

Women Voters Fully Alive to Using the Franchise

By STUART GODWIN.

THE indifferent woman voter," by and large, is a myth. It has so been proved in the past, and unless this is such a dry year that all signs fall it will be amply demonstrated at the coming Presidential election.

There have been indications this year of what is expected to happen. The primaries in New Hampshire resulted in a vote about twice as heavy as usual. This can be accounted for only by the assumption that about as many women voted as men. The same is true of the Maine elections.

Figures have been compiled from the registration and vote in States where women have had the right to vote before the passage of the suffrage amendment to the Constitution. These hard and fast figures from States fairly well scattered through the Union show a better idea of what may be expected this autumn, when women everywhere are entitled to register their political leanings.

About 27,000,000 Eligible.

This year there will be eligible to vote, roughly figured, 27,000,000 women. The total estimated eligible males who may vote is put at a little more than 29,500,000. These estimates have been made for 1920 on the basis of the official census of 1910. The table by States in alphabetical order follows:

State	Women eligible to vote.	Men eligible to vote.
Alabama	552,154	564,111
Arizona	48,280	81,051
Arkansas	387,193	434,824
California	1,012,297	1,012,297
Colorado	234,787	306,648
Connecticut	368,844	381,692
Delaware	64,286	67,887
Florida	196,595	238,195
Georgia	674,463	682,616
Illinois	767,799	1,224,240
Indiana	1,224,240	1,817,182
Iowa	664,095	729,672
Kansas	482,827	552,529
Kentucky	637,731	637,731
Louisiana	434,889	458,919
Maine	248,308	258,727
Maryland	408,200	408,200
Massachusetts	1,181,933	1,128,669
Michigan	864,636	957,876
Minnesota	563,652	706,669
Mississippi	454,235	468,355
Missouri	985,167	1,070,662
Montana	89,915	89,915
Nebraska	327,844	388,626
Nevada	19,354	44,026
New Hampshire	148,909	148,909
New Jersey	810,324	851,702
New Mexico	80,467	113,637
New York	3,033,273	3,115,772
North Carolina	571,423	598,134
North Dakota	134,646	190,890
Ohio	1,538,175	1,632,365
Oklahoma	291,813	491,266
Oregon	185,155	282,188
Pennsylvania	2,325,498	2,339,026
Rhode Island	179,324	179,324
South Carolina	378,353	368,046
South Dakota	147,695	195,189
Tennessee	596,648	607,668
Texas	972,629	1,102,357
Utah	94,301	114,115
Vermont	117,571	123,096
Virginia	319,320	375,533
Washington	305,499	435,294
West Virginia	312,465	371,249
Wisconsin	672,272	751,743
Wyoming	31,724	69,591
Totals	26,883,566	29,577,690

In this table no allowance is made for the number of aliens in the country, who, of course, are not allowed to vote. However, this figure will be inappreciable in the number of men and women who vote. Based on the fact that four years ago just about half of the eligible women voted, with the keen interest being taken this year it is reasonable to suppose that at least 14,000,000 women will cast ballots on November 2.

TO supplement the estimates made by the leading political parties and to show the possible drift of the woman vote THE NEW YORK HERALD asked its correspondents in the 1916 suffrage States for concise analysis of this year's situation. The replies are most enlightening. They follow: The women's vote carried the State of Washington in 1916 for Wilson on the specious slogan "He kept us out of war." James Hamilton Lewis toured this State depicting the horrors of war in the most vivid manner and in contrast painting the sacredness of the unbroken freeds and the allure of orderly business and commerce.

"If you want the first (this picture of war), vote for Hughes," he said. "If you want to keep your sons and husbands and sweethearts, vote for Wilson." He closed his speeches with this appeal and women responded by the thousands. No argument that the appeal was false could stem the tide.

Are Disillusioned Now. To-day the women of Washington have been thoroughly disillusioned, and the peace, prosperity and progress slogan is falling on deaf ears. The drift is strongly Republican. This is best evidenced by the fact that while the primaries just over witnessed contests without number for nominations in the Republican primaries from Governor down, the Democrats experienced much difficulty in getting men to run for office and they polled only 15 per cent. of the Republican vote.

