

## VOTES FOR WOMEN A SUCCESS

NORTH AMERICA PROVES IT



The black States of this country now find their only parallel in Central America, Newfoundland and the uninhabited Northwest Territory where there is no form of suffrage, even for men.

## FOREWORD

In publishing the Woman Suffrage Year Book for 1917, which the editor, Miss Martha Stapler, has compiled with great care, the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, Inc., believes that it is placing in the hands of suffrage workers and others an accurate, up-to-date reference book which has long been needed.

It is planned to issue the Year Book in January of each year with a calendar of events of the preceding year and with statistical information brought up to date. For a compilation of this kind a mass of material is available so that the task has been largely one of selection. Both editor and publishers are conscious of many omissions but it has been necessary to continually bear in mind that if the book is to serve its purpose it must be limited in bulk and moderate in price. The selection of material for this year's issue has been in the nature of an experiment, but it is hoped that constructive criticism and suggestions will be forthcoming so that the value of the book will be enhanced with every new edition. The present volume is offered in the confident hope that it will justify itself and lead the way for an annual publication that will eventually satisfy the need for a comprehensive record of the woman suffrage movement.

THE PUBLISHERS

## PREFACE

A few years ago public interest was directed toward Woman Suffrage as an issue in but a limited number of States. To-day public interest is directed toward it as an approaching issue throughout the United States. Hence to a greater extent than ever before information is required upon the various phases of the Suffrage Movement, and upon the many subjects connected with it.

Certain of the information required proves not easily accessible because scattered throughout a number of publications. In compiling the Woman Suffrage Year Book the aim has been to collect, from different sources, facts chiefly of current and statistical nature, and to arrange them for easy reference under one cover.

The first part of the book deals with the progress, extent and results of Woman Suffrage; the second part deals with the action which various States have taken upon certain questions affecting women and children; the third part deals with miscellaneous information for the general use of suffrage workers and others. As far as possible each Division is devoted to subjects of like character.

Especial attention is called to the Tables, contained in the Second Division, which show how widespread has been the demand for Woman Suffrage throughout the United States.

I wish to extend my thanks to the National American Woman Suffrage Association for the privilege of referring to the Data Department for certain material, and to the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company for permission to reprint from some of their publications.

I also wish to extend my thanks to Mrs. Mary Sumner Boyd for contributing to the Year Book several valuable charts and articles.

THE EDITOR.

January, 1917.

## DIVISION I

## THE EXTENT OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

## THE EXTENT OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE UNITED STATES

## FULL SUFFRAGE STATES

Full suffrage granted all women:

Wyoming.....	1869
Colorado.....	1893
Utah.....	1896
Idaho.....	1896
Washington.....	1910
California.....	1911
Kansas.....	1912
Oregon.....	1912
Arizona.....	1912
Territory of Alaska.....	1913
Montana.....	1914
Nevada.....	1914

## PARTIAL SUFFRAGE

Illinois.....	1913
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## SCHOOL SUFFRAGE

Granted certain classes of women subject to various restrictions:

Kentucky.....	1838
Michigan.....	1875
Minnesota.....	1875
New Hampshire.....	1878
Massachusetts.....	1879
Vermont.....	1880
New York.....	1880
Mississippi.....	1880
Nebraska.....	1883
New Jersey.....	1887
North Dakota.....	1887
South Dakota.....	1887
Oklahoma.....	1890
Connecticut.....	1893
Ohio.....	1894
Delaware.....	1898
Wisconsin.....	1900
New Mexico.....	1910

## SUFFRAGE ON TAXATION AND BONDING PROPOSITIONS

Granted certain classes of women subject to various restrictions:

Iowa.....	1894
Louisiana.....	1898
New York.....	1901
Michigan.....	1908

## FULL SUFFRAGE STATES

The following tables, except where otherwise noted, are reprinted from "Where Women Vote," edited by Frances M. Björkman and Annie G. Porritt.\*

In Full Suffrage States women are eligible to public office.

## TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Full suffrage granted.....	1913
Population (1910) Total.....	64,356
Males over 21.....	53,956
Females over 21.....	10,400

## ARIZONA

Full suffrage granted.....	1912
Population (1910) Total.....	204,354
Males over 21.....	74,051
Females over 21.....	43,891
Percentage of men to women.....	168.7
Total vote for President in 1912 (men only).....	23,987
Total vote for Governor in 1914 (men and women).....	59,186
Total vote for President in 1916 (men and women).....	58,021

## CALIFORNIA

Full suffrage granted.....	1911
Population (1910) Total.....	2,377,549
Males over 21.....	920,397
Females over 21.....	671,386
Percentage of men to women.....	137.1
Total vote for Governor, 1910 (men only).....	325,652
Total vote for Governor, 1914 (men and women).....	1,004,902
Total vote for President, 1912.....	776,094
Total vote for President, 1916.....	999,603

## COLORADO

Full suffrage granted.....	1893
Population (1910) Total.....	799,024
Males over 21.....	271,648
Females over 21.....	213,425
Percentage of men to women.....	127.3
Total vote for President in 1892 (men only).....	93,843
Total vote for President in 1896 (men and women).....	189,141
Total vote for President in 1912.....	288,827
Total vote for President in 1916.....	294,375

\* Included in "History Arguments and Results," published by National Woman Suffrage Pub. Co.

