

Political Rights of Illinois Women

By Catharine Waugh McCulloch

The political rights of Illinois women have been chiefly secured through three different laws.

The School Suffrage Law of 1891

has, under the decisions of the Supreme Court, allowed women to vote for all school officers except State and County Superintendents of Schools, viz.: for Trustees of the University of Illinois, members of high school boards and district boards of education for school directors and township trustees of schools. As women have been voting under this law many years, every voter is well informed as to its provisions.

The Suffrage Law of 1913

provided that women might vote for presidential electors, member of the state board of equalization, clerk of the appellate court, county surveyor, members of board of assessors, members of board of review, sanitary district trustees, all officers of cities, villages and towns (except police magistrates), supervisor, town clerk, assessor, collector and highway commissioner and also vote upon all questions or propositions submitted to a vote of the electors of any municipality or other political division of the state.

The wording of the law is such that some officers, like city judges, municipal court judges, commissioners in cities under a commission form of government, forest reserve president and commissioners, park commissioners and road district clerk, not common to every city, district or town are really covered by the law, because such officers are city officers or town officers, or to be voted for by "legal voters."

The Primary Law of 1913

provided that women might vote at the primary for the officers for whom they might vote at elections. Women may also vote for certain semi-official persons, like delegates and alternates to national nominating conventions, members of state central, precinct and ward committees. Women may hold any of these official or semi-official positions as the word "male" is not used to describe the qualifications of any of these officials. Women may also hold any deputyship or appointive position where the word male is not used.

Constitution of U. S. or Illinois

must be amended before women may vote for the remainder of the officers who govern them. Among such officers for whom women do not yet vote are: the most of the state officers, county officers, judges and clerks of court, members of Congress and the General Assembly.

Under the three suffrage laws the qualifications of women voters are like those of men voters. They must be twenty-one years of age, and reside in precinct, county and state thirty days, ninety days and one year, respectively. Problems as to absence from home for visits, confinement in asylum, poorhouse or penitentiary or detention abroad in government service, would be solved the same for both sexes.

Must Be Citizens

Women voters, like men, must also be citizens, that is, either born in the United States or naturalized here. An unmarried alien woman, eighteen years old, and a resident, may be naturalized just as her brother is. She must file her "Declaration of Intention," generally called first papers, and, if in Chicago, in a United States District Court, in a Cook County Circuit Court, or in a Superior Court. This declaration, containing date and place of birth, occupation, size, color, height, etc., last foreign residence and allegiance, with date, place and steamer of arrival, must be made at least two years before application for "second papers," but is invalid if not proceeded under within seven years.

When she has resided continuously for five years in the United States and one year in the state, she must bring to the clerk of the court witnesses who are citizens and

personally know her to have resided here five years and to have a good moral character. If she arrived in the United States after June 29, 1906, she must attach to her petition a certificate from the department of commerce and labor as to certain facts, and she must be able to speak the English language, read and sign her own petition. Ninety days after filing her petition, she has a hearing before the judge, and will then be questioned as to the fundamental principles of a republic.

But a minor son or daughter may be naturalized through the naturalization of the father as he gives the names of his children and wife in his "second papers." A wife is thus naturalized through the naturalization of the husband. But an American woman marrying an unnaturalized foreigner is thus denaturalized or expatriated.

No Race Test

Neither the Illinois suffrage laws nor the constitutional provisions have any race test, not even a grandfather clause, though the United States does not now allow Mongolians to be naturalized (U. S. Act, May 6, 1882). Therefore, few Chinamen will vote in Illinois. However, native born persons of Mongolian ancestry are citizens and need no naturalization when they are twenty-one years of age. Illinois has no educational test, though to master the intricacies of the present method of voting is itself an education, and those who cannot do it thus disfranchise themselves. We need not now fear the political influence of any incoming ignorant foreigners, for since 1906 the United States keeps out of our country those who cannot read their petitions and write their own names and speak English. Naturalization Act, June 29, 1906. Illinois has no religious test for voters, nor any property test except under the agricultural drainage law of 1885, where "adult property owners" vote, and the drainage act of 1879, where land owners of lawful age are petitioners. Unpardoned criminals and those guilty of election frauds are not voters.

