

The New Citizen Must Choose Her Candidate

If You Are Enrolled in a Party You Should Vote at Its Primary September 3—It Is Important

By CHARLES T. WHITE
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ENROLLED women voters who intend to vote in the primaries will be better satisfied with results if between now and primary day, September 3, they give close attention to a few important details and keep in mind the fact that they must vote in the primary at the polling place of the party with which they are enrolled.

The purpose of this article is to give briefly information with reference to the candidates for party nominations for state offices.

The candidates in the list to follow will appear on the primary ballots on primary day, September 3.

There is more interest among the politicians in the Republican primaries because, on the face of the figures, the Republicans have a winning margin—taking the state as a whole and counting both men and women—of close to 300,000 votes. The Republicans have been in power in the state since January 1, 1915, when Governor Whitman was installed; Whitman was reelected two years ago, and is again a candidate.

In addition to the main parties—Republican and Democratic—the candidates of the other two organizations, Prohibition and Socialist, are briefly discussed.

In addition to the names of the candidates for state offices the primary ballots will carry the names of candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court, for Congress, State Senate, Assembly and for members of the State Committee in all the counties. Nor is this all. In Kings the various parties have candidates for County Judge, and in two districts there are candidates for the Board of Aldermen. Both in Queens and in Richmond a Sheriff is to be elected.

The primary elections will be held in the same place where the enrolment of women, on May 25, took place. Polls will be open September 3 from 1 a. m. to 9 p. m. But remember that if you did

not enroll with a political party in May you cannot vote in the primaries.



For Governor

Charles S. Whitman is serving his second term, and is a candidate to succeed himself. Before his election as Governor, in 1914, he made a noteworthy record as District Attorney of New York County. His vigorous prosecution of the murderers of Rosenthal, the gambler, led to the execution of Police Lieutenant Becker and several of the gunmen, giving the District Attorney a reputation all over the state. The Governor's supporters point with pride to his advocacy and support of legislation governing woman and child labor, of temperance legislation; of his support of the Federal Administration in its prosecution of the war; that he has put New York State among the first in war preparedness; and that he has consistently advocated a government of, by and for the people—both men and women people.

Merton E. Lewis, candidate for the Republican nomination against Governor Whitman within the party, served long and creditably in the Assembly and State Senate before he was elected last year as Attorney General. During the past year, on the request of the French government, the Federal and state officials, he investigated the acts of the notorious Bolo Pacha, the German spy—the ramifications of which in this city have received extended attention in the columns of The Tribune and need no repetition here.

For Lieutenant Governor

Edward Schoeneck, present Lieutenant Governor, was elected four years ago. He is a lawyer in Syracuse, and for many years has been active in the Republican organization in Onondaga County.



Charles S. Whitman, William Church Osborn, Merton E. Lewis and Alfred E. Smith

William M. Bennett, of New York City: Candidate last year in the Republican primaries for the municipal election against Mayor Mitchell, whom he defeated for the Republican nomination.

Seth G. Heacock: Business man in Ithaca. He surprised the politicians by becoming a candidate against Schoeneck, whom he criticises for helping John Tolshus, a law clerk in the office of Schoeneck, who was indicted for seditious utterances.

For Secretary of State

Francis M. Hugo: Has served four years in this office. Lives in Watertown, and has been mentioned several times as a possible candidate for Governor. He has no opposition in the Republican primaries.

For State Controller

Samuel Fraser: Farmer by occupation, and lives in Genesee, Livingston County. Vice-president of the New York Federation of Agriculture, and foe of Governor Whitman.

John Kissel: Brooklyn lawyer and Republican politician. He upset the plans of the Republicans by protesting the validity of the nominating petitions filed by Controller Travis, and was sustained by Justice Crosey. He is not well known outside of Brooklyn.

