

Votes for Women

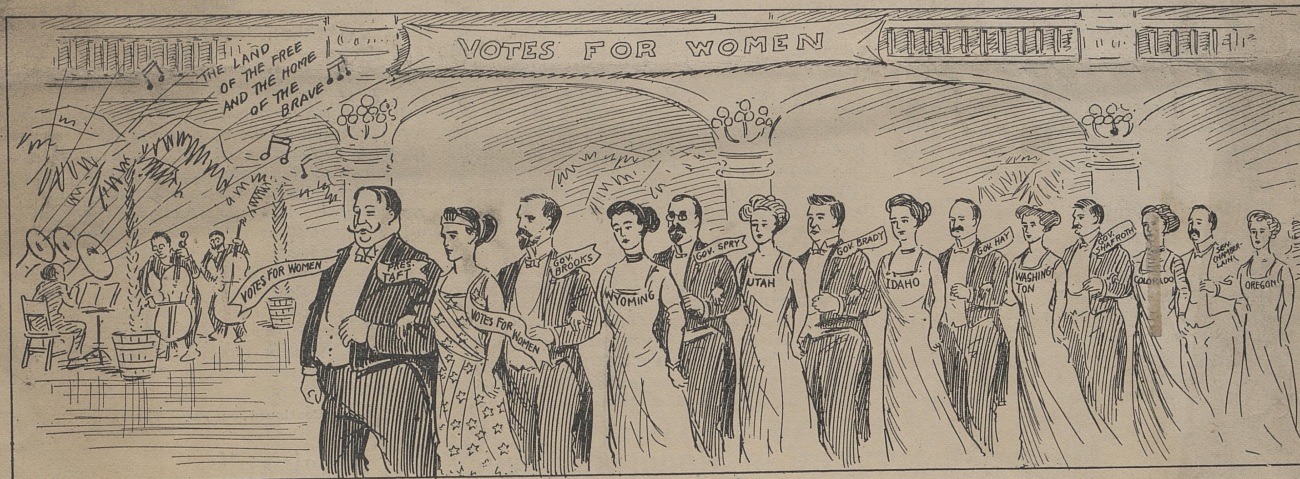
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF WASHINGTON EQUAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

VOL 1.

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NO. I

Celebrities at A.Y.P. who Favor Woman Suffrage



LEADING THE GRAND MARCH OF PROGRESS

"I congratulate the women of Colorado upon having the right to vote. I believe that women should have a voice in the government."
—William Howard Taft

WHEN the roll of distinguished visitors at the A.-Y.-P., whose public utterances have been in favor of woman suffrage is finally complete it will be led by no less honorable name than that of William Howard Taft, president of the United States; it will contain the names of the late Governor John A. Johnson, of Minnesota; Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho; Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon; John Barrett, president of Bureau of South American Republics; Congressman William Sulzer, of New York; Governor William Spry, of Utah; Governor John A. Brady, of Idaho; Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Colorado; Judge C. E. S. Wood, of Portland; W. S. U'Ren, of Oregon City; Mrs. Henry Villard, of New York; Professor Charles Zueblin, of Boston; Elbert Hubbard; Professor Frances Squire Potter, of the University of Minnesota; Ralph W. Pope, of New York; Professor James De Loss Towar, of the University of Wyoming; Bishop F. S. Spalding, of the Episcopal Diocese of Salt Lake; J. Ellen Foster and Janet E. Richards, of Washington, D. C.; Abigail Scott Duniway, of Portland; Laura Clay, of Lexington, Ky.; Chrystal MacMillan, of Edinburgh; Gina Krog, of Christiana, Norway; Annie Besant, of London; Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Florence Kelly, Caroline Lexow and Charlotte Perkins Gilman, of New York.

Few Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

Of the many Exposition celebrities interviewed on the subject of equal suffrage, surprisingly few expressed any opposition. One or two said that the matter had been given no consideration and desired not to be quoted, but the great majority, so far as they were reached, were much interested in the fact that a suffrage amendment is to be voted on in this state in November, 1910, and expressed a hope that it would carry.

President Taft, while on his way to Seattle to make an address at the Exposition, in a speech made at Flagler, Colorado, congratulated the women of that state upon having the right to vote. He said he believed that women should have a voice in the government and suggested to the men that if they voted as the women did, they would vote right.

Two of the suffrage states—Idaho and Utah—erected buildings at the Fair. The Utah visitors were apparently unanimous in their hearty support of woman suffrage. Both men and women said that the women in Utah voted just as generally as the men, and all agreed that it was a benefit. There was a fine spirit of independence and democracy about the Utah delegation. Governor Spry, approached on the subject of suffrage, invited all Washington women to move to Utah if the amendment failed here. He said: "We have no apology to make for woman suffrage. Our women vote as generally as the men, and the effect is beneficial. Better men, on the whole, are chosen for office."

Utah, a Suffrage State, Has Largest Number of Home Owners.

"Whenever a woman accepts a political position she discharges its duties faithfully and honestly. School offices are most often filled by women, as they are deeply interested in education, but we have women in some important county clerkships. They are excellent officials in this position. Utah women own much property and have large business interests. In Utah, we believe that to own property, makes a man or a woman more independent—more nearly the arbiter of his or her own destiny, and we boast a larger number of home-owners in proportion to the census, than any other state in the

Union. Washington can make no mistake in giving women the ballot. It will stimulate enterprise."

Senator William E. Borah and Senator George E. Chamberlain visited the Exposition while touring the west on the Senate Investigating Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands. Both have defended women's political rights from the stump in their own states. Senator Chamberlain believes the amendment now pending in his state—Oregon—should carry and that Washington, South Dakota and Oklahoma, which vote at the same time, should enfranchise women. "I hope every state in the Union will give women the ballot," is his statement.

Idaho gave women the suffrage in 1896. Senator Borah, speaking of Idaho's experience said:

"We have had woman suffrage in Idaho for a number of years. I would be entirely unwilling to see it abolished, for I believe in it as a matter of right. I do not claim—and no calm observer will claim—that woman suffrage does all, or will do all, claimed by its enthusiastic advocates. It will not purify politics, but it helps. I believe it has been distinctly beneficial, and the influence exerted by woman suffrage, while not as great as is sometimes claimed, is, in so far as it goes, entirely on the side of cleaner politics and better government."

No Political Scandals in Idaho.

Governor John A. Brady, of Idaho, who made the principal address at the Fair on Idaho Day, gives this testimony:

"I do not think that exercise of elective franchise by the women of Idaho has had any effect upon the social or home life of the people of the State, except it be by reason of better citizenship on account of

pur political life. Politically, the effect of woman suffrage has been immeasurably uplifting and beneficial. Through the enactment of this principle of justice to women into the law of the State, better men have been induced to become candidates for office, administration of governmental affairs has been constantly placed in more honest hands, and the affairs of the commonwealth have been benefited. Legislative activities have been along wiser and cleaner lines. Laws have been passed of remedial and reformatory character, and the beneficial results of woman suffrage are everywhere noticeable. There are no scandals attached to either the law-making or the legislative branches of State, county or municipal government in Idaho. Women who are elected to office prove among the most efficient servants of the people. Woman suffrage has been an unqualified success, not only in Idaho but in all Western States adopting the principle. I am heartily in favor of the wide expansion of woman suffrage. The West has set the pace for the rest of the world in giving women justice in this matter."

Suffrage at Conservation Congress.

Woman suffrage bobbed up several times at the First National Conservation Congress which held all its sessions on the Exposition grounds. John Barrett, president of the Bureau of South American Republics, a delegate and chairman at one of the sessions, is in favor of giving women the ballot. Ralph Pope, of New York, representative of the American Society of Electrical Engineers, after commenting on the large number of women at the

sessions and on the clever way some of the women delegates made points of order against the chair, declared that it was time women were given the right to vote.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Washington, D. C., representing the Daughters of the American Revolution, addressed the Conservation Congress on "Conservation and the Child Life," and her witty thrusts brought her round after round of applause. She made a brilliant plea for the ballot in the hands of the mothers in order to save the children, and she warned the men not to be hoodwinked by the employers of child-labor who assume great concern for the "widowed mothers and the indigent fathers."

She said: "Don't you men ever think we women will neglect our children. We want the ballot because we want to take care of our children better. A child, like a tree, is of more use to society if allowed to grow and develop. Why should the children support the widowed mother and the indigent father? Pension the widowed mothers and put the indigent fathers in jail," she added, amid great applause, "and give the mothers of Washington a ballot that they may guard their young."

Few Divorces in Wyoming.

Professor James DeLoss Towar, professor of Agriculture at the University of Wyoming, and a delegate to the Conservation Congress, said that the value of woman suffrage in Wyoming is that even though the women do not attend the caucuses, the mere fact that they have the right to vote insures the putting up of good candidates for office; that

party leaders do not dare to offer inferior men; that in Wyoming, where women have had equal political rights with men longer than in any other part of the world, there are fewer divorces in proportion to the marriages than in any other state in the Union, and that Wyoming was the first state to adopt the Australian ballot and the first to pass adequate laws prohibiting child labor.

W. S. U'Ren, "father of direct legislation" in Oregon, speaking at the convention of the Washington Direct Legislation League, at the Exposition, gave the suffrage cause a strong endorsement. He said: "I think women should vote, not because it is a right, but because it is a duty. All should assist in the affairs of the nation. I see no reason why one-half of the intelligent population should be relieved of this duty. Recently I spent some time in my old state of Colorado, and I noticed that the women of that state take far better care of their children now that they have the right to vote, than they used to before they had that right. I hope you will give the women of Washington the right to vote. I hope you will do this for the sake of your wives and your daughters and your sweethearts, and for the sake of my relatives who live in Washington."

"The amendment lost in Oregon through a curious fact. Men do not vote on a direct legislation amendment, unless they understand the measure, but if there is one thing every man thinks he knows it is whether or not a woman should vote, so the suffrage amendment brought out the largest vote ever cast on an amendment in Oregon, and this defeated it."

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Memorial Services in Honor of Henry B. Blackwell

A memorial service, in honor of Henry B. Blackwell, was held at the Boylston Avenue Unitarian Church, in Seattle, on Sunday, September 12. The speakers were Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway of Portland, Mrs. Marion Baxter, Dr. Sarah Kendall, Dr. Cora Smith Eaton and Miss Adella M. Parker, of Seattle. Speaking engagements in Island county made it impossible for Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe to be present, but she sent a message calling attention to the fact that Mr. Blackwell was deeply interested in the Washington campaign and urging that "no higher honor could be paid to his memory and to that of his sainted wife, Lucy Stone, than to bear forward the suffrage banner they had carried so long and so gallantly."

A large audience filled the church, including many from other cities who had known and revered Mr. Blackwell. Rev. J. D. O. Powers conducted the service. The words of eulogy and appreciation which fell from the lips of the speakers were eloquent with the deep emotion which all present felt in rendering homage to the devotion and single-heartedness of this great champion of women.

Mr. Blackwell's generous interest in the State of Washington was mentioned by all the speakers. It was recalled that in 1889 he had spent much time in the territory speaking in behalf of the suffrage amendment then pending, and that again, this

summer, though in his eighty-fifth year, he had traveled from ocean to ocean to take part in the National Suffrage Convention, held in Seattle. On this trip he surpassed himself in his speeches made from the rear platform of the Suffrage Special and in his brilliant address made in the Auditorium at the exposition, his voice rang to the farthest corners of the large building with all the vigor and eloquence of forty years before.

Recently Mr. Blackwell sent \$100 to the campaign fund of the State Association, and, since June 1, nearly four hundred copies of his paper, *The Woman's Journal*, have been sent into the state in the interest of the campaign. These copies will be continued until the vote on the amendment in November, 1910. With this gift came the following message: "This I consider to be my dear wife, Lucy Stone's, contribution to the cause which she loved more dearly than life itself." This incident is typical of Mr. Blackwell's devotion to Lucy Stone.

Among the several eloquent addresses made at the memorial service, Dr. Sarah Kendall spoke as follows:

"In this particular age when law and order rule the world, when the sharp distinctions between lord and vassal have resolved into a growing democracy, when the evolution of intelligent womanhood has become in a great measure an armor of self-protection, it may seem that the spirit of that distant

time, that sentimental age, which manifested itself mainly in the romantic protective attitude towards woman has passed away, but far from this is the fact when souls such as animated the man whom we desire to honor, souls which recognizing the living principles of justice and right action, and the strength and dignity of womanhood of today, enlist under the banner of their righteous cause and unflinchingly serve it through more than half a century to the end of a life full of the highest type of chivalrous living for womanhood.

"Such a man was Henry B. Blackwell, and it was a proud hour to the speaker during the recent convention in Seattle, of the National Suffrage Association, at the reception to its officers, to stand by his side and introduce to him the women who thronged to greet these distinguished workers in the Suffrage cause. It was a pleasure to remind them of their privilege in taking the hand of their lifelong champion. Many of whom, no doubt, had not even heard his name so simple and unassuming was his life, but to all women it should be a fact to be very thoughtfully considered, that Mr. Blackwell from his young manhood to his snow-crowned eighty-fifth year has been the one man who has devoted his years and his brilliant talent to the promotion of the success of woman's cause by crowning her with the honor, the opportunity, the responsibility and dignity of free citizenship. He was indeed a knight without fear and without reproach and it is indeed fitting that women should do him reverence. Though he has passed on the cause remains, and let us not falter in serving it, thereby promoting, not one interest, not woman's cause alone, but the great cause of human race."

Suffrage Convention at Kelso

The Cowlitz County Suffrage Convention, held in Kelso, August 25th, was the first of a series of county conventions which are being organized throughout the state by the Washington State Suffrage Association, in the interest of the suffrage campaign. The enthusiasm and effectiveness of this first county convention argues well for the success of the amendment. The convention called out a delegation of representative people of the county, a substantial sum of money was pledged and a thorough canvass of the voters of the county was organized.

During the two weeks prior to the date of the convention, suffrage rallies had been held throughout the larger towns of the county. Mary G. O'Meara, of Seattle, had made two addresses in Castle Rock, one

at the Methodist Church and one at the Christian Church and she had spoken at Kalama also, and at Shanghai. At the latter place a splendid meeting was gotten up in two hours by using the telephone. Everywhere much interest was displayed—the newspapers, the school authorities and the churches all giving cordial support.

On the morning of the 25th, when the delegates arrived in Kelso, they found that the merchants had decorated their windows with the suffrage yellow in honor of the convention and a great banner in the campaign green, "Votes for Women" was stretched across the main street.

The meetings of the convention were held in the Methodist Church. Flowers adorned the auditorium

and graced the tables below where the dinner was to be served in the evening. Conspicuous in the church was a handsome suffrage flag, bearing the four stars, typifying the four suffrage states, Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah. This flag was made and presented to the convention by Mrs. Roy Welch of Kelso, and Mrs. E. S. Collins of Ostrander.

Mrs. Roy Welch, president of the Kelso Suffrage Club, opened the convention. The main speaker of the afternoon was Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe, president of the State Suffrage Association. Mrs. DeVoe outlined the plans of the campaign and urged a canvass of the voters of the county by precincts. This plan aroused so much interest that the Kelso

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Women's Day at Puyallup Valley Fair

The appointment of Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe as President of Woman's Day at the Puyallup Valley Fair, recalls the fact that the very first celebration of a Woman's Day, anywhere in the world, was at the suggestion of Mrs. DeVoe and was carried out under her management, at a state fair, held in South Dakota, during the suffrage campaign of 1889. On that occasion, Susan B. Anthony rode in the procession, which was three and a half miles long and which represented every woman's organization escorted by the corresponding men's organization in the two states of North and South Dakota.

Since that first Woman's Day, twenty years ago, state fairs, county fairs and world's fairs have celebrated this day. It was observed at the Oregon Exposition and Woman Suffrage Day at the A. Y. P. was a brilliant success.

The following letter sent out by Mrs. DeVoe to the prominent club women of the state and the many responses which have been received indicate that Woman's Day at Puyallup, on October 14th, will be a rousing success.

To the Women of Washington, Greeting:

The Valley Fair Association will open in the city of Puyallup on October 12th, and continue until the 16th, inclusive. The Association has designated Thursday, October 14th, as Woman's Day. Elaborate and extensive preparations are being made by the women in charge for the entertainment of the large numbers who will visit the Fair that day. The program will be rendered in front of the amphi-

theater, beginning at 11 o'clock and concluding at 12. At the close of the exercises we will retire to the amphitheater tent that has been provided for our use, where an accredited representative from each club will be given an opportunity to discuss the object, scope and practical methods used in promoting the respective club for which she stands pledged.

Addresses will be made by noted women. Music will be furnished by a ladies' quartet, arranged especially for the occasion. The Goddess of Liberty will lead the procession accompanied by young ladies representing the four free States, namely: Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho. A marching club of young ladies in uniform, accompanied by a ladies' drum corps, will be a novel feature of the day.

Women's Clubs and organizations throughout the state are earnestly invited to participate. Especially do we invite the women from the farms, and the wives of artisans, to join us. A loving cup will be given to the organization or club which reports the greatest amount of work accomplished in its respective line during the last year. This offer is made to each and every woman's club in the State. A suitable reward will be given to the woman offering the most practical and feasible plan for carrying the suffrage amendment in the 1910 campaign.

At no time in the history of the world has there been such a spirit of inquiry, such a desire for information by women, as there is at the present time. The act of our last legislature in submitting the constitutional amendment to our voters is now being thoroughly examined as to its purpose and effect; and for this awakening all along the line we are largely indebted to the educational power of woman. In Washington, during the past year, woman's cause has advanced beyond our fondest ex-

pectations. Women of Washington, our business is to work, to surmount difficulties, to endure hardships, to solve problems to overcome the inertia of our natures, our training and environment; and the reward for all of this is the capacity for more work.

The courtesy and consideration shown us by the Puyallup Valley Fair Association merits our heartiest co-operation in making this one of the Banner Days of the Fair. May I not depend upon you personally to use your best efforts toward this end?

In confident assurance of seeing you on "Woman's Day," I am,

Sincerely yours,

EMMA SMITH DEVOE,

President Woman's Day.

The officers of the day are as follows: President, Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe; Vice-president, Mrs. M. E. Hay; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ellen S. Leckenby, Seattle; Recording Secretary, Mrs. John Q. Mason, Tacoma. The following named women will make addresses representing their respective clubs: Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, president W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Rose Houghton, president Ladies of G. A. R.; Mrs. Nellie H. Lambson, state commander L. O. T. M. of the World; Dr. Sarah Kendall, of the D. A. R.; Miss Adella M. Parker, president College Suffrage League and Dr. Cora Smith Eaton, Equal Suffrage Association all of Seattle; Mrs. Rosa Ruth, Grand Matron of the Eastern Star and Mrs. L. B. Lord, State Grange, both of Olympia; Mrs. W. H. Allen, past president Federation Woman's Clubs, of Spokane; Mrs. M. T. B. Hanna, Woman's Press Association, of Edmunds; Mrs. Lettie Brown, president W. R. C., of Columbia.

Celebrities at A.Y.P. who Favor Woman Suffrage

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Suffrage at National Council of Women.

When the international delegates addressed the National Council of Women at the Exposition most of them proved to be ardent suffragists, and every suffrage speech was applauded to the echo.

Gina Krog, international delegate of Christiania, Norway, delighted the Exposition audience by her droll wit. She looked a very genial voter and said that the men of Norway had more respect for the women now that they have the ballot.

Chrystal MacMillan, of Edinburgh, the Scotch delegate, said that the British women were deeply interested in these western campaigns, knowing that success here would help them there. "Though," she added, "we shall get the ballot in a short time, in any case."

Miss MacMillan, though she has received a degree in law, is not permitted to practice in Great Britain, and though she is a registered graduate from a Scotch university, whose registered graduates, according to law, have the parliamentary suffrage, she is forbidden that, too. In England and Scotland women vote for all other officers. Miss MacMillan recently argued her own case as to the right of parliamentary suffrage before the House of Lords, but they construed the word "persons" in one line in the law to include women and in another line not to include them.

It was under the auspices of the Washington State Suffrage Association and the Exposition management that Judge Ben B. Lindsey addressed one of the great Auditorium meetings at the Exposition. Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe presided at this meeting and the officers of the State Board, together with the Exposition officials, sat on the platform. Judge Lindsey was enthusiastically received and in his position as Juvenile Court Judge, he is an embodiment of a real achievement of women in politics, namely, the existence of the Juvenile Court. Speaking on the subject "What the Juvenile Court Has Done for the Boys of Denver, and How the Women Won the Day for the Kid's Judge," he paid a high tribute to the women of Colorado when he said:

Women's Votes Protect Home and Child.

"Women are on the right side of every question where the home or the child is in danger.

The Juvenile Court would have been forgotten long ago, if the women of Denver had not had the vote. Women should not be blamed because they have not, in fifteen years, abolished all the political ills, when men have not been able to cure them in a century. We have no right to demand from women in exchange for the ballot a purity in politics we have never demanded from men. As the case now stands in Denver, 99 per cent of the political corruption is carried on by men, so that this argument for political purity logically resolves itself into a reason for taking the ballot from the men altogether and giving it to the women alone."

Numerous other interviews in favor of equal suffrage might be cited. Congressman William Sulzer of New York, declared he had always believed in women's voting, and he felt sure it was coming in America much faster than is appreciated. "I never could see," he said, "why our mothers who trained us from childhood, and whose devotion is ever directed to our good, should not have a part in the making of the laws which govern us, inasmuch as these very legal arrangements so vitally affect the welfare of the youth."

Mrs. Florence Kelly, secretary of the National Consumer's League and the world's foremost advocate of child labor laws, said:

"If we who have spent many years seeking to protect the children, had spent the same years striving to secure the ballot for women, the children would be better protected, today."

Caroline Lexow, daughter of Senator Lexow, of the famous Lexow Commission, believed that a victory in Washington would give the cause in the east a great impetus. "You have no conception," she said, "what it would mean to us in New York, if you carry Washington."

Mrs. Duniway's Interview with Fred Douglas.

One of the most interesting visitors at the Fair was Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, of Portland, the pioneer leader of the suffrage movement on the Pacific Coast. She tells a good story of a famous interview she had years ago, with Fred Douglas. She had been refused the church of her own pastor in a town where Fred Douglas was given the theatre at the expense of the town council. After the lecture,

Mrs. Duniway sought out the noted colored orator and told him how she had been treated. "Never mind," he said, "never mind. I remember the day when I couldn't speak in any church or hall in any city—when I had to speak on the streets. Never mind, the time will come when you can speak anywhere you please—when you will be treated just as well as a nigger."

On four special days, suffrage was the dominant theme at the A. Y. P. Three of these were under the auspices of the State Suffrage Association, namely, Woman Suffrage Day, when the "State" entertained the "National" at the Fair, the Sunday previous to this, when the Auditorium meeting was devoted to a national suffrage program, and Judge Lindsey's address. The international delegates made suffrage the dominant theme at the Exposition program of the National Council of Women.

Different persons will differently estimate the leading note of the Exposition: to some it will be the cleanest fair, to some the prettiest, to some the most comfortable. Thoughtful women will recognize in the pains taken to serve women and in the space given in the program to women's projects an indication of the increasing part women play in the life of the world, and suffragists everywhere, will remember the generous and cordial spirit in which the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, both officially and unofficially, has furthered the cause of woman's political freedom.

SUFFRAGE VAUDEVILLE.

At the Arcade Hall, Seattle, an extremely good vaudeville entertainment was put on by Isabel A. Helmich, assisted by her sister, Aloysia Helmich. Monologues, costume dances and playlets delighted the audience. The sketch entitled "The New Man," was especially well received. The Helmich sisters generously donated the proceeds of the evening to the state campaign fund.

