

When we met a year ago the Susan B. Anthony Amendment had been ratified by nineteen states including our neighbors Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine and New York. Special sessions had been called in four other states. Complete ratification before November seemed certain but we knew that Connecticut might be needed to make up the full number and we knew that to bring Connecticut in would be hard work. We didn't know quite what hard work it would be.

The object of the campaign before the Association was perfectly clear - it was to get a special session of the Connecticut legislature. The convention in Bridgeport adopted a resolution declaring that since the party in power in the state was the Republican party and since a small but powerful group in that party had been blocking suffrage, the immediate policy of the C.W.S.A should be to concentrate opposition against that small group. The Governor had been petitioned by 103,000 women of the State, and he had been petitioned by a majority of each party and of each house of the legislature, to call a special session. Some other means than those so far tried must be found to move the Governor.

As I look back over the year, the campaign, which never for a moment let up in its intensity, falls into four main divisions:- the fight for ratification by February; a period during which pressure was concentrated upon the Republican state central committee, and upon individuals whom we knew to be our busiest opponents in the state. Second, the campaign to present to the Governor proofs of an emergency justifying the calling of a special session. Third, following ratification by the 35th state, the campaign which had for its slogan "November, 1920". Fourth, after Tennessee's ratification, the campaign to get in Connecticut as the 37th state and to obtain the necessary legislation to enable women to register and to vote.

The point of attack, it must be remembered, was necessarily the republican party. Indications were very strong that the party in power in Connecticut held independent views on the matter of suffrage from the national republican leaders. For on December 10 the National Committee recommended to Republican legislatures the ratification of the suffrage amendment and urged that special sessions be called in the states

that had not acted, so that ratification might be complete before February 1st.

With the republican state central committee as the immediate objective, because it appeared to be the immediate obstacle, the association at once launched a campaign both within and without the state. It was necessary to have outside help, both for the sake of external pressure upon leading republicans within the state, for publicity in papers outside the state, and because the leading republicans here were thoroughly acquainted with suffrage arguments and with the Connecticut workers. It was felt that this question had become a sort of family affair between Republicans. And so the services of a group of Republican suffragists, the Phoenix Publicity Bureau of New York, were obtained, and three workers who were at the same time suffragists, republicans, publicists and trained interviewers came into Connecticut. They worked under the direction of the state association and under the advice and suggestions of our local leaders whose work they supplemented. They interviewed leading republican men throughout the state, gaining an insight into the situation and an understanding of the problem that faced us. Whenever possible they obtained the signatures of these men to two petitions - one addressed to the state central committee, urging the members to use their influence in obtaining a special session and the other to the Governor, and through their New York office they brought to bear personal influence of Republicans in their states. In the meantime a steady campaign of publicity was going forward. The state was circularized with fliers setting forth the fact that the eyes of the nation were upon Connecticut, and that national republican leaders such as Will Hays, Mr. Taft, Mr. Hughes, Senator Harding and General Wood all endorsed ratification by means of special session, Miss Hinaman was filling the papers in Connecticut with suffrage maps showing Connecticut linked with the solid south, while the Phoenix Bureau was placing news stories about Connecticut in the New York papers. The rest of the country began to know that Connecticut suffragists intended to get the vote through the men of their own state.

In the meantime a Republican Men's Ratification Committee was organized, with Mr. Isaac M. Ullman as chairman, Mr. John T. Robinson as Secretary, and with a membership of loyal friends of suffrage. It met first on January 26 in New Haven to discuss

the question of presenting the case for a special session of the legislature. Throughout the winter and spring the committee gave valuable help and advice to the Association.

But by now we had become far too well accustomed to refusals to take them very seriously. Besides we were far too busy. The spring convention of the state republican party lay just ahead, and the association was laying the ground for the passage of a suffrage resolution by that convention. For, we argued, a suffrage resolution adopted by the national committee and a suffrage resolution passed by the state convention - elected representatives of the party - certainly must help to create the emergency which the governor awaits before calling the legislature into special session.

