

that come here from Memphis and from Nashville and other parts of the State are glad to meet with our brethren here in this beautiful spot and to receive the glad welcome that has been extended to us here. We are glad to learn of the law enforcement in your community. I was down in Chattanooga the other day and I was informed that the town was as dry as the Desert of Sahara; that the law was completely enforced; that there was an absolute drouth there. If that is true, then I want to congratulate the lawyers of Chattanooga.

On behalf of the lawyers from Memphis, I want to tell you a little story that I think may be peculiarly applicable on this occasion. There was a wild and reckless fellow who had served two or three terms in the penitentiary of his State, and, seeing the error of his ways, he decided to go to preaching, and thereupon became a member of the Baptist or some other denomination, and he was making great headway as a preacher. On one occasion he went out into the country to preach, and he had a large crowd of people to hear him; the people for miles around came to attend his meetings, and he was meeting with wonderful success. During one of his discourses while he was preaching in this section, he chanced to look down at his crowd, and on one of the front benches he recognized a fellow who had been in the penitentiary with him on a former occasion. So he at once looked down at this man and said: "I will now read a verse from the 33rd chapter of Revelations," and he said, "If you are traveling in a strange country and see someone that you know, speak not, for I will see you later" (Laughter). So, I want to say to my Memphis brethren, if there is anybody over here that knows anything, speak not—they will see you later (Applause and laughter).

PRESIDENT WATKINS: On behalf of the Chattanooga Bar, I want to thank you very sincerely for your address in reply to the address of welcome. I desire to say that the President of this Association, at the proper time, will appoint a committee to investigate the reports made by the gentleman here in reference to bootlegging that is going on in Chattanooga by the gen-

tleman from Memphis, who spoke so feelingly on the other side of the same subject (Laughter).

The President then delivered his annual address, as follows:

PRESIDENT WATKINS' ADDRESS.

"Gentlemen of the Association:

"In accordance with a provision of the Constitution of this Association, the President is required to deliver an annual address in which he is to communicate to the Association:

"1. The legislative enactments of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, which have become laws since the last meeting and to point out and suggest such subjects as, in his opinion, demand legislative action, and,

"2. He is also required to lay before the Association such suggestions as he deems proper in reference to constitutional questions as well as subjects requiring legislative action on the part of the congress of the country.

"There having been no session of the Legislature in this State since the last annual meeting of this body, I will not be expected to devote any time or attention to the enactment of laws on the part of the Legislature of Tennessee, which occurred during or preceding the former administration; hence there is but one subject of significance or importance to which I shall call your attention, and which I will leave to another part of this address.

"The titanic struggle in which the American people are now immensely interested and almost exclusively engaged, has presented to the Congress of the United States the most gigantic subjects of legislation which have ever been considered, and they have consumed the entire thought of both Houses of Congress to such an extent that nothing entirely foreign to the paramount question of what is necessary to win the war can enlist recognition in our Congress. Volumes of legislation directed at this subject have been passed, the analysis of which in the most desultory manner would consume too much of your valuable time, so that I shall at present discuss the professional attitude of the

members of this Association as to the questions most vitally important to us.

“It is with marked pride that I can say to you that the records and statistics of our Country show a smaller percentage of slackers, deserters and disloyal people in the Volunteer State than in any other one in the galaxy of States of this glorious Nation of ours. It has been said, and justly so, I think, that this agreeable condition in view of the threatened disasters which confront the whole world is largely traceable to the high standard of Americanism, devotion and loyalty of almost the entire membership of the legal profession. You have so shaped the sentiment of our people as to make them intolerant of expression of disloyalty on the part of either the rich or the poor, the high or the low, the weak or the strong.

“You stand in the front rank of patriotism, and whenever the flag of our Country or the rights of Tennessee are endangered or threatened in no State in the Union does the current of patriotism sparkle with stronger electric throbs than in the State of Tennessee. In all of the campaigns made to raise money with which to win the war you have stood out boldly in your greatest efforts to encourage the people to loan the Government their money. You have made speeches in every nook and corner of every County in the State in the three great drives that were made for the sale of Liberty Bonds, as well as in the great effort to raise and build up a magnificent fund to be utilized by the Red Cross, the greatest patriotic organization in existence in the world today. You have, with great patience and sacrifice, instructed and educated the registrants who were called to the colors under the selective draft, along proper channels in answering their questionnaires that justice might be done the men in the fighting line and that our glorious Government might be perpetually protected.

