

# Votes for Women

DEVOTED TO THE SUFFRAGE CAUSE IN STATE OF WASHINGTON

VOL. I

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, MAY, 1910

No. 6

## President Taft in Error—Read the Facts



**O**VERWHELMING and unanswerable is the mass of evidence which goes to show that President Taft was in error when he voiced the fear that only the "less desirable women" would exercise the franchise if it were granted. That this statement came like a thunderclap out of a clear sky may be well imagined since the President repeatedly during the past two or three years has declared himself in no uncertain terms in favor of woman suffrage.

At Salida, Ohio, in October, 1908, while a candidate for the presidency, in an address before a high school assembly, the President used these words:

"My dear children, you do not vote now, but some day you will, and I hope that when you do, the girls will vote as well as the men."

On his Western tour last summer the President again expressed himself as favorable to woman's voting. At Flagler, Colo., he used the following language:

"I congratulate the women of Colorado upon having the right to vote. I believe that women should have a voice in the government. If the men will vote as the women do, they will vote right."

Surprising as was the fact that the President should have chosen the occasion of a speech of welcome to the National Suffrage Association to recede from his previously cordial attitude toward woman suffrage, even this was not so surprising as was the particular statement which he gave as a reason for his new-found reluctance.

For the question which the President raised as to character of the electorate where women vote is one

which has not been overlooked by those who have studied conditions in the suffrage states. In fact, wherever women vote, the great and all-absorbing question has always been, "What women vote and how many?" Data on these points has been forthcoming from the very first and the facts and figures are all on record.

What are the facts?

**Fact No. 1.** There is no nation, no state, no city, where women vote where the vote of the "undesirable women" even remotely approaches that of the women of good repute.

**Fact No. 2.** "Almost 30,000 women voted at the last election in Denver. Of these, only 400 could be connected with any bad element."—Sarah Platt Decker, in a letter to the W. E. S. A., written April 2, 1910.

**Fact No. 3.** Washington and Colorado have nearly the same population, but Colorado has about double the vote. In 1900, the figures were as follows:

	Population.	Vote.
Washington .....	518,103	107,524
Colorado .....	539,700	221,336

**Fact No. 4.** In Denver, the women cast 55 per cent of the vote in the best residence wards, and only 4 per cent in the "slum" wards.

**Fact No. 5.** Women are only 42 per cent of the population of Colorado, but they cast 45 per cent of the vote.

**Fact No. 6.** In most States of the Union, about 60 or 65 per cent of the men vote.

**Fact No. 7.** In Wyoming 90 per cent of the women vote.

**Fact No. 8.** In Colorado 80 per cent of the women register and 72 per cent vote.

**Fact No. 9.** In Idaho women cast 40 per cent of

the vote, though they are in the minority.

**Fact No. 10.** "In Utah quite as many women avail themselves of the right to vote as men—this, of course, in proportion to their numbers."—Governor William Spry, in a letter to Votes for Women, written April 7, 1910.

**Fact No. 11.** In New Zealand, at the first election (1893), 78 per cent of the women voted and 69 per cent of the men. (The women less frequently "lose their vote" by being away from home on election day.)

**Fact No. 12.** At later elections in New Zealand the vote of the men steadily rose. In 1905 (latest available report) 80 per cent of the men and 80 per cent of the women voted.

**Fact No. 13.** Because women vote in such large numbers woman suffrage has increased the vote of the men from about 60 per cent to nearly 80 per cent in all the suffrage States and in New Zealand.

**Fact No. 14.** In letters presented to the Chicago Charter Convention in October, 1906, the 140 mayors of the five States where women vote in city elections (Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Kansas) were unanimous in agreeing, first, that the women of those States do vote in large numbers (in many places 90 to 95 per cent); second, that the women are public spirited and take an intelligent interest in political affairs; third, that the vote of the "undesirable women" is an insignificant factor.

**Fact No. 15.** President Taft in his address in Washington, D. C., before the National Suffrage Association acknowledged that in the Great West "woman suffrage had not been a failure."

"By their fruits ye shall know them."

A. M. P.

### DENVER TIMES TAKES ISSUE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The Denver Times, commenting on the President's speech at the suffrage convention, says:

"This is one place, however, where argument is needless. The thing has been tried out, and the President's fears have been proven baseless. Women have voted in Colorado for years. Women form 42 per cent of the population of Colorado. And women cast, on an average, 48 per cent of the total vote of Colorado. This does not look as if the better class of women shirked their duties as citizens. We may add that the women of Colorado vote intelligently, that they take pains to inform themselves on the questions at issue, and that if you want correct information on a whole group of legislative activities in this state, you want to go to the women's clubs to get it."

But for a few of our brave pioneer women who fought the way for girls to obtain a liberal education, our young women of today would not be competent to hold the business positions which they are now filling with so much credit.

The suffragettes have won their "hunger strike." Winston Churchill, the new Home Secretary in England, has changed the prison rules so the "political" prisoners are no longer subjected to the rigorous prison treatment meted out to prisoners whose acts imply "moral turpitude." This is precisely the ground taken by the "suffragettes" and is a signal victory for them.

As prisoners they resorted to starvation because the prison authorities refused to recognize their "demonstrations" as "political" and therefore subject to lighter discipline. "Forcible feeding" was then inflicted on the refractory prisoners who were not in the peerage or near that level. Winston Churchill, whose mother was an American, has refused to carry out this program.

President Taft is something of a genius in disappointing his audiences. Recall his speeches before the "tariff reformers," the "insurgents," the "conservationists," the Alaskans, and even the bankers. The "National" should have induced the president to welcome an anti-suffrage convention. In that case, he would doubtless have made a "perfectly good" suffrage speech.

### Good News

Tumwater, Wash., April 24, 1910.

To the Women of Washington:

Greetings: We wish to assure you that the Grange is decidedly favorable to the cause of equal suffrage; that, in theory, each subordinate Grange is an Equal Suffrage Association, and in our organization the women are, in all matters on an equality with the men. Wishing the cause of equal suffrage the best of success, we are

Yours for the cause,

FRED W. LEWIS, Secretary,

C. B. KEGLEY,

Washington State Grange.

Sidney Smith's pithy comment to the education of women is as keen today as when it was written years ago. "I should like to enquire if the world hitherto has found any advantage in keeping half the people in ignorance, and whether if women were better educated the men might not be better educated, too. Just as though the care and solicitude which a mother feels for her children depended on her ignorance of Greek and mathematics, and that she would desert her infant for a quadratic equation."

## Votes for Women

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The management of this paper has decided to enlarge its scope and thereby increase its usefulness and power for the suffrage movement in the State of Washington as well as in the whole Northwest. We will therefore appreciate suffrage news from any individual or club in the state. Any help given the circulation of the paper will push the good cause along.

## National Suffrage Convention Meets

The month of April, 1910, marks an epoch in the history of the great woman movement. Folded in the heart of that budding month were six golden days which, when blown to their full, disclosed to the public of Washington, D. C., and to the people of the whole United States, a concrete answer to the overworked question, "Do the women really want to vote?" Here was a convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association encamped at the very gates of the nation, asking, in no uncertain tone, to be allowed to come in and share in the patriotic, political privilege of governing the society of which they are a part. The besieging army made use of no militant methods,—for the present they seem to prefer diplomacy, or rather the quiet, straight forward method of asking for what is their due.

