

# TWENTY-SIXTH DAY

(LEGISLATIVE DAY OF TUESDAY)

## MORNING SESSION.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1912.

The Convention met pursuant to recess, the president in the chair.

By unanimous consent Mr. Worthington introduced the following proposal:

Proposal No. 279—Mr. Worthington. To submit an amendment to the constitution.—Relative to the government of municipalities.

The PRESIDENT: The chair recognizes the gentleman from Athens [Mr. ELSON].

Mr. Doty here took the chair as president pro tem.

Mr. ELSON: I shall not detain the Convention long. I said practically all I had to say yesterday, but there are a few points to which I desire to call attention before yielding the floor.

Our good friend from Butler [Mr. SHAFFER] said yesterday that under the constitution of 1851 the temperance legislation of the general assembly has been extremely good. Then it might be asked, why jeopardize it by putting into the organic law something that is out of harmony with what has been done by the legislatures since 1851?

It is generally acknowledged, by most of us at least, that this Proposal No. 4 is ambiguous. I have consulted several intelligent lawyers about it and I have not found any two who agreed as to the meaning of some of the passages. The first sentence is: "License to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this state." At the same time it is asserted by those who favor this proposal that local communities may decide for themselves whether or not to have license. Suppose each local community decides against license, and it keeps on until the movement sweeps the whole state? Then what becomes of your first clause that license shall be granted in the state of Ohio hereafter? There is an inconsistency there it seems to me.

Let me dilate a few minutes upon the evils of the saloon and the traffic in general.

Now and then it is hinted that this is a new doctrine, that the work of the Anti-Saloon League and their co-workers is something entirely new. Let me read a few excerpts from a speech delivered by Lord Chesterfield in the house of lords on the twenty-first of February, 1743, just a hundred and sixty-nine years ago. The debate was on the subject of licensing the liquor traffic for the purpose of producing revenue in order to conduct foreign wars. He said:

Vice, my lords, is not properly to be taxed, but suppressed. \* \* \* Luxury, my lords, or the excess of that which is pernicious only by its excess, may very properly be taxed, that such excess, though not directly unlawful, may be made more difficult, but the use of these things which are simply hurtful, hurtful in their own nature, and in every degree, is to be prohibited.

Here is another very modern idea he brings out. He refers to the argument on the investment of the distillers and the contention that they would be hurt by restrictive laws. He says:

It appears to me that since the spirits which the distillers produce are allowed to enfeeble the limbs and vitiate the blood, to pervert the heart and obscure the intellects, that the number of distillers should be no argument in their favor; for I never heard that a law against theft was repealed or delayed because thieves were numerous.

I hope my friend from Lorain [Mr. REDINGTON] will notice that.

Mr. REDINGTON: If your proposal to amend the constitution should provide that there should only be one lawyer, one doctor, one dentist, one professor, one druggist, one meat-dealer, one shoe-dealer and one saloonist to every one thousand population, do you say that such a proposal would conform to the organic law of this nation?

Mr. ELSON: None of those things you enumerate is evil.

Mr. REDINGTON: You admit then that the saloon business is not evil?

Mr. ELSON: It is an evil; the others are not.

Mr. REDINGTON: If it is an evil, why do you favor licensing it at all?

Mr. ELSON: I would not if I could help it. Further, reading from Lord Chesterfield:

War may be better prosecuted without money than without men. And we but little consult the military glory of our country if we raise supplies for paying our armies by the destruction of those armies that we are contriving to pay.

So much for Lord Chesterfield. Now let me read briefly from a book here that quotes the opinions of a great many of our public men. I shall read only two or three sentences.

Senator Mattingly, a state senator in Indiana, makes this statement:

Fully ninety per cent. of all crime may be justly traced to the use of intoxicating liquor.

Governor Durbin, in his message to the Indiana general assembly of 1905, says:

More and more as I have looked into the personnel of the unfortunates who crowd our penal and charitable institutions, I am impressed with the large part sustained by the liquor traffic in recruiting the poorhouse, the insane hospital, the jail and the penitentiary.

Let me quote further from a congressman from the Indianapolis district, W. D. Bynum:

## Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors.

The courts have taken advanced grounds on the liquor question within recent years. They have pronounced it an evil without one redeeming feature; a nuisance in any habitation fit to reside in; as inimical to society; the propagator of crime and the dispenser of untold misery and suffering.

One more brief quotation, from a decision of the United States supreme court in the case of Crowley vs. Christenson, 137 U. S. 86:

The statistics of every state show a greater amount of crime and misery attributed to the use of ardent spirits obtained at these retail liquor saloons than to any other source.

Mr. STAMM: Will the member from Athens [Mr. ELSON] do me a favor?

Mr. ELSON: Anything.

Mr. STAMM: Read Deuteronomy, Chapter 14, 26th verse, and dilate upon that. It says: "They shall spend their money in wine and strong drink." I can't give just exactly the language because I have not the Bible here, but the gentleman can read it.

Mr. ELSON: The immortal Shakespeare said, "The devil can quote Scripture for his purpose".

Mr. STAMM: I want your opinion on that passage. I am not changing the Bible at all, but I just want your opinion on that.

Mr. ELSON: We must take the Bible as a whole, and as a whole it preaches temperance in a high degree, and I believe that if the circumstances had been the same then as in our own day it would have advocated the absolute suppression of the saloons. Take the Scriptures as a whole and they teach temperance and moderation in the truest sense of the word. I believe in this day they would teach prohibition. We must take things according to their environment.

Mr. PIERCE: Is it not possible to have temperance under a license system?

Mr. ELSON: That depends a good deal upon what kind of a license system you have. If you have an unrestricted license system, where every Tom, Dick and Harry can enter the saloon business, I think there would be a poor show for temperance of any sort. But if we must have a license let us restrict the license in such a way as to bring about the best attainable results.

Let me quote a little from the German Emperor.

Yesterday I quoted from the German-American Alliance of the state of Ohio, now let me quote a little from the German Emperor. We are so apt to say things about these Germans, and after all we must realize that the Germans recognize the fact that they have a problem on their hands:

I know very well that the pleasure of drinking is an old heritage of the Germans. However, we must henceforth, in every connection, through self-discipline, free ourselves from this evil. I can assure you that I in my twenty-two years' reign have made the observation that the greater number of criminal cases submitted to me for adjudication—up to nine-tenths—are traceable to the consequence of alcohol.

So much for Kaiser Wilhelm. But he is not the first one in Germany to entertain such an opinion. Go back to Martin Luther and you will find that he said a very similar thing about the drink evil of Germany in his day. So we must hold Germany up as an example. Germany recognizes its own condition and many others, like the emperor, are today striving to lessen the drink evil in Germany.

Now I want to read briefly the insanity statistics of the United States. I have here a compilation of insanity in various countries of the world. I shall read but briefly and that only from the statistics of our own country. If there is any dreadful disease among us which is worse than all others it is insanity. If any one of us had our choice of all the diseases that humanity is heir to he would choose anything before insanity:

The census bureau states that there were on January 1, 1910, in our hospitals, one insane patient, not including epileptics, for every 490 of our entire population, that while other factors besides alcohol probably affected to some extent the relative proportion of insanity in the various states, legislative policy regarding the sale of intoxicants overshadows all others, is indicated by the report.

Maine had one case of insanity to 590 population. New Hampshire had one case of insanity to 473 population. Rhode Island had one case of insanity to 436 population. Vermont had one case of insanity to 379 population. Connecticut had one case of insanity to 311 population. Massachusetts had one case of insanity to 290 population.

Now Maine has prohibition. Some say that prohibition does not prohibit. Certainly it does not altogether, but it does in a large measure; nobody will deny that. Not many months ago I was crossing Lake Ontario from Toronto and I fell in with a Southern gentleman and his wife. I found he was a wealthy merchant from Atlanta, Georgia. I said, "I wish you would give me your candid opinion about state-wide prohibition, as you have it in Georgia." He said he would and he did so. I asked, "Is there drinking going on in Georgia?" He said, "Yes." I said, "What is the proportion as compared with your condition before the prohibition laws went into operation?" He said, "Here it is in a nutshell: We drink gallons of liquor now and we drank barrels before."

Mr. STAMM: May I ask you another question?

Mr. ELSON: I have not got through with these insane people yet. Kindly wait until I dispose of them and then I shall be glad to hear from you.

Mr. EARNHART: Is it not a fact that while figures will not lie sometimes liars will figure?

Mr. ELSON: Yes; that is true. It is a good joke. I would laugh over it, but I laughed over that same joke when I was a boy. I will continue with the statistics:

The entire eight states having state-wide prohibitory laws—Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Alabama, Georgia, Oklahoma and North Carolina—had 15,806 cases of insanity in a total population of 13,805,821, or one to every 873 people, as compared with one to 490 in our entire nation.

## Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors.

Turning to the Northern Central group of states, we find Wisconsin, singular, distinct, conspicuous, in having many more insane in proportion to population than any of its neighbors. Why is it?

Wisconsin had one to every 376 people; Michigan had one to every 419 people; Illinois had one to every 437 people; Ohio had one to every 449 people.

Why has Wisconsin an unusual proportion of insane? Its soil is fertile, its industries prosperous, and it has no unusual congestion of population in great cities.

Is there any explanation other than it has more saloons in proportion to population than its neighbors, that it has not kept pace with enlightened public sentiment, that only three states in our country have proportionately so many saloons?

The beer said to have made Milwaukee famous seems to have made Wisconsin's insanity pitiable.

Passing to the mountain group of states, we find Nevada had one case of insanity to every 316 people as compared to one to 490 in our nation and one to every 762 in the other seven states of the group. It has neither great cities nor excess of people of foreign birth. There is one sufficient explanation—one liquor store for every fifty-three people, or more, probably, than in any other part of the Anglo-Saxon world.

On the Pacific Coast, we find California having one insane wreck for every 356 people, a much larger proportion than in the entire nation, or the other Pacific states.

Why? A land of wheat and fruit and gold and oil, of varied industries and rich in natural resources, a land where labor is usually in demand and living may always be inexpensive!

One explanation stands above all others. According to the internal revenue department, California has one retail liquor dealer for every one hundred and fifty people, ranking in this next to Nevada.

Crossing the continent, we find New York state, with a population of 9,113,000 people, had 31,265 cases of insanity as compared with 31,734 in all the fifteen Southern and Southwestern states—Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia—having an aggregate population of 27,886,000 people.

Other causes beside alcohol may affect ratios of insanity, but there is none in New York so vital, none equal in importance, to the great fact that public opinion has permitted 31,265 dealers in the alcoholic intoxicants to do business, or about 12,000 more than in all the fifteen states of the South and Southwest.

Mr. WATSON: Is not every drunkard a warning against the curse?

Mr. ELSON: Most assuredly.

Mr. WATSON: And are not we the people of this Convention required to render an account of our stewardship?

Mr. ELSON: The point is well taken. Has Dr. Stamm a question at this point?

Mr. STAMM: I was listening and thinking of your statement and I did not catch the gentleman's remark.

Mr. ELSON: I am glad this is having effect.

There are various causes for insanity, just as there are

various causes for crime. We have seen that perhaps ninety per cent. of crime is due to the saloon. Now we come to examine statistics as to insanity and we find that the same thing holds good. In every state where there is a state-wide prohibition the proportion of insanity is less than in the other states; that in those states in which the saloons are most numerous the percentage of insanity is greatest. Wisconsin, Nevada and California have an exceptionally high percentage of insane persons. There is no exception to the rule. There is but one thing that we can conclude and that is that there is a close relationship between the use of intoxicants and the dread disease of insanity.

Mr. STAMM: Is Athens considered a wet county?

Mr. ELSON: It is a wet county. It was dry for three years.

Mr. STAMM: Has it been wet for five years?

Mr. ELSON: No, sir; it was dry for three years.

Mr. STAMM: You believe a good deal in statistics, Mr. Elson?

Mr. ELSON: Yes, to some extent.

Mr. STAMM: You tell us that homicide is the result of alcohol.

Mr. ELSON: In a very large degree.

Mr. STAMM: It runs parallel with the condition of a county, whether wet or dry?

Mr. ELSON: I suppose there is a close relationship.

Mr. STAMM: Please explain then why Athens in 1909 had six homicides, it being a dry county, and Lucas county, about the wettest county in the state, had only five.