On March 23 the republican convention met in New Haven. We had had printed a legal opinion by Ex-Justice Hughes, and before the convention met in Music Hall a copy of this opinion was on every seat. We went armed with a second bulletin published by the men's committee, in which leading lawyers of the state took issue on constitutional grounds with Governor Holcomb's latest refusal. Late in the evening we were admitted to the hearing before the resolutions committee, at which Miss Ludington, Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, Mr. Francis Cole and Mr. Charles Treadway~~x~~ presented the suffrage case. After a very animated discussion the resolution was adopted by a vote of 25 to 8. On the following morning the convention, by the adoption of this resolution, respectfully requested the governor of the state to call a special session of the General Assembly for the purpose of passing upon the amendment...In this way did the republican party in the state formally go on record.

Since November we had traveled a long way, in breaking down one by one, the opposition's defense. First the Governor had said: "The desire of a few women does not create an emergency." Then he had objected on the ground that suffrage was not an issue when the present legislature was elected - a statement easily refuted by current newspaper reports. On March 15th he had said that he could not change the state constitution otherwise than by the manner specified. Then on March 31st, <sup>he repeated</sup> that persistent appeals do not constitute proof of an emergency. And finally on April 10th, in reply to a letter of Colonel Ullman, the Governor stated that he was ready to receive proofs of an emergency.



The situation, then, at the beginning of May was this:- Early in March West Virginia had ratified quite as dramatically as Tennessee was later to ratify. You will remember that one lone vote in the Senate saved the day for West Virginia and that this vote had to be snatched from the waters of the Pacific Coast and rushed across the continent while the friends of suffrage worked night and day to keep the legislature in session. Washington also ratified on March 22nd making the 35th state, and leaving only one more to be gained. The only apparent possibilities were Vermont and Connecticut - both Republican states, possessing legislatures that stood ready and waiting to ratify. <sup>It</sup> It was clearly the task of the Association, since the Governor had invited proofs, to supply him with proofs of a greater emergency than that of the state - the proof that there was a national emergency. In doing this the Association had an opportunity to put through a brilliant and unique piece of work. The National Association had offered to send into Connecticut a women representing every state in the Union, to join in a concentrated protest against the Governor's refusal to allow the Connecticut legislature to act and so to enfranchise the women of the entire nation. The week of May 3d was set apart as "emergency week." At times previous to that week we at headquarters felt an emergency at least equal to that of the entire nation, I am sure. It was a gigantic undertaking to plan not only the meetings, but the motor corps, the train schedules, hospitality for each one of the constantly shifting groups, and to supply speakers from our own state for each of the meetings. It was only through the most wonderful cooperation on the part of the women of the state, and on the part of many members of the men's committee, who acted as chairmen and frequently as speakers, that the plan could have gone through so successfully. Its success was also in great part due to the organizing ability of Miss Hutt and her enthusiasm and her untiring work for weeks preceeding the event. Although Miss Hutt was called <sup>away</sup> before emergency week opened, you saw her careful planning in every detail as bit by bit it worked out.

And the publicity! Whenever one peered over the screen behind which Miss Hinaman carries on her mysterious deeds, one saw her shuffling photographs - photographs of fair women, dark women, thin women and those not so thin. Forty-seven different women and each one with several different kinds of photographs and with at least one

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By the end of January, 27 states had ratified, including Rhode Island - and four more states were in sight. Early in February the Republican State Central Committee was to meet, and plans were made for presenting at that time a petition of 478 names, representing men prominent in party affairs in nearly every community in the state. The petition called upon the Committee and its chairman, Mr. Roraback, to use their influence toward the calling of a special session of the legislature; it was presented by a member of the men's ratification committee - and as you know, was ignored.

news story to go with it. Each photograph to go to each of the cities where the individual represented was to speak. I leave this gigantic game of solitaire to your imagination. I am sure that you will see the results.

You all, I imagine, heard the speakers, also, ~~also~~ so that you do not need to be reminded of the tremendous appeal they made to the audiences in the forty different towns they visited. Or of the luncheon held on their arrival, or of the final hearing before the Governor and the gay parade which preceded it and the mass meeting on the capitol grounds at which Mr. Robinson and Judge Ellis of Waterbury spoke. In spite of the appeals made to the Governor by the women of suffrage states where suffrage had been a success, by the women from non-suffrage states whom he by permitting the legislature to meet, might enfranchise; by Republican women who cared for the honor of their party in fulfilling its pledges - still the Governor replied, "These arguments do not prove or tend to prove the existence of the special emergency mentioned in our state constitution, which is the only authority given the governor to call a special session."