The Democrats themselves are not sanguine of success, as this clearly shows. The sentiment might be interpreted as being more anti-Democrat than enthusiastically pro-Republican. Cox did not gain votes here with the women. They are strongly prohibition, and he dodged the issue in this State. Liquor is an enemy they have found as deadly to the home as war. It has been down and out in this State for a long while. They do not want it resuscitated.

Probably as large a proportion of the women are registering and will vote as the men. Men interested in registering are generally also interested to see that their women folks register, and there are also active women organizations at work getting out the woman vote. Nothing like complete figures are available. From only six of the thirty-nine counties can proportions be obtained. These counties show that 24,101 men registered and 16,911 women. In the State of Washington women form 39 per cent. of the population. The population of the six counties shows that 41 per cent. of the registration was by women, a proportion favorable to them as compared to men voters.

Figures for the entire State of California are not available, but full figures for registration and for voting in the cities of Los Angeles and San Francisco are, and in those two cities is comprised about two-fifths of the State's population. In Los Angeles 190,375 men registered and 149,039 voted; 170,999 women registered

Analysis of the 1916 Ballots in States Where They Went to the Polls and Registration Figures Available This Year Show a Higher Degree of Obligation to the State Than That of Men Citizens

and 131,842 voted. In San Francisco 110,399 men registered and 96,127 voted; 71,877 women registered and 59,620 voted.

In one county, Napa, more women registered than did men. The registration of women all over the State is about 44 per cent. of the total registration, despite the fact that women in California comprise only a small fraction more than 40 per cent. of the population.

Oregon Women Republicans.

Of a total registration of 302,697 persons in Oregon in 1916 there were 75,840 women registered as Republicans and 33,851 as Democrats. Of a registration of 314,292 persons for the primary elections of June, 1920, there were 209,096 persons registered as Republicans and 85,405 as Democrats. The offices of the Secretary of State will not have the registration by sexes until after November, 1920. However, the registration of Multnomah county, of which Portland is the county seat, unquestionably gives a true key to the political situation relative to the women voters.

On September 15 the county clerk's records showed the following registration: Republican, male, 43,964; female, 28,977; total 72,920. Democratic, male, 14,320; female, 10,323; total 24,643. Miscellaneous, male, 2,790; female, 1,961; total 4,751. Total of all parties, 102,376.

Registration of 1916 compared with the registration for the primary election of last June shows the preponderance of the Republican party to be approximately the same two and a third times as great as the Democratic party by registration.

Indication that women are taking a greater interest in politics this year than in

1916 is seen in the fact that 314,292 persons had registered for the primaries last June, whereas the total registration of 1916 was only 332,697. The interest shown in politics by the male voters is no greater this year than in 1916. Ten of thirty-five counties show 41 per cent. women's vote, with them forming only 39 per cent. of the population.

The only place where Oregon's woman vote is expected to have a possible deciding effect is in the case of Dr. Eather Pohl Lovjoy, Democratic candidate opposing C. N. McArthur, Republican Congressman.

One-third of Voters Women in Idaho.

Women have been voting in Idaho for twenty years, but no record has ever been kept of the woman vote as distinguished from the whole vote. It is the judgment of the best informed men and women in the State that the woman vote constitutes a third of the total. This ratio is expected to hold good this year as in the past. There is nothing to indicate a larger percentage of women's votes this year. Seven out of thirty-seven counties reported 30,421 men and 11,389 women. This percentage of women is a little short of the proper proportion in a State where 35 per cent. of the citizenship is made up of women.

In 1916 the total vote in Idaho for President was 134,488, and it is estimated that 46,000 of this total were cast by women. This year a total vote of 150,000 is expected, with a total woman vote of 50,000. Women have always held county and city offices in Idaho and quite often State offices and membership in the Legislature.

While political managers in other States are scratching their heads in an effort to find out how women are going to vote at

the coming election, there is no such worry in Wyoming. Women have voted here ever since Wyoming became a Territory, in 1869, and their participation in politics has become such a matter of course that no effort has been made to analyze their vote.

In past years the proportion has run sixty males to forty females. It will be approximately the same this year. The total vote in 1916 was 49,400. With the increase in population, this year's probably will be about 53,000.