Mr. ELSON: I suppose you are aware that we have a great many coal mines in Athens county and we have a large lawless population. Now I wish to say this, since the subject of Athens county has been brought up, that on the streets of Athens, the town in which I live, a town of six or seven thousand people, which has been dry for four years and has renewed its dry charter very recently, there has not been one drunken man on the streets where there were twenty before we went dry. Our county was dry for three years and then went back to the other side. Last fall while we were still dry I attended the county fair one day and there were sixteen thousand people on the ground and there was not a man seen staggering in all that crowd throughout the whole day; and that is a thing that never occurred when we had a wet county.

Mr. HARBARGER: What is the difference in population between Lucas and Athens?

Mr. ELSON: Why do you ask that question? Everybody knows that there is a good deal of difference in population, but as to these six homicides I don't think it fair to saddle them on me.

Mr. STAMM: There is no intention of saddling them on you, but when a man quotes statistics he ought to be fair to give statistics in all forms.

Mr. ELSON: I aim to be, but we have a large mining element. We are the second county in the state in coal production. A great many of those miners are foreigners from Southern Europe whose business is fighting in a large measure, and I believe I can safely say that perhaps in each instance of a homicide one or both of the parties were drunk. That was true in one case to my personal knowledge, and I think it holds good as to all.

## Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors.

Mr. STAMM: Do you put all of these on the foreigners? Are you sure they were foreigners?

Mr. ELSON: Not wholly.

Mr. STAMM: I want to verify the statement of two weeks ago that homicides were due to the imported scum of Europe. I have read statistics in the Columbus Dispatch—I think I have it here, if you care to see it—that forty-two per cent. of them were white American people, thirty-two colored and sixteen the foreign scum.

Mr. ELSON: I am aware that a great many foreigners who come here are good, honest, industrious people; but they are not all such by any means. I happen to know about one of those cases of homicide intimately and that man was an Englishman, but as to the other five I could not give any statement, as I have no knowledge on the subject. I know they all occurred in the coal-mining region among the mining classes without exception.

Mr. STAMM: I will only say that here are the statistics in the Columbus Dispatch and Athens county has the second highest percentage of homicides in Ohio.

Mr. ELSON: And I think I have given the reason for it. This much is certain, that there was no homicide that took place there because the men were sober. I think I can say that safely.

Mr. WATSON: Is it not a fact that the rum business is the father of crime, the mother of shame and the child of the devil?

Mr. ELSON: That is a good literary statement. Of course it is a fact.

Mr. CORDES: Let me ask: Was Richeson of Boston a saloon keeper or did he belong to the rum devil?

Mr. ELSON: I suppose he belongs to the other ten per cent. His crime was not attributable to drink.

Mr. CORDES: Then you do not attribute his crime to drink?

Mr. ELSON: No, sir; he belongs to the ten per cent. ninety per cent. of crime comes from drink and ten per cent. does not, and he comes from the ten per cent.

Mr. MARSHALL: What is your plan to get rid of crime?

Mr. ELSON: Now that is such a broad question—I would begin by eliminating the saloons.

Mr. MARSHALL: Is that your definite plan to get rid of crime?

Mr. ELSON: It will help.

Mr. MARSHALL: What did the Savior come into this world for two thousand years ago? Was it to save people from sin or in sin?

Mr. ELSON: You are getting deeper and deeper.

Mr. MARSHALL: There is only one source—only one way—

DELEGATES: Order, order.

The PRESIDENT PRO TEM: The gentleman from Athens will proceed.

Mr. ELSON: St. Paul said, shun the very appearance of evil. It seems to me the saloon gives an appearance of evil. You are not to go into temptation because you think the Savior will keep you from sin. Lead me not into temptation, shun the appearance of evil.

Mr. RORICK: Do you refer to the appearance of the saloon or the appearance of the people who patronize the saloon?

Mr. ELSON: Both.

Let me very briefly cite a few instances of great world geniuses that were ruined by strong drink. We know that has been the history of the ages. We know that many a bright intellect has been put out by the demon rum. Take the case of Edgar Allen Poe. What a wonderful genius he was! What might he not have done in addition to what he did for American literature if it had not been for drink? Take the case of Robert Burns. It was Sir Walter Scott who said that the most precious treasure his memory possessed was associated with the moment when as a boy he met Robert Burns and looked into the poet's eyes, dark and tender, "the most glorious eyes" he had ever seen. But the last time that Robert Burns' eyes glowed they blazed with anger against a creditor who had come to drag the dying man from his couch to the prison cell. Possessed by sorrow as with an evil spirit, his dark hair streaked with gray before its time, worn by worries, wasted with fever, embittered by troubles against which he had bravely struggled, but struggled in vain.

Now let me read a word about Lord Byron:

Yet this youth, so brave, so beautiful, dowered with gifts so rich, perished ere his race was half run. In a reckless, pleasure-loving age, he drank more, lived faster, and was more reckless than any other man. When vice had disturbed his happiness, sin poisoned his genius. Alienated from England, he went to the Continent, and entered upon such escapades as unbridled desires alone suggest. Soon Shelly wrote home that a violent death was the best thing to be desired for Byron.

Lord Byron, with whose poems we are all familiar—what might he not have done in addition to what he did for English literature, for the refined thought of the world, if it had not been for the demon drink! But that bright light was extinguished, his brilliant career cut off, and he died of old age before he reached his fortieth year.

Now let me say a word further about this limitation of one in a thousand. I think that is one of the strongest and best features in this Winn proposal. I think it will take out of business the very worst class of people that have been engaged in the liquor business. Let me give you one example.

Mr. WATSON: Is it not a fact that the rum traffic in our country has caused more misery and shame and want and woe than all the famines and wars and pestilence that ever happened?

Mr. ELSON: I have not the slightest doubt of it. I hope the president will give you the floor after a while.

I want to give you a single example which was told me since I spoke yesterday. I hope it is a rare example. There was a man who kept a saloon, a low dive. He had four daughters; they were all prostitutes. He was their manager. The town in which he lived voted dry and he moved on to the next town and became a saloon keeper again. He sent his daughters out on the streets to ply their vocation. When that town voted dry he moved on to another, and so on and on until he had made a half dozen moves, and thus kept up his nefarious business. I am humiliated to call myself a man when I confess that such a forlorn and degraded creature as he

## Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors.

could call himself a man. Who could imagine a deeper degradation than that? He would move on to the next town and there he would find a saloon already set up for him by the brewery interests. He didn't need any money, even though he might have saved some from the degradation of his daughters. So he went on plying his vocation. Had the saloons been one in a thousand and had it been impossible for breweries to own saloons such a creature as that would be put out of business.

If Judge King is here I should like to ask him a question: Are you in favor of the brewery-owned saloons? I wish Mr. Roehm would answer that question. Who will? Will any of the gentlemen of the opposition? Are any of you in favor of the brewery-owned saloon?

Mr. ULMER: You ask any member of the Convention that?

Mr. ELSON: Any member.

Mr. ULMER: I can safely say that the German-American Alliance has passed a resolution and will do all they can to get the brewery out of the retail business in this state.

Mr. ELSON: Three cheers for the German-American Alliance. I shall offer an amendment to this proposal at the right time, or possibly Mr. Anderson will do it, as he is the author of the suggestion, something like this, that no person or corporation shall have any pecuniary interest in more than one saloon.

I believe from what I have heard from the other side that there will not be much opposition to that proposition. It would put out of business such degraded persons as the creature to whom I have referred.

Now, in conclusion, I want to say a word further about a subject that I left unfinished last evening. That is the text-books in the public schools. A member of this Convention came to me since I spoke yesterday evening on this subject—I shall not mention his name or his county, as he requested that I should not—and he said this: "In our town we had a fight directly on the text-book subject. There was a member of our school board up for re-election who had been voting for the purpose of casting from the text-books of the schools a certain book that gave the evils of alcohol. In that town we had a fight to the finish on the subject and the result was, we cast that man out of the school board." Is it possible that this great Liquor Trust is reaching out its hand for our public schools? I heard it rumored, I could not believe it. If so, let me say to the liquor interests, hands off, in God's name don't lay your baneful, withering hand upon our public schools, for if you do there will be an uprising that has never been equalled in the past, not even in that momentous spring of 1861. I say we must have our schools free of all such influences. There must be no mistake about that. If the liquor interest dare lay its hand upon our school text-books, it will find itself alone. I want to say that not only the temperance people, but all the moderate drinkers generally, will rise up against it as one man. I believe that if such a thing comes to pass it will cause a more fierce and ferocious opposition to this great blighting evil than anything in the past has done.

Let me read to you from the Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, J. B. Lennon. He is one of the leading labor men in the United States:

I have been criticised for my fight against the saloon, but I give notice here and now that I will fight the traffic as long as there is a saloon left. There are too many people in this world who are afraid to tackle the saloon. Too many men and women are going down the stream to degradation for me to keep silent. To the trades unionist there is no redeeming feature in the saloon. Go anywhere its influence is felt and you see the demoralization it brings. We are fighting for social well-being, civic benefits and moral uplift. Never a foul plot is organized to injure public rights and social well-being but the saloon is used for the job. They never use the trades unions or the ministerial association. The saloon is the enemy of the people for whom we work.

So much for a high official in the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. STALTER: I understand that you desire to prohibit liquors because they are detrimental to the human body?

Mr. ELSON: Yes.

Mr. STALTER: Is the excessive use of food stuffs, potatoes and groceries, detrimental to the human system?

Mr. ELSON: Yes.

Mr. STALTER: Would you advocate the keeping of all such provisions in the cellar and prohibit their keeping the stores because of that evil?

Mr. ELSON: I would not. Anything else? There is a great difference. Immoderate use of liquor as a rule destroys a man's physical and mental faculties. There is a tendency with a great many people to drift gradually into the excessive use of liquors, and that comes to be a craving which they cannot control, a thing that does not happen in the case of groceries, etc. And besides they don't make a man drunk and they don't make a fool of him or a criminal out of him. They don't lead him to abuse and starve his family. There is a very wide difference.

Now, finally, let me say to those who are interested in the general welfare of the community, in the morals of the future, in the sobriety of the people, that whatever laws we put upon our statute books will not speedily bring about the results that are especially desired. I can tell you why the Rose law was not a complete success. It is because the people were not ready for it, because the people haven't been moving long enough in that direction. It will be the work of a generation and we must work through the public schools. I have two boys now in college neither of whom I suppose ever tasted liquor of any sort. I do not know what their temptations may have been, but I do know this, that before they got into the high school they were better posted on the evils of alcohol than I was as a middle-aged man, or than I am now. They were completely prejudiced against the drink evil before they got into the high school. So much for the teaching on that subject in the early grades of the schools. We must work, not only through the churches and the Sunday schools, but through the public school system. The results may come slowly, but they will come. It will take thirty years to train up a generation of men who will see this thing in its true

## Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors.

light. I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but I predict that in thirty years from now it will be the easiest thing in the world for Ohio to pass an anti-saloon law or state-wide prohibition law, if we continue to train the boys in the public schools. Let us remember then that we must work for the future. The thing for us now to do is to mould the minds of the children. That is the proper place for the temperance advocate to work.

Mr. TETLOW: I want to ask a question of Mr. Elson, to correct, as I believe, a false impression that may have been created by a statement made by him.

I did not want to interrupt you, Mr. Elson, while you were talking, but I want that correction made. I want to understand your position. When talking about the six homicides in Athens county you made a statement that it was due to the great lawlessness in the mining population in that county. Athens county has about eight thousand miners. It is the second largest mining county in the state, and from the statements you made the inference was to be drawn that it was due to the miners in your county being lawless. I want to know whether you mean to create that impression or not? The majority of the people in your county are mine-workers or those dependent upon them, and I would like you to express your views on that question so I can thoroughly understand them.

Mr. ELSON: Well, I would say this: I have no prejudice against the mining population in the slightest degree, and there are many splendid men among the miners. There is no doubt of that, but we know also that there are a good many lawless men among them. Many of them are recently from foreign countries and do not even speak the English language. But I do not wish to be understood as saying anything against the miners as a class, not at all. But I think it is safe to say that a majority of these crimes were committed among that class.