YOUNGEST PH. D. IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mabel Buland, who received the degree Ph. D. from Yale last June, is the daughter of Mrs. G. L. Buland of Castle Rock, and is one of the charter members of the Washington Branch of the College Equal Suffrage League. Miss Buland is the youngest Ph. D. in the United States.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

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VOTES FOR WOMEN asks the attention of the public to the general question of woman's political enfranchisement and to the special consideration of the amendment granting suffrage to women which is to be voted on in this state in November, 1910. It will give the news of the progress of the suffrage campaign in Washington and also items of interest with reference to the struggle being made throughout the world to secure woman her political rights. The magazine will be issued monthly and will be the official organ of the Washington Equal Suffrage Association.

The Spirit of the West

Freedom has always come out of the West—the West which has always been peopled by those free souls who gladly gave up the luxuries of the East in order to escape its slavery. Each generation, the West has been farther on; it can go no further; it has reached the Pacific Ocean, beyond which lie the lands of the beginning of the East and of slavery.

What charters of liberties will be fashioned here, and washed back over the East with the returning tides of humanity? Let us hope the most desirable that human ingenuity can contrive—equal opportunity for all.

The Rocky Mountain States, Idaho, Utah, Colorado and Wyoming now have equal suffrage. Constitutional amendments, establishing equal suffrage will be voted on in both Oregon and Washington in November, 1910. A majority of those voting on the measure in each state, will determine whether or not it becomes a part of the law. If these amendments carry, we shall have a country of free people from the crest of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, with the exception of the extreme Southwest. This would do more than any other one thing could do, to make the Pacific Slope the leading part of the American Continent—of the world!

We all know the effect opportunity has on loosening the energy of the people. See the transformation that is brought about in a single generation in each European race that has migrated to this country. See what women have accomplished in ac-

We get what we pay for in this world. What we want from the voters in November, 1910, is justice, "a square deal." But between now and November, 1910, we want their attention so that we may convince them that "Votes for Women" is the only square deal on election day.

If you wish to travel, you buy your ticket and take the train or the boat or the electric line. But you do not get your ticket and you do not go unless you pay the price. Our goal is Enfranchisement. The time has come for us to arrive. But we must pay the price, not only for ourselves, but for the many women who cannot pay even the little money it costs per capita to carry on a campaign of education in a state.

It is good to be well and strong, to have trained hands or trained minds, to be possessed of money or of the ability to earn money; but it is really glorious to give money for the cause that makes us free. We are almost free now, almost voters. We have asked the question of the men of Washington, "Shall not the women vote?" The Legislature has stated the question and now it is open for discussion, until November, 1910, when the question will be put on ballot and the men's vote taken.

But it costs money to discuss a question with the voters of a great state. We must pay postage, printing, publicity, transportation for speakers, clerk hire, running expense for the headquarters from which this work is done.

How many voters shall be reached with literature and speakers? How thoroughly shall we canvass this state? How much shall be done? Just so much as you and I pay for, no more, no less. You who wish to have the privilege of helping should say now what we may expect of you. The money is handled in the most economical and business-like way. Every three months our accounts are to be audited by the accredited accountants, E. G. Shorrock & Co., Seattle, (who also audit the accounts of the Y. W. C. A. and the Associated Charities), and the treasurer's report will be published. From time to time the treasurer will write a letter to the readers of "Votes for Women," reporting the help we have received, also whatever interesting news there may be of work done with our dollars.

quiring education and property since the schools and fair property rights were extended to them, within the last sixty years. When try to imagine how the wealth and the enterprise of the community would be increased by giving all, rather than only half of the people, a chance to accomplish all they are capable of. Not only would the country be benefited by the increased wealth and progressiveness of the people now here, but the complete emancipation of women would be sure to enrich the race-stock, both materially and spiritually, to a wonderful degree. At last, we might see the human race as the Maker designed it, not as man has deformed it.

The women of Washington want political equality with their brothers, not because they have been badly treated, but because they have been well treated. It is only those classes of people who have enjoyed rights and privileges who know how to appreciate them, and work for more. The laws in regard to women and children in Washington, are next best to those in the four equal suffrage states—probably because we did have equal suffrage here in territorial days. We want them second to none.

But we want more than this. We want to lay the cornerstone for the true Temple of Human Liberty—Equal Opportunity for all people to work out their own salvation, to save and serve themselves, their children, and their country according to the lights and powers given to them by Nature and God.

Political Equality is the most important essential of Equal Opportunity.

The Price of Liberty

By Dr. Cora Smith Eaton, State Treasurer, 1629 14th Ave., Seattle.

Not only is it our duty to give freely and to give now, and to say now what more we will give, all of which is made easy by use of the accompanying pledge slip, printed for you to cut out and return to the treasurer or to Headquarters, 323 Arcade Building, Seattle, but also it is our duty to induce others to give. Your president, Mrs. DeVoe, cannot carry on this campaign alone. Your treasurer cannot raise the money alone. It is you, you, you, on whom the responsibility lies. Help yourself and help the rest of us to get "Votes for Women."

WASHINGTON EQUAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.
"Votes for Women."

Name			
Town or City			
St. and No.			
Occupation			
Phone No.			
Date			

\$25.00	per month	UNTIL NOV. 1, 1910	I will pay toward the support of the Washington Equal Suffrage Association the sum Per month indicated by my (X) Every Three Month mark; payable at the request of the Association.
20.00	per month		
15.00	per month		
10.00	per month		
5.00	per month		
3.00	per month		
2.50	per month		
2.00	per month		
1.00	per month		
.75	per month		
.66 2-3	per month		
.33 1-3	per month		
.50	per month		
.25	per month		

The following is a partial list of contributions and pledges recently received:

Henry B. Blackwell and Alice Stone Blackwell	
Boston	\$100.00
J. H. and E. S. DeVoe, Thorp	300.00
Mrs. Jennie Jewett, White Salmon	70.00
Young Women's Educational Club, Seattle....	100.00
Kelso Suffrage Club	62.00
Mrs. Lucie Isaacs, Walla Walla	60.00
Mrs. H. D. Wright, Seattle	60.00
Dr. Sarah Kendall, Seattle	25.00
Isabel and Aloysisia Helmich, Seattle	15.00
Mary G. O'Meara, Seattle	15.00
Mukilteo Suffrage Club	10.00
Dr. Luema Johnson, Tacoma	15.00
Kirkland Club	10.00
Lynden Club	10.00
Mrs. Bessie I. Savage, Seattle	10.00
Rainier Beach Club	13.00

A recent issue of the Seattle Argus in paying a tribute to the mothers of the nation for their work in improving conditions for the children, especially emphasizes the Juvenile Court. It should not be forgotten that Judge Lindsey, whose name is synonymous with the Juvenile Court and whom the Argus justly calls a "phenomenal genius," would long ago have been relegated to the list of political "back-numbers" and would have gone back to winning suits instead of winning souls if the mothers of Denver had not had the vote.

The campaign plan of the Washington State Suffrage Association; namely, a personal canvass of all the voters of the state is calling out a good deal of comment from the press and is creating considerable interest among the politicians. The consensus of opinion seems to be that systematic methods like these are bound to win.

A complete canvass of the state by counties, and precincts, as the suffragists propose, has never been carried out in this state and several candidates for re-election have already expressed a desire to see the poll of their own districts when the canvass is complete.

Notes and News

And now comes a British peer, Lord Cromer, with the crushing argument that a woman should not vote because she is not a man.

* *

The Rainier Beach Club gave an entertainment under the able direction of Miss Isabel Helmich, devoting the proceeds to the state treasury.

* *

Mary G. O'Meara, of Seattle, addressed the young ladies of Castle Rock on the subject of suffrage at the home of Mrs. G. L. Buland, where Miss O'Meara and her sister, Josephine, were guests.

* *

Kitsap and Thurston Counties are planning for county suffrage conventions to be held soon. Other counties desiring to secure speakers for county meetings should address Headquarters, 323 Arcade, Seattle.

* *

The Mukilteo Suffrage Club, recently organized, has elected the following officers: Mrs. Charles Birge, president; Mrs. C. M. Clifford, vice-president; Mrs. George Nyberg, secretary; Mrs. William Keays, treasurer. The club pledged \$10.00 to the State Association.

* *

Mrs. Carrie Burcham Roberts, superintendent of school of Cowlitz County, gave a dinner in honor of Misses Mary G. and Josephine O'Meara, while these young women were touring that county in the interests of suffrage.

* *

It was one hundred and ninety years after the Boston Public Library was founded that a woman set foot within its doors, and when a woman did first venture to put her dainty oxford within those exclusive precincts all Boston was shocked.

* *

Ex-Governor Buchtel, of Colorado, is denying he ever said it: namely, that the better women of Denver do not vote, and he certainly must, when the last returns show that 55 per cent of the vote in the aristocratic Capitol Hill district was cast by women.

* *

Norwegian Day at the A.-Y.-P. E. brought out a wonderfully interesting historical parade. Many women in attractive costumes took part and as women in Norway vote on the same terms as men it was especially fitting that so large a contingent of women should appear in this beautiful parade.

Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, with her accustomed enterprise, has been carrying out the suffrage plan of securing a poll list canvass of the voters of Kitsap County. Already she has the lists complete for four precincts, Charleston, Port Washington, Hillman and Manette, and Port Washington has been canvassed making a showing favorable to the amendment in November, 1910.

* *

Governor Shafroth, of Colorado, speaking before the International Council of Women at Toronto, this summer, and referring to the assertion that Colorado women do not vote, declared that in Colorado women were more enthusiastic voters than men. Only 42 per cent of the population are women, but at the last election they cast 48 per cent of the vote of the state.

At the suffrage luncheon which Mrs. G. L. Buland, of Castle Rock, gave to the Mothers' Club, the sunflower favors, painted by Mrs. Buland's daughter, contained such questions as these: "Would it make a woman less attractive to her husband if she expressed her own opinions?" "What effect would a woman's having a vote have on her control of her children?" Mrs. Buland is a member of the school board of Castle Rock.

* *

Bernice Sapp, of Olympia, who began the task of copying the poll lists of Thurston County in the midst of a congressional caucus which happened to be meeting in the court house that evening, urges all county chairmen of the "Poll List Canvass," to make carbon copies as they compile the names. She suggests two copies for the county and one for headquarters. Miss Sapp has a new suffrage project in every letter she sends to headquarters and its always a good one.

* *

Dr. Edward McMahon of the University of Washington will address the King County Political Equality Club on Oct. 9th on "The Significance of the West in American History." Mary G. O'Meara will lead the discussion. Mrs. Nellie H. Lambson, State Commander of the Maccabees of the World, will make an address on "What Is the Verdict?" The meeting will be held at the Woman's Club House, Howard and Thomas. The program will begin at 3 o'clock. The public is invited.

* *

Among the distinguished visitors at the new National headquarters in New York who have called to express their interest in the cause of suffrage are

Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, Kate Barnard, State Commissioner of Charities of Oklahoma; John Temple Graves, editor of the New York American; Hon. I. N. Stevens, editor of the Colorado Chieftain and author of "The Liberators;" Chas. E. Duryea, an automobile manufacturer of Reading, Pa., who volunteered to enclose woman suffrage leaflets in all of his advertising, and Mrs. Clarence Mackay.

* *

Janet E. Richards, of Washington, D. C., delivered twelve addresses in the interest of woman suffrage while in the state of Washington. Six of these were made in Seattle, two in Tacoma, two in Puyallup, one in Olympia and one in Kelso. Miss Richards' treatment of the "Progress of the Feminist Movement" is vivid and comprehensive. Her long experience abroad gives her a clear insight into the status of women in Europe and her ready wit enables her to marshal the wealth of facts at her disposal in a manner thoroughly attractive to her audiences.

* *

Mrs. Emma Smith De Voe held two very successful meetings in Lopez, September 12. She spoke in the morning at the Methodist Church and in the evening at union services in the Presbyterian Church. The exercises at both meetings, including the address, prayer, singing and Scripture reading, were conducted entirely by women. Mrs. De Voe's subject was "Honor Thy Father and Thy Mother, which is the first commandment of promise." Before Mrs. De Voe left Lopez, a partial canvass of the voters of that precinct, according to the campaign plan of the Suffragists, showed that already, before systematic propaganda has been carried on, one-third of the voters are for the amendment.

* *

The Suffrage luncheon given by Mrs. Jesse E. Baker at Manette, in honor of her sister, Mrs. George W. Busey, of Urbana, Illinois, was one of the most interesting suffrage affairs of the season. Covers were laid for fifteen. Among the guests were Miss Caroline Lexow, of New York; Mrs. Alice Park, of Palo Alto; Mrs. Ghent, of Oklahoma; Mrs. David A. Mitchell, Mrs. Julia Mann and Miss Adella M. Parker, of Seattle; Mrs. Monroe E. Brewster, Mrs. S. B. Palmer, Mrs. John Michelson, Mrs. Paul Ruley, Mrs. Scott Harrington, Mrs. Herbert Harrington and Mrs. J. W. Martin, of Manette. Clever responses were made to the following toasts: "Suffrage Outlook in New York," "The Chicago Suffrage Special," "How We Circulate Literature in California," "The Colored Woman and the Ballot," "Our Campaign."

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1111 SECOND AVE.

COME TO-DAY

Mrs. J. E. Chilberg, of Seattle, wife of the president of the A.-Y.-P., gave a delightful luncheon at her home in honor of Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, of Portland, who was her guest, for a week, while attending the exposition. Many of those present knew Mrs. Duniway in territorial days when she gave such valiant service in securing the passage of the first law enfranchising the women of Washington. She delighted the company with her reminiscences of early suffrage campaigns, vividly contrasting the doubtful reception of those days with the cordial one of the present. Covers were laid for Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, Mrs. Orange Jacobs, Mrs. Thomas Prosch, Mrs. Thomas A. Cann, Mrs. Jesse George, Mrs. W. E. Wilson, Mrs. W. V. Rinehart, Mrs. Nelson Chilberg, Mrs. Flora McKinney, Mrs. Philip B. Hoff, Dr. Sarah Kendall, Mrs. S. L. Johnson, Miss Adella M. Parker, Miss Cann and Mrs. J. E. Chilberg.

* *

When the A.-Y.-P. has passed into history, many points of interest will be remembered about Seattle and the Fair. Downtown, there will be the hanging gardens at the Lincoln, the Curtis pictures, the sunrise on the Cascades, the sunset on the Olympics, the Jackson Street regrade and the view from the Queen Anne water tower. At the Exposition, there will be the landscape effects, the floral display, the trees, the mountains, the illumination, the fairy forest at night, the boat ride home in the evening, the Forestry building, the Hawaiian music and pineapple, the Californian display and punch, the fishes in the Government building, the natural amphitheatre with the moon rising over the trees, the music, the celebrities and the cool evenings. With the exception of the last, other expositions and exposition cities may have offered what are, perhaps, equal attractions, but in one respect, this exposition has made a new record. It is a fair which women and children have been able to attend without being worn "to a frazzle." It is the first fair to offer abundant seating, rest rooms, lunch rooms, and drinking fountains; it is the first fair to offer instructive guides for the children; it is the "Fair of solid comfort."

STATE CONVENTION NOTES.

The twentieth annual convention of the Washington Equal Suffrage Association was held in Plymouth Church, Seattle, at 2 p. m., June 30, 1909. It was the largest convention in the history of our association and was in fact more than twice as large as the 41st National American Woman Suffrage Association annual convention which was called to order in the same auditorium the following day. Three hundred delegates from all over the state presented themselves and of this number 266 were accepted by the credentials committee as legally entitled to seats in the convention. One of the five Spokane clubs was rejected on the ground of irregularities.

Credentials Committee.

In the mass meeting, before the convention was organized, when all the challenged clubs and visitors, as well, were in the main auditorium, Mrs. DeVoe called the meeting to order and asked, "How will you form your committee on credentials?"

A motion was made "that the chair appoint." Mrs. DeVoe asked if there were any remarks. No remarks were offered. She put the question and it was voted unanimously. She then appointed the following: Dr. Cora Smith Eaton, Treasurer, Chairman; Miss Wallin, Pres. Young Women's Educational Club, Seattle; Mrs. Jennie Jewett, Pres. White Salmon Club; Miss Mary G. O'Meara, Professional Women's League, Seattle; Miss Linda Jennings, Pres. LaConner Club, La Conner; Mrs. Joe Smith, Pres. Madrona Equality Club, Seattle; Mrs. Roy Welch, Pres. Kelso Club, Kelso; Mrs. Sibia Hunsicker, King County Club; Mrs. Scott, Pres. Chautauqua Club, Chautauqua; Miss Bernice Sapp, Olympia Club, Olympia; Clerk, Miss Winona Bailey, Assistant Treasurer.

On the ballot for president, out of 226 delegates, 196 voted for Mrs. DeVoe and the remaining 30 scat-

tered their votes among five or six names, some not voting at all. Many of those whose credentials were not satisfactory were warm friends of Mrs. DeVoe and were very much disappointed not to be allowed to vote for her. When Mrs. DeVoe took the presidency in 1907, there were about six clubs in the state. At the time of the last convention there were between 60 and 70 active clubs, with a paid membership of 1,379 members, and over 200 more paid about the time of the convention, but not in time to be counted in that year.

Constitutional Amendment Adopted.

The following amendment was offered by Miss Adele M. Fielde, of Seattle, and was duly adopted by a unanimous vote at the convention.

Basis of Representation: The president of each local auxiliary club, having at least six members, and one additional delegate for every ten members and a major portion thereof, and all life members shall constitute the membership of the annual convention.

Convention Speakers.

To relieve the tedium of waiting till the entire 300 delegates could in turn pass the credentials committee, and the regular business of the convention be taken up, speakers were called upon for impromptu talks, and in an hour after the gavel fell, spirited addresses were being delivered in two rooms at once, one in the main auditorium where the mass meeting had convened and one in the gymnasium which was steadily filling with regularly accredited delegates who had come from the credentials committee.

SUFFRAGE CONVENTION AT KELSO

(Continued From Page Two.)

Club pledged sufficient money to print the poll list blanks for the entire state, the cost amounting to \$62.00.

Routine business was transacted, including further pledges of financial support to the local and state funds. Permanent county headquarters were established at the home of Mrs. Roy Welch, in Kelso. Plans were laid for future conventions at Kalama and Castle Rock. At the close of the afternoon session more than two hundred guests assembled at the "suffrage dinner" in the church parlors.

In the evening, Janet E. Richards, of Washington, D. C., made an address on the "Women of the World." Miss Richards, who is a well-known lecturer on Current Topics, speaking to ten thousand women a week in the large cities of the East, charmed her audience with her clever presentation of the great woman movement abroad. This movement Miss Richards has studied first hand and she pointed out the fact that the northern nations of Europe are far in advance of the southern in their attitude toward women. Finland and Norway have already granted women full political rights and in England, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland women have all but the parliamentary suffrage.

On the other hand the southern countries are more backward. In Austria there are laws against women's clubs and in Germany there is great antagonism to the woman movement, but the German and French women are waking up, as Miss Richards found that the "feministe" movement had penetrated even the convents of France. In Paris the most fashionable woman's club, led by the Duchesse Duze, publishes a pro-suffrage paper and only last February the housekeepers and home workers of Paris combined together to demand of their husbands a fixed income in return for their services as cooks, laundresses, seamstresses and scrub women, demanding this income not as a gift but as a right, having been earned. The French and Italian women are eager to be recognized in the professions.

That Europe is seething with suffrage sentiment the speaker clearly showed and she warned her hearers that the women of Washington must look alive or the English women would surely win their political rights before them.

Among the speakers were Mrs. M. LaReine Baker, of Spokane, who gave picturesque accounts of the English suffragettes; Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, of Portland, Ore., who told reminiscences of other campaigns in Washington and Oregon; Mrs. B. B. Lord, of Olympia, who represents the Grange; Mr. Alonzo Wardell, of West Seattle, and Dr. Luema G. Johnson, of Tacoma, who told of the reception to the National in her city.

Washington Delegation to the National Convention

Following are the delegates elected at our state convention, June 30, to sit in the national convention, July 1 to 7, in Seattle. Because of their subsequent experiences, it was an historic group, and their names should be a matter of record: Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe, Thorp; Mrs. Roy Welch, Kelso; Mrs. David Murray, Ellensburg; Mrs. C. M. Miller, Seattle; Mrs. Flora McKinney, Columbia; Miss Adella M. Parker, Seattle; Mrs. Talluah A. Wright, Seattle; Miss Bernice A. Sapp, Olympia; Dr. Luema G. Johnson, Tacoma; Miss Isabel Helmich, Rainier Beach; Mrs. Jennie Jewett, White Salmon; Mrs. Robert Berry, Bellingham; Mrs. M. T. B. Hanna, Edmonds; Dr. Sarah Kendall, Seattle.

SUFFRAGE AT TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Four hundred teachers were present at the Snohomish County Institute, in Snohomish, on September 2nd, when Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe spoke on the subject, "A Vital Question." In her convincing way the speaker proved to her hearers that no more vital question concerns the teaching fraternity of this state than "Votes for Washington Women in 1910." Not only do women need the ballot to prevent discrimination in salaries on the ground of sex, discrimination such as already exists, notably in Tacoma, but the entire teaching body of the state will be a far stronger force in the commonwealth when it trebles or quadruples its vote. Schools may be kept out of partisan politics but as long as the state manages the schools it will make a difference to them whether or not the mothers of the children have a vote and it will make a difference to the individual teachers whether they are in that portion of the teaching body that is enfranchised or in that portion that is disfranchised.

At the close of the lecture many teachers, both men and women, signified their interest in the suffrage cause and expressed a desire to further it.

To carry on a successful campaign money is needed. Headquarters, printing, organization all require funds. Every man and woman in the state of Washington is urged to contribute to this suffrage campaign fund. Never again, perhaps, in the life-time of the citizens of this commonwealth, will a contribution to the cause of political progress be so productive of far-reaching results. With ample funds for intelligent propaganda success is assured, but equal suffrage like any other good thing, will not be brought about without work and funds are necessary to lay the cause before the people.

Women Vote

FOR PRESIDENT
AND ALL OTHER OFFICERS

IN

WYOMING, UTAH, IDAHO AND
COLORADO

Why not in Washington

Are the women of those States more worthy or are the men of those States more just?

Send for Suffrage Postcards containing the above and cartoon on first page. Double size, 5 cents apiece. Suffrage Headquarters, 323 Arcade, Seattle, Washington, U. S. A.

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THE FOREIGN SITUATION.

The women of Denmark turned out in large numbers to exercise the right of municipal suffrage recently conferred upon them. Seven women were elected to the city council of Copenhagen.

Not long ago the German government granted to women the privilege of organizing suffrage societies, a remarkable step in view of the fact that hitherto it has been a political crime for women to attempt to organize. The housewives of the Fatherland have shown their appreciation of the action of the government by responding with large suffrage clubs.

The countries regarded as most backward are waking up to the suffrage question. In "Darkest Russia" the women have just been granted the privilege of holding a woman's congress. Though hampered by many limitations, nevertheless, the delegates made much use of their opportunity by privately endorsing suffrage for women, an action which is prohibited in public meetings.

The Italian women "demand" the franchise, while the women of Turkey, furtively feeling their way, merely "ask for recognition" in the new government.

Spain has given to women who are heads of families the opportunity of voting for the mayor and councilmen of their respective villages.