Eugene M. Travis: Present State Controller. He lives in Brooklyn, where he is well and favorably known. His management of the state's finances has been concededly able. He is endorsed by the Prohibitionists. Has almost invariably run ahead of his ticket, and has served creditably in the State Senate.

For State Treasurer

Theodore T. Baylor: Associate of William M. Bennett, candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Practising lawyer in New York.

James L. Wells: Present incumbent. Was president of the New York City Department of Taxes and Assessments under Mayor Seth Low and active in civic affairs.

For Attorney General

Charles D. Newton: Prominent lawyer of Western New York. Lives in Genesee. Was elected two years ago as Senator.

Alfred L. Becker: Buffalo lawyer who during the last year has made a fine record in uncovering the plots of German propagandists in this state.

For State Engineer and Surveyor

Frank M. Williams: Serving his second term, and has no opposition in the Republican primaries.



For Governor

Alfred E. Smith: At present President of the Board of Aldermen of New York City. Was Democratic leader of the Assembly. A leading member of Tammany Hall.

William Church Osborn: Former chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Is an independent Democrat and successful lawyer. Lives in Garrison, Putnam County, where he is a practical farmer and known for his outspoken criticism of the Democratic bosses.

For Lieutenant Governor

Harry C. Walker: Mayor of Binghamton, and was prominently mentioned for the Governorship nomination. No opposition in the Democratic primaries.

For Secretary of State

Franklin E. Bard: Lives in Gowanda. Prominent business man in Erie and Chautauque counties, with no public record. No opposition in the Democratic primaries.

For State Controller

Bird S. Cole: At present Charities Commissioner of New York City. Lives

The Primary Is the Elimination Contest That Decides Who Shall Run for Office at the November Election

in Brooklyn. Was City Controller in the Van Wyck administration and ten years ago was President of the Borough of Brooklyn. No opposition in the Democratic primaries.

For State Treasurer

Jacob G. Cohen: Business man of Yonkers. Was formerly with Greenhut & Co., in New York. No opposition in the Democratic primaries.

For Attorney General

Charles Morschauer: Prominent lawyer of Poughkeepsie. Brother of Justice Morschauer of the Supreme Court. No opposition in the Democratic primaries.

For State Engineer and Surveyor

Dwight B. La Du: Civil engineer in Albany. No public record and no opposition in the Democratic primaries.



For Governor

Olin S. Bishop: Business man of Utica. For years one of the leaders of the Prohibition party.

For Lieutenant Governor

Mamie W. Colvin: Lives in New York. Delegate to national and state conventions and a good campaigner.

For Secretary of State

Ella L. McCarty: Active in party work in the city of Syracuse, her home.

For State Controller

Claude V. Stowell: Lives in Corning. Consistent party worker. Was not eager to go on the state ticket.

Eugene M. Travis: Also candidate for Controller in the Republican primaries. Prominent Methodist and temperance man.

For State Treasurer

George B. Humphrey: Business man and lives in Malone, Franklin County.

For Attorney General

Clarence Z. Spriggs: Practising law-

yer in Syracuse and active in Prohibition affairs.

For State Engineer and Surveyor
David B. Passage: Of Duaneburg. Said to be a competent engineer.



For Governor

Charles W. Ervin, Editor of "The New York Call." Lives in Jamaica.

For Lieutenant Governor

Mrs. Ella Reeve Bloor: Not in business. Lives in New York. For the last twenty years Mrs. Bloor, who has children and grandchildren, has been a speaker and organizer for her party.

For Secretary of State

Miss Jessie Wallace Huggan: Attracted attention on account of her pacifist views, which she justifies, it is understood, on the grounds of her membership in the Society of Friends. She is a teacher in the public schools in Brooklyn.

For State Controller

James C. Sheahan: A machinist by trade, and lives in Albany.

For State Treasurer

Charles W. Noonan: An electrician and business man in Schenectady.

For Attorney General

Hezekiah D. Wilcox: A practising lawyer in Elmira.

