

home to her... building asked for leave... itself for a short time... t down to vote "as if... not you women will b... ot." speeches closed with... m Mrs. Andrew D. Whit... that she believed the... are enfranchised th...

The meeting tonight is to be, per... haps, the biggest suffrage gathering... ever held in Ithaca... the kindness of the... paiga Committee, h... rie Chapman Catt, ... to be able to hear... dan is a noted polit...

"Of course we Tompkins County suff... ased to be... is come... ia with... but the... tude to... He has... it's just... Heler... leade... work... It wil... al." ab... er is... on. T... on s...

tations of the most enthusiastic... aca suffragists. Many silver... ons, some of them generations and... rations old, were sacrificed. Quite...

leagues at which Mrs. Phillip... be noted English political or... ohn Temple Graves, editor-i... se New York American, s... alley Hall last night, was...

UNDAUNTED SUFFS START CAMPAIGN FOR NEXT BATTLE

SUFFRAGISTS PLAN FOR CAMPAIGN IN TOMPKINS COUNTY

SUFFRAGISTS INVADE ITHACA NEXT TUESDAY

First Local Suffrage Luncheon
in County's History
Held Next Thursday
Night's Rally
Enthusiasm.

SENTIMENT WINS IN THE CAUSE OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

CLOSE CAMPAIGN WITH MACHINERY AT FULL SPEED

OF CONVENTION IS
ANNOUNCED.

SUFFRAGE WORKERS TO BE KEPT BUSY THROUGHOUT WEEK

WOMAN'S DAY AT THE SPIRITUALIST CAMP AT FREEVILLE

SELLING CHICKENS FOR THE CAUSE OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

SUFFRAGE WINS IN COUNTY BY OVER 150 VOTES

Suffrage Cause Advanced and
Speaker Shows That the
Spiritualists Have Ever
Stood Up for Woman as
Man's Equal.

Groton Enthusiasts Send the
Birds, Ithaca Women Put
Them on Sale and Sympa-
y Them—Farce
al Enjoyed

City Gives Good Majority,
Fourth and Fifth Wards
Running Up Good
Leaders Pleased With
ing and Will Keep

SUFFS CELEBRATE COUNTY VICTORY AT BIG LUNCHEON

WOMEN WORKERS ON JOB IN EVERY POLLING BOOTH

SUFFRAGISTS' CAR NOW ON THE ROAD ON CAMPAIGN DUTY

8,000 WOMEN ON COUNTY ASK FOR THE VOTE

Present, Among Them
Men—Affair Given in
onor of Women Who
the Polls Elec-

treated With Courtesy and
Consideration

Mrs. Owens of This City and
Miss Olcott, State Organ-
izer, Reach Ithaca on Their
Way Through the District
and State.

And All of Them Oppose Action
of Few Who Are Known As
Pickets—Dignified and Pat-
otic Appeal to Men to Give
Them Suffrage.

The story of the woman suffrage movement, though frustrating and even infuriating at times, ends happily enough. This chapter is divided into three sections—the first explains the national suffrage campaign from the early 1800s to 1911, the second explores the local campaign during that same period, and the third illustrates how both these efforts contributed to the final push for the vote.

the suffrage cause is... "not Ithaca... now in the throes of... alien for women's rights... the suffragists say... of this vicinity have... Ford One would... that it comes of such... of blue and yellow... Women" prominently... every side is effec... of this city and... state suffrage... really abandon...

Suffrage Movement

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Women were granted the right to vote – suffrage – in 1920, returning to them a right that had been temporarily withdrawn. Sources indicate that there were no sex restrictions on the right to vote in the early days of the colonies. Ironically, it was soon after the Revolutionary War that New York became the first state to explicitly disenfranchise* all women.¹

Anti-Slavery

The abolitionist movement for the emancipation of blacks, strangely enough, was the springboard for the women's rights movement. Both women and men crusaded for the abolition of slavery, but the women were met with fierce hostility for "assuming man's place as public reformer."² Not only were they barred from membership in many organizations, but they had to wage an uphill battle for even the right to speak in public.

Eight women arrived in London, England as delegates to the 1840 Worldwide Abolition Convention (the faction included Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton). The horrified men spent an entire day debating whether or not the women should be seated. George Bradburn of Massachusetts cried, "Shall women be refused here in a convention seeking the emancipation of slaves throughout the world?"³ But the dissenters "danced around with Bible in hand, shaking it in the face of the opposition,"⁴ as Elizabeth Cady Stanton recounted later. The vote was overwhelmingly *No*. And that was that.

Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton got together to commiserate; they both agreed that the issue of women's rights was as compelling as the abolition of slavery. Abbey Kelley, a prominent abolitionist and feminist, lent her voice to the growing dissension:

We have good cause to be grateful to the slave, for the benefit we have received to ourselves, in working for him. In striving to strike his irons off, we found most surely that we were manacled ourselves.⁵

The experience of working as abolitionists gave these women two things they did not have before – a militant ideology of freedom and specific political skills. One historian explains:

This relationship between the anti-slavery and the women's rights movement helps explain why an organized feminist movement began in the United States instead of elsewhere. Concern over the status of women was fairly widespread in England and Western Europe, but it was the fight for the emancipation of women in the United States that ignited the international feminist movement.⁶

*disenfranchise – to remove the right to vote.

Convention in Session

The first women's rights convention took place on July 19, 1848 in Seneca Falls, New York in a small Wesleyan chapel (now a gas station). Despite the fact that it was the busy haying season, almost as many men as women showed up, and the place was packed. Elizabeth Cady Stanton read aloud the first public protest against the injustices inflicted upon women. This "Declaration of Sentiments" stated, in part:

The history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries and usurptions on the part of man toward woman, having in direct object the establishment of absolute tyranny over her . . . He has endeavored in every way he could to destroy her confidence in her own powers, to lessen her self-respect, and make her willing to lead a dependent and abject life.⁷

Also included for the first time in a public forum:

Resolved, that it is the duty of the women of this country to secure for themselves their sacred right to the elective franchise.⁸

"The elective franchise" was, of course, the vote.



Mobs often broke up anti-slavery meetings where women speakers appeared on the program.



Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Yearly conventions were held thereafter, and the national campaign for women's rights was off and running. In the beginning of the movement, suffrage took second billing to other issues like dress reform, control of earnings, and resistance to oppressive female role models. Susan B. Anthony, one of the original suffragists,* put it in a nutshell:

We call for nothing less than emancipation from all political, industrial, social, and religious subjection.⁹

The campaign was basically "grass roots" – petitions, conventions, lots of public speeches and meetings. These early feminists were regularly pelted with rotten food and pushed off the stage, but they were getting attention. The press was anything but sympathetic, but all the same, people were beginning to talk.