One of the most popular delegates to the International Council of Women was Norway's representative, Miss Gina Krog of Christiania. The Norwegian government defrayed her expenses to Toronto to attend the meeting of the International and to Seattle, where she spoke at the Exposition on "What the Men of Norway Have Done for the Women." This is the first time a government has paid a suffrage delegate's expenses. In her school days, the young Gina used to fight the boys about "who was more to blame, Adam or Eve," and now after a quarter of a century of suffrage work in Norway she has realized the fruit of her labors. To her, pre-eminently, belongs the credit of having secured for Norwegian women equal political rights with men.

DUES FROM CLUBS.

The following clubs have paid dues since the treasurer's books closed in June:

King County Political Equality Club, 86 members	\$21.50
Seattle Eleventh Ward Club, 3 members	.75
Aberdeen, 4 members	1.00
Machias, 10 members	2.50
Centralia, 22 members	5.50
Hoquiam, 13 members	3.25
Ferndale, 10 members	2.50
Spokane College E. S. League, 14 members	3.50
Seattle Terry Avenue, 9 members	2.25
Olalla, 10 members	2.50
Chautauqua, 6 members	1.50
Olympia, 3 members	.75
Mukilteo, 12 members	3.00

Total, 202 members\$50.50
—C. S. D.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS.

Life memberships are a significant and substantial way to help the state association. You are making history when you are paying for a life membership, as the membership becomes a matter of record to be referred to every time the direct roll call of the association is called for, as long as the association exists or as long as the member lives.

Since our state convention on June 30, 1909, the following have paid for life memberships:

Mrs. Bessie Isaacs Savage, 212 23rd Ave. N., Seattle, for herself	\$10.00
Mrs. Lucie F. Isaacs, Walla Walla, for her daughter, Miss Grace G. Isaacs	10.00
Mrs. Talluah A. Wright, Judkins and 31st, Seattle, for Mrs. Martha Lemon Rief, 1119 32nd Ave. S., Seattle	10.00
And for Mrs. Harriet Loomis, Norman and 33rd Ave. S., Seattle	10.00

—C. S. E.

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Leave Seattle.	Leave Everett.
7:00 a. m.	9:15 a. m.
12:00 m.	2:15 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.

SUNDAY TIME CARD.

Leave Seattle.	Leave Everett.
7:30 a. m.	9:45 a. m.
12:00 m.	2:15 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.

(Subject to change without notice)

Reduced Excursion Rates on Sundays

Seattle Landing, Colman Dock

Everett Landing, City Dock

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Votes for Women

DEVOTED TO THE SUFFRAGE CAUSE IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

VOL. I.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, OCTOBER, 1910.

No. 10.



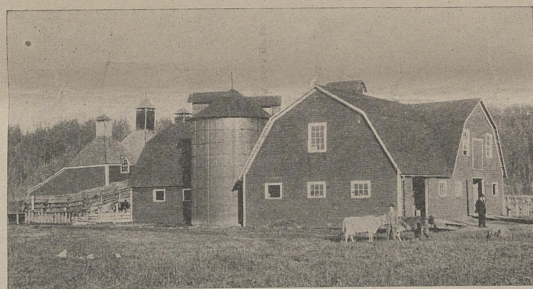
A Vote for the Amendment to Article Six
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MILKING



ORTON BROS.' HERD.

Votes for Women

"Government Derives its Just Powers from the Consent of the Governed"

VOL. I.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, OCTOBER, 1910.

No. 10.

Suffrage Arguments Mailed to 250,000 Voters

UNDER the initiative and referendum laws of Oregon and Oklahoma, those who propose a law by petition have the right, at their own expense, to have an argument in favor of the law published in the voters' campaign pamphlet which is mailed to every voter in the state. The opponents of the measure have the corresponding right to publish in this pamphlet an argument in opposition to the measure. It is regarded as highly significant that the anti-suffragists in Oregon have been driven to quote Ouida in opposition to the measure, while the Oklahoma anti-suffragists have made no attempt whatever to present an argument.

"July 4, 1910.

"To the Honorable Secretary of State:

"Taxpaying women citizens of Oregon, in appealing to the voters at large for their enfranchisement, beg to remind them that the right of suffrage is being rapidly extended to the women citizens of civilized countries throughout the world. It is now in full force in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, and has received the indorsement of leading men and women wherever it has been tried.

"Women under present industrial conditions, forced upon them by circumstances beyond their control, are compelled to compete with men for a livelihood in rapidly increasing numbers every year. A disfranchised class, brought necessarily into ruinous competition with an enfranchised class, creates demoralization in business, and works especial hardship upon all men and women who toil for subsistence, thus adding an ever-increasing menace to the stability of the home.

"Women of the other extreme, who are supported in idleness and luxury, may not feel the need of the ballot, and some of them may say they do not desire it, but that is no reason why they should seek to deprive other women of their right of choice. Any sane man or woman can understand why an idle woman, or one engaged in life's frivolities, may not care to vote. But no person of sane or sane reasoning power can comprehend the motive that impels a woman who says she does not want to vote to attempt preventing any woman from voting who wants to vote.

"Oregon has now the opportunity to put herself on record as the first state to lead the van in a safe, sane and conservative extension of the elective fran-

chise to every woman who pays a tax to support the government.

"We do not deem it necessary to burden the intelligence of the voters with further argument in our behalf, and we sincerely hope we shall not be compelled to repeat this appeal in 1912.

"By order of the Oregon State Equal Suffrage Association. "ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY, President.
"EDNA BRICKMAN, Recording Secretary."

The Oklahoma E. S. A. sends out the following in the campaign pamphlet:

To the Voters of Oklahoma: The women of Oklahoma ask the men of our state to support with their votes their petition for an amendment to the Constitution, striking out the word "male" in the clause defining the requisites to vote.

We ask that women be allowed to vote on equal terms with men, because women need the ballot equally with men for the protection of their interests, and because it is a conceded fact that the interest of any class of people can be better protected when possessing power to protect itself. This is the true application of that fundamental principle of our government that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

We women of Oklahoma ask our fathers, brothers, husbands and sons to consider by what right they vote and where they secured the power to determine whether a woman shall be clothed with the dignity and responsibility of citizenship which they enjoy, or whether her opinions shall remain, to the dishonor of the State, classed baneful with those of idiots and the insane, and irresponsible with those of minors.

A woman's title to vote is identical with a man's title to vote. Men in the United States vote for the simple reason that they live under a form of government which declares taxation without representation to be tyranny, and that power is derived by consent of the ballot. In such a government, the ballot becomes the symbol through which these principles are expressed. Ask yourselves two questions—Are women taxed? and are women governed? and it becomes apparent that the woman's title to vote in our boasted self-government is identical with that of men. Then, logically, how can any man cast an honest

vote to the contrary and proclaim faith and allegiance to the American principles of government?

We ask your vote in favor of conferring citizenship on the women of our State because we believe the nation is imperiled because of the trend of all legislation towards commercialism, which necessarily results from the opinions of men alone crystalizing into law. Many evils of vital interest to the life of the nation are demanding that women be granted power to co-operate with men for the best protection of the home and child, not the least of which interests are those of child slavery and white slavery.

We beg to call your attention to the great changes brought about through inventions. Under a condition termed "modern industrialism," and which has invaded the woman's sphere, "the home," the work of women in the home has been transferred to the mills, factories, stores and offices. So, in turn, the home commodities formerly made under the watchful supervision of the women in the home, are returned from the marts of the world, and the only safeguard from disease and death rests upon the conscientious responsibility of the official whose duty it is to care for the public's interest. It would seem, therefore, self-evident that, if women are to be able to protect themselves and conserve the best interests of the home, they must be accorded the ballot to help choose these officials.

Recognizing the ballot as the only effective weapon of our day and generation for the protection of the women of all classes, we submit a classified list of the women in Oklahoma who need the ballot, and a few reasons why they need it:

1. WOMEN ARE CITIZENS, and they need the ballot to accomplish their civic duties.
2. WORKING WOMEN need the ballot to enforce through a constituency their demands for shorter working hours, equal pay for equal work, better sanitary conditions to work under, safeguarded machinery, etc.
3. HOMEMAKERS need the ballot in order to influence the outside conditions which today control the home, such as Boards of Health, Boards of Education, the food supply, the water rates; in short, to influence municipal politics, whose activities deal almost exclusively with the "woman's sphere."
4. MOTHERS need the ballot in order to control moral conditions and wage effective war upon the

(Continued on Page 5.)

We are in the midst of a winning campaign. Pay No Attention to Rumors. As has happened before, false reports intended to defeat the Suffrage Amendment may be circulated when it is too late to answer them.

The rumor started this week that the Suffrage Amendment was not properly drawn, is utterly groundless. This rumor has been traced to its source. It was sprung partly through ignorance of the law and partly through a desire to defeat the Suffrage Amendment.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

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

Florence M. Hanna, Advertising Manager
Mercy Cleone Hanna, Assistant Editor

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Phone: Independent 1891.



THE NEW WOMAN

By Maud Hamlet Perkins.

Fling not an epithet of scorn!
She stands exultant, nobly born,
Of Progress and the Years!
The swaddling clothes of ages past,
With ignorance aside are cast,
And doubt and needless fears.

Honor and Right, precedents bold,
Fashioned well by finer mold;
Shall future nations sway;
While reigning love all wrongs assail,
A gracious world will cry, "All hail,
Ye woman of today."

In this journal we can offer no heartier greeting to our sisters everywhere than the following beautiful words from the London **VOTES FOR WOMEN**:

"To the brave women who today are fighting for freedom; to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it; to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper."

THE SITUATION IS PROMISING.

The contention made by a young deputy prosecuting attorney of King county that the proper way to amend an article to the constitution is, not by referring to the original section, but by referring to its amendment, is causing some smiles among the older members of the bar. The more usual opinion appears to be that an amendment becomes incorporated into the section which it amends and that reference to the original article is, in fact, reference to the article as amended. Dean John T. Condon, head of the University Law School, makes the statement that such a contention would invalidate hundreds of statutes in this state.

The management of this journal desires to call attention to the generous support given it by the high class advertising found in its columns, among which the clever plates of the Quaker Drug Co. on the cover page have been a conspicuous advertisement for our cause, and hope our readers will show their appreciation by giving to each a liberal patronage.

The New York Public Library has asked for a complete file of **VOTES FOR WOMEN**. The librarian writes that the library pays particular attention to the collection of all publications relating to the suffrage question.

The publisher of **VOTES FOR WOMEN** desires to express her heart-felt thanks to the many friends who have assisted her in getting out this special number. She wishes to mention especially Mrs. George A. Smith, Dr. Fannie Leake Cummings, Miss Adella M. Parker, Miss Lucy Kangley, Miss Louise Kangley, Miss Helen Kangley, Miss M. E. Dunbar and Mrs. Elizabeth Baker.

The Seattle Mail, a new publication, starts in right on the suffrage question. In its first number, published last week, it says editorially:

A large number of particularly energetic women of Washington are at present busily engaged in campaigning for the privilege of going to the polls and voting, a privilege many men think so lightly of that you couldn't pound them into a voting booth with a meat ax. These women have somewhere acquired the idea that they have almost as much human intelligence as a foreign hod carrier, street sweeper or garbage man, who has painfully learned the name of the president of the United States, the fact that congress makes laws, that in some cities he can vote a dozen times if he votes the right ticket, and that he can get gloriously drunk on the proceeds.

Seeing that these women have made up their minds they want to mark little crosses on ballots

WHY SHOULD WOMEN VOTE?

Why should women have the ballot? Why should women vote, is often asked. I wish to see women vote because women are different from men; because in view of that difference they have a peculiar and special knowledge upon all domestic subjects, upon all things which intimately affect women and children; which affect housing and sanitation, the birth and death rate. All this special knowledge should be at the service of the state.

Because in view of the progress that women have made for themselves in the centuries that have brought them out of bondage, that it is justice, not only to women, but to men, to humanity. Because science and progress have so changed the conditions of woman's work, taking it from the private home and setting it up in the market place, governed no longer by the individual worker but by the body politic.

The Baby in Politics.

Even the baby is carried into politics. A political jobber is allowed to pile garbage so near the homes of women that in a certain Chicago stock yard district 700 babies were made ill, many of them dying in one year from the poisonous effects.

These mothers can no longer stay at home and "mind the baby." It is their right and their duty to go into politics and mind the baby, to rescue the lives of these babies, to break down the barriers which man has so long locked and bolted and barred against her.

Politics lures her young sons from their home by means of the slot machine and the gambling table. It lures her young daughters into lives of shame.

Politics allows the laws made for the protection of these lives to be evaded. Politics licenses these law breakers and allows them to escape punishment. Politics takes revenue from the woman's property and little home and gives her no voice in the matter. Indeed there has never been a reason for man's voting that the intelligence of every man and woman of the 20th century could not apply with equal force to woman's voting.—Elizabeth Baker in Tacoma Daily News.

THIS "SPECIAL."

We regret exceedingly that several pictures, also articles from our friends, were crowded out of this issue, and that it became necessary to condense others to a few lines to be inserted. We are also sorry that we were compelled to leave out considerable good advertising, for want of space. We did not consider it advisable to make the magazine larger than the 32 pages, as the facts, information and illustrations contained in it are enough to convince any voter that we not only want the ballot, but that we are capable of using it intelligently.

Equal Suffrage About to Break Speed Records

every year or so, it's a ten to one shot that they'll be doing it shortly. Every married man will concede that. Experience has taught him that, at the final analysis he's got nothing whatever to say about it when his better half starts something. So the news might just as well be broken gently. Equal suffrage in the Evergreen State is about to break all speed records in reaching its destination. Mr. Edward Clayson, Sr., please copy. Cum tux.

Personally we don't believe that a majority of Washington women give a continental whoop whether they can vote, or serve on juries, or not. That don't make any particular difference, though, seeing that so many men are in the same boat. We never have heard one valid reason why women as a class should not vote if they want to, and we have heard more than sixty-seven varieties of reasons why they should. The majority rules and welcome, girls, to our corner grocery voting places and see if you can help mismanage things any better than we can.

FORGIVEN!

Many who read The Tacoma Daily News of September 19th, were surprised and amused at seeing in its columns several suffrage articles which had appeared in different issues of **VOTES FOR WOMEN**. Taking these articles wholly from this paper without giving credit or mention of **VOTES FOR WOMEN** was very noticeable.

Sorry to have to tell it, but it is true that the one who claimed editorship of that issue of the "News" did it. We forgive her because you know women have had so little opportunity to learn things, that it is a wonder that they are not even more jealous of each other's success and when they can, will claim credit even for a sister's work. We are going to grow broader and better when we get the ballot.

We hope our readers will help the cause by removing the Poster Supplement in the center of this magazine and putting it up in some conspicuous place. Get permission to put it up in your postoffice, or grocery store; paste it along the country roads, on fences, barns, windows and every other available place to catch the eye of the voter.

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Department of State

Office of the Secretary

Olympia, Sept. 28, 1910.

Mrs. M. T. B. Hanna,
Seattle, Wn.

Dear Madam:

Replying to yours of the 26th inst., the suffrage amendment to the constitution is being advertised according to law.

Very truly yours,

I. M. HOWELL,
Secretary of State.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

Is the only suffrage journal on the Coast. Besides being devoted to the cause in the State of Washington, it aims to help the great movement in the whole Northwest.

There has been much talk about women making the morals of a country. This is not true and not possible unless she be given the power to help make the laws, for the law is a mighty teacher of both morality and justice.

How is this as a key to public sentiment? Two new weeklies in Seattle, both commenting favorably on Equal Suffrage.

As the "Town Crier" Sees the Situation

Women in all ages have typified the finer and higher moral sense of mankind. Why not give it direct expression at the polls, where morality or immorality materially affects every class and element of society?

About eight million women are making their own living in America—breadwinners of families, property owners, taxpayers, law-abiding, constructive, intelligent American citizens. Upon what logical American theory of government what curious bent of justice, should these worthy citizens be denied the right of franchise? Why should they be condemned to classification with idiots, feeble-minded and criminals?

There is no sound reason against equal suffrage. Disfranchisement is opposed to every tenet of modern life and the development of humanity. Equal suffrage is feared only by those who have in the past succeeded in manipulating our politics and certain of our public business for personal profit at the expense of the people.

In short, I rejoice in an abiding conviction that equal suffrage can have no other effect than to raise the general average of the public conscience as expressed in all the branches of our government.

The proposed constitutional amendment to be voted on November 8, offers a high privilege to the men of Washington. It is a challenge to their sense of justice, a test of their spirit of fair play. There is no question that the broad-minded and enlightened men of the commonwealth will vote for the amendment.

FRANK CARLTON TECK.

The management of this journal is especially indebted to the following officers and executive committee of the Alki Suffrage Club for generous support:

Mrs. J. C. Downing, Mrs. George R. Baker, Mrs. A. A. Smith, Mrs. Eliante, Mrs. Secord, Mrs. G. B. Palmer, Mrs. Helen Holt, Mrs. J. P. Howe, Mrs. Frank Root, Mrs. C. W. Latham, Mrs. Jessie F. Elliott, Mrs. H. C. Vickers, Mrs. U. R. Niesz, Mrs. F. F. Martin, Mrs. M. A. Deering, Mrs. Charles Bailey, Mrs. R. E. Thatcher, Mrs. H. P. Fish, Mrs. Thomas Murphine, Mrs. Dr. Thompson, Mrs. George Herbine, Mrs. Anna M. Day, Mrs. Geo. W. Aiken and Mrs. Geo. H. Graham.

SEATTLE STAR'S PLEASANT COMMENT.

The 32-page illustrated special edition of **VOTES FOR WOMEN**, the monthly paper which has been spreading suffrage propaganda all over the state for the last twenty months, is about ready for the press.

All the organizations in the state are assisting Mrs. Hanna, the editor and publisher, in making this edition so big and attractive that it will be a convincing refutation of those brave men's assertions, "women don't want to vote, for they are not asking for the right."

An interesting feature will be stories of Washington pioneers who enjoyed the rights of full citizenship in territorial days, and who are striving to recover those rights, which were stolen from them in 1889.

VOTES FOR WOMEN has already educated and converted thousands of people, and this 10,000 edition will win a great many more thousands who will put their cross in the square opposite the words which give us political freedom, thus:

"FOR THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE SIX (VI) OF THE CONSTITUTION RELATING TO QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS WITHIN THIS STATE." [X]

In one day recently articles favorable to Woman Suffrage appeared in the Christian Science Monitor, of Boston; Christian Herald, of New York, and the National Pure Food Magazine, showing the wide scope of this movement and its freedom from all political and sectarian bias.



Mrs. Mary McNamara

A former teacher in the Edmonds public schools has from the beginning of the present campaign, been an active and efficient worker; she is president of both the Snohomish County and the Edmonds Equal Suffrage Clubs. She has held meetings and superintended the poll list canvas, securing helpers and discussing suffrage at several Grange meetings.

Under her direction Edmonds instituted a Suffrage "Tag Day," in which several other towns participated. It was a decided success.

That she is thoroughly a housewife, as well as a suffragist is demonstrated by the fact that she won the forty-dollar prize given by the Tacoma News, for the best planned kitchen.

Mrs. Ellen S. Leckenby is well known over the whole state as corresponding secretary of the W. E. S. A. For nine years she has held this exacting position and she has filled it most acceptably.



Mrs. M. T. B. Hanna
Editor

Suffrage Arguments Mailed to 250,000 Voters

(Continued from Page 3.)

powers of evil which revel in the debauching of youth.

5. **TEACHERS** need the ballot to fit them to teach the ideals of citizenship. The State needs their trained intelligence, because they represent the most valuable public officials in the employ of the State—"State Mothers," as they have been justly termed.

6. **PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS WOMEN** need the ballot to secure for themselves fair opportunities in their respective callings.

7. **THE WOMAN ON THE FARM** needs the vote because she is interested in good roads, good schools, tax levies, and the best conditions for the rural district. She would double the farmer vote. Two good votes where but one vote now exists.

8. **TAX-PAYING WOMEN** need the ballot to protect their property interests.

9. **WOMEN OF LEISURE** need the ballot for their own self-development.

10. **BAD WOMEN** need to vote to protect them from the graft of corrupt police officials, as well as to free them from conditions which make them share their ill-gotten gains with the "panderers."

11. **ALL WOMEN** need to vote for the sake of their own self-respect, and in order to command the respect of others. Disfranchisement means degradation, and no juggling with words nor the uttering of the usual platitudes can alter this interpretation.

12. **ALL MEN** need to confer the ballot on women today to justify their advocacy of a "square deal." Therefore, men of Oklahoma, in the interest of according the women of our State a "square deal," we ask you to arm them, equally with yourselves, with the weapon of civilization, the ballot, and together let us wage war for human betterment. Let us follow suit with our neighboring States of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, and vindicate our national principles by giving to the State of Oklahoma a "government of the people, by the people and for the people." For women are people.

We close this earnest appeal for your vote by calling to your attention the conclusion of that earnest student, philosopher and writer, Charles Kingsley, who said: "One principal cause of the failure of so many magnificent schemes, social, political, religious, which have followed each other, age after age, has been this: That in almost every case they have ignored the rights and powers of one-half the human race, viz: **WOMEN.**"

May Oklahoma men heed this advice, is the prayer of the Oklahoma Woman Suffrage Association.

"ONLY A BRIDGE BETWEEN."

The cartoon in the present issue, entitled "Only a Bridge Between," has a deep significance and one which augurs well for the success of the Amendment in November. Lewiston and Clarkston are two towns on either side of the Snake River with "only a bridge between," but the Snake River, at this point, is the boundary of the state, so that while Clarkston is in Washington, Lewiston is in Idaho. Now the women in Lewiston, only across the bridge, may vote for president, for congressman, for governor, for the state legislators, for judge, for mayor, and for all other officers in the state, while the women in Clarkston are denied this right. In one town the men gallantly escort their wives to the polls. In the other, the stern hand of the law drives back the wife and the mother. In the one town to vote is a woman's right and privilege. In the other it would be a crime. The absurdity of the situation is well portrayed in this cartoon. Watch the election returns along the Idaho border.

Rev. Dunstan spoke to 800 voters at Bremerton Navy Yard gate last week.

WOMEN AND THE BALLOT

By ELIZABETH BAKER



Mrs. Elizabeth Baker

Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, who is a leader in the suffrage cause in Kitsap County, comes of a long line of "progressives." She is made of that fine steel-fibred courage, that unquenchable energy and that indomitable spirit that carries the flag of freedom past the firing line of contempt and ignorance and plants it solidly in the very camp of the enemy. As her father before her worked for the freeing of the black slaves, she is now struggling for the freedom of that half of humanity which is the slave of the low wage and the no vote.

Mrs. Baker writes stirring and convincing columns for *The Navy Yard American*. She is an associate editor of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*. She travels to remote and inaccessible parts of the state to lecture, and in her precinct the poll list canvass has been so faithfully done that Manette is confidently expected to roll up the biggest majority in the state. It is the unstinted devotion of such workers as Mrs. Baker that makes the suffrage cause certain of success.

RESULTS OF EQUAL SUFFRAGE

One result of the woman's franchise in Utah, Wyoming, Colorado and Idaho is that the wages of women in the public service approximate more nearly to those paid to men; and female teachers are paid the same as male teachers, when doing equal work. Mrs. Bowman Wells, an English suffragist, who has collected statistics about the Western States where women are enfranchised, affirms:

Property Values Raised.

"In the ten years ending 1900, the total value of farm property increased by 37 per cent in Colorado, by 90.4 per cent in Utah, by nearly 100 per cent in Wyoming, and by 160 per cent in Idaho. In California the increase was only 2.5 per cent. During the same period, while the total capital invested in manufacturing in California increased only 39.9 per cent, the increase in Wyoming was 70.9 per cent, in Utah 122 per cent, and in Idaho over 180 per cent."

