

President's Woman Suffrage Appeal

President Wilson addressed the United States senate on September 30, advocating the immediate passage of the woman suffrage resolution as a war measure. The special message of the President, delivered amid impressive surroundings, was the supreme effort of the President in the suffrage cause, and while it did not result in changing a vote at this time, the address was an earnest and telling appeal. The President's address in full follows:

"Mr. Vice President and gentlemen of the Senate, the unusual circumstances of a world war in which we stand and are judged in the view not only of our own people and of our own consciences but also in view of all nations and peoples will, I hope, justify in your thought, as it does in mine, the message I have come to bring you. I regard the concurrence of the senate in the constitutional amendment proposing the extension of the suffrage to women as vitally essential to the successful prosecution of the great war of humanity in which we are engaged. I have come to urge upon you the considerations which have led me to that conclusion. It is not only my privilege, it is also my duty to appraise you of every circumstance and element involved in this momentous struggle which seems to me to affect its very processes and its outcome. It is my duty to win the war and to ask you to remove every obstacle that stands in the way of winning it.

BOTH PARTIES ARE PLEDGED

"I had assumed that the senate would concur in the amendment because no disputable principle is involved but only a question of the method by which the suffrage is to be extended to women. There is and can be no party issue involved in it. Both of our great national parties are pledged, explicitly pledged, to equality of suffrage for the women of the country. Neither party, therefore, it seems to me, can justify hesitation as to the method of obtaining it, can rightfully hesitate to substitute federal initiative for state initiative, if the early adoption of the measure is necessary to the successful prosecution of the war and if the method of state action proposed in the party platforms of 1916 is impracticable within any reasonable length of time, if practicable at all. And its adoption is, in my judgment, clearly necessary to the prosecution of the war and the successful realization of the objects for which the war is being fought.

"That judgment I take the liberty of urging upon you with solemn earnestness for reasons which I shall state very frankly and which I shall hope will seem conclusive to you as they have seemed to me.

PROVE WORDS BY DEEDS

"This is a peoples' war and the peoples' thinking constitutes its atmosphere and morale, not the predilections of the drawing room or the political considerations of the caucus. If we be indeed democrats and wish to lead the world to democracy, we can ask other peoples to accept in proof of our sincerity and our ability to lead them whither they wish to be led nothing less persuasive and convincing than our actions. Our professions will not suffice. Verification must be forthcoming when verification is asked for. And in this case verification is asked for,—asked for in this particular matter. You ask by whom? Not through diplomatic channels; not by foreign ministers. Not by the intimations of parliaments. It is asked for by the anxious, expectant, suffering peoples with whom we are dealing and who are willing to put their destinies in some measure in our hands, if they are sure that we wish the same things that they wish. I do not speak by conjecture. It is not alone the voices of statesmen and of newspapers that reach me, and the voices of foolish and intemperate agitators do not reach me at all. Through many, many channels I have been made aware what the plain, struggling, workaday folk are thinking upon whom the chief terror and suffering of this tragic war falls. They are looking to the great, powerful, famous democracy of the west to lead them to the new day for which they have so long waited; and they think, in their logical simplicity, that democracy means that women shall play their part in affairs alongside men and upon an equal footing with them. If we reject measures like this, in ignorance or defiance of what a new age has brought forth, of what they have seen but we have not, they will cease to follow or to trust us. They have

VOTE ON SUFFRAGE

In the United States senate, October 1, the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the federal constitution, providing for equal suffrage, failed to receive the required two-thirds vote. The roll call showed 53 senators voting for the resolution and 31 against. Including the absent and paired senators, the exact strength of each side stands 62 to 34, the suffragists lacking just two votes of having enough to submit the measure to the state legislatures for ratification. The resolution has been pending in the senate since last January, when it was passed by the house.

Before the vote was announced, Senator Jones of New Mexico, chairman of the woman suffrage committee, in order to comply with parliamentary requirements, changed his vote from aye to no and moved that the senate reconsider. This made the final official record 53 to 31, and left the resolution technically pending on the senate calendar, in position for further consideration after the November elections, when the suffrage forces hope to muster the requisite number of votes.

The official record of the vote after Chairman Jones' change follows:

Democrats for: Ashurst, Chamberlain, Culberson, Gerry, Gore, Henderson, Johnson of South Dakota, Kendrick, Kirby, Lewis, McKellar, Martin of Kentucky, Myers, Nugent, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Ransdell, Robinson, Shafroth, Sheppard, Smith of Arizona, Thomas, Thompson, Vardaman and Walsh—26.

Republicans: Calder, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Fernald, France, Goff, Gronna, Jones of Washington, Kellogg, Kenyon, LaFollette, Lenroot, McCumber, McNary, Nelson, New, Norris, Page, Poindexter, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Sterling, Southerland, Townsend, Warren and Watson—27. For 53.