**suffragist* – The word "suffragette" was originally intended as a derogatory term used in reference to the more extreme faction of the women's rights movement. "Suffragist," then, was the respectful term.

Disappointment and Change

When the Civil War ended and the abolitionists gained political power, the suffragists were elated. From the very beginning they had been allied with abolitionist men, and had every reason to believe their new leaders would in turn support the feminist platform. However, their former allies did not extend their libertarianism to women. The Fourteenth Amendment was specifically worded to grant the vote to all *men*, not to women black or white. The abolitionist Wendell Phillips wrote to Susan B. Anthony in May 1865, "I would not mix the movements. . . . I think such a mixture would lose for the Negro much more than [it] should gain for the woman." Anthony replied icily, "Do you believe the African race is composed entirely of males?"¹⁰

This setback caused many feminists to reconsider the suffrage issue. With the vote, they reasoned, they could support those candidates who would advance their cause, or even run for office themselves. From this point on, suffrage became the number one priority for this particular group of women.

Others, however, disagreed, and in 1869 the movement factionalized. The American Suffrage Association members occupied themselves solely with obtaining the vote. The National Suffrage Association, on the other hand, saw the vote merely as the means of securing more rights. Their list of grievances included discrimination against women in marriage, employment practices, and the law. A third faction was that of working-class women. Victims of work-related discrimination, they usually did not have the time to devote to campaigning. Still, many female factory workers were outspoken supporters of woman suffrage. Ella Reeve Bloor, a well-known labor organizer, explained:

We always tried to make clear that the object of our campaign was not alone to get the vote, but to prepare women to use the power of the ballot to get decent pay and decent conditions for women, and so to strengthen the position of the whole working class.¹¹

In Full Swing

The suffrage leaders' national strategy in the late 1800s was to organize a state-by-state campaign in hopes of



convincing a majority of states to pass amendments granting its female citizens total suffrage — at that point, the female vote would constitute a powerful force, and suffragists would be in a better position to drive for a national amendment. Suffrage crusaders devoted themselves to these state campaigns, with ever more lectures and canvassing door-to-door, meetings to attend and insults to ignore.

In 1869 Wyoming became the first state to grant full suffrage to its women, and Utah followed the next year. In 1893 Colorado also joined the ranks of suffrage states, as did Idaho three years later. On January 25, 1887 the Senate voted for the first time on a woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The bill was overwhelmingly defeated (over 2:1) but suffragists were encouraged by the fact that it came up at all.

In a desire to present a united front, a merger between the American and the National Associations was accomplished in 1890. The movement then single-mindedly devoted itself to the struggle to get the vote.

The next twenty-one years were bleak for the suffragists. It seemed they were working as hard as ever but with little result. Many of the movement foremothers (Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott) had since died, and the movement suffered something of a slump.

The lull ended in 1910 when the state of Washington voted in favor of woman suffrage, thus breaking a fourteen-year deadlock in that jurisdiction. The next spring California became the first state with a large population to give women the vote. In 1912 Oregon, Arizona, and Kansas all carried a state suffrage amendment. Over the next two years Illinois, Montana, and Nevada followed suit, and by 1914 the suffragists were proceeding full steam ahead.

LOCAL CAMPAIGN

Tompkins County was newly established in the early 1800s, and while a few abolitionist women across the land were beginning to contemplate women's rights, women hereabouts struggled to get their wash inside before it rained. Though possessed of strength enough to survive in the wilderness, they knew their place, and stayed there.



Susan B. Anthony

First Woman to Speak in Public

To stand up on a platform and command an audience implies, "I have something worthwhile to say and it's worth your time to listen." For a woman to take this stance was considered presumptuous indeed. It was with much aplomb that a group of ladies arrived in Ithaca to address a crowd on the subject of temperance. The date was June 6, 1853, and the act was historic.

We occupied nearly an hour, after which the audience quietly dispersed, seemingly highly gratified with what they had heard. And here we would remark that we were the first wom[en] who [had] ever spoken publicly in Ithaca. Some fears were entertained by the friends as to the result, and we were cautioned about talking women's rights.¹³

Stirrings of Interest

Tompkins County, small as it was, felt the repercussions of the growing national women's crusade of the mid-1800s. Citizens here soon caught on that the "woman question"



was becoming a popular topic for discussion.

On January 16, 1869, a motley crew of Ludlowvillians gathered at Burr's Hall to enjoy a debate as to whether the right of suffrage should be extended to women. The townspeople listened, and the debate judges decided: "Woman now occupies her proper sphere." There was music and refreshments, and everybody had a good time.¹⁴ Two weeks later, this reaction appeared in the *Ithacan*.

I was quiet amused at a report in your paper, of a debate on "Womanhood Suffrage" held in Ludlowville a time ago. Not so much the mere fact of the debate, but the "conclusion of the whole matter." It is a pity that humble village could not be scooped out of the hollow in which it grovels, and be set on a hill where the sunlight of progress and common sense could revitalize it.

One *Ithacan* was particularly magnanimous in discussing women's rights. He admitted, yes, a woman is *entitled* to better educational privileges, she *ought* to have control of her own property, and receive just compensation for her labor. He even went so far as to declare that she "ought not to be a slave to masculine whims."¹⁶ But *vote?*

Closely following this question is that of female Legislators, Judges, and Presidents. As the women outnumber the men, a great female

party might get control of the government, disenfranchise us and reduce us to a lower level that that which *they* now occupy - that is, if for any unforeseen cause the dear creatures should cease to love us. Let us pray that the contingency may never arrive.¹⁷

The Contingency Arrives

On Wednesday evening, March 24, 1869, Susan B. Anthony and Sarah F. Norton arrived at Library Hall to speak. They had been invited by none other than Ezra Cornell. He wanted to admit women to the university, contrary to public sentiment, and hoped the eminent feminists could shed some light on the issue. One observer reviewed the speech:

Miss Anthony stepped forth and commenced. . . . There was variety in her attacks, but she kept the weak point of her enemy directly under her eye, and concentrating her cannonade on these, endangered his entire line of defense. The griefs of women she believed to proceed from the social theory that every woman is born into the world to be supported by some man. The fact is, [she said,] the larger number of women not only support themselves, but also fathers, husbands, and children. . . . In the copartnership of marriage woman should have a half of the earnings,

ITHACA, TOMPKINS COUNTY, N. Y., APRIL 18, 1878

WOMEN WHO WANT TO VOTE.

And the Men Who Want to Have Them.

Ithaca's Petitioners in favor of Female Suffrage.

