided, however, that if a married woman shall be appointed superintendent or to any subordinate position, the husband of such appointee may, with the consent of the board reside in the institution, and may be assigned such duties or employment as the board of managers may prescribe.

I find in this report, under the head of "Penal Department," that the work of the women consists of washing and ironing, sewing, quilting, cooking, gardening, care of live stock and lawn, and all necessary labor connected with the institution, even to the interior painting, and the manner in which they perform their tasks shows that they are taught "that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

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Under the caption "Correctional Department" the report says:

This department is accomplishing a much needed work, and it is to be hoped that its value may be more generally recognized in all the counties of the state. So far as possible, considering the length of the sentence, the women in this department are given the same instructions as the women on the penal side. They are being taught to do housework, to cook and to sew. They are doing excellent work not only for the institution but for outside patrons as well.

Together with the penal women they attend the chapel services, and have Sabbath school and prayer meeting. For many it is the first time in their lives that they have been so surrounded with helpful influences.

In this connection I wish to read from the report of the special legislative committee created by house joint resolution No. 20 and senate resolution No. 24 of the 79th general assembly of Ohio, which report refers to the Indiana Women's Prison and the Indiana Girls' Industrial School, both of which the committee inspected:

Indiana has an institution which the committee visited, and which, while it differs quite materially from the Bedford Reformatory, has the same ultimate purpose in view.

In conclusion they say:

While it would be a matter, perhaps, which the present legislature itself could not consider by reason of the constitutional restriction, we believe that an institution of the character proposed should be partly, if not wholly, under the management and control of women, a policy adopted with the greatest success in other states and one in which we are signally failing to conform to the most enlightened experience of the day.

Governor Harmon, in transmitting the report of the committee to the general assembly in a special message, February 6, 1911, says, "Public sentiment has become acute on the subject which the report of the committee brings to you."

Much time and study have been devoted to it by women of the state generally and by many of the men. Ohio established the first industrial home for delinquent girls, but long ago lost its lead to other states. The report confirms the unanimous judgment of officials and others as to the proper course to pursue at the girls' home and I concur in all its recommendations.

There is no doubt that women should be put in charge of both prison and reformatory.

The Girls' Home at Delaware is now under the management of a woman, Miss Charlotte Dye, who was recommended by the women of Ohio, and who at the time was a resident of Indiana. Miss Dye had five years of experience in correctional institutions of Illinois and four years in Indiana. Reports from every source clearly demonstrates that Miss Dye is eminently qualified for the work and that the condition at the home is now greatly improved.

The girls are taught how to do all kinds of useful work—care of their rooms, cooking, sewing, gardening

poultry raising, fruit raising and many other things—that will fit them for some usefulness in future life.

Corporal punishment has been abandoned, other and better means are employed to discipline; their style of dress has been changed and made, not more expensive but neater and more tasty; their mode of living has been improved; their rooms are kept neater, and many of them have exhibited a credible pride in keeping their persons and rooms in exact order; refining influences have been thrown around them and real interest manifested in their future welfare. There are 380 girls at the home now, and over 600 out on parole. These latter are kept under the constant care and watchfulness of four parole officers who are women; they know all about the girls out on parole; they visit them and write to them and let them know that some one is deeply interested in their welfare. This influence on the lives of those girls cannot be estimated.

The sooner we recognize that the surest way to drive offenders of the law to lower depths of degradation is to cease to show any interest in them and to constantly remind them of their failures and make them feel that they are without friends, the sooner we will be in a position to accomplish greater good in our correctional institutions; and I want to say in passing that there is room for a great reform, in this respect, in our present day social conditions.

This proposal only makes it permissible to appoint women on boards or as superintendents where the interests and care of women and children are involved, and who will attempt to argue that the state should not have the right to secure the service of women where their influence is so urgently needed? We now have them at the head of some of our most prominent schools. We have them all over our state as teachers in every department, and who would desire to presume that their work is not of the higher order?

