

# EQUAL SUFFRAGE EDITION

Issued under auspices of Union County Equal Suffrage League.

## EDITORS

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## OFFICERS

### Union Equal Suffrage League

President.....Mrs. T. C. Duncan  
Secretary.....Mrs. W. T. Beaty  
Treasurer.....Mrs. Jacob Cohen  
V. Presidents { Mrs. Jas. W. Mixson  
Mrs. W. E. Thomson  
Mrs. S. S. Linder  
Parliamentarian.....Miss Louisa Duncan

## Object

The object of the organization shall be to advance the legal, industrial and educational rights of women; and to secure for them equal rights to the ballot with men.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1917.

## "Ballots for Both."

We claim the right to have a voice in shaping our own destinies, the more we think, the more pronounced is this determination.

The male bipeds say: "It will degrade women to go to the polls and vote." If this be so, better pull down the courthouse or—purify it.

The mothers who gave birth to the sons who are to die for the country should have some say as to when the time to be offered up in sacrifice arrives.

"Rome was not built in a day." Nor has equal suffrage come in so short a period of time, but it is coming! That is sufficient encouragement to us to keep up the agitation.

If the ballot has been so degraded that the women will be contaminated by the exercise of the franchise it is a poor argument in favor of continuing the men in absolute authority.

Most of the hypocritical cant about women being the queen of the home and heart, and that therefore they are disqualified for suffrage, is a creation in the brain of the veriest egotist.

"Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" asked a doubting man in the olden time. Can any good thing come out of equal suffrage? asks the doubter of today. "Wisdom is justified by her children."

There are militant suffragists and there are peaceful suffragists. It is not one whit strange that a great movement develops some extremists—the wonder is that this movement has developed so few rabid advocates.

It is mighty funny to hear the illiterate whiskey-soaked lord of the household declaiming against equal suffrage. The trouble in such cases is that men of that calibre are afraid of the ballot in the hands of the women.

"Women ought not to have the ballot, says a leading light of Union, they will always vote for the best looking man."

An enthusiastic young thing replying said: "I know one Man(n) that will always be elected."

The suffrage question resolves itself into a question of education. South Carolina is behind in education, therefore the subject of equal suffrage is not understood and is not popular. What the people need is information. To paraphrase what some one said about missions,

If you are UP on suffrage,  
You can't be DOWN on it.

One move on the part of the suffragists that the members of the male persuasion should commend is the protest against the rapid and unreasoning changes in women's fashions, emphasizing the point that the slavish following of fashions in dress is furnishing a just basis for criticism of the whole movement toward emancipating woman.

This should appeal equally to the mossback who thinks a dress should be worn until it wears out, and to the stingy man who hates to come across with the money for his wife's Easter bonnet. Take note, unbelievers, that even women suffragists are capable of passing sensible resolutions.

It is not that the women seek political office for themselves that gives determination to their efforts to secure equal suffrage. It is because they desire to have a voice in deciding who shall bear rule over them—this is a perfectly good democratic idea.

One smart youth tauntingly remarks, "How would a woman look in a police uniform." That is not the question, beardless youth—it is a question of what sort of a male biped is to be allowed to wear a policeman's uniform. We don't care a rap for wearing the uniform ourselves but it makes a considerable difference to us when it comes to deciding just what sort of man is to be put into so responsible a place.

## "AS THE TWIG IS BENT."

If we "cannot teach old dogs new tricks" at least we can put the subject squarely before the younger generation that ignorance may no longer be an excuse.

## WOMEN NEEDED ON SCHOOL BOARDS.

To my mind, one strong argument for woman suffrage is that their judgment and common sense are needed in all matters that pertain to education—to schools.

Gen. Irving Hale of Colorado says, "The extension of suffrage to women has made it easier to secure liberal appropriations for education. Men may be deeply interested in the welfare of children and desire them to have the best educational advantages, but with them it is a matter of dollars and cents (and as few as possible)—beyond this, most men are too busy or too indifferent to give the matter their serious consideration. They haven't time to study the problems of well-arranged school rooms, proper sanitation and ventilation, etc.

Women would take a more vital interest in the selection of teachers and in the performance of other duties devolving upon the school trustee.

When women vote we will have better schools.

## NOT FOR THE LIMELIGHT GLARE.

Men, or rather some men, have the impression that the women who believe in equal suffrage are the women who like to be in the public eye—women who want a finger in every pie—or women who espouse the cause of suffrage simply to attraction attention.

But they are mistaken. It takes courage to advocate an unpopular cause. We women of today realize this, and honor the pioneer women suffragists for the brave stand they took, and the bold fight they made.