It was a convention representing progressive American women from Maine to California,—women of every social rank, home women, professional women, society leaders and wage earners, all bound together by the magic of a oneness of interest,—making common cause of their struggle for political liberty. Such a concourse of women, imbued with such a purpose, was a sight almost to rival the scenes of 1776, stirring as they were. More than 5,000 suffragists from every state and territory were in attendance, the merest fraction, however, of the many thousands whose vital interest was focused on the culmination of that week's proceedings, for the convention closed with the presentation of the Great Petition containing the names of many thousands who "really want to vote."

The convention is pre-eminent, in that it is the first of its kind to be honored by an address from the President of the nation (who, by the way, seems to stand in need of a little judicious missionary work by some of those who understand his type. He'll be talking for us, yet. Men like our smiling President are not to be hissed—they are to be won. We want to capture our friend, the enemy, not to dynamite him. We'll need his able assistance when

## Colorado Protests and Offers Proof

President Taft's statement that only "the less desirable women" will vote when women are granted the ballot is stoutly denied by both the women and the men of the suffrage states, according to letters received in this office. Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, Chairman of the Board of Charities and Corrections of Colorado, in a recent communication takes up definitely this question of the "undesirable vote." She says, "Of the 30,000 women who voted in Denver at the last election, only 400 could be connected with any bad element. In the best residence districts women cast 55 per cent of the vote, while in the 'slum' districts they cast only 4 per cent. Not only do the women of Colorado vote in large numbers, varying from 70 to 80 per cent—but the vote of the women increases the vote of the men. In all the suffrage states a larger vote is recorded on the part of the men after women vote, because the women vote in such large numbers as to put the men on their mettle not to be outdone. The 'unfortunate women' do not wish to register their names. They do not wish to be known; their vote is an insignificant factor. The mothers of Colorado, the professional and business women and the working women are the ones who go to the polls."

Another letter from Governor Shafroth, of Colorado contrasts the vote of Colorado with that of Washington to prove that women vote in large numbers. He writes, "In proportion to the number of

women in the suffrage states as many vote as men. Contrast the vote in any of the four equal suffrage states with that of other states of equal population and it becomes apparent that they do vote in as large a proportion, according to their numbers, as men. In 1900 Colorado's population was 539,700 and Washington's 518,103, but the vote of Colorado was more than double that of Washington, being 221,336, while in the latter state it was 107,524. In 1904, Colorado's vote was 246,393, Washington's 128,713. In 1908 Colorado's vote was 263,877 and Washington's 183,879. It is unfortunate that all the counties in Colorado do not tabulate the male and female vote, but in Denver the vote is separated. In the city of Denver there were registered in 1908, 41,530 men, of whom 36,891 voted, and 35,620 women, of whom 29,085 voted."

country are practically unanimous in their disapproval of the so-called "militant methods" of their English sisters,—and yet, if all "peaceful" and "proper" means fail, American women have it in them to become as obnoxiously insistent and as spectacularly demonstrative as the ladies across the sea. "Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just," and the great tidal wave of victory is steadily rolling toward our shores with all the majesty of the inevitable. And, mark you, when it breaks, it will sweep everything before it.

R. G.

Our readers will be glad to know of the growth of Votes for Women, which is the only suffrage paper in the state. The addition of four pages to the May number is required to take care of the suffrage news and the increasing amount of advertising. Not only is the circulation doubling and the sales at its own stands most gratifying, but it has become necessary to again enlarge its quarters. Mrs. H. D. Wright, circulation manager, has taken another office adjoining for that department. The stand at 1414 Second avenue, which she established, and which has been in charge of Mrs. G. L. Lake, has been widely patronized, showing that there is much interest in the cause, has been widely patronized, showing that there is much interest in the cause.

Mrs. Lulu Young, who has presided at the stand on the third floor of the Bon Marche during the past two weeks, has made a record by selling 700 papers in that time. Mrs. Young won the cash prize of \$5 offered for Mrs. H. D. Wright for the most sales made by one person in the past three months. This stand has been very popular with the house's large patronage. Votes for Women has been sold at the First Avenue Quaker Drug Store also.

The artistic cover page advertisement which the Quaker Company has been running in Votes for Women for the past three months has received much favorable comment.

The Health-Ray Company, at 1005 Third Avenue, has not only given place in its store, but has sold Votes for Women during the past month.

MacDougall & Southwick Co., has given space at its Pike Street entrance, where Votes for Women will hereafter be sold. Votes for Women is sold at several news stands. Blind Ned and Jennie Roberts have each sold the paper, the latter many copies.

Votes for Women is binding its poster with the magazine this month, as the third class rates under which it had to be mailed when the poster was separated made the postage bills too heavy. With a little pains the poster can be removed and posted up. The poster is an important campaign document. Do not fail to use it.

## PROMINENT SENATORS SUPPORT SUFFRAGE PETITION

Four days after President Taft's address before the Suffrage Convention in Washington, Senator Simon Guggenheim, of Colorado, in presenting to the Senate the Colorado section of the great suffrage petition, used these words, as reported in the Congressional Record:

"I wish to say in this connection that the right of woman suffrage is very popular in Colorado, and we find that most of the women vote on election day."

Senator LaFollette, who followed Senator Guggenheim, said: "Mr. President, I present the petition of 17,000 men and women of Wisconsin for an amendment to the Constitution authorizing women to vote. I hope, Mr. President, that the time will come when a large and representative body of the intelligent members of every community will no longer be compelled to petition for that which ought freely to be accorded as a fundamental right in a country that boasts of equal opportunities for all." [Applause in the galleries.]

Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, was also greeted with applause when, in presenting the petition of 23,000 men and women of his State, he said: "It is needless to say that it is a pleasure for me to present this petition."

### Suffrage States Urge Extension of Ballot to Women.

The suffrage States were all well represented in the petition in behalf of the non-voting women of other States. Governor Shafroth, ex-Governor Adams, Mayor Speer of Denver, and Judge Lindsay headed the Colorado petition. Senator Borah presented the Idaho petition, headed by ex-Governor Gooding; the Utah, petition containing 27,000 names, was presented by Senator Smoot, and Senator Clark presented the petition of Wyoming with the name of Governor Brooks leading it.

Noted Senators from the various States took part in the proceedings by presenting the petitions of

their respective States. Among them were Beveridge of Indiana, Dolliver of Iowa, Burton of Ohio, Bristow of Kansas, Owen of Oklahoma, Burkett of Nebraska, Rayner of Maryland, Gallinger of New Hampshire, both Burrows and Smith of Michigan, Money of Mississippi, Lodge of Massachusetts, Per-



Senator Guggenheim

kins of California, Crawford of South Dakota, Dillingham of Vermont, Bradley of Kentucky and Oliver of Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania petition had 50,000 names; Massachusetts, 35,000 names, and Michigan over 32,000 names. The petition as a whole is the largest ever presented to Congress—over 400,000 names.