The female illiteracy percentage of the great Eastern States is 25 per cent higher than that of Colorado, 40 per cent higher than Idaho, 60 per cent higher than Wyoming and nearly twice as high as Utah. With such facts and figures before them, it cannot be that the men of a great and young country so keenly alive as they appear to be to all that makes for real and lasting progress, will long delay to grant the demand of their women for political equality.

The first woman on this side of the Atlantic who demanded the right to vote was a Catholic—Margaret Brint of Maryland, on January 21, 1747.

It is rather a difficult matter to answer arguments against equal suffrage, coming from those who assume themselves endowed with special knowledge from the Almighty as to the Divine Plan regarding the proper sphere of either man or woman.

It does not appear to us that such knowledge has ever been given to mortals to judge, one for another. What the world knows about these things is simply the developments of history in the long struggle of races, of nations and of sex for supremacy.

The science of biology shows that throughout the animal kingdom the female type is first and fundamental; following this in the human type, man was first subordinate. It is a long and interesting story; the gradual change of base. In the earlier ages the elements most apparent in bringing about the supremacy of man have been, an increasing population, exhaustion of the more primitive supplies and the idea of property, of ownership in the natural resources of the earth, bringing into play the reign of brute strength; the power to get and to hold. In this way woman was expropriated; debarred from holding property, she herself became property.

As the idea of government progressed, it naturally shut out the weaker and the propertyless, denied them a voice and a vote.

Thus for ages and ages the struggle has gone on. Freedom, the ownership of property, of person as well as property, has been for both sexes a long struggle; the real cause of most of the world's warfare, and it is still the warfare of such doubtful civilization as we now possess. As some old philosopher has said, "Man is an incorrigibly religious animal." So he has from the beginning used the power of superstition, of priests, of church to keep the weaker part of creation slaves, calling it the "divine plan."

It was the strong weapon used to keep chattel slavery in power; it is still the lash used to keep woman in subjection to man, the physically stronger. Against all this woman and civilization have battled through all the ages and by no means in vain. It has been an unwritten law to keep the slave in ignorance. Fifty or sixty years ago women were debarred from getting an education; boys could go as far as their mentality would carry them; girls might only have the three R's. Such webs of inequality have their flaws, the slave acquired some knowledge and the woman gradually a great deal. It is a matter of history that women were debarred from reading in the Boston public library for one hundred years. They have been debarred from colleges, from the professions, from all public works of charity and reform, from all speaking in the churches; until at last the locks have been broken, the bolts and bars have been beaten down and she now stands in the colleges, in the professions, in the possession of property, on an equal footing with her brother; she can now preach in the churches, she can practice in the courts, she can perform the most delicate surgical operations in the hospitals. She owns property and pays taxes as faithfully as any man.

What, now, is to debar her from having an equal share with her fellow citizen and co-worker man in making the laws which govern her, her children and her property? It is a baseless prophesy, an uncalled for and improbable slander to say that a share in civic government will take a woman's interest from her home and her children. Man-made laws can never change human nature.

Take drink from the home, provide pure food, warm clothing, fresh air for the children born into the home. Give the millions of mothers that are suffering from poverty and overwork and who must see their children die from improper housing and sanitation, a chance to make these conditions better. Give the mothers all over this land a voice in regulating these things and there will be no talk of

race suicide—but happier homes and healthier children. In most of our states 2 per cent. of the children die under one year of age. In the states where women have a voice in cleaning up the cities and enforcing the laws, the percentage is only from 10 to 13 per cent. It is not the children who fill our graveyards who make the nation great; it is the well born, well cared for children, those who have proper outside influences as well as home influences to make for good citizenship. The most important effect of equal suffrage wherever it has been tried is the better conservation of child life, better factory laws, the making of sweat shop life impossible for women and children, the establishment and supervision of juvenile courts, the enforcement of pure food laws and sanitation.

Who are the women of the present day who are demanding for their sex political equality? Every man, every husband and father must see that they are those whose standards of intelligence, of morality and social position are the very highest. They are your mothers, wives and daughters. For worthy citizenship do they not possess all that the law requires and a great deal more? They ask your vote for the Equal Suffrage Amendment on November 8th. And they confidently expect and believe that they will get it.



Mrs. Homer M. Hill

Mrs. Homer M. Hill, president of the Washington Equal Franchise Society, was a voter in Territorial days of the state. The present campaign for equal suffrage is the third in which Mrs. Hill has been a leader. While president of the Washington Equal Suffrage Association in 1898, she had a partial house to house canvass made over, the state, to ascertain the sentiment of the women on Equal Franchise. Her report shows that in the Fourth Precinct of the Ninth Ward, only two women, out of one hundred visited, refused to sign a petition, asking voters to support the proposed Amendment.

Mrs. Hill for years edited a suffrage paper called the "Washington Women."

NOTES AND NEWS

STATE SUFFRAGE ORGANIZATIONS.

Washington Equal Franchise Society—President, Mrs. Homer M. Hill, Seattle. Headquarters, 505 Leary Building.

Washington Political Equality League—President, Mrs. May Arkwright Hutton, Spokane. Headquarters, Hutton Building.

Washington Equal Suffrage Association—President, Mrs. Emma Smith De Voe, Thorpe. Headquarters, 495-6 Arcade Building, Seattle.

Washington College Equal Suffrage League—President, Miss Adella M. Parker. Headquarters, 419 Boylston Avenue North, Seattle.

The exigencies of the situation, has made it necessary to do the campaign work through four state organizations and a number of independent clubs, each, using the same speakers or workers, when found more convenient or economical; ready to act concertedly on election day. Under appropriate headings, will be given the work of each of these state suffrage organizations, also, a report of the suffrage work done by the Franchise Department of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Besides the four states suffrage organizations several independent clubs have been working vigorously during the entire campaign. Prominent among these are: The Alki Suffrage Club of Seattle; president, Mrs. George A. Smith; the College Suffrage Club of Spokane, president, Mrs. Sarah E. Commerford; and the Everett Suffrage Club, president, Mrs. Ella M. Russell.

Besides those every city has its club and in every town suffrage advocates are co-operating for the work at the polls on election day.

The management regrets exceedingly that news and halftones from Bellingham, Aberdeen and several other places did not reach this office in time to be included in this issue of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Trafton people are well stirred up over the importance of the enfranchisement of women and will work to win the Amendment. They are now readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

On Labor Day in Walla Walla the Suffrage float attracted much attention. The wagon was drawn by four beautiful white horses, loaded with eighteen little girls, each dressed in white and bearing banners, saying: "Mother works, too."

Mrs. McLaughlin of Rainier Beach has rented a store building near that station, in which she will distribute a great variety of literature on Woman Suffrage. She will also have for sale this magazine.

At the Touchet Valley Fair, Dayton, Columbia County, suffragists had a table of literature, through the kindness of Mr. Clark Isreal. The table was covered with white and yellow bunting. Much attention was attracted to the display of suffrage literature which was given out.

Much good suffrage literature was distributed at various polling places in the city at the primaries. The workers of the Alki Club did excellent work in the Fourteenth ward, at South Park, Georgetown and Youngstown.

Three hundred people stood on the street at the corner of Ballard avenue and Vernon place one recent Saturday night, listening to a clever woman who was making a talk on Woman Suffrage. These listeners refused to be satisfied, and after she had retired from the platform, by bystanders asked her to speak a second time. Several prominent citizens and their wives, residents of Ballard, were present. Other similar meetings will be held before November 8th.

Take the poster out of the center of the paper and post it up. Stick it on well.

Ladies' Association of the German Turnverein have asked for a suffrage speaker.

Frederick & Nelson ordered copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN placed on the tables in the Rest Rooms of that popular house.

Mrs. George A. Smith has secured advertising space for the suffrage amendment on the programs of all the theatres in Seattle for the week preceding elections.

Through the influence of Mrs. Anna Bassett of Edmonds a goodly number of men are wearing Votes-for-Women pins.

Ostrander men are generally in favor of Woman Suffrage. A suffrage medal contest will be held at that place before election, writes Mrs. Mary L. Collins to VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Members of the Edmonds Suffrage club will distribute printed cards on the principal business street and near the polling places on election day, calling the attention of voters to the Amendment.

The club has secured a building where posters and literature will be distributed and Votes for Women sold.

Zach McGhee, political writer, representing Columbia S. C. State, Houston Texas Post, Montgomery Advertiser, Evansville (Ind.) Courier, and other eastern papers, was a welcome caller at the office of Votes for Women recently. Mr. McGhee remarked when leaving, "I wish I were here to vote for your amendment."

Copies of Votes for Women were distributed from several floats on Labor Day.

Mrs. M. F. Clarke, of the Span of Life Publishing Co., is printing some good suffrage literature in the form of leaflets.

The Washington Equal Franchise Society is keeping Miss Adella Parker in the field until election speaking before improvement clubs and other bodies of men and women.

Mrs. Sivia Hunsicker, who has charge of the work at the polls on election day, is rallying a host of suffragists to her assistance and is doing most effective work.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

This league printed a 10,000 issue of the Poster Supplement of VOTES FOR WOMEN, for the campaign work, paying for them by giving parlor plays. The league organized a poster brigade in every county in the state and as the campaign draws to a close the last posters are being sent out through the mails.

THE WASHINGTON EQUAL FRANCHISE SOCIETY,

With headquarters in the Leary Building, has many speakers and workers in the field. Some of these are men who are going into the highways and byways to educate the voters to cast a ballot for the Amendment.

THE WASHINGTON EQUAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

This Association with headquarters in the Arcade Building, has done its own part of the campaign work. Revising poll lists, maintaining booths at fairs, distributing literature and sending out speakers to coast towns.

WASHINGTON POLITICAL EQUALITY LEAGUE With headquarters at Spokane, has been doing much work among the labor unions on both sides of the mountains, and during the Interstate Fair published a bright daily paper, with telling cartoons.

THE ALKI SUFFRAGE CLUB.

This independent club, with Mrs. George A. Smith as president, has two hundred members. Fifty dollars was raised by the club in a half a day for the billboards. It was also voted to patronize the advertisers of Votes for Women and to subscribe for 1,000 copies of the paper. No club in the State has been more resourceful or worked with more loyalty and purpose. The leaflet published in this "special" has been one of the favorites of the campaign.

THE SEATTLE SUFFRAGE CLUB

This club, with Mrs. Harvey L. Glenn as president, has headquarters in the Central Building and is auxiliary to the Washington Equal Franchise Society. Its first president was Mrs. Nellie Fick. Its members are among the society people of Seattle. The club has been very active in campaign work, giving parlor meetings and luncheons and in bringing eminent lecturers to speak on suffrage. A luncheon was given at the Arctic club rooms having an attendance of 150 people, about half of whom were men. Among those present were representative citizens—ministers, doctors, business men, attorneys, manufacturers and city officials. At the conclusion of the program, the men present organized themselves into a promotion committee to meet once a week, the members binding themselves to use their efforts by talking suffrage, from that date till election day, to all electors whom they should meet in their daily routine.

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Mrs. Edith DeLong Jarmuth

Is one of the Colorado women who was disfranchised by coming to this state. She has been one of the most capable workers. Mrs. Jarmuth is a speaker and a writer of ability; for a long time editing a suffrage department in the Week-End. She is author of "Because," the most popular leaflet that has been put out in this campaign, having six editions printed and many thousands distributed. This leaflet has had the distinction of being reproduced in Collier's Weekly.

TACOMA'S MAYOR ENDORSES WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Tacoma, Washington, Oct. 24, 1910

Votes for Women:

I am thoroughly in favor of woman suffrage and am doing everything I can to help the cause along.

Yours very truly,

A. V. FAWCETT, Mayor.

The adverse majority in Washington's first suffrage defeat was 19,386 votes, while in the second it was 9,882. South Dakota's adverse majority in her first defeat was 23,610, while in the second it was only 3,285. This looks as if South Dakota's victory on November 8th might be more sweeping than ours.



Mrs. Anna V. Bassett

Mrs. Anna V. Bassett, of Edmonds, a graduate of Oberlin, is a leader in the suffrage cause in Snohomish County. She has campaigned the entire county, rousing the voters to interest in the amendment.

Civil Rights of English Women

A Scotchman living in Canada sends in the following contribution to Votes for Women, describing the legal status of women in England:

1. Women in England have no parliamentary franchise, but unmarried women have all other franchises on the same terms as men, and are able to sit on all local bodies, such as city, county, district and parish councils, and to hold all offices on these from mayor down. At least one woman, Dr. Garrett Anderson, has been mayor of an English town. Two women have just been elected London county councillors, and a third has been made an alderman by the council. School boards are now abolished in England, the various councils doing the work instead; but they still exist in Scotland, and Miss Flora Stevenson was not long ago elected chairman of the Edinburgh school board (the board consisting of twelve men and three women), and was given the freedom of the city of Edinburgh for her services to education. The qualification for an elector is, in England, to "occupy" a "house," or shop, etc. A house may be one room which has an outer door on a landing, but not a room which has no outer door. The elector must also have paid his municipal taxes to be able to vote. In Scotland a lodger may also qualify, by paying 10 shillings a week rent for the bare room without furniture, so this is rather an exclusive franchise. Under the ordinary occupying franchise any widow washerwoman can qualify. There must have been a year's residence in the municipality before registration, or within seven miles of it. This last provision would apply to a storekeeper who lived out of town.

2. Women cannot be lawyers, preachers of any denomination I know of, or professors in most universities (at least none ever have been, but I am not sure that it is forbidden by the university charters). They cannot sit in the House of Commons, or presumably in the House of Lords, but I don't think this last has been tested. They are excluded from Oxford, Cambridge and Durham universities and probably from some of the Irish ones; but there are colleges at Oxford and Cambridge where a woman may live and take the university examinations, without, however, being granted the degrees for which they pass. A few years ago Philippa Fawcett stood above the Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, but was not allowed to take the title. I doubt if, in the Scotch universities, women are admissible to the divinity courses, or can take the degrees of B. D. and D. D.

3. A man can get a divorce in England for his wife's infidelity, and for no other cause. The wife can get one for her husband's infidelity, coupled with bigamy, cruelty or desertion for two years. In Scotland either party can get a divorce for infidelity or four years' desertion.

CANDIDATES FAVOR SUFFRAGE

Kent, Washington, Oct. 7, 1910.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

I am a supporter of equal suffrage and expect to vote for such an amendment, Nov. 8th next.

B. A. BOWEN.

Votes for Women: I believe that woman should vote and will vote accordingly.

FRANK J. HANNAN.

Votes for Women: Every woman has more or less spare time to devote to other important matters besides household duties and bringing up of the children.

How can she accomplish more of good for herself, her children and her family than by utilizing a portion of this "spare time" in the study of social and governmental conditions and in the use of the ballot for the selection of better public officials and the

4. A woman has no right to her children during the life of her husband, except, of course, where the court interferes for special reasons. After his death the mother is guardian, but the father may appoint by will guardians to act with her.

5. In England a man can will all his property away from both his wife and children. In Scotland he must leave his wife half the personal property if there are no children and a third if there are; and cannot prevent her having her terce, i. e., one-third of the life rent of his lands after his death.

6. In England a man has no custody of his wife's person, and cannot force her to live with him either by violence or by legal proceedings.

7. In no part of the British Isles is infidelity a crime. The age of consent is 16 everywhere. That means for girls, of course. There is none for boys.

8. In Scotland a boy can marry at 14, and a girl at 12, without the consent of anybody. In England the ages are the same, but a minor is subject to a penalty who marries without the consent of its father or guardian.

Welsh law is identical with England, and Irish almost identical. The Isle of Man has woman suffrage and many kinds of women's rights.



Mrs. Zamora Criswell Cauffman

A prosperous business woman of the city who was the first woman to become a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Women's Commercial Club. Mrs. Cauffman joined the first franchise club organized in Seattle, leading to the present suffrage campaign. Mrs. Cauffman has a large number of well paid young women working for her, whom she has always kept organized into a suffrage club. She has given financial aid and did not think it beneath her to go into the streets on election day and work for any measure looking toward the enfranchisement of women and will do so again on Nov. 8th.

Seattle, Washington, Oct. 24, 1910.

Votes for Women:

Women own property and are deprived of the right of representation while many men owning nothing vote merely to promote vice. The prejudice against woman's suffrage is fast disappearing and rightly so.

There is no reason for men who have confidence in the mental ability of their mother and sisters, to deny them a vote. I am in favor of giving women the ballot.

Very truly,

CHARLES PETROVITSKY.

enactment and enforcement of better laws? The men alone, up to date, have failed to maintain reasonably good municipal, state and federal governments.

D. P. RICE.

Alki Suffrage Club Sends Out Appeal

ALKI SUFFRAGE CLUB'S APPEAL TO VOTERS What Women Do Not Want.

We don't want to be men, nor to usurp men's place in the world.

We don't want to "enter politics," become politicians, nor hold political office.

We don't want to deprive men of their rights, restrict their liberty, nor ruin their business.

We don't want to overthrow the government, nor break up the home.

What Women Do Want

We are perfectly satisfied that we are women, we are proud of our sphere, and we believe we occupy a very important position in the scheme of creation.

We love our homes, which in the aggregate make the government and we ask for the ballot that we may preserve and protect those homes and the government.

We ask that we be granted our inalienable right to "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness," for which our forefathers fought and died. To secure those rights they established this government, "deriving its JUST powers from the CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED."

We ask for our constitutional right which was guaranteed to "the people" in Article I, Sec. II, of the Constitution of the United States. We are "people."

This constitutional right was further plainly defined in Article XIV, Sec. 1, "ALL PERSONS born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are CITIZENS of the U. S. and of the State in which they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which will abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the U. S." And Article XV, Sec. 1: "The rights of CITIZENS of the U. S. TO VOTE shall not be denied," etc.

To secure the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States we must have a voice in the making of the laws which protect the lives, the liberty and the happiness of ourselves and our children.

We pay taxes, not only as owners of property, but for the homes we rent, everything in those homes, and everything we eat, drink and wear. "Taxation without representation is tyranny," declared the founders of this government.

We are deeply and vitally concerned in the spending of those taxes—whether they should build jails or playgrounds, penitentiaries or schools; go for graft or public benefits. The women of Denver (who vote) believed that crime was the result of improper conditions and they established the Juvenile Court, with Judge Lindsay on the bench. His record is 400 boys saved from the penitentiary to good citizenship.

"The 'Beast,' controlling both political parties, refused (because he is incorruptible) to nominate him for a third term, thus nullifying the good effect of the Juvenile Court; but the women of Denver nominated and elected him independently, by a 15,000 majority. All this would have been impossible without the ballot.

We believe that as women are different from men in aspirations, needs and point of view, men cannot decide what women's needs in government. Government, including every part and function—education, public morals, public welfare, public health, sanitation, pure food and water, public safety, public facilities and utilities, tariff, revenues, commerce, agriculture, conservation, peace and war—each and every part of government concerns women as vitally and deeply as men (and some in fact more); we are therefore entitled to a voice in all these questions of government in order to promote our welfare, protect our lives, and preserve our liberty.

There are many laws on the statute books that we would repeal. In 34 states men have absolute control over the children; they even may, within the law, send a child to China to be reared as a Chinese.



MRS. GEORGE A. SMITH, President Alki Suffrage Club.

Is one of the most indefatigable workers in the movement. In her charming manner she has interviewed many prominent men and women and interested them favorably in the cause. She has maintained a suffrage department in the Seattle Daily Star and has really been the moving spirit of the Alki Club, numbering two hundred members.

(This has been done.) We want equal guardianship over the children we bear.

We want equal property rights. In many states a wife's property becomes her husband's, even the clothes she wears and the wages she earns. And at the husband's death the wife inherits an income only (usually one-third of the real estate) from the property she helped to earn.

We want a voice in the laws controlling marriage and divorce. In South Carolina no divorce is obtainable on any grounds whatsoever; in that same state a husband may will to a concubine a prescribed amount of property.

We want protective and beneficial legislation (industrial, educational and social) for women and children, and we want to elect officers who will enforce that legislation.

We want to abolish the labor of the 2,000,000 children who work in mills and factories.

There are 6,000,000 working women who need the ballot for their protection.

There are several million widows and unmarried women in the United States who need the ballot.

Women have voted on equal terms with men for the last 2 to 41 years in Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, and in Australia, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Isle of Man. In British Columbia, England, Ireland Scotland and Wales they have the municipal vote (all but Parliamentary) and in France, Germany and Russia they have the taxpayer's

vote. And Oklahoma, Oregon and South Dakota have amendments now pending, along with Washington. Washington women voted in territorial days, BUT THE RIGHT WAS STOLEN FROM US BY FRAUDULENT BALLOTS when Washington became a state.

We now ask you to restore to us that right, that we may, in the easiest, quickest, quietest, most womanly and most economical way enact protective and beneficial laws; but above all, that we may elect men who will enforce the laws, and honestly perform the duties of the offices to which they are elected.

Woman suffrage is rapidly coming all over the world—will you allow Washington to be the last state, or will you make it the next in the procession of progress?

We appeal to you, for the sake of justice, honor and fair play to VOTE FOR THE FIRST AMENDMENT ON NOVEMBER 8TH.

RESULTS OF STRAW BALLOT.

The New York Times took last year a straw vote of its own on the subject of woman suffrage and addressed an inquiry to all of the United States senators and representatives and to the presidents of all the universities and colleges. The replies showed that only 28 per cent. were opposed. Of the 72 per cent. in favor of some suffrage for women more than twice as many were in favor of full suffrage as those in favor of limited suffrage.

The First Chapter in Woman's Suffrage

By JESSIE F. PARISH

The seed of the movement may be said to have been sown by the publication of Mary Woolstoncraft's "Vindication of the Rights of Women;" but that seed was slow in germinating and cannot be said to have become a plant till years later, at the assembly of the world's Anti-Slavery Convention in London in 1840.

Let those who criticise and condemn the militant methods of the English Suffragettes of today read the shameful history of that convention and say whether the facts that they there learn in regard to the attitude of Englishmen toward the rights of women do not modify their views of the whole question.

The call to the convention had been issued to the world without any specification as to sex of the delegates. It will be remembered that the pioneer of the anti-slave movement in America was a woman, Lydia Maria Child, whose book, "An Appeal for the Class of Americans Called Africans," was the first utterance on the subject. It will be remembered, too, that this book closed every door of social Boston against her, and brought her many anonymous letters threatening her life. Women, in fact, were, throughout the struggle, the most faithful supporters of the cause, and in the battle, shoulder to shoulder with William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, John Greenleaf Whittier, Henry B. Stanton and the martyred Lovejoy, bearing the heat and burden of the day, were such women as Lucretia Mott, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Ann Phillips, Mrs. Child, Gail Hamilton and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Among the delegates sent from America to the London convention were eight women, foremost of whom was Lucretia Mott.

When these women appeared on the floor of the convention, pandemonium broke loose. A crowd of clergymen of the Church of England supported by numerous dissenting brethren, pranced up and down the aisles, executing a sort of impromptu war dance, each armed with a Bible, which they shook in the faces of their opponents. They also threatened their opponents with their fists, shouting that never, never, except over their dead bodies, should such sacrilege be committed on the soil of "free England" as that a woman should either speak or sit as a delegate in an assembly graced by the chosen messengers of the Lord (meaning themselves). Think of it! In an assembly called in the sacred name of freedom, in which a negro slave would have been warmly welcomed, it was declared that to acknowledge the freedom or equality of women, or even to admit their right to the title of human being (Plato to the contrary notwithstanding) would be a violation of the most sacred laws of God.