Not long ago a petition, with one hundred and seventy signatures, asking the State Legislature to extend the right of suffrage to women, was sent from Ithaca to Senator Hopkins, and by him presented to the Senate. Knowing that the names of these females who wanted to vote, as well as those of the male sex who wished to grant them the right of suffrage, would be of interest to the readers of the *Democrat*, (as they are all from Ithaca, except three from Dryden) we have, after some trouble and delay, been able to obtain them. The petition and signatures are as follows:

Petition for Woman-Suffrage:

To the Legislature of the State of New York. The undersigned citizens of the United States, residents of the State of New York, do ask your Honorable Body to extend the right of Suffrage to woman to the same degree and extent as it is now held by men.

ITHACA.

Mrs B K A Benchley | Prof Wm C Russell
" Clapp | " Wm A Anthony

" S S Hunt
" J W Couzell
" E J Herrick
" M A Wilgus
" Ellen Jewet
" Julia A Davis
" B J Phillips
" M D Ireland
" Laura Wilcox
" Addio Gonurg
" C E Smiley
" C A Fisher
" S J Townley
" M E Clapp
" S J Wilcox
Miss Mary Oliver
" Addio McGowan
" I Winslip
" Harriet Shepard
" Mary Horton
" H Todd
" Kate Gonung
" Ida McGowan
" Alice Hall
" Sarah Tuskey
" Hattie E Brown
" Ada Bower
" L Barker
" M M Underwood
" Maggie Manning
" Lydia Ellis
" T S Leatsley
" Saloma Bishop
" Susie Ostrander
" Mary Ellis
" Cora Ellis

While we were not surprised to see the illustrious name of "Clapp" among those in favor of female suffrage, we must confess, as will many of our readers, to being astonished at beholding the signatures of prominent physicians, learned professors and substantial business men subscribed to a document of such vast import to man and woman kind. For those gentlemen

H C Steinburg
W R Sinton
John Lanning
A B North
Joseph Sinton
Joseph McGraw
Wm Johnson
S S Hart
D V Creamer
Mr McElhenny
E Huntington
Harvey Platts
J V Wilson
T Hildebrand
L F Londerman
W W Stebbins
N B Buckbee
E S Atwater
S J Townley
S Hope
A Snyder
Thomas Brown
S D Baron
S F Peton
George D Priest

DRYDEN.

Mrs Dr Briggs
Dr Briggs
Mr T M Briggs

who would thus give up or divide the glorious privilege of manipulating caucuses, attending conventions and carrying elections, we have only words of pity. But to the "woaker sex," who wish to be stronger by legislative enactment, we would with all due respect, commend for their earnest consideration, the following poetic fable of the "Crowing Hens," which although not new, contains a few suggestions that may be of interest to those who crave representation.

In Roosterland once - this was cycles ago -
There arose certain Hens who determined to
crow.

"These Roosters too long," they repeated with
scorn,

Have held a monopoly over the Dawn.

The age has progressed, and we hens, too, have
rights;

We can herald the Days quite as well as the
Knights;

We'll petition the Sun just give us a show,

And he'll see who the loudest and promptest
can crow!"

The Sun their petition accepted and said:

"If you think you can wake me on time,
go ahead."

The Hens were all charmed - but the very next
day,

The Egg-business called their attention away,
And the Sun, when he rose quite belated and
slow

Cried: "While Hens have to cackle they never
can crow!"

MORAL

Let the ladies who seek for the ballot reflect!
They're electors more potent than those who
elect.

They don't vote, but just think of the "representa-
tion"

Of the "sex" who contribute the whole popula-
tion.

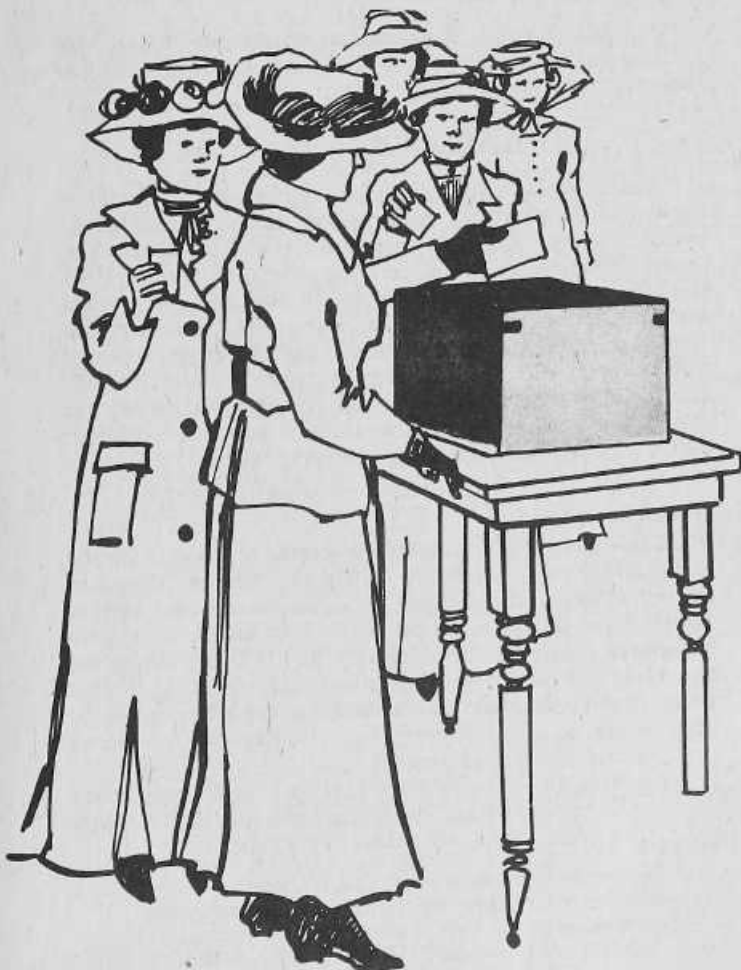
whereas now she has not a cent but by the husband's permission until he dies. As to marrying, when women have an opportunity to earn money like men, they will build their own brown stone fronts and then invite such gentlemen to come and share their dwellings with them as they please. Many a lazy, drinking, tobacco-chewing libertine will not be invited. Miss Anthony asked for the ballot because in this country it [is] the key to power.¹⁸

One woman in the audience was so impressed by the address that she wrote this poem, reading in part:

Now arose the mighty Susan – thus spoke that
veteran dame,
“Read well your Village Charter, your normal rights
to claim,
A giant wave is rolling – it speeds o'er earth and
main,
The wave of Revolution – its foam runs in our
veins.
It thunders at the Capitol – the prairies hear its
roar,
Proclaiming to the Universe that man shall rule
no more!”¹⁹

Not all the response was as sympathetic. The *Ithaca Journal* printed on March 30, 1869:

This lady appeared at Library Hall, on Wednesday evening last, and was greeted by a rather spare house. Miss Anthony is a very pleasant speaker, and is doubtless perfectly



WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

She's got the right to handle a broom,
And why does she want any more?
She may wash the dishes till the day of doom,
And why does she want any more?
She's got the right to a soul, oh, yes!
And why does she want any more?
The right to be pious for two, I guess,
Could any one ask for more?
And she has her representative now,
A piece of a man, somewhere, somehow,
Mixed up in all the municipal row,
And who can she want any more?