For State Engineer and Surveyor

Raymond Wilcox: A civil engineer, living in The Bronx.

For further information regarding these candidates or others, telephone to your party and ask the chairman of your county committee to tell you what you want to know; or call up the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, Murray Hill 6310, where the chairman of the political committee will be glad to answer questions about any party's candidates in a fair and impartial manner.

A Few of the Women Who Are Running for Nomination

Here Is the Answer to the Question "What Sort of Women Will Enter Politics?"

By SARAH ADDINGTON

FOR the first time in New York State women have thrown their bonnets into the ring to take their places in the political life of the state as officeholders.

It looks to an unpractised eye as if many of them would not be elected. Their parties have not made election a simple walk-in for the women. The Democrats of New York City have consistently ignored women on their primary lists, with one exception—they have designated Mrs. Mary M. Lilly as the organization candidate for the Assembly in the 7th Manhattan District. This was done not because Tammany

wanted to hand the district over to Mrs. Lilly, but because there wasn't a shadow of a chance to get the district any other way. The political theory that a strong woman could get the woman vote solid and maybe pull the district through on a squeak was the actuating motive of the chieftains of Tammany Hall.

The Republicans, surrounded on all sides by strong Democratic districts, have seized upon the same plan in an effort to climb out of what is always a tight hole in this Tammany city. They have designated five women to run for various offices, not one of whom, with the possible exception of Mrs. Frances Brewer, of Staten Island, who is running for the State Senate, can count on the normal vote of the district to elect her.

Whether our women candidates are elected or not, however, does not matter so much this first time as the fact of their candidacy. Their campaigns will probably be infinitely more illuminating to the politically curious than the ver-



Rose M. Palmer, Clara A. Rodger, Lillian Kiefer and Mary M. Lilly

dict of the people on Election Day. Personally, we find a great deal of satisfaction in the belief that the New York City women who have gone out for office are not job seekers of the rampant variety. That suffrage is so well represented by some of its best leaders is a good sign, but it is an equally healthy sign that one anti-suffragist has turned her back on the old order of things and thrown herself wholeheartedly into the new situation.

The women candidates as a whole are entering the political fight because they think they can help. Added to that, they are showing real sportsmanship in playing what looks like a hopeless game. Women citizens can be proud of these their first representatives on the ballots.

As far as possible, the facts regarding the women candidates in New York City have been rounded up in the following brief sketches. The Socialist women have not been covered here because they are more numerous, they are not a new element in the ranks of political candidates, and their platforms are all the same, that of the Socialist party. The survey is not entirely complete, but as nearly so as the accessibility of the candidates themselves will allow.

This One Is a Converted "Anti"

Mrs. Kate F. Southmayd, who is running as the designated Republican candidate for State Senator from the 5th District, Brooklyn, is the first anti-suffragist to enter the race for office. She is a widow with only one daughter, and believes that she can manage her home and her office, if she is elected, equally well. Anti-suffrage is a dead issue, she explains to those who remind her of that jewel, consistency, and she urges all other anti-suffragists to forget their former convictions and make the best of suffrage as it is. Mrs. Southmayd's chief interests are child welfare and the "careful regulation of the liquor traffic." Mrs. Southmayd does not believe in national prohibition, however.

Clubwoman, Musician and Teacher

Miss Lillian Kiefer, Democratic can-

didate in the primaries for Assemblyman from Kings County, has a strong backing of women behind her in her district, the 13th, which includes Williamsburg. She was vice-president of the ladies' auxiliary of the Democratic club of her district until last spring, when here came a split. After this Miss Kiefer and a large following of women Democrats organized the Women's Colonial Democratic Club. Miss Kiefer is a musician and a teacher in the public schools of Long Island City.