### A Mother's Right

When the son of Senator Tillman deeded his children to his parents, ignoring the natural rights of their mother, the Supreme Court of South Carolina refused to recognize the transfer as binding in law. Yet this was in the face of a statute expressly granting the privilege the father exercised. Public sentiment is changing, but it must not be forgotten that in all but 13 of the 46 states of the Union the law, even now, expressly provokes that a father may will his child away from its mother and this may be done even though the child be yet unborn. Men are better than the laws they make, yet injustice always possible, too frequently is done the mothers who have no voice in the law. For 55 years Massachusetts' women petitioned the legislature for equal guardianship and then secured it, only after a terrible tragedy. A poor hard working mother supporting five children by washing was told by her drunken husband that he would give all the children away. She appealed to her neighbors who told her she was powerless, as the law gave her husband absolute control of her children. She became crazed and killed all her children and herself and then only after 55 years of pleading mothers in Massachusetts were given equal guardianship with fathers. And this happened as late as 1902. In Colorado, women secured equal guardianship from the very first legislature that met after they got the vote.

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# MARK TWAIN SAYS

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"I Would Like to See the  
Ballot in the Hands of Every  
Woman"

—*Mark Twain*

## Notes and News

Suffrage is the most popular movement of the times.

\* \* \*

Miss Mabel Fontron, is a charming Headquarters secretary, making all feel welcome there.

\* \* \*

At the Bon Marche stand more copies of Votes for Women were sold than anywhere else in the city.

\* \* \*

Wyoming was first organized as a territory in 1868 and women were given the ballot the very next year.

\* \* \*

Among those working overtime on the poll lists is Miss A. Hermine Stauber, who has copied about twenty-seven poll lists, along with the duties of a busy life.

\* \* \*

Seventeen Governors signed the Suffrage Petition. The name of Governor Carter, of Hawaii, was secured by Mrs. George Adrian Smith, president of the Alki Suffrage Club, who spent the winter in Honolulu.

\* \* \*

That was a very pertinent question a New York senator asked one of the protesting "antis" at the Suffrage Hearing in Albany this winter. "Why do you want to prevent any other woman from voting? You don't have to vote."

\* \* \*

Rose Lee Sutherland, wife of Senator Sutherland of Colorado, has an interesting article on Suffrage in the January North American and Governor Shafroth has an article in the April National Monthly. Senator Borah is preparing an article to appear shortly in an Eastern magazine.

\* \* \*

The Young Woman's Education Club, a suffrage society of young business women, held a meeting at the Y. W. C. A., April 21. An interesting program was rendered. Miss Kelly, an enthusiastic member, urged all present to read "Votes for Women" and help place it in the hands of others who need enlightenment on the suffrage movement.

Tell our advertisers that you saw it in "Votes for Women."

\* \* \*

Mrs. Mary MacNamara of Edmonds, who has charge of the poll list canvass of Snohomish county, is progressing finely with it. The canvass is proving satisfactory.

\* \* \*

Mrs. Elizabeth Wardall gave an interesting address on the "Relation of New Thought to Woman Suffrage," Saturday, April 23, before the New Thought Society of Seattle.

\* \* \*

Mrs. J. Annan Bryce, a prominent English Suffragette, who is visiting the United States and who favors militant methods in England, says they are not needed here "because the men of the United States are more tolerant than their British cousins."

\* \* \*

Mrs. Alice Park of Palo Alto, the national expert on "propaganda by means of literature" says that one article in the daily press is worth a thousand bills given out by hand. True, and a poster will sometimes reach men who do not see the item elsewhere. The paper disappears. The poster stays, and is seen again and again.

\* \* \*

The Queen Anne "High" is to have a suffrage debate soon. Students have been canvassing Headquarters and the office of Votes for Women for suffrage literature. A boy in the English class spoke against Woman Suffrage. The girls accepted his challenge and will reply. Their teacher is a staunch advocate of woman's rights.

\* \* \*

Prof. M. F. Knox, Ph.D., LL.D., president of the Mental Science College at Bryn Mawr, near Seattle, gave a forceful lecture Sunday, April 24, on "Freedom of Women." He favored suffrage and suggested the need of homes which were free from taxation and mortgage for all mothers. The professor advised an educational course as a means of securing the ballot.

Mrs. Ida A. Allen is chairman of suffrage press work at Aberdeen.

\* \* \*

Mrs. Lucy M. Little has "made good" in securing advertising for the paper.

\* \* \*

Mrs. J. M. Walker, former County Superintendent, is chairman of the poll list canvass of Chehalis County.

\* \* \*

Several young men from both the State University and the Lincoln High School have called at this office within the past week in search of arguments for woman suffrage to be used in debate, which will come off shortly.

\* \* \*

"Help a little!" Come to the offices of Votes for Women, 497 and 499 Arcade Building, Second Avenue, and help the Cause by assisting in the circulation of its paper. Any one with a little leisure time can help.

\* \* \*

The women of Australia are aroused over a proposal to pass a law compelling every boy of 12 to enlist in the militia. They threaten to elect a woman senator to guard their "interests" as mothers if the proposal is not abandoned.

\* \* \*

The Seattle Suffrage Club, of which Mrs. Edward P. Fick is president is doing effective work for suffrage, in the line of Dutch treat luncheons. They are given at the Hotel Washington once a month at 1 P. M. Every courtesy is shown the suffragists by the hotel management, and an excellent menu is provided at cost.

The luncheon given the 27th was attended by eighty-five ladies. The programme was "Foreign Women and the Ballot," as follows: England, Miss Isabel A. Brown; France, Mrs. O. R. Williams; Germany, Mrs. Geo. E. Boos; Scandinavia, Mrs. Swedburg, read by Mrs. Aloysius Harker; Italy, Mrs. Beckman, read by Mrs. Jarmuth; Japan, by Miss Masuo Kunigasa; Hawaiian Islands, Mrs. Geo. A. Smith. Mrs. William T. Perkins made a charming toastmistress.

# Women Will Vote

UNANIMOUSLY

## That It's LONDON For Silks

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Pongee and Shantung Silks. Don't pay \$1.25, Ladies, London cuts. 79c

Pongee Silks ..... 39c  
Domestic 28 in. with brilliant overshot figures.

Foulard Silks, 27 inch. Don't pay 75c, Ladies, London cuts them by the mile..... 39c

Rough Silks, Tony-Lustrous-Distingue ..... 39c and 49c

**London's**  
1111 SECOND AVE.

## Progress of the Campaign Over the State

**Bellingham:** The Union Label League, at the request of President Chas. R. Case, of the State Federation of Labor, has declared for suffrage. The League is composed of both men and women.

**New York City:** Miss Minnie Reynolds of New York will be here in May to assist in the lecture field till the vote is taken.

**National Child Labor Committee:** Josephine J. Eschenbrenner of New York City, membership secretary, writes to a local worker who had subscribed to the child labor fund, "I believe with you, that when women have the ballot the effort to secure child labor legislation will be materially lightened. All success to you in your Washington campaign."