The Suffrage Law of 1913

may seem a peculiar conglomeration relating to a few state officers, a few county, town, city and drainage officials, besides propositions of every sort, with no sort of logical sequence or even the excuse that women are more interested in these than in other officers. There was, however, one rule which guided the author of the law and that was to put in everything she could find which was not named in the constitution, whether the officers were important or not. The annoying part of the law is the provision for separate ballots and boxes. The author readily confesses that it will be inconvenient to have separate ballots and ballot boxes at every election for the women's accommodation. But this was the only way by which the women's small ballots could be prevented from being mixed with the men's large ballots. If inconvenience and mistakes, sure to occur soon, force full suffrage upon us, the scripture will be fulfilled in that "no chastening will be fulfilled in that no chastening will be joyful, but grievous, nevertheless, afterwards it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby." Heb. 12: 11.

Presidential Electors

named in the law do not, however, owe their right to be included to anything done or omitted to be done in the Illinois constitution or statutes, but to Section 2 in Article II of the United States Constitution, which provides, "Each state shall appoint in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct a number of electors, etc." Every state legislature has this power regardless of its own constitution. These electors in Illinois will be twenty-nine in number, equal to the sum of the two U. S. Senators and the twenty-seven Representatives to which Illinois is entitled in Congress. They are excepted from the operation of the Primary Election Law, as are the Trustees of the State University, school officers and officers of town-

ships not consolidated. Sec. 1, page 311, Sess. Laws, 1913. So Presidential Electors are nominated at a state convention held on the first Friday after the first Monday after the April Primary (page 315, Sess. L., 1913), and preceding a Presidential election. At this time three Trustees of the State University are nominated biennially for a six-year term and a platform is adopted. The next election for these electors for President and Vice-President will be in November, 1916. The position is still held an honorable one, and yet only traveling expenses are paid. Women have filled such positions, chosen by other states.

State Board of Equalization

The members of the State Board of Equalization, one from each Congressional district, twenty-five in all, are to be elected in November, 1916, for four years. Sec. 26, Chap. 46, R. S. 1911. They are previously nominated on the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday in September preceding the election in 1916. Sec. 101, Chap. 120, R. S. 1911, and Sec. 6, p. 312, Sess. L. 1913. Women are eligible as the statute provides, "The qualified electors, elect one of their number as member." Their duty is to equalize the assessments in Illinois and to assess the capital stock of corporations and railroads. Their salary is one thousand dollars per year and traveling expenses (Sec. 116, Chap. 120, R. S. 1911).

Appellate Court Clerk

The Clerk of the Appellate Court is elected for six years and the next election will occur November, 1914. Sec. 20, Chap. 37, Sec. 11, Chap. 46, R. S. 1911. There are four Appellate Court districts, the first of which is in Cook County. Sec. 18, Chap. 37, R. S. 1911. The two branch Appellate Courts now helping the first district Appellate Court, have the same clerk. The clerk of the Appellate Court is nominated at the September Primary preceding his election. His compensation has been the same fees as those for the Clerk of the Supreme Court. Sec. 20, Chap. 37, R. S. 1911. These fees sometimes gave the clerk more than the judges, and so the last Legislature (p. 255, Session Laws 1913), provided that the next elected Supreme Court Clerk's annual salary should be \$7,500.00. The next Appellate Clerk will probably also be obliged to skimp along through his six years on this pittance. If men are eligible to this clerkship, then women also are, for the statute prescribes no necessary qualification, and there are women as well as men with no qualifications.

County Surveyor

The County Surveyor nominated at the September Primaries preceding his election (Sec. 6, p. 312, Sess. Laws, 1913), and elected in November, 1916, for a four-year term (Sec. 23, Chap. 46, R. S. 1911), is to receive six dollars per day for each day employed, and also certain expenses (Sec. 24, Chap. 53, R. S. 1911). No qualifications are named.

Boards of Assessors and Review

Boards of Assessors in counties having a population over 125,000—only Cook County—are composed of five persons elected for six years each, two in November, 1914, one in November, 1916, and two in November, 1918. They each receive \$5,000.00 per annum, though the salary is \$3,600 by statute, and they shall hold "no other lucrative public office or public employment." Sec. 297, Chap. 120, R. S. 1911. They are nominated at the September Primaries preceding election. Women are eligible as assessors, as the only qualification is "Five persons, not more than four of whom shall be residents of any one city." Sec. 297, Chap. 120, R. S. 1911. In all other counties except Cook, the County Treasurer is County Assessor or Supervisor of Assessments, but as women may not vote for County Treasurer nothing in relation to him is stated here. Secs. 295, 296, Chap. 120, R. S.