She also has the right to buy
where she pleases and when she
pleases. Woman has many
rights and generally avails her-
self of them. Just now she has
the privilege of redecorating her
rooms with latest style papers,
for very little money at

F. H. WARNER'S,

56 & 58 West State St.

Ithaca Daily Journal, July 31, 1896.

convinced of the soundness of her own views. But she makes the same mistake that many other visionaries do – that is, entertains the opinion that all the ills of life can be cured by legislation. Her remedy for the female portion of humanity, is the ballot. It would seem that a person of Miss Anthony's opportunities for observation would have discovered before this, that the ballot has not redeemed the male portion of the human family from sin, and want, and misery, and that if would be very likely to fail with the weaker part of creation.

Before long appeared this heated reply:

You fail to see, do you, how the ballot will in any way relieve the wrongs to which woman is subjected, such as drunkenness, etc. If woman had a voice in framing the laws, she would never vote to pay men three times as much as women for the same amount of labor, nor to license traffic in intoxicating liquors. She would then be tried by a jury of her peers and, when she was obliged to see the law's protection from a brutal husband, she would get one half the property, the custody of her children, and if thrown upon her own resources could support herself without marrying for a home or selling her honor for bread. I see no occasion for depriving woman of



the ballot, because millions of men go to the poor-house because they are too drunken, lazy, and shiftless to go anywhere else, or have no woman to support them.²⁰

Armchair philosophy ran rampant. There were those who contended that women should vote as was their natural right, others because it would make them better mothers and wives; some said women would lend the qualities of "refinement and goodness" to the political arena, while others warned that they would only lose those same qualities.

Progress in the Movement

When the Senate overwhelmingly defeated the first proposed woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution on January 25, 1887, the press was eager to pronounce death for the women's movement. However one visitor to the 26th Annual Woman's Suffrage Convention, held in Ithaca the following month, held another opinion.

The day after our fate was decided, the newsboys of the capitol began shouting all about the murder of woman suffrage. The behavior of the suffragists last evening, however, seems to indicate that the corpse is a lively one.²¹

Florence Woolsey, another suffragist, remembered:

I personally took posters to all the little stores and buildings about a New York Suffrage meeting in Ithaca, after I had finished Cornell, about 1890. At every place we went, we were met with excuses, such as that this was the wrong time for a meeting, and they said we wouldn't have much of an audience. We hired a big hall, and it was filled. They were standing out in the street waiting to get in, lined up there before the door opened.²²

The New York State Suffrage Association Convention was held in Ithaca in April, 1911. The state membership was 6,474, and the *Ithaca Daily Journal* headlined the event: "Suffragists Invade Ithaca Next Tuesday"! At this time, the women's movement in Tompkins County and throughout the country was undergoing a revitalization (see Suffrage: National Campaign).

Rev. Dr. Anna Shaw, president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association (and this writer's favorite suffragist), was the guest speaker at this convention. She spoke at Cornell University's Rockefeller Hall on "Shall Women Vote?"

If a man had always to remember he is a man, how far would he get? That is the curse of the sex, that we have always to remember our sex. We must forget we are women and strike a strong, swift, sure blow.²⁴

On May 2, 1914, Ithaca suffragists compiled a four-page suffrage supplement to the *Ithaca Daily Journal*. It follows here, reprinted in its entirety.

BALLOT BATTLES

The procedure for adding an amendment to the New York State Constitution requires that the particular bill be passed by two different and successive legislatures, and finally submitted to the voters. The general election of 1915 included a statewide referendum on the issue of woman suffrage. Nationally, twelve western states had already passed similar constitutional amendments, and the trend appeared to be moving eastward. Suffrage crusaders worked tirelessly convincing voters in each state — all of whom were men — to vote for the cause. Tompkins County was no exception; local suffragists had their work cut out for them.

Pushing for the Vote

The winter of 1914 apparently started out slowly for the local contingent. Itinerant suffragist Martha Klapchen attempted to sell the political *Woman's Journal* and *Woman Voter*; when it was made public that suffrage papers were being sold on the streets of Ithaca for the first time in the history of the city, she laughed and said "she had not sold a single copy, although she had stood at the White memorial gate nearly all day, offering her publications to Cornell students and others who passed."²⁶

However, in February 1914 local suffragists organized a "Woman's Week in Ithaca" to stir up some hometown enthusiasm. The *Ithaca Daily Journal* excitedly reported:

Never in the history of the Woman's Suffrage Movement in this city has there been so important a series of events planned as that arranged for the next few days. Women whose names are

WOMAN SUFFRAGE SECTION

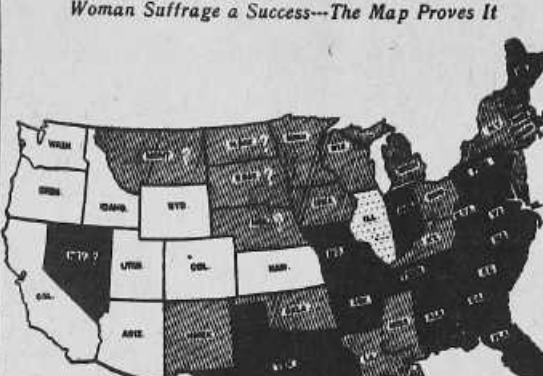
THIS SECTION WAS PREPARED BY WOMAN SUFFRAGE ORGANIZATIONS OF ITHACA

GROWTH OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN STATE STEADY FOR YEARS

First Woman's Rights Convention Was Held in Seneca Falls Way Back in 1848 — It Was at This Meeting That First Step of Great Movement Was Taken.

The first Women's Rights Convention was held in Seneca Falls in 1848 and the famous Declaration of Rights signed by about 100 men and women. It was at this meeting that the first step of the great movement was taken. The Convention was held in a small room which was crowded—was attended by 300 or 400 persons and was presided over by Elizabeth Cady Stanton. It was at this meeting that the famous Declaration of Sentiments was signed.

At this meeting was launched the great movement. Since that time it has spread all over our country. The first suffrage convention was held in Seneca Falls in the winter of 1848. Since that time it has spread all over our country. The first suffrage convention was held in Seneca Falls in the winter of 1848. Since that time it has spread all over our country. The first suffrage convention was held in Seneca Falls in the winter of 1848.