**Seattle:** Mrs. Elizabeth Mackintosh and Mrs. Amos Brown, two sisters, who have seen Washington through its triumphs and reverses in suffrage, and Mrs. Brown's daughter, Mrs. Ora Brown Richardson, were April contributors to the Campaign Fund.

**King County P. E. Club:** The monthly meetings are well attended, averaging about 60 people and the programs are interesting. Current events as reported by some member each time is always encouraging in the gains made by women. An excellent paper by Prof. Bliss, of the Queen Anne High School, on "Woman Suffrage in Australia," was read at the last meeting by Mrs. Bliss, in the absence of her husband from the city.

**Edmonds:** A rousing meeting was held in the Congregational Church last week, by the Edmonds Suffrage Club. Several good speeches were made and members were encouraged to renew active work.

**Walla Walla:** From here as a center Mrs. Bessie Isaacs Savage has been working in eastern counties, such as Walla Walla, Franklin and Asotin, for two months. She has met with co-operation and encouragement everywhere, and as she goes from town to town is arranging for the poll list canvass.

**Fort Lawton:** Mrs. Florence Hotchkiss entertained a group of twenty people at her home on the beach

of Shoshole Bay, giving them a delectable clam chowder dinner, with all the extras, and her guests gave a 25c collection amounting to \$5.00 for the campaign. These social gatherings are very popular and deserve to be kept up throughout the year.

**Castle Rock:** Mrs. Bertha E. Buland has taken up with enthusiasm the work of organizing suffrage oratorical contests in the high schools of the state and has sent contest books containing selections and with them rules for the holding of contests, to all the high schools in Washington. She has also written personal letters at her own expense to the schools and reports several answers received immediately.

**Puyallup:** Mrs. Annie Yenne writes that she is anxious to see the cause win and to have Puyallup help in the battle royal. She says that workers to organize the local canvass will be welcomed.

**Illinois:** Mrs. Jessie S. Hawthorne, wife of the Professor of Chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, writes for data from our state, for an article she is preparing for publication. She says she is getting some interesting facts and arguments by asking men "Why should men have the ballot?" She adds: "I believe their reasons would be ours."

**United States Senate:** Our Senator, Wesley L. Jones, writes in no uncertain way on the suffrage proposition. He says: "If the resolution comes up, I shall be glad to vote for it," and further adds: "I have always said I could see no valid argument whatever against the proposition that women are just as much entitled to vote as the men."

**Tacoma:** Two large suffrage meetings, arranged for by Mrs. John Q. Mason and Rev. Abbie E. Danworth, were held in this city April 26th and 27th.

**Poulsbo:**—Mrs. DeVoe addressed the district convention of the Norwegian and Swedish Good Templars on April 17. Last fall the State convention of these orders passed a resolution not merely endorsing suffrage, but making it a part of their work.

**Methodist Ministerial Association.**—In Seattle April 11, acting on a letter sent by Miss Emily Inez Denny, the M. E. preachers unanimously declared for suffrage, approving the movement. Miss Denny is the daughter of Mr. Arthur A. Denny, one of the founders of Seattle, and her letter said in part: "Those of us who are struggling to cure some of the results of the present conditions look with a great and noble envy upon the success of women in securing protective legislation for boys and girls in the States where women vote."

### SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN SONG.

A new song written by Mrs. Elysa Groom will soon be out. It promises to be as popular as her other productions.

### "HOW HE LIED TO HER HUSBAND."

Miss Adella M. Parker has been three times patroness at her own home for this one-act play, a clever little skit by G. Bernard Shaw. The three characters are taken by Miss Mary E. Brennan, as Aurora, the beautiful and fascinating society woman; Mr. Will Riedel as the poetic lover, and Mr. Clyde Hobert as the husband.

About fifty people attended each performance and were highly entertained with the excellent acting and were instructed before and after the play by reading the suffrage posters, cartoons and letters from distinguished persons, which Miss Parker had on exhibition.

The happy plan of 25 cents collection from each one present has netted a nice little sum for the State campaign fund, which will be credited to Miss Parker, though she insists that she is only a Tom Sawyer in the matter, having gotten the other people to do the work.

If it is so easy, who do not more of you follow Miss Parker's example?



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Woman's Suffrage

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### A WOMAN TO THE RESCUE.

In the May number of Everybody's, Judge Lindsey completes his serial, "The Beast and the Jungle." In this number he tells how a woman, a stranger, came to his aid in his last campaign and saved the day with a gift of \$5,000 for organization, watchers, and the other necessary expenses absolutely essential to an independent campaign. "She has never allowed her name to be made known. She has never accepted any credit for her act. But there is not a shadow of doubt in my mind that she saved the Juvenile Court."

### AN ANTI-SUFFRAGE ARGUMENT.

Mrs. F. J. Bailey, the Portland anti-suffragist, who does not want to vote and who has come over to Seattle to try to prevent any other woman from getting the right to vote, advances an argument which will surely win the hearts of the working men. When in Seattle, about two months ago, she said: "But, ladies, when women vote it will not be only the women of leisure who vote. The artisans' wives will vote. And the artisans' wives have to wash and scrub and cook. How can they find time to vote?"

"I have argued cases before juries composed of women and men in the Territorial days of Washington, and I am bound to say—that in those cases I found women jurors as intelligent and conscientious, and had as high regard for the law, in the discharge of their duties as had the men jurors."—Judge Thos. Burke.

The right to vote obliges no one to exercise that right. Seven million men neglected to vote for president in 1904.



362 ARCADE BLDG.

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WHAT the citizens of the suffrage states have their eyes on Washington and are deeply interested in the outcome of the campaign for equal suffrage, now pending here, is shown by the large number of letters that are constantly being received in Seattle from officials and prominent citizens of those states urging the advantages which would ensue in Washington by giving women the ballot.

This week, the President of the College Suffrage League, Miss Adella M. Parker, has received three letters from members of Colorado's delegation in Congress; namely, Senator George Sutherland, Congressman Atterson W. Rucker and Edward T. Taylor. Congressman Rucker has introduced into the House the suffrage amendment which Senator Borah introduced into the Senate. The letters, all of them earnestly urging that Washington follow the example of Colorado and other Western States, and enfranchise her women, are as follows:

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Committee on Cuban Relations,

Washington, D. C., April 22, 1910.

Women's suffrage in the State of Utah has proven an unqualified success and I have no doubt it would be equally successful in Washington. Women are quite as intelligent as men and are quite as much concerned in good government. I never could see any logical reason why any citizen of good character and sound judgment, of average intelligence, should be debarred from participating in the affairs of government on account of sex. Women are property owners, they reap the benefit of good laws and are made to suffer the consequences of bad laws equally with men, and they should have, according to all the rules of justice, an equal voice in saying what the laws should be and who should administer them. I cannot do better than refer you to a recent article written by my wife in the January North American Review on this subject. I think she covers the ground very thoroughly and I entirely agree with what she says.

Yours very truly,  
GEO. SUTHERLAND.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.

Washington, D. C., April 20, 1910.