In counties with a population over 125,000, that is, in Cook County, a Board of Review is elected consisting of three persons who each hold office six years. Sec. 326, Chap. 120, R. S. 1911. One member is to be elected November, 1914, one November, 1916, and one November, 1918. Their nominations occur at the preceding September Primary. Here again the qualification is "persons" who "shall hold no other lucrative public office or public employment." Women are

eligible. The salary is fixed by the County Board and is now \$7,000.00 per year. Their duty is to review the assessment fairly and impartially. The statutes provide details of the method of procedure and the method of making and hearing complaints. The Board of Review in counties not under township organization (seventeen in all, not including Cook County, which is mixed), Sec. 325, Chap. 120, R. S. 1911), are the Board of County Commissioners, for whom women may not vote, and, in the eighty-four counties under township organization, are the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors (for whom the women of the respective townships may vote and who may be a woman) with "two citizens of the county" who may be women but probably will not be, as they are appointed by the County Judge. Sec. 325, Chap. 120, R. S. 1913.

Sanitary Commissioners

Of the Sanitary Commissioners and Sanitary District Trustees the most powerful and the best paid are those of the Sanitary District of Chicago. There are nine trustees, three elected at the same time in the even numbered years in November, to hold office for six years. There was formerly a variety of the cumulative method of voting for these trustees, but by the law of 1907 no electors may now give more than one vote for any candidate. Sec. 345, Chap. 24, R. S. 1911. These Trustees are to be nominated at the September Primary preceding their election. No special qualifications are named in the statutes and so women are eligible. The duties are important and the salary for the President is not to exceed \$4,000.00 and for the other members not to exceed \$3,000.00. This Board, up to January 1, 1913, had had in its hands over \$80,000,000.00. According to a statement issued by the Board it is evident that \$100,000,000 will probably be expended. The statute should provide that these trustees should have no other occupation. Eighty millions is a good deal of money to intrust to men who give so much of their time to their own personal occupations.

Drainage Laws

The drainage laws specially applicable to the rest of the state make a chapter of 243 sections in the Illinois Statutes. Whatever petitions or consents or propositions or elections are named, concerning all these, Illinois women are now legal voters eligible to sign petitions, to give consent and to vote on propositions and at elections. The agricultural and sanitary drainage law of 1885 always provided for the power to be in the hands of the adult owners of lands. "Every adult owner of land shall be a voter, and if a resident of the county . . . eligible to the office of drainage commissioner." Sec. 75 to 152, Chap. 42, R. S. 1911. So women under this special act were eligible to hold office and to vote six years before our School Suffrage Law was passed. As these elections are conducted much as are school elections, no intricate primary law complicates matters.

Officers of Cities, Villages and Towns, Except Police Magistrates

These are generally Mayor, Aldermen, City Clerk, City Attorney and a City Treasurer (Sec. 79, Chap. 24, R. S. 1911) with varying salaries. They are elected biennially, except that in cities under a commission and in Chicago the Mayor is elected for four years. If the new law, Sec. 2, p. 141, Sess. L., 1913, is approved by Chicago voters, the Aldermen, City Clerk and Treasurer to be elected later will hold office four years each.

The Mayor must be a United States citizen, a resident and qualified elector. Sec. 14, Chap. 24, R. S. 1911. Aldermen must, in addition, have some negative virtues. They must not be in arrears on taxes, nor directly interested in a city contract, nor previously convicted of malfeasance or bribery or other corrupt practices or crimes. Sec. 33, Chap. 24, R. S. 1911. By crimes the law doubtless means to intimate that great offenses are disqualifications, but not misdemeanors, such as exceeding the speed limit, being drunk, etc. Sec. 77 also provides that no one should be eligible to any office who is a defaulter to the corporation, except in case of City Engineer. Does any one know why a City Engineer should be allowed to be a defaulter? The City Council has power also to provide for the election instead of appointment of certain other officers. Collector, Marshal, Superintendent of Streets,

Corporation Counsel, Comptroller and such other officers as the Council may deem necessary. Sec. 73, Chap. 24, R. S. 1911. For all these additional city officers women may vote, and as the word male is not used in naming the qualifications, women are eligible to hold the offices. Much of the election law relating to cities is applicable to villages where there are six Trustees elected for two years each, one of the number being chosen by them as the President of the Board of Trustees with a salary not to exceed \$2,000 per year. The date of election of these trustees of villages and of officers of cities where their corporate limits do not include a town or towns occurs on the third Tuesday of April in each year (Sec. 48, Chap. 24, R. S. 1911), and are preceded by the primaries on the second Tuesday in March. Page 312, Sess. Laws 1913.

