

Northwestern  
University

and

Woman Suffrage



EVANSTON, ILL., : 1909

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## PREFACE

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The increasing belief in the justice of woman suffrage is today especially noticeable among university people who are often cautious about approving new governmental schemes. Among 1,000 representative educators recently interviewed by a Boston paper, 49% favored woman suffrage, 23% were noncommittal or favored a limited suffrage for women and only 28% were opposed.

Northwestern University can show a much larger proportion favorable. Some of its great men and women of former years publicly advocated woman suffrage. Among these were Henry Wade Rogers, a former president; Harvey B. Hurd, the former Dean of the Law School; Frances E. Willard and Rena Michaels Atchison, former Deans of the women.

All the members of the present faculty were asked for opinions and from the 80 answers received it appears that 58 are favorable, 9 are noncommittal, or about as much on one side as the other, and only 13 are opposed to woman suffrage.

In a co-educational school professors see, not idealized women, but real women, and the excellent work done by these women has doubtless helped to convince these careful, conservative educators that women deserve the ballot and would use it wisely.

Most of the thirteen objectors also have a high opinion of women. The filthy pool of politics scares some, but they should

remember that women are experts on cleaning. One fears women would not be intelligent enough to vote. There are some ignorant women, it is true, but the dullest of them could pass all the educational tests required of men in Illinois (none). Anyway, women should not be blamed for ignorance of matters from which they are persistently debarred.

If the professor who feared women might not vote honestly could prove it to the gambler, the thug and the saloon-keeper, such worthies would gladly welcome women as a possible corruptible element in politics.

Another fears that woman's enfranchisement would increase the dangers attending our colossal experiment in democratic government. We will have no true democracy until the people, men and women people, both rule. The government is now a male oligarchy.

Another claimed that women's interests were today sufficiently safeguarded by men. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, where women vote, have protective laws which much more thoroughly safeguard women and children. A table of some of such laws as compiled by me is in a note at the end of the booklet. An equally long list of unjust discriminations in many man-suffrage states could be compiled.

Thanks are due to all, friends, neutrals and foes of the cause, for their interesting replies. May this publication add another leaf to the worthily won laurels of our Alma Mater.

C. W. McC.,  
Evanston, Ill.

## OPINIONS

Thomas F. Holgate, Ph. D., LL. D., Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Professor of Mathematics: If given an opportunity, I should vote for the extension of franchise to women as their right. I should favor a limited franchise for both men and women and on the same basis.

Amos W. Patten, A. M., D. D., Professor of Biblical Instruction: I have for some years had the conviction that woman suffers a wrong in our American civilization by not having the full rights of citizenship. It has always seemed to me a strange inversion of justice that an ignorant foreigner recently come among us could, after a few simple legal forms, be admitted to the franchise, while our wives, mothers and daughters have no right of citizenship even when they are propertyholders. Some day I hope all this will be corrected.

Thomas J. Watkins, M. D., Clinical Professor of Gynecology: I would vote for woman suffrage should I have the opportunity. I would think the qualifications should be the same as for men.

Helen A. S. Dickenson, Ph. D., Special Lecturer on Art: Of course I am in favor of woman suffrage and on exactly the same terms and with the same limitations as suffrage for men.

D. A. Hayes, Ph. D., S. T. D., LL. D., Professor of New Testament Exegesis, and Librarian Garrett Biblical Institute: I have always voted when I could for prohibition and woman's suffrage and

any forlorn but righteous issue that any of the existing parties would graciously grant me a ballot for, and I will continue so to do, God being my helper, until I die. I have never seen any reason why any woman as good as I should not vote as well as I.

Henry Crew, Ph. D., Fayerweather Professor of Physics: I should be glad to see the ballot extended to men and women alike, subject to a property qualification for each.

James T. Hatfield, Ph. D., Professor of German Language and Literature: I am in favor of giving to women the same right to vote which is granted to men.

