

STATE AND NATIONAL SUFFRAGE ACTIVITIES

BOTH THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION AND CONGRESSIONAL UNION WILL WORK FOR NATIONAL AMENDMENT THIS YEAR.

NEW that suffrage has shown its strength in Congress for it was made a demonstration of the National Suffrage Association will work together for the national amendment.

What the committee has done, among other things, in Washington is to catalogue every member of Congress. On the committee are Mrs. Medill McCormick, Mrs. Jeanette Rankin, whose work in Montana was just short of marvellous, and Mrs. Antoinette Funk

and if there was a chance of his being persuaded he passed. But if there was no chance in the world he was marked zero and left strictly alone. But the slightest glimmer of hope for his conversion raised his mark, and he was duly credited. The greatest difficulty with this catalogue, said Dr. Shaw, was that it had so often to be altered. Everybody was continually going up in percentage.

"Never will there be another President

both have the same ends, but we reach them in different manners," explained. "We never left our heads. They left us. They formed themselves in an underground way, and we were not nearly so successful as they think."

Did Not Try to Coerce. The women of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, spoke out her disapproval at the president of her district.

The Congressional Union has definitely labored to defeat men whose party platform prevents them from voting on suffrage. The National feels that it has ingratitude, as well as ingratitude, to try to defeat men who have worked hard for the cause. Dr. Shaw said:



Mrs. Grace Benefiel Cotterill, a New York State Campaigner.



Miss Cyrena La Homa, Will Open the Votes for Women Ball with a Solo Dance.

These women and many others examined every member of the Senate and the House and marked him down. If he was a suffragist he received 100,

tor Borah, who is likely to be nominated for President on the Republican ticket, who voiced this opinion. It has come to the time when everybody must

DR. SHAW TALKS ON THE WORK WHICH HER ASSOCIATION PLANS AS THE NEXT STEP FORWARD IN WOMAN'S BALLOT MARCH.

one month as a reward for the Washington victory. "I have given up my life to suffrage. I had much rather have been studying for there is so much of interest. Watching the spread of suffrage, however, is the most powerfully interesting psychological study that I know. But, you see, we might all have been accomplishing so much more with suffrage than working for it."

The National Association is recommending to all states not contemplating a suffrage campaign that they introduce a bill in their legislatures asking for Presidential suffrage, similar to that won and exercised by the women of Illinois. Since the Constitution of the United States provides that Presidential electors shall be chosen in such a manner as the various legislatures decide, such suffrage can be granted without the necessity of an amendment to the Constitution. The bill can be passed and made effective by a majority vote in the legislatures without submission to the people.

Illinois is the only state in which such a measure has passed the Legislature, though bills providing for Presidential suffrage have been constantly introduced in various states from the 80's up to the present time; as early as 1838 in Massachusetts, 1892 in Rhode Island, 1896 in South Carolina, and 1897 in Kansas.



Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, President of the Missouri State Suffrage Association.

Illinois Presented Two Bills to Legislature. In Illinois the suffrage association introduced into the Legislature a resolution for amendment to the Constitution and a Presidential bill on the theory that if they met defeat on the resolution they might hope to pass the more limited legislation.

The Illinois Legislature passed the bill in 1913 granting to women Presidential and municipal suffrage, including the right to vote for municipal judges, county and township officers, all positions in the political divisions of the state, and several miscellaneous offices. The act was declared unconstitutional in a decision handed down by the state Supreme Court on June 11, 1914.

It is this decision which has decided the National Association to push similar bills in all possible states on the ground that it affords a battering ram that will eventually lead to full enfranchisement. The Illinois women feel that the passage of this measure has made full suffrage possible, either through a constitutional convention or by amendment. Up to the time they got this legislative action they had regarded this as practically hopeless. The vote in the House of Representatives, where twenty-five members of the Illinois delegation registered in favor of suffrage, although the women cannot vote for their election, is regarded as conclusive proof of the effectiveness of the Presidential ballot in the hands of women.

Pictureque Campaigning in Missouri

ON MULES, IN CATTLE TRAINS AND CARTS THE STATE ASSOCIATION'S PRESIDENT JOURNEYED THROUGH INACCESSIBLE REGIONS.

By DORIS E. FLEISCHMAN. Mrs. Miller, when she was on her six months' campaign tour last year, did not always speak in motion picture theatres. She spoke at regular political meetings, for seldom was she refused permission. She spoke at school meetings, when the towns were sufficiently enterprising to have any; she spoke at fairs, she spoke at picnics, and she even spoke at a circus in one village right next to the pink lemonade stand.

"Whatever it was that was holding the interest of the town at the time we used," she said at the national headquarters, at 505 Fifth av., recently, while making a short visit in New York a very rainy visit, she complained. "We seldom tried to call a suffrage meeting, for nobody goes to those except believers."

