## POST

PRINTING COMPANY

BY TES

## THE

FADING LANDMARKS. again our democratic president aban-s oldtime political principles and em-the national brand of woman's suf-Once a

braces the But a few months ago, his advocacy roman's suffrage was qualified. He favor t through State action. Now he favors He favored ne favors it

e action. Now he national action, or, pl sory processes if events matter of plainly compulsory that three-fourths of demonstrate States

favor an amendment.

So far as The Post only a few people are is able to discern considering the na national suffrage and national prohibition ques-tions except upon grounds of expediency, prejudice or partisanship.

The possible inflicting of either policy upon States that do not favor it is very

of enfavor it which to dis or partisansing.
ssible inflicting of eites that do not favor
considered. All of with there is very little either for it is ich goes to disposition that show shown

own to consider the logical consequence trifling with the constitution to put in ect the policies one may desire. to put into effect the policies one may desire.

It is observed, however, that in some quarters quite a distinction is drawn between the prohibition and the suffrage amendments. Mississippi's legislature. ments. Missa.
ratified the prohibition.
almost unanimous vote, but legislature promptly prohibition amendment by an mous vote, but there is much the suffrage amendment in

Mississippi's oi's negro population form the whole and Mississippi ffrage control, and is the forms 60 sippi fears per cent of the national suffra opposed to it. New York, P be control, and is therefore it. But Mississippi is sure that Pennsylvania and New Jersey dry whether their citizens de-tion or not. suffrage to be

dry whether on or not. So it over on wet lersey. deir citizens de-dry Mississippi dew York, Pennsire prohibition or votes to put it ove sylvania and New So dry Jersey. Frage legislatures in New and New Jersey are And later on suffrage ork, Pennsylvania and York, 1 ia and New Jersey are expand the franchise in vote to

Mississippi.

You will have to admit that turn about is fair play.

You will have to admit that turn about is fair play.

If dry Mississippi is not willing to let the liquor question alone in New York, she can not expect suffrage New York to let the suffrage question alone in Mississippi.

Considered upon principle alone, national suffrage and national prohibition are of the same stripe. That is to say, they take from the States, willy nilly, the right to regulate suffrage and the liquor traffic.

But there is far more justification of national suffrage control than national liquor control. The regulation or prohibition of the liquor traffic is purely a matter of police regulation and there is not logically a Federal question in it, after the matter of Federal taxation is eliminated.

regulation and regulation in it, after a eral question in it, after a eral taxation is eliminated with suffrage. age. The consequences suppression of suffrage r scope. The congress-

Not so with suffrage. The consequent of the extension or suppression of suffrage are national in their scope. The congreman voted for and elected in the Stavotes upon question affecting the welfare people in all the States. For this react the people of one State may with my plausibility claim the right to demand the suffrage in other States, in so far as it lates to the election of president, senat and representatives, be based upon a law general application. reason much general application.
There is far mor

ost sees it, for Northern and Westes to force national control of sufon the South than there is for the occoperate with the dry Western wealths. Post ern States to force frage upon the Sou South to co-onerst South than the co-operate with prohibition commonwealths

commonwealths to force prohibition upon wet Northern commonwealths.

License in the North can not effect domestic conditions in the dry South, but suffrage conditions in the South may materially affect domestic conditions in the North.

Indications are that little opportunity is going to be given the people to discuss either amendment. Mississippi ratifies the prohibition amendment without further discussion among the people, and there will be suffrage legislatures, in all probability, to return the compliment. cussion among suffrage legisla

Once again our democratic president aban-ons his oldtime political principles and em-aces the national brand of woman's sufbraces the national

But a few months ago, his advocacy of woman's suffrage was qualified. He favored it through State action. Now he favors it as a matter of national action, or, plainly through compulsory processes if events shall the States. through compulsory processes i demonstrate that three-fourths States of the

demonstrate that three-norths of the bacters favor an amendment.

So far as The Post is able to discern, only a few people are considering the national suffrage and national prohibition questions except upon grounds of expediency, prejudice or partisanship. prejudice or

The possible inflicting of either policy upon States that do not favor it is very meagerly considered. All of which goes to show that there is very little disposition shown to consider the logical consequences of stilling with the constitution to put into

shown to constitution of trifling with the constitution effect the policies one may desire. It is observed, however, that in some quarters quite a distinction is drawn between the prohibition and the suffrage amendments. Mississippi's legislature promptly an prohibition amendment by an the prohibition amendment by unanimous vote, but there is m ion to the suffrage amendment almost opposition Mississippi. forms Mississippi's

oi's negro population form the whole and Mississippi ffrage control, and is the Mississippi's negro population forms 60 per cent of the whole and Mississippi fears national suffrage control, and is therefore opposed to it. But Mississippi is sure that New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey ought to be dry whether their citizens desire prohibition or not. So dry Mississippi votes to put it over on wet New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

And later on suffrage legislatures in New

And later on suffrage lessors, Pennsylvania and New Jersey ork, Pennsylvania and New Jersey sping to vote to expand the franchise legislatures in New d New Jersey are

Mississippi.

You will have to admit that turn about

You will have a sire play. If dry Mississippi is not willing to let the iquor question alone in New York, she can not expect suffrage New York to let the suffrage question alone in Mississippi.

Considered upon principle alone, national frage question

frage question alone in Mississippi.

Considered upon principle alone, national suffrage and national prohibition are of the same stripe. That is to say, they take from the States, willy nilly, the right to regulate suffrage and the liquor traffic.

But there is far more justification of national suffrage control than national liquor control. The regulation or prohibition of the liquor traffic is purely a matter of police regulation and there is not logically a Federal question in it, after the matter of Federal taxation is eliminated.

Not so with suffrage. The consequences of the extension or suppression of suffrage

Not so with suffrage. The consequences of the extension or suppression of suffrage are national in their scope. The congressman voted for and elected in the States votes upon question affecting the welfare of people in all the States. For this reason the people of one State may with much plausibility claim the right to demand that suffrage in other States, in so far as it relates to the election of president, senators and representatives, be based upon a law of general application. Not so the ex man

and representatives, general application.

There is far more justification, therefore, as The Post sees it, for Northern and Western States to force national control of suffrage upon the South than there is for the control of the c States to force national states to force national e upon the South than the South to co-operate with commonwealths to force prohibition commonwealths upon commonwealths Northern

Northern commonwealths.
License in the North can not effect domesic conditions in the dry South, but suffrage conditions in the South may materially affect domestic conditions in the North.

Indications are that little opportunity is going to be given the people to discuss either amendment. Mississippi ratifies the prohibition amendment without further discussed to the property the repulse and there will be

going to be given either amendment. prohibition amendment without further dis-cussion among the people, and there will be suffrage legislatures, in all probability, to of v the compliment excitement of are What the radicals

the excitement of war, ples are lost sight of and expediency, prejudice and government in principles are lost sight when basic principal only opportunism, expediency, prejudice and experimentalism are active, remains to be seen. But if a sober second thought fails to halt present movements in time, we shall emerge from the war with a new form of when basic

government.
So far as we can see, the demonstrate the see that absolutely suggested in into So far as we can see, the democratic party now in power has absolutely discarded the principles which called it into being, and is embarked upon an uncharted sea of so m federalism, opportunism and a form cialism, federalism, opportunism and a for of democracy in which the individual that was the faith of the fathers is to honored no longer. individualism

that was the faith honored no longer.