Now, if we should want their influence in the management of our women's prison, soon to be erected, or in the Boys' Industrial School, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' School, the School for the Blind, or in any other institution, or as members of any board where the best interests of women and children demand their services, then why should the state be denied this privilege? Gentlemen, as I said in the beginning, the spirit that prompted this proposal has been a purely altruistic one, free from every thought of selfishness, looking only to the bettering of our state institutions, to strengthen good and lessen evil, to give self-help and unfold the possibilities of honest endeavor and a clean life.

I sincerely hope that the proposal may receive favorable consideration by the Convention.

Mr. HARRIS, of Ashtabula: I offer an amendment.

The amendment was read as follows:

In line 5, strike out all of the remaining part of said proposal beginning with the word "provided" and substitute the following: "provided that nothing in this section nor in the constitution shall prevent the appointment of women who are citizens, as notaries public, or as members of boards, or to positions in those departments and institutions established by the state or any po-

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litical subdivision thereof, where the interests or care of women or children or both are involved."

Mr. HARRIS, of Ashtabula: I have offered this substitute amendment at the request of the Legislative and Executive Departments committee, of which I have the honor to be chairman, and I am requested to offer an explanation. Three proposals providing practically the same or similar things were pending in the committee at the same time as the proposal by Mr. Miller, of Crawford, a proposal similar in character offered by the delegate from Montgomery [Mr. STOKES] and one offered by Mr. Harter, of Stark. The committee has given the proposals careful consideration and with a constantly growing interest in the matter involved. This substitute offers concisely the conclusions of the committee in regard to the matter. There were slight differences in the verbal expressions of the different proposals, but they were along the line of enlarging the scope and opportunity for women in connection with the reformatory, benevolent and industrial institutions in Ohio.

I said our interest had continually and constantly increased in the subject. We took it up first in committee. Later, after we had reached the agreement which was substantially unanimous in the committee, we were informed that representatives of the Federation of Women's Clubs of Ohio desired a hearing because they were not exactly satisfied with what the committee had agreed on. We gave the hearing very readily and the ladies appeared before us and explained to us that we were not opening the doors sufficiently, that women were not only capable of doing more than we were offering them the opportunity to do, but they were doing it in other states and doing it well, and so far as the opportunity was offered they were making good in Ohio. They pointed particularly to the matron of the Girls' Industrial Home at Delaware and the good results every day appearing from that change. Later, when we thought we had agreed upon an amendment which would be satisfactory, we were told that we were still a little short of what we ought to offer to the women of Ohio. Subsequently another delegation of ladies addressed the committee and they assured us that we should make no exception, that we ought to make the women of Ohio eligible to appointment on any board or to any position of responsibility in Ohio. They talked exceedingly well and convincingly, but the committee are of that conservative temperament that they were not inclined to yield quite all that was asked, and so in this substitute which accompanied the report—

Mr. WOODS: I want to ask the gentleman whether he is a married man or not?

Mr. HARRIS, of Ashtabula: I think I have already substantially admitted I was under good training. I do not know that it is necessary for me to argue on this matter, but I express the unanimous opinion of the committee when I say that we stand behind the substitute that is offered. This extends to women who are citizens of Ohio an opportunity to become notaries public, to be appointed as members of boards or to positions in those departments and institutions established by the state or any political subdivision thereof where the interests and care of women or children or both are involved. We thought it should stop there, and as to whether or not we were wise, you must be the judges. It certainly is

a very great advance from existing political conditions in Ohio, and I believe that the time and the state of the public mind, and the fact that the women have made good along all of these lines, justify us in taking this advanced position and taking it now.

Mr. STOKES: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: The constitution of 1851, article XV, section 4, provides that no person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this state unless possessed of the qualifications of an elector. The proposal provides for amending this section so that women could be appointed to any position in those institutions of the state where the interests of women and children are involved. The committee amended the proposal so that women who are citizens could be appointed notaries public, members of boards or to any position in those institutions established by the state or by local subdivisions thereof where the care of women or children or both is involved.