Mr. TETLOW: I want to make this statement in connection with that. You claim it is due to the intemperance and lawlessness among that class of people—the great number of crimes?

Mr. ELSON: I have not made a study of those crimes. I did not know that I would be asked about them.

Mr. TETLOW: But in your answer to Dr. Stamm you made a statement that the six homicides were in a mining community and due to the lawlessness of that class of people.

Mr. ELSON: I say I only knew one of the cases and I did not investigate as to the others.

Mr. TETLOW: I do not care to enter into a discussion on that question, but I want to correct that impression because it is entirely erroneous. The mining population of this state is just as law-abiding as any other class of people in it. And let me tell you this: That the last three years every great coal-mining county in this state was dry, voted dry by the mine-workers themselves, because they had a majority of the votes in those counties, and it is a wrong impression you are creating against these men whom I have the honor to represent and whom I have had the honor to represent for many years, and on this occasion I have only risen to correct the false impression that has been made.

Mr. ELSON: I beg to state that I did not wish to give any impression against the miners. I will say this: That when our county went dry three years ago without the miners' votes it never would have gone dry and I believe a very large percentage of the miners are trustworthy, good people. But I am sure that our friend will bear me out when I say there is a considerable minority among them that really does not represent the mining population as a whole. You will probably agree to that.

Mr. TETLOW: That is true.

Mr. ELSON: And it is from that class that we have the lawlessness that gives the wrong impression of the mining population as a whole.

Mr. TETLOW: But no class or institution ought to be condemned because there are some in it that are not law-abiding.

Mr. ELSON: I fully agree with you on that.

Mr. TETLOW: Because there are in any class of people certain ones that are not law-abiding we should not condemn the whole class because just a few go wrong. I wanted to correct that impression.

Mr. ELSON: I am glad you brought the matter up. If I gave the impression that I thought the miners as a rule were a lawless class I did not mean to give such an impression. I know great numbers of them who are excellent people. I have associated with them. I have gone into the mines with them. I have talked with them a great deal and I have found that many of them were interesting, intelligent, industrious, good people.

Mr. ULMER: At the beginning of my remarks I shall venture on this subject, I beg the consideration of the Convention on my shortcomings of pronunciation and grammar. You know one can express himself better in his mother tongue than in any other language, and my mother never spoke English to me. I ask the privilege of the floor, not to make a speech, not to produce an oratorical tapeworm, but to say something; and I think I shall be able to say that something in a short time. Certainly it will not take me two or three hours.

I desire to protest against what has been done for a long time, not only here but elsewhere. Whenever the liquor question has come up for discussion, the German has always been pushed to the front as a scapegoat. Why is that? Is the German-American citizen not as law-abiding, as honest, as intelligent, as industrious, as any other citizen in this country? Have we not the greatest number of taxpayers among the foreign nations represented in this country? Go over the tax-books and you will find the German always pays his taxes promptly. The German sends his children to school to get a good education. When matters of grave importance on economic or social affairs are up for discussion, the German never takes a back seat; he is always to the front.

But whenever it comes to the liquor question, because the German drinks his beer everybody points askance at him.

Mr. ELSON: May I interrupt the gentleman a moment?

The PRESIDENT PRO TEM: Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. ULMER: Please let me alone for a moment.

The PRESIDENT PRO TEM: The gentleman does not yield.

Mr. ULMER: What is the difference if the German



## Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors.

drinks his beer? The Frenchman drinks his wine, the Kentuckian and other Americans drink their whiskey, and the Englishman drinks his ale and porter—so what is the difference? They are all intoxicants. And I even know that some people high up in society indulge in champagne, but always it is the German who is jumped upon. I want that thing to stop.

Mr. ELSON: May I interrupt the gentleman? I yielded to him a moment ago.

The PRESIDENT PRO TEM: Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. ULMER: Oh, yes.

The PRESIDENT PRO TEM: The gentleman does yield. Proceed.

Mr. ELSON: You say the German is always thrust to the front in the liquor question. How about the German-American Alliance in the state of Ohio, did not they thrust themselves to the front yesterday? Do you think I would be against the Germans? I am German myself, although I came over an hundred and sixty years ago. I read from your emperor.

Mr. ULMER: That is more than a question.

Mr. WINN: I just rose to ask the gentleman which part of that was a question.

Mr. ULMER: Sam Jones used to say there are many born in this country and not half over from Europe yet. As far as the German-American Alliance is concerned I will come to that point. The German-American Alliance for years and years petitioned our general assembly to amend the constitution so as to permit a license law, a license regulation, and the German-American Alliance is the only organization which has declared itself open and aboveboard against the brewery trust and against any wholesale liquor dealer being a partner in a retail business. I say to you if the people in this country had adopted the German system of handling the retail traffic in intoxicating liquors instead of the English system, you would have today a different saloon. Go over to Continental Europe and you will not find any bar in a saloon. They cut the bar out. They never have one. I never saw a bar until I came to this country and I was very much astonished to see men stand up at a bar and gulp down a glass of liquor. Go into any cafe in Europe and you will find only a buffet where they keep their goods. People go in there and sit down and the waiter or waitress comes in and asks them what they want, and it is just as honorable as if you were to go into an ice-cream parlor here. They are just as quiet and as decent and when a man sits down to a table with another man they have a social time. I can't see any crime in that. Beer is the lightest drink we have here. It contains the least percentage of alcohol. It contains at least three parts less of alcohol than Peruna, and Peruna is sold in the dry states by the car-load. Is not the remedy to make this thing better, to stop the evils coming from intoxicating liquor? The only thing is to bring the people away from the demon rum, from the concentrated liquor where you have in a little glass more alcohol than you have in a whole gallon of beer. There is the point.

Switzerland has solved the problem of alcoholism and they didn't abolish the saloon, but the state took hold of the demon rum. The state monopolizes the manufacture and the sale of alcohol, whether in the form of beverages or for mechanical purposes. And I tell you you will not

find such vile stuff dished out to customers there as is handed out to the people in this country. Here it really means poison; there the government steps in and says that everything that is sold in a saloon has to be pure.

Why, instead of discouraging the use of lighter beverages, we should discourage the use of whiskey, the concentrated alcohol. That would be better. Switzerland has done that and today they prohibit the manufacture of wine. It has to be the pure juice from the grapes. You dare not sell any manufactured wine in Switzerland. The same with beer. It doesn't contain anything to make a man insane. I tell you it should be enforced here that everything in any form which a human being uses for food should be pure and clean. Furthermore Switzerland, through the monopoly of alcohol, has a revenue which yields a net profit in a year of about five million francs, or about \$1,000,000. What does the government do with that money? Every cent is spent for education on the one hand and on the other hand for the care of such people as cannot control themselves. You find in almost every little state in Switzerland an institution for taking care of the men who have not will-power to resist temptation. They don't treat them as criminals. They treat them as human beings and try to bring them back on the right path again, but they don't punish the whole people because some are weak and can't control themselves.

Another thing they do over there, and I wish to appeal to the Christian temperance women in this state along this line. We have some societies in Switzerland that I noticed nine years ago when I was over there visiting. There the women, instead of throwing around pamphlets and crying out against the saloonkeepers, establish *volkskuchen*—people's kitchens—where working girls and all the working class of people can go and for almost nominal price get a breakfast or a dinner or a supper, and they are all good, and they serve beverages containing no alcohol. That is the way they are trying to reform. They don't go around and try to reform people with a club. You will never accomplish anything with a club. Reformation comes through education and in no other way. That is the only way that you will accomplish the things you are after here. You have to bring up the children and teach them how to use these things. If you are truly for temperance you must not be intemperate in anything. Temperance means the sensible use of things and not their abuse. I am a temperance man and I am not ashamed to go over and take a glass of beer, but you never saw me fall. Nobody has ever seen me fall. I know what I can stand and what is right and good for my body. I have five boys and I never taught them not to visit a saloon. Four are in business, respectable men, and they hardly ever visit a saloon. I never told them to go or not to go. All I said was, "Boys, when you visit a saloon, go to a place where you don't have to be ashamed to be seen coming out. In the second place, use your judgment and don't drink too much." I never had any trouble with my boys and they are good boys, honest boys in every respect, and my girls are respectable. I never had any trouble with them. They pass saloons every day, but they don't go in.

Another thing, I never was pulled into a saloon since I have been in this country. Whenever I went into a saloon I went in myself, nobody ever pulled me.

## Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors.

I say you must start in right with your children. You can show them how to use things and how not to use things. You can't keep them away from temptation always. There are all kinds of temptations in this world, and sooner or later they will go out and meet temptation, and you have to develop their will-power so they can withstand temptation. Why did the Lord ever plant the apple tree in the Garden of Eden? Was not that evil? Why didn't he plant that on the outside? Because the human race should learn to withstand temptation.

Now a great deal has been said about the evils of the liquor traffic and about the crimes and all sorts of things like that. Look over the population we have today, look back thirty years ago. I know crime has happened, but it happened in a greater percentage back at that time than it does today. I know I walked through the streets of Toledo when there were only sixty thousand inhabitants and I saw more drunken men in one day at that time than I do now in a month. I tell you we are standing for progress and standing for a better citizenship and we will get it only by showing the people what is right and what it wrong. We can only get better conditions by teaching the people instead of clubbing them.

This license question now has been before the people for a long time and it is said that the only way to handle it is to restrict the saloons to a certain number to so many inhabitants, that if you have one saloon to a thousand you will do away with the evils. I can not agree with you. As long as the saloons are evil, evil will come from them. I believe instead of making so many restrictions we should get a good license law which will regulate the traffic, and that will improve the saloons and make the places more respectable and cleaner. That is the only way to improve. As I say to you, when a man sits down and drinks a glass of beer he drinks it differently from what he does when he stands up at a counter. I never go in a saloon because I want a glass of beer. I go in there because I want to meet somebody and have a social hour.

Then another idea I want to give you. The saloon is the only club room a poor man has. Where else can a poor man go? Sometimes a friend may want to visit a poor man and the man is kind of ashamed because of his condition and surroundings. He hasn't a nice parlor and he can't show his friend anything, and he says, "Come over to the corner, I will meet you there," and they sit together and have a sociable time. Now if you take this away from the poor working man, what are you going to give him? Have the temperance people anything to offer in place of the saloon? They have not, and until they can offer something better in the place of the saloon they should not condemn the saloons. Every day when I am at home I meet working people. I like to be among working people. I tell you I have not much use for these fellows with stand-up collars and stove-pipe hats. I like the working people because they produce the wealth we have and they get the least portion of what they produce. When a man of an evening comes from the shops, tired and sweaty from working all day, and nothing but water in the shop, his whole system is weakened, and before he goes home he likes to step in and take a glass of beer to brace him up. I never have seen anything wrong in that, and I tell you they deserve well, too. Now will you take this privilege away from

them? No! Instead of taking it away make it better for them, make it cleaner for them. That is the best way to eliminate the evils in the traffic of liquor. I have made some observation in later years. Since this question has been so constantly before the people I watched the thing, and I was somewhat eager to find out where all these evils were. I have been through the streets of my home city of Toledo Sundays and week days and I can't see much of this evil. It happens sometimes that a poor fellow gets a little too much and he is grabbed by the collar by a policeman and thrown into a wagon and hauled to the police station, but I never have seen a rich man, rolling in the luxurious grill-room of a first-class hotel, drunk on the finest beverages, hauled away by a patrol wagon. No; they take a carriage and take him home silently, in a very dignified manner. Now, are you going to treat the poor fellow so roughly, and the other fellow so gently? They are both alike. Does money make them different? Are the souls different? Maybe the body looks a little different on the outside, but I tell you the poor class of people notice such things and they don't forget the treatment they receive, and they don't forget to contrast that treatment with the treatment the other fellow receives.

There is another injustice, indeed a lot of them. There are a great many things going on in the higher circles, among the four hundred, that, if the people saw, they would be astonished. You never heard of a poor man or a poor woman having a dog dinner, but I have heard of dog dinners in the four hundred. I tell you there are other evils than the evils in intoxicating drinks. There are evils coming from our social and economic conditions. You go out in these residence quarters where a good class of working people live, people that have good wages and earn nice money and can have nice homes and nice things, where they can have the conveniences—the bath room and all those things—and you will find a fine, decent class of people, even though they are working people, and when you look for vice and crime you have to go away down to the downtrodden—to the slums, as you say. I don't like that word. I never knew such a word as long as I was in my native land. I never knew what a slum was. What produces slums? Why, simply our economic conditions. Those people down there are not to blame, because they never have a chance to get up, and in their misery they see no other way than to indulge in some strong drink so they can forget for a moment their condition. I heard a remark once that a poor man has no business to be sober, because when he is sober he is in misery.