That it would be an advantage to Washington to give women the ballot may be inferred from the fact that neither in Colorado nor any of the other states where women have the ballot, has there been any agitation upon the subject of whether it should be taken from them.

Taking Colorado as an illustration, it is found that ninety per cent of the better class of women avail themselves of the privilege, and only about twenty per cent of the other class. Our conventions are more orderly, as a general rule; the nominees are better men and women, and wherever a woman has held an office, there has not been a breath of scandal concerning it. If the ballot in the hands of women did not bring about a more healthy state of party affairs wherever it was used, I would be greatly surprised.

On Feb. 22nd, I introduced a bill in Congress for an amendment to the Constitution providing for equal suffrage, a copy of which I enclose herewith.

I have the honor to be,  
Respectfully yours,  
A. W. RUCKER.

WANTED—Women and girls willing to give time or work for moderate wages to sell "Votes for Women." Apply Circulation Dept., 499 Arcade Building.

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# Votes for Women

"Government Derives Its Just Powers From the Consent of the Governed"

VOL. I.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, MAY, 1910

No. 6



## Senator Guggenheim Takes Issue With President Taft

Senator Guggenheim of Colorado—when presenting the Suffrage Petition to the United States Senate, April 18—said: "I wish to say in this connection that the right of woman suffrage is very popular in Colorado, and we find that *most* of the women vote on election day."



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# Votes for Women

DEVOTED TO THE SUFFRAGE CAUSE IN STATE OF WASHINGTON

VOL. I

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, MAY, 1910

No. 6

## President Taft in Error—Read the Facts



OVERWHELMING and unanswerable is the mass of evidence which goes to show that President Taft was in error when he voiced the fear that only the "less desirable women" would exercise the franchise if it were granted. That this statement came like a thunderclap out of a clear sky may be well imagined since the President repeatedly during the past two or three years has declared himself in no uncertain terms in favor of woman suffrage.

At Salida, Ohio, in October, 1908, while a candidate for the presidency, in an address before a high school assembly, the President used these words:

"My dear children, you do not vote now, but some day you will, and I hope that when you do, the girls will vote as well as the men."

On his Western tour last summer the President again expressed himself as favorable to woman's voting. At Flagler, Colo., he used the following language:

"I congratulate the women of Colorado upon having the right to vote. I believe that women should have a voice in the government. If the men will vote as the women do, they will vote right."

Surprising as was the fact that the President should have chosen the occasion of a speech of welcome to the National Suffrage Association to recede from his previously cordial attitude toward woman suffrage, even this was not so surprising as was the particular statement which he gave as a reason for his new-found reluctance.

For the question which the President raised as to character of the electorate where women vote is one

which has not been overlooked by those who have studied conditions in the suffrage states. In fact, wherever women vote, the great and all-absorbing question has always been, "What women vote and how many?" Data on these points has been forthcoming from the very first and the facts and figures are all on record.

What are the facts?

**Fact No. 1.** There is no nation, no state, no city, where women vote where the vote of the "undesirable women" even remotely approaches that of the women of good repute.

**Fact No. 2.** "Almost 30,000 women voted at the last election in Denver. Of these, only 400 could be connected with any bad element."—Sarah Platt Decker, in a letter to the W. E. S. A., written April 2, 1910.

**Fact No. 3.** Washington and Colorado have nearly the same population, but Colorado has about double the vote. In 1900, the figures were as follows:

	Population.	Vote.
Washington	518,103	107,524
Colorado	539,700	221,336

**Fact No. 4.** In Denver, the women cast 55 per cent of the vote in the best residence wards, and only 4 per cent in the "slum" wards.

**Fact No. 5.** Women are only 42 per cent of the population of Colorado, but they cast 45 per cent of the vote.

**Fact No. 6.** In most States of the Union, about 60 or 65 per cent of the men vote.

**Fact No. 7.** In Wyoming 90 per cent of the women vote.

**Fact No. 8.** In Colorado 80 per cent of the women register and 72 per cent vote.

**Fact No. 9.** In Idaho women cast 40 per cent of

the vote, though they are in the minority.

**Fact No. 10.** "In Utah quite as many women avail themselves of the right to vote as men—this, of course, in proportion to their numbers."—Governor William Spry, in a letter to Votes for Women, written April 7, 1910.

**Fact No. 11.** In New Zealand, at the first election (1893), 78 per cent of the women voted and 69 per cent of the men. (The women less frequently "lose their vote" by being away from home on election day.)

**Fact No. 12.** At later elections in New Zealand the vote of the men steadily rose. In 1905 (latest available report) 80 per cent of the men and 80 per cent of the women voted.

**Fact No. 13.** Because women vote in such large numbers woman suffrage has increased the vote of the men from about 60 per cent to nearly 80 per cent in all the suffrage States and in New Zealand.

**Fact No. 14.** In letters presented to the Chicago Charter Convention in October, 1906, the 140 mayors of the five States where women vote in city elections (Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Kansas) were unanimous in agreeing, first, that the women of those States do vote in large numbers (in many places 90 to 95 per cent); second, that the women are public spirited and take an intelligent interest in political affairs; third, that the vote of the "undesirable women" is an insignificant factor.

**Fact No. 15.** President Taft in his address in Washington, D. C., before the National Suffrage Association acknowledged that in the Great West "woman suffrage had not been a failure."

"By their fruits ye shall know them."

A. M. P.

### DENVER TIMES TAKES ISSUE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The Denver Times, commenting on the President's speech at the suffrage convention, says:

"This is one place, however, where argument is needless. The thing has been tried out, and the President's fears have been proven baseless. Women have voted in Colorado for years. Women form 42 per cent of the population of Colorado. And women cast, on an average, 48 per cent of the total vote of Colorado. This does not look as if the better class of women shirked their duties as citizens. We may add that the women of Colorado vote intelligently, that they take pains to inform themselves on the questions at issue, and that if you want correct information on a whole group of legislative activities in this state, you want to go to the women's clubs to get it."

But for a few of our brave pioneer women who fought the way for girls to obtain a liberal education, our young women of today would not be competent to hold the business positions which they are now filling with so much credit.

The suffragettes have won their "hunger strike." Winston Churchill, the new Home Secretary in England, has changed the prison rules so the "political" prisoners are no longer subjected to the rigorous prison treatment meted out to prisoners whose acts imply "moral turpitude." This is precisely the ground taken by the "suffragettes" and is a signal victory for them.

As prisoners they resorted to starvation because the prison authorities refused to recognize their "demonstrations" as "political" and therefore subject to lighter discipline. "Forcible feeding" was then inflicted on the refractory prisoners who were not in the peerage or near that level. Winston Churchill, whose mother was an American, has refused to carry out this program.

President Taft is something of a genius in disappointing his audiences. Recall his speeches before the "tariff reformers," the "insurgents," the "conservationists," the Alaskans, and even the bankers. The "National" should have induced the president to welcome an anti-suffrage convention. In that case, he would doubtless have made a "perfectly good" suffrage speech.

### Good News

Tumwater, Wash., April 24, 1910.