All white full suffrage; shaded states, partial suffrage and black states no suffrage. The question marks show where full suffrage will be had in 1914. No full suffrage has spread from state to state.

ITHACANS EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS UPON THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION

Following are the opinions of a number of prominent Ithacans on the suffrage question. **R. M. TREMAN** answers your inquiry. I beg to state that I am in favor of Woman's Suffrage. It is a right which is being withheld from women. It is a right which is being withheld from women. It is a right which is being withheld from women. It is a right which is being withheld from women. It is a right which is being withheld from women.

TOMPKINS COUNTY DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Assembly District which extends with Tompkins County will hold a convention in the parlors of the United Church in Ithaca, Wednesday morning and afternoon, May 27, 1914. It is hoped that early township and county-wide action will be secured. The convention will be held at the United Church in Ithaca, N. Y.

JACOB GOULD SCHUMAN Although strongly in favor of woman suffrage, I have always refused to oppose the demand for woman suffrage. I have always refused to oppose the demand for woman suffrage. I have always refused to oppose the demand for woman suffrage. I have always refused to oppose the demand for woman suffrage. I have always refused to oppose the demand for woman suffrage.

S. E. TREMAN In the efforts of the women of New York State with the United States in favor of giving it to them. **ANDREW D. WHITE** I have always been in favor of woman suffrage. I have always been in favor of woman suffrage. I have always been in favor of woman suffrage. I have always been in favor of woman suffrage. I have always been in favor of woman suffrage.

ORGANIZATIONS WHICH ISSUED SUPPLEMENT

This supplement of the Journal has been prepared under the direction of the following suffrage organizations: Assembly District League for Women Suffrage, Ithaca League for Women Suffrage, Tompkins County League for Women Suffrage, Cornell Woman Suffrage League, Cornell Woman Suffrage League.

AMELIA BARR'S TERSE SENTENCES QUOTED

Well-Known Writer Makes a Few Pointed Remarks on Suffrage. "I have lived eighty-two years. I have heard a lot of talk about woman suffrage. I have heard a lot of talk about woman suffrage. I have heard a lot of talk about woman suffrage. I have heard a lot of talk about woman suffrage. I have heard a lot of talk about woman suffrage."

New York State Women Take Up Gigantic Task Of Reaching All Voters

Forming an Organization Which Will Cover Every Election District—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt Brilliantly Leading the Hosts Which Hope to Gain Big Victory in 1915.

After the legislators of New York, in 1912, passed the resolution which created the State Committee on Woman Suffrage, the task had been set before them. It was to reach every voter in the State. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, brilliant leader of the movement, is the woman who is leading the fight. She is the woman who is leading the fight. She is the woman who is leading the fight. She is the woman who is leading the fight. She is the woman who is leading the fight.

It is the duty of every citizen to support the cause of woman suffrage. It is the duty of every citizen to support the cause of woman suffrage. It is the duty of every citizen to support the cause of woman suffrage. It is the duty of every citizen to support the cause of woman suffrage. It is the duty of every citizen to support the cause of woman suffrage.

SUFFRAGE STATUS

State	House	Senate	State	Year
Alabama	Yes	No	Alabama	1901
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Arizona	1912
Arkansas	No	No	Arkansas	1892
California	Yes	Yes	California	1911
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Colorado	1893
Connecticut	No	No	Connecticut	1890
Delaware	No	No	Delaware	1896
Florida	No	No	Florida	1890
Georgia	No	No	Georgia	1890
Illinois	No	No	Illinois	1899
Indiana	No	No	Indiana	1899
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Iowa	1892
Kansas	Yes	Yes	Kansas	1901
Kentucky	No	No	Kentucky	1892
Louisiana	No	No	Louisiana	1892
Maine	Yes	Yes	Maine	1892
Maryland	No	No	Maryland	1898
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Massachusetts	1895
Michigan	Yes	Yes	Michigan	1903
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Minnesota	1891
Mississippi	No	No	Mississippi	1890
Missouri	No	No	Missouri	1892
Montana	Yes	Yes	Montana	1894
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	Nebraska	1891
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Nevada	1901
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	New Hampshire	1891
New Jersey	No	No	New Jersey	1896
New Mexico	No	No	New Mexico	1905
New York	No	No	New York	1915
North Carolina	No	No	North Carolina	1895
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	North Dakota	1901
Ohio	No	No	Ohio	1899
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes	Oklahoma	1907
Oregon	Yes	Yes	Oregon	1902
Pennsylvania	No	No	Pennsylvania	1890
Rhode Island	No	No	Rhode Island	1893
South Carolina	No	No	South Carolina	1890
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	South Dakota	1891
Tennessee	No	No	Tennessee	1890
Texas	No	No	Texas	1890
Vermont	Yes	Yes	Vermont	1890
Virginia	No	No	Virginia	1897
Washington	Yes	Yes	Washington	1909
West Virginia	No	No	West Virginia	1890
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Wisconsin	1895
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	Wyoming	1890

STUDENTS TO PRESENT ANNA SHAW'S LESSON FROM THE ROUND-UP

A group of students at Cornell University are preparing to present a play titled 'Anna Shaw's Lesson from the Round-Up'. The play is based on the life and work of Anna Shaw, a prominent woman's rights activist. The students hope to raise awareness about the struggle for women's suffrage and the impact of the Round-Up on the suffrage movement.

M. E. CALKINS Women's suffrage is a right which is being withheld from women. It is a right which is being withheld from women. It is a right which is being withheld from women. It is a right which is being withheld from women. It is a right which is being withheld from women. **J. M. GLASS** In this man in the city of Ithaca who is leading the fight for woman suffrage. It is a right which is being withheld from women. It is a right which is being withheld from women. It is a right which is being withheld from women. It is a right which is being withheld from women. It is a right which is being withheld from women.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION STRICTLY NON-PARTISAN

Higher Education in Suffrage States. Every one of the equal suffrage states is strictly non-partisan. Higher Education in Suffrage States. Every one of the equal suffrage states is strictly non-partisan. Higher Education in Suffrage States. Every one of the equal suffrage states is strictly non-partisan. Higher Education in Suffrage States. Every one of the equal suffrage states is strictly non-partisan.

College and Suffrage

There are many college students who are interested in the cause of woman suffrage. They are working to educate their fellow students and the general public about the importance of women's suffrage. They are working to educate their fellow students and the general public about the importance of women's suffrage. They are working to educate their fellow students and the general public about the importance of women's suffrage. They are working to educate their fellow students and the general public about the importance of women's suffrage.