Wilson carried the State four years ago by a little less than 7,000. Success for the Republican ticket this year is generally admitted. The Republican floor leader, Frank W. Mondell, polled four times as many votes as Wade H. Fowler, Democratic nominee for Congress.

In Johnson county half of the vote was cast by women, and in not a single county did the proportion of women's votes fall below one-third of the total. The proportion of men and women, if the men of Wyoming were as devout in their duties as citizens as were their wives and sisters, would force the percentage of female votes below one-third of the total. The figures are peculiarly interesting, because they explode one of the anti-suffrage arguments—the argument that voting will be seized upon by women as a novelty, but that soon by neglect they will permit the whole business of government to drift back again into the hands of men.

In Utah, one of the older equal suffrage States, where it is certainly no novelty for women to vote, the figures show a splendid answer to the "anti" declaration that where women have voted longest they vote least. Nine counties out of twenty-eight from which figures are available show that 11,864

men and 9,953 women voted. The vote shows well over 47 per cent. to have been cast by women in a State where women comprise only 46 per cent. of the population.

"There is no way for getting a check on relative strength of male and female voters in Nevada," says the despatch from Reno. "Women have voted in this State for the last four years, and in registering there is nothing to indicate whether a voter is a man or a woman. The first election in which women voted showed them about equal to the men. It is probable the same ratio will be maintained this year. Registration does not close until October 12."

Doubles the Arizona Vote.

Voting for President at the approaching general election will be no novelty for the women of Arizona. They first exercised the right of suffrage in 1914, and have been voting enthusiastically ever since. Extension of the ballot to women resulted in virtually doubling the number of votes cast in Arizona. In 1912, the total vote cast for Representative in 1916 the total vote cast for the same office was 52,344. Of course a portion of this increase was due to the natural growth in population.

The total vote cast for Representative in the year 1912, before Arizona had woman suffrage, and the years 1914, 1916 and 1918 follows, by parties:

Party	1912	1914	1916	1918
Democratic	11,389	33,306	34,377	26,805
Republican	3,110	7,586	14,907	16,822
Progressive	5,819
Socialist	3,034	3,773	3,060	754
Non-Partisan	193
Totals	23,545	44,665	52,344	44,381

Except on questions such as prohibition, which first carried in 1914, the first year women participated in the election, and other issues involving moral questions, there has been no apparent change in political results in Arizona as a result of woman suffrage. However, women have seen to it that members of their own sex have been elected to membership in the Legislature. Arizona has had one woman State Senator, and as many as four women have been members of the House of Representatives at one session of the Legislature. Women hold the positions of County Recorder, County School Superintendent and other county offices in several counties in the State.

There are in the State 163.7 men to each 100 women. This would give a proportion of 39 per cent. of women there, yet the four counties where some record was kept show that 40 per cent. of the registration was by women and even higher. In Cochise county, the total registration for the State in point of population, out of 11,866 voters registered prior to the primary election held September 7, 1920, 4,753 were women and 7,113 men.

Colorado Women on the Job.

In Colorado, only fourteen of the sixty-three counties reported exact registration figures. Where this exact vote is given, the figures show that in every county as many or more registered women voted as did men. The registration of women in these fourteen counties amounted to about 41 per cent., which is a fraction less than the proper proportion in a State where there are 127 men to each 100 women.

Few Indifferent in Montana.

Ten out of forty-one Montana counties reported both registration and vote. The total registration for these ten counties was 42,442 men and 22,413 women. Of the registered women, 30,785 voted; of the registered women, 14,719 voted. The figures show that 31 per cent. of the total vote cast was by women in a State where they make up 34 per cent. of the population—showing a small percentage of indifferent women voters.

The woman vote in Kansas in 1916 for all parties is approximately quoted by the several State chairmen at 265,000. Just how this vote was divided between the parties cannot be given, but a large percentage of it was cast for President Wilson on the plea that "he kept us out of war." That is shown by the fact that the normal Republican majority for the Republican State ticket was right around 80,000, whereas Wilson and Marshall carried the electoral vote by 35,000. The activity of the Republican women in Kansas this year is commented on by county chairmen, who report to State Chairman H. H. Motter. These reports indicate that the percentage of women who will vote in November will exceed the 1916 record by 20 to 25 per cent. and that practically all Republican women will vote for Harding and Coolidge. As one prominent Republican woman worker said to Chairman Motter: "The women of Kansas are trying to live down their folly of 1916, and will help put the State into the Republican column by more than 100,000 majority."