Travelling in Missouri is difficult. Only the crossroads are respectably good. The others are execrable. So automobile was out of the question. Part of the time they rode on mules, part in a mule cart. Sometimes they managed to use the railroad, and rode comfortably in the carriages. But at other times, when passenger trains passed through the town only once a day, they had to utilize whatever else would take them. Cattle trains are not pleasant. But when one is working in a cause, and when one has a sense of fun, it is far better than waiting until the next afternoon before going further. Many jolting miles they travelled in a caboose, reaching their destination as fresh, happy and appealing as a suffragist on a campaign must needs be. "But we never walked from town to town. I am no hiker. And we never liked to excite comment."

Missouri is one of the most progressive states of the Union. All that is necessary is the education of the isolated sections. Kansas City, for example, is famous for its stand for the better advanced projects. And the rest of Missouri will prove itself when the question of the vote is put to test is to make him actively, positively

They were suffragists. But that was difficult to believe. For he was sure that these suffrage women were wild, nervous and frenzied creatures who wore black hats and carried banners. Of course, he had never seen one before, and none of the other members of the little Southern Missouri town had, but if these women actually said they were, there was no use disbelieving them.

What they wanted, explained Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, was to address a motion picture audience. That was a trifle beyond him. A suffragist might want to do a turn, but Mrs. Miller looked neither like a suffragist nor like an actress. He blushed embarrassedly, but finally when he was quite sure the lady meant no harm, he consented. And he sat on just before the star reel, which was the most propitious time. Of course, everybody waited for the picture.

disappointed, and he will look at once for relief. "How did the men feel, and how did you get at them?" she was asked. "The men," she smiled, "did not matter nearly as much as the women. If women want, really want, things they can get them. You cannot get them what they do not want. But in the sections where the men had always felt that women were merely good for house tending we told the men that the women would be much more efficient and economical housekeepers and mothers if they had a big outside interest. It developed their minds. And that argument appealed."

Dr. Shaw "Tired Out" from Lecturing. Dr. Shaw has been lecturing all over the country, and "is just tired out" from her labors. At the end of the month she is going South to rest for

It was a most roundabout introduction which he gave her. He hated to introduce her by the title which she had him—president of the Missouri State Suffrage Association. He was greatly impressed by her. She was sweet and quiet, and he thought she might be reasonable, and even kind. So he put in the saying "but" before the word suffrage. And all the people listened quietly and attentively out of sheer amazement at her presence there, and then later he saw what she had to say interested him. She did not preach and she did not. She told nice stories and she said some mighty sensible things. There might be something in what she was saying after all.

A great part of Missouri is not enlightened. They are not at all aware of the great industrial revolution going on. They know, or did know, nothing of modern revolt of womanhood. A suffragist they had never heard of at all, or perhaps they had been told that she was some species of destructive mad woman. The men knew their work. They knew something about their local politics, and congregated at the corner stores to discuss them. But the women knew nothing but their homes, their food, their husbands, children, immediate neighbors and their chickens. But for that, and for the rest, they were resigned. They had always done just those things and

PROPERTY RIGHTS. The other day in New York a man, suffering from financial reverses, killed his wife and two grown daughters, but spared his son. "In the assumption," says one of the papers, "that he believed Lester could get along because he was a boy, lies the only reasonable explanation of the fact that Auerbach spared his son's life." The two girls were wage earners. The boy was only fourteen and still in school. This assumption is not reasonable. Auerbach spared his son's life because he did not feel that he had the right to take it. With the women of his family he did feel he had that right.

A NEW VIEW OF THE FEMALE SEX. Mr. Kipling, according to "The Times," writing in a letter to a French friend, speaks of the psychology of the Germans. "I am stupefied," he says. "I never could have imagined a nation in a frenzy. It is a race of women. . . . The Germans have only the sabre in their philosophy. As you say, it is the problem of the mad dog." Only the italics are our own, but they seem to us the best thing in the paragraph.

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TO SUSAN B. ANTHONY. SOMETHING there was to you imagined not. For all your wisdom, temper and high. How unto us, to whom the kinder years. Secure a fairer fight, an easier lot. Your name would be a creed, a battle cry. A silver trumpet blowing to the sky. Stealing our hearts, filling our eyes with tears. Giving us fire and fortitude and love; This was, alas! a thing you never guessed— How younger women whom you knew not of Would rise and call you blessed.

ARE WOMEN PEOPLE? By ALICE DUER MILLER. In seeking names of women after whom to name the public schools of New York, a correspondent suggests the following list, as representing those who have done most for the best interests of their sex: Miss Lurelina Petty, who drowned rather than learn to swim—an exercise which she considered unbecoming. Mrs. Rosalind House, who, in the absence of her husband, starved to death, rather than leave her home for any reason whatsoever. Miss Caraminita T. Grace, who refused ever to learn to read or write, lest she should be distracted from her domestic duties. Miss Lily Mabel Sweet, who committed suicide on learning that she would have to contaminate herself in the mire of politics in order to get a marriage license from the City Hall.