“You have devoted your energies and your time at all hours of the day and night to the work required of you as members of the Advisory Boards. You have served on the draft boards at the call of your country with absolute impartiality between the selectmen of the Country and the Government's interest, with

no aim except one single object and that to win the war. You have, without fee or reward, advised the relatives of the selectmen, who have gone overseas to ward off the enemy, as to their allotment, which is a sacred fund that is appropriated by the son who stands to lose his life upon the battlefield, for the support of the aged father or mother or the young wives with their helpless children. You have spent hours upon hours in trying to satisfy the distressed wife, the anxious mother or the careworn father as to the insurance which under the Government plan had been taken out by the husband or the son. You were drafted by the Government for all of this work and have never been paid for it, except the conscious knowledge which rests in your bosoms that you were doing what true Americans could not fail to do. You were working for human liberty and human freedom.

“We have offered our sons upon the altar of our Country, and they are standing guard between American liberty and German kult. They followed the flag with a spirit of American patriotism, without regard to consequences, and their bravery is that of only true American citizens.

“The legal profession of the State stands ready to do its work, and, above and beyond all things, to answer every call of our Country, and we will never stop nor be satisfied until we obliterate the barbarism which is headed and directed by the kaiser, nor until the German people accept the idea that the Government is of and for the people, and not the football of a conscienceless ruler.

“The spirit which was kindled in the hearts of those brave Tennesseans at King's Mountain still lives in our boys over the seas. Far across the broad Atlantic, amid the once vine-clad but now battle-scarred hills of France, stand the living descendants of John Sevier, whose “eyes at King's Mountain were flames of fire and whose words were electric bolts.” The only difference is that one stood for American liberty alone, the other stands for the freedom of the world. The only thing I have to regret is that I am not within the military age, and, therefore, cannot join our boys. I would rather wear the khaki and be a private

in the lines than enjoy the honors of an office or positions. He who fights in this war fights on the side of humanity, freedom, religion and God. We are not responsible for it. The German submarine, planned, built and operated like the dastard murderer who lurks at night in the silent walks of a graveyard in order to take life by shooting the unsuspecting in the back, was the means of involving our beloved land in this great struggle for life, liberty and property, and, if we succeed, which we surely will, then the Germans will have no occasion to blame anyone except the promoters of their nefarious warfare. The highwayman sneaks upon you and takes your life without present warning or declaration of war. No rule of honor is known to him. So it is with the submarine. It silently sneaks upon a vessel laden with food for the sick and hungry of the world; upon the ship loaded with thousands of human beings, and, without the slightest warning, destroys the food for the sick and hungry and sends hundreds of souls into eternity.

“It was universal suffrage to which I referred when I stated that later on I would discuss one other subject which demands, according to my humble views, prompt, generous and effective legislation. I ask in all candor, gentlemen, upon what just grounds is there an embargo placed upon the rights of woman denying her the privileges of freedom and liberty which are accorded to man? Our speakers from every platform in this glorious Republic regale the people with the cry that we are in this world-wide war, not alone in the defense of the people of the United States, but in the universal defense of all the people of the world who are denied their rights, their privileges and their liberties under the law, and especially those whose liberties have been trampled under foot so as to deny them equal privileges and rights with all other people. We pause but for a moment to take a view of the picture which confronts us at our doors. We see this glorious Republic for which we freely offer our lives as a sacrifice upon its altar, with one stroke of the pen enfranchise and extend privileges to 4,000,000 ignorant inhabitants, which franchise and which privileges they have to this day, and still we deny these same rights and franchise to the educated and refined daughters of this beloved America of ours. They own in their

own right 39 per cent. of the property, personal and real, in this State, and pay their part of the taxes necessary to bear the burdens of the Government, and yet we deny them the right to in any way express their views as to who should manage this trust fund to which they so liberally contribute. It is but recently that a married woman could sell and convey her property without the consent and signature of her husband, and even now her personal property, when reduced to the possession of her husband, becomes his without her consent or volition, and frequently over her strenuous objections. If she happened to have a bad husband, she had not left to her even a Chinaman's chance.

“When we became engaged in this the greatest war ever known, it was difficult to arouse the patriotism of the men to the standard of necessary efficiency. Appeals were made to the women, and, with wings of angels, they flew to the colors, and their actions so electrified our people that the sentiment of unalloyed patriotism swept the country, and today, through this influence, we are marshaling an army of stalwart Americans, superior to any the world has ever seen.

“Our women have not the physical strength to fight our battles, but they instill courage into the wavering men and drive the weakening soldiers on to victory by their Christian devotion and their deep earnestness of sentiment and purpose.

“It was a country girl, full of faith and honesty of purpose, and with a supreme devotion to the cause of liberty, that saved Orleans for the French.

“It will be the pure and good women of this country, by their courage and Christian virtues, that will save to us our beautiful land. And will we longer deny them the rights and privileges which we enjoy? If we are an important factor in this great Commonwealth, then let our motto be:

“That justice I to others show,
That justice show to me.”