Walter Dill Scott, Ph. D., Professor of Psychology: I have no objection to women voting, but have never felt enthusiastic for it. It impresses me as a very complex question.

E. H. Harper, Ph. D., Instructor in Zoölogy: Some say women do not want to vote, as though the matter was to be settled by a majority of the women. A minority can claim a privilege. As a matter of fact, women do act as if they wanted the privilege where they have it. I should vote in favor.

Milton S. Terry, A. M., D. D., LL. D., Professor of Christian Doctrine: Woman suffrage would wrong no one, and would be a mighty influence for the general welfare. Men and women should have the ballot on the same terms, but a property qualification, as well as an educational and moral requirement, would on the whole have an uplifting tendency, and conserve and purify the body politic.

George O. Curme, A. M., Professor of Germanic Philology: I believe all women should have the ballot on the same terms as men.

W. A. Oldfather, Ph. D., Assistant Professor in Latin and Greek: Heartily in sympathy with the cause you represent.

George R. Mansfield, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Geology: The ladies I know do not wish suffrage and I do not care to force it upon them. When a majority of women really desire suffrage, I do not doubt that they will get it.

Solon C. Bronson, A. M., D. D., Cornelia Miller Professor of Practical Theology and Registrar Garrett Biblical Institute: I stand for the complete economic, industrial, religious and political independence of woman. I must as a true democrat. Believing, as I do, that the family is the true social unit, I should wish that we could have "one home, one vote; no home, no vote." But I do not see how that is to be regulated; hence, to avoid the one-sided representation of the home practiced today, both "heads" must act independently and with equal privilege.

J. Scott Clark, Lit. D., Professor of English Language: If we could have an educational and a property qualification for both men and women, I should be willing to have the suffrage extended to women.

Albert Keep, II., LL. B., Lecturer on the Law of Sales: The country is not suffering from a lack of votes, but from a lack of intelligent votes. A comparatively small number of women could or would vote intelligently or honestly. The

public would gain little by the extension of suffrage to women and the homes and families would suffer.

Chas. M. Fox, M. D., Assistant in Clinical Medicine: I am not in sympathy with your ideas.

Louis J. Pritzker, M. D., Assistant in Clinical Gynecology: I heartily believe in equal and full suffrage rights for women. I do not know how good a thing it is for the women, but I am sure it is a very good thing for the home as well as for the state.

Wm. E. Quine, M. D., LL. D., Professor Emeritus of Physiology, Therapeutics and Toxicology: I am in favor of extending to women every suffrage right that is possessed by men.

V. D. Lespinasse, M. D., Instructor in Genito-Urinary Surgery: I see no reason why women should not vote as well as men.

Winfield S. Hall, Ph. D., M. D., Nathan Smith Davis Professor of Physiology and Junior Dean of Medical School: I am in favor of extending the suffrage rights of women in Illinois with some property or educational qualification, or both.

Dwight St. John Bobb, A. M., LL. B., Lecturer on Public Service Corporations: I favor the extension of the suffrage to women in the city of Chicago. I have always felt considerable doubt as to whether the women really want the ballot and whether they would interest themselves in politics if they were given the right to vote. I think Chicago would serve as a good laboratory for the experiment.

H. W. Cheney, M. D., Assistant in Clinical Pediatrics: I am in favor of suffrage for women.

Ulysses Sherman Grant, Ph. D., William Deering Professor of Geology and Curator of the Museum: The male sex has not, as a matter of right and justice, the only necessary qualifications for suffrage. I should prefer that there be certain other qualifications, such as intelligence, character and possibly property for all who vote.

Willard E. Hotchkiss, Ph. D., Associate Professor of Economics: I should put the question of municipal suffrage in Chicago in a somewhat different category from the general question of equal suffrage. Equal municipal suffrage in Chicago appears to me to be within the range of immediate political possibility, and therefore worthy of immediate concerted effort.

I can say with entire sincerity and enthusiasm that the positive arguments against equal suffrage are, in my opinion, one and all without significant weight.