To the Women of Washington:

Greetings: We wish to assure you that the Grange is decidedly favorable to the cause of equal suffrage; that, in theory, each subordinate Grange is an Equal Suffrage Association, and in our organization the women are, in all matters on an equality with the men. Wishing the cause of equal suffrage the best of success, we are

Yours for the cause,  
FRED W. LEWIS, Secretary,  
C. B. KEGLEY,  
Washington State Grange.

Sidney Smith's pithy comment to the education of women is as keen today as when it was written years ago. "I should like to enquire if the world hitherto has found any advantage in keeping half the people in ignorance, and whether if women were better educated the men might not be better educated, too. Just as though the care and solicitude which a mother feels for her children depended on her ignorance of Greek and mathematics, and that she would desert her infant for a quadratic equation."

## Votes for Women

Editor and Proprietor, MRS. M. T. B. HANNA

Associate Editors—

Mary G. O'Meara.  
Adella M. Parker.  
Rose Glass.

Circulation Manager—Mrs. H. D. Wright.

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The management of this paper has decided to enlarge its scope and thereby increase its usefulness and power for the suffrage movement in the State of Washington as well as in the whole Northwest. We will therefore appreciate suffrage news from any individual or club in the state. Any help given the circulation of the paper will push the good cause along.

## National Suffrage Convention Meets

The month of April, 1910, marks an epoch in the history of the great woman movement. Folded in the heart of that budding month were six golden days which, when blown to their full, disclosed to the public of Washington, D. C., and to the people of the whole United States, a concrete answer to the overworked question, "Do the women really want to vote?" Here was a convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association encamped at the very gates of the nation, asking, in no uncertain tone, to be allowed to come in and share in the patriotic, political privilege of governing the society of which they are a part. The besieging army made use of no militant methods,—for the present they seem to prefer diplomacy, or rather the quiet, straight forward method of asking for what is their due.

It was a convention representing progressive American women from Maine to California,—women of every social rank, home women, professional women, society leaders and wage earners, all bound together by the magic of a oneness of interest,—making common cause of their struggle for political liberty. Such a concourse of women, imbued with such a purpose, was a sight almost to rival the scenes of 1776, stirring as they were. More than 5,000 suffragists from every state and territory were in attendance, the merest fraction, however, of the many thousands whose vital interest was focused on the culmination of that week's proceedings, for the convention closed with the presentation of the Graet Petition containing the names of many thousands who "really want to vote."

The convention is pre-eminent, in that it is the first of its kind to be honored by an address from the President of the nation (who, by the way, seems to stand in need of a little judicious missionary work by some of those who understand his type. He'll be talking for us, yet. Men like our smiling President are not to be hissed—they are to be won. We want to capture our friend, the enemy, not to dynamite him. We'll need his able assistance when

## Colorado Protests and Offers Proof

President Taft's statement that only "the less desirable women" will vote when women are granted the ballot is stoutly denied by both the women and the men of the suffrage states, according to letters received in this office. Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, Chairman of the Board of Charities and Corrections of Colorado, in a recent communication takes up definitely this question of the "undesirable vote." She says, "Of the 30,000 women who voted in Denver at the last election, only 400 could be connected with any bad element. In the best residence districts women cast 55 per cent of the vote, while in the 'slum' districts they cast only 4 per cent. Not only do the women of Colorado vote in large numbers, varying from 70 to 80 per cent—but the vote of the women increases the vote of the men. In all the suffrage states a larger vote is recorded on the part of the men after women vote, because the women vote in such large numbers as to put the men on their mettle not to be outdone. The 'unfortunate women' do not wish to register their names. They do not wish to be known; their vote is an insignificant factor. The mothers of Colorado, the professional and business women and the working women are the ones who go to the polls."

Another letter from Governor Shafroth, of Colorado contrasts the vote of Colorado with that of Washington to prove that women vote in large numbers. He writes, "In proportion to the number of

women in the suffrage states as many vote as men. Contrast the vote in any of the four equal suffrage states with that of other states of equal population and it becomes apparent that they do vote in as large a proportion, according to their numbers, as men. In 1900 Colorado's population was 539,700 and Washington's 518,103, but the vote of Colorado was more than double that of Washington, being 221,336, while in the latter state it was 107,524. In 1904, Colorado's vote was 246,393, Washington's 128,713. In 1908 Colorado's vote was 263,877 and Washington's 183,879. It is unfortunate that all the counties in Colorado do not tabulate the male and female vote, but in Denver the vote is separated. In the city of Denver there were registered in 1908, 41,530 men, of whom 36,891 voted, and 35,620 women, of whom 29,085 voted."

country are practically unanimous in their disapproval of the so-called "militant methods" of their English sisters,—and yet, if all "peaceful" and "proper" means fail, American women have it in them to become as obnoxiously insistent and as spectacularly demonstrative as the ladies across the sea. "Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just," and the great tidal wave of victory is steadily rolling toward our shores with all the majesty of the inevitable. And, mark you, when it breaks, it will sweep everything before it. R. G.

Our readers will be glad to know of the growth of Votes for Women, which is the only suffrage paper in the state. The addition of four pages to the May number is required to take care of the suffrage news and the increasing amount of advertising. Not only is the circulation doubling and the sales at its own stands most gratifying, but it has become necessary to again enlarge its quarters. Mrs. H. D. Wright, circulation manager, has taken another office adjoining for that department. The stand at 1414 Second avenue, which she established, and which has been in charge of Mrs. G. L. Lake, has been widely patronized, showing that there is much interest in the cause. has been widely patronized, showing that there is much interest in the cause.

Mrs. Lulu Young, who has presided at the stand on the third floor of the Bon Marche during the past two weeks, has made a record by selling 700 papers in that time. Mrs. Young won the cash prize of \$5 offered for Mrs. H. D. Wright for the most sales made by one person in the past three months. This stand has been very popular with the house's large patronage. Votes for Women has been sold at the First Avenue Quaker Drug Store also.

The artistic cover page advertisement which the Quaker Company has been running in Votes for Women for the past three months has received much favorable comment.

The Health-Ray Company, at 1005 Third Avenue, has not only given place in its store, but has sold Votes for Women during the past month.

MacDougall & Southwick Co., has given space at its Pike Street entrance, where Votes for Women will hereafter be sold. Votes for Women is sold at several news stands. Blind Ned and Jennie Roberts have each sold the paper, the latter many copies.

Votes for Women is binding its poster with the magazine this month, as the third class rates under which it had to be mailed when the poster was separated made the postage bills too heavy. With a little pains the poster can be removed and posted up. The poster is an important campaign document. Do not fail to use it.

**PAGE(S)  
MISSING**

# Progress of the Campaign Over the State

**Bellingham:** The Union Label League, at the request of President Chas. R. Case, of the State Federation of Labor, has declared for suffrage. The League is composed of both men and women.

**New York City:** Miss Minnie Reynolds of New York will be here in May to assist in the lecture field till the vote is taken.

**National Child Labor Committee:** Josephine J. Eschenbrenner of New York City, membership secretary, writes to a local worker who had subscribed to the child labor fund, "I believe with you, that when women have the ballot the effort to secure child labor legislation will be materially lightened. All success to you in your Washington campaign."