WELL-KNOWN WRITER MAKES A FEW POINTED REMARKS ON SUFFRAGE

A well-known writer has made a few pointed remarks on the suffrage question. The writer is critical of those who oppose women's suffrage and is in favor of those who support it. The writer is critical of those who oppose women's suffrage and is in favor of those who support it. The writer is critical of those who oppose women's suffrage and is in favor of those who support it. The writer is critical of those who oppose women's suffrage and is in favor of those who support it.

HISTORY OF SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT GOES BACK 100 YEARS OR MORE

Martha S. Kimball Goes Back to Days When Rights for Women Were Few and Far Between—Early Days of Higher Education for Women.

In order to properly understand the suffrage movement in this country, it is necessary to go back to the beginning and follow its development step by step. The earliest mention of women's rights in the United States appears in the Virginia Declaration of Rights in 1776. The first mention of the word "suffrage" in connection with women is found in the Declaration of Sentiments in 1848. The first woman to be elected to a public office was Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 1860. The first woman to be elected to a state legislature was Susan B. Anthony in 1866. The first woman to be elected to the United States House of Representatives was Jeannette Rankin in 1916.

From 1848 to 1916, the suffrage movement in this country was a long and arduous one. It was a time when women were fighting for the right to vote, to hold office, to own property, and to have equal pay for equal work. The movement was led by such women as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and Matilda Joselyn Gage. They were the first to demand that women be treated as equal citizens of the United States.

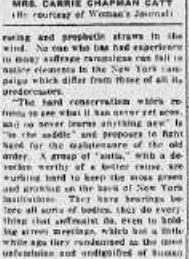
Martha S. Kimball, who has spent many years in the study of the history of the suffrage movement, has written a book which is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of this important period in our country's history. Her book is a well-written and interesting account of the struggle for women's rights, and it is a book that every citizen should read.

The book is a well-written and interesting account of the struggle for women's rights. It is a book that every citizen should read. The author has done a thorough job of research, and her book is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of this important period in our country's history.

VICTORY 1915 IN THIS STATE'S BIGGEST OF AIMS

The Question That Is Often Put to the Empire State Campaign Committee—Sentiment for Suffrage Is Growing all the Time.

"Will it be victory in 1917? That is the question which hundreds of people are asking in Ithaca, State University. The answer is a definite one. Sentiment for suffrage is growing all the time. The campaign committee is confident that the vote will be cast in favor of the woman's right to vote in 1917.



MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

The sentiment for suffrage is growing all the time. The campaign committee is confident that the vote will be cast in favor of the woman's right to vote in 1917. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, leader of the suffrage movement, is confident that the vote will be cast in favor of the woman's right to vote in 1917.

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ITHACANS EXPRESS VIEWS ON GREAT QUESTION OF DAY

MOORGE IS SWEETLAND

When we consider the great question that is before the people of this State, it is not surprising that the sentiment for suffrage is growing all the time. The campaign committee is confident that the vote will be cast in favor of the woman's right to vote in 1917.

ALFRED HAYES

A man who has spent many years in the study of the history of the suffrage movement, has written a book which is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of this important period in our country's history. His book is a well-written and interesting account of the struggle for women's rights, and it is a book that every citizen should read.

PAUL E. MILLGRAUGH

I have watched the growth of the sentiment for suffrage with a great deal of interest. The sentiment for suffrage is growing all the time. The campaign committee is confident that the vote will be cast in favor of the woman's right to vote in 1917.

ALVIN E. JOHNSON

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The Style Shop

Ladies' Ready-to-wear Garments that are different in Styles and Materials from the others shown in Ithaca are always purchased at the Style Shop.

Always something different.

JANE ADDAMS ON VOTE IN CHICAGO

Says She Was Amazed at the Proficiency Shown by the Polls

Jane Addams, who has spent many years in the study of the history of the suffrage movement, has written a book which is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of this important period in our country's history. Her book is a well-written and interesting account of the struggle for women's rights, and it is a book that every citizen should read.

Bring Them to Us Have Them Fletcherized

Modern Dry Cleaning & Pressing Works

W. F. Fletcher Co., Inc. 103 Dryden Road

ITHACA'S MODERN CLEANERS

Blackman Bros. Grocery Co.

Corner State and Cayuga Streets

Wholesale and Retail

We are buyers of Country Produce and sellers of Pure Food Groceries.

Strict attention paid to mail orders.

Miss Selover

Wholesale and Retail

We are buyers of Country Produce and sellers of Pure Food Groceries.

Strict attention paid to mail orders.

Williams Electric Co.

Electrical Contracting

130 E. Seneca St. Ithaca, N. Y.

L. & K. FREEMAN

Exclusive Millinery

W. F. Irving (Successor to Irving & Company) 310 NORTH TIOGA STREET

THIS SECTION WAS PREPARED BY WOMAN SUFFRAGE ORGANIZATIONS OF ITHACA

Feminism Germ Is in Blood Of American Women, Says Century Magazine Article Word Is Defined in What the Chicago Tribune Calls the Best Editorial of the Day--Predicts That the Movement Will Succeed Throughout the World.

Called by Elizabeth Turner. The time has come to do the best that we can for the women of our race. It is no longer possible to ignore them. The days are the days of our women. The struggle is no longer for the sake of the world, but for the sake of our own. The word is in the blood of our women. The word is in the blood of our women. The word is in the blood of our women.

But what is feminism? It is the belief in the equality of the sexes. It is the belief in the right of women to the same opportunities as men. It is the belief in the right of women to the same respect as men. It is the belief in the right of women to the same power as men.

BIGGEST SUFFRAGE DEMONSTRATION IN HISTORY DUE IN WASHINGTON MAY 9; WOMEN HOPE TO IMPRESS CONGRESS



Top, Mrs. Julia E. Holmes (left) and Mrs. George Clegg (right). Below, Mrs. William H. Clegg and Mrs. William H. Clegg.

SHOULD MEN VOTE? HOW DOES THIS SOUND TO YOU

Your Intense Emotion at Ball Games Disqualifies You

SHOULD MEN VOTE? None of our opponents in the "yes" was not the "no" vote. They were not the "no" vote. They were not the "no" vote.

Sphere of Their Own "It is better to vote on their own sphere of their own. It is better to vote on their own sphere of their own.

Organized Groups Also Exist on Many Islands of the Sea

Question: Can you give us an idea of the growth in recent years of women's suffrage societies throughout the world?

CITY OFFICIAL DAILY SEES NEED OF CHANGE "I see daily in my work in the Department of Correction, reason why women should have the vote."

WHY THIS WOMAN BELIEVES IN CAUSE "Why do I believe in woman suffrage? Because I believe in a matter of justice, a matter of evolution."

DID YOU KNOW? That 15,000 women voted in Colorado? That only 140,000 men voted in New York?