PLEASE TO THOSE WHO LIKE THAT SORT OF THING. Well it seems we were all wrong in objecting to the remarks of Mr. Rowdell, of Ohio, on the subject of women—their feet, their ankles, the hooking and unhooking of their dresses, the rallying of wives round the pay check, and the fact that all history is nothing but the record of an affair with a woman. The president of the Connecticut Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage enjoyed every word of it. "Mr. Rowdell, of Ohio," she writes, "one of the strongest and most effective speakers, used that most telling weapon, ridicule, and in so doing carried with resistless force the Speaker, the house and the galleries—except the suffrage contingent."

Advertisement for St. Valentine Favors, featuring various novelty items like heart mirrors, cupid figurines, and valentines, available from B. Shackman & Co. at 966-968 Broadway, N.Y.

SOMETHING HARDER NEXT TIME. "How come it," demands the woman's protest, "that the suffragists nearly all come from non-suffrage states?" For the same reason that there are no votes-for-men leagues in all this broad democracy. A MILD BOOST. We learn from the same paper that the various state associations opposed to woman suffrage have sent \$6,000 to sufferers in Europe. As the anti's claim to represent 90 per cent of American womanhood, and as there are about 25,000,000 women in this country, these figures show, if our arithmetic is not mistaken, that each anti contributed three one-hundredths of one cent to war relief.

Who is it thinks the vote some use? Man. (Man is often such a goose!) Indeed, it makes me laugh to see How men have struggled to be free. Poor Washington, who meant so well, And Nathan Hale and William Tell, Hampden and Bolivar and Pym, And L'Ouverture—remember him? And Garibaldi and Kossuth, And some who threw away their youth, All bitten by the stupid notion That liberty was worth emotion. They could not get it through their heads That if they stayed tucked up in beds, Avoiding politics and strife, They'd lead a pleasant, peaceful life. Let us, dear sisters, never make Such a ridiculous mistake; But teach our children o'er and o'er That liberty is just a chore.

A SUFFRAGIST LOCHINVAR

By FRANCES ENGLAND. GRACE BENEFIEL COTTERILL has come out of the West to help New York win suffrage. And dauntless she comes, too, for hasn't she already taken part in nineteen winning campaigns, and five of them for suffrage? Mrs. Cotterill, who is the sister-in-law of the former "reform" Mayor of Seattle, Wash., started her campaigning career by fighting for suffrage in her home state. Or, rather, it wasn't her home state. Utah was her home state, and she had grown up into suffrage without thinking anything about it, and then suddenly when she crossed an imaginary line into Washington she realized her loss.

she was deprived of the power to vote that Mrs. Cotterill wanted very much to use the ballot. So, since women could not vote in Washington, she started in to win the vote for them. She was so successful that she went in for other measures, and things like winning campaigns for mothers' pensions, free textbooks for school children, medical attention in schools, prison reforms and instituting police women were child's play to Mrs. Cotterill. Other states in the West asked her to help them out when they went in for suffrage, and they won—every time.

your women folks get the vote they'll use it to improve your conditions. And I went on to tell them just how much it would mean to them. When the meeting was over about fifty of them hung around to ask me questions, and I have since received from that union an indorsement of equal suffrage. Has Been Citizen of Six States. Mrs. Cotterill has been a citizen of six states, and she has been disfranchised several times by crossing the border into a state where suffrage has not been extended to women. "I have had to suffer disfranchisement after I was a citizen of the United States!" Mrs. Cotterill exclaimed, indignantly. "But a foreigner who is once made a citizen in one state remains a citizen in any other state he may choose to go to. "I was born and reared in Utah," she continued, "and I was so accustomed to seeing my mother and father going together to the polls that I never thought of it as a privilege. I just took it as a matter of fact. Then, when I crossed an imaginary line into Washington, I found out just what it meant. I was interested at that time in mothers' pensions, and I realized that to get legislation for the welfare of women and children it was necessary that women have part in the government. So I started to work for suffrage, and the mothers' pension bill came after. "Do you know," she demanded suddenly, "that there is a mothers' pension bill before the New York State Legislature? And do you know that at present this state can take children from their mother and pay some other woman to take care of them, but cannot pay the mother one penny? As if any other woman was as good a caretaker as the most incompetent mother would be!"

Campaigns Among Working People. "I have already made a good many speeches here," Mrs. Cotterill said. "Most of them have been before workmen, carpenters' unions, bricklayers' unions and organizations like that. You see, I am not a pink tea suffragist. I am in it for what it means to working men and women and their children. "Several days ago I spoke before a bricklayers' union. The audience was composed entirely of men, and the air was blue with smoke. They started to hiss when I mentioned suffrage, and I said: 'Hiss if you want to, but you won't get your eight-hour day and the other rights you are fighting for until you give your women the vote. When

And, strangely enough, it wasn't until

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