A few of the American men, only a few, defended with all their power and eloquence the rights of the women to whom they knew the cause owed so much. Wendell Phillips, Henry B. Stanton and George Thompson, accustomed to facing furious anti-abolition mobs, sustained with considerable fortitude and mock heroic attack of the Reverend Bible Brigade, but they were hopelessly outnumbered, and it was decided that the women might sit behind a curtain in one end of the hall, outside the railing, and listen, while the Lords of Creation expounded the grand and sacred principles of human liberty and equality.

One would think that Phillips, Stanton and the others would have withdrawn from the convention themselves upon this refusal to allow a part of their delegation to take the place to which by every law of reason and justice they were entitled. But far from doing so, they hastened to assure their reverend brethren that there was no resentment in their hearts, and calmly submitted to the convention's injustice. In striking contrast to their action was the

conduct of William Lloyd Garrison, when he arrived in London a few hours later.

This man, who would have been the supreme hero of the great assemblage, when he learned of the insult that had been offered to American womanhood, refused to take his seat in such an assembly or to take any part in its deliberations. When we remember his poverty, his interest in the cause, and the long and expensive journey we can understand what a sacrifice this must have been; and when we remember that he made this sacrifice to testify his belief in the rights of women, we must feel that



Miss Louise Kangley is one of the four Kangley sisters who have been giving both time and money during the past two years to the Suffrage Cause in Washington, as delegates attended the International Suffrage Convention in London in 1909. Miss Kangley has done much for the success of this special issue of *Votes for Women*.

we owe him an almost overwhelming debt of gratitude.

On the evening of this ridiculous display of misdirected religious zeal, Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, as they walked arm in arm through the streets of London, vowed to each other that they would devote their lives to a battle for the rights of women in America—a view to which they were faithful "even unto death."

In 1848 at the first Woman's Rights meeting no woman was present who felt herself qualified to oc-

cupy the chair, and accordingly James Mott was chosen to preside over the meeting.

As a basis for their proposed organization the ladies who called the meeting had adopted a Declaration of Independence, based upon the famous Declaration of 1776. No document in the history of the movement gives so striking a view of the social and political position of woman sixty-two years ago, or gives us so clear an idea of what has been accomplished.

This epoch-making document may be, and should be read entire in the monumental History of Woman Suffrage, by Mrs. Stanton and others. I give a few illustrative passages:

"The History of Mankind is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations on the part of man toward woman, having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over her. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

"He has never permitted her to exercise her inalienable right to the elective franchise. He has compelled her to submit to laws, in the formation of which she had no voice. He has made her, if married, in the eye of the law, civilly dead. He has taken from her all rights of property, even to the wages she earns.

"He has made her morally an irresponsible being, as she can commit many crimes with impunity, provided they be done in the presence of her husband. In the covenant of marriage, she is compelled to promise obedience to her husband, he becoming to all intents and purposes her master, the law giving him power to deprive her of liberty, and to administer chastisement.

"He has so framed the laws of divorce as to be wholly regardless of the happiness of woman, the law in all cases going upon a false supposition of the supremacy of man, and giving all power into his hands. After depriving her of all rights as a married woman, if single, and the owner of property, he has taxed her to support a government which recognizes her only when her property can be made profitable to it.

"He has monopolized nearly all the profitable employments, and from those she is permitted to follow she receives but a scanty remuneration.

"He has denied her the facilities for obtaining a thorough education, all colleges being closed against her.

"He allows her in the church but a subordinate position.

"He has created a false public sentiment by giving to the world a different code of morals for men and women, by which moral delinquencies, which exclude women from society, are not only tolerated but deemed of little account in man.

"He has usurped the prerogative of Jehovah himself, claiming as his right to assign for her a sphere of action which belongs to her conscience and to her God.

"He has endeavored in every way to destroy her confidence in her own power, to lessen her self-respect, and to make her willing to lead a dependent and abject life."

"In entering upon the great work before us," concludes this remarkable paper, "we anticipate no small amount of misconception, misrepresentation and ridicule; but we shall use every instrumentality within our power to effect our object."

That their expectations were entirely fulfilled no one is ignorant. No other band of women in the history of the world ever had to encounter such a storm of ridicule, abuse, slander and threats as the little band of noble women who inaugurated at Seneca Falls that movement which should shake the world.

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Out-of-Town readers of "Voets for Women" are especially invited to make The Rhodes Company store their headquarters when visiting Seattle. Rest and reading rooms and other conveniences at your service on both First Avenue and Second Avenue balconies.

Your especial attention is directed to the excellent values offered in the Women's Ready-to-Wear, Corset, Hosiery, Glove and Dress Goods Departments. Orders received by mail are given careful and prompt attention.

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Western Men Who Speak for Equal Suffrage

Among the Seattle clergymen who have aided the cause of woman suffrage are Dr. H. H. Gowen of Trinity Parish, Rev. George Robert Cairns of the Temple Baptist Church, Rev. Arthur Tremayne Dunstan of the West Seattle Congregational Church, Dr. J. D. O. Powers of the Boylston Avenue Unitarian Church, and Rev. Joseph Garvin of the First Christian Church.

A Suffrage paper is being published in Everett by men interested in the success of the amendment. It is circulated through four counties.

In this state the Grange, the Farmers' Union, the Federation of Labor, all have endorsed the suffrage cause; the Seattle Building Trades Council has promised its support.

Recently the Ministerial Association in Spokane passed the following:

"Resolved that the Ministerial Association pledges its support to the pending equal suffrage amendment, and urges the individual members of the Association to present the matter publicly from their several pulpits."

Several members of the Spokane Association had preached in states where women vote, and they led the movement to endorse the amendment.

Dr. C. Fleming Davidson, Seattle's popular city physician and a member of a suffrage club, sees in woman suffrage "just one more step in evolution."

At a suffrage rally in Gallinger's hall, West Seattle, October 12th, all the speakers were men, making telling arguments for equal franchise.

WESTERN MEN

Are demonstrating their sense of justice in every walk of life. The Seattle Chamber of Commerce makes no distinction as to sex, but accepts women into its membership, exactly as it does men.

The Republican convention of Los Angeles has adopted a plank favoring the submission of a constitutional amendment for equal suffrage.

Judge Jeremiah Neterer of Bellingham spoke in a political meeting at Blaine October 20, and advised the people to vote for equal suffrage, and this part of his speech received more applause than any other

Mr. W. V. Caswell, Morrison, Wash., who has two sisters (in Colorado), a wife and two daughters, whom he considers his equal and the equal of any man living, writes: "God bless the day when you and mine are free to use the ballot."

A business man of First avenue, Seattle, W. K. Cummings, for a year past has had prominently displayed on his business house a large sign reading, "Vote for Women."

Glenn Hoover, a "law" at the University of Washington, and a student who has repeatedly won university honors as an orator, has been using his talent recently in behalf of Votes for Women, speaking at several places in the city on the necessity of passing the suffrage amendment if we desire to have a true democracy.

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In all seriousness, we earnestly believe in the emancipation of all intelligent women, just as we believe in the emancipation of trade from the greedy, unsatiable grasp of the trusts.

That women should vote is of the new order of things that make for a brighter and broader civilization. That one party or faction only should vote or control savors of the dark ages.

Crescent Baking Powder has fought the good fight of Liberty against the old time Trust Cream of Tarter Baking Powders, and has won.

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Crescent Baking Powder is made of the white of eggs crystalized and phosphate. It saves on eggs and raises the dough. Risen foods made with Crescent are deliciously light, digestible and good. It is moderate in price (25c per pound) and great in satisfaction.



In the New Order of Things

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The Flavor, better than maple, is a wonderful product. Added to granulated sugar dissolved in water it makes a delicious table syrup. And, like lemon and vanilla, it flavors candies, puddings, sauces, ices and many other desserts and dainties, imparting to all these things a flavor better than maple.



The Development of Woman's Emancipation in Germany

By HILDEGARD SACTH

Editor's Note.—The following paper which was sent from Berlin for publication in VOTES FOR WOMEN is so interesting a survey of the development of the feminist movement in Germany that space has been afforded to publish it in full.

The chief claims for woman's emancipation are everywhere the same, only details give it a typical national character, according to the local circumstances. So in America the motherhood of the movement, the war of independence which was the direct cause of its inception, gave it a political character from the very beginning. In Germany, the land of thinkers, it was brought about more by ethical and philosophical reflections. Nevertheless the struggle for the rights of women has been a particularly hard one in Germany. This country, owing its political existence to a war only fought out forty years ago, is naturally still governed to a large extent by a martial spirit; but everything in favor of martial virtues forms a contrast to the humanising efforts, to the civilising work of women. Very slowly the movement has reached a high degree of importance.

Its origin can be traced to two sources: A mental one and an economical one. Really each rebellion of woman against the idea of her inferiority and subordination is emancipation. In this sense we find the first distinct influence upon the mental part of the problem in Christianity, which it exercised in its original form on the appreciation of woman, in spite of later anti-feministic tendencies. A fresh impulse in the same direction was given in the middle ages by the Renaissance with its demand for full development of every personality, albeit man or woman; then the Reformation, requesting independence in meditating on matters of belief, without making a difference in sex—and at last the highest tide of liberal ideas flowing all over the civilized world, the ideas of liberty and natural right, prepared by the Radicalism in philosophy, and expressed with irresistible power by the French revolution.

Thus the historical roots of that endeavoring of women for independence and free development of her personality can be traced back thousands of years. But the nineteenth century had to add something new and original to open this blossom on the tree of mankind. These were the great economical revolutions brought about by the invention of machines, by the rapid development of great industries.

In earlier times man and woman always went hand-in-hand in their development. The ancient German killed the deer his wife prepared for the meal. In the Florenz of the Renaissance the ladies had Latin conversations with learned men. Today, as man is conquering the air, woman must not remain in the depth. For, if she does so, man, too, would be forced to regress. In modern times only an unbearable discrepancy in the mental life of man and woman makes itself felt. While in former times the man's trade was carried on almost exclusively in the home, so that his wife could share his professional duties and cares, the industrialisation was the cause of his business being removed outside the home. In England and Germany particularly, this movement, supported and promoted by the Manchester School of Free Traders, achieved its triumphal march with fatal rapidity. This change not only applied to the whole class of craftsmen who were forced into factories, but also to those men who rose to the dignity of employers, as the latter were obliged to have their office close to the working place.

While the man extends his intellectual horizon by the enlarged sphere of action, the meeting of the many persons of different classes, the woman is left alone in her house, without the stimulation which her husband's profession used to call forth in her. And all that in an epoch in which the great indus-

tries are wresting from her hands one domestic branch of work after the other. It is not worth while any more to make candles and soap oneself, to weave linen, to knit stockings, to bake bread and to preserve vegetables and fruit. The reduced duties cannot but cause a narrowed horizon. Thus the great discrepancy in the mental sphere of man and woman results.

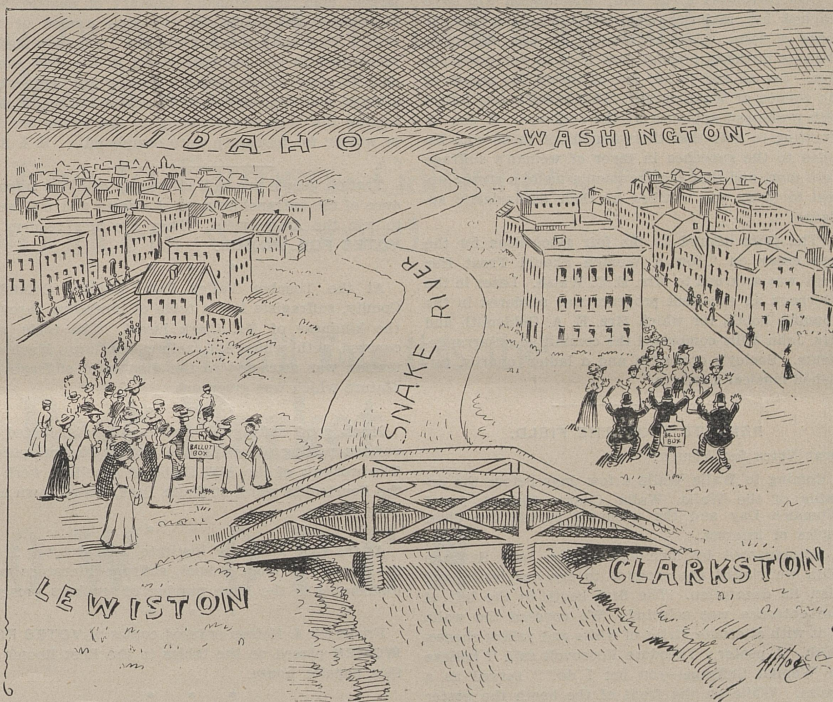
While thus time and strength are being freed for new activity, the necessity for women to earn money is growing in large classes of the population. The economical need gives a concrete necessity and the last final impulse to the emancipation of women. From the very beginning an abyss is yawning among women; on one hand, rich women, whose need consists in mental hunger, and on the other, the poor women, whose husbands, damaged professionally by the great industries as craftsmen or forced into factories, work for starvation wages or are unable to get work at all; in any case the wages are not sufficient to support the usually large family. And so we notice the deplorable fact that the very women whose presence is most necessary at home because they can neither keep servants nor to a large extent make use of the alleviations the great industries procure to the household, are compelled to seek their livelihood outside. Arising from different wants this cry was uttered louder than any other demand by the women of all classes: "Better instruction and more possibilities for professional work."

When in 1865 the founders of the German emancipation of women, Auguste Schmidt, Luise Otto-Peters and Henriette Goldschmidt, called into life the "Allgemeine deutsche Frauenverein," in Leipzig, it was the first association of women for other than beneficial purposes—they included the problem of the working class in their programs from the very beginning, and set about it practically by founding a school for instruction of working women. Out of

these efforts to procure better instruction to women there soon arose a party which saw the solution of the whole problem in the capacity of women for professional work. The demand of equal right was to be established on the basis of equal work. Logically a thorough preparation for a profession was claimed for every girl, and she was to carry it on all her life, for a trade which was to be given up at her marrying would always be regarded as a provisional occupation, and less time and energy would be spent on the apprenticeship, thus discounting the fact that the most successful work in nearly every profession is only accomplished by years of practice. But only when woman enters professional life with the same preparation and the same energy as man, will she be able to compete with him. These were the ideas of the first leaders of the emancipation of women, who still now enjoy a considerable party of adherents, asking equal rights on the basis of equal work.

Because the chances of instruction and of professional activity for women have been increased by the efforts of these early leaders, and the first generation of scientifically instructed women devote their knowledge and their strength to the cause of their sex, the problem is being comprehended in all its depth. Differences in the nature of man and woman, physiologically as well as intellectually, are admitted. The modern woman, whose eyes are sharpened for her special conditions, must acknowledge that she is more bound by family duties than man, that she is consequently less free for professional activity. The old program was essentially only acceptable for unmarried women, who, with the same equipment as men, can devote themselves entirely to professional life. For the greater part of women, however, those who are wives and mothers, the woman of today can no more claim equal rights on the basis of equal work, for she no longer be-

(Continued on Page 20.)



Only a Bridge Between. —Courtesy of The Spokane Daily Suffrage News.

Progress of the Campaign Through the State

WOMAN'S DAY AT PUYALLUP FAIR.

Again the management of the Puyallup Valley Fair Association generously entertained Washington suffragists by giving to them, free of cost, the best booth on the grounds, in the beautiful agricultural building amid the splendid display of fruit, and besides giving them an orchestra to draw the crowds.

The booth was gaily trimmed with suffrage decorations and attracted large crowds every day. Woman's Day, October fifth, was a great success. The Ledger correspondent describes it in part:

"The woman's booth, in the horticultural building, was the scene of much activity all day.

"An express package from Governor James Brady of Idaho, sent in care of the valley fair, was opened and proved to be 20,000 copies of a printed greeting from the enfranchised women of Idaho to the women of Washington seeking enfranchisement. The folders are most attractively gotten up and the printed argument contained in them begins with the encouraging maxim, 'Wait patiently, in your righteous cause; victory must be yours.'

Paulhamus For Suffragists.

"Senator Paulhamus opened the day's events and said he had voted for submitting to the people the amendment to the constitution which will enfranchise the women of Washington, and that he had never regretted his attitude. By this and other remarks made during his short talk Senator Paulhamus planted his banner firmly on the side of equal suffrage.

"Senator George Cotterill of Seattle, the speaker of the day, made an eloquent address in behalf of granting the ballot to women. One of the most interesting features of his talk was an exposition of the manner in which the ballot was lost to women of Washington in the election of 1886.

Birthday Present for State.

"On November 8, he said, 'Washington will have reached her majority—she will have been just 21 years a state. Let us present to her the most glorious birthday present that it is in our power to give. Let us add to her list of voters the names of the women of Washington.' This remark was hailed with prolonged applause by the audience. It was interesting to note that three-fourths of those who listened to the speeches in favor of woman's suffrage were men, and that the arguments made a strong appeal to them was testified by their enthusiastic applause.

"The prize offered by the fair association for the best essay on 'How a Women Should Treat Her Help' was awarded to Mrs. E. C. Walsh. Later in the afternoon an excellent program was rendered in the woman's booth, for which Mrs. E. A. Goldsmith and Mrs. John Mills comprised the committee on arrangements. Seeley's orchestra and a ladies' quartet furnished musical numbers."

REPORTS FROM THE FIELD.

Dear Votes for Women:

Coming to Walla Walla a few days before the opening of the Walla Walla County Fair I found Woman's Day and the woman's parade the chief topics of interest.

Accompanied by members of the local Suffrage Club we visited the grounds to see our booth and plan its decoration. The first booth to the left of the entrance was selected. We covered the walls of it with alternate strips of white and yellow cheesecloth. A poster, "Theodore Roosevelt said 'I believe in Woman Suffrage—you bet I do!'" served as a freize. While on the front of the booth the poster supplement of your paper, "Women vote in Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming; why not in every

state?" attracted much attention. The front of the counter was decorated with copies of Votes for Women. They were so much enjoyed that in spite of the tacks which held them in place more than one was removed. And several people asked where they could get them. At the close of this fair I went to North Yakima to get ready the suffrage booth at the State Fair. A space 10x10 adjoining the exhibit of Washington State College was reserved for us in the Horticultural Hall. We covered the walls with white crepe paper which formed an excellent background.

The plan of the decoration was unique and effective. A rising sun sent four yellow streamers labeled Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, respectively, to the ceiling. Kansas, on a shorter, narrower streamer, was in the center and four short streamers with names only partly uncovered represented the four states where amendments are now pending. There were streamers of white, yellow and green. Green bannerettes, "Vote for Women," formed the setting. The other wall was decorated with posters.

Our box from Equal Suffrage headquarters was lost until Thursday, but when found at last came in the nick of time as the literature brought by friends for emergency was just out. Some of the state Equal Suffragist Association's officers were always to be found at the booth.

The woman's splendid new building was dedicated on Woman's Day, September 28th. The measures of a march played by Miss Perry drew the attention of the crowd to the building, where Miss Sue Lombard called the assembly to order and after appropriate remarks concerning the purpose of the building and occasion, introduced Mrs. Rhodes, of the Woman's Commercial Club of Seattle. She spoke for the business woman. Then followed a solo, "By-Lo Land," by Mrs. Perry Rice, sung by the composer. Mrs. Savage, a member of the oldest club in the state, the Woman's Club of Olympia, also of the largest club, the Woman's Century of Seattle, was introduced and spoke for the club women of the state. Her subject was "System," its value being recognized in the business world in the club world and its need in the home. With a fine dedicatory address and appropriate music the exercises of dedicating the Woman's Building to the loving service of women for humanity were completed. B. I. S.

Traffon people are well stirred up over the importance of the enfranchisement of women and will work to win the Amendment. They are now readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

At the Touchet Valley Fair, Dayton, Columbia County, suffragists had a table of literature, through the kindness of Mr. Clark Israel. The table was covered with white and yellow bunting. Much attention was attracted to the display of suffrage literature which was given out.

Much good suffrage literature was distributed at various polling places in the city at the primaries. The workers of the Alki Club did excellent work in the Fourteenth ward, at South Park, Georgetown and Youngstown.

At the City Teachers' Institute, held October 21 at the Broadway High School, suffrage literature was distributed to the large number of teachers present.

Frederick & Nelson ordered copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN placed on the tables in the Rest Rooms of that popular house.

The Unitarians, in their Pacific Coast conference, at Seattle, declared in favor of Woman Suffrage.

PRESS CONTRIBUTORS TO SUFFRAGE.

As an index to the general effort being made in the state it is of interest to note that special columns, and in some instances pages, are regularly published by suffragists in various papers as follows:

Bellingham American, Ida Agnes Baker; Mt. Vernon Argus, Linda Jennings; Waitsburg Times, Fannie Weller; Seattle Star, Mrs. Geo. A. Smith; Aberdeen Post, Ida Abell Allen; Everett Herald, Ida N. McIntire; Spokane Inland Herald, Mrs. Z. W. Cummerford; Spokane Spokesman-Review, Mrs. Minnie J. Reynolds; Seattle Times, Miss Lucy R. Casé.

THE CAUSE POPULAR.

Suffrage speakers are in great demand. Several chapters of the Eastern Star, The Women of Woodcraft, the Good Templars lodges, the University Community Club, many men's improvement clubs, the Icelanders' Club and numerous other organizations have asked for suffrage speakers during the last two months. Everywhere the "cause" is presented it meets with cordial support.

Mrs. May Stanley, of Wilson Creek, has sent for cuts of the last cartoon which appeared in Votes for Women to have reproduced in leading papers in Douglas, Chelan and Lincoln counties. This is the cartoon which represents the State Grange, the State Federation of Labor and the Farmer's Union, all leading Washington up to the ballot box. It was suggested by the unanimous endorsement of woman suffrage by all these organizations in their state conventions this summer.

Every business block in the main commercial district along Second Avenue has been thoroughly canvassed with suffrage literature by Mrs. M. Chandler Green. Her method of work was to secure permission from each proprietor of business houses and owners of blocks to distribute literature to all employees of the different places.

A final call is made to all women who are willing to help win the ballot by working at the polls on election day. Report name and address to Suffrage Headquarters, 496 Arcade, either in person or by telephoning Main 1910.

Congressman Poindexter, Senator Wesley L. Jones, Hon. T. P. Revelle all gave Equal Suffrage their support at the Snohomish County Fair and were heartily applauded by the crowds for it.

Twenty-five thousand hand bills were printed and paid for by Mrs. H. D. Wright who has systematically distributed them at fairs and other public places over the state.

Alice Stone Blackwell through the National American Woman Suffrage Association sent a gift of \$100 for the Washington campaign.

At the recent state convention of the Women's Clubs held at Walla Walla, the suffragists scored a victory in the election of officers.

Mrs. S. L. W. Clark of the franchise department has done good suffrage work in Skagit County.

Rev. Burdick, pastor of First Congregational Church of Bellingham, preaches a good suffrage sermon.

"Failure is impossible."—Susan B. Anthony.

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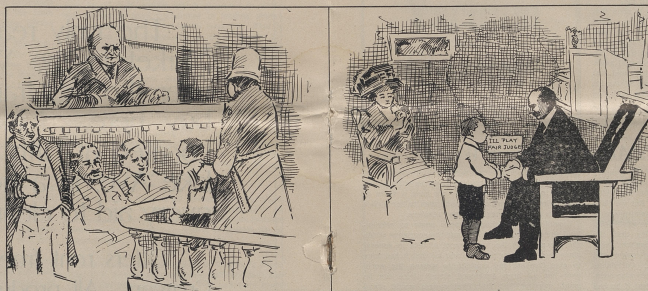
Offers rent free to Farmers, Gardeners, Fruit-Growers. All producers welcomed.