INSURANCE With No Regrets We write all lines of insurance, in old fire stock companies exclusively. First and only cost. Earn property written.

P. W. Wood & Son 105 East State Street Bell Phone 1078.

WHY I WANT WOMAN SUFFRAGE

I have no interest in the suggestion that women should vote because they are "less capable." I want women to vote because they are women just as I want men to vote because they are men. When we debate the suffrage in America, we will also be debating the suffrage of America and the suffrage of the world.

WHY WOMEN WANT TO VOTE.

WORKING WOMEN need the ballot to regulate conditions under which they work. HOUSEWIVES need the ballot to regulate sanitary conditions under which they and their families must live. MOTHERS need the ballot to regulate moral conditions under which their children must be brought up. TEACHERS need the ballot to regulate the quality of their schools. BUSINESS WOMEN need the ballot to secure for themselves a fair opportunity in their business. TAXPAYING WOMEN need the ballot to protect their property. ALL WOMEN need the ballot because they are recognized equally with men in good and bad government. WOMEN need MEN'S help to build a better and juster government and WOMEN need MEN'S help to help them secure their right to fulfill their civic duties.

SUFFRAGE CAUSE IS PART OF GREAT FORWARD MARCH

Not So Many Years Back When All Men Enjoyed Full Franchise, Conservation Highest Tide of the Cause.

The cause of woman suffrage is part of the great forward march of the world. It is the cause of justice, of equality, of freedom. It is the cause of the better life for all.

College Women Should Pay Dues "It is the duty of college women to pay dues to their organizations. It is the duty of college women to pay dues to their organizations.

The Difference "Feminism is the great forward march of the world. It is the cause of justice, of equality, of freedom.

FOR RENT "Modern, fire proof, first class apartment. Four beds, bath, electric, gas, water.

"Glenwood-on-Cayuga" Under New Management--Many Improvements. Reason May Be in November 21. Avoid your mistake at Glenwood. Ask for rates. A complete service for and clean, beautiful day.

Frank J. Alberger, Prop. Glenwood-on-Cayuga ITHACA, N. Y.

INSURANCE With No Regrets We write all lines of insurance, in old fire stock companies exclusively. First and only cost. Earn property written.

P. W. Wood & Son 105 East State Street Bell Phone 1078.

Heggie & Bro. Co. Up-to-Date Jewelers. Bring in your worn diamond rings, we will put on new settings and make them good as new.

Correct time every noon from Washington by our own wireless instrument.

Old Gold Wanted 136 E. State St. Ithaca, N. Y.

The Little Kraft Shop Louis D Neill PICTURE FRAMING Berets and Aurora Streets.

Watch Miss Hornings' Millinery for correct styles in Summer Headwear.

Francis Willard once said that the best thing in the nineteenth century was woman's discovery of herself. One of the best things today is in the twentieth century is woman's discovery of her duty to help others.

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A. R. Sawyer & Co. 28 and 141 East State

The Women's, Misses' and Children's Outfitters of Ithaca

The idea of greater value... The idea of greater value... The idea of greater value...

You certainly run no risk in doing just shopping here... You certainly run no risk in doing just shopping here...

Christiane -Dudley Pharmacy Largest Drug Store in Ithaca. Operates Illinois Street 124126 East State Street.

FOR RENT Modern, fire proof, first class apartment. Four beds, bath, electric, gas, water.

"Glenwood-on-Cayuga" Under New Management--Many Improvements. Reason May Be in November 21. Avoid your mistake at Glenwood. Ask for rates. A complete service for and clean, beautiful day.

Frank J. Alberger, Prop. Glenwood-on-Cayuga ITHACA, N. Y.

INSURANCE With No Regrets We write all lines of insurance, in old fire stock companies exclusively. First and only cost. Earn property written.

P. W. Wood & Son 105 East State Street Bell Phone 1078.

HICKORY CECIL MUSIC STORE World Renowned Pianos, Victrolas and Everything in Music

STATISTICS PROVE THE VOTING WOMAN OPPOSES SALOONS

Local Option Laws Drying Up Saloons in Which Women Are Given Right to Cast Ballot—Also for Shorter Hours.

With regard to the liquor traffic, there can be no question that the voting woman is as largely opposed to the saloon as she is to the hotel, the saloon, or the bar. In the United States, she has had a large influence in the enactment of local option laws, and in the enactment of laws which have restricted the sale of liquor. In the United States, she has had a large influence in the enactment of local option laws, and in the enactment of laws which have restricted the sale of liquor.

THE ILLINOIS VOTE According to late returns 130,000 Illinois women, or 73 per cent. of those registered, voted.

DAINTY PAPER DOLLS UNIQUE PLAN IN WORK

Little Suffrage Theater in New York Proves Successful Enterprise

The Little Suffrage Theater, organized in the city of New York, has been successful in its first season. The theater has been successful in its first season. The theater has been successful in its first season. The theater has been successful in its first season.



The Anti-Suffrage Society as Dressmaker

THE WOMAN'S REASON—BECAUSE. BECAUSE women need they the best and as men do. BECAUSE women pay taxes just as men do. BECAUSE women vote for their government just as men do. BECAUSE women work for their living just as men do. BECAUSE women are the backbone of the nation just as men are.

DR. KATHERINE DAVIS WANTS WOMAN HEAD

Dr. Katherine Bennett Davis, who has been so conspicuously making good as Commissioner of Correction, has been appointed as the first woman to head the State Prison Department.

WOMEN! What are you interested in the side of the coin are interested in MATHEMATICS COURSES

Several girls met recently at 110 East Seneca Street, Ithaca, N. Y., to discuss the possibility of starting a mathematics club.

At the Sign of the GREEN LANTERN Tea Room. A quiet, restful place where only the best is served. 118 N. B. St. P. M. 130 E. State St. Dr. Bial's.

G. A. Barton FURNITURE BEDDING RUGS MATTING SHADES Picture Framing and Furniture Repairing. 103 West State Street. Mrs. E. Perl, 411 College Ave. Consigners for Bonita Corset.

Chipman's INTERIOR DECORATORS. Address New, Princeton, Lake, Corning, Ar. Goods and Embroid. Upholstering and Refurbish. The only store of the kind in the city. 103 E. State St. Ithaca, N. Y.

COMING OF SUFFRAGE MEANS THE PASSING OF OLD ORDER OF THINGS

Political Result of Admitting Women to Equal Suffrage is Least Important Phase of the New Movement—Women Both Conservative and Constructive

BY A. W. DOUGLASS. There is much concern these days over the supposed coming of woman suffrage, and much apprehension among those of little faith as to the social revolution that in progress. There is those realization of the new social and far-reaching climate of opinion of the movement upon economic life and political participation that promises education of the day which is the old order of things is passing away.