“In the Third Liberty Loan drive which we had on our streets, there was the largest procession ever witnessed in Chattanooga, and the most impressive scene was the mothers of children, five,

six and seven years of age leading the little fellows by their hands in this great parade to impress them in the early dawn of life with the true sentiments of patriotism that they might become loyal citizens when grown to manhood. I have seen those lovely women of our city in broiling sunlight lead the selectmen to the railroad station for entrainment, while our men stood idly along the sidewalks shaded by comfortable umbrellas. I have seen our most accomplished society ladies lead this march in the sunshine and in the rain, bearing immense flags of our Country, when they knew not a single man in the column, except that all were loyal American citizens, offering their lives upon the altar of their Country as a sacrifice to the great cause in which we are at present engaged. These scenes became so impressive to the men that they also began to form an honor escort for these boys who were going to fight for us, and, like the influences of the country girl who saved Orleans, it aroused all to the highest pitch of patriotism.

“Advancing no personal interest or claims, but standing for universal suffrage, which guarantees to women the right to participate in the selection of their own representatives, who fix the burdens upon and provide the protection for her property, her liberty and her rights, I ask will you deny her request? Will you rend the strongest and brightest link in the golden chain of a perpetual union?”

“Will you longer deny the ladies of this State at least privileges equal to those which you claim and enjoy? On which side of this question do the younger members of this Association couch their lance and draw their blade? I trust upon the side of the fair women of this beautiful Southland of ours. They have paid for the concession and you should chivalrously grant it to them.

“I read you some expressions from famous men:

“Premier Lloyd George, of Great Britain, March 29, 1917: ‘Women’s work in the war has been vital to our success. It would have been impossible to produce that overwhelming mass of ammunition at the Somme had it not been for the work of women. Are you going to fling them out without a voice in de-

termining the new conditions? It would be an outrage. That is why the woman question has become very largely a war question.’

“Ex-Premier Asquith, March 28, 1917: ‘The House will not be unprepared to hear that I myself, and I believe many others, no longer regard this question (of woman suffrage) from the standpoint which we occupied before the war. I think some years ago I ventured to use the expression, “Let the women work out their own salvation.” That is what they have done during this war. How could we have carried on the war without them?’

“‘What moves me still more is the problem of reconstruction after the war. Questions which will necessarily arise in regard to women’s labor and women’s functions are questions in regard to which I for my part feel it impossible consistently with either justice or expediency to withhold from women the power and the right of making their voices distinctly heard.’

“Sir Wilfrid Laurier, ex-Premier of Canada, February, 1917: ‘Today, as we see the glorious part that noble woman is taking in service and sacrifice for the highest and best civilization, my own belief is that there is no reason why she should be denied the right of the ballot.’

“Premier Hearst, of Ontario, Canada, February, 1917: ‘Having taken our women into partnership with us in our tremendous undertaking, I ask, can we justly deny them a share in the government of the country, the right to have a say about the making of the laws they have been so heroically trying to defend? My answer is, I think not.’

“Premier Bosselli, of Italy, May 15, 1917: ‘As far as the woman vote for municipal elections is concerned, I do not think there can be either doubt or delay in giving it on the same conditions as it is given to men.’

“In February, 1917, Signor Sacchi, Italian Minister of Justice, presenting to the Italian Chamber a bill for the abrogation of every law by which, in the field of civil and commercial rights, the capacities of women are at present curtailed, called

it 'an act of justice—of reparation almost—to which women have now more right than ever.'

"Said M. Pierre Etienne Flandin, Deputy of the Yonne, the reporter to the Chamber of Deputies, of the Municipal Suffrage Bill for French women: 'What French women have done to keep up the courage of the Nation during the dark days cannot be measured in words. They have been the backbone of the national defense. They should have the right to vote, first of all, as an act of justice, and, secondly, as a move dictated by public interest.'

"President Woodrow Wilson, Jan. 9, 1918: A delegation of leading Democrats who had waited on the President, issued the following statement: 'When we sought his advice he very frankly and earnestly advised us to vote for the amendment as an act of right and justice to the women of the Country and of the world.'

"When the Son of God wrought His miracles upon this earth, He took as His emblems not the tall and stately cedars of Lebanon, but the humble, creeping vine; not the giant oak of the forest, but the unpretentious bush; not the roaring lion, but the gentle lamb; not the proud and mighty eagle that soars high in the heavens, but the meek and lowly dove. So has He designed woman to perform the divine mission. He has made her heart the refuge of religion and the receptacle of virtue.

"With their gentle and persuasive influence they have performed an important part in the present war, for which they deserve the greatest consideration on our part. Conditions which will likely prevail at the conclusion of this war will demand as much of them as the present war does. Reverently speaking, may God bless them in their efforts in behalf of humanity."