Now there is a chance for you gentlemen and ladies to reform without taking a police club. Reform conditions and by all means begin the reform at the top so they can give the lower classes a good example. Then you will achieve what you are trying to achieve ten times easier than you will with all your regulations.

Now, in conclusion, I come back to the letter of the German-American Alliance. They stand unanimous for licensing and regulating the retail liquor traffic. They stand for the protection of the people. They stand for the principle that the wholesale dealers shall not have any interest in the retail business, and they have seen no other measure which meets with their approval so much



## Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors—Petitions and Memorials.

as the King proposal, and that is the reason they urge the passage of it. For years and years they have had on their program the initiative and referendum, and when the people have this instrument we can always make such reforms as are properly demanded.

Now is there anything wrong in this demand? If any of you can offer any thing better without destroying personal liberty or human rights, I am willing to accept it. We Germans stand for personal liberty first, and last we stand for human rights, and I don't care what my neighbor eats or drinks or wears; I think it is his business, and what I eat and drink and wear is my business. I don't want to be disturbed and I don't want to disturb him. As long as I don't create any nuisance, my personal liberty is just as paramount with me as my religious liberty. I never ask a man are you a Catholic or a Protestant, a Jew or a Gentile—I only want to know if he is a man. His religion does not bother me. He has to look out for his own salvation and he has to get along with his own conscience. It is the same thing with personal conduct. I was born in a little town where they raise nothing but grapes. The whole existence of the population rests on wine. We had big kegs in the cellar. We had wine on the table three times a day from my boyhood up. There was never a member of the family that misused it. A good many times I went out to the spring behind the house and left the wine on the table and took fresh water, and I tell you that spring water from the mountains is a mighty nice thing. If I had such water here I would drink more water. Over there when a man indulges too much in drinking wine—they don't drink anything over there but wine; if a man drinks whiskey he is regarded as a slum—if he drinks too much wine he is not respected and people won't have anything to do with him, and here we have another chance to tell the man who can not control himself he must do better or we shall not have anything to do with him.

Another question I almost forgot. The gentleman from Athens [Mr. ELSON] talked quite a lot about the beer trust trying to interfere with our schools and trying to get political power. I would like to know if there is any trust that is not trying to get political power! We have all kinds of trusts and they all try to get political power to see that there are no laws enacted against their interest, and as far as the text-books are concerned—as far as the Germans are concerned, we are willing to have instructions in the schools to teach the children manners, decency and pure temperance, and not fanaticism. I have heard of cases where teachers have talked of temperance in an intemperate way and pointed to a child and said to him "I have seen your father go into a saloon" and that child would come home crying. And the father was a respectable, good business man, too. It parted the child from his father. The child was taken away from the heart of the father. Do you believe we should have such instruction in public schools as that? I say no. As a boy I was taught in school to honor my father and my mother. I have been taught in school to reverence old age, and when you go over to my village you will see the boys when an old man comes along taking off their hats and caps to him. Do you see anything like that in this country? I never heard a boy call his father "old man," and I never heard a girl calling her

mother "old woman." No; they are taught over there to see things in a sensible way. The characters of the boys and girls are cultivated and the will-power is cultivated and they teach them that they must have the power to deny themselves things. If we go at it in that way we will accomplish a great deal more than with a club. Let us pass this license law, let us regulate the traffic, let us give the legislature power to regulate the saloon and make it more respectable, and then let us teach our children to control themselves, and then we will accomplish the end we all desire. I thank you.

Mr. Colton was here recognized by the chair.

Mr. WINN: Will the gentleman yield for a motion to recess? The hour has arrived at which it was agreed this discussion would be discontinued.

The gentleman from Portage yielded the floor for that purpose.

Mr. WINN: I move that further consideration of this matter be postponed until Monday next and that it be placed at the head of the calendar.

The motion was carried.

## PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Brattain presented the petition of H. Elmer Webb and seventeen other citizens of Paulding county, relative to the cigarette traffic; which was referred to the committee of the Whole.

Mr. Anderson presented the petitions of P. M. Bonnett and thirty other citizens of Petersburg; of W. C. Miller and forty other citizens of Berlin Center; of the Rev. L. C. Hallock and forty-five other citizens of Youngstown; of F. J. Nichols and thirty other citizens of Mahoning county; of G. L. Applegate and twenty other citizens of Mahoning county; protesting against the licensing of the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Anderson presented the petitions of Chas. M. Gill and eighty other citizens of Youngstown; of Chas. F. Weller and forty other citizens of Youngstown, asking for the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Brattain presented the petitions of W. A. Lybarger and seventeen other citizens of Antwerp; of G. G. Linn and twenty other citizens of Paulding; of J. F. Scott and twenty-seven other citizens of Van Wert county, protesting against the licensing of the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Beatty, of Morrow, presented the petition of S. H. Poste and one hundred nine other citizens of Morrow county, protesting against the King proposal; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Brown, of Highland, presented the petitions of the Seventh-Day Adventist church of Leesburg; of Emma Varley and twenty other citizens of Leesburg; of C. W. Johnson and thirty other citizens of Highland, protesting against the licensing of the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Cassidy presented the petitions of O. H. Moffet and thirty other citizens of West Mansfield; of J. L. Andrews and twelve other citizens of West Mansfield; of J. A. McLees and twenty other citizens of Huntsville, against the adoption of a license system for the traffic

## Petitions and Memorials.

in intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Cassidy presented the petition of Mrs. C. S. McCleary and many other citizens of Logan county, praying for the prohibition in the manufacture, sale and distribution of cigarettes; which was referred to the committee of the Whole.

Mr. Colton presented the remonstrances of D. B. Wagner and twenty-two other citizens of Windham; of the Rev. E. M. Hughgart and fifteen other citizens of Hendrysburg; of E. H. Wait and thirty-eight other citizens of Streetsboro; of Gilbert H. Merrell and twenty-four other citizens of Aurora, against the passage of the King proposal; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Crosser presented the petition of C. H. Stannard and fifty other citizens of Cleveland, protesting against the licensing of the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Crosser presented the petition of C. G. Kline and seventy-five other citizens of Cleveland, asking for the passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Crites presented the petition of Alex Redman and thirty-eight other citizens of Derby, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Cunningham presented the petitions of J. C. Henderson and twelve other citizens of Cadiz; of L. D. Graham and twenty other citizens of Means; of the Rev. H. L. Haldy and other citizens of Cadiz, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Davio presented the petitions of the German American Alliance of Cuyahoga county; of Max Plesmed and thirty-one other citizens of Cleveland, in favor of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Dwycr presented the petition of Jerry S. Bennett and seventy-one other citizens of West Carrollton, protesting against licensing the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Dunlap presented the petition of B. A. Hook and fourteen other citizens of McArthur, favoring the adoption of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Dunlap presented the petitions of F. A. Hughes and thirty-three other citizens of New Plymouth; of H. B. Sage and forty-six other citizens of McArthur, against the King proposal; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. DeFrees presented the petition of O. W. Richardson and forty-five other citizens of Piqua, remonstrating against the licensing of the liquor traffic, which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Donahey presented the petitions of Chas. M. Van Vleck and twenty other citizens of Uhrichsville; of P. C. Knisley and other citizens of Tuscarawas county, protesting against the licensing of the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Farnsworth presented the petitions of Geo. F. Hirth and fifty other citizens of Toledo; of Ernest Bourner Allen and one hundred other citizens of Toledo; of J. C. Smith and congregation of Central Congrega-

tional church of Toledo; of J. H. Ogle and forty other citizens of Toledo; of Percy O. Bales and other citizens of Lucas county; of W. J. Permar secretary of Civic Club, asking for the defeat of the King proposal; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Farrell presented the petitions of M. P. Canig and thirty-nine other citizens of Cleveland; of Edw. McEachern and twenty-one other citizens of Cleveland, asking for the licensing of the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Fackler presented the petition of Eben Fish and two hundred fifty-five other citizens of Cleveland, protesting against Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Fluke presented the petitions of A. F. Beery and thirty-four other citizens of Ashland; of E. J. Worst and forty-three other citizens of Ashland, protesting against the licensing of the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Fess presented the petitions of Florence Myers and members of Presbyterian church of Bellbrook; of Samuel Galloway and twenty other citizens of Xenia, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Halfhill presented the petitions of G. W. Smith and seventy-six other citizens of Lima; of J. W. Kilgore and fifty-one other citizens of Lima; of A. R. Webb and twenty-five other citizens of Lima; of Corbin N. Shook and two hundred forty-eight other citizens of Lima; of E. J. Hirschler and forty-five other citizens of Bluffton; of B. L. Clevinger and twenty-two other citizens of Gomer; of Chas. D. Baker and eighty-one other citizens of Lima; of E. M. Robinson and twenty other citizens of Ada, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Halfhill presented the petition of Edward L. Randall and many other citizens of Allen county, against any clause that provides for licensing the liquor traffic, which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Harris, of Ashtabula, presented the petition of W. H. Mills and thirty other citizens of Ashtabula county, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Holtz presented the petition of J. H. Naugle and forty-one other citizens of Seneca county, against licensing the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Holtz presented the petition of John Bumgardner and thirty-one other citizens of McCutchenville, asking to have equal suffrage submitted granting women the right to vote; which was referred to the committee on Equal Suffrage and Elective Franchise.

Mr. Harbarger presented the petitions of C. C. Garnhart and twenty other citizens of Columbus; of L. H. Shane and eighty-eight other citizens of Westerville, against King Proposal No. 4; relative to the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Johnson, of Williams, presented the remonstrance of W. C. Wright and forty-five other citizens of Bryan, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Lambert presented the petition of George E. Jackson and eighteen ministers of Canton, protesting against

## Petitions and Memorials.

an unrestricted license of liquor; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Ludey presented the petition of Theodore Thornberry and three hundred other citizens of Monroe county, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Tallman presented the petition of B. N. Kirk and twenty-two other citizens of Belmont county, against King proposal; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Knight presented the petitions of F. T. Allen and thirty-one other citizens of Columbus; of T. W. Woodson and twenty-four other citizens of Columbus, protesting against the passage of King Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Kilpatrick presented the petition of John Gershon and one hundred thirty-five other citizens of Trumbull county, against the licensing of the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Matthews presented the petitions of J. H. Edwards and forty-two other citizens of Leipsic; of Robert Davies and one hundred twenty-five other citizens of Columbus Grove; of L. C. Keck and one hundred ten other citizens of Continental, protesting against licensing the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Mauck presented the petitions of Mrs. C. A. Shaver, of Cheshire; of J. H. Morrison and other citizens of Gallia county; of Jos. Hansher and several citizens of Cheshire, protesting against licensing the traffic in intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Miller, of Fairfield, presented the petitions of W. H. Woodring of Franklin county; of the Rev. Henry Webb and thirty-nine other citizens of Fairfield county; of H. M. Shelhamer and forty-one other citizens of Bremen; of C. F. Anes Hansley and twenty-two other citizens of Sugar Grove; of John Tillet and thirty-nine other citizens of Lancaster, protesting against licensing the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Miller, of Crawford, presented the petition of J. Walter Bressler and ninety-six other citizens of Bucyrus, protesting against a license clause in the constitution; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Moore presented the petitions of J. H. Frazier and twenty-five other citizens of Frazeyburg; of Wm. Phillips and twenty-four other citizens of Trinway, protesting against a liquor license clause in the constitution; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Moore presented the petition of Frans W. Worstatt and nineteen other citizens of Muskingum county, asking for the passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Marshall presented the petition of J. S. Miller and one hundred ninety other citizens of Coshocton county, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Harter, of Stark, presented the petitions of Fernwick W. Fraser and thirty other citizens of Massillon; of D. F. Frank and eight other citizens of Massillon; of M. A. Troutman and other citizens of Canton; of the

Lawrence township Sunday school association of Stark county; of the Presbyterian Sunday school, of Canal Fulton, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Okey presented the petitions of H. J. Haga and other citizens of Woodsfield; of the Rev. T. A. Keyser and sixty other citizens of Noble county; of J. W. R. Newton and twenty-three other citizens of Noble county, protesting against the licensing of the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Partington presented the petitions of G. H. Wolcott and thirty-eight other citizens of Port Jefferson; of J. M. Brenneman and thirty-seven other citizens of Sidney, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Partington presented the petition of Wm. Brinkley and thirty-nine other citizens of Sidney, protesting the passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Price presented the petitions of Griff Russell and twenty other citizens of Crooksville; of J. B. Bepe and twenty other citizens of Thornville; of the Grangers of Bearron No. 1758; of H. P. Sellers and other citizens of Perry county, protesting against a liquor license clause in the constitution; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Partington presented the petition of O. C. Wilson and forty other citizens of Maplewood, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Peck presented the petition of Ada L. Males and other citizens of Hamilton county, in favor of equal suffrage; which was referred to the committee on Equal Suffrage and Elective Franchise.