## IDAHO

Full suffrage granted.....	1896
Population (1910) Total.....	325,594
Males over 21.....	110,863
Females over 21.....	69,818
Percentage of men to women.....	158.8
Total vote for Governor in 1914.....	117,276
Total vote for President in 1912.....	105,755
Total vote for President in 1916.....	134,615

In 1892, 16,409 men voted in Idaho. At the next Presidential election, 1900, the population had increased 72 per cent., so about 29,000 men could be expected to vote. As a matter of fact, 57,900 voters turned out, so that almost 50 per cent. of the vote can be credited to women.\*

## ILLINOIS (Partial Suffrage)

Presidential and Municipal suffrage granted to women.....	1913
Population (1910) Total.....	5,638,591
Males over 21.....	1,743,182
Females over 21.....	1,567,491
Percentage of men to women.....	111.2
Total vote for President in 1912.....	1,247,247
Total vote for President in 1916 (men and women).....	2,189,349

The Constitution of Illinois provides that the Legislature shall have power to confer the suffrage for any official whose election is not provided for in the Constitution. Under this provision the Legislature passed a law in 1913 which gives women the right to vote as follows: For Presidential Electors; State Board of Equalization (taxes); Clerk of Appellate Court; County Collector; County Surveyor; Board of Assessors; Sanitary District Trustees; and for city, town and village officers, except Police Magistrates. They may also vote upon propositions, except as otherwise provided in the Constitution. (*Editor's note.*)

## KANSAS

Municipal suffrage granted.....	1887
Full suffrage granted.....	1912
Population (1910) Total.....	1,690,949
Males over 21.....	508,529
Females over 21.....	438,934
Percentage of men to women.....	115.9
Total vote for President in 1912 (men).....	365,444
Total vote for Governor in 1914 (men and women).....	689,173
Total vote for President in 1916.....	629,813

## MONTANA

Full suffrage granted.....	1914
Population (1910) Total.....	376,053
Males over 21.....	155,017
Females over 21.....	81,741
Percentage of men to women.....	189.6
Total vote for President in 1912.....	79,826
Total vote for Governor in 1914.....	79,778
Total vote for President in 1916 (men and women).....	177,679

\* Data Department, "Headquarters News Letter," May, 1916.

## NEVADA

Full suffrage granted.....	1914
Population (1910) Total.....	81,875
Males over 21.....	40,026
Females over 21.....	18,140
Percentage of men to women.....	220.7
Total vote for President in 1912.....	20,115
Total vote for Governor in 1914.....	20,626
Total vote for President in 1916 (men and women).....	32,978

## OREGON

Full suffrage granted.....	1912
Population (1910) Total.....	672,765
Males over 21.....	257,188
Females over 21.....	168,323
Percentage of men to women.....	152.8
Total vote for President in 1912.....	137,040
Total vote for Governor in 1914.....	248,052
Total vote for President in 1916 (men and women).....	261,650

## UTAH

Full suffrage granted.....	1896
Population (1910) Total.....	373,351
Males over 21.....	104,115
Females over 21.....	85,729
Percentage of men to women.....	121.4
Total vote for President in 1912.....	121,917
Total vote for President in 1916.....	142,762

Women have voted throughout Statehood, so it is impossible to compare the vote before and after equal suffrage. (Editor's note.)

## WASHINGTON

Full suffrage granted.....	1910
Population (1910) Total.....	1,141,990
Males over 21.....	441,294
Females over 21.....	277,727
Percentage of men to women.....	158.9
Total vote for President in 1908 (men only).....	183,630
Total vote for President in 1912 (men and women).....	374,615
Total vote for President in 1916.....	379,459

## WYOMING

Full suffrage granted.....	1869
Population (1910) Total.....	145,965
Males over 21.....	63,201
Females over 21.....	28,840
Percentage of men to women.....	219.1
Total vote for President in 1912.....	42,296
Total vote for President in 1916.....	51,842

Women have voted throughout Statehood, so it is impossible to compare the vote before and after equal suffrage. (Editor's note.)

