

Majority of Suffragists in Counties With Belated Returns

VOLE ON EQUAL BALLOT LEADS ANTIS BY 2,724

Returns on Remaining 146 Precincts Expected to Swell Total to 4,000
Result Justifies Prediction of The Call Printed Thursday Morning

For woman suffrage.....	121,501
Against woman suffrage.....	118,777
Majority for.....	2,724
No. precincts in state.....	3,121
No. precincts reported.....	2,975
Total majority (estimated).....	4,000

With the returns at hand for all but 146 of the 3,121 precincts in the state, the constitutional amendment granting women equal rights with men in voting has a comfortable lead of 2,724 votes.

The canvass of the unreported precincts is expected to swell the total to approximately 4,000 majority, the estimate announced by The Call Thursday morning while the other San Francisco papers were attempting to cover up their rash assertions of the preceding day that suffrage had been defeated by printing the news given in the first edition of The Call Wednesday morning that the amendment probably had carried.

Of the 146 precincts unreported, 45 are in San Diego county and the remainder in small mountain districts. The tally sheets in the uncounted San Diego precincts were by inadvertence sealed up with the returns. As a result it will be impossible to ascertain how these precincts voted on the constitutional amendments until the official canvass is made next week.

RETURNS INCREASE LEAD

During the day yesterday returns were received from 93 precincts. They increased the lead in favor of the amendment from 2,051 to 2,724, the gain being nearly 7 votes in each precinct. The 21 precincts of Modoc county showed a majority of 250 votes for the amendment, or nearly 12 votes to a precinct. The vote in the counties from which complete returns have not been received has been such that the result will bring the total majority for the amendment up to approximately 4,000.

As soon as each county completes its official canvass of the returns of the election on constitutional amendments, the results will be forwarded to the secretary of state for tabulation and it will then be determined whether or not all the amendments submitted last Tuesday received a majority vote in their favor.

MAJORITY VOTE DECIDES

Many persons during the count of the vote on the amendments have held the erroneous opinion that a two-thirds vote was necessary for the adoption of any of the amendments. Section 1 of article 18 of the constitution provides proposed constitutional amendments must be approved by two-thirds the members of each house of the legislature and then ratified by a majority of the electors of the state. As to the time the proposed amendments became effective, Attorney General U. S. Webb had the following to say in an opinion rendered Controller A. B. Sells January 9, 1907:

"I am clearly of the view that this amendment became effective as a provision of the constitution upon the date of its adoption by the people, to wit, November 6, 1906."

WATCHERS FOR SUFFRAGISTS

This would indicate that all the constitutional amendments adopted last Tuesday are now a part of the organic law of the state. Most of the amendments are so general in their terms, however, that enabling acts must be passed by the legislature, which will probably meet in extra session next month.

In the meantime, with their seeming defeat turned into a glorious victory, the proponents of equal suffrage are intent on seeing that their interests are fully safeguarded. They have arranged to have watchers on guard in each county seat during the official canvass to see that no error shall creep in to jeopardize the victory that has been achieved by the women and their champions after such a glorious struggle. In San Francisco the precaution was taken by the women to place a double guard over the vault in the city hall in which the returns are stored.

WOMEN REJOICE, PRAISING CALL

Messages of Congratulation Are Received from All Parts of Country

Onward the star of suffrage takes its way. While the totals continue to roll up in confirmation of the women's victory, from every part of the state and nation, from every sort of partisan and well wisher, congratulatory messages are coming to The Call and to the suffrage headquarters expressing the rejoicing of suffragists over the fact that a new star has been added to the galaxy of enlightened citizenship.

With that readiness of adaptation to new conditions for which Americans are unique among the peoples of the world the fact that woman's suffrage is an accomplished fact on the Pacific coast and that its success in California has raised it at one bound to the significance of a national issue, already more than half won, San Francisco has accepted it with the best of cordiality. Even among the anti's who opposed it in all consciousness the sentiment generally heard yesterday was that it would be their duty henceforth to support it and to do their share as enfranchised daughters of the republic with unflinching patriotism and good will. Never has the disposition of the American people to abide by the will of the majority been more splendidly displayed.

The work of The Call in the accomplishment of the great result continues to be the talk of the town. Citizens in all walks of life spoke of it yesterday

Light for Irish on Suffrage Colonel Used as a Catspaw

By GERTRUDE AHTERTON

are of infinitely more importance than they ever were before? Oh, the Call that Colonel Irish darkly threatens the newly enfranchised California woman with the initiative and the referendum. The adoption of these two amendments, says the colonel, "puts it in the power of voters to reverse any amendment to the constitution that was adopted on Tuesday. It is now competent to compel a vote on woman by all the woman voters of the state."