Mr. Peters presented the petitions of brotherhood of King Ave. M. E. church of Columbus; of the brotherhood of the Neil Ave. United Presbyterian church, against the liquor license; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Nye presented the petition of H. H. Summers and one hundred other citizens of Lorain, against the adoption of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Pierce presented the petition of John Maddock and seventy-six other citizens of Preble county, opposing King Proposal No. 4 and urging the Convention to submit a proposal to further prohibit the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Redington presented the petitions of Walter L. Wilson and twenty other citizens of Lorain; of M. D. Sperry and other citizens of Oberlin; of A. W. Cinniger and twenty other citizens of Lorain; of Mrs. A. E. Starr and thirty other citizens of Wellington; of Claude L. Terry and thirty other citizens of Elyria; of C. W. Stitt and thirty other citizens of La Grange; of Walter S. Hayden, Jr., and fifteen other citizens of Wellington, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Riley presented the petition of J. W. Orr and thirty other citizens of Belpre, opposing King Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

## Petitions and Memorials.

Mr. Tetlow presented the petitions of W. P. Hollister and sixty-three other citizens of East Palestine; of W. E. Nold and twenty-eight other citizens of Columbiana; of J. S. Walker and eighteen other citizens of Columbiana county; of T. C. Willis and forty other citizens of Columbiana; of H. W. Hammond and fifty-five other citizens of Columbiana; of R. B. Taggart and thirty-three other citizens of East Palestine; of Wm. M. Kincaid and twenty-eight other citizens of Columbiana county, against liquor license; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Tetlow presented the petition of Geo. A. Gibson and twenty-seven other citizens of Columbiana county, asking for the passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Tannehill presented the petitions of C. O. Thomas and forty other citizens of Morgan county; of C. H. Mendenhall and other citizens of Morgan county, protesting against licensing the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Taggart presented the petitions of T. L. McConnell and forty other citizens of Apple Creek; of C. G. Kimber and forty other citizens of Wayne county; of Ralph Morrow and thirty-two other citizens of Dalton; of Geo. W. Howey and thirty other citizens of West Salem, protesting against licensing the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Thomas presented the memorial of the German American Alliance of Cuyahoga county, in favor of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Thomas presented the memorial of the men's league of the Windemere Methodist church of East Cleveland, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Collett presented the petitions of the Friends church and Sabbath school of Martinsville; of O. B. Snyder and fifty other citizens of Clinton county; of Clinton D. Fife and thirty other citizens of Wilmington; of L. C. Libbey and sixty other citizens of Wilmington; of G. R. Fenger and twenty-six other citizens of Clarksville; of the Rev. W. M. Archer and thirty other citizens of Reesville; of the members of Dover Friends church; of Norman Rhonemus and twenty other citizens of Sabina; of Effie R. Burnett and other citizens of New Burlington, protesting against a license clause in the constitution; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Wise presented the petitions of Zenas L. Fry and twenty-five members Cairo Sunday school; of Elmer Grimes and eighteen other citizens of Stark county; of K. M. Hostetter and fifteen other citizens of Minerva; of Lawrence township Sunday school; of Joseph Levers and twenty-two other citizens of North Lawrence; of John F. Thompson and thirty other citizens of Massillon; of L. J. Hawkins and eleven other citizens of Moultrie; of the Presbyterian Sunday school of Canal Fulton; of S. P. Mase and eighteen other citizens of Stark county; of C. C. Holl and twenty-seven other citizens of Greentown; of Wm. Johns, and forty-four members of the Methodist church of Massillon; of J. L. Powell and thirty other citizens of Paris township; of G. C. Wood and eighty-two other citizens of Limaville; of A. J.

Stoner and twelve other citizens of Jackson township; of W. W. Moody and seventeen other citizens of Louisville; of S. F. Smith and eighteen other citizens of Navarre; members men's Bible class United Brethren church; of W. D. Oberlin and fifty other citizens of Stark county; of R. E. Snode and other citizens of Alliance; of Robert E. Sponseller and other citizens of Paris; of W. D. Oberlin of Massillon; of the Rev. S. J. T. Flohr and thirty other citizens of Massillon; of W. H. Hoover and forty other citizens of New Berlin; of G. E. Sutton and thirty other citizens of Stark county; of the members of the Marlboro Christian church of Limaville; of the pastors of nineteen churches of Canton; of John Hahn and twenty other citizens of Canton; of the M. E. church of Canal Fulton; of Frank A. Hanna, of Canton; of John Clapsaddle, of Alliance; M. A. Troutman, of Canton; of the First M. E. Sunday school, of Alliance, protesting against the King Proposal, and ask to have a proposal submitted to further prohibit the liquor traffic in the state; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Tallman presented the petition of the Rev. W. E. Dean and other citizens of Morristown protesting against brewers program for licensing the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Tetlow presented the petition of Chas. Hayes and two hundred other citizens of Columbiana county against liquor license; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Taggart presented the petition of S. P. Keiffer and other citizens of Wayne county, protesting against the King Proposal licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Crosser presented the petitions of C. W. Farber and twenty other citizens of Cleveland; of Robt. A. George and other members of Calvary Congregational church of Cleveland; of Norman Humphries and other citizens of Cleveland, protesting against the licensing of the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Colton presented the remonstrance of F. W. Anderson and twenty other citizens of Mogadore, against Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Cassidy presented the petition of Pearl McKee and many other citizens of Logan county, praying for the defeat of Proposal No. 4; which provides for the licensing of the traffic in intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Anderson presented the petitions of A. J. Colegrove and one hundred twenty citizens of Poland; of the Rev. P. B. Lindley and other citizens of Beloit; of J. L. Herron and other citizens of Mahoning county; of V. M. Chambers and other citizens of Mahoning county; of Wm. Parshall and thirty other citizens of Canfield; of Geo. Parker and fifty other citizens of Youngstown; of the Hughes W. C. T. U. of Youngstown; of Robert Hughes and other citizens of Youngstown; of Joseph Phillips and other citizens of Mahoning county; of Arthur M. Cunningham and other citizens of Lowellville, protesting against a licence clause in the constitution; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

## Petitions and Memorials.

Mr. Wise presented the petition of O. M. Patterson, of Canton, asking for the passage of Proposal No. 4, without amendment; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Farnsworth presented the petitions of W. Rawson and eighteen other citizens of West Toledo; of John F. Meyer and thirty other citizens of Toledo; of H. L. VanAlstine and other citizens of Toledo; of W. H. Woodring, of Columbus; of Geo. E. Jackson and nineteen other clergymen of Canton; of J. L. Arnold and seventy other citizens of Toledo; of C. H. Wilkins and twenty other citizens of Lucas county; of J. S. Hageman and forty other citizens of Toledo; of A. F. Gleason, of Toledo; of E. L. Swanton and twenty-five other citizens of Swanton; of H. C. Burger and twenty-five other citizens of Sylvania; of W. P. Stevens and forty other citizens of Toledo; of H. G. Boyers and seventy other citizens of Toledo; of the W. C. T. U. of Toledo; of F. Reem, of Toledo; of M. R. Ballinger and sixty other citizens of Toledo; of Ernest E. Coy and twenty other citizens of Toledo, protesting against the licensing of the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Beatty, of Morrow, presented the remonstrances of the Gilead Friends Sunday school, of Morrow county; of Arthur S. Hesshner and ninety-one other citizens of Morrow county; of R. C. Williams and sixty-three other citizens of Morrow county, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Brown, of Pike, presented the petitions of Geo. M. Vulgamore and other citizens of Pike county; of John A. Maier and other citizens of Pike county; of Wm. Teichert and other citizens of Waverly, asking for the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Beatty, of Wood, and Mr. Solether presented the petition of I. H. Hankey and three hundred ten other citizens of Bowling Green, protesting against the licensing of the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Brown, of Highland, presented the petitions of O. M. Matheny and other citizens of Greenfield; of George Geiger and other citizens of Hillsboro, protesting against the licensing of the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Dwyer presented the petition of E. E. Story and fifty-seven other citizens of Dayton, protesting against licensing the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Evans presented the petition of T. G. Vaughters and twenty-seven other citizens of Scioto county, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Fluke presented the remonstrances of Chas. Archer and thirty-one other citizens of Nova; of L. O. Chesrown and forty-six other citizens of Ashland county; of F. L. Keen and sixteen other citizens of West Salem; of J. C. Jacoby and eighteen other citizens of Ashland; of Wm. E. Bryce and seventeen other citizens of Ashland; of the Rev. E. B. Chase and twenty-two other citizens of Ashland, protesting against the licensing of the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Kerr presented the petitions of O. B. Lewis and twenty-seven other citizens of Jefferson county; of D. S. Allen and thirty-four other citizens of Bergholz; of Isaac Thomas and thirty-six other citizens of Irondale; of W. E. Crawford and thirteen other citizens of Dillonvale; of U. M. Case and thirty-five other citizens of Adena; opposing the adoption of Proposal No. 4, relative to licensing the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Kehoe presented the petition of W. P. Calvin and fifteen other citizens of Brown county, requesting the defeat of the King proposal; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Kilpatrick presented the petition of John T. Morton and two hundred other citizens of Trumbull county, protesting against licensing of intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Johnson, of Madison, presented the petition of A. T. Cordray and several hundred other citizens of Madison county, remonstrating against King Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Johnson, of Madison, presented the petitions of R. C. Brant and two hundred other citizens of Madison county; of A. F. Rice and forty-two other citizens of Madison county, remonstrating against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Norris presented the petitions of W. W. Morrell and thirty-two other citizens of Marion; of J. F. Miley and other citizens of Waldo; of the Rev. M. D. Baumgardner and forty-seven other citizens of Marion, protesting against the licensing of the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Nye presented the petition of C. E. Haven and ninety other citizens of Lorain county, protesting against King Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Harris, of Ashtabula, presented the petitions of C. I. Chamberlin, of Geneva; of the Rev. M. C. Scott and thirty other citizens of Ashtabula county protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Holtz presented the petition of the Rev. Joseph Kirk and thirty-six other citizens of Seneca county, protesting against the licensing of liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Harter, of Stark, presented the petition of J. Theodore Bucher and twelve other citizens of Stark county, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Moore presented the petition of the Rev. D. C. Coburn and members of the Methodist Protestant church, of Zanesville, protesting against licensing the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Moore presented the petition of James Le Clere and forty-seven other citizens of Muskingum county, against licensing the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Miller, of Crawford, presented the petition of D. M. Callister and one hundred seventy-eight other citizens of Crawford county, protesting against licensing the

## Petitions and Memorials.

liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Miller, of Ottawa, presented the petitions of L. M. Thompson and twenty other citizens of Ottawa county; of E. L. Kirk and thirty-three other citizens of Port Clinton, against the passage of the King proposal; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Peters presented the petitions of J. M. Payne and officers of Nelson Memorial Presbyterian church, of Columbus; of W. H. Woodring and members of Eastwood Congregational church, of Columbus; of the Rev. Geo. E. Jackson and eighteen other pastors representing over 12,000 church members of Canton, protesting against licensing the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Pettit presented the petitions of Wallace Lewis and twenty-nine other citizens of Cincinnati; of W. F. Kenyon and thirty other citizens of Adams county; of Stanley Carl and twenty-five other citizens of Winchester protesting against licensing the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Pettit presented the petitions of M. G. Kirker and sixty-two other citizens of Winchester; of D. J. Stableton and twenty-four other citizens of Manchester; of C. E. Kirker and twenty-four other citizens of Manchester, protesting against licensing the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Lampson presented the petitions of Edgar Williams and twenty other citizens of Pierpont; of Geo. H. Webb and other citizens of Ashtabula; of Mrs. A. W. Mills and other citizens of Ashtabula; of ministers of nineteen churches of Canton, against licensing the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Shaw presented the petitions of J. E. Allensworth and twenty-seven other citizens of Conotton; of Wm. J. Donaldson and other citizens of Carrollton; of Edna Roudebush and twenty-five other citizens of Carrollton; of the Young People's Christian Union of Carrollton, protesting against the licensing of the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Pierce presented the petitions of Mrs. T. L. Munns and other citizens of Oxford; of Charles F. Findlay and other citizens of Butler county, protesting against licensing the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Pierce presented the petition of W. H. Barnet and thirty-six other citizens of Somerville, protesting against the manufacture, sale, or free distribution of cigarettes; which was referred to the committee of the Whole.