Democrats against: Bankhead, Benet, Fletcher, Guion, Hardwick, Hitchcock, Jones of New Mexico, Martin of Virginia, Overman, Pomerene, Reed, Saulsbury, Shields, Simmons, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina, Trammell, Underwood, Williams and Wolcott—21.

Republicans: Baird, Brandegee, Dillingham, Drew, Hale Lodge, McLean, Penrose, Wadsworth and Weeks—10. Against 31.

The following senators were paired: Beckham of Kentucky, democrat, against, with Hollis of New Hampshire, democrat, and Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, republican; Borah of Idaho, republican, against, with Fall of New Mexico, and Harding of Ohio, republicans; Knox of Pennsylvania, republican, against, with Johnson of California, and Sherman of Illinois, republicans; Swanson of Virginia, democrat, against, with Wilfley of Missouri, and King of Utah, democrats.

seen their own governments accept this interpretation of democracy,— seen old governments like Great Britain, which did not profess to be democratic, promise readily and as of course this justice to women, though they had before refused it, the strange revelations of this war having made many things new and plain, to governments as well as to peoples.

WOMEN'S WAR AID SUPERB

"Are we alone to refuse to learn the lesson? Are we alone to ask and take the utmost that women can give,— service and sacrifice of every kind,— and still say that we do not see what title that gives them to stand by our sides in the guidance of the affairs of their nation and ours? We have made partners of the women in this war; shall we admit them only to a partnership of sacrifice and suffering and toil and not

to a partnership of privilege and of right? This war could not have been fought, either by the other nations engaged or by America, if it had not been for the services of the women,— services rendered in every sphere,— not merely in the fields of effort in which we have been accustomed to see them work, but wherever men have worked and upon the very skirts and edges of the battle itself. We shall not only be distrusted but shall deserve to be distrusted if we do not enfranchise them with the fullest possible enfranchisement, as it is now certain that the other great free nations will enfranchise them. We cannot isolate our thought or our action in such a matter from the thought of the rest of the world. We must either conform or deliberately reject what they propose and resign the leadership of liberal minds to others.

"The women of America are too noble and too intelligent and too devoted to be slackers whether you give or withhold this thing that is mere justice; but I know the magic it will work in their thoughts and spirits if you give it them. I propose it as I would propose to admit soldiers to the suffrage, the men fighting in the field for our liberties and the liberties of the world, were they excluded. The tasks of the women lie at the very heart of the war, and I know how much stronger that heart will beat if you do this just thing and show our women that you trust them as much as you in fact and of necessity depend upon them.

SOLUTION OF GREAT PROBLEM

"Have I said that the passage of this amendment is a vitally necessary war measure, and do you need further proof? Do you stand in need of trust of other peoples and of the trust of our women? Is that trust an asset or is it not? I tell you plainly, as commander-in-chief of our armies and of the gallant men in our fleets, as the present spokesman of this people in our dealings with the men and women throughout the world who are now our partners, as the responsible head of a great government which stands and is questioned day by day as to its purposes, its principles, its hopes, whether they be serviceable to men everywhere or only to itself, and who must himself answer these questionings or be shamed, as the guide and director of forces caught in the grip of war and by the same token in need of every material and spiritual resource this great nation possesses,— I tell you plainly that this measure which I urge upon you is vital to the winning of the war and to the energies alike of preparation and of battle.

"And not to the winning of the war only. It is vital to the right solution of the great problems which we must settle, and settle immediately, when the war is over. We shall need then a vision of affairs which is theirs, and, as we have never needed them before, the sympathy and inside and clear moral instinct of the women of the world. The problems of that time will strike to the roots of many things that we have not hitherto questioned, and I for one believe that our safety in those questioning days, as well as our comprehension of matters that touch society to the quick, will depend upon the direct and authoritative participation of women in our counsels. We shall need their moral sense to preserve what is right and fine and worthy in our system of life as well as to discover just what it is that ought to be purified and reformed. Without their counsellings we shall be only half wise.

"That is my case. This is my appeal. Many may deny its validity, if they choose, but no one can brush aside or answer the arguments upon which it is based. The executive tasks of this war rest upon me. I ask that you lighten them and place in my hands instruments, spiritual instruments, which I do not now possess, which I sorely need, and which I have daily to apologize for not being able to employ."

Bulgaria is another country that made a bad guess when it came to figuring who was going to come out on top in this world's struggle for mastery. The contrast between the way in which the allies treat it and the ruthless robbery and looting of Roumania by Germany will be another demonstration of the difference between culture and kultur.

If the Kaiser's press bureau can make the German people believe that the American army doesn't amount to anything, he hasn't solved his difficulties. The Germans at the front who have been up against the Yanks remain to be convinced.