State chairmen believe that the woman vote in Kansas for President will be in the ratio of three women to every block of five men.

Illinois Figures Vague.

In Illinois no registration figures for the whole State are available. However, the total State vote in the last Presidential election showed 1,316,007 men and 87,700 women voting. In Chicago, the total male registration was 504,676 men, and of this number 96.5 per cent. or 487,210 voted. The female registration was 303,801, of which almost the same proportion, 95.2 per cent., or 289,444, voted.

The registration of women voters in Chicago for 1919 was 217,514. The registration of women voters in Chicago for the recent primary was 222,992, setting a new record. Figures show that in Illinois there are 111 men to each 100 women. Thus 48 per cent. of the total vote is all that could possibly be expected, if all eligible men and women voted. The actual percentage is 40, which is not as large as in other suffrage States, but large enough to disprove any theory that women will shun the polls.

The conclusion that may be drawn with reason from the foregoing reports and their figures is that women of the older suffrage States are more fully alive to the value of the franchise than are the men. Not only that, but where the issue is well defined they take care to go to the polls, the actual voting figures, compared with the registration, nearly always showing a larger percentage than is the case with men.

There can be no question that the majority of women not only wanted the vote, but now that they have it they use it. What the millions of newly enfranchised Presidential voters will do this year promises an even more interesting story.

America, Dry, Is Europe's Object Lesson

Dr. Saleeby, Famous British Surgeon, Sees Hope for Britain

DR. CALEB WILLIAM SALEEBY, vice-president of the National Temperance League and member of the Council of the British Society for the Study of Intebriety, who represented the British Government with others at the recent International Congress Against Alcoholism, held in Washington, sailed for England on the Olympic yesterday. He said that representatives of thirty-one countries were going back home to tell of the already wonderful results of national prohibition as observed in America. His expression was:

"The United States is giving a great object lesson to the world in the benefits of prohibition; we are going back to tell what we have seen and learned."

This was Dr. Saleeby's second visit to America; he was here last year and toured twelve States, lecturing on prohibition; since the end of the congress and for six weeks before he lectured in Eastern cities under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

Meeting Here Deferred by War.

"It has been incorrectly stated," said he, "that the biennial congress was hurriedly transferred to this country for its sessions in order to take advantage of your amendment for national prohibition in the promotion of its own aims. Instead, we have been waiting for seven years to hold the congress here. At the previous congress, held at Milan, Italy, that course was decided on. The war intervened and the present year was the earliest that the original programme could be carried out."

"The congress was successful, and its members from foreign countries will go home enchanted by the kind and generous treatment we have received in America. To say that your people have no ideals but worship the dollar and exclude all other gods is an absurdly wrong impression to convey regarding this great, generous people, than whom no people more altruistic exist. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent by Americans since June, 1919, in all parts of the world and for no other purpose than to make the world better and easier to live in."

"Americans have donated this money to help peoples whom they barely know exist, whom they will never see. Money grubbers, worshippers of Mammon, do not do these things. The foreign members of the congress carry away with them a deep impression of this absolutely altruistic spirit."

Two things, among others, were decided, as action by the congress—to print the results, as they have developed so far, of prohibition in the United States, and to send this propaganda broadcast over the civilized world; then to invite as many persons as possible to come here and see for themselves how real prohibition works. You offer them a gigantic object lesson.