If done, the votes of the vast majority of women who abhor suffrage may go to the polls. . . . and this may furnish valuable suggestions to the older suffrage states, where men and women desire to rid themselves of a system that has proved more of a curse than a blessing.

This sounds alarming, but I don't think the women will worry, knowing their Irish as they do. Evidently Colonel Irish knows as little of the sex's psychology as he does of its history. No matter how little woman may be interested in any measure that tends to increase her prestige and power—and, of course, there are always many thousands too silly or too ignorant to realize what the enlightened minority is trying to accomplish—she never relinquishes an advantage once she has possessed it. This is a characteristic of human nature, but more particularly of the feminine nature, because woman, heretofore, at least, has had fewer life's benefits than man.

Does the little girl of S. permitted to go to school and run about alone, long for the nursery and a constant attendant, because as a baby she received more petting? Does the "young lady," after a season in society, with attentions and privileges that have enormously enhanced her self-esteem, long for school books and short skirts? Does the widow long for the half freedom, unassured position, and the restricted knowledge of life of the girl? Does the self-supporting woman, however she may long for a husband to bear or share her burdens, long for an edict which shall deprive her of the power to work and order her to live on her relatives or on the street?

Does Colonel Irish really imagine that the thousands of women that have taken no interest in equal franchise, further than passively to oppose it, either because they haven't the brains to understand its significance, or because they are "home loving" (whatever that may have to do with it), will consent to its recall after they have discovered in a hundred subtle ways that they

with admiration and accorded to its fearless champion full credit for the enormous success of a splendid contest, gallantly fought and as gallantly won. Here, are some testimonials:

Miss Maud Younger, Wage Earner's League—California today is the truest democracy in the world. In no other state or nation is the power so fully in the hands of the people and of all the people. There will be no great sudden change, but we will each do whatever we are doing a little more effectively. In studying returns from the counties, wherever we have been able to put the truth before the people, we have voted for us. We feel that The Call was a great help to us in the campaign. We will remember our friends, and we can afford to be generous to our enemies.

Miss Mary Fairbrother, secretary of the California Equal Suffrage association—We worked and toiled past the limit to overcome the influence of certain interests in San Francisco, which were too powerful for us. It was Emerson's law of compensation when we think with hearts full of the farmers and miners who rolled in their small majorities with such uniform integrity that they buried the evils of the city out of sight. We are glad to owe some people nothing and we will now proceed to clean up the city not morally alone. Just watch us make San Francisco the most beautiful city on earth. After that is done there are a lot of other things The Call has been a powerful aid in gaining us the victory.

Mrs. Francesca Pierce, secretary of the woman suffrage party—Our victory was due to the fair mindedness of the California men and to the grand fight made by The Call in our behalf. We also feel grateful to The Call for keeping up our spirits when we thought we had lost.

Charles A. Murdoch, supervisor—Allow me to congratulate The Call on the important part it has played in the campaign for equality of opportunity. California has shown its faith in the people and in woman as a human being, capable and willing to share with man political responsibilities. It is worthy while to have helped in such an achievement.

Mrs. Lloyd Osborne—We who have worked for suffrage consider our work only begun. That new force which has just been launched might be misused unless carefully controlled. We shall begin our political education in a practical manner by starting classes in law, economics and social science for the instruction of our sisters to enable them to become citizens of the highest type. Because it was so closely fought we feel that the victory could never have been won without the friendly assistance of The Call, and our unanimous thanks are due it for its splendid support.

Charles Wesley Reed—The close vote by which the amendment was justly entitled The Call to claim having had a decided influence upon the result. The full page editorial announcing its policy had an immediate effect upon the minds of hundreds of doubtful voters. I took this page with me and used it in my speeches throughout the state and found innumerable instances when it was of the utmost assistance. I know of no other occasion when the power of the press has been so emphatically demonstrated and The Call is deserving of the undying gratitude which women of California are properly according it.

William H. Mackrell, chief deputy supreme court of California—Beyond question the attitude of The Call has resulted in victory because the thinking people were impressed by the stand of such a representative paper. In the dark hours of Tuesday night, when defeat stared our women in the face, the optimistic view of The Call brought cheer to many a faint and aching heart. Many women rose before daylight to get this issue confirming the result. Its achievement is especially interesting as being the first time in history

Political Status of Woman Cator Solves Her Questions

Now that women have been given the suffrage in California, they are desirous of knowing their exact political status under the fourth amendment. The Call formulated six questions yesterday and submitted them to Thomas V. Cator, president of the San Francisco election commission, who wrote the answers herewith. They will serve to make clear several points that may not be thoroughly or generally understood.

