

CONGRESSWOMAN
REPRESENTS ALL

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whatever her politics,—or perhaps it is truer of them to say, knowing that neither politics nor parties (with this woman) would stand in the way of duty to State and nation. According to the New York Times her election was hard earned.

"After a hard fight she was nominated for Congress by an overwhelming vote in the primaries, and between the primaries and election day, it is reported, she had to fight some of the Old Guard Republican leaders in her own State as well as the Democrats.

"She did a large part of her campaigning on horseback. Her friends joined her in creating electioneering innovations. She didn't finish her campaign until election night, it is said. On election day her friends telephoned to practically everybody in the State who had a telephone, and greeted whoever answered the telephone with a cheery:

"Good morning! Have you voted for Jeannette Rankin?"

When assured that she had been elected as the first woman in Congress and that she would take her seat with 434 men on March 5 at a salary of \$7,500 a year, the new Congresswoman-Elect said:

"I knew the women would stand by me. The women worked splendidly, and I am sure they feel that the results have been worth the work. I am deeply conscious of the responsibility, and it is wonderful to have the opportunity to be the first woman to sit in Congress with 434 men. I will not only represent the women of Montana, but also the women of the country, and I have plenty of work cut out for me."

As soon as it was learned that Miss Rankin had won, telegrams from all parts of the country began to shower upon her. Suffrage leaders sent messages saying that her election was significant of a great victory for the women of the country.

"Oh, Jeannette's a corker!" This is the unanimous verdict of the New York suffragists concerning the new Congresswoman from Montana. If Montana does not look out, the New York women will be claiming most of the glory, too, so proud are they of the fact that it was their Jeannette who is the first woman elected to Congress.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Suffrage Association, expressed the general feeling when she said:

"We are delighted that the first woman elected to Congress is a suffragist and one of our own workers. We are sure she will be a credit to the woman's cause."

BIG GAINS SEEN
IN WOMAN VOTE

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not be possible if the women had lost their interest in the ballot as a "new toy." It indicates that their interest has increased. The comparative vote is as follows:

	1912	Vote	1916	Vote	Inc.
R., D., P.	R., D.	over '12			
California...	570,960	928,934	357,974		
Colorado....	244,915	267,147	22,232		
Idaho.....	92,258	125,000	32,742		
Utah.....	102,853	134,775	31,922		
Washington.	270,983	385,000	114,017		
Wyoming...	39,102	47,615	8,513		

WHO IS JEANNETTE RANKIN
AND WHAT WILL SHE DO?

College Graduate, Daughter of Pioneers, Lived in Poor Lodging House in New York, Campaigned on Horseback, Pithy Speaker, Famous for Make of Lemon Pie, Will Get Results in Congress

"What sort of a woman is Jeannette Rankin?" "Will she lose her head or will she do credit to her sex?" "What can be expected of her in Congress?"

These are some of the questions in everybody's mind these days, but "everybody" seems reassured and satisfied when her record and character are reviewed.

Jeannette Rankin is about 34 years old. She is about five feet four inches in height, slender, with brown hair and an unusual store of energy. She is the daughter of one of the best known of the Montana pioneers, who went West when the State was so sparsely settled that it resembled a wilderness, and she and her three sisters have learned to "rough it" in the big Western State.

She is a college graduate, dances well, makes her own hats and dresses, and has won fame among her friends for an especially fine kind of lemon pie. Here is a story about her which is going the rounds of the newspapers:

"She is the sort of girl who won't stop until she has got the results she is after, and it will be lots of fun to see her in her first fight in Congress. She is this sort: her father was trying to rent one of his houses in Missoula, Mont., and there wasn't any sidewalk in front of it. A prospective tenant was found, but the tenant said he wouldn't take the house unless it had a sidewalk. Jeannette called up some carpenters and found them too busy to lay the sidewalk. And so she bought the lumber, borrowed a hammer and saw, and laid the sidewalk herself."

Miss Rankin was a worker for the Woman Suffrage party in its early days when Mrs. Catt first conceived the idea of organizing the women by assembly districts.

In those days she lived at the Junior League House, a home for working girls, in East Eighty-sixth street. The most exclusive suite in the house rented for \$7 a week, including three meals a day and transportation in a 'bus through the East Side slums to the Third Avenue elevated. Recollection of the economies Miss Rankin was forced to practice in those days, when the coffers of the cause were not so heavy as now, amused the women when somebody looked in the almanac and found out that United States Representatives receive a salary of \$7,500 a year.

"Jeannette won't have to live in a girl's hotel any more," they laughed.

Miss Lita Barnett, a teacher of public speaking in New York City, gives in the New York Evening Post a sketchy little account of her former pupil:

"To know Miss Rankin one ought to know her family—a family of one brother and four or five sisters, all university graduates, who are the most forward-thinking, democratic family I have ever known. Perhaps their mother instilled into them the desire for reform work; they all have it.

"Their home was a tranquil,

peace-loving place for constructive thinking. From this, Miss Rankin went to the State University of Montana from which she was graduated. After her university training she came to New York. Interest in social reform had a firm hold on her spirit. In New York she took a course at the School of Philanthropy.

"During this time Jeannette Rankin was working out in her own mind the ultimate achievement of fundamental reforms, political and industrial. She reached the conclusion that, in order to reach the fundamental principles in such a way to make them assured, she must concentrate upon equal franchise for women in the belief that the ballot would be the determining factor in ultimate accomplishment. For this reason she went back to the Pacific Coast and began intensive training for suffrage work, at the same time continuing special study at the University of Washington in Seattle.