Henry H. Frost, A. B., President Grand Prairie Seminary: I am heartily in favor of woman suffrage, on the same basis as men's suffrage.

Charles Henderson Miller, Ph. G., M. D., Assistant Professor of Pharmacology: Since the requirement of obedience to laws promulgated without their consent is tyrannical and since I deny I am a tyrant, and because I know my wife, mother and sister are easily my equals in intelligence and high ideals; therefore it follows I am in favor of universal equal suffrage.

George A. Coe, Ph. D., John Evans Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy: My opinion is that the suffrage should be conditional upon moral and intellectual capacity regardless of sex and property.

John H. Wigmore, A. M., LL. D., Professor of Law and Dean of the Law School: I see no occasion for any such change in our political system. The universal suffrage of men has not proved to be an essential feature of political health and welfare, and there is no reason to believe that the universal suffrage of women will be superior. All legal restrictions on women today have been abolished under man suffrage and there are social problems ready at hand which require the united social efforts of women more pressingly than their proposed political activity—the divorce evil, the decadence of domestic moral education and the transfer to the school teacher of the duties of the mother. Let women seek a solution of this.

William A. Lacy, Ph. D., Sc. D., Professor of Zoölogy: In good government there are some matters of prime importance, as the welfare of children, maintenance of the home, matters of public comfort and safety, etc., in which women as a rule take very effective interest. The extension of equal voting privileges is a matter of common justice, and it would have a wholesome influence.

The vote of women, with their finer sensibilities and keen perception of honor in candidates, would be of great assistance to high-minded men in placing the best persons in office and in securing legislation for the benefit of all.

Louis M. Greeley, A. B., Professor in the Law of Conveyancing, Mortgages, Carriers and Commercial Paper: I am a strong believer in woman suffrage and have been for many years.

A. H. Wilde, Ph. D., S. T. B., Professor of History and Principal of Evanston Academy: Women have as good a right to vote as men have and ought to have the chance.

R. M. Parker, B. S., M. D., Assistant in Clinical Surgery: I approve of woman suffrage without limitation.

H. I. Van Tuyl, B. S., M. D., D. D. S., Assistant Professor of Anatomy: I believe that if we had more women voting we would have cleaner politics.

Fred S. Crocker, M. D., Instructor in Otology: Am in favor of your cause and would extend all of the rights enjoyed by men, but think that in both cases there should be moderate property qualifications.

O. H. Basquin, Ph. D., Associate Professor of Physics: I should be glad to see suffrage given to women on the same terms as to men.

P. C. Lutkin, Mus. D., A. G. O., Professor of Organ, Theory and Composition, Dean of School of Music: I am of the opinion that women should have equal suffrage rights with men.

Allen B. Kanavel, Ph. B., M. D., Associate in Surgery: I am in favor of the principle of woman suffrage, but I am opposed to granting it until I am convinced that a sufficient number of intelligent women will exercise the franchise

to offset the venal and careless vote which must be considered in every large city. Therefore I welcome the present agitation.

Joseph B. DeLee, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics: Women ought to have the right to vote. I believe in the spirit of fairness, of "square dealness," of justice to everyone. The franchise should be limited, but only the same limitations which apply to males should be applied to women.

Bernard C. Ewer, Ph. D., Assistant Professor in Philosophy: I regard the proper solution of this problem as proceeding partly from a consideration of probable consequences, but principally from exact knowledge of results where the suffrage is in operation. What I would like to see is a thoroughly dispassionate and unprejudiced investigation of such cases. Could not some of our leading popular magazines be induced to put the facts reportorially before the public, as has been done by the *American Magazine* in Mr. Baker's investigation of the negro question?

C. E. Pickard, A. B., Lecturer on Trademark and Copyright: I do not believe that the extension of the suffrage to women would lessen existing evils, and I do believe that it would cause other evils. I guess I am "old-fashioned."

Gretchen Huegin, Tutor in Physical Training: I know very little about the subject mentioned, but the little I do, makes me feel that I am not in favor of it at all.