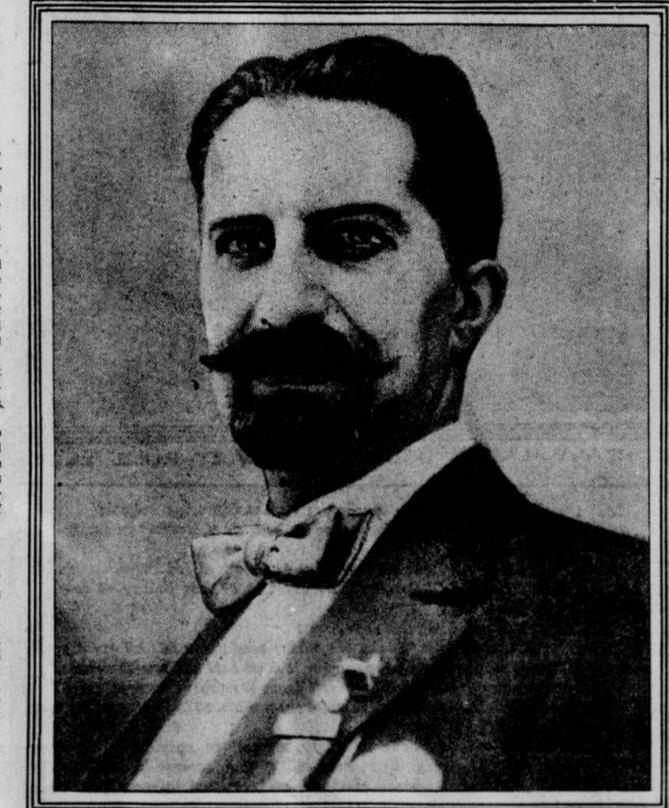
Britain Eagerly Watching.

"Great Britain has its eyes on America and is eager to learn the facts in the fight to make this great country utterly 'dry.' Representatives of the world league adopted in England will come to glean and collate and spread them, but Great Britain is largely dependent for its action on labor's attitude toward drink, and labor there at home is a torso—an accephalous body. It is 'little cattle' to deal with, and what would serve as conclusive testimony with other bodies of men frequently fall with it."

"Therefore when I go back I shall advocate sending here representatives of labor to see for themselves what benefits have accrued to labor from prohibition. When the facts are seen by labor for itself then I feel that the verdict of labor will be three to one against alcohol."

"What has been done for your laboring class ought to stagger Europe and will do so as soon as the enormous propaganda we anticipate has its chance. At the world conference to be held in Edinburgh next year and at the sixteenth international congress to be held at Lausanne Americans will give the wonderful results of prohibition here their full publicity."

Dr. Saleeby, who was graduated in medi-



DR. C. W. SALEEBY, F.R.S.E.

cine at Edinburgh in 1901 and is a fellow of the Obstetrical Society of Edinburgh, although his home is in London, no longer practices his profession but gives his time and strength to the prohibition movement. He said he was first of all a eugenicist, and his studies in that science first led him to realize that alcohol is a "racial poison."

His efforts against alcohol in any beverage form became then based on the proposition that it must be a large matter for public health to prohibit the manufacture and sale of poison. In fine, he was not content to relate the subject of intoxicants to crime and police, and he opposes the plan suggested to the British Government, which is one to deal with it by a commission under the Home Office and not under the Ministry of Health, as he thinks it obviously should be.

In his capacity of physician Dr. Saleeby asserts that the consumption of alcohol is everywhere a leading cause of ill health and disease of body and mind of the individual and the race. Under the widespread injuries to national health produced by the consumption of alcohol, degeneration of bodily organs, diminished resistance to infections of all kinds, increased incidence of cancer and tuberculosis are part of the evils he reported in his various books on the subject.

"The prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States will prove to be the greatest health measure in history. I am not primarily a moralist, but a scientist, and the figures, so far as they have been shown in vital statistics, bear out my scientific belief. Since the advent of prohibition infant mortality in America has reached its lowest figure to date. Tuberculosis and pneumonia, two of the most dreaded diseases that wait on alcohol, have been greatly reduced in violence; the statistics show that they were best in the last half of 1919, and for the first half of 1920 they are even better. We are going to spread these figures not only in Great Britain and all her possessions but throughout the countries of Europe. I have no doubt whatever but their effect will be wonderful. They ought to stagger Europe."

"In my latest published book, 'The Whole Armor of Man,' these figures as arguments

Public Health Much Improved, Anti-Alcohol Congress Shows

effective than hitherto it could possibly be anywhere. This colossal gain, unprecedented in history, he thought, would be effected among a population whose young men during the war showed a proportion of only one in three unfit for general service.

Personal and National Liberty.