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N O W O P E N

GIVE WOMEN THE BALLOT

For the



THE OLD WAY

THE WOMAN'S WAY

Sake of

THE CHILDREN

The Anti-Suffragist as a College Man Sees Her

The superstructures of all sciences are built on a few principles, to go back of which is to find ourselves in intellectual chaos. The first theorems in geometry are hardest to prove and there can be no proof of an axiom.

It is so in Political Science, where we find the fundamental principle that "all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." This principle has endured for many years. It was formulated at the time when kings were no longer considered divine and science had pushed God beyond the clouds where his influence among human affairs were scarcely felt. It is a principle which in our time is almost universally believed. To doubt it is like doubting whether or not happiness is desirable, or whether love, bravery and kindness are desirable traits of the human mind. If you ask us why these things are true, we must confess that you have embarrassed us greatly, but, **WE STILL THINK THEM TRUE**, and we no longer try to prove them.

And so it seems illogical and almost ridiculous for anyone to advance positive reasons why women should be given the right of suffrage on the same terms as men. Our unfortunate helpmeets, being born female instead of male through no fault of their own, are nevertheless human beings, and being born, ipse facto, they have made for themselves a prima facie right to a voice in making the laws, which they as such human beings must obey.

All logical arguments therefore, in behalf of political freedom for the women, must be rebuttal arguments, advanced in opposition to those who deny the first premise. The foes of equal suffrage distort our axiom to read, "All governments derive their just powers from the consent of the **males** governed" and the women of the State of Washington are classed for political purposes with our alien residents, children, criminals and insane.

In passing allow me to say by way of palliation of this remarkable classification made by men, that it meets with the approval of a small class of the women themselves, the anti-suffragists, who glory in their political disfranchisement. There seems to be something sweet about slavery, both economic and political. Many negro slaves cursed the Union army that freed them and continued to cling to their old masters. The Prisoner of Chillon learned to love the very walls which confined him.

To most of us it at least shows poor taste, and is really a sad thing when one learns to love darkness rather than light, or confinement better than freedom. But in most of these cases no one is affected but the possessor of these mental monstrosities. Not so with the anti-suffragist. The little drama of the Dog and the Manger is enacted by her to the fullest. She wishes not only to circumscribe her own life, but every single one of her sex as well. She is the arch-egoist. Negatively at least she would force her opinions on all womankind. The suffragists themselves would vote, but they would force no one else to do so; the anti-suffragists, on the contrary, do not care to vote and they would by law prohibit their sisters from so doing. I am trying to describe the position of the female anti-suffragist. Words fail me.

Let us then hear no more talk tending to show that primarily women have the right to the ballot. Bend every bow against those assassins of logic who deny them this right. Do not humiliate yourselves and your cause by embellishing the case that God or Nature made for you by creating you **human and adult**. Show them that you are those two things and rest your case. Don't act as though you were asking for a favor. Lift up your heads, O ye of little faith, the ballot is yours in November.

GLENN E. HOOVER,
University of Washington, '11.

PIONEER WOMEN OF WASHINGTON WERE COMPELLED TO BEAR "MUSKETS" AS WELL AS "CHILDREN."

The following article published January 27, 1894, from the pen of Mrs. Phoebe N. Judson, of Lynden, tells its own story:

Those three and one-half years that we were permitted to exercise our equal rights as citizens, were the brightest of all the forty years of my pioneer life. I remember some good, loyal women who had the love of their country at heart, who walked five miles to the polls to vote. I usually walked by the side of my staunch Democratic husband and voted for the best men on the Republican ticket, learning there could be perfect harmony in disagreement. I have served in different capacities on the board of election. I once rode on horseback to Whatcom which is our county seat, fifteen miles distant over a very rough road to serve on the Grand Jury. This I considered only a pleasant excursion in comparison to some of the rough experiences while helping to carve out a home in this, (at that time) almost impenetrable forest of fir and cedar. All of our noble women had been of equal service with their husbands, brothers and sons, and were paying taxes on the government land that Uncle Sam had given them for the hardships they had endured, crossing the plains in an ox wagon, and carrying their muskets during the Indian war to help defend their country. (I was one of those women who carried a musket to help protect my family while the men were putting in crops to keep from starving). I can assure you there was no parleying in those days of danger about women's rights. The males seemed perfectly willing to have us make use of our rights, which we did to a good purpose. When the privilege was granted us to vote we were all of us, to a woman, at the polls.

Ibsen is more or less exploited by his country women as an upholder of the cause of woman's rights, from the sturdy blows for feminine liberties which he strikes in so many of his dramas. But we have not heard English women pleading Shakespeare in the same way. Yet where is a completer vindication of woman in various fields of activity than the volumes of the great poet show? Throughout these histories the women stand forth as stronger and abler in every manner than their men. Coriolanus is formed and guided by his mother. Her wise counsels would have saved him his final defeat if he had learned from her how to use the same wisdom in words that he showed in warlike stratagem. It was she who afterward saved Rome by her noble eloquence and the force of her influence over the headstrong warrior.

Portia is often quoted to show where Shakespeare rated woman's ability in a war of wits and words. Add to her the education and opportunities of the modern woman and we should have many a Daniel come to judgment to cut the Gordian knots with which mankind's foolishnesses have entangled themselves and others. In plucky Rosalind engineering the escape of herself and the hardly less courageous Celia we have an example of womanly enterprise and manly courage in one, even if her heart did falter a moment over her doublet and hose at the coming of Orlando.

The long procession of gracious and noble wives, mothers, queens, whose high counsels served, or should have served, to sway men to better or wiser ends has only to be hastily reviewed to prove that this great student of human nature perceived the true worth and stability of womanhood in spite of the weaknesses and follies into which woman's relation to man as subordinate have in so many cases

FAST TIME
SEATTLE=EDMONDS=EVERETT



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Week Day Time Card	
Leave Seattle.	Leave Everett.
7:00 a. m.	8:15 a. m.
12:00 m.	2:15 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.

Sunday Time Card	
Leave Seattle.	Leave Everett.
7:30 a. m.	8:45 a. m.
12:00 m.	2:15 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.

(Subject to change without notice)
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SEATTLE

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Shakespeare's Attitude Toward Women

forced her. Hermione is a noble type of courage and self-command in adversity, and if we have Petruchio conquering the rebellious Kate we have a score of cases where the woman molds the man to her higher purposes or to her more intense resolves.

Considering the broad advance made by woman-kind since Shakespeare's day and the enormous stride she has made in the real respect of men in general since then (for Americanism and all that it has done to give freedom and equality to woman the world over has all been developed since) there can be small question but that Shakespeare would stand for a full equalization of rights as between men and women today. Indeed there is many a one of the greatest of his plays that actually turns upon the glaring injustice of some man to a woman.

CLARA BARTON'S APPEAL TO SOLDIERS.

When you were weak and I was strong I toiled for you. Now you are strong and I am weak, because of my work for you, I ask your aid. I ask the ballot for myself and my sex. As I stood by you I pray you stand by me and mine.

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Specialty. Wet or Dry Cleaning
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If Not In, Leave Your Number

A NEW "AMERICA."

Mrs. Bertha Wilkins Harkweather of Los Angeles created quite a sensation recently by springing a revised version of America in the Votes for Women Club of that city as a substitute for the national anthem which was about to be sung. The verses are given below:

America—1910.

My country, thou shalt be
Sweet land of liberty
When justice reigns.
When darkness turns to light,
When wrong is changed to right,
When Truth asserts her might
And breaks our chains.

As long as children cry
From mill and factory
On every hand,
Can fathers, mothers, too,
Refuse to dare and do?
Oh, let our boast be true!
Our own free land!

Oh, Great Fraternity!
Justice and liberty
To us be given,
Soon may our land be bright
With Freedom's holy light,
Protected by thy might,
Great Liberty.

This incident is a reminder of a similar one which took place in this state not so many years ago.

It was after the ballot had been taken from women in Washington by questionable court procedure and just after the suffrage amendment had been defeated at the polls by a trick ballot, when a brave little suffragist was presiding over an assembly of men and women. At the close of the meeting some one called for "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." She rose and quick as a flash said, "Some one has called for the singing of 'My Country.' Being a woman I have no country. Let the men who have a country now sing the national anthem," and she sat down amid dead silence. There being in the audience no men "with a country" having sufficient musical talent to glorify it in song.

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Trimmed Free, \$3.50 to \$10.00

We Carry New and Elegant Materials
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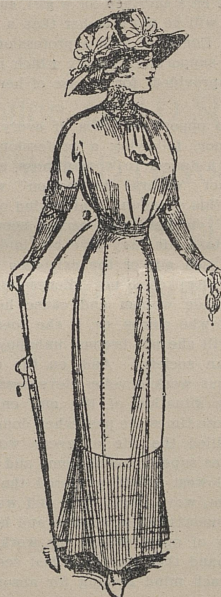
WE CLEAN, DYE, REBLOCK AND
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Ladies' Alteration Parlor

354 ARCADE BLDG.

Coats Remodeled, Suits and Dresses
Altered

AT REASONABLE PRICES



LADIES!

You can save money on your Fall Garments by purchasing of us, because we sell ONLY SAMPLES, do not charge for alteration, and are out of the high rent district.

\$27.50 Suits at \$16.85
\$37.50 Suits at \$22.85
\$50.00 Suits at \$32.50

\$25.00 Dresses \$16.85. Sample Furs at a Saving of One-Half

COATS \$8.50 UP TO \$25.00

Bought Elsewhere at \$18.50 and \$35.00

Skirts and Petticoats

REMEMBER—Alterations FREE

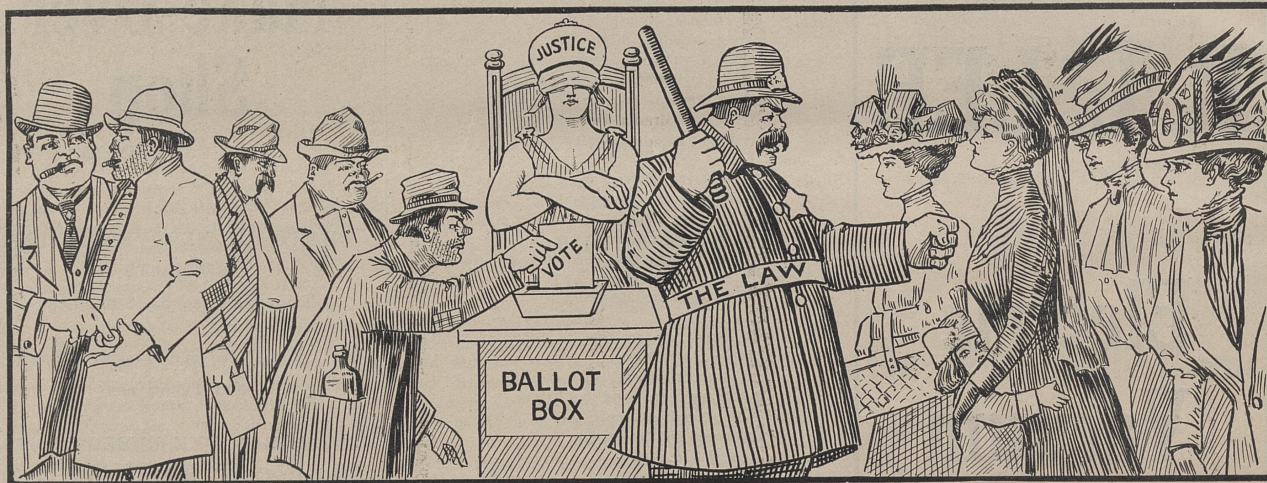
Ladies' Sample Suit Shop

500 ARCADE BUILDING

Take Elevator

Open Till 9 P. M. Saturday

If Justice Could Only See!



THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMAN'S EMANCIPATION IN GERMANY.

By Hildegard Sacht.

(Continued from Page 13.)

believes in the general possibility of such work. It is rather from the difference of the sexes that she derives the necessity of equal rights for men and women. Because women believe in their mission of inserting special feminine aspects to culture, they ask the removal of all boundaries, equal chances in competition with men in all domains of economical, intellectual and social life. They ask equal rights because most women are able to take part in the providing of mankind with civilizing work in a peculiar way, in so far as the outward circumstances, customs, education and laws will help to pave the way. The aims and successes of woman's emancipation must not be seen in some extraordinarily gifted woman attaining some high position—although if she is fit for it as well as a man this also must be claimed—the greatest stress must be laid on demands adapted to the majority. The equality of rights is claimed now because most women create cultural values in the family, which, though not equal in character, are equal in worth to the man's work in business life.

While the earliest movement for the emancipation of women with the professional wife and mother as the ideal, was in favor of the socialistic idea of a dissolution of family life, as if aspired to the greatest restriction possible of domestic duties, the modern party does not wish a combination of family, and professional duties to be the rule (exceptions are of course approved of). They esteem the fulfillment of the domestic, and particularly maternal duties higher than anything else. They want the economical independence of the married woman to be brought about in another way; they endeavor to obtain a law (that already exists in some parts of the United States) that guarantees her a certain part of her husband's income.

The desire for extensive protective laws for working women follows from our demand: restriction of the professional labor in favor of the family duties.

So this modern party in Germany bridges the differences between the original movement, which had to be radical as all great movements are in the beginning, and the opposition of men who are the natural enemies of women's emancipation; men who assign to women physical motherhood as the only task without the fulfillment of which her life is a failure, who will not see anything in woman but the sexual being, for this is what it really means to be an adversary of the emancipation of woman.

We modern German women ask a preparation for both spheres of duty for every girl, the preparation for domestic duties as well as the preparation for a profession. The giving up of her profession when she marries will not be a sacrifice for a girl, supposing that matrimony will be more to her than a mere material providing. Equipped with a profession she will be prepared to support her family which might otherwise be left unprovided for in case of her husband's death.

If only those who oppose the idea of every girl, whether rich or poor, following a profession, because they see in it a danger to womanliness, an estrangement from her "natural destination" would earnestly reflect on this question: Which kind of life would be more likely to develop a strong sense of duty, for whatever task life may give her later on, the idle life of the rich girl or the existence filled with satisfying activity; does not idleness rather demoralize and degrade woman and cause her to marry the first man who comes, or, if she does not attain matrimony, will she not become unhappy and a parasite on human society? And, on the other hand, does not serious work develop cleverness and capability for every situation of life and enlarge the horizon? For those times are past when domestic duties completely filled the life of every woman, when no daughter was superfluous at home and princesses as well as lowest maids prepared the flax for the weaving loom, wove linen, dyed and worked it into cloth and garments, when kitchen and household involved plenty of opportunities for work and could satisfy each hand that was stretched seeking for labor, and for each mind longing for absorbing activity.

More and more woman has been displaced in her capacity as a producer and has become by degrees purely a consumer and administrator, thus leaving unused many abilities, which all adherents of woman's emancipation agree in thinking a calamity.

The demand for extensive exemption of married women of the poorer classes from labor, as well as the claiming of a profession for all girls as an inherent right arises from the same idea, namely, the training of women as highly cultured as possible, because upon their personalities the welfare and existence of future generations depend to such a large extent. For to be an adherent of woman's emancipation does not mean to carry on a desperate fight against the other sex. A little army of far-seeing men have already joined the movement, recognizing that the emancipation of woman is a problem concerning mankind. The improvement of the race can indeed only be assured today by social and legal equalization of man and woman.

THEY'RE GOING TO VOTE FOR SUFFRAGE IN NOVEMBER.

Up in Stevens county, where the hills in beauty stand,
Where Columbia's rolling waters mirror forests dim
and grand,

In Yakima, deep fruited, in Dayton, plenty's land,
They're going to vote for suffrage in November.

Where the mellow wheat land stretches over Lincoln's
yellow crest,

Where the big red apples cluster on Wenatchee's
crimson breast,

And "Keep your eye on Pasco"—she will be there
with the rest—

They're going to vote for suffrage in November.

The men of Washington are men, they are not selfish
churls,

The rights their sons inherit they are going to give
their girls,

This noble state the banner of equal rights unfurls,
They're going to vote for suffrage in November.

—Minnie J. Reynolds in Daily Suffrage News.

What Freedom Is ∴ By Charles Eugene Banks

There is one way to be free. That is to give others the freedom we desire for ourselves.

There is one reason why women should be given the ballot. That is because men have it for themselves.

Away back yonder when men beat each other's heads to pulp with a shin bone for the special privilege of hunting over a certain territory they made a law of the survival of the fittest. That meant that he who had the most brute strength and animal cunning finally murdered the other fellow. Women were not considered in this law. They had nothing to do with the thought of it. Self-preservation on her part was turned over to the male savage. She was supposed to preserve nothing but fruits and roots for the frost-bound season.

This scheme of things resulted at last in the law of chivalry. Women were not expected to think or act on their own volition. To sing and dance and ogle were enough. When a knight of the romantic ages wished a bride he did not ask her to think. He asked her to pretend to be afraid of him, to hide in the tower and then when he came along on his "milk white charger" to peep out and ask him not to carry her off to his castle, which meant in the language of bridge, "Pray do."

Modern savages have given up this idea of chivalry. We don't even give the gentle creatures a chance to hide in the tower. We make the law of possession direct. She has no choice in the matter.

But intelligence is not a matter of brain and brawn. It is a matter of consciousness. And women have as much right to enter the region of consciousness

as men. In fact she has done so. Nowadays it would be hard to find a woman who did not think about science, philosophy, government, mechanics, trade, or the fine arts. They are leaders in all New Thought movements. They run automobiles, sail yachts, climb mountains, deliver political speeches, head reform clubs, superintend the home apartments, drill the children in thought and calisthenics, attend cooking schools, sing the leading roles in opera, play the star parts in the drama, teach instrumental and vocal music, are principals of colleges, and hold office in municipal government. And they do all these things quite as well or better than men. And they do more. They are mothers of all men. That makes it possible for them to outdo the men in all things. What man does not get from his mother is not much. How can she give him an idea of justice if she is not possessed of it? How can she give him honor if she lacks it in her composition? Where does he get the superior brain power he boasts of if his mother lacks force of thinking?

Women are entitled to freedom, as men are entitled to freedom. Special privilege is outlawry. It is outside of all law. And it is just as much a special privilege for man to vote against woman without her being able to vote back as it is for him to eat meat and deny her the same savage privilege.

Who knows what the result of woman's voting will be? I don't, and I don't care. It will not be as wrong from any standpoint as the wrong of refusing justice to all. So far as it has been demonstrated the ballot has not wrought much improvement in the conduct of government. No doubt honest men

are greatly in the majority. No doubt they vote right according to their information. But there is party prejudice to overshadow clear thinking and the money bag at the other end of the line after election. The failure of ballot government is acknowledged by the demand for the "recall." If it were possible to elect honest men there would be no need of this.

Woman is just as much entitled to everything that is good as is man. If the ballot is good she should have it. If it is bad and she is bound to have it let her. That is the only way to get on. When we find out that drinking whiskey does not give us the lasting pleasure that we get from a good book we take the saner method of excitement and have less trouble. When we find, as we are finding every day, that government is not in the house of men but in the Temple of God we shall get on with less friction.

But first let us all, men and women, make up our minds to be square. Let us look ourselves in the face.

You, men, if you were out and the women were in, would you plead justice and demand the ballot?

And you, women, if you were in and the men were out, would you grant their demands?

These are elemental forces in the principle of government. First we have to govern ourselves. He that conquereth himself is greater than he that taketh a city. And men will never conquer themselves as long as they refuse the utmost liberty to all their brothers and sisters of earth.

GOLD SHIELD Coffee, GOLD SHIELD Tea, GOLD SHIELD Spices and GOLD SHIELD Flavoring Extracts, undisputably the hishest grade on the market. GOLD SHIELD products are used by women who know and appreciate quality.

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Incorporated
Manufacturers
Seattle



Mrs. Ella M. Russell

Mrs. Ella M. Russell, president of the Everett Suffrage Club, is the woman who, before sixty-five hundred people, rose in "Billy" Sunday's meeting in Everett and answered his attack on woman suffrage. This circumstance became the rallying point of an enthusiasm for suffrage which has placed Everett in the forefront of the campaign. Mrs. Russell is resourceful, she has rallied about her many able women and many novel schemes have been devised to further the cause of suffrage in Snohomish and adjoining counties.

It is urged that, given the ballot, women will cease to care for the home, leave the meals uncooked, the children uncared for, the buttons astrewn while she rushes off to vote. As it only takes about two minutes to perform the function of voting, none of the above calamities are likely to happen. The average woman may utilize time to the same advantage as the Chicago superintendent utilized space. We venture the guess that the enfranchised woman can cook and serve a delicious dinner, sew on the buttons, and kiss away the children's tears with the same degree of success and womanliness that she can stand and hang to a strap in the crowded street car while her brother man sits comfortably, reads his paper contentedly and puffs tobacco smoke in her face, serenely oblivious of her presence. Man need not fear woman at the ballot box any more than in the street car. She will be no more obtrusive one place than the other. He will be amply protected, and should there be but one chain for the feeble to rest in, he will be allowed the full use of it.

HOW WASHINGTON REFORMS WOMEN.

Women can't be sent to the reformatory. It developed yesterday when May Davis, convicted of grand larceny, was brought before Judge Ronald for a second sentence. The judge had previously given her an indeterminate sentence in the state reformatory at Monroe. But nothing doing there, said the wise lawyers. The judge can, at his discretion, send male criminals there, but not any of the other sex. The women must be sent to the penitentiary, say our lawmakers, in all cases. So May will spend from two to five years in the penitentiary at Walla Walla. —Seattle Star.

When the mothers once more have a hand in shaping the laws of this state, some other disposition will be made of incorrigible girls to reclaim them, rather than drive them lower by graduating among hardened criminals.

THE EVERETT SUFFRAGE CLUB

This large independent club recognizing the press as the best means of reaching the greatest number of voters, in the most effective way. The Everett Suffrage Club adopted the plan of using definite amounts of space regularly in the Daily and Weekly Herald, the Morning Tribune and the Labor Journal, also the Ebma, the Business Men's Association publication, besides supplying suffrage matter to the weekly county papers.

The club has a publicity committee whose chairman's whole time is devoted to this work.

This method will bring to the notice of fully twenty-five thousand readers, the merits of woman suffrage and will reach practically all the voters in Snohomish, Island, Skagit and Jefferson counties and keep in touch with them up to the day of election.

The club has a large and conspicuous yellow banner with the legend: "Vote for Amendment, Article VI, It Means: Votes For Women," across Hewitt avenue, where more people pass and more men congregate than anywhere else in Everett. Suffrage blotters, yellow posters and placards are placed in conspicuous localities, to catch the eye of the voter.

The Everett Club will have plenty of good workers at the polls on election day.

During the past summer VOTES FOR WOMEN has been sold at Lowman & Hanford's, seven news stands and at other places in the city.

The time has come for women to take possession of what belongs to them. A vote is simply a voice; and a woman, by all the rules of justice and fair play, has the same right as a man to a voice in her own government.—Riverside Argus.

Dr. Ida Noyes McIntyre

Is vice-president of the Everett Suffrage Club, a medical graduate and has served in Colorado on the State Board of Charities and Corrections and on the State Board of Pardons.