Area in Square Miles of the United States.....	3,616,484
Area in Square Miles of the Suffrage States.....	1,794,569
49½% Suffrage	

## THE EXTENT OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

## SCANDINAVIA

## NORWAY

Municipal franchise granted tax-paying women.....	1901
Full franchise granted tax-paying women.....	1907
Municipal franchise extended to all women.....	1910
Full Parliamentary franchise extended to all women.....	1913
Approximate number of women having the full franchise.....	380,000
Percentage of women eligible who vote.....	70
Population, total.....	2,391,782
Men.....	1,155,773
Women.....	1,236,009
Office Holding: Women are eligible to Parliament and to all other elective offices. <sup>1</sup>	

## FINLAND

Municipal franchise granted tax-paying women in country districts.....	1863
Municipal franchise granted tax-paying women in city districts.....	1872
Full franchise granted all women.....	1906
Number of women having the franchise.....	707,000
Percentage of women eligible who vote.....	54 to 60
Population, total.....	3,059,324
Men.....	1,520,810
Women.....	1,538,514
Office Holding: Women are eligible to the Diet. <sup>2</sup>	

## ICELAND

Municipal suffrage granted tax-paying widows and spinsters.....	1882
Municipal suffrage extended to all women.....	1909
Full suffrage extended to all women.....	1915
Approximate number of women eligible.....	11,000
Estimated percentage of women eligible who vote.....	50 to 80
Population, total.....	85,188
Men.....	41,083
Women.....	44,105
Office Holding: Women are eligible to all offices. <sup>3</sup>	

## SWEDEN

Municipal franchise granted tax-paying widows and spinsters.....	1862
Municipal franchise granted all women on the same terms as men.....	1909
Approximate number of women having the municipal franchise.....	1,400,000
Percentage of women eligible who vote.....	15.2 to 32.9
Population, total.....	5,521,939
Men.....	2,698,975
Women.....	2,822,968
Office Holding: Women are eligible to all offices for which they vote. <sup>4</sup>	

## DENMARK

Municipal franchise granted tax-paying women and wives of men who pay taxes.....	1908
Full suffrage extended to all women.....	1915
Percentage of women eligible who vote.....	38 to 70
Population, Total.....	2,757,076
Men.....	1,337,900
Women.....	1,419,176
Office Holding: Women are eligible to all offices for which they vote. <sup>5</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>"Where Women Vote"—p. 40—<sup>2</sup>p. 42—<sup>3</sup>p. 46—<sup>4</sup>p. 49—<sup>5</sup>p. 51.



## THE BRITISH EMPIRE

## NEW ZEALAND

Municipal suffrage granted all women.....	1886
Full suffrage granted all women.....	1893
Approximate number of women eligible.....	300,000
Percentage of women eligible who vote.....	74 to 85
Population, total.....	1,008,468
Males.....	531,910
Females.....	476,558
Office Holding: Women are eligible to all elective offices except membership in Parliament. <sup>6</sup>	

## AUSTRALIA

State suffrage granted in South Australia.....	1895
State suffrage granted in West Australia.....	1900
State suffrage granted in New South Wales.....	1902
State suffrage granted in Tasmania.....	1903
State suffrage granted in Queensland.....	1905
State suffrage granted in Victoria.....	1908
National suffrage granted throughout Federated Australia.....	1902
Number of women having franchise in Federated Australia.....	1,100,000
Percentage of women eligible who vote.....	40 to 60
Population, total.....	4,455,005
Males.....	2,141,970
Females.....	2,313,035
Office Holding: Women are eligible to both the Senate and House of Representatives of the Federal Parliament. Only South Australia and Queensland have made them eligible to State Legislative bodies. <sup>7</sup>	

## BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA

Municipal suffrage granted to women in all four Provinces—Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony and Transvaal.....	1914
Women made eligible to local government bodies in Natal.....	1914

## ENGLAND AND WALES

Municipal suffrage granted to unmarried women and widows who were householders.....	1869
Women made eligible to city and county councils.....	1907
Population (1911), total.....	36,075,269
Males.....	17,448,476
Females.....	18,626,793

## SCOTLAND

Municipal suffrage granted women on the same terms as men.....	1881
Women made eligible to city and county councils.....	1901
Population (1911), total.....	4,759,445
Males.....	2,307,603
Females.....	2,451,842

## IRELAND

Municipal suffrage granted women on the same terms as men.....	1898
Women made eligible to city and county councils.....	1911
Population (1911), total.....	4,381,951
Males.....	2,186,804
Females.....	2,195,147

## ISLE OF MAN

Full Parliamentary suffrage granted to women property owners.....	1881
Full Parliamentary suffrage extended to women tax-payers.....	1892
Population (1911), total.....	52,034
Males.....	23,953
Females.....	28,081

<sup>6</sup> "Where Women Vote"—p. 53—p. 58.