Have You Ever Thought Why Your Mother, Wife, Sister and Daughter are Not Allowed to Vote?

The only reason for not enfranchising any class of people in a democracy is because they are mentally or morally incapable to vote. The women of the United States are not only intelligent but they are also patriotic and they are also the backbone of the nation.

Pointed Paragraphs

Time-keepers of the church members are women. Doesn't that look as though Uncle Sam's best children were left from voting? What if not all women were to vote, twenty-five million men were left out of the vote.

What Suffrage Will Do

Equal suffrage will do many things. It will give women a voice in the government. It will give women a voice in the government. It will give women a voice in the government.

\$110,930.00

The above figures represent Actual Amount of Sales of REAL ESTATE SOLD in the past weeks through the

Ithaca Realty Company

\$72,006.00 City Real Estate. \$38,026.00 Farms and Outlets

These large figures mean something. They mean that the Ithaca Realty Company does business and a lot of it.

They mean that those who sell Real Estate should list the property with us for quick returns.

We sell lots of Insurance, too.

Ithaca Realty Co.

202 N. Tioga St. Ithaca, N. Y.

in every way. These glasses are better for you. Better appearance and clearer vision. Many people rate their eyes, because they may wear their glasses.

Wilson-Kenney Optical Co. Grand Floor—208 E. State St. A little boy says his father that is meant by a stag dinner. What a dinner where only men are present is called a stag dinner.

Try Angle Coffee. The best coffee for the money. 32 cents a pound. Try it. You will be glad. Grand Union Tea Co. 144 E. State St. Ithaca, N. Y.

Andrus & Church. 143 East State Street ITHACA, N. Y. Dealers, Retailers, Printers, Bookbinders. Ithaca Shoe Inc. 251 East State Street

known wherever the subject is discussed will be in the city to take part in the various sessions.²⁶

Among the names was that of Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw:

Sibley Dome was packed at the mass meeting of the Suffrage Campaign Conference last night when Dr. Anna Howard Shaw spoke brilliantly and convincingly for the cause of woman suffrage. . . . "Three great reforms are needed in the United States today," declared Dr. Shaw. "First, women must be made financially independent; second, women must esteem themselves; thirdly, man must esteem women. Women should cease to be merely machines, and should become human beings. The great difficulty with regard to the status of women is that women do not respect themselves, and neither do the men. This is the result of centuries of tradition and prejudice."²⁷

That summer, the suffragists organized a "Sacrifice Day" to raise funds. Participants donated precious items, "the price of a meal,"²⁸ anything they could afford, and the effort proved extremely successful. As the day of judgement loomed near, the *Ithaca Daily Journal* warned:

As everybody knows, woman suffrage is to be voted on in New York State this fall and the women voters of the West, scenting battle from afar, are sending their best speakers eastward to help win the election. That is how it is that Mrs. Benedict is in New York this summer. She can vote herself; never has had to ask for the privilege, having been born and raised in Colorado. But this fact doesn't mollify her a bit about the political status of her voteless sisters in the East, and she is bending her best energies to help the New York women.²⁹

Such effort paid off. On Election Day, November 2, 1915, suffrage carried the county by 114 votes. The Town of Ithaca voted the highest proportion in favor of woman suffrage, and Enfield the lowest. The tally:

	YES	NO
Ithaca Town	212	118
Danby	121	93
Ithaca City	1376	1180
Dryden	347	381
Newfield	162	149
Lansing	215	204
Ulysses	281	280
Groton	311	390
Caroline	149	219
Enfield	97	143
TOTAL	3271	3157 ³⁰

Unfortunately, suffrage did not pass in the state, losing by nearly 195,000 votes. But 42 percent of the electoral population, all men, voted favorably, and suffragists knew that the prospects for the November 1917 election were promising.

War is Not Good for Suffrage Movements and Other Living Things

The outbreak of World War I in 1917 curbed the women's campaign for the 1917 general election. Many turned their energy toward the war effort. What was left

of the suffrage movement likewise aligned itself with the issue; "Woman Suffrage is a necessary war measure," they cried, "We are standing by the country, will you stand by us?"³¹

Enthusiasm for suffrage, though diminished by the war, was still strong. In fact, zealous supporters claimed that the female vote would end graft and corruption, do away with war, and bring a peaceful millenium to the earth. It appears that as the women invested greater emotional energy in the sole issue of the vote, the tendency to exaggerate its importance became more pronounced. There was always a small minority of feminists who criticized the women's movement for attributing too much significance to suffrage. In *Women and Economics*, author Charlotte Gilman, a feminist in those troubled times, argued that woman's economic dependence was the basis of her oppression.³²

Meanwhile, the war raged on. Some suffragists chose to picket the White House, and let it be known that they were not abandoning their own private war simply because of the larger conflict in Europe. But this time public sentiment was not with them because their effort could be construed as unpatriotic. In Tompkins County, suffragists quickly circulated press releases which declared, "The Tompkins County Suffrage Party has no connection with the pickets at Washington and only condemnation for them."³³ During the summer of 1917, some 218 pickets were arrested for "obstructing the sidewalk" and literally thrown in jail.

Pickets or no pickets, most people supported woman suffrage. The tide had turned. With the November 1917 election came another chance for New Yorkers to vote on the suffrage question. This time, the newspapers could boldly report: "Suffrage Wins in New York State!"

All districts in this county voted in favor of woman suffrage, save one — the second district in the first ward in the City of Ithaca. The Town of Ithaca voted proportionately the highest percentage in favor of woman suffrage, and Newfield, City of Ithaca, Lansing, Danby, Dryden, Ulysses, Groton, Enfield, and Caroline followed respectively.³⁴

The Big Finish

On June 4, 1919, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the Sixty-Sixth Congress of the United States passed the woman suffrage amendment. Thirty-six states were still needed to ratify before the amendment could become federal law, and by the summer of 1920 only one more state was needed. Next in line to weigh the question was Tennessee. One historian recounted this climax of climaxes:

The end was dramatic. The suffragettes believed they had enough votes to carry the Tennessee legislature, but when the amendment came up for action, railroad, liquor, and business interests plied the legislators with so much liquor that a number of members wavered and reduced the women's margin to a tie. After several wild scenes, the tie was broken by a man who confessed that he was changing his vote because his mother wished him to support ratification.³⁵

Tennessee assented, and on August 26, 1920, women's right to suffrage as set forth in the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution became federal law.

Suffrage had won the day. From the first resolution at the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848, to the final ratification in 1920, the struggle for suffrage was vital to the cause of women's rights. In the course of the campaign, issues like employment, marriage and divorce, and property rights were examined and revised, paving the way for further reform. The law of the land finally upheld what many women had known all along — women have the right to vote.