Dr. Ida Noyes McIntyre

In 1895 she was a delegate to the International Prison Congress. Dr. McIntyre's splendid work in the Colorado campaign of 1893, helped to win Equal Suffrage there, as we are sure it has helped this Washington Campaign of 1910.



Mrs. Ida V. Zeigler

Mrs. Zeigler, treasurer of Everett Suffrage Club, is an able Snohomish County speaker. She is planning to canvass Everett for VOTES FOR WOMEN, Special Edition.

ARE THE LAWS EQUAL?

A woman lawyer, a member of the New York bar, recently compiled for her own enlightenment a brief of the statutes of that state which discriminate against the moral and equitable rights of women. The compilation, it is said, was not designed as a weapon to be put into the hands of the avowed advocates of equal suffrage. It would seem, however, that no more effective weapon could have been created than that which she presents.

It is argued that women are being treated more considerably now than at any previous time in the world's history, and that because this is so they should be content. This argument is futile and untenable if conditions are wrong. No enlightened people should be content with any condition which falls short of complete justice and undisputed right.

What is shown by this woman lawyer's investigation of conditions in New York? She finds that if the laws now on that state's statute books were enforced a woman would be denied any rights or privileges in her own house which her husband might care to dispute. Should he fail to support her she would not even be permitted to take boarders to support herself. Though she had worked for years in helping her husband accumulate money, she would be entitled only to the use for life of one-third of the property as his widow. Her own property, on her death, passes to her husband, and not to her own blood relatives. The husband's real estate does not descend to the wife. A will executed by a married woman is revoked by her subsequent marriage. The laws relating to the children of the marriage give preference to the father. He is entitled to their services and may misconduct himself without forfeiting his control over them. A single act of misconduct on the part of the mother may deprive her of all her rights.

The discriminations cited are only a few of those against woman in a single state. Similar or worse conditions exist elsewhere. It is claimed by the opponents of equal suffrage that these obnoxious laws are seldom enforced, owing to the magnanimity of the man-made courts. Would this argument be advanced in defense of a law which stood as an equal menace to the rights of men?

Women argue, and consistently, that they are justified in demanding a right to be heard, and an opportunity to make their influence felt. Is there a better opportunity than at the polls?—The Woman's Daily.

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TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.

The recent Purity Conference held in Seattle developed quite a "tempest in a teapot" over the suffrage cause. Discussing preventatives for existing evils, one mild little woman, Mrs. Lucy Little, arose and remarked that "if women were given the ballot to make laws to protect their girls, there would be less of the white slave traffic," when—Shades of Boston Antis!! A "Harvard man" lifted his sonorous voice in opposition to the granting of mothers, through the ballot, the right to protect their young daughters by the beneficent laws they would then be able to secure. The hum of disapproval throughout the assembly must have assured the intrepid champion of men's rights that he was "in the wrong pew."

The leaders present expressed themselves as avowedly in favor of giving the power of the ballot to the mothers of men, and women did not hesitate to rise and voice their opinions in favor of it. Mrs. Emma Morrison of Seattle said: "The majority of Sunday school teachers are women; the great majority of school teachers are women; this proves we have the brains. Please, good men, won't you allow us to cast the vote?"

WORK AT THE POLLS ON ELECTION DAY.

In Seattle there are fifteen wards, with about fourteen precincts in each ward. The King County Political Equality Club voted at what it proudly boasted would be its "last meeting," as we expect enfranchisement within the month, that it would organize thoroughly for work at the polls November 8 with three women for each precinct. Women are signing up for assignment. Our work will consist simply of handing out to each voter as he approaches the polling place a little slip with the words:

DON'T FORGET TO VOTE FOR THE AMENDMENTS AT THE TOP OF THE BALLOT.

The suffrage amendment is one of two state amendments and ours is first. As the other one is all right, relating to succession in office in case of the death of the governor and lieutenant governor, we say "Vote for the amendments," not specifying our own. The voting in ours is such that it will be voted upon or else ignored by many who do not know its real significance. The ballot will read:

"For the proposed amendment to Article 6 of the Constitution relating to the qualifications of voters within this State."

Mark your ballot like this.

It is reasonable to expect that this omission of the words "woman suffrage" may both win and lose us votes from those not informed. Time will tell whether it is to our advantage or disadvantage.

Denver, Colorado, Oct. 4, 1910.

VOTES FOR WOMEN:

Aroused by the many untruthful and unfounded attacks that have been made from time to time on the workings of equal suffrage in Colorado, the men of this state are organizing to convince the country that we thoroughly believe in suffrage for women. We are convinced that the experiment has been a decided success in Colorado, and we are going to do all we can to meet the false statements that are being circulated about our women voters.

Very truly yours,

OMAR E. GARWOOD,

Secretary of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Aid Association.

INDORSED BY CARDINALS AND BISHOPS.

Woman Suffrage has been publicly indorsed by Archbishop Ireland, Archbishop Cardinal Vaughn of England, Archbishop Cardinal Nozaleda, Bishop Spaulding, Bishop McQuaid, Bishop Matz, Father McGinn, Father Dalton, the College of Cardinals in Rome and the Society of Jesuits in the Civita Catholica Rome.

WE BELIEVE THAT WOMEN SHOULD VOTE.

We think that she can do it just as well as a man. There is one thing, however, that a woman can do that a man never can, and that is become a mother. At the same time that she is voting, we want to encourage motherhood. We think that it can go hand in hand. Sometimes, however, the question of feeding the baby comes up, and what she should think of then is

DENNOS BABY FOOD

It makes cow's milk like mother's milk. Read the testimonials and look at the picture.



RALPH KROWS, JR.

"I wish to state that we have been using your Baby Food for one year and have met with nothing but the best of results."

"It was only after trying, I think, all other kinds of foods, which only seemed to make matters worse, that a trial was made of DENNOS BABY FOOD, which, we feel, is a life saver. The photos and the boy's condition will best testify as to the merits of DENNOS BABY FOOD. Yours very truly,

(Signed) "RALPH KROWS.

"316 Union St., Seattle."

"Our little girl was born under peculiar circumstances and weighed two and one-half pounds and the food question was naturally of considerable importance. At the end of about six weeks we began to use DENNOS BABY FOOD, and the result has been exceedingly gratifying. The little tot is in perfect health and is getting along famously. Yours sincerely,

(Signed) "S. BRUCE WRIGHT,

"Attorney at Law, Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco, Cal."

"We have been using DENNOS BABY FOOD for our baby for four months with splendid results."

"Her stomach was very weak and in the spring she took the Whooping Cough, which made it worse. She could not keep her food down and was growing very weak. As soon as we tried your food she showed a slight improvement, and in a short time was much better. The vomiting stopped before she quit coughing. She is now a year old and is the picture of health. Hoping this will help some other mothers to decide to try your food for their babies, I am,

"Respectfully,

(Signed) "MRS. S. W. BARWICK,

"3407 N. 7th Street, Tacoma, Wash."

"DENNOS BABY FOOD was brought to my attention in the case of T. H. Bowden's baby. Nothing agreed with this baby until DENNOS was tried, and I must confess that the development of the baby and the results obtained are very flattering, indeed."

"Very truly yours,

(Signed) "W. C. COX, M. D.,

"American Nat. Bank Bldg., Everett, Wash."

"After trying a number of different foods, my little boy, at the age of two months, was barely living. Today he is perfectly well and happy; weighs seventeen pounds and is cutting his teeth regularly."

"My advice to all mothers of bottle fed babies is to try DENNOS BABY FOOD as a first resort, instead of a last one."

"Sincerely,

(Signed) "MRS. H. J. HARTLE,

"331 25th Avenue, Seattle, Wash."

"When our baby was two weeks old we put her on DENNOS FOOD, which agreed from the very start."

"Before that time, nothing agreed with her and her system seemed to call for something she was not getting. DENNOS filled the want."

"She has been on the food for five months and is a healthy, robust baby."

"Sincerely,

(Signed) "MRS. J. H. MURPHY,

"962 Thomas St., Seattle, Wash."

Go to your druggist today and get a package of DENNOS FOOD and start your baby on the road to health. Free sample and baby book sent on request. DENNOS BABY FOOD CO., 311 Western Ave., Seattle.

Oh, You Boston Antis!

The suffragists' talk in Seattle
Roused the Antis in Boston to battle.
Said those logical dames,
"Let us publish our names!
That will strike them all dumb in Seattle."

At the regular meeting of the Seattle Suffrage Club, on September 16, one of its members read a personal letter containing the following statement from Colonel Alden J. Blethen, editor-in-chief of the Seattle Daily Times:

"Yesterday morning I received a communication from Boston containing about 500 names of prominent New England people opposing female suffrage, with the request that I publish the same in order to stem the tide of female suffrage in Washington.

"I refused absolutely to comply with the request, and returned all of the papers."

After a rising vote of thanks to Colonel Blethen for his manifest intention to discourage attempts of Boston anti-suffragists to alienate Washington men from the interests of Washington women, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the editor-in-chief of the Seattle Daily Times has refused to publish, at their request, the list of five hundred anti-suffragists in New England, who have bravely offered their full names for publication as a means of stemming the tide now rising in the State of Washington and setting strongly toward the enfranchisement of its quarter million of female citizens; and,

Whereas, Bostonian self-esteem is so far outranked by our local product that the eastern article is likely to fall into innocuous desuetude when placed on exhibition here; and,

Whereas, in this somewhat somber world, all sources of gentle hilarity should be permanently conserved; and,

Whereas, it is unfair that all New England women should fall under suspicion of aggravated meddlesomeness in other women's affairs while no more than five hundred of them were in this case guilty of violating good form; and,

Whereas, in this day of sensible reasoning about political rights, the votes of the men of the State of Washington are unlikely to be influenced by an array of five hundred names of Boston anti-suffragists, even though their names should represent such brilliant intellect, shining beauty and unquestioned pedigree as the men of Washington are accustomed to in their own State; therefore be it

Resolved, That we view with unavailing regret the rejection of the list of the five hundred anti-suffragists of New England, who requested that their names might be printed in the Seattle Daily Times; and be it further

Resolved, That should the aforesaid list of five hundred names fall into the possession of the Seattle Suffrage Club, every reasonable effort shall be made by this club to gratify the desire of the New England anti-suffragists for the wide publicity of their names.

CHARGE OF A LIGHT BRIGADE.

By Grace D. Orth.

Apropos of a communication from Boston to the Seattle Times Editor, Colonel Alden J. Blethen, requesting that an accompanying list of 500 names of prominent New England anti-suffragists be published in Seattle to stem the tide of female suffrage in the State of Washington.

I.

From the Hub, from the Hub,
From the Hub onward,
Clear on to Washington

Wrote the Five Hundred.

"Forward, our Light Brigade!
Charge for the Times!" they said.
Clear on to Washington.

Wrote the Five Hundred.

II.

"Forward, our Light Brigade!"
But Blethen, unafraid,
Scanned their note undismayed.

How they had blundered!

"Women to Freedom ride?"

No! let us stem the tide,

Progress we can't abide."

Thus on to Washington

Wrote the Five Hundred.

III.

"Soft ease to right of us,
Soft ease to left of us,
Soft ease in front of us,"

These Antis thundered;

"You suffragists unkind

Want us to use our mind,

Want us to know a lot;

We won't! It's unrefined!"

Wailed the Five Hundred.

IV.

Blind to their children's good,
False to true womanhood,
Inert, afraid, they stood
Hindering their sisters, while

All the world wondered.

"We like to stay at home,
Hence, you must never roam;

Be just like us.

Man's the surf, we're the foam—

We'll not be sundered;

We're going to ride that surf!"

Stormed the Five Hundred.

V.

Blethen at right of names,
Blethen at left of names,
Blethen behind the names

Chuckled; then thundered:

"Your names can never quell

This rising tide. To hell

With names—! Seek your shell!

Out here it's deeds that tell."

Straight back to Boston Town

Sent he that list of names,—

The whole Five Hundred.

VI.

Will their disgrace soon fade?

Oh, the wild charge they made!

Washington wondered.

Blush for the charge they made!

Blush for that Light Brigade,

Foolish Five Hundred!

—Seattle Week-End.

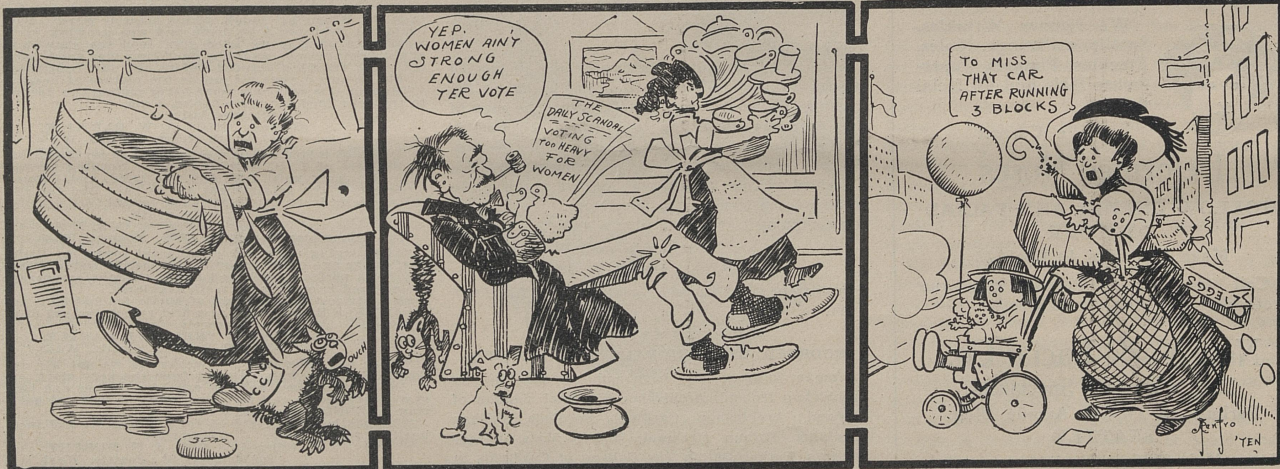
A POOR PIECE OF WORK.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, was talking in her New York office about an anti-suffrage orator.

"He was badly hazed," said she, "during his last speech in Brooklyn. His theme was the hackneyed one—'woman's sphere, the home.' In the home woman wielded a power far greater than the ballot—and so forth.

"My wife," he cried, striking his breast proudly, 'my wife has made me what I am.'

"That's the way with you men," a shrill voice shouted from the gallery; 'lay all the blame on a woman.'—Orting Oracle.



VOTING IS TOO HEAVY A BURDEN FOR WOMEN.

(This is Our Cartoon That Was Copied by Collier's Weekly.)



Mrs. S. L. W. Clark
Supt. Western Washington
THE FRANCHISE DEPARTMENTS.

There are two State Franchise Departments of the Washington Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with Mrs. S. L. W. Clark of Burton as superintendent of Western Washington and Mrs. Mary Yeager of North Yakima, superintendent of eastern Washington. With county and local superintendents they pressed a vigorous campaign for the submission of the Suffrage Amendment and now are working for its adoption. Only a few names of the leaders are mentioned here, but much credit is due the rank and file of the organization, who have done heroic work. The state superintendents have held "institutes," parlor meetings, and given public addresses on Suffrage all over the state. Suffrage leaflets have been distributed. Debates among schools and colleges were held. One stock objection, which has hindered many women in their Franchise work, was the "Bible objection," and it has been answered satisfactorily. One of the liveliest and most telling things done by these women was the presenting, in the state house at Olympia, a play, written by Mrs. S. L. W. Clark, which was supposed to have been a legislative session in the year 2099, when only women voted. This was a legislative session to enfranchise the men. The play was, in every sense, a success, often receiving rounds of applause from the audience. This little comedy is now being played in different towns over the state and will continue to be until the election on November 8th. At the state convention held recently at North Yakima the Franchise department had the program for an entire day for Suffrage. These good workers feel confident of winning the Amendment. Both superintendents and workers are energetically circulating *Votes for Women*, believing it to be the best medium for convincing voters that women really want the ballot.

BILL-BOARDING THE STATE FOR SUFFRAGE.

Women do big things in Washington state. Dr. Fannie Leake Cummings conceived the idea of bill-boarding the state, through the licensed bill-board firms, with large posters, instructing the voters how to vote for the suffrage amendment. This is important because of the obscure wording of the amendment.

The work of soliciting funds has been and is still being carried on. The first one hundred or more dollars for the printing was secured in a few days. The rest (\$200.00) will undoubtedly come in before the time is up. Every man or woman who will contribute to this fund can send the amount direct to Dr. F. L. Cummings, 2925 First Avenue, Seattle, and it will all be acknowledged in the next issue of this paper.

FROM THE ANNUAL ADDRESS OF MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT AT OLYMPIA.

To be sure woman's duties are multitudinous already. She has many accomplishments, but with her usual versatility she will be able to add one more if given the privilege.

The farmer's wife does the cooking, washing, ironing, mending and sewing for the family, to which she adds the dishwashing, sweeping, making beds, tidying the rooms, dusting, arranging the furnishing, cleaning the walls, scrubbing, brushing and airing the clothes. She works in the garden, often digs the potatoes. She gathers the vegetables and prepares them for the table after having cultivated and weeded the crop. She milks the cows, carries slop to the pigs, feeds the calves and chickens, sets the hens, runs the incubator, cares for the young chicks, brings up the orphan colt and runt pigs. She nurses, bathes, feeds, dresses and cares for her own baby, looks after the older children, and often does the duty of nurse and doctor. She frequently drives the mower or binder and takes the place of a hand in the corn field. She runs the cream separator, churns, makes cottage cheese, gathers the eggs, ties up the vines, whitewashes the coops and chicken houses, disinfects



Mrs. Mary Yeager
Supt. Eastern Washington

outhouses, barns, sinks, drains and wars always on flies, mice, rats and moths. She mows and waters the lawn, cultivates the flowers, gathers berries and other fruit, cans the fruit and vegetables, makes jams, jellies and preserves, bakes bread and cake, buys most of the groceries and clothing. She frequently mends the fences, repairs the gates, "does over" the furniture, splits the kindling, polishes the stove, brings in the wood, makes the fires and carries out the ashes. She hunts up everything that is lost, pumps and carries water, cleans house, washes windows, beats rugs and carpets, paints floors, makes quilts, comforts, pillows, rugs, embroiders household linen, darns the hosiery, feeds the dog, puts the children to bed, winds up the clock and puts out the cat.

In addition to all this she often pays taxes and owns the farm. But the United States government, in collecting census statistics, says she is not self-supporting, has no occupation, and if her husband manages her farm it must be listed as owned by him, and when it comes to voting for more just law the wife is classed with minors, idiots and criminals. She has not sufficient intelligence to vote."



Mrs. Julia Hawley

Mrs. Julia Hawley of Kirkland is a power in the suffrage movement of this state; served on a grand jury for three weeks and on the petit jury for seven weeks in territorial days and was complimented by judges for her wisdom and fairness.

As superintendent of the Department of Equal Suffrage of the East Washington Woman's Christian Temperance Union, I am sure that I voice the sentiment of this organization when I say that "no other issue of the coming election is so important as Equal Suffrage." With us Equal Suffrage is not a measure based on expediency, but on principle. It is our profound conviction that it will enable one-half of the population, and a law-abiding, peace-loving half, to bring direct influence to bear on the problems of our social, economic and political life. Believing the disfranchising of woman to be a violation of the principles and traditions of our government, I shall therefore testify against its injustice, and demand full and Equal Suffrage for both sexes.

MRS. MARY YEAGER.

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Various Medals received from World's Fairs

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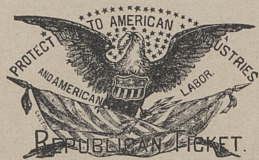
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Election October 1st, 1889.

For Representative to 51st Congress
JOHN L. WILSON
For Governor
ELISHA P. FERRY
For Lieutenant Governor
CHARLES E. LAUGHTON.
For Secretary of State
ALLEN WEIR
For State Treasurer
ADDISON A. LINDSLEY
For State Auditor
THOMAS M. REED
For Attorney General
WILLIAM C. JONES.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction
ROBERT B. BRYAN
For Commissioner of Public Lands
WILLIAM T. FORREST
For Judges of the Supreme Court
RALPH O. DUNBAR
THEODORE L. STILES,
JOHN P. HOYT,
THOMAS J. ANDERS,
ELMON SCOTT
FIRST—For the Constitution
Against the Constitution
SECOND—For Woman Suffrage.
Against Woman Suffrage.
THIRD—For Prohibition.
Against Prohibition
FOURTH—For the Permanent Location of
the Seat of Government

King County Republican Ticket.

For Judge of the Superior Court,
JULIUS A. STRATTON
For County Clerk,
M. M. HOLMES

Legislative Ticket.

For State Senators 10th Senatorial District,
W. D. WOOD,
J. H. JONES,
O. D. GUILFOIL,
J. R. KINNAR,
W. V. RINEHART.
For Representatives King County,
J. T. BLACKBURN,
W. C. RUTTER,
J. W. HUGHES,
ALEXANDER ALLEN,
W. J. SHINN,
GEO. BOTHELL,
F. W. BIRD,
FRED J. GRANT.

This is the "irregular" ballot that helped to defeat Equal Suffrage in 1889. The ballots were marked in the printing so that a voter, whether he intended to or not, voted against the Suffrage Amendment. With this ballot he could not vote for it, except by writing it in.

This Special Illustrated Edition will be found on every newstand and in every book store, also in large department stores and will through the kindness of the proprietors, be given to customers of Augustine & Kyer, exclusive grocers.

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Mrs. May Arkwright Hutton

WASHINGTON POLITICAL EQUALITY LEAGUE.

This state organization, with headquarters at Spokane, is one of the strongest bodies of Suffragists working in the present campaign. Its president, Mrs. May Arkwright Hutton, has spared neither time nor expense in spreading the propaganda throughout the state, and especially east of the range. Assisted by splendid workers, interest in the cause has grown continually. Through the League individuals have been stimulated and helped to carry on the work in every locality. This League has kept two speakers in the field almost continuously, and for a large part of the time has had four. One of these, R. B. Martin, a member of both the Grange and the Farmers' Union, has been speaking in Grange meetings almost four months. Through Carrie Chapman Catt this League was fortunate in securing Mrs. Minnie Reynolds, a Colorado voter and prominent speaker, who has spoken in churches all over the state. It is in arranging her meetings, and in securing co-operation that Mrs. Jessie Atkinson's work has been so valuable. Mrs. Philip Stafford and Mrs. Rose Bassett Moore have done most valuable work in the labor unions over the state, raising the necessary expenses of their work from contributions generously made by the unions themselves. Mrs. Hutton, by advancing and guaranteeing funds, has made all this work possible, and her well-known labor affiliations have made the labor end of the Spokane campaign especially strong. The Spokane campaign has received the unqualified endorsement of the evangelical churches of that city, as evidenced by the Ministerial Association passing resolutions of endorsement.

The crowds that thronged the streets on Labor Day, in Spokane, stood in dumb amazement at the audacity of the suffrage float. At the four corners were a mother, with children at her knee; a nurse in uniform and red cross; a business woman and a salesgirl behind her counter. In the center sat Mrs. Hutton, looking over a stack of papers, with ominous shakes of the head. A placard informed the people that these were "tax receipts," as Mrs. Hutton is a heavy taxpayer, the realism was good. At either end was an iron cage. In one was a convict in his stripes, in the other an idiot, both made up by a professional with startling realism. Chains ran from the waists of each of these to every woman on the float. Huge banners informed the spectators that "Idiots, Criminals and Women Cannot Vote."