Mr. Stamm presented the petition of Merrick E. Ketcham and one hundred seventy-nine other citizens of Sandusky county, protesting against licensing the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Stilwell presented the petition of the First Congregational church, of Cleveland, protesting against licensing of liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Solether and Mr. Beatty, of Wood, presented the petition of V. V. Vogle and seventy other citizens of Randolph, protesting against the passage of Proposal

No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Solether presented the petitions of Mrs. S. A. Murphy and thirty-four other citizens of Weston; of A. B. Baldwin and twenty-seven other citizens of Weston, against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Redington presented the petitions of Thos. R. Bower and sixty other citizens of Lorain; of J. E. Marlett and seventy other citizens of Elyria; of E. C. Snyder and fifty other citizens of Amherst; of A. L. Beechy and thirty other citizens of Lorain; of Geo. E. Jackson, of Canton; of A. C. Meyers and one hundred five other citizens of Lorain county, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Rockel presented the petition of W. C. Gordon and two hundred other citizens of Clark county, against the passage of the King proposal; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Riley presented the petition of James A. Reynolds and forty-nine other citizens of Newport, in opposition to King proposal; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Smith, of Geauga, presented the petitions of B. E. Brown and twenty-four other citizens of Geauga county; of R. A. Sage and seventeen other citizens of Chardon; of Marie Cooper and other citizens of Pleasant Ridge protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Watson presented the petitions of Lyde K. Milligan and twenty other citizens of Antrim; of Miss Brownie McCormac and thirty-five other citizens of Cumberland; of M. W. Bevington and twenty-one other citizens of Guernsey county; of J. A. Kackley and ninety-two other citizens of Pleasant City; of Ralph D. Fifield and other citizens of Quaker City; of S. F. Moorehead and thirty-eight other citizens of Cumberland; of the Rev. Geo. E. Jackson and eighteen other pastors of Canton; of J. H. Ferbrache and thirty-nine other citizens of Cambridge; of the members of Richland Grange; of C. H. Jackman and forty-one other citizens of Cambridge, protesting against licensing of the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Winn presented the petitions of R. H. Moats and fifty other citizens of Ney; of J. C. Shaw and twenty other citizens of Hicksville, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Stevens presented the petitions of Z. T. Dumbauld and sixteen other citizens of Tuscarawas county; of five hundred members of the W. C. T. U., of Tuscarawas county; of C. S. Kline and seven other citizens of Bolivar; of Geo. Muehlhaus and twenty-five other citizens of Bolivar; of M. F. Oerter and forty-five other citizens of Tuscarawas; of the Farmer's Institute, of Uhrichsville; of Seventh-Day Adventists, of New Philadelphia; of John T. Duff and fifty other citizens of Newcomers-town, against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Walker presented the petition of Ross Burns and twenty-six other citizens of Millersburg, urging the defeat of King Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.



## Petitions and Memorials.

Mr. Weybrecht presented the petitions of J. R. Campbell and many other citizens of Canton; of Harriett E. Powell and other citizens of Canton requesting the submission of woman's suffrage proposition to the electors of the state; which were referred to the committee on Equal Suffrage and Elective Franchise.

Mr. Weybrecht presented the petitions of E. A. Bosworth and ten other citizens of Alliance; of J. H. Stamp and sixty-five other citizens of Alliance; of M. A. Troutman and other citizens of Canton; of Frank S. Kurtz and many other citizens of Canal Fulton, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Weybrecht presented the petition of F. W. Spenseller and one hundred twenty-two other citizens of Canton, favoring the adoption of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Ulmer presented the petition of Toledo Real Estate Board in reference to rate of taxation; which was referred to the committee on Taxation.

Mr. Moore presented the petitions of Stella M. Jacobs and other members of National Council of Women, of Cleveland; of Woman's Suffrage party of Muskingum, favoring submitting amendment in favor of woman's suffrage; which were referred to the committee on Equal Suffrage and Elective Franchise.

Mr. Halfhill presented the petition of John C. Clark and others of Darke county, to provide that no person shall be eligible to the office of judge, who is not an attorney and counselor at law, licensed to practice in this state; which was referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Donahey presented the resolution of T. E. Romig, secretary of Farmers' Institute, of Uhrichsville, against taxation classification; which was referred to the committee on Taxation.

Mr. Miller, of Fairfield, presented the petition of Stella Hayes Jacobs and other women of Cleveland, asking for equal suffrage; which was referred to the committee on Equal Suffrage and Elective Franchise.

Mr. DeFrees presented the petition of Mrs. Mary S. Young and many other citizens of Miami county, relative to eligibility of women to hold office; which was referred to the committee on Equal Suffrage and Elective Franchise.

Mr. Johnson, of Madison, presented the petition of the Farmers' Institute of Plain City, delegating certain powers to congress and the constitutional convention; which was referred to the committee on Miscellaneous Subjects.

Mr. Doty presented the petitions of H. Pennington, of Cleveland, respecting taxation of mortgages; of G. H. Gardner, of Cleveland, regarding taxation of mortgages; of C. C. Arbuthnot, of Cleveland, regarding taxation of mortgages; of N. A. Francis, of Cincinnati, respecting taxation of church property; which were referred to the committee on Taxation.

Mr. Doty presented the memorial of Girard Political Equality club, of Trumbull county, respecting woman suffrage; which was referred to the committee on Equal Suffrage and Elective Franchise.

Mr. Doty presented the petition of Mrs. H. C. Ballard, of Cleveland, suggesting substitute wording for article XV, section 4, of the present constitution; which was

referred to the committee on Equal Suffrage and Elective Franchise.

Mr. Doty presented the memorial of the German American Alliance, of Cleveland, in favor of the so-called "King proposal"; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Doty presented the memorial of J. Martin Thumm, of Cleveland, regarding holding city, county and state elections in October instead of November; which was referred to the committee on Equal Suffrage and Elective Franchise.

Mr. Dwyer presented the memorial of the Seventh-Day Adventist church, of Dayton, protesting against the passage of Proposals Nos. 65, 121, 204; which was referred to the committee on Education.

Mr. Dwyer presented the petition of Clark & Chenoweth, of Greenville, asking for a provision in the constitution, making only practicing attorneys eligible for judges; which was referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Antrim presented the petitions of the Welsh Presbyterian church, of Venedocia; of the Welsh Presbyterian Endeavor society of Venedocia; of Claude B. Jones and ten other citizens of Spencerville; of J. W. Myers and thirty-six other citizens of Van Wert county; of L. J. Barnett and other citizens of Spencerville; of W. E. Upton and other citizens of Spencerville; of W. H. Woodring and members of Eastwood Congregational church, of Columbus; of U. G. Lloyd and fifteen other citizens of Van Wert county; of G. F. Spyker and seven other citizens of Spencerville; of S. W. Weaver and eleven other citizens of Van Wert county; of M. F. Geething, of Grover Hill; of Arthur Crew and thirteen other citizens of Van Wert county; of the members of the Seventh-Day Adventist church, of Van Wert; of the C. E. society of the Presbyterian church, of Venedocia; of G. H. Jones and twenty-two other citizens of Venedocia; protesting against licensing of the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Brattain presented the petitions of U. G. Comer and thirty-one other citizens of Scott, protesting against the licensing of the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Baum presented the petitions of A. S. Kaye and twenty-nine other citizens of Frankfort; of Mrs. O. A. Cory and sixty other citizens of Frankfort; asking for the submission of an equal suffrage amendment to the constitution; which were referred to the committee on Equal Suffrage and Elective Franchise.

Mr. Baum presented the petition of O. E. Sigler and twenty-four other citizens of Richmond Dale; protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Baum presented the petition of E. C. Rosebloom and other citizens of Frankfort, protesting against licensing the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Beatty, of Wood, presented the petitions of Edwin E. Rodgers and ten other citizens of Bowling Green; of D. S. Black and twenty-six other citizens of Prairie Depot, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

## Petitions and Memorials.

Mr. Johnson, of Williams, presented the remonstrances of Ira A. Thomas and twenty-nine other citizens of Edon; of C. L. Hine and twenty-eight other citizens of Edon, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Anderson presented the petitions of D. E. Miller and twenty other citizens of Youngstown; of W. M. Jones and twenty other citizens of Sebring; of F. J. Nichols and other citizens of Poland, protesting against the licensing of the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Colton presented the petitions of J. T. Griffith and seventeen other citizens of Wayland; of S. C. Collier and twenty-three other citizens of Atwater; of R. N. Ball and twenty other citizens of Deerfield; of J. R. Connor and twenty-three other citizens of Garrettsville; of David F. Jones and twenty-three other citizens of Portage county; of E. L. Harper and twenty other citizens of Freedom; of D. M. Kent and thirteen other citizens of Mogadore, protesting against the licensing of the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Cunningham presented the petitions of Maud W. Elder and eleven other citizens of New Athens; of W. J. Cutshall and thirty-five other citizens of Short Creek, opposed to the passage of the King proposal; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Collett presented the petition of C. E. Custis and nineteen other citizens of Clinton county, remonstrating against the passage of the King proposal; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Cody presented the petitions of A. C. Moseley and forty other citizens of New Dover; of H. C. Hamilton and twenty other citizens of Richwood; of Clyde Parish and forty other citizens of Richwood; of C. E. Artz and twenty other citizens of Dublin; of the Rev. A. E. Delaney and sixty other citizens of Union county; of the M. E. Sunday school, of York; of J. H. Roberts and twenty other citizens of New Dover; of W. C. Temple and thirty other citizens of Richwood; of James P. Coe and forty other citizens of Milford Center; of E. E. Shirk and sixty other citizens of Liberty, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Cassidy presented the petition of John H. Lowe and many other citizens of Logan county, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Crites presented the petition of G. C. Hays and one hundred six other citizens of Pickaway county, protesting against the King proposal; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Dwyer presented the petition of Geo. M. Swigart and ninety other citizens of Montgomery county, protesting against the licensing of intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Evans presented the petition of Mrs. L. C. Murphy and twenty other citizens of Portsmouth, protesting against the licensing of intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Farnsworth presented the petition of Mrs. L. T. Gleason and six hundred fifty other citizens of Lucas county, protesting against the passage of Proposal No.

4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Fackler presented the petition of Frank H. Rice and four hundred thirty other citizens of Cuyahoga county, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Fess presented the petitions of Geo. A. Snider, of Harrod; of D. E. Hoffman and forty-seven other citizens of Allen and Hancock counties; of E. J. Kennedy and forty-eight other citizens of Berea, protesting against licensing of the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. DeFrees presented the petition of J. C. Byrket and forty-three other citizens of Miami county, against the licensing of the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Fess presented the petition of Stella Jacobs and other women of Cleveland; in favor of equal suffrage; which was referred to the committee on Equal Suffrage and Elective Franchise.