First—When will women have to register in order to vote at next special or general election?

Women may register as soon as the statutory evidence as to the adoption of the amendment is completed by the filing of the statement of the state vote officially by the secretary of state, which must be by the fortieth day after October 10, and may be sooner if all returns are sooner received by him.

Second—What women are entitled to the ballot?

All women who have the same qualifications as men, as to being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States by birth or naturalization, and who have the educational qualification required, and who have been residents of the state one year, of the county 90 days and of the precinct 30 days before the election at which they desire to vote.

Third—What offices may now be held by women and what must they do to qualify as candidates?

Any office that may be held by a male may now be held by a female citizen and elector. If special qualifications are required, a female must have the same, as well as a man.

Fourth—Are women eligible to serve as jurors. If not will they be later?

It is for the judges of the superior court in making jury lists to determine whether female citizens on the assessment roll shall be included in lists of grand or trial jurors. The judges are not limited to males, and may include females, but are not obliged to do so.

Fifth—If women are exempt from poll tax now, is it probable that they will be compelled to pay later?

Females are now exempt from poll tax, and it would require an amendment to section 12 of article 13 of the constitution of the state to require such a tax of women.

Sixth—What changes in the political code are likely to be made?

Probably section 1096 will be amended to include in an affidavit of registration the sex and whether married or single. Probably the present requirement specifying "visible marks or scars" will be struck out. Section 1097 probably will be amended to provide for specifying "marriage" as one mode of having become naturalized.

California have shown their nobility of character in giving their women the franchise. The Call deserves the highest commendation for its untiring support to the cause.

Mrs. R. Ringrose, California Equal Suffrage association—When I thought we were on the army of women who had not helped were sorry that they had not done so. I also thought we were on the army who voted against us will be glad when they see woman suffrage in practice. The Call has been our standby and we value its support.

Miss Catharine Fennerty—Nothing ever gave me greater pleasure than to do what I have done to advance the cause. I am heartily glad it has won. The Call deserves credit for the stand it took in our behalf.

LADIES, SEE THE COUNTY CLERK

He Will Fix You Up So You May Vote Thirty Days Hence

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 13.—Women may begin registering with the county clerks at once, and be prepared to cast their votes at any general or special election after 30 days from the passage of the constitutional amendment No. 8, which is part of the constitution beyond the shadow of a doubt, in the unofficial opinion of Secretary of State Frank C. Jordan given out today. According to Jordan's finding, a constitutional amendment becomes part of the constitution and is in effect just as soon as it is carried by the electors. His opinion was confirmed unofficially by Attorney General Webb.

Under the general election laws, however, the women must comply with the registration requirements, and the law prescribes that to vote at any election one must be registered at least 30 days prior to the election. This would prevent the women of the state from casting their ballots at any of the local option and other elections which will be held throughout the state within the next 30 days.

GOYTHAM WOMEN HOLD JUBILEE

California Flag and Flower Used as Emblem of Suffragists

[Special Dispatch to The Call]

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Cooper Union was fairly thronged with jubilant women tonight, their faces radiant with happiness over the great victory in California. It was a brilliant assemblage. The scene from the gallery was inspiring. The walls of the hall were lined with flags containing the regulation number of stars and bars, but on several of the most conspicuous of the flags six of the stars were significantly large. Over the speakers' platform hung California's emblem, the great bear flag.

The color scheme of the hall was yellow for California's poppy, was indigo, originally nearer to great masses. They were on the hats of the women and in their corsage bouquets, and were hung in great festoons in clusters everywhere. To the speaker in the gallery it was a great sea of yellow.

He who expected to view an aggregation of blue stockings, with severe faces, spectacled and in somber dress would have been surprised, or astonished, perhaps, at this smartly gowned and brilliant audience.

Perhaps the most striking figure among the women apart from Dr. Anna H. Shaw, who presided, was Mrs. O. H. Belmont, with black gown, sable furs, giant yellow streamers bearing the legend, "Votes for women," and wearing on her breast a giant yellow California poppy. Mrs. Belmont, radiant and smiling, occupied the center seat of the platform.