Another city election date is provided by statute for cities which include wholly within their corporate limits a town or towns, and that date is the first Tuesday in April. Sec. 48, Chap. 24, R. S. 1911. The primary for this election is held on the last Tuesday in February preceding.

Some of the most important matters concerning our community affairs are dealt with by the city officials—note in your copy of city ordinances the topics listed under the A's—Annexation, Amusements, Abusing Animals, Areas and Basements, Arrests, Assault, Attic, Ashes, Auctions, Auditing, Automobiles, Awnings.

Some Township Officers

The last group of officers named in the law are township officers—Supervisor (ex officio overseer of the poor), Town Clerk, Assessor, Collector and Highway Commissioner, the first four of which are to be elected annually on the first Tuesday in April for the term of one year each. Sec. 61, Chap. 139, R. S. 1911, passed 1901. One Highway Commissioner is elected every year for a term of three years. Sec. 16 and 28, Chap. 139.

Assistant Supervisors may be elected in townships having 4,000 or more inhabitants. Sec. 61, Chap. 139, R. S. 1911. Section 154, Chap. 139, R. S. 1911, also provides for these assessors, clerks and collectors holding office two years, and as this was passed in 1909, later than the act providing for one year, this is probably the law for the last three officers. The duties of these officers are well understood. The qualifications are "a legal voter and have been for one year a resident, etc." Sec. 84, Chap. 139, R. S. 1911. Women are eligible. The fees for township officers are small. Sec. 36 to 39, Chap. 53. Sec. 130, Chap. 139, R. S. 1911.

Town Meetings

The old fashioned town meeting so famed in New England annals prevails the first Tuesday in April at 2 o'clock in our eighty-four counties under township organization and in about twenty-seven townships out of the thirty-seven townships in Cook County not yet consolidated into some city. Much important town business concerning streets, bridges, taxes, can be transacted. At this time Pound Masters may also be elected by "the electors present" or be appointed. Sec. 40, Chap. 139, R. S. 1911.

Propositions

But the greatest of all powers granted by the suffrage bill is the vote granted women on all propositions. This is more far reaching than the vote on tax matters allowed the women in Louisiana, Michigan, Montana, New York or Iowa, for no city or village bonds can be issued without a referendum (Sec. 697, Chap. 24, R. S. 1911), and the words cover the location of a school house, the annexation of territory, the issuance of saloon licenses and many other matters.

Women will also doubtless be held eligible to sign all sorts of petitions to be signed by "legal voters for the office or proposition" if they have the qualifications "registered voters." Sec. 428, Chap. 46, R. S. 1911. Independent petitions and primary petitions for officers for which women have a vote can all be signed by women. Note that the recent Primary Law, which it is fashionable to criticize, takes no old right away from any one. No independent voter loses anything he ever had, and even the party voter has now some voice as to his candidates.

The Short Ballot

The new fad for a short ballot has some merit, but it should not be approved by a

suffragist until she is fully enfranchised. She needs all her present power, to help her secure full suffrage in the constitution. A shorter ballot now would result in having some or all of the officers named in our new suffrage law be appointed instead of elected.

The constitutional officers for whom women may not vote could not be eliminated from the ballot without an almost impossible constitutional amendment. So any shortening of the ballot would lessen women's vote.

Election Crimes

Women are also eligible for punishment for committing any crime under the election laws, for the words "whoever," "any person," "any member" (Sec. 79 to 93½, Chap. 46, R. S. 1911), are not restricted to males, nor ever have been, even though "he," "his" and "him" are freely used and never "she," "hers," or "her."