Known for Child Welfare Work

Mrs. Mary M. Lilly, who is a lawyer and thoroughgoing suffragist, stands "squarely on the Democratic platform and behind President Wilson." She has been chosen by her party as the organization candidate for the Assembly in the 7th District. Mrs. Lilly has made herself felt in New York through her efforts to better the condition of the city's unfortunates. In 1905 she demanded a scientific system of probation in the Juvenile Court; she was prominent in Night Court work, and she is now vice-president of the Society for the Aid of Mental Defectives. She has answered "yes" to all of the eight questions put to primary candidates by the New York City Woman Suffrage party, which include straight-from-the-shoulder questions in regard to the Federal suffrage amendment, equal pay for women and the upholding of the war.

One Versed in Civics

Mrs. Frances Brewer, of Staten Island, and political prognosticators are affirming, has more than a Chinaman's chance of being elected to the State Senate on the Republican ticket. Mrs. Brewer has been designated to take the place of George Cromwell. As an active suffrage worker and a teacher of citizenship in the classes of the New York City Woman Suffrage party Mrs. Brewer has had a full and varied public life already. She stands solid with her suffrage party for the war, the Federal amendment and labor regulation.

Organizer and Executive

Mrs. Clara A. Rodger, of Richmond Hill, is another prominent suffragist who is out for office. She is a primary candidate for nomination for County Clerk (Queens) on the Republican ticket. Mrs. Rodger is Queens Borough chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage party and is known in suffrage circles as particularly strong along executive lines. She is the organization candidate and will be nominated.

Well Known for War Work

Mrs. Sadie Kost has been designated by the Republican party as the organization candidate for Congress from the 22d District in The Bronx. With two sons in France, Mrs. Kost has found her chief interest in war work for the past year. She is organizer and manager of the Bronx branch of the War Camp Community Service. She is president of a home for crippled children and founder of the Joseph Rodman Drake Park Association. She will be nominated, but has a hard fight ahead of her for election, because hers is a strong Democratic district.

Independent—Yet Democratic

Miss Rose M. Palmer, of the 23d Assembly District, has filed her petition over the head of the Democratic organization as an independent Democratic candidate for nomination to the Assembly. Her district is seven to one socialist, but Miss Palmer, who is a lawyer, is running as a protest candidate against the anti-war principles of the Socialists as well as against an unaccountable anti-suffrage current that Charles Solomon, the Socialist candidate, has exhibited—though contrary to the principles of his party. Americanism and Federal woman suffrage are the chief planks in Miss Palmer's platform.

Officially Designated

Mrs. Jennie Cohen is counting on the same twist of fate that made the 1st Assembly District go for woman suf-

frage last fall to carry her through that Democratic district as the successful candidate for the Assembly on the Republican ticket. The Republicans have chosen Mrs. Cohen as their candidate with no opponent in the party.

A Hard Fight Here

Mrs. Julia M. Eppig is running for the State Democratic Committee in the 19th Brooklyn District in an effort to supplant Henry Hasenflug for that office. Mrs. Anna Kraft has entered the lists in a hard fight in The Bronx. She is running for Assemblyman in the 4th District Democratic primaries, but as former Assemblyman M. Malvini Fertig has the organization endorsement the opposition will be strong.

Fifteen Socialist Women

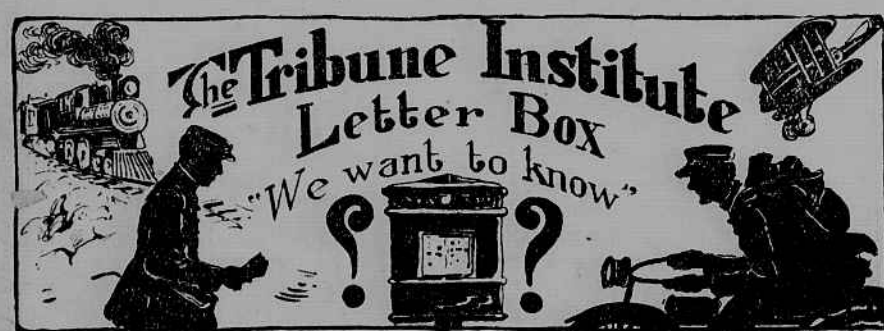
The names of fifteen women appear on the Socialist ticket for various offices in Greater New York. Queens Borough has not named any women, but all the other boroughs are fairly well represented. There are two candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court, four for

Every Type Is Represented—the Anti, the Feminist, the Girl and Grandmother

Congress (all from New York County), six for the State Senate, two for the Assembly and one for the Board of Aldermen.