There was growing resentment and indignation in the state - but technically we were as far from being voters in November 1920 as we had been in November 1870. Having exhausted the methods previously tried the Association by a vote of the Executive Board June 3 adopted this logical development of policy - to oppose the Republican party in the state in the coming campaign, with the exception of those men who were the tried and true friends of suffrage and of those who would come out and work for a special session. For the republican party in the state, while it <sup>had</sup> adopted a resolution urging the governor to call the legislature together, at the same time <sup>had</sup> returned to power the very men who had most bitterly opposed us and who were at that time standing in the way of a special session. We were confirmed in our analysis of the situation by the action of the Republican National Convention which a few days later at the instigation of the Connecticut delegates (so we were informed by the Hartford Courant) took the teeth out of the suffrage plank, so that the national republican party was placed in the undignified ~~that that that~~ position of expressing an "earnest hope" that "Republican legislatures in states which have not yet acted upon the suffrage amendment will ratify...."

The first step in the working out of our new policy was the sending of a circular letter to all gubernatorial candidates asking, for publication, how each one stood on the matter of a special session. When these ~~replies~~ replies came in they were given to the press, and a finally summary of the stand of the association toward each was published before the party convention took place. The second step was to obtain if possible a state Republican convention made up of anti-machine delegates. The purpose of this being in the main to prove to the machine that it would be a far wiser thing to do to get the suffrage issue out of the way before the November election. Beyond that, our plan was to oppose candidates for the legislature who were known to be opposed to suffrage; to oppose them both before their nomination and if necessary after. The towns were canvassed and the counties were charted; Miss Ludington was at her desk at headquarters every week all summer long, and between times she was touring the state from one end to the other addressing meetings and setting forth the policy of the Association.

In conjunction with this work, a sub-committee of the men's ratification committee was appointed to poll the legislature in readiness for any fresh development. A committee of Republican women with Mrs. Austin of Norwich as chairman, drew up a statement which came to be known as the "No vote, no money pledge" and which was signed throughout the state by Republican women who pledged themselves not to give money or to work for the Republican party until the thirty-sixth state should ratify.

In the midst of this summer campaign, news came that the legislature of Tennessee would be called in special session. Tennessee had constitutional limitations against the ratification of proposed amendments, which a decision of the Supreme Court on the <sup>Ohio</sup> liquor case had <sup>now</sup> invalidated. But we were urged by the national leaders not for one moment to slacken our fight. It was known that all the forces that had opposed ratification in New Jersey and other states, and which had caused it to fail in Delaware would concentrate upon the last state. And this proved to be the case.

At this point the little <sup>New England</sup> ~~northern~~ state of Connecticut entered the fight for suffrage nationally. While pressure within the state continued, three Republican women, Miss Mary Olcott, Mrs. James Stokes, and Mrs. W.H. Allee journeyed to Columbus, Ohio, in



order to place before members of the Republican Executive Committee exactly the feelings entertained by women of their own party who questioned the sincerity of that party in fulfilling its pledges to women. On August 7th over thirty members of this association led by Miss Ludington, interviewed the republican chairman, Will H. Hays, in New York, to inquire exactly what was being done to bring about ratification both in Connecticut and in Tennessee. I imagine that his later references to us were tinged with respect though possibly not with flattery. All through the long session in Tennessee, Connecticut women played their part in the struggle, bringing influence to bear both through Democratic and Republican channels.

You are familiar with this recent history and with the history of the special legislation passed by the Connecticut legislature. Those of us who were at the Capitol during the two memorable and humorous sessions all through which Miss Ludington worked with such determination to get the facilities for registering and voting to which the women were entitled, will never forget the moment when word went round that the legislature was going to ratify - and when that legislature was declared to be a law unto itself with full power and authority to act. The whole country knows that one special session wasn't enough for Connecticut, and that being the <sup>last</sup> state she had to ratify three times to make it quite safe! The action of Connecticut, while it was superfluous, removed all doubt from even the most skeptical mind that ratification was complete. It was a satisfaction not only to the women, who were let in through the action of their own state, but to those members of the legislature who had worked loyally in the past to get us in.