## DOMINION OF CANADA

Total population of Dominion, 1911.....	7,081,869
Number of voters at Parliamentary election, 1911.....	1,307,483

## QUEBEC

Municipal suffrage granted to property-owning widows and spinsters.....	1884
Municipal suffrage extended to widows and spinsters who are householders.....	1909
Population (1911), total.....	2,003,232
Males.....	1,011,502
Females.....	991,730

## ONTARIO

Municipal suffrage granted to property-owning widows and spinsters.....	1884
Population (1911), total.....	2,523,274
Males.....	1,299,290
Females.....	1,223,984

## NEW BRUNSWICK

Municipal suffrage extended to tax-paying widows and spinsters.....	1886
Population (1911), total.....	351,889
Males.....	179,867
Females.....	172,022

## NOVA SCOTIA

Municipal suffrage granted to all property-owning women, except those whose husbands are voters.....	1886
Population (1911), total.....	492,338
Males.....	251,019
Females.....	241,319

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Municipal suffrage granted property-owning widows and spinsters.....	1888
Population (1911), total.....	93,728
Males.....	47,069
Females.....	46,659

## MANITOBA

Municipal suffrage granted to property-owning widows and spinsters.....	1888
Full suffrage granted to women.....	1916
Population (1911), total.....	455,614
Males.....	250,056
Females.....	205,558

## SASKATCHEWAN

Municipal suffrage granted to property-owning women.....	1888
Full suffrage granted to women.....	1916
Population (1911), total.....	492,432
Males.....	291,730
Females.....	200,702

## ALBERTA

Municipal suffrage granted to property-owning widows and spinsters.....	1888
Full suffrage granted to women.....	1916
Population (1911), total.....	374,663
Males.....	223,989
Females.....	150,674

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

Municipal suffrage granted to property-owning widows and spinsters.....	1888
Full suffrage granted to women.....	1916
Population (1911), total.....	392,480
Males.....	251,619
Females.....	140,861

## YUCATAN (MEXICO)

Population.....	337,020
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"According to information received in October from the president of the American Property Owners' Non-Intervention League, woman has been granted the suffrage by the Governor-General of Yucatan."

## TWENTY FACTS ABOUT WOMAN SUFFRAGE \*

### WHERE WOMEN VOTE

**Fact No. 1.**—Over three million six hundred thousand women in the United States can vote for President.

**Fact No. 2.**—In eleven States—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Montana and Nevada—and in the territory of Alaska, women have full suffrage on exactly the same terms as men.

**Fact No. 3.**—Every equal suffrage State is adjacent to another equal suffrage State—that is, every State except Wyoming, which has granted votes for women, had an opportunity to know beforehand how equal suffrage worked in one or more neighboring States.

**Fact No. 4.**—In Illinois women can vote for Presidential electors and for all officers and on all questions not provided for in the State Constitution. In eighteen States of the United States women have school suffrage, and in four States limited suffrage on questions of taxing and bonding.

**Fact No. 5.**—Norway, Finland, Australia, New Zealand, Iceland and Denmark have given full suffrage to women. These are among the most progressive and enlightened countries of the world.

**Fact No. 6.**—In every one of the above countries the municipal suffrage was granted first and the full suffrage granted only after the smaller measure had been thoroughly tested.

**Fact No. 7.**—In Sweden, England and Wales, Ireland, Scotland and the provinces of Canada women have municipal franchise. Sweden is on the point of extending full suffrage to women. In 1916, four Canadian provinces, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, granted full suffrage to women.

**Fact No. 8.**—An amendment to the United States Constitution providing for the sweeping away of the sex barrier to suffrage all over the United States was voted on in the Senate at Washington on March 19, 1914, and in the House on January 12, 1915. It obtained a majority of one vote in the Senate, while in the House the vote stood 174 to 204.

**Fact No. 9.**—Over a million and a quarter votes were cast for woman suffrage in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania in 1915. This was 190,000 more than in all previous votes on the subject.

**Fact No. 10.**—In no country, State or community which has granted women a measure of suffrage has it ever been voted away from them, and in most cases the original franchise right has been enlarged and extended.

### HOW WOMEN VOTE

**Fact No. 11.**—In answer to a set of questions sent out by suffragists, one hundred and forty mayors of cities and towns in the four oldest equal suffrage States—Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho—and in Kansas, where women had municipal suffrage at the time, unanimously replied: first, that the women do vote in large numbers; second, that the women are public spirited and take an intelligent interest in public affairs; third, that the vote of disreputable women is a negligible factor.