Doctor Shaw in calling the meeting to order said:

"Fellow citizens (laughter): Never has there been a more fitting occasion for the women of America to lift up their voices in gratitude than tonight. The greatest victory in the history of woman's suffrage was the granting of the franchise to women in California. I will now introduce to you Miss Fortia Willis of New York, who will introduce to you the sixth star in the woman's suffrage constellation."

And Miss Willis, stately and charming in a voice in their own government, with the greatest appreciation of the wisdom and fairness of the 125,000 California men who voted in favor of justice for women.

Dr. Aked Praises The Call Best Friend of Suffrage

By REV. CHARLES F. AKED

RECOGNIZE, as every suffragist must, the superb help given by The Call. I am happy in testifying my admiration and my gratitude.

The course of the campaign reflects infinite credit upon the women themselves. So far as I have seen—and I have been familiar with political campaigns from the inside for nearly 30 years—the generalship of the leaders among the women could not have been excelled in wisdom by the cunningest hands among oldtime politicians. While it is quite certain that men could not have approached the fine spirit of the women, their heroic devotion, high courtesy and personal dignity unimpaired in the rush of battle, the services of The Call have been worthy of the cause and of the leadership of those charming and large brained women—and higher praise I should not know how to express. I gave myself gladly to the work, willingly placing myself at the command of the directors of the College Suffrage league, because I saw from the first the tremendous importance of the struggle. The average voter may not have realized it, but I knew and know that it is not California alone which is a question; the California victory will mightily influence the future history of America. We have given the lead which other states will follow. And the effect will not be confined within the borders of continental United States.

Every speech made here and every "yes" voted here will bear fruit of blessing in my native land. The womanhood of the world is glad with the gladness of her victory today. And every moral movement upon the face of the earth is stronger. Judge, then, what we owe to The Call, the best friend the women suffragists have ever had in the press of the English speaking world!

RIGHT AT POLL DOES NOT MEAN PAY POLL TAX

Men Retain Exclusive Privilege of Paying \$2 a Year for Being Alive

Since the men of California responded to the call made upon them and voted to enfranchise women, many tongues are asking the extent of the powers vested in the newly created electors. Although women will be unable to cast a vote at the city elections in November, owing to the closings of the registration books October 7, the fact that they may vote on future questions and hold office on equal terms with men has raised a number of important questions.

Probably the most welcome item of news, now that the election is over, is that regarding "poll tax." According to Section 12 of Article 13 of the state constitution, women are exempt from this payment of \$2 annually into the state treasury. Future legislation may, however, change this law, as a precedent for it has been established. Whether or not women will be compelled to serve as jurors in civil or criminal cases because of the passage of the suffrage amendment is a question already taken care of by the political code.

For many years the judges of the superior courts have had the power to include women in the venues drawn by them. Any woman on the property assessment list may be called for jury duty. Judges, however, are not permitted to include women in the grand or trial jury lists.

Women, under the new law, are eligible to hold any elective office in the state now held by a man, except such as requires special qualifications, such as the judiciary. But women who have been admitted to the practice of law and passed the required number of years in the legal profession may become candidates for the bench.

Women will not be able to register until after the statutory evidence of the adoption of the suffrage amendment is filed with the secretary of state. The statutes provide that this statement must be filed within 40 days after election.

If the complete returns are in and officially counted by the board of election commissioners and the statements filed with the secretary of state before the expiration of 40 days, women will be eligible to register on the day it is officially announced that the amendment was carried.

Probably the first opportunity the women will have to exercise their franchise will be at the spring primaries. A new registration of voters will be made, beginning January 1, 1912.

It is probable that several changes will be made in the political code of California, because of the amendment. No doubt section 1096 will be amended to include in an affidavit of registration the sex and whether married or single. Probably the present requirement specifying "visible scars or marks" will be struck out, as it is considered to be useless. Section 1097 probably will be amended to provide for specifying "marriage" as one mode of having become naturalized.



Adler's Collegian Clothes

The beautiful, rich fabrics used for Adler's Collegian Clothes this fall and winter season surpass anything ever before attempted in men's apparel. The new and fashionable weaves, patterns and shades are alone sufficient to commend an Adler Collegian Suit or Overcoat to the man who seeks individuality in his dress, but coupled with the Adler Collegian superior tailoring system, an insurance for smartest style and correct fit, these garments are the pre-eminent clothes of the year. And Adler's Collegian Clothes are not high priced; \$15 to \$30 is the price range.

Our new Fashion Book will be sent free to any address on request. We will also tell you where these distinctive clothes may be seen in your locality.

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