Other City Officers

There are some city officers who are not common to all cities, but yet come under the phraseology of the law. The municipal court judges of the city of Chicago heretofore have been elected in November for six years each. The chief justice and nine associates were elected last year, ten more associates are to be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1914, and another ten in 1916. Three associates were authorized by recent ordinance of the city of Chicago. The nominations have not heretofore been made when other city officers are at the February Primary, but at the September Primary. The number of these judges is now thirty-one, and by the new arrangement (Sec. 217, Session Laws 1913), if ratified by the voters, the terms of office of those to be elected later are to expire on the third Monday in April, 1921, 1923, 1925, respectively, with varying election dates. This must change also the date of their nominations to correspond to the general rule. These judges must be thirty years of age, citizens of the United States, residents of Cook County, and engaged for five years in the practice of law or in the discharge of judicial duties. The salary of the chief justice is not less than \$10,000 and of the associates \$6,000. Sec. 9 and 10, Sess. Laws 1913. The clerk of this court was elected last in November, 1912, and holds office for six years. He will be nominated next at September Primaries, 1918, be elected in November following, and hold office till the third Monday in April, 1925. His salary is fixed by the City Council and shall not be less than \$6,000. Sec. 14, p. 219, Sess. Laws 1913. The Clerk and Bailiff of the Chicago Municipal Court are other officers for whom women may vote. Their salaries are \$6,000.00. Women are eligible to these positions.

The judges and clerks of any city courts which are or may be established are city officers for whom women may vote, as the words of the statute are "elected by the qualified voters of such city in the same manner that the city officers of such city are elected, but not at the same time, and shall hold office for the term of four years." Sec. 244 and 246, Chap. 37, R. S. 1911.

These judges, like Circuit Judges, must be at least twenty-five years old, citizens of the United States and residents of the state five years. Sec. 17, Art. VI, Ill. Const. Some women would be eligible. These judgeships are created by the Legislature in accordance with Sec. 1, Art. VI, of the Illinois Constitution, which refers to "such courts as may be created by law in and for cities."

Park Commissioners

Park Commissioners for the great parks are appointed by the Governor (Sec. 58, Chap. 105, Session Laws 1911), or by Circuit Court Judges in Cook County, but in some cities or towns may be elected, and if so, may be voted for by women as city or town officers, as Sec. 47, Chap. 105, R. S. 1911, refers to "authorities of such park district or town."

Sec. 108. "All legal voters residing within any such . . . park district shall have the right to cast one vote," and the election proceeds as do city elections.

The President and six Trustees must be legal voters, residents and hold office one year. Sec. 210 of this same Chap. 105 refers to Park Commissioners for three towns and "the legal voters of such three towns." Sec. 211 again refers to the submission to "the

legal voters" of certain park questions. Sec. 290 provides for city councils in cities of less than 50,000 inhabitants establishing parks. So when the park official is a city officer or a town officer, women may vote for him under the new law. When he is only designated as a Park Commissioner elected by the "legal voters" courts will be apt to follow Judge Owen's opinion that women may not only vote to establish such a district, but may also vote under the description "legal voters" for the Commissioners, to complete the matter.

Forest Preserve Districts

The newly authorized Forest Preserve Districts, p. 385, Sess. L. 1913, "legal voters" petition for, vote for and are eligible to the office of President with a salary of \$2,500, and Commissioners with a salary of \$1,500.

Elections for these varying kind of Commissioners will be properly advertised according to law.

The last Legislature created a new officer in the District Clerk of the road districts in counties not under township organization (sixteen in all), to be elected at the "annual elections" the first Tuesday in April. P. 521, Sec. 42, Session Laws 1913. By Sec. 45 all persons possessing the qualifications of voters are entitled to vote.

Registration

Women shall register in the same manner as male voters. The law generally applicable provides that the Board of Registry shall meet on Tuesday, three weeks before any state election (Sec. 135, Chap. 46, R. S. 1911), and on the Tuesday preceding the state election (November in the even numbered years). Sec. 138, Chap. 46, R. S. 1911. The registry officials make a list of all "qualified to vote" without having them personally apply for registration. This is not the rule if the city and village act of 1891 has been adopted for any city. Then the applicant must apply personally for registration and tell his name, age, residence, nativity, etc. Chicago and a few large cities have adopted this act. The registration days in these cities are the Saturday before the Tuesday four weeks preceding the general city, village or town election or general state or county election in every year in which a congressional election occurs (the even numbered years), and the Tuesday three weeks before such election. Sec. 197, Chap. 46, R. S. 1911. New registration days, three weeks before the primaries, are provided for cities with populations over 200,000. Page 323, Sess. L. 1913.

Primaries

The Legislature provided on p. 322 of Session Laws 1913, for women voting at primaries.

The various times of holding Primaries are: Last Tuesday in February, second Tuesday in March, second Tuesday in April, first Wednesday after the second Tuesday in September, and three weeks before election of any other officer not provided for by above. P. 312-314, Sess. Laws 1913.