**Fact No. 12.**—The gist of an extensive questionnaire recently sent out by the *Evening Sun* (of New York City) was "Do women who have the vote, vote? What laws have their votes passed? Is woman suffrage considered a success by the States that have it?" The *Sun* summarized the results of the investigation made by its correspondents as follows: "Women who have the vote do vote. Their ballot has already passed a considerable body of law. The suffrage States seem to be satisfied to have women go on voting." A summary of the many splendid laws for women and children directly attributed to the ballots of women was printed by the *Evening Sun*.

**Fact No. 13.**—The legislatures of the two oldest suffrage States—Colorado and Wyoming—have formally adopted resolutions declaring woman suffrage to be an unqualified success. The legislature of California has passed a resolution calling upon Congress to pass an amendment enfranchising all of the women of the United States.

**Fact No. 14.**—Both Houses of the Australian Parliament have passed resolutions declaring woman suffrage an unqualified success in that country.

**Fact No. 15.**—Arizona, California, Colorado and Washington are the only States in the Union which have eight-hour laws for working women.

**Fact No. 16.**—California, Colorado, Oregon, Washington and Kansas have commissions with power to fix a minimum wage in industry. Utah has a minimum wage law. In Idaho a commission appointed by the Legislature is framing a law. Of the other four equal suffrage States, two have practically no women employed in industry,

\* Leaflet published by National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company.

one has been an equal suffrage State only since 1912 and the other two only since November, 1914. The only non-suffrage States with minimum wage commissions are Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Arkansas.

**Fact No. 17.**—In all the equal suffrage States women teachers have more nearly men's rate of pay. Many have equal pay statutes and in nearly all women are as often appointed to the higher positions as men. In four the head of the public education system of the State is a woman.

**Fact No. 18.**—California, Kansas, Utah, Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Colorado and Idaho have passed the "Red Light Abatement and Injunction Law"—admitted by authorities to be the best law so far tried for combating commercialized vice. Only sixteen non-suffrage States have passed this law. Women voters are given the credit for the recall of Police Magistrate Weller of San Francisco because of his protection of commercialized vice interests, and also for forcing the abolition of segregated districts in Salt Lake City, Denver and other large cities of the equal suffrage States.

**Fact No. 19.**—In all the equal suffrage States the age of consent for girls is eighteen except in Oregon and Nevada, where it is sixteen. In five non-suffrage States the age of consent is only fourteen, and in one only ten; while only eleven non-suffrage States give effective protection to the age of eighteen.

**Fact No. 20.**—All the equal suffrage States (though in Arizona the law has been declared unconstitutional) have passed mothers' pension laws. California, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Utah have laws for the protection of children far in advance of the legislation in most of the non-suffrage States.

### UNITED STATES

#### THE NUMBER OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, UNITED STATES SENATORS, AND REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED FROM EQUAL SUFFRAGE STATES

Women vote for President in twelve States. These States elect 91 Presidential Electors, or one-fifth of the Electoral College.

Women vote for United States Senators and Representatives in eleven States. These States elect 22 United States Senators and 40 Representatives.

The following table shows the number of Presidential Electors and United States Representatives allotted each State:

#### THE ELECTORAL VOTE AND CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION OF EQUAL SUFFRAGE STATES\*

Equal Suffrage States	(The Electoral Vote of each State)	Congressional Representation (Apportionment at 1910 Census)
Arizona.....	3	1
California.....	13	11
Colorado.....	6	4
Idaho.....	4	2
Kansas.....	10	8
Montana.....	4	2
Nevada.....	3	1
Oregon.....	5	3
Utah.....	4	2
Washington.....	7	5
Wyoming.....	3	1
	—	—
	62	40
Illinois (Electoral Vote Only)....	29	..
	—	..
	91	..

\* The Electoral Vote and Congressional Representation of each State—pages 189-191.