**Seattle:** Mrs. Elizabeth Mackintosh and Mrs. Amos Brown, two sisters, who have seen Washington through its triumphs and reverses in suffrage, and Mrs. Brown's daughter, Mrs. Ora Brown Richardson, were April contributors to the Campaign Fund.

**King County P. E. Club:** The monthly meetings are well attended, averaging about 60 people and the programs are interesting. Current events as reported by some member each time is always encouraging in the gains made by women. An excellent paper by Prof. Bliss, of the Queen Anne High School, on "Woman Suffrage in Australia," was read at the last meeting by Mrs. Bliss, in the absence of her husband from the city.

**Edmonds:** A rousing meeting was held in the Congregational Church last week, by the Edmonds Suffrage Club. Several good speeches were made and members were encouraged to renew active work.

**Walla Walla:** From here as a center Mrs. Bessie Isaacs Savage has been working in eastern counties, such as Walla Walla, Franklin and Asotin, for two months. She has met with co-operation and encouragement everywhere, and as she goes from town to town is arranging for the poll list canvass.

**Fort Lawton:** Mrs. Florence Hotchkiss entertained a group of twenty people at her home on the beach

of Shoshole Bay, giving them a delectable clam chowder dinner, with all the extras, and her guests gave a 25c collection amounting to \$5.00 for the campaign. These social gatherings are very popular and deserve to be kept up throughout the year.

**Castle Rock:** Mrs. Bertha E. Buland has taken up with enthusiasm the work of organizing suffrage oratorical contests in the high schools of the state and has sent contest books containing selections and with them rules for the holding of contests, to all the high schools in Washington. She has also written personal letters at her own expense to the schools and reports several answers received immediately.

**Puyallup:** Mrs. Annie Yenne writes that she is anxious to see the cause win and to have Puyallup help in the battle royal. She says that workers to organize the local canvass will be welcomed.

**Illinois:** Mrs. Jessie S. Hawthorne, wife of the Professor of Chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, writes for data from our state, for an article she is preparing for publication. She says she is getting some interesting facts and arguments by asking men "Why should men have the ballot?" She adds: "I believe their reasons would be ours."

**United States Senate:** Our Senator, Wesley L. Jones, writes in no uncertain way on the suffrage proposition. He says: "If the resolution comes up, I shall be glad to vote for it," and further adds: "I have always said I could see no valid argument whatever against the proposition that women are just as much entitled to vote as the men."

**Tacoma:** Two large suffrage meetings, arranged for by Mrs. John Q. Mason and Rev. Abbie E. Danforth, were held in this city April 26th and 27th.

**Poulsbo:** Mrs. DeVoe addressed the district convention of the Norwegian and Swedish Good Templars on April 17. Last fall the State convention of these orders passed a resolution not merely endorsing suffrage, but making it a part of their work.

**Methodist Ministerial Association.**—In Seattle April 11, acting on a letter sent by Miss Emily Inez Denny, the M. E. preachers unanimously declared for suffrage, approving the movement. Miss Denny is the daughter of Mr. Arthur A. Denny, one of the founders of Seattle, and her letter said in part: "Those of us who are struggling to cure some of the results of the present conditions look with a great and noble envy upon the success of women in securing protective legislation for boys and girls in the States where women vote."

### SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN SONG.

A new song written by Mrs. Elya Groom will soon be out. It promises to be as popular as her other productions.

### "HOW HE LIED TO HER HUSBAND."

Miss Adella M. Parker has been three times patroness at her own home for this one-act play, a clever little skit by G. Bernard Shaw. The three characters are taken by Miss Mary E. Brennan, as Aurora, the beautiful and fascinating society woman; Mr. Will Riedel as the poetic lover, and Mr. Clyde Hobert as the husband.

About fifty people attended each performance and were highly entertained with the excellent acting and were instructed before and after the play by reading the suffrage posters, cartoons and letters from distinguished persons, which Miss Parker had on exhibition.

The happy plan of 25 cents collection from each one present has netted a nice little sum for the State campaign fund, which will be credited to Miss Parker, though she insists that she is only a Tom Sawyer in the matter, having gotten the other people to do the work.

If it is so easy, who do not more of you follow Miss Parker's example?

### A WOMAN TO THE RESCUE.


In the May number of Everybody's, Judge Lindsey completes his serial, "The Beast and the Jungle." In this number he tells how a woman, a stranger, came to his aid in his last campaign and saved the day with a gift of \$5,000 for organization, watchers, and the other necessary expenses absolutely essential to an independent campaign. "She has never allowed her name to be made known. She has never accepted any credit for her act. But there is not a shadow of doubt in my mind that she saved the Juvenile Court."

### AN ANTI-SUFFRAGE ARGUMENT.

Mrs. F. J. Bailey, the Portland anti-suffragist, who does not want to vote and who has come over to Seattle to try to prevent any other woman from getting the right to vote, advances an argument which will surely win the hearts of the working men. When in Seattle, about two months ago, she said: "But, ladies, when women vote it will not be only the women of leisure who vote. The artisans' wives will vote. And the artisans' wives have to wash and scrub and cook. How can they find time to vote?"

"I have argued cases before juries composed of women and men in the Territorial days of Washington, and I am bound to say—that in those cases I found women jurors as intelligent and conscientious, and had as high regard for the law, in the discharge of their duties as had the men jurors."—Judge Thos. Burke.

The right to vote obliges no one to exercise that right. Seven million men neglected to vote for president in 1904.



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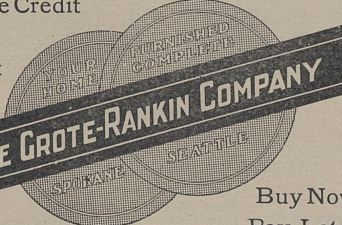
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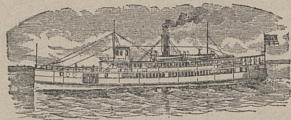
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12:00 m.	2:15 p. m.
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WHAT the citizens of the suffrage states have their eyes on Washington and are deeply interested in the outcome of the campaign for equal suffrage, now pending here, is shown by the large number of letters that are constantly being received in Seattle from officials and prominent citizens of those states urging the advantages which would ensue in Washington by giving women the ballot.

This week, the President of the College Suffrage League, Miss Adella M. Parker, has received three letters from members of Colorado's delegation in Congress; namely, Senator George Sutherland, Congressman Atterson W. Rucker and Edward T. Taylor. Congressman Rucker has introduced into the House the suffrage amendment which Senator Borah introduced into the Senate. The letters, all of them earnestly urging that Washington follow the example of Colorado and other Western States, and enfranchise her women, are as follows:

## SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Committee on Cuban Relations,

Washington, D. C., April 22, 1910.

Women's suffrage in the State of Utah has proven an unqualified success and I have no doubt it would be equally successful in Washington. Women are quite as intelligent as men and are quite as much concerned in good government. I never could see any logical reason why any citizen of good character and sound judgment, of average intelligence, should be debarred from participating in the affairs of government on account of sex. Women are property owners, they reap the benefit of good laws and are made to suffer the consequences of bad laws equally with men, and they should have, according to all the rules of justice, an equal voice in saying what the laws should be and who should administer them. I cannot do better than refer you to a recent article written by my wife in the January North American Review on this subject. I think she covers the ground very thoroughly and I entirely agree with what she says.