Mr. Harter, of Stark, presented the petitions of Arthur C. Johnson and eighteen other citizens of Alliance; of R. W. Klingel and eight other citizens of Brewster; of the Rev. Jacob B. Moyer and other citizens of Canal Fulton; of C. Albright and other citizens of Canton; of T. C. Baehrens and nineteen other citizens of Canton; of H. O. Bartholomew and twenty-four other citizens of Canton; of Mrs. C. H. Wines and eighteen other citizens of Canton; of L. D. Myers and twenty-four other citizens of Lake; protesting against the licensing of the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Harris, of Ashtabula, presented the petition of A. D. Peck and eighty other citizens of Orwell, opposing the adoption of the King proposal; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Harbarger presented the petitions of Richard Plummer and twenty-five other citizens of Columbus; of the Eastwood Congregational church, of Columbus, protesting against licensing the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Halfhill presented the petitions of W. H. Breese and twenty other citizens of Lima; of Robt. I. Goble and seventeen other citizens of Lima; of Howard L. Kay and seventeen other citizens of Amanda; of C. B. Culp and thirteen other citizens of Allen county; of Henry Cupp and other citizens of Allen county; of O. I. Ludwig and twenty-five other citizens of Allen county; of Samuel Stewart and twenty-one other citizens of Beaver Dam, protesting against the passage of the King proposal; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Holtz presented the petitions of O. S. Hunnewell and eleven other citizens of Seneca county; of G. W. Houseman and fourteen other citizens of Attica, protesting against licensing the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Harbarger presented the petition of the Woman's Medical club, of Columbus, relative to woman's suffrage; which was referred to the committee on Equal Suffrage and Elective Franchise.

Mr. Longstreth presented the petition of J. J. Tyler and twenty-seven other citizens of Murray City, protest-

## Petitions and Memorials.

ing against licensing of the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Lampson presented the petition of E. E. Jerome and forty-eight other citizens of Ashtabula county, protesting against the passage of the King proposal; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Lambert presented the petition of John E. Jones and twenty-three other citizens of Oak Hill, opposing the King proposal; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Marriott presented the petitions of Harley Scott and twenty other citizens of Delaware; of C. H. McMillan and twenty-two other citizens of Delaware, against the adoption of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Knight presented the petitions of Eldred Piper and thirty-four other citizens of Franklin county; of Calvin H. Compton and twenty other citizens of Columbus, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4 which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Matthews presented the petition of Wm. Kline and sixty other citizens of Putnam county, against the licensing of the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Riley presented the petition of C. T. Riley and twenty-five other citizens of New Metamoras, protesting against the passage of King proposal; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Redington presented the petitions of J. D. Yocum, mayor, and two hundred fifty other citizens of Oberlin; of Samuel Bacon and many other citizens of Lorain county; of C. G. Hutchinson and twelve other citizens of Columbia, protesting against passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Pettit presented the petitions of J. L. Hill and sixteen other citizens of Stout; of C. A. Corbet and twenty-one other citizens of Adams county, against licensing the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Peters presented the resolutions of Madison Grange No. 194, of Canal Winchester; of the official board of the First M. E. church, of Columbus, against liquor license; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Partington presented the petitions of J. E. Thompson and twenty-three other citizens of Sidney; of Henry Wick and fifteen other citizens of Shelby county, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Tetlow presented the petitions of O. E. Whimery and one hundred nineteen other citizens of Columbiana county; of Seth Burson and sixteen other citizens of Rogers; of F. D. Warner and sixteen other citizens of New Waterford, against licensing of liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Stokes presented the petitions of Charles A. Bame and twenty-seven other citizens of Dayton; of Winslow Phelps and twenty other citizens of Dayton, opposing the licensing of liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Stewart presented the petitions of Frank Strong and sixteen other citizens of Dexter; of E. M. Rodebaugh and fifty-six other citizens of Meigs county, pro-

testing against licensing the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Stilwell presented the petition of A. C. Reed and twenty-one other citizens of Cuyahoga county, protesting against passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Norris presented the petition of A. S. Downs and eighteen other citizens of Martel, opposed to King Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Shaw presented the petitions of Straw Camp Grange No. 1204, of Harlem Springs; of Alcon Belknap, of Sherrodsville, protesting against King proposal, asking the delegates to vote for the minority report; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Watson presented the petition of three hundred sixty-four citizens of Ohio, protesting against the manufacture, sale and free distribution of cigarettes; which was referred to the committee of the Whole.

Mr. Watson presented the resolution of the members of Valley Gem Council No. 78, Order United American Mechanics, against liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Watson presented the petition of H. Wilson and thirty-three other citizens of Byesville, against liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Winn presented the petition of W. M. Jay and eighty other citizens of Defiance, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Brattain presented the memorial of the Seventh-Day Adventist church, of Charloe, protesting against the passage of Proposals No. 65, 121 and 204; which was referred to the committee on Education.

Mr. Bigelow presented the petitions of a mass meeting of the citizens of Wooster; of Frank W. Glass, of Wooster; of the Bible class of the United Brethren church, of Old Fort; of a mass meeting of six hundred citizens of Warren; of G. W. Byard and many citizens of Warren; of three hundred students at Western college for women at Oxford; of L. D. Musselman, of Harper; of the Rev. S. P. Early, of Lima; of the members of the Broadway M. E. church, of Dayton; of T. R. Hamilton, Lima; of Herbert H. Woolf and five hundred members of the First M. E. church, of Alliance; of John T. Davis, of Toledo; of members of Lebanon Grange No. 1462, of Lebanon; of the W. C. T. U., of Tiffin; of Christian Endeavor society of Grace Reformed church, of Tiffin; of the official board of the Methodist Protestant church, of Zanesville; of the Wayne Ave. M. E. congregation, in Loveland; of young people's union of Baptist church, of Warren; of E. C. Straub and other citizens of Cincinnati; of the Lorain county ministers' association; of A. L. McFadden, of Rushsylvania; of L. F. Gault, of Sycamore; of Edwin Peterson and fifty-eight other citizens of Dayton; of O. D. Wellbaum and thirty other citizens of Harrison; of M. E. Fallis and thirty other citizens of Dayton; of O. A. Schantz and other citizens of Orrville; of Wm. E. Hall and twenty other citizens of Dayton; of Geo. C. Smith and fifteen other citizens of Beallsville; of four hundred pupils of the M. E. Sunday school, of Cridersville; of H. D. Buckley and thirty other citizens of Dayton; of E. S. Gaddes and other citi-

## Petitions and Memorials.

zens of Cincinnati; of the Rev. O. F. Belger and forty other citizens of Mt. Healthy; of Mrs. Lula Strome and other citizens of Hamilton county; of Geo. L. Morris and other citizens of Monroe county; of E. D. Case and thirty other citizens of Clarington; of N. L. Wheeler and twenty other citizens of Medina; of M. E. Cunningham and many citizens of Piketon; of Methodist ministers' association, of Akron; of the W. C. T. U., of Trumbull county; of J. R. Kunze and other citizens of Mt. Gilead; of the Rev. C. W. Hardendorf, of Geneva; of W. H. Pollock and thirty other citizens of Huron; of Alpheus B. Austin and thirty other citizens of Cincinnati; of Henry Churchill King, of Oberlin; of the members of the M. E. Sunday school of Wooster; of A. G. Judd, of Warren; of the Huron Grange, of Huron; of Moses D. A. Steen, and twenty other citizens of Ostrander; of the congregation of Olivet Presbyterian church of Lima; of J. N. Steele and twenty other citizens of Brilliant; of H. Williams and other citizens of Barberton; of G. A. Wilkins and other citizens of Lima; of F. S. Robinson and other citizens of Lima; of Lee A. Prior and other citizens of Columbus; of Christian Baumann and other citizens of Cleveland; of the West Milton Farmers' Institute, of West Milton; of V. L. Grabel, of Rushsylvania; of J. M. Meyers and other citizens of Dayton, protesting against the licensing of the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Bigelow presented the petitions of J. Riddelbarger and thirty other citizens of Wheelersburg; of Mrs. Anna C. Wilson and thirty other citizens of Scioto county, asking for equal suffrage for women; which were referred to the committee on Equal Suffrage and Elective Franchise.

Mr. Bigelow presented the resolution of Geauga county Pomona Grange No. 10, relative to taxation; which was referred to the committee on Taxation.

Mr. Bigelow presented the petition of M. J. Dooley and other citizens of Glendale, relative to hours of service of all persons engaged in hazardous employment; which was referred to the committee on Labor.

Mr. Knight presented the petitions of G. W. Durr and twenty other citizens of Columbus; of G. E. McFarland and seven other citizens of Westerville; of J. E. Fippin and twelve other citizens of Columbus, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Elson presented the petitions of M. L. Coovy and thirty other citizens of Chauncey; of John M. Henry and twenty-five other citizens of Athens; of Lewis A. Courtney and twenty other citizens of Nelsonville; of E. D. Murch and twenty-five other citizens of Athens; of F. M. Swinehart and two hundred other citizens of Athens county; of Jennie P. Hoisington and twenty other citizens of Athens county, against licensing the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Matthews presented the petition of Wm. Krauss and other citizens of McComb and Kalida, protesting against licensing the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Matthews presented the petition of Zoe Elliott and fifty other citizens of Ottawa, asking for equal suffrage for women; which was referred to the committee on Equal Suffrage and Elective Franchise.

Mr. Farnsworth presented the petitions of C. O. Mootz and other citizens of Lucas county; of Frank E. Browning and other citizens of Toledo, protesting against licensing of liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Moore presented the petition of W. C. Cochran and fifty other citizens of Dresden, against Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Malin presented the petition of Henry A. Tuttle against the adoption of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Redington presented the petitions of John Madison and many other citizens of North Ridgeville; of W. J. Hutchins and many other citizens of Oberlin, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Redington presented the petition of Frank Nesbitt and one hundred twenty-five other citizens of Lorain county, relative to bill of rights, which was referred to the committee on Judiciary and Bill of Rights.

Mr. Tetlow presented the petitions of H. C. Shive and eighty-eight other citizens of Columbiana county, protesting against liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Tetlow presented the petition of H. J. Zimmerman and fifteen other citizens of Columbiana county, asking for the passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Halfhill presented the petition of M. J. Sanford and thirty other citizens of Lima, against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Davio presented the memorial of the First Congregational church, of Cleveland, praying for the defeat of the King proposal; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Johnson, of Madison, presented the petition of David Mitchell and thirty-eight other citizens of Mt. Sterling, remonstrating against King Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Miller, of Ottawa, presented the remonstrance of Bert B. Rice and eight other citizens of Elmore, against the passage of King proposal; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Miller, of Fairfield, presented the petition of Thomas Cooney and twelve other citizens of Lancaster, protesting against licensing the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. King presented the petition of Mollie Molter Klenk and seventeen other citizens of Sandusky, in favor of woman's suffrage; which was referred to the committee on Equal Suffrage and Elective Franchise.

Mr. Kilpatrick presented the petition of D. C. Johnson and many other citizens of Trumbull county, against licensing the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Brown, of Highland, presented the petition of John T. Patton and other citizens of Fall Creek, against licensing the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Evans presented the petition of G. H. Bradney and twenty-three other citizens of Young, protesting

## Petitions and Memorials.

against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Peters presented the petition of George W. Cathers and thirty-two other citizens of Columbus, against liquor license; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Keller presented the petitions of D. A. Stevenson and forty other citizens of Licking county; of L. C. Brown and forty other citizens of Johnstown; of F. M. Stoolfire and forty other citizens of Hebron; of Robert Rosel and other citizens of Newark; of Mrs. C. J. Palmer and twenty other citizens of Pataskala; of J. T. Myers and other citizens of Summit Station; of E. B. Pratt and other citizens of Newark; of George W. Strong and forty other citizens of Granville; of Chas. Laughlin and seventy other citizens of Newark, protesting against licensing the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. King presented the petition of Sidney White and twelve other citizens of Castalia, protesting against licensing the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Cunningham presented the petitions of J. W. McDivitt and twenty other citizens of Scio; of Friends Quarterly Meeting, at Emerson, against the adoption of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Kehoe presented the petition of Dr. A. W. Mitchell and other citizens of Brown county, asking that counties be allowed to provide for medical associations; which was referred to the committee on Legislative and Executive Departments.

Mr. Kehoe presented the petition of Mrs. Lizzie Campbell and nineteen other citizens of Brown county, asking that women be appointed on boards where their interests direct; which was referred to the committee on Legislative and Executive Departments.