Geo. B. Macfarlane, D. D. S., Clinical

Instructor in Operative Dentistry: I am radically opposed to "equal suffrage," though entertaining the view that women owning property should have a voice.

Charles M. Stuart, A. M., D. D., Lit. D., Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Secretary of the Faculty, Garrett Biblical Institute: I am more concerned for the restriction than the extension of the suffrage. But with you I am sure that the sex distinction, like the color distinction, is perfectly futile as a method of making the ballot efficient. Intelligence and a sense of moral responsibility for the public well-being involve no issue of sex.

Arthur R. Edwards, A. M., M. D., Dean of Medical School and Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine: Suffrage for women, for the best class of women, would be excellent. Nevertheless, without regard to sex, I would like to see first or at the same time such limitation of suffrage as would disqualify all those who are irresponsible, financially, morally or educationally.

Robert T. Gillmore, M. D., Associate in Gynecology: My idea is to restrict suffrage to those who are mentally qualified, male or female. A woman who owns property or is the head of a family should have the privilege of voting.

One of my objections to woman suffrage is that there are many bad (?) women the majority of whom would vote and be influenced by unscrupulous men. On the contrary, a great many good women fail to exercise the privilege for various reasons, indolence, diffidence, lack of polit-



ical interest and a dislike of being masculine.

A. V. Louderback, M. S., D. D. S., Instructor in Histology and Bacteriology: In the high schools a majority of the students have been girls, so it can not be said that our women are not politically intelligent. If our political practices are unfit for woman's participation, they should be purified, and it has been shown that there is no better way than to make women equal participants with men.

Robert B. Preble, A. B., M. D., Professor of Medicine: I must confess to indifference on the question, seeing no advantage which would come from the extension of suffrage to women, but being perfectly willing to do so. My desire would be to see an educational and property qualification for all voters irrespective of sex.

Edmund Noyes, D. D. S., Professor of Dental Jurisprudence and Ethics: I have never believed it desirable to impose upon women the responsibilities and duties implied in the right of suffrage. Possibly it may become necessary (though I hope it may not) as a make-weight to counterbalance the horde of incompetents to whom the suffrage has been given. If it were possible and could be done wisely I believe it would be far better to restrict the suffrage than to extend it.

John A. Scott, Ph. D., Professor of Greek Language and Literature, and Secretary of the Faculty: On economic grounds, since women produce, they should have the ballot. My only fear is that the political power of the W. C. T.

U. might be greatly increased, and that would be a calamity, as was shown by their resolution in regard to a Chicago teacher who spoke her honest though perhaps unwise opinion.

Joseph Zeisler, M. D., Professor of Dermatology: I have not the slightest doubt that there are many women who are thoroughly qualified for the privilege of suffrage—those engaged in the various professions or who conduct some business of their own, or who are property owners, etc. But to extend the privilege beyond such limitations would seem to me neither wise nor justified.

Edgar W. Burrill, A. B., Instructor in English Language: I firmly believe in the right of all women to vote, particularly educated and property-holding women; but I believe that their influence is as effective usually when exerted through the home upon husband, son or brother as directly at the polls. Still all taxpayers, men or women, should be allowed to vote.

Julius Grinker, M. D., Assistant Professor of Clinical Neurology: I am in favor of the extension of municipal suffrage to Chicago women. However, I am opposed to such suffrage coming from "depraved" quarters as well as from the illiterate in both sexes. Therefore I favor moral and educational limitations. The injection of the women's vote into politics will have a tendency to purify Illinois.

C. B. Reed, M. D., Assistant Professor of Obstetrics: Yes, but I do not see how doubling the vote would improve the conditions.

Geo. C. Poundstone, D. D. S., Professor of Prosthetic Technics, Prosthetic Dentistry and Metallography: I believe that women should have equal suffrage rights with men, not only in municipal but in state and national affairs as well. More than three-fourths of the care of bringing up a family falls to the woman, and why should she not have a say as to conditions under which her children are to live. It is folly to suppose that women would exercise less care in casting the ballot than the thousands of men who are herded by political bosses in our large cities.