Immediately upon the passage of the new legislation the membership of the Association launched the work of getting the necessary information about registration and voting before the women of the state. <sup>who conducted</sup> The citizenship lectures ~~conducted by Mrs. Kitchelt~~ <sup>who conducted a</sup> woman's forum ~~conducted by Miss Hinaman~~ <sup>which was</sup> and published in a number of newspapers, and the town county leaders all shared in the work. In addition, headquarters were kept more than busy answering questions of inconceivable variety that came by mail, by telephone and by word of mouth.

At this time there arose questions of immediate policy which the executive board of the association felt that it could not act upon without a mandate from the association.

On September 24th a business meeting was held in Hartford, to which delegates were sent by the leagues and by counties.- In addition, all members of the Association were urged to come and share in the fullest discussion of the issues. The meeting was called in order to take ~~a stand~~ up the question among others of the relation of women to the parties, and of whether or not to take a stand on candidates. The <sup>principle</sup> action was the decision by a <sup>practically</sup> unanimous vote of the meeting that the Association should oppose the re-election of Senator Brandegee because of his 15-years' record in the Senate, in which time he had opposed consistently the measures and the principles of human welfare for which women are peculiarly responsible. Certain members of the Association believing that loyalty to party was their first duty felt that they could not conscientiously follow this action. The association <sup>if it stands for anything stands for the</sup> ~~always stood for~~ freedom of minorities. It is not necessary to repeat the history of so recent a campaign. The result was that on November 2nd Senator Brandegee ran so far behind his ticket that he would probably have been defeated in any normal year. But that result is of minor importance except for its demonstration that there is in the state a large group of men and women who, if their party's candidates do not measure up to what they believe to be a proper standard, will cast their votes against those candidates. That demonstration is bound to influence future nominations.

Finally, the Association demonstrated once more its adherence to principle - and when you are fighting for principle you can never be defeated, just as in the fight for suffrage we have never known defeat. None of our effort throughout the year has been wasted, because it has always been educational, both to ourselves and to our opponents, who have learned that women are a force to be counted with. Who can say what part of our campaign brought us the vote by November, 1920? All we know is that if we had stopped, Connecticut would not have been the 37th, and Tennessee very possibly would not even have been the 36th.

I do not need to tell you, who have known Miss Ludington longer than I, that it has been her leadership and her planning and her care even for the most wearisome details that have put through this year's work. She knows better than anyone I can think of how to make play out of work - with her it is a great game.



Now what has it all been for? I Do you think that Miss Ludington and that those who led in the work before her could have carried it on with such indomitable spirit only in order that women might go to the polls once a year and drop their ballots in a box? Do you think they could have done it if they had not believed that women would use their votes to wipe out the injustices in the world-- the injustices between man and man ~~between ~~XXXXXX~~ women~~ and between women and man -- to lift intolerable burdens from motherhood and childhood?

Even if we wanted to, could we possibly escape the responsibility ~~of~~ victory?

Miss Helen Todd of California has been selected as the speaker for the meeting to be held at Hall on evening, February , under the auspices of the Equal Franchise League. Mrs. is chairman of the Committee on arrangements and announces that Mr. will act as Chairman of the meeting. Admission will be free and the public is cordially invited to attend.

Miss Todd is very well known throughout the western part of the United States for her work along social and civic lines. She is a graduate of the Kirkland School, Chicago, has done post graduate work at the Universities of Chicago and Wisconsin and spent three years of study in Sweden, Paris and Berlin. On her return to America she became a member of the Faculty of Tome Institute, Maryland, worked under Jane Addams at Hull House and was appointed State Factory Inspector of Illinois by Governor Deneen of Illinois. Returned to California in 1911 to campaign for suffrage and was said to be the best "vote getter" in California. After the vote was won in California Miss Todd became Chairman of the Civic Center of San Francisco, the largest woman's civic organization in California. She was offered the position of State Factory Inspector of California by Governor Johnson but declined as she wished to devote her time to legislative work. It was through Miss Todd's efforts that the bill creating an industrial commission with power to fix minimum wage rates for women was introduced in the legislature of 1912,--when it was passed and became a law. Miss Todd was also one of a committee of three largely responsible for the passage of the Mother's pension bill. After three years of successful legislative work Miss Todd has come East to help the Eastern women by bringing the message of the success of the women's vote in California.

## Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association

HEADQUARTERS: 55-57 PRATT STREET, HARTFORD  
TELEPHONE CHARTER 8217

Miss Helen Todd, who is to be the speaker on \_\_\_\_\_ evening, is peculiarly well fitted to make an appeal on behalf of Votes for Women.

She can tell not only how woman suffrage works, from her own experience in California, but she also can draw a vivid picture of the need of woman suffrage for working women of the country. Miss Todd is now a resident of California, and a voter in that state. But before she went to California, in response to a call for help in the campaign of 1911, when the women of that state won the right to vote, she was for five years State Factory Inspector in Illinois. Illinois is one of the great industrial states, and in Illinois as in Connecticut, there was then much need for protective laws and also for the proper enforcement of the laws that were on the statute book. While Miss Todd was Factory Inspector she gained an insight into the working conditions of women and children in Illinois that serves her well in regard to most of the other states in the Union, and every day she served in that capacity strengthened her conviction that women ought to possess political power and be able to protect themselves by means of their votes.

The work as Factory Inspector was not the whole of Miss Todd's preparation for suffrage work. For six years she was at Hull House, closely associated with Miss Jane Addams, Miss Mary McDowell and the other eminent Chicago women who have pioneered the way in settlement work. It was after this long service in Illinois that she was called to California; and all through the summer of 1911 she worked to the utmost of her powers, speaking and campaigning for woman suffrage. After the vote was won she was selected to organize the women into civic leagues, in order that they might make effective use of their new tool. The results of this part of Miss Todd's work are to be seen on the California Statute Book. In 1913 California put through the most remarkable programme of legislation ever passed in one session by any state. Laws protecting women in their property rights, in their motherhood rights, and their human rights were passed along with better protective laws for women and child workers. The age of consent for girls was raised to 18, and commercialized vice was checked by the Red Light Injunction and abatement law. Further legislation was passed in 1915, and in these two years California has forged ahead until it now ranks first among the states in regard to its legislation on behalf of the home, the mother, the children and the women workers. For much of this legislation Miss Todd is responsible and it is well worth while to hear a woman who has accomplished all these things.



**DUDLEY FIELD MALONE  
ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE**

*Speaker at the Parsons Theater This Afternoon.*

Dudley Field Malone, champion of the national woman's party, will be the chief speaker at a meeting at the Parsons Theater this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mr. Malone, it will be remembered, resigned his position recently as collector of the port of New York because of his difference with President Wilson, ha-

Not only does her being a woman voter and her experience in securing and using the vote carry interest and conviction, but her knowledge of Child Labor and Women in Industry, which is contributed by her work as State Factory Inspector, together with her settlement experience, makes her a most vital and interesting speaker. Edwin Markham said of Miss Todd's article on Child Labor in McClures' magazine, that "It was one of the most valuable contributions ever made to the study of Child Labor".

She eagerly and frankly answers all questions asked regarding the vote in the West, and her lecture is one which all those interested in modern subjects should hear.

Jan 10, 1918

REPUBLICAN 1761 VOL. (CANTON) 1918

# WILSON COMES OUT FOR SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

President Throws Support to Measure on Eve of Vote in House—Advises Delegation to Vote in Favor As Act of Justice to Women of Country and World—Advocates of Amendment Predict Victory in Vote Today.

## ACTION COMES AS COMPLETE SURPRISE

Washington, Jan. 9.—President Wilson tonight threw his support to the federal amendment for woman suffrage.

On the eve of a vote on suffrage in the House, twelve democratic members called at the White House with word that many of their colleagues wanted advice from the head of their party as to the position they should take. There was a conference of forty minutes, the result of which was described in this statement, dictated by the President himself, and made public by the delegation:—

"The committee found that the President had not felt at liberty to volunteer his advice to members of Congress in this important matter, but when we sought his advice, he very frankly and earnestly advised us to vote for the amendment as an act of right and justice to the women of the country and of the world."

"Under" See Victory.

In these few lines, suffrage champions saw certain victory where a few days ago, most of them privately were conceding defeat. A large majority of the republicans in the House have been counted upon to support the amendment and enough democrats are committed to assure a close vote. With the weight of the President's influence to swing doubtful democrats, Representative Raker, chairman of the suffrage committee, sublimely predicted tonight that the necessary two-thirds would be exceeded by fifteen or twenty votes.