"Prohibition is essentially a measure of national defence. Health is the basis of all efficiency, and when we are asked to consider the 'drink question' we should not think merely of personal liberty, so called, but of the national liberty which we must defend, alike in peace and in war, by our healthy lives. I had the good fortune to witness the experiments of Prof. Stockard of Cornell in his New York laboratory. By merely being submitted for an hour daily to breathing in alcoholic fumes the guinea pigs of his experiments died in every instance. How much sooner would these animals succumb if they were given the stuff to drink?"

"I shall tour Scotland shortly after my return home. In November that country will for the first time have the opportunity to pass on local option. I want to persuade Scotch men and women to pattern after the States, but I do not know how far the argument you offer them will persuade. The Scots are the best educated citizens of the United Kingdom; they are possessed of a superior intelligence, and this may be called into play. But however wise in his daily life and however diligent in business, when it comes to his whiskey a Scot is a booby. Its evils are very well known there, they are apparent to everybody, but they are condoned by public opinion."

"The Nonconformist churches of Scotland are alive to the racial poison, and do what they can to help eradicate it from the body politic. The Established Church of England, on the contrary, is Laodicean, blowing neither hot nor cold. We are trying to rouse them to their duty to help in saving the world. If they will not awake to that what is the mission of the churches? Nothing that matters."

"I am not myself religious. Perhaps I would be best called a Spencerian in religion, but I know as well as the most devout person what a wonderful influence for good the churches may be and should be. Their founding is for the purpose of serving the world, and when they serve it—better it, I mean, they serve themselves. I cannot but feel that all the churches in Great Britain will eventually be brought into our fight where, of course, they will figure brilliantly."

Wine and Beer Under Same Ban.

"When you ask me if, in my personal battle against the forces that are destroying the races, I include wine and beer I answer most emphatically I do. Italy sees in them a grave menace to public health and would welcome steps to banish them. In Spain their menace is so grave that Blasco Ibanez, their most brilliant living novelist, has employed his talent to aid in eliminating wines and beers from the social life of the peninsula. Go to Bavaria and listen to what men will tell you how much harm has been done by the beer drinking habits of that country. "Neither on beer nor wine does a man get drunken, necessarily, but he does up, he soaks his body with a poison and that poison affects the children he assists in bringing into the world. To its degree these lighter drinks add to what we are combating, a racial poison."

"It is hard to find neglected children in New York; it is very easy to find them in Madrid, in Rome, in Milan, in Munich. In fact, you can't escape these poor little unfortunates. They exist because of the spread of the racial poison of alcohol. They will continue to be found until the new race, freed from this taint, can be developed."

Over the prospect of which he took almost visual cognizance of a total disappearance of maternal and paternal intoxication in this country, Dr. Saleeby expressed great jubilation:

"These dreaded evils shall be no longer a real problem in your great country. Happy and safe the country, happy and safe the race of which this can be said."

Passing of the Cane

HAS the war robbed the walking stick of its popularity, or is the automobile responsible for its demise? Certain it is that the cane is passing, temporarily at least. Statistics compiled in the wood using industries prove it. In 1912 there were several cane and whip and umbrella handle manufacturers in New York State. This year's survey shows not a single manufacturer of walking sticks or whips and but one umbrella handle factory. This in spite of the fact that until very recently New York and Massachusetts supplied 40 per cent. of the total output of these articles. Most of the remainder came from Pennsylvania.

Some attribute the disappearance of the cane to the scarcity of lumber, and it is confidently predicted that in a few years it will have recovered its place in the world of fashion. The prevalence of steel umbrella rods and the almost total displacement of the horse and buggy and the whip by the automobile probably explain the discouragement of the manufacturers of these articles.

The manufacture of canes, whips and umbrella handles has consumed every year the equivalent of 5,000,000 board feet of lumber, although much of this material has never been produced in lumber form. The rarer types of wood such as the imported varieties are bought by the piece or the pound. Among the native woods used beech has supplied 57 per cent. of the stock and maple and birch the remainder. All three are used for whip stocks and umbrella sticks, although the umbrella handles are frequently made of ebony. Imported woods and roots are used for rare and expensive canes and umbrella sticks.