Many of the women who advocate equal suffrage are timid, and naturally retiring, and it is only from a sense of duty, and the courage of their convictions that they join an organization that is working to give the ballot to women.

There is a member of the Union County League who has seriously considered the questions for years, but has only recently openly expressed her views.

So although our friends may not agree with us, we beg them to give us credit for sincerity and an honest purpose.

Though our firesides are our first consideration, we realize our duty as citizens, and desire the ballot that we may bear our part of the burden, for we feel that by our vote we may assist in the general solution of social, industrial and educational problems.

It is not because we wish to antagonize the male voters that we have organized. It would be easier and pleasanter to wait until the lords of creation awaken to the situation, and see how much women are needed to carry on the campaign for good government and public reforms, and come to us and offer us the ballot. But reforms are not brought about in this way.

So we just put aside our real old-time feminine fear and took the first step.

We may not win our battle today or tomorrow, but the time is coming when victory will crown our efforts.

## A DOUBLE STANDARD.

One of the mockeries of civilization is the double standard for men and women. The time is approaching when this manifest injustice will be ended. It is not so much the mere desire to vote—to exercise author-

ity, that is stimulating the movement for equal suffrage, but the inhuman and unjust situation so often revealed. Women must be "good" and yet submit to being governed by the laws enacted, enforced and often violated by "bad" men. It is the hypocrisy of the thing that is working so mightily towards securing the ballot for women. The women have been protected, pampered and petted to their hearts content, now that they have been thought worth educating, they are beginning to think—that is one penalty that is exacted of the trained mind.

A box of "sweets" is not enough to satisfy a hungry mind. We do not believe that women will lose one whit of self respect, nor will they lose their modesty. There are modest men, although the number may be small, and they are immodest women—let us hope that the number is small, and is growing smaller. A modest man will always be held in high esteem—a modest woman will likewise be held in the same esteem. The right to vote will not rob women of their modesty, it did not rob men of their modesty. The presumption that man is woman's superior has caused the trouble. It is hard for even the present day civilization to get away from the cave-dwelling, brute force rule of the past—"might makes right" when the mind is darkened. But it will not succeed in doing this when mind dominates. Sensible men and women have long since reached the conclusion that equality, nor inferiority, nor even superiority, is the goal that women seek; they demand a fair field and an equal chance. They demand that the man has no right to go unwhipped of justice when he violates the moral law; they do not ask that the standard for women be lowered but they do ask that the standard for men be raised. That is what they seek, and they will demand it until it is given to them. The ballot will be a mighty weapon in the hands of the women that will enable them to fight to that end.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

On Friday afternoon, Nov. 24, 1916, an enthusiastic body of women and a few of our "fellow" citizens met in the Chamber of Commerce to hear Mrs. Harriet Powe Lynch, president of the South Carolina Equal Suffrage League, present the subject of equal suffrage. This, she did in such an able manner that, at the close of the speech, a movement was set on foot to form an Equal Suffrage League in the city of Union. The organization was at once effected. The following ladies were elected officers:

Mrs. T. C. Duncan, president.  
Mrs. Jas. Mixson, 1st vice president.  
Mrs. W. E. Thomson, 2nd vice president.  
Mrs. S. S. Linder, 3rd vice president.  
Mrs. W. T. Beaty, secretary.  
Mrs. J. Cohen, treasurer.

The following is a list of membership:

Mrs. J. D. Arthur, Mrs. W. D. Arthur, Mrs. N. E. Brennecke, Mrs. W. T. Beaty, Mrs. J. Cohen, Mrs. W. H. Cobb, Mrs. T. C. Duncan, Mrs. Louisa Duncan, Mrs. W. W. Finlay, Miss Eliza Garner, Miss Blanche Garner, Miss Maud Gofforth, Mrs. J. G. Going, Miss Mary Jones, Miss Ludie Jordan, Miss Maud Kincannon, Mrs. G. T. Kellar, Mrs. Florence Linder, Miss Katharine Layton, Mrs. S. S. Linder, Mrs. J. W. Mixson, Miss Carol Robertson, Mrs. L. M. Rice, Mrs. J. T. Storm, Mrs. M. B. Sumner, Mrs. L. G. Southard, Mrs. W. E. Thomson, Miss Katharine Thomson, Mrs. L. G. Young, Mrs. J. B. Williams, Miss Pansy Watson.

The League has regularly monthly meetings for the transaction of business and a regular study course on the subject of suffrage. It is hoped in the near future to have one of the prominent women who represents the cause to visit Union, and address the public on this subject, which is of such vital interest to the future of our great country.

Flinn—Quite an exciting time at the postoffice today. Mrs. Longbenk had just seized Col. Fizz and was about