Schedule for primaries for principal officers named in the bill for year 1914:

Last Tuesday in February, 1914. Annually. For officers to be elected first Tuesday in April.

Second Tuesday in March, 1914. Annually. For city and other officers who are to be elected, third Tuesday in April, where townships are not consolidated with city.

Second Tuesday in April, 1914. Biennially. Member of State Central Committee for each Congressional District, ward committeemen in Chicago, precinct committeemen elsewhere.

First Wednesday after second Tuesday in September, 1914. Sextennially. Clerk of Appellate Court, one member Cook County Board of Review, two members of Cook County Board of Assessors, three Chicago Sanitary District Trustees, ten Chicago Municipal Court Judges, the judges to serve until the third Monday in April, 1921.

Independent Nominations

Besides the method of placing candidates in nomination by means of primaries, the statute provides that nominations may be made by any convention of delegates, any

caucus of qualified voters, or by certain numbers of individual voters in the manner prescribed by the statute in Sec. 290 to 292. Chap. 46, R. S. 1911. Independents are not disfranchised by the primary law, which was enacted not for them, but for party voters. One thousand independents may sign the nominating petition for a state officer. Two per cent of the voters in cities with a population over 5,000 (200 in a city of 10,000) and 5 per cent in a city with less than 5,000 population, with fewer in small wards, are not impossible numbers to secure.

These petitioners may take any title to represent their political principles (Sec. 293), but if they do not Sec. 301 provides for some suitable title to be attached.

Other Officials

Besides the officials expressly or impliedly covered by the law, there are other persons whose elections can be participated in by women because of the law or because of the amendment to the Primary Elections law made in 1913, or because the words "party voters," "qualified electors," "primary elector," "legal voters" are used. Among them are delegates and alternates to National Nominating Convention, members of State Central Committee, Precinct and Ward Committee. Sec. 6 to 9 of Elections, Sess. Laws 1913. Women may also hold these positions for the description of the persons qualified for such places are only such general statements as "member," "person," "qualified elector" and "one candidate of his party." Sec. 9, Elections, Sess. Laws 1913.

Judges of Election should be "capable and discreet electors." "legal voters" (Sec. 32 and 33, Chap. 46, R. S. 1911), "persons—fair character, approved integrity, well informed, who can read, write and spell English, and have resided in election precinct one year preceding election." Clerks of Election must have the same qualifications. Sec. 37, Chap. 46, R. S. 1911. The fees are \$5.00 per day in Cook County, and \$3.00 in many other places. Election Commissioners must be "legal voters and householders residing in such city, etc., of well known political convictions and of approved integrity and capacity." Sec. 171, Chap. 46, R. S. 1911. Some women are householders and so, if legal voters, etc., are also eligible.

Jury Service

Jury service is open to some women because the qualifications are legal voters, persons, inhabitants, between the age of 21 and 65 years, possessed of natural faculties, not infirm or decrepit, free from legal exceptions, fair character, approved integrity, sound judgment, well informed and who understands English. Sec. 2, Chap. 78, R. S. 1911. Women jurors have been already called in Illinois with satisfactory results.

Women may also be Jury Commissioners where the qualifications are "competent and discreet electors." Sec. 26, Chap. 78, R. S. 1911. While women are eligible to these varied positions named above, and even to other elective positions where sex is not made a qualification, this may not make many practical changes, for most women are too absorbed in family cares to be able to devote all their time to the work of a public office. It will not take so much time to vote. But when the voters want to elect some woman to a place which needs her, it will be well that there are no legal prohibitions. Although few women may be in office, the vote of women will represent the women's point of view.

Note.—Since the first edition of this pamphlet there have appeared three excellent treatises with many more details. The Handbook by Mrs. L. Belle Goodman, of Champaign, contains 72 pages and costs 15 cents; the one by Miss Alice Greenacre, of School of Civics and Philanthropy, 116 S. Michigan avenue, Chicago, has 128 pages and costs 50 cents, and the one by Miss Mary L. Childs, of Evanston, will have 224 pages, be covered in cloth and cost 50 cents. While the information in this cheap pamphlet may be all the busiest laywomen may desire, yet those who wish more detailed information should buy the more extended treatises.

For extra copies of this leaflet, send 10 cents per dozen and \$6.00 per thousand to Mrs. Florence Bennett Peterson, 1320 Glenlake avenue, Chicago.