## GAINS IN EQUAL SUFFRAGE

ALICE S. BLACKWELL

Time	Place	Kind of Suffrage
1838	Kentucky	School suffrage to widows with children of school age.
1850	Ontario	School suffrage, women married and single.
1861	Kansas	School suffrage.
1867	New South Wales	Municipal suffrage.
1869	England	Municipal suffrage, single women and widows.
	Victoria	Municipal suffrage, married and single women.
	Wyoming	Full suffrage.
1871	West Australia	Municipal suffrage.
1875	Michigan	School suffrage.
	Minnesota	School suffrage.
1876	Colorado	School suffrage.
1877	New Zealand	School suffrage.
1878	New Hampshire	School suffrage.
	Oregon	School suffrage.
1879	Massachusetts	School suffrage.
1880	New York	School suffrage.
	Vermont	School suffrage.
	South Australia	Municipal suffrage.
1881	Scotland	Municipal suffrage to the single women and widows.
	Isle of Man	Parliamentary suffrage.
1883	Nebraska	School suffrage.
1884	Ontario	Municipal suffrage.
	Tasmania	Municipal suffrage.
1886	New Zealand	Municipal suffrage.
	New Brunswick	Municipal suffrage.
1887	Kansas	Municipal suffrage.
	Nova Scotia	Municipal suffrage.
	Manitoba	Municipal suffrage.
	North Dakota	School suffrage.
	South Dakota	School suffrage.
	Montana	School suffrage.
	Arizona	School suffrage.
	New Jersey	School suffrage.
	Montana	Tax-paying suffrage.
1888	England	County suffrage.
	British Columbia	Municipal suffrage.
	Northwest Territory	Municipal suffrage.
1889	Scotland	County suffrage.
	Province of Quebec	Municipal suffrage. Single women and widows.
1891	Illinois	School suffrage.
1893	Connecticut	School suffrage.
	Colorado	Full suffrage.
	New Zealand	Full suffrage.
1894	Ohio	School suffrage.
	Iowa	Bond suffrage.
	England	Parish and district suffrage. Married and single women.
1895	South Australia	Full state suffrage.
1896	Utah	Full suffrage.
	Idaho	Full suffrage.
1898	Ireland	All offices except members of Parliament.
	Minnesota	Library trustees.
	Delaware	School suffrage to tax-paying women.
	France	Women engaged in commerce can vote for judges of the Tribunal of commerce.
	Louisiana	Tax-paying suffrage.
1900	Wisconsin	School suffrage.
	West Australia	Full state suffrage.
1901	New York	Tax-paying suffrage. Local taxation in all towns and villages of the state.
1901	Norway	Municipal suffrage.

Time	Place	Kind of Suffrage
1902	Australia	Full suffrage.
	New South Wales	Full state suffrage.
1903	Kansas	Bond Suffrage.
	Tasmania	Full state suffrage.
1905	Queensland	Full state suffrage.
1906	Finland	Full suffrage. Eligible to all offices.
1907	Norway	Full parliamentary suffrage to the 300,000 women who already had municipal suffrage.
	Sweden	Eligible to municipal offices.
	Denmark	Can vote for members of boards of public charities and serve on such boards.
	England	Eligible as mayors, aldermen and county and town councillors.
	Oklahoma	New state continued school suffrage for women.
1908	Michigan	Taxpayers to vote on questions of local taxation and granting of franchises.
	Denmark	Women who are taxpayers, or wives of taxpayers, a vote for all officers except members of Parliament.
1909	Victoria	Full state suffrage.
	Belgium	Can vote for members of the Conseils des Prud-hommes, and also eligible.
	Province of Vorarlberg (Aus-trian Tyrol)	Single women and widows paying taxes were given a vote.
	Ginter Park, Va.	Tax-paying women, a vote on all municipal questions.
1910	Washington	Full suffrage.
	New Mexico	School suffrage.
	Norway	Municipal suffrage made universal. (Three-fifths of the women had had it before.)
	Bosnia	Parliamentary vote to women owning a certain amount of real estate.
	Diet of the Crown Province of Krain (Austria)	Suffrage to the women of its capital city, Laibach.
	India. (Gaekwar of Baroda)	Women of its dominions vote in municipal elec-tions.
	Wurttemberg, Kingdom of	Women engaged in agriculture vote for members of the Chamber of agriculture. Also eligible.
	New York	Women in all towns, villages and third-class cities vote on bonding propositions.
1911	California	Full suffrage.
	Honduras	Municipal suffrage in capital city, Belize.
	Iceland	Parliamentary suffrage for women over 25 years.
	Ireland	Women made eligible to city and county councils.
1912	Arizona	Full suffrage.
	Kansas	Full suffrage.
	Oregon	Full suffrage.
1913	Alaska	Full suffrage.
	Illinois	Presidential, municipal and partial state and county suffrage.
	Norway	Parliamentary suffrage made universal.
1914	British South Africa	Municipal suffrage granted to women in all four provinces—Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony and Transvaal. Women made eligible to local government bodies in Natal.
	Iceland	Full suffrage conferred on women.
	Illinois	Franchise law upheld as constitutional by the Supreme Court of Illinois.
	Montana	Full suffrage.
	Nevada	Full suffrage.
1915	Denmark	Full suffrage.
1916	Manitoba	Full suffrage.
	Alberta	Full suffrage.
	Saskatchewan	Full suffrage.
	British Columbia	Full suffrage.
	Yucatan	Full suffrage.



## DIVISION II

## THE PROGRESS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE UNITED STATES

## EARLY PROGRESS\*

The first convention to consider the Rights of Women met July, 1848, at Seneca Falls, New York. It was called by Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and others.

In April, 1850, a Woman's Rights Convention met at Salem, Ohio.