Campaigned for Suffrage

"She worked over her speeches. My, how she worked! She herself was her own most severe critic. Every invitation to make an address that Miss Rankin could find time for she accepted. Together we criticised and labored over her development. It was not long before her exceptional ability to know persons enabled her to reach audiences of every kind, that is, to see their viewpoints and think their thoughts.

"In Washington State she campaigned for suffrage with great success. She met the people on their own ground. All through the mining camps of California and Washington she talked to the miners and their wives. They listened as they had not listened before. Her finesse in those

PAPER CONVERTED
BY WOMEN'S VOTE

Ohio Independent Daily Says: "Magnificent Stand for Progress by Suffrage States," Did It

The Columbus (Ohio) Evening Dispatch, an independent newspaper, has been converted to equal suffrage because of the way women voted last week in the twelve suffrage States. The Dispatch in its leading editorial Nov. 9 says:

"The magnificent stand for progress by the suffrage States of the West where women have longest had the right to vote, as against the cold reaction of the male voter of the East, comes as a benediction. All doubt as to women's right to participate equally in shaping the destinies of this country, and that such will be nobly used, has been dissipated.

"The Dispatch, which only waited to be convinced, now gladly enlists actively for the war to extend the franchise to women of Ohio and the nation, at the earliest moment and by the most direct means."

rough-and-ready places was as expert as it was in any Washington drawing room. Her femininity, her sweetness, and her direct, but not aggressive, talks won strong suffrage sentiment along those western trails."

Miss Barnett told of an incident when Jeannette Rankin went before the Legislature of Montana to speak for suffrage during the year when the suffrage amendment was first submitted in that State. She approached her subject with the same adroitness, the same womanly deliberateness that had characterized her success on the Coast. Her heart was in winning the State, her home State. The men listened; they applauded, and they smiled. But to them her brilliant appeal only represented a personal victory, not a suffrage victory. They sent her a large bouquet of violets in appreciation.

Violets for Votes

"But violets were not the tribute that Jeannette Rankin wanted," said Miss Barnett. "She came later before that body again with her suffrage message; by this time she was president of the suffrage organization in Montana. Suffrage was carried in the Legislature. This was her dream and there was no compromise to her ideals and principles until it was accomplished."

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Vandergrift walked in from their mine, nine and one half miles, through eleven inches of snow to vote at the election in Stirling City, Butte County, California, says the Sacramento Bee.

Two "first voters" went to the polls together in Quincy, Ill., on Nov. 7. They were Mrs. D. E. Miller, aged 93, and her grandson, Charles Lee Weems, who has just become a voting citizen.

My First Vote for President

By Elizabeth H. Coale

Well, I have voted! Have voted my first at 90 years of age, and in all human probability my last, presidential vote, and to tell the truth, it was not such a very fatiguing operation, after all, and I do not feel that my sense of honor has been compromised, my womanly dignity lowered or outraged, or my morals contaminated, by a few minutes mingling with men whom I might meet in any convention, meeting for worship, social gathering, or elbowing while witnessing a circus parade, or waiting on a table full of threshers, which it has often been my lot to do.

It was not hard work to make a cross in the circle already prepared, neither was I absent from home more than an hour and a quarter, no longer than it would take to make two or three fashionable calls, which the dear men are perfectly willing we women may do, although they are so concerned about us when we want to exercise our "rights" at the

FEDERATION HEAD
LIKES TO VOTE

Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles Goes to Polls with Husband—Mrs. Bryan Staunch

In her address at the suffrage luncheon of the Nebraska Federation of Woman's Clubs, Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, of California, president of the National Federation, stated that she finds it a real pleasure to go to the booths on election day with her husband and cast her vote. She emphasized the responsibility of women in preparing for the vote which is coming, and told how California women study both sides of the political questions before them.

Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, who spoke at the opening session of the Nebraska Woman Suffrage convention, said that her first speech was made just thirty-two years ago, on her wedding day, before a much smaller audience, when she asked that the word "obey" be taken out of the wedding ceremony.

BOTH RECOGNIZE
MENTAL EQUALITY

Wilson and Roosevelt Address Chicago Women on Civics As They Would Men

President Wilson to the women at Chicago:

"You know I began my academic career as a teacher in a woman's college. I taught women at Bryn Mawr the science of government. It has, therefore, always been a well known fact to me that when I address women upon public questions I can address them exactly as I would address men."

Theodore Roosevelt to the women at Chicago:

"I am going to make exactly the same kind of appeal to you that I would make to an audience of men, and not as though I were addressing a lot of early Victorian maiden aunts of both sexes."

He took 21 years to get his privilege, but she waited four score and ten for hers.

ballot box for fear we will become too tired with such arduous work as making a cross, or will have our reputations stained by seeing and being in the company of a few neighbors and friends, or forsooth, are so long away from home that our housekeeping will be neglected, so we cannot prepare a good meal for their craving appetites, or fail to take the right care of our children, leaving them to run the streets, or if not old enough for that, to the tender mercy of a hireling. At the place where I voted, I noticed three young mothers, with two little children each, who did not, evidently, think it too much trouble to dress them and take them along. The polling place was clean, and my ears were not offended by oaths, or ribald jokes.

My experience in the past and present does away with the flimsy objections offered by men against equal suffrage.

Holder, Ill., Nov. 7, 1916.