The conditions revealed by an investigation of the Girls' Home at Delaware three years ago made necessary a change in the management of that institution. The investigation was the direct result of the agitation of the members of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, an organization having a membership of fourteen thousand of the most learned and best equipped women of the state, giving their money, time and talent, without compensation, unselfishly to the task of creating a public sentiment that would compel better conditions in those institutions of the state where the interests of women and children are involved. These women are not suffragists, they are not asking for any office; they are mothers, conducting their own homes, with the great mother heart and mother instinct, and no one better knows how to make these homes of the state homes in their truest and best sense. The investigation into the Delaware home revealed a condition that at once caused a change in management. From every part of the state there was a demand that a woman be put in charge, but under the wording of the constitution, that no one shall be elected or appointed to office unless possessed of the qualifications of an elector, a woman could not be the appointive head of the home. A woman was, however, made the active head of the home; it is now a model of its kind. The proposal as amended will make it possible that the real head of institutions of this kind may be a woman, and not only can a woman be the head of this institution at Delaware, but of any and all institutions in the state or any subdivision thereof having care of women or children or both.

Mr. ANTRIM: Am I to understand the only difference between your proposal and that of Mr. Miller, of Crawford, is that you admit the word library before "board"? Is that it?

Mr. STOKES: We throw down the bars and throw the door open absolutely, so that women can be appointed to all of these positions where the interests of women and children are involved.

In my county of Montgomery we have a county children's home conducted by a board of three men. In the city of Dayton we have a juvenile court home conducted by the county commissioners, all good men and true, and yet not one will deny that women might perform the duties involved in their management equally as well as men and in many cases much better. Men

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are a busy set and they are unable to give all the necessary time to the many details involved in the proper management of these homes. And who better than a woman can see the little wrongs or find the insanitary conditions or see the dirt and microbes lurking for want of time on the part of men to peek into the dark places and bring to light a condition that should not exist?

I wish to read a letter that I have received from the Russell Sage Foundation, located at 105 East 22nd St., New York city, an institution founded by the Sage millions and devoted in part to child-helping. This letter gives the location of institutions in the various states, of reformatories for women, girls and children. The president of the organization is Mrs. Russell Sage, and on the board of directors, among others, is Miss Helen Gould:

April 9, 1912.

Mr. W. W. STOKES,
Southern Hotel,
Columbus, Ohio.

Dear Sir: Mrs. James R. Hopley has forwarded me your letter of April 3, requesting the names and places of institutions now presided over by women.

A complete list would be a very long one. I can only give you a few, as follows:

Reformatory Prison for Women, Sherbon, Mass.; Women's Reformatory, Bedford, N. Y.; Women's Reformatory Prison, Indianapolis, Ind.; Chester County Hospital for Insane, Winchester, Pa.; reformatories for girls as follows: Morrison, Cal.; Marshalltown, Del.; Washington, D. C.; Geneva, Ill.; Clermont, Ind.; Mitchelville, Ia.; Belloit, Kan.; Hallowell, Me.; Lancaster, Mass.; Adrian, Mich.; Sauk Center, Minn.; Chillicothe, Miss.; Geneva, Neb.; Trenton, N. J.; Hudson, N. Y.; Delaware, O.; Darling, Pa.; Howard, R. I.; Salem, W. Va.; Milwaukee, Wis.; also reformatory for negro boys, Hanover, Va.

There is a multitude of orphan asylums and children's homes under the superintendency of women; for example, the New York Foundling Asylum with 2,000 children, under the superintendency of Sister Teresa Vincent. Women are also found as the executive officers of many important charitable societies, such as the Boston Associated Charities, the San Francisco Associated Charities, the Michigan Children's Home Society, and the Hampshire County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in Massachusetts.

There is now general agreement between social workers that institutions which care for girls or women exclusively should be under the superintendency of women.

Yours very truly,
H. H. HART.