Luther James Osgood, M. D., Assistant in Clinical Medicine: I am in favor of suffrage to women with no restrictions as soon as the majority of the women desire it. It should be left to a popular vote.

Charles R. E. Koch, D. D. S., Lecturer on Dental Economics: Having from childhood up been taught to look upon woman as my superior, I cannot, consistently labor to make her my equal. As a son, a lover, a husband and a father of women, I feel that their interests are sufficiently safeguarded by the men of their households, and I should regret to see them pulled down to the dregs and filth of partisan politics.

C. C. Hyde, A. M., LL. B., Associate Professor of Law: The writer agrees with the position on this whole matter recently taken by the Honorable Elihu Root, Secretary of State.

F. C. Eiselen, Ph. D., D. D., Professor of Semitic Languages and Old Testa-

ment Exegesis, Garrett Biblical Institute: I fully believe in the justice of the cause. If women in general would take a serious and active interest in municipal and national affairs, much real good would result. The only fear I have is that many of the best qualified women would hesitate to take upon themselves the additional burden, while a larger proportion of the less qualified would take advantage of the new opportunity.

Wm. O. Krohn, Ph. D., M. D., Assistant in Clinical Pediatrics: I believe in *equal* suffrage for women, *at least* in municipal and state affairs. I, personally, would like to see some sort of restrictions safeguarding the ballot (property and educational tests), but the same for men as for women.

Albert E. Halstead, M. D., Clinical Professor of Surgery: I believe that all women should have *all* the rights that men have, and that they should vote if they want to.

Elgin MaWhinney, D. D. S., Professor of Special Pathology, Materia Medica and Therapeutics: I am heartily in favor of extending suffrage to women on the same terms as men, but in favor of an educational and moral qualification for both.

William Cuthbertson, M. D., Associate in Gynecology: The universal franchise as at present in force is in my opinion a farce and an injustice. That the barrel house bum, the hobo and tramp should be allowed to exercise the franchise and a woman of property not, is most unfair. I advocate limiting the franchise to both sexes with a property or salary qualification.

H. M. Stowe, M. D., Instructor in Operative Obstetrics: I am opposed to woman's suffrage for many reasons. One is that the great majority of women know nothing and care less for politics and the political government of our country.

Robert McLean Cumnock, A. M., L. H. D., Director School of Oratory: As things are, the political machine is under severe strain. I fear the granting of suffrage to women would increase the strain.

Walter E. Roloff, A. M., Instructor in German: I feel very strongly that universal activity of women in affairs political would be a serious case of misdirected energy, that it would increase rather than lessen the great dangers attending our colossal national experiment—democratic government.

F. A. Bernstorff, A. B., Instructor in German: Am entirely in sympathy with the woman suffrage movement. Think the country would be perfectly safe if the tables were turned and women only were allowed to vote instead of the men. If women could vote many of our great moral problems would soon be solved, the home, the strength of every nation, would be better protected and all laws that make for good government would be enforced. At least all women who are property holders should be allowed to vote if any limitations be desired.

P. T. Burns, M. D., Assistant Professor of Anatomy and Director of the Anatomical Laboratory: I firmly believe the duties of American citizenship will be

better promulgated by woman suffrage. This association will tend to the uplifting of all that pertains to best morals and cleanest type of good government.

Geo. A. Dorsey, Ph. D., Professor of Comparative Anatomy:

"Be patient! Time is on your side,  
Reason and justice will your cause defend,  
Ignoble spite and arrogance of pride  
Shall meet their retribution in the end!"

E. S. Willard, D. D. S., Assistant Professor of Operative Dentistry and Bacteriology: I favor equal suffrage rights for men and women. Any limitations that are placed upon women should be placed upon men.

David F. Monash, M. D., Associate in Obstetrics: Through woman suffrage we would have cleaner politics and better government. Women are to-day among the best supports of the moral and educational uplift and just these qualifications would be a most desirable factor at the polls.