The next subject on our programme was an address by Judge Wright. I have not heard from him. He accepted the invitation and set the time and place, and then on yesterday I called him over the phone—he lives at Rome, only a short distance from Chattanooga—and received word from him, and I presume he has sickness in his family, or something of that nature. He cer-

tainly has a good excuse for not being present, or he would have been here. Judge Wright is a fine man and a fine speaker, and I regret that he is not with us at this time, as he would certainly entertain us with his subject. I will hold the place open for him, and if he comes in farther along in our proceedings, we will accord him a place. The next matter on our programme is the report of the Central Council, Hon. R. H. Sansom, Chairman.

July 7th, 1918.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

The Central Council submits the following report:
Subject to your approval and ratification, we have enrolled as members of the Association, upon their application, the following:

Miss Elizabeth Lee Miller, Bolivar, Tenn.
Mrs. Margaret Ervin Ford, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Miss Marion Griffin, Memphis, Tenn.
Miss Nellie Orevend, Chattanooga, Tenn.
W. R. Landrum, Trenton, Tenn.
B. G. McKenzie, Dayton, Tenn.
William L. Givens, Dayton, Tenn.
Charles E. Watson, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Hugh E. Cates, Bolivar, Tenn.
H. C. Moorman, Somerville, Tenn.
Wood R. Case, Jamestown, Tenn.
J. T. Wheeler, Jamestown, Tenn.
William A. Owen, Covington, Tenn.
John C. Ramsey, Cleveland, Tenn.
D. M. Rhea, Spring City, Tenn.
Fred S. Toombs, Memphis, Tenn.
A. Y. Pearson, Memphis, Tenn.
J. H. Watson, Memphis, Tenn.
Aaron D. Bearman, Memphis, Tenn.
D. Hurd Hudson, Memphis, Tenn.
A. L. Heiskell, Memphis, Tenn.
George Harsh, Memphis, Tenn.
W. D. Kyser, Memphis, Tenn.
L. C. Andrews, Memphis, Tenn.

R. I. Moore, Memphis, Tenn.
 W. H. Borsje, Memphis, Tenn.
 John W. Ray, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Charles Neighbors, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Byron Mills Fogr, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 C. W. K. Meacham, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Henry C. McCalla, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Frank S. Barker, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 E. Stuart Gill, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 A. L. Emerson, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 W. French Grubb, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 S. B. Vaughn, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 R. J. Arnold, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 E. Z. Duty, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 N. F. Duty, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 C. H. Hale, Memphis, Tenn.
 H. B. Mack, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Mrs. Margaret Ervin Ford, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Meeting what we conceived to be the wisdom and righteousness of the situation, we have in a number of instances remitted dues in arrears for the years prior to 1917, and we ask the Association's approval of this course, subject to which the dues were remitted.

Respectfully submitted,

CENTRAL COUNCIL,

R. H. Sansom, Ch'm.

PRESIDENT WATKINS: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Central Council. What is your pleasure?

Motion was made and properly seconded to adopt the report and the motion was carried.

MR. STRANG: On behalf of the Central Council, I want to move that the dues of all members of this Association who are engaged in military service be remitted during the progress of the war.

MR. WINCHESTER: I want to second that motion, and to say that I have not sent out bills for the current year to any

of the members whom I knew were in the military service, anticipating that the Association would take some such action.

PRESIDENT WATKINS: You have heard the motion, which has been seconded, that the dues of all members of the Association who are actively engaged in the war—in the war service—shall be remitted—that they shall not be expected to pay any dues while so engaged. Is that your motion, Mr. Strang?

MR. STRANG: Yes, sir.

PRESIDENT WATKINS: So that we can keep them on the books of the Association.

Motion carried.

MR. STRANG: I am advised that no report has been prepared or will be submitted on behalf of the Committee on Obituaries. I would like to move that Mr. Ike Crabtree prepare such a report, and that the members of the various Bars over the State submit to Mr. Crabtree the names of all deceased members who have died during the past year, in order that such a report may be made.

Motion seconded and carried.

The Association then adjourned until 2:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION, AUG. 7TH, 1918.

PRESIDENT WATKINS: The Association will be in order. The first thing on the programme for the afternoon session is the report of the Committee on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar, Hon. J. W. Judd, Chairman.

HON. J. W. JUDD: Mr. President and gentlemen of the Association—Owing to causes in which you are not specially interested, the Committee has not been able to prepare a written report, but we have had an informal meeting of those members of the Committee who are present, and it was agreed between us that inasmuch as we had discussed the subject pretty generally at the last meeting of the Association that I should make a verbal report, which will be taken down by the stenographer, who is