Bronx Socialists have great hopes of electing Miss Esther Friedman as State Senator from the 22d Senate District. That district is normally solidly socialist, and is now represented in Albany by three Socialist Assemblymen from its three Assembly districts.

A large vote for Mrs. Fannie Jacobs, who is running for the Assembly from the 18th Assembly District, Kings County, is also expected by the Socialist party, as her district has heretofore been one of the strongest Socialist districts in the city.



A Reader's Plea for Paul

The case of Paul Chapman, the sixteen-year-old boy who is under sentence of death for a murder which he did not actually commit, is an unusual one. Therefore, it follows that an unusual method should be pursued in an endeavor to remove the cause of evil in him.

This is his first offence. Despite the frightfulness and enormity of his supposed crime, theoretically it must still be considered a first offence. The force of circumstances must be taken into consideration.

A pardon would bring with it a full release into the community. This is impossible because of the menace to the community.

The reformative values of a reform school are doubted by many. Certainly such influence as seems to exist there would only further obstruct the development of this boy.

Yet Chapman is in need of scientific training so that the source of evil in him be obliterated.

Therefore, suggest the following method: Yes, pardon him, but:

1. Make his probation of the most rigid sort—he must report every single day to the proper authority.

2. Change his name for a probationary period.

3. Coöperating with some philanthropist, give him a start in the business world.

4. Make it necessary for him to follow a prescribed course of education—(lectures, literature, etc.)

5. Also, he shall follow a prescribed form of recreation.

I have suggested the above only from a theoretical standpoint, and realize that practical modifications might be necessary.

Chapman's case indeed presents many complexities. We know there is evil in him, yet for all that normal tendencies and impulses also animate him. The case offers opportunities for experiment whereby the science of citizenship should be enriched.

He must not be executed, he should not be released into unregulated freedom, a reform school will not serve—therefore why not as I have suggested?

The Tribune indeed performs civic service in giving opportunity for collection of a consensus of opinion concerning this matter which is so vital to civilization.

Bessie G. Zehren.



Shall We Put a Child to Death?

Paul Chapman, aged sixteen, has been confined in the Sing Sing deathhouse since February, under sentence of electrocution for a murder of which he was convicted on a mere technicality of the law. The Tribune believes that no minor should suffer the death penalty, especially one who is guiltless at heart. If you agree, sign this petition.

M. de M.

Petition for the Life of Paul Chapman

To HON. CHARLES S. WHITMAN, Governor of the State of New York. Date1918.

I, the undersigned, being of full age and a citizen of the State of New York, residing at the place appearing opposite my name, do hereby petition your Excellency with reference to PAUL CHAPMAN, convicted of murder in the first degree in the New York Supreme Court, Kings County, February 19, 1918, and sentenced to death, so that he may be

(a) Pardoned; or

(b) Have his sentence commuted and be placed in a reform school until he is twenty-one years of age.

I do not believe that a boy of the age of Paul Chapman should, under any circumstances, be put to death. I believe that his execution is antagonistic to the enlightened spirit and sentiment of the best citizens of our commonwealth, and that his execution would be a standing blot and disgrace upon the administration of our criminal law.

Signature Address

NOTE: Please strike out (a) or (b), as you wish, and send the above to Matthew W. Wood, attorney for Paul Chapman, 233 Broadway, New York City.