Geo. D. Oglesby, Ph. G., Instructor in Pharmacy: Women should in my opinion be given the same suffrage rights as men, not because of exigency, but of inherent right.

C. B. Atwell, Ph. M., Professor of Botany: Suffrage is a high privilege, not a right. Sex should be no bar but the privilege should be granted only to competent individuals. It has been granted too freely in the past.

Morton Snow, A. B., M. D., Instructor in Pediatrics: I am a firm believer in a

property and educational qualification for voters rigidly adhered to. The ultimate result of this in my opinion, would bring benefits along every line. I can not believe that *indiscriminate* suffrage, granted to women, would change present conditions an iota, but that the ballot should be won, as every thing of value must be.

H. M. Gordin, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry: I do not believe that one-half of the community has a right to refuse the privilege of suffrage to the other half. The contention that woman is not competent to vote on social problems and that man with his supposed superior ability has, therefore, been ordained to take care of her welfare is of no greater value than the contention of the Russian Czar that it is not good for the Russians to have a voice in the management of their affairs. If man wants to keep all to himself the privilege of being the sole manager of the affairs of the community, he should at least be just enough to offer a substantial life annuity to every woman that is compelled to make her own living. But even then a woman ought not to be deprived of the right of deciding for herself whether she wants a vote with or a pension without the right of participating in the affairs of the world.

Charles I. Kurtz, A. M., M. D., Instructor in Physiology: I have great confidence that women would vote justly and rightly if given the ballot.

Four professors replied saying they did not wish to be quoted.

## NOTE

Notice how ideally women and children are protected by law in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho, where women vote on the same terms as men.

Wife's earnings and personal property, not received from husband, in her sole control. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Spouse's interest equal in each other's real estate. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Professions and all public offices open to women. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Jury service open to women. Utah, Idaho. (No prohibition in Wyoming and Colorado and women there act as jurors.)

Equal pay for equal work in teaching profession regardless of sex. Wyoming, Utah. (The law fixes the salaries of other public officials and as women are eligible to any public office, the rule practically prevails in all four states.)

Equality in inheritance for both sexes. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Divorce for same causes to husband and to wife, though wife can also secure separate maintenance or divorce for non-support. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Wife and minor children entitled to homestead and to a certain allowance out

of husband's estate, which has priority over ordinary debts. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Women privileged to make a will at eighteen years of age. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Free schools from primary grade through State University open to women. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Free text books in public schools. Wyoming, Utah. (If district so vote in Colorado and Idaho.)

Free kindergartens. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

American flag on schoolhouses. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Compulsory education for children under sixteen years of age, with instruction in physiology and hygiene. Wyoming, Utah (Colorado, Idaho, under 14).

Alcoholic drinks forbidden to minors. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Tobacco forbidden to children under 18. Wyoming, Utah (Idaho, 21; Colorado, 16).

No children under 14 to work in mines. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

No woman to work in mines. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah. (Not customary in Idaho.)

Eight hours' work maximum labor day for women. Colorado, Idaho. (A Supreme Court decision held the Colorado

statute defective so that it could not cover laundry work.)

No factory work for children under 14. Colorado, Idaho. (Practically none in Utah and Wyoming.)

Dependent children in family homes. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Juvenile courts and probation officers for delinquent children. Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Women physicians or matrons in certain institutions having women or children in custody. Wyoming, Colorado. (Customary in Utah and Idaho.)

Indecent exhibitions, pictures, or exposure and the sale or gift of indecent literature forbidden. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Gambling and prostitution forbidden. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Age of consent 18 or 21 years. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Prostitutes and other lewd persons forbidden to register or vote. Idaho.

Father and mother share in guardianship of children. Survivor the sole guardian. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

I challenge the discovery of four man-suffrage states or countries where women and children are equally protected.

CATHARINE WAUGH McCULLOCH.  
February, 1909.