I do not wish to take the time of the Convention in further explanation of the proposal or to speak of what different states are doing along these lines, but I do wish to impress upon the members of the Convention the necessity of Ohio's standing in the very fore front in giving the women of the state an opportunity to hold these important positions and to show, not only to the

people of Ohio but to the world, what they can accomplish in responsible positions. It is only placing the matter in the hands of the appointing power having the authority for that officer to exercise a wise discretion, and if a woman will make the better officer, to open the door to her. I hope the proposal may be adopted.

Mr. KING: Gentlemen of the Convention: I have only a few words to say on this proposal. I was surprised at the enumeration of proposals on the part of the chairman of the Legislative and Executive Departments committee, as they had evidently overlooked a proposal which would have saved them the trouble with the Federation of Women's Clubs and other organizations. The ladies came to me and asked me to introduce a proposal similar to the Miller proposal. I told them they were too modest by half, that I could discover no reason why the bars should not be let down and why women should not be eligible to every appointive office within the gift of the appointing power in Ohio. I put in a proposal intended to accomplish that purpose. It is Proposal No. 260:

No person shall be elected to any office in this state unless possessed of the qualifications of an elector, but this provision shall not be construed to prevent the appointment of women to any position filled by appointment.

I would leave it to the judgment of the appointing power to determine as to the fitness of the applicants, whether male or female, for any appointive position in the state. I would do this in perfect confidence, because as long as women are not electors and the men do the appointing, we can well trust the women to take care of our noble and valorous sex and the women would be appointed only when the circumstances were such as to vindicate their competency and fitness for the peculiar position they were called on to fill. I can see no reason on earth or under the constitution why there should be a distinction as to appointive offices, and so when you commence to write a proposal putting in these different things you find trouble with your language.

Mr. PECK: Why don't you offer yours as a substitute?

Mr. KING: My proposal ought to be amended, but it is the basis for what I would like to see done. I move, as a substitute to strike out all after the words "as follows" and substitute Proposal No. 260.

The VICE PRESIDENT: How was the amendment of the delegate from Ashtabula [Mr. HARRIS] offered?

Mr. HARRIS, of Ashtabula: It is offered as a substitute.

The VICE PRESIDENT: Do you offer it as a minority report?

Mr. HARRIS, of Ashtabula: No. The committee offered an amended proposal, which was put upon the calendar, and mine is offered as a substitute for that amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT: Then we will consider it as an amendment and this amendment will be in order.

Mr. TANNEHILL: I move that we recess until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. A number of members

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would like to go to the banquet tonight. We have been here for two hours from a sense of duty and not because we wanted to be here, and I think in justice to that number we ought to recess until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.

Mr. PECK: We can put this thing through in fifteen minutes.

Mr. DOTY: The amendment offered by the delegate from Erie [Mr. KING] is not before us for action. He still has the floor.

The amendment offered by Mr. King was read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and the pending amendment and insert the following:

"No person shall be elected to any office in this state unless possessed of the qualifications of an elector, but this provision shall not be construed to prevent the appointment of women to any position filled by appointment."

Mr. FACKLER: May I ask the gentleman from Erie [Mr. KING] a question?

Mr. KING: Certainly.

Mr. FACKLER: Do you think your amendment would permit women to act as notaries public?

Mr. KING: I certainly do.

Mr. FACKLER: Is that an appointive position?

Mr. KING: Yes; an act of the legislature was held unconstitutional because it violated this particular subject. They passed it once permitting women to be notaries public.

Mr. TANNEHILL: I now move that we recess—

Mr. DOTY: Just a minute. I move that this matter be postponed until tomorrow. These amendments are complex and the member from Crawford [Mr. MILLER] desires further time to examine them. I also move that this retain its position at the head of the calendar.

The motion was carried.

Mr. PECK: I move that we adjourn. We want to have a little time for our committee meetings tomorrow morning. We haven't been able to get a committee together to hold a meeting for a week.

The motion was lost.

Mr. TANNEHILL: I move that we adjourn until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.

The motion was carried and the Convention adjourned until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.