Yours very truly,

GEO. SUTHERLAND.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.

Washington, D. C., April 20, 1910.

That it would be an advantage to Washington to give women the ballot may be inferred from the fact that neither in Colorado nor any of the other states where women have the ballot, has there been any agitation upon the subject of whether it should be taken from them.

Taking Colorado as an illustration, it is found that ninety per cent of the better class of women avail themselves of the privilege, and only about twenty per cent of the other class. Our conventions are more orderly, as a general rule; the nominees are better men and women, and wherever a woman has held an office, there has not been a breath of scandal concerning it. If the ballot in the hands of women did not bring about a more healthy state of party affairs wherever it was used, I would be greatly surprised.

On Feb. 22nd, I introduced a bill in Congress for an amendment to the Constitution providing for equal suffrage, a copy of which I enclose herewith.

I have the honor to be,

Respectfully yours,

A. W. RUCKER.

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**Sensible Tennessee Women**  
Here is the way the women of Tennessee have expressed themselves in the platform of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association:  
"Being twenty-one years old, we object to being classed with minors. Born in America and loyal to her institutions, we protest against being made perpetual aliens. Costing the treasures of our counties nothing, we protest against acknowledging the male paupers as our political superiors. Being sane, we object to being classed with the lunatic. Possessed of an average amount of intelligence, we protest against legal classification with the idiot. We tax payers claim the right to representation. We married women want to own our own clothes. We married bread-winners want to own our own earnings. We mothers want an equal partnership in our children. We educated women want the power to offset the illiterate vote of our State. Women who object to being thus classed, and men who object to thus classing mothers, sisters, wives and daughters, are urged to join the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association and help to obtain a higher classification."

**SHE CONVINCED HIM**  
Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has the laugh on Assemblyman Dana, of the New York Legislature, who declared he had traveled over his district in vain to find a woman who wanted to vote. It happens that not only Mrs. Russell Sage and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, but many other celebrated New York women who have been prominently identified with the suffrage movement, live right in Dana's district, as he was able to discover from the long list of names furnished him by Mrs. Catt.

St. Louis suffragists recently organized a branch of the N. A. W. S. A. Under their auspices St. Louis has just had the privilege of hearing Miss Ethel Arnold, of London, lecture on the economic status of woman. Miss Arnold does not share the conservative views of her sister, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, the noted novelist. On the contrary, she believes that municipal and county suffrage are not sufficient political privileges for women, but that both the women of England and the national government would be greatly benefited by the extension of parliamentary suffrage to them.

Press comment on the Taft incident is interesting. The Everett Morning Tribune publishes the following: "President Taft has a right to his opinions. He has a right to express his opinions. It was better that he should come forward with a frank statement of his belief rather than with such sickening, namby-pamby stuff as both he and other public men have given women at various times. But if the president has a right to his opinions so had his auditors and hearers. The cartoonist is very free in the exercise of his right of pictorial criticism of presidents and policies; editors are willing to incur the wrath of high and low n authority. Must women alone always smile and say, "How lovely?"

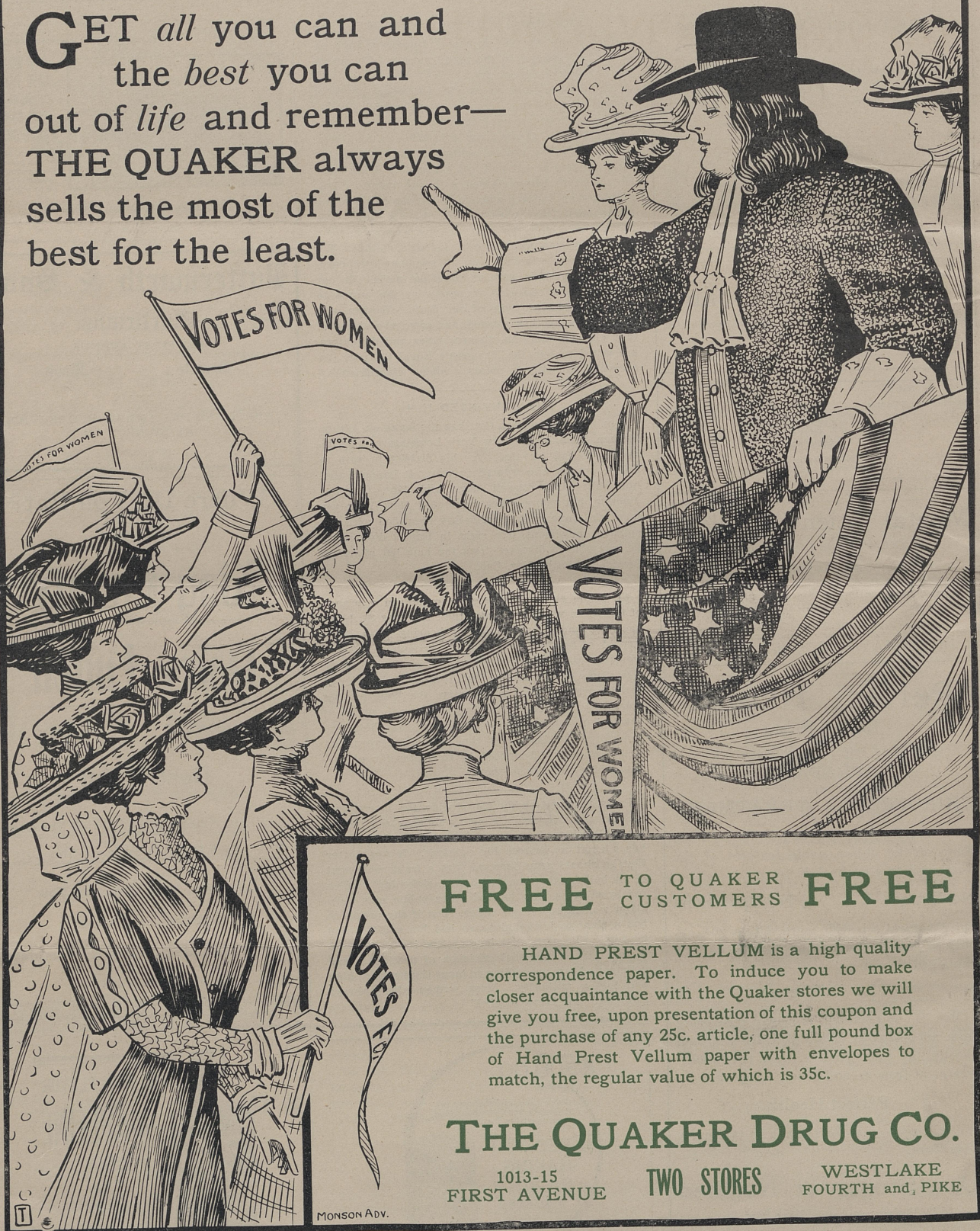
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