Mr. Holtz presented the petition of O. R. Crum and twenty-four other citizens of Bascom, protesting against the passage of the King proposal; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Brattain presented the petition of John H. Plumb and twenty-five other citizens of Paulding county, protesting against passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Beatty, Wood and Mr. Solether presented the remonstrance of Harry Thompson and seventy-two other citizens of Portage, against licensing the liquor Traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Colton presented the petition of W. S. Rowe and three hundred other citizens of Ravenna, against King proposal; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Cassidy presented the petition of Elbe V. Yoder and many other citizens of West Liberty, asking for the defeat of the King proposal; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Johnson, of Williams, presented the petitions of Joseph Fisher and twenty other citizens of West Unity; of R. D. Martin and sixteen other citizens of Williams county, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Davio presented the memorial of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and other citizens of Cuyahoga

county, in favor of the initiative and referendum, workmen's compensation law and the recall and regulating the hours of those engaged in hazardous employment; which was referred to the committee on Labor.

Mr. Dwyer presented the petition of Joseph F. Kuhn and twenty-eight other citizens of Montgomery county, in reference to the liquor license; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

The Montgomery county delegates presented the petition of H. H. Hartman and thirty-seven other citizens of Dayton, relative to equal suffrage; which was referred to the committee on Equal Suffrage and Elective Franchise.

Mr. Miller, of Crawford, presented the petition of L. E. Ames and other citizens of Tiro, against traffic in cigarettes; which was referred to the committee of the Whole.

Mr. Miller, of Crawford, presented the petition of Henry Berg and ninety-one other citizens of Crawford county, against licensing the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Marshall presented the petition of R. C. Maston and other citizens of Fresno, protesting against licensing the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Kilpatrick presented the petition of the Rev. W. O. Town and two hundred ten other citizens of Trumbull county, against liquor license; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Pierce presented the petitions of Forest Cortwaite and nineteen other citizens of Somerville; of the Rev. Henry N. Kirst and sixty other citizens of Hamilton, protesting against Proposal No. 4, asking to further prohibit the liquor traffic in the state; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Redington presented the petition of S. Varsey and many other citizens of Lorain county, against King proposal; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Thomas presented the petitions of the Snow Monday club, of Cleveland; of the Woman's Congregational club of Cuyahoga county, in favor of Proposal No. 163; which were referred to the committee on Labor.

Mr. Thomas presented the memorial of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers No. 542, in favor of the initiative and referendum, compulsory workman's compensation laws, the recall and regulation of working hours; which was referred to the committee on Labor.

Mr. Miller, of Fairfield, presented the remonstrance of F. M. Paul and seventy other citizens of Basil, against licensing the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Wise presented the petitions of Ira A. Cogan and other citizens of Osnaburg, members of Y. P. S. of C. E., of St. Paul's Reformed church; of J. J. Dill and forty-four other citizens of Wilmot; of Adam Steffy and forty-four other citizens of New Baltimore, protesting against the King proposal asking for the submission of a proposal to further prohibit the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Price presented the remonstrance of W. E. Thompson and other citizens of New Straitsville, urging the adoption of woman's suffrage was referred to the committee on Equal Suffrage and Elective Franchise.

## Petitions and Memorials.

Mr. Smith, of Geauga, presented the remonstrances of R. J. Wagers and seventeen other citizens of Huntsburg; of Harry F. Barnes and other citizens of Huntsburg; of Neva Radcliff and other members of the Congregational church, of Chardon; of nineteen ministers of Canton; of J. H. Cottrell and thirty-one other citizens of Chesterland; of C. H. Varney and other citizens of Geauga county; of George W. Fram and forty-three other citizens of Parkman; of Hattie S. Evans, secretary of Grange No. 1588 and other citizens of Huntsburg, protesting against licensing the liquor traffic, which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Stevens presented the petitions of T. W. Gray and thirteen other citizens of Newcomerstown; of Josiah Teters and ten other citizens of Tuscarawas county; of J. P. Wisman and other citizens of Mineral City; of Violet Paterson and thirty-five other citizens of New Philadelphia; of Jacob Smith and twenty other citizens of Sandyville; of A. K. McCall and other citizens of Newcomerstown; of C. D. Furney and twenty-five other citizens of Mineral City; of J. T. Mills and sixty-five other citizens of Gnadenhütten, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. King presented the petition of H. A. Davlin and forty-two other citizens of Erie county, against licensing the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Smith, of Geauga, presented the petition of Stella Hayes Jacobs and others in favor of woman's suffrage; which was referred to the committee on Equal Suffrage and Elective Franchise.

Mr. Wagner presented the petition of J. N. Spielman and sixteen other citizens of Darke county, protesting against licensing the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Weybrecht presented the petitions of the Rev. Jacob B. Moyer and many other citizens of Canal Fulton; of H. M. Willis and eleven other citizens of Beach City; of D. A. W. Johnson and ten other citizens of Alliance; of O. F. Hazen and ten other citizens of Alliance; of A. G. Beckman and fourteen other citizens of Minerva; of Herbert W. Woolf and many other citizens of Alliance; of H. E. Stafford and forty-three other citizens of Massillon, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Harter, of Stark, presented the petitions of E. L. Ortt and eleven other citizens of Justus; of Jacob Pfouts and twenty-four other citizens of Justus; of A. L. Lotz and thirty-four other citizens of Osnaburg; of H. M. Willis and twenty-two other citizens of Beach City; of Mrs. Mary Bratton and other citizens of Beach City; of P. M. Camp and twenty-four other citizens of Beach City; of the Rev. B. S. Arnold and twenty-two other citizens of Pike county; of the Rev. O. P. Forest and twenty-one other citizens of Massillon; of Carl J. Kittler and fifteen other citizens of Louisville; of the Rev. J. B. Kirsch and sixty-one other citizens of Magnolia; of Arthur Linerode and fifteen other citizens of Stark county; of A. H. Troxell and thirty-five other citizens of West Brookfield, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Halfhill presented the petition of Thos. M. Berry and sixty-one other citizens of Spencerville, against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Hoskins presented the petitions of Geo. E. Jackson and eighteen pastors of Canton; of the Bible class of Zion's Reformed church, of New Bremen; of Jed Allen; protesting against passage of Proposal No. 4, asking for further prohibition of the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Fess presented the petitions of B. D. Hypes and other citizens of Hamilton county; of O. F. Geiger and other citizens of Mendon; of the Rev. J. B. Gottschall and other citizens of Mendon, protesting against licensing the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Farrell presented the petition of James W. Hollingshead and thirty-nine other citizens of Cleveland, protesting against passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Fackler presented the petition of D. D. Hanson and one hundred and sixty other citizens of Cleveland, protesting against licensing the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Fox presented the petition of J. B. Gottschall and other citizens of Mendon, against licensing the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Farnsworth presented the petition of W. E. Park and twenty-eight other citizens of Lucas county, asking the elective franchise for women; which was referred to the committee on Equal Suffrage and Elective Franchise.

Mr. Farnsworth presented the petitions of Jos. Faust and fifty-nine other citizens of Toledo; of Mrs. D. O. Douglas and forty-five other citizens of Trilby, protesting against licensing the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Bigelow presented the petitions of L. C. Kline and other citizens of Dayton; of Frank Gillilan and other citizens of Vanatta; of eight hundred members of churches in Uhrichsville and Dennison; of Ethel Penick and other citizens of Cincinnati; of James Nugent and other citizens of Cleves; of W. A. Walls, of Kent; of G. W. Dubois and other citizens of Cincinnati; protesting against licensing the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Bigelow presented the petition of J. J. Gill and other citizens of Toledo, asking for the passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Bigelow presented the petitions of the Woman's Suffrage Convention, held in Cleveland; of Mrs. E. B. Ransom, of Wyoming; of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs; relative to woman's suffrage; which were referred to the committee on Equal Suffrage and Elective Franchise.

Mr. Bigelow presented the petition of John Schwaab, president of the German-American Alliance of the state of Ohio, in favor of the so-called King proposal; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Beyer presented the petitions of E. George and many other citizens of Hancock county; of John Ernest and many other citizens of McComb; of G. R. Lewis



## Petitions and Memorials.

and many other citizens of Findlay; of J. T. Dillinger and other citizens of McComb; of Jeston Warner and other citizens of Findlay; of F. P. Karns and other citizens of Findlay; of W. L. Alexander and many other citizens of McComb; of W. E. Garling and other citizens of Hancock county; of J. W. Duffield and other citizens of Van Buren; of the Rev. F. W. Stanton and other citizens of Hancock county, protesting against licensing of the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Weybrecht presented the petition of C. W. Potter and four hundred twenty-six citizens of Stark county, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Kehoe presented the petition of I. L. Edgington and sixty-seven other citizens of Brown county, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Cunningham presented the petitions of J. C. McClester, of Harrisville; of John F. Heisler and seventeen other citizens of Harrison county, protesting against a license clause in the constitution; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Collett presented the petition of M. H. Townsend and thirty-four other citizens of Martinsville, against licensing the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Stewart presented the petition of E. M. Rodebaugh and members of C. G. Williams Grange No. 1685, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Marriott presented the petition of H. M. Perkins and one thousand eight hundred fifty-nine other citizens of Delaware county, in favor of equal suffrage, and against passage of King proposal; which was referred to the committee on Equal Suffrage and Elective Franchise.

Mr. Pierce presented the petition of J. S. Waugh and thirty other citizens of Hamilton, protesting against passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Woods presented the petitions of Percy G. Critz and fifty other citizens of Seville; of Wm. Gunsaulis and eighty other citizens of Medina; of C. C. Kendig and eighteen other citizens of Medina; of H. E. Mautz and eleven other citizens of Medina; of James Gray and twenty other citizens of Brunswick; of John N. High and thirty-two other citizens of Medina county, protesting against the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Woods presented the petition of W. H. Hobart and eighty other citizens of Medina, asking for the passage of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. King presented the petition of Roxie L. Judson and eight other citizens of Sandusky, in favor of woman's suffrage; which was referred to the committee on Equal Suffrage and Elective Franchise.

Mr. Anderson presented the petition of W. G. Cope and other citizens of Beloit, protesting against licensing the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Halfhill presented the petition of J. W. Thompson and thirteen other citizens of Allen county, against adoption of Proposal No. 4; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Stevens presented the petitions of C. F. Hartline and fourteen other citizens of Tuscarawas county; of Harry A. Wallick and twenty-three other citizens of Tuscarawas county, against passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Beatty of Wood and Mr. Solether presented the remonstrance of the Rev. J. W. Schock and twenty-two other citizens of Rising Sun, against licensing the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Tetlow presented the petition of Henry B. Shield and one hundred ten other citizens of Columbiana county, asking for equal suffrage for women; which was referred to the committee on Equal Suffrage and Elective Franchise.

Mr. Tannehill presented the petition of A. A. Coulson and sixteen other citizens of Morgan county, in favor of equal suffrage; which was referred to the committee on Equal Suffrage and Elective Franchise.

Mr. Wagner presented the petitions of G. S. Thomas and twenty-five other citizens of Arcanum; of Chas. Howell and eighteen other citizens of Lewisburg; of Wm. Piles and twenty-two other citizens of Ithaca; of W. H. Burns and fourteen other citizens of Darke county; of O. O. Heistand and other citizens of Castine; of the Rev. C. C. Ryan and thirty-four other citizens of Ft. Jennings; of E. Post and nineteen other citizens of Darke county, protesting against licensing the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Watson presented the petitions of W. D. Noggle and other citizens of Hollansburg; of J. M. Darland and seventy-six other citizens of Greenville; of E. L. Beck and forty other citizens of Arcanum; of G. W. Wiley and sixty other citizens of New Madison, asking for the passage of Proposal No. 4; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Watson presented the petitions of J. W. Rabe and twenty-six other citizens of Lore City, of J. W. Hill and nineteen other citizens of Quaker City, protesting against licensing the liquor traffic; which were referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Wise presented the petition of J. E. Thompson and sixteen other citizens of Navarre, protesting against the passage of the King proposal, asking for submission of a proposal to further restrict the liquor traffic; which was referred to the committee on Liquor Traffic.

Mr. LAMPSON: With the understanding that the gentleman from Portage will when we reconvene have the floor, I move that we now adjourn.

The motion was carried.