In October of the same year a convention was called at Worcester, Massachusetts. From the holding "of this convention the Woman's Rights movement may be said to have assumed a *national* aspect . . . a National Committee was formed, under whose management conventions were held annually in various cities, while the question was always there—after a leading one in Massachusetts."

In October, 1851, a convention was held in Dublin, Indiana.

In 1852 a Woman's Rights Convention was held at Syracuse, New York. Delegates were present from eight States and Canada. This convention brought to the front the wonderful group of women whose names were thereafter connected with the movement, and it was here that Miss Anthony began her fifty-four years of leadership.

In June, 1852, the first Woman's Rights Convention of Pennsylvania was held in Westchester. From 1852, conventions were held in many parts of the country. "Leading men and women supported the movement for the rights of women, but as most of them were also leaders of the movement for the abolition of slavery, the former had to suffer the odium and opposition directed against both. It was slowly gaining ground, however, when the breaking out of the Civil War banished all other questions from public thought."

When the war was ended the women again took up their cause. . . . "In the earlier days there had been no thought of enfranchising women in any way, except through the submission of the question to the voters by the Legislature of each State, but now Congress, for the purpose of giving the ballot to the recently freed negro men, was about to submit an Amendment to the National Constitution."

To protest against "class legislation" and to demand that women should be included, Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony issued a call for a convention in New York City, May, 1866. This convention adopted a Memorial to Congress containing a statement of woman's right to the franchise. In her address Miss Anthony said: "Up to this hour we have looked only to State action for recognition of our rights, but now, by the results of the war, the whole question of suffrage reverts to Congress and the United States Constitution. The duty of Congress at this moment is to declare what shall be the true basis of representation in a republican form of government."

"The petitions which during the preceding winter had been sent to Congress represented the first effort ever made for an amendment to the Federal Constitution for woman suffrage, and the action of this Convention marked the first organized demand. . . ."

\* Based upon "A Brief History of the Movement for Woman Suffrage in the United States," and "A National Amendment for Woman Suffrage."—(Both pamphlets by Ida Husted Harper.)

The following month Congress proposed the Fourteenth Amendment enfranchising the negro. The women in vain demanded that the word "male" should be omitted from the Amendment.

In 1868, immediately after Congress assembled, Senators Pomeroy, of Kansas, and Representative George W. Julian, of Indiana, introduced resolutions providing that the basis of suffrage be that of citizenship. These were the first resolutions introduced in Congress for woman suffrage by National Amendment.

"Beginning with 1870, congressional committees had granted a hearing on woman suffrage every winter, even though no resolution was before them. Under the auspices of the National Association\* petitions by the tens of thousands poured into Congress, which were publicly presented."

On January 10, 1878, Senator A. A. Sargent, of California, introduced into the United States Senate a National Amendment for Woman Suffrage, which had been drawn up by Miss Anthony.

The history of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is contained in Division III. [For history of Woman Suffrage from 1869-1916, see page 43.]

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE BY STATE ACTION \*

The question of Woman Suffrage was first voted upon by a State legislative body, that of Nebraska, in 1856. In 1867 the question was first submitted to popular vote in Kansas.

In 1869 the legislative council of Wyoming, meeting after organization as a territory, passed a bill providing that women should have the same rights to vote as men. When Wyoming was admitted as a State, in 1890, equal suffrage was made a part of its constitution.

In 1893 equal suffrage was won in Colorado by a vote of 35,798 to 29,451.

In 1870, before Utah was admitted as a State, the Territorial Legislature passed a bill granting suffrage to women. In 1887 Congress revoked the rights granted by the Territorial Legislature, and women were without the vote until 1896. In that year equal suffrage was included in the constitution for statehood. In 1896 Idaho also became an equal suffrage State. The measure carried by a majority vote of 5,844.

In 1883 the Territorial Legislature of Washington passed a bill granting equal suffrage. In 1886 a question of constitutionality was raised, and in 1887 the Supreme Court declared the bill unconstitutional. In 1888 the Legislature re-enacted the bill, and the following year the Supreme Court disfranchised women on the ground that Territorial Legislatures had not power to extend suffrage. The question of equal suffrage was submitted to popular vote in 1889, and again in 1898, but was not carried until 1910.

In 1896 a suffrage amendment was submitted to the voters of California and defeated by 26,744. In 1911 the amendment was carried by a majority of 4,000.

In 1887 municipal suffrage was granted women in Kansas. In 1894 a constitutional amendment was submitted to the voters and defeated. In 1912 the amendment was resubmitted and carried by a majority of over 16,000.

In Oregon a suffrage amendment was submitted to the voters in 1884 and defeated. Between 1884 and 1912 an amendment was submitted four times and defeated. It was finally carried in 1912 by a vote of 61,265 to

\* Based chiefly upon "Where Women Vote"—(National Woman Suffrage Publishing Co.)