Opponents of suffrage were claiming a safe margin against the amendment during the day, in spite of insinuations from the suffragists that a trump card yet was to be played. There were no formal predictions from the opponents tonight, but a tremendous fight is promised.

Complete Surprise.

The news of the President's action came as a complete surprise to nearly everybody in the Capitol, though some of the suffrage leaders have insisted for a long time that the President was with them and would tell anybody who asked him. Until now in all public utterances the President had been vague, saying that suffrage was a question to be determined by the representatives and not by the President.

The President was forthcoming from the White House tonight to explain his present mind. Members of Congress who participated in the conference, however, said the President told them he still believed that the proper and orderly way of dealing with the question was to permit each state to take its own action, but in view of conditions now existing in the United States and the world generally he felt free to advise submission of a federal amendment to the states.

In emphasizing this view, he is said to have declared that the United States as a leader in the great family of nations cannot disassociate itself from the family and cannot be reactionary on any great world question. When his callers talked of the civil rights issue, the President is said to have told them he did not feel that this complicated the situation at all; that suffrage was a policy and not a principle. He pointed out that the federal constitution says nothing with the qualifications of voters and prescribes the qualifications of those entitled to vote for members of Congress.

Delegation of Democrats.

All of the members who went to the White House were democrats. Some of them supporters of the amendment, but there were several who were not. In the delegation from California, Senator Stanford, Representative Taylor, and Representative Raker, all of whom are known to be in favor of the amendment, were present. Also Representative Cannon, who is known to be an opponent, was present.

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Mr. Raker had explained the President's action to the call each member, told the President of the situation in his district. One said the President's advice would aid him in determining the question and that many other members were similarly situated.

The President is said to have replied that while he had felt it was not proper to send for members or to volunteer his advice, he was glad of the opportunity that the vote of the delegation gave him. He indicated that he had not felt at liberty to go beyond the party platform which had declared woman suffrage to be a state issue, until changed conditions made it necessary.

Representative Taylor spoke of the King of Belgium's advocacy of woman suffrage, of how England was led in it and probably France. The President said the governor of Canada, who had been seen with him today, told him Canada was ready to have woman suffrage.

What President Said.

Any member of Congress opposed woman suffrage under any circumstances, the President said, ought not to vote against it. He said that he was not a member of Congress and was not in a position to vote for the amendment. He said that he was not a member of Congress and was not in a position to vote for the amendment. He said that he was not a member of Congress and was not in a position to vote for the amendment.

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Jan 10, 1918

# HARTFORD DAILY COURANT

(Continued from Page 2.)

the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

"We are thrilled by the President's statement. Most of all do we appreciate his setting forth that the passage of the amendment is an act of right and justice at this time to the women of this country and of the world. The President's statement is the most important he has yet made on the suffrage question and coming when it does recalls to a war utterance with the statement of Premier Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith and the premier of Canada on this same subject."

Miss Alice Paul, head of the women's party, who with others served jail sentences and went on a hunger strike for co-called picketing of the White House in behalf of the suffrage amendment, said:

"It is difficult to express our gratification at the President's stand. For four years we have striven to secure his support for the national amendment, for we knew that this and perhaps it alone would insure us success."

**Vote This Afternoon.**

The House begins debate tomorrow on the Baker resolution for submission of the Susan B. Anthony constitutional amendment to the states, under an agreement to end general debate at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. A vote probably will be reached early in the evening.

## WILSON'S WORDS POPULAR IN FRANCE

**His Statement On Alsace-Lorraine  
Gives Joy.**

Paris, Jan. 9.—Only a summary of President Wilson's address to Congress had reached Paris by way of London, up to noon today. The "Temps" says it is awaiting the arrival of the full text of President Wilson's declarations before commenting on his peace program as a whole. Meanwhile, however, it says of the passage in the President's address dealing with Alsace-Lorraine: "It is the first time the President of the United States has declared himself on the Alsace-Lorraine question. We had no doubts as to his sentiments, but we are profoundly glad that he has expressed them. We thank him also for placing the problem on its true ground, in presenting the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine as a necessary condition for a general peace and not only as a special claim of the French people."

"La Liberte" says: "A new page has been added to the so many noble and generous pages from the President's pen," and then analyzes the address briefly.