COLLEGE EQUAL SUFFRAGE CLUB

This club with Mrs. Sarah E. Commerford as president is composed of college men and women who work for equal franchise. Both men and women of prominence have been secured to lecture. The club maintained a booth at the Inter-state Fair, reaching many in this way. The president has placed suffrage articles in several papers in the state, including a page in the Sunday Inland Herald. This club has further planned "political settlements" for instruction to voters.

WOMEN BEAR THE BURDENS

One of the arguments before the New York legislative committee last week in behalf of the association for opposing Women's Suffrage, was altogether too robust. It would rule women out of all public activities, and even out of the sphere of public intelligence. To say that women are too frail to be burdened with the vote is sheer nonsense, unless it means much more than the burden of going to the polls and dropping a ballot into the box for that would be no burden at all—not as much as going to a prayer meeting or playing bridge. Unless it means that the voting right would impose a duty to take a vital interest in public affairs, the argument fails flat. But if this is the gist of the argument, then it is a plea for exemption of women from taking any vital interest in public affairs, and the woman who in fact takes no interest in public affairs, is unfit for mothering citizens in a democratic republic. What kind of citizens could we expect from mothers who took no vital interest in citizenship?—The Public.

"We believe," The Outlook says, "that the statement in the Declaration of Independence that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, is false." It might have been better for Lyman Abbott if he had died young. If Benedict Arnold could have fallen at Quebec he would have been in the galaxy of the world's imperishable dead.—Milwaukee Journal.

Mr. Arthur Brown, of Boston, who has been giving a series of lectures on Ibsen, Materlinck and the Modern Drama in the parlors of the social set of Seattle has incidentally helped the cause of Suffrage, as his interpretation of the modern masters is that of love for the common people and for equal rights to women as well as to men.



Mrs. Sarah E. Commerford



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Will vote to give the ballot
to women; why not?

The women have been
showing right along they
were pleased with our
methods.

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Officers and Leaders of the Aberdeen Equal Suffrage Club



Mrs. Ida Abel Allen
Mrs. J. M. Walker

Mrs. W. J. Patterson
President.

Mrs. J. R. Harper
Mrs. F. E. Jones

(Reproduced from Grays Harbor Post)

Former Suffrage Campaigns

The question of equal suffrage has been submitted to the men of this state twice, prior to the present time. The first time was soon after statehood was obtained, then peculiar conditions prevailed that cost us our liberty.

One of the means used for defeating the Amendment was distributing irregular ballots.

The second time the question was submitted credit is due to the late Mrs. Laura E. Peters, at that time vice-president of the Washington Suffrage Association, who was a delegate to the populist convention at Ellensburg August, 1897, and being a member of the resolutions committee, she was able to get a suffrage amendment plank into their platform. She represented the Port Angeles Suffrage Club in Olympia during the legislative session. Many other women were there and worked diligently for the measure. Next to the last day when bills were being rushed through and the late Mr. L. E. Rader, who had charge of the bill, could get no hearing. Mrs. Peters got a chance and whispered this to Speaker Cline, who immediately recognized Mr. Rader and the bill was passed, then stolen and replaced by a worthless bill, the fraud discovered and righted. Mrs. Peters was sworn in as special messenger and proudly carried the bill to Gov. J. R. Rogers who signed it and thus ended the first chapter of that fight for human freedom.

Mrs. Homer M. Hill was president of the Washington Suffrage Association during the submission of that Amendment. The principle had gained ground and received a much larger vote, in propor-

tion, than when previously submitted, but it was against defeated.

The question was not again agitated until 1906, during the second year of Dr. Fanny Leake-Cummings' administration as president of the Washington Equal Suffrage Association. This agitation continued until it culminated in the last submission of our suffrage Amendment by the legislature of 1908. That session of the legislature was confronted with an insistent, state-wide demand for progressive, moral legislation, on many lines, that must be heeded, viz.: Race track gambling, local option, equal suffrage, etc. By centering the outcome on the one in which women generally were most interested, other reforms would necessarily be side-tracked, more or less, as women were behind each and pressing them. Because of this sentiment among the women of the state there was maintained during the legislative session of 1908 continually, an ably planned and an ably managed lobby. Ladies came and interested their friends, went away and others took their places. The personnel of the lobby was changed several times before the "Amendment" bill was passed. It is the general opinion that the ladylike and refined manner in which the women composing the lobby conducted themselves, impressed the legislature favorably. Women from every part of the state were there as occasion demanded, some remained all the time. So much for the securing of the submission this time of an equal suffrage amendment to the constitution. Now all these women are striving and making a last long pull, strong pull and pull altogether "to get the Amendment adopted and freed from the class of idiots, insane and criminals."

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Origin of Suffrage Colors ∴ Early Campaigns

(FROM THE SCRAP BOOK OF ELIZABETH PALMER SPINNING)

That the women of territorial days who were deprived of the right to vote by means of judicial trickery yielded to the injustice with indignant hearts is shown by the many public utterances of the women of that time. Eighty per cent. of the women were exercising their right of suffrage when the ballot was taken away and the evidence is abundant that the women desired to vote and that they were bitterly disappointed that so great an injustice should be done them.

Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer Spinning, of Puyallup, "Mother Spinning," as she is affectionately called, has a scrap book filled with valuable clippings made in territorial days. Extracts are given below:

Honorable Orange Jacobs, of Seattle, in the Territorial Legislature of 1885-6, was one of the earliest and staunchest advocates of Equal Suffrage. The women of the territory complimented him by wearing orange ribbon, and this is the origin of the use of the orange color as the badge of Woman Suffrage. This loyal champion of human equality, in 1894 wrote "Impartial suffrage was strangled in this territory by a supreme court. The opponents dared not submit it to the women of this commonwealth, they knew better than that." Judge Jacobs has not changed his views and is one of the most loyal friends to the cause.

When the constitution was to be voted upon Tuesday, October 1, 1889, the women of Washington appealed to men voters who alone were allowed to vote on it, to let "no man who believed that it is a mere privilege, to vote to deprive other citizens of a right which he is not willing to surrender now and forever." Again, "The voters of 1889 should be as just and manly as those of 1884 and 1886, who abolished SEX qualification for voting."—Suffrage leaflet of 1889.

* * *

Many of those who labored for equal rights then are today among the ranks of earnest workers. Among them is Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer Spinning, of Puyallup, now "81 years young," as she wrote recently. In 1898 she made a systematic canvas of the First Ward of Puyallup, visiting nearly every home and found "140 women in favor and ten opposed." She has lost none of her fervor of conviction and is writing and raising funds for this campaign and selling this paper.

Mrs. Mary R. Denny, of Green Lake, said: "I certainly do wish to vote. I do not expect it to interfere with my domestic duties; it is simply justice."

Mrs. Dora W. Cryderman, now living at Bellingham, said: "The wish to vote was born with me, has grown with my growth and with the growth of my judgment, until it has become a great desire." This was in 1898, but she has never lost the desire for the ballot. She is one of the best workers for Suffrage of the state.

August 28, 1898.—The Daily Ledger of Tacoma asked the opinions of women and many responded, among them Mrs. Spinning wrote: "I want the privilege of helping to elect the persons who make and execute the laws to which we women are amenable."

Mrs. John B. Allen, of Seattle, then wrote: "As I have been one of the voters and could see no evil effects, individually or upon the community, I hope the amendment will be carried, and the ballot which was so unjustly taken from the women of Washington restored to them."

Zillah Douglas, of Seattle, said: "I was born with a sense of justice, have been a taxpayer for more than thirty years and see no reason, founded in equity, why I should not have a voice in controlling. If bad women should be debarred from voting for this cause, why not the men?"

Mrs. P. C. Hale, of Olympia, wrote: "Personally I wish to be one of the voters of the future, and this

seems almost the unanimous opinion among the many women whom I have taken pains to meet."

Mrs. Mattie N. Graves, of Centralia, said: "I believe it is my inherent right."

Hon. Edward Eldridge stood as the head of the Equal Suffrage Association of this state for years. Death took him from this post of duty.

C. K. Jenner, of Seattle, says: "I never believed in suffrage till women voted in the territory; then I was convinced. My wife and I went to the polls together. We did not always vote the same ticket, but events always proved that she voted right. I am heartily in favor of women's voting."

Judge Roger S. Greene: "Never in the history of this state or territory were the political conditions so wholesome, were the civic ideals so high, as in the '80's, during the time when women voted. I sincerely hope the amendment will pass."

As a delegate from this state to the first "Divorce Congress," I was snubbed by men when I stated that "What the world needed was saner marriage laws instead of stricter divorce laws," to which I replied "I am glad I live out West, where real men abide

Now these Western men of whom I boasted have told us Western women again and again that "If the women of our own state want the ballot they SHALL HAVE IT." This issue of Votes for Women will undoubtedly show these brothers that it is not the Eastern women begging them to restore the right of self-government to us, but their own womenfolk pleading for justice. Nothing but an overwhelming defeat on November 8th could convince me that the Western men will not keep faith with their own women. I have such profound faith and respect for the Western man that the outlook for the success of our amendment could not be other than optimistic. I don't believe our men are unwilling to give us a "square deal." I believe as a whole the western man stands for "fair play" and will vote for our amendment.

FANNIE LEAKE-CUMMINGS.



Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer Spinning



DR. FANNIE LEAKE CUMMINGS
Dr. Fannie Leake Cummings is a graduate of the medical department of the Northwestern University. She organized the first local club of eighty-five members in honor of Susan B. Anthony's eighty-fifth birthday. This club was the Seattle Political Equality Club, and is now the King County Political Equality Club. She was for two years president of the Washington Equal Suffrage Association. The Doctor has always been a consistent worker for Equal Suffrage. Although the care of an invalid daughter forced her to confine her efforts near home, she has always given willingly of her time, means and energy to advance the cause of Equal Rights. Working through her affiliations with similar organizations, she has reached every voting precinct in the state, and will have an active force circulating this large edition of VOTES FOR WOMEN with the purpose of convincing the voters of the importance of the Franchise issue, to the women of Washington.

OUR PROMOTED COMRADES.

Susan Lord Currier Ornes, deceased, of Skagit County, was one of the most zealous and enthusiastic of those who enlisted in the equal suffrage movement in 1905. Mrs. Ornes was a woman of rare personality, a literary, charming, persistent advocate. These rare qualities made her almost irresistible and in one month she had Skagit county organized with some of the best material that has ever been infused into the suffrage organization of this state, notably Miss Linda Jennings, Ida Agnes Baker and many more, who are still carrying on the work most nobly. She has gone to her reward but if she could be with us she would be a power in this campaign.

* * *

Miss Emma Page, Olympia, deceased, carefully watched over the fate of the Suffrage Amendment in the Fifth regular session of the Washington Legislature of 1897. She reported some interesting and quite amusing incidents, viz: House Bill No. 24 passed with but 14 out of 78 against it. Senate Bill, after several postponements, on roll call showed 23 yeas to 11 nays. There was much warmth displayed in the discussion of why Washington women were deprived of suffrage. Senator Taylor, of Tacoma, an ardent suffragist, said of the supreme bench that rendered the decision against them, that the judge who wrote the decision had died, two that had concurred in it had sunk into hopeless obscurity, and the only one that might be called a survivor had repented (referring to Judge Turner). One of the opposition asked if penning of the decision killed him; the reply came with warmth: "Yes; any reasoning which could make out that a woman was not a person (that was the logic of the decision) must so strain a man's brain as to kill him."

Who can fail to admire the Suffragettes, or Suffragists, as they prefer to be known? For two years they have fought consistently, gaining statewide publicity for their campaign, winning votes in places, recognition everywhere. If they win at the polls November 8 we will have to admit that there are a lot of "darn smart women folks" in the state of Washington.—The Town Crier.

MA CAN'T VOTE.

Ma's a graduate of college, and she's read most everything;
 She can talk in French and German, she can paint and she can sing.
 Beautiful! She's like a picture! When she talks she makes you think
 Of the sweetest kind of music, and she doesn't smoke or drink.
 Oh, I can't begin to tell you all the poems she can quote;
 She knows more than half the lawyers do; but ma can't vote.

When my pa is writing letters, ma must always linger near
 To assist him in his spelling and to make his meaning clear.
 If he needs advice, her judgment, he admits, is always best;
 Every day she gives him pointers, mostly at his own request.
 She keeps track of legislation, and is taxed on bonds and stocks,
 But she never gets a look-in at the sacred ballot box.

Ma is wiser than our coachman, for he's not a graduate,
 And I doubt if he could tell you who is governing the state.
 He has never studied grammar, and I'll bet he doesn't know
 Whether Caesar lived a thousand or two thousand years ago.
 He could never tell us how to keep the ship of state afloat,
 For he doesn't know there's such a thing—but ma can't vote.

Once when Mr. Jones was calling they got up a short debate
 That was on the tariff question; he supposed he had it straight.
 But before they'd finished talking he threw up his hands and said
 That he'd not read much about it, nor remembered what he'd read.
 He's too badly rushed to study how to better human lives.
 Still he looms up like a giant when election time arrives.

Mrs. Gookins does our washing, for she has to help along,
 Taking care of her six children, though her husband's big and strong.
 When he gets a job he only holds it till he draws his pay,
 Then he spends his cash for whisky, or else gambles it away.
 I suppose his brain's no bigger than the brain of any goat,
 And he'd trade his ballot for a drink—but ma can't vote!
 —Chicago Record-Herald.

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JOYFUL NEWS.

As the election of November 8 draws near, the women of the state who have been campaigning for nearly two years for equal suffrage are doubling their efforts to get votes on their side, when the voters pass on the constitutional amendment that will let women vote. At the Arctic Club in Seattle last week a regular political banquet, with an assemblage of guests in which men and women mixed in about equal numbers, was held in the interests of equal suffrage, and the men, all prominent in business or professional life, pledged their support to the women's amendment. At a meeting of the Seattle Suffrage Club a prominent local capitalist, Mr. W. W. Beck, made a stirring speech announcing his conversion to the cause of equal suffrage.

The suffragists are going to prove a novel feature of the coming election, for there will be women at the polls in all of the cities of the state working for the cause. The Everett Suffrage Club has promised to have six women on duty at each polling place.—Pacific Northwest News Service.

NO COMPARISON.

The "antis" can not claim altogether a dozen members who have distinguished themselves by their own individual work, while in the Suffrage ranks are hundreds of women editors, college presidents and professors, lawyers, doctors, writers, actresses, singers and others of professional ability; the heads of most organizations, the teachers, nurses, settlement workers, and thousands of wage earners. There is literally no comparison between the Suffrage and anti-Suffrage organizations in the number and character of their membership.

Your Watch or Clock and Jewelry Repaired at Half-Price

If you mention VOTES FOR WOMEN when you bring it in. Remember, I do only good work, having 21 years of practical experience. I guarantee satisfaction. If in need of a watch or diamond, let me know by mail, and I will give you a very good deal. Will pay return charges on all mail orders.

Herman Fredell

1529 Second Ave.

SEATTLE

Polk's 1910 Everett City and Snohomish County Directory

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 Guaranteed Good Rubber Plates, ... \$5
 Gold Fillings, . . \$1.50
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Painless extracting free when Plates or Bridge Work is ordered. I will save you more money on your dental work than anyone else, if you consider quality.

Modern Methods and Full Electric Equipment
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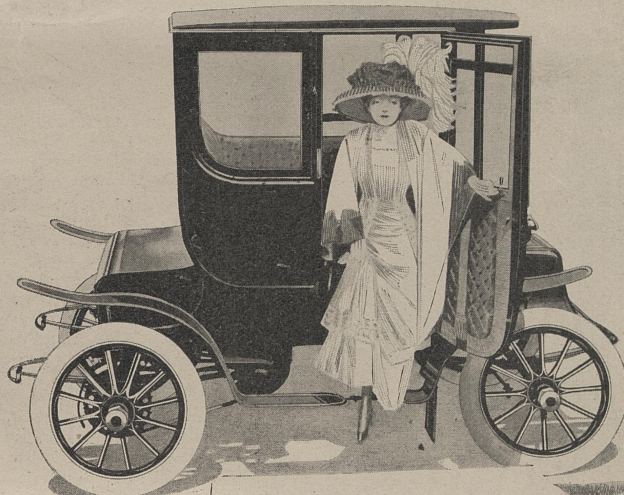
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ELECTRIC**

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by ALL WOMEN



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FREDERICK A. WING, Manager

Eastern News

According to the report of the Massachusetts Secretary of State only 389,309 men voted at the state election the last "off" year, though 886,104 men paid the poll tax that year. Woman Suffrage would remedy this. The woman vote brings out the man vote. This is everywhere true.

* * *

The state convention of the South Dakota Federation of Women's Clubs has officially endorsed the Woman Suffrage amendment, which is to be voted on next year in that state. The co-operation of this body is considered of much importance by the Suffrage Association.

* * *

The State Federation of Labor of Maryland and New York held their respective annual meetings late in September, and both bodies officially endorsed Woman Suffrage. The American Federation of Labor declares for Woman Suffrage every year, and federations in the following states have taken similar action: California, Connecticut, Colorado, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Washington and West Virginia.

* * *

Baltimore women are making a determined effort to secure municipal suffrage. The Baltimore Equal Suffrage League, numbering nearly 500 members, with Mrs. Ellicott, wife of Prof. Ellicott of Johns Hopkins, as president, is taking an active part in the campaign. The first plea of a woman for a vote in this country was made by Mistress Margaret Brent, of Maryland, to the Colonial Assembly in 1647.

HE'S ALL RIGHT.

The Navy Yard American is for the amendment. We believe the women who are working earnestly for the political enfranchisement of their fellow women are entitled to credit as leaders of thought. They are jeered at and ridiculed by some, but it is only necessary to turn back the page of history a few decades to find women of intelligence who labored for the betterment of their sex, denounced as witches and actually burned at the stake. But those times have passed. The schools and colleges have been opened to women on an equality with the men. It is not unnatural that a woman educated and endowed with intelligence, at least equal with the average man, should feel, in a republic like ours, that she does not enjoy her full rights till she is permitted to vote.—Navy Yard American.

* * *

LEPER WOMEN VOTE.

In a Manila paper, "The Cablenews-American," there appears a paragraph that should interest American women. It is in the report of Dr. Victor G. Heiser's visit to the Cullion Leper Republic. After telling how the government has finally gotten the disease under control, he goes on to say that "the independent leper government of the republic is a very successful one. The people continue to elect their own rulers, and the latter make the necessary municipal and provincial appointments, the women retaining their right to vote at the elections, exercising the right of suffrage with great intelligence."

It really seems as if comment is unnecessary. Even leprosy, it seems, may have its advantages!—Ellis Meredith in the Woman's Journal.

ANSWER OF THE WOMAN.

Anti-suffragist argument: "Women cannot fight; therefore they should not vote."

We have given our best through the ages past,

And bidden our loved ones go,

Each blood-red field was won at the cost

Of women's pain and woe.

Through tears and horror and heartbreak and want

We have toiled for the daily bread

Of the little ones. When a war goes on

The children must still be fed.

We have given our best on the shot-scarred plains,

When the mangled wrecks of men

Were brought to us to be nursed and healed

And cheered and made whole again.

Not to the music of fife and drum,

But to moans and tortured cries,

We have eased the pangs of the fever-cursed,

And covered the sightless eyes.

We have given our best through the ages past,

For that is our pride and woe;

Whenever the call for a loved one came,

We were ready to bid them go.

We have toiled that the children might be fed;

To the dying eyes brought light;

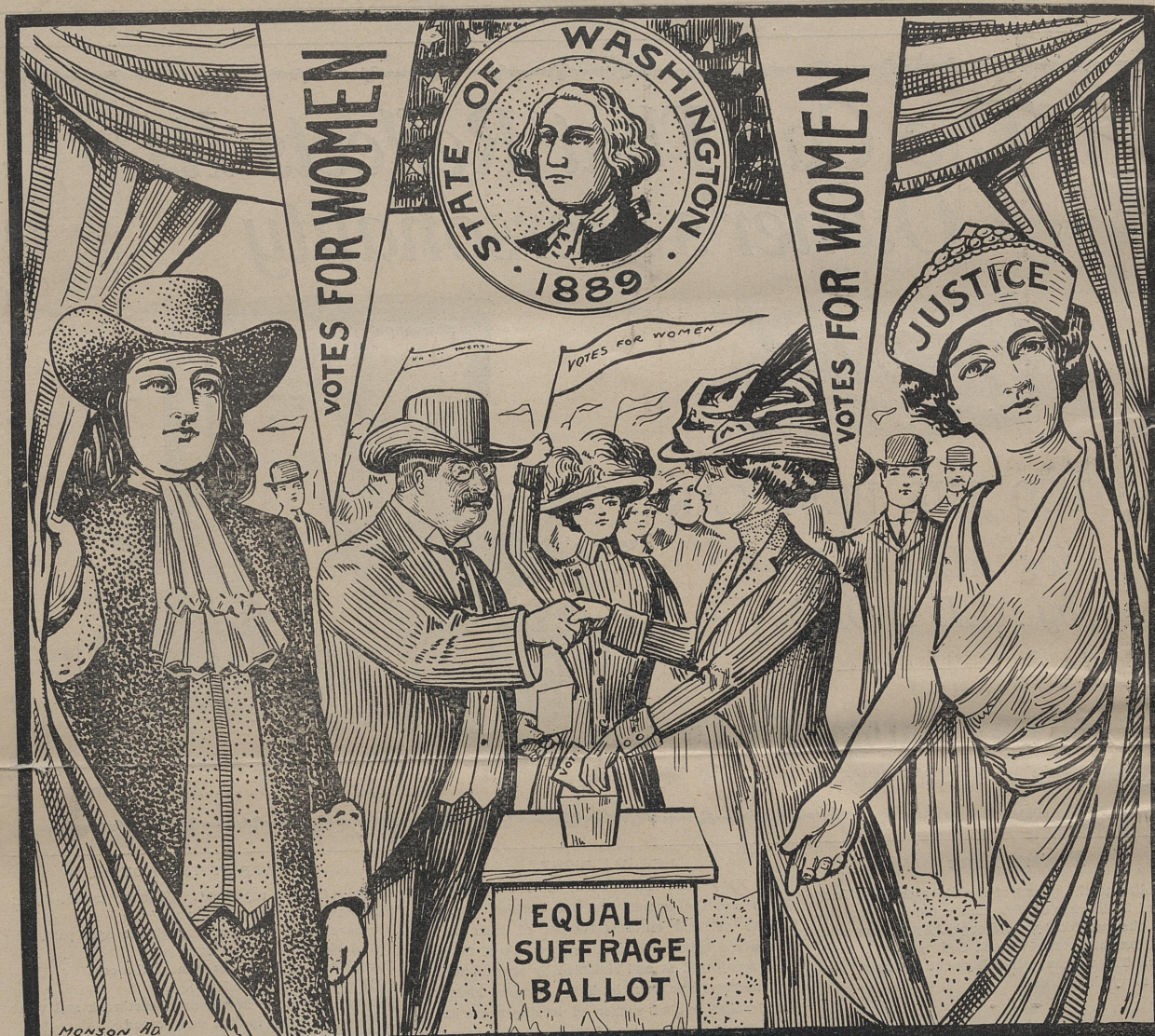
And yet—dear God, what a mockery!—

They tell us: "You do not fight."

MAY STANLEY.

Wilson Creek, Wash.

The state convention of the Universalist Church, recently held in New Haven, Conn., unanimously adopted resolutions favoring woman suffrage.



SPECIAL FREE OFFER

To test the pulling power of VOTES FOR WOMEN, The Quaker Drug Co. will give every person bringing or sending this advertisement and making purchases to the amount of \$1 or more

One .65c Box
Louise Face Powder
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