57,104. An amendment also carried in Arizona in 1912 by a majority of 7,240.

The Territorial Legislature of Alaska in 1912 passed a bill granting full suffrage to women.

In 1913 the Legislature of Illinois enacted a law granting Presidential Suffrage and suffrage for all officers and upon all questions not provided for in the State Constitution.

In 1914 Nevada became an equal suffrage State by popular vote, every county but one giving a favorable majority. In the same year an amendment carried in Montana by a majority of about 4,000.

The following tables upon the progress of woman suffrage measures in state Legislatures show how widespread and how continuous has been the demand for woman suffrage in the United States.

### THE PROGRESS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEASURES IN STATE LEGISLATURES

[Compiled in collaboration with Mary Sumner Boyd, Secretary of the Data Department of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.]

The following tables show the action taken, from year to year, upon woman suffrage measures by the Houses of State Legislatures.

Upon many measures it has been difficult to obtain a satisfactory record. The tables are as complete as it is possible to make them at present.

A tabulation of the vote upon these measures, when referred to the people, is contained on page 92.

The chief sources of reference have been the National American Woman Suffrage Association, State Suffrage Associations and State Legislative Reference Bureaus.\*

#### STATE

Year	ALABAMA
1896	Bill for Municipal Suffrage and for suffrage on Liquor questions introduced in the Senate. Not reported from Judiciary Committee.
1915	Suffrage Amendment.....House—ayes, 52; nays, 43. (Lacked three-fifths majority vote required.)

#### ARIZONA

1887	School Suffrage passed and became law.
1895	Full Suffrage Bill came before Legislature.
1899	Full Suffrage Bill.....House—ayes, 10; nays, 5. Council—failed.
1911	Constitutional Convention failed to pass woman suffrage clause.
1912	Suffrage Amendment failed in Senate by one vote, and passed in House. Measure then went to the voters by initiative petition. <b>Passed by referendum and became law.</b>

#### ARKANSAS

1891	Bill for White Woman Suffrage....4 ayes (failed—unconstitutional).
1911	Amendment—6 votes in favor.
1913	Amendment.....Senate—ayes, 19; nays, 9. House—ayes, 35; nays, 54.
1915	Amendment.....Senate—ayes, 24; nays, 12. House—ayes, 51; nays, 18.
	Passed, but not submitted to referendum on account of a rule that only three referenda could be submitted at once.

\* State Suffrage Associations are asked to send the Data Department, N. A. W. S. A., any additional information which should be included in these tables.



## WOMAN SUFFRAGE FROM 1869 TO 1916

[The information covering the period from 1890 on has been contributed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.]

On May 15, 1869, a National Woman Suffrage Association was formed in New York. Its object was to secure a Sixteenth Amendment to the National Constitution, which would enfranchise women. Mrs. Stanton was made President and Miss Anthony was put on the Executive Committee.

As there was some division of sentiment at the time of the formation of the National Woman Suffrage Association, a call was issued by Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe and others, for a Convention to meet in Cleveland, Ohio, the following November. At this Convention the American Woman Suffrage Association was formed, with Henry Ward Beecher as President, and Lucy Stone as Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Association worked principally to obtain Suffrage through Amendments to State Constitutions.\*

In 1890 the National Woman Suffrage Association and the American Woman Suffrage Association united under the name of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The object, as adopted in the Constitution, was "to secure protection in their right to vote to the women citizens of the United States by appropriate national and state legislation."

From that time on plans for constructive educational work throughout the nation, campaigns on behalf of amendments to state constitutions, and work for the submission by Congress to the several state legislatures of an amendment to the Federal Constitution, formed the program for the Association.

In 1890, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was elected President and Miss Susan B. Anthony Vice-President. In 1892 Mrs. Stanton withdrew and Miss Anthony was elected President. Miss Anthony withdrew in 1900 and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was elected in her place. In 1904 Mrs. Catt withdrew and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw was elected President. In 1915 Dr. Shaw became Honorary President and Mrs. Catt was again elected to the Presidency.

In 1916 the Association is a federation of sixty-three suffrage organizations in forty-five states and has to its credit the enfranchisement of women in eleven states by constitutional amendment, full suffrage for women in Alaska, presidential and municipal suffrage for women in Illinois by legislative enactment, and minor suffrage for women in twenty states.

As a result of its unceasing educational work the sentiment throughout the nation favorable to the enfranchisement of women has now made the question a political issue and the most discussed question of the day. Campaigns have been conducted in the last twenty-five years in many states, and by common consent it is acknowledged that defeated amendments have left such an increased popular belief in the cause that later victorious campaigns are admitted as inevitable.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association is the American

\* See—"A Brief History of the Woman Suffrage Movement in the United States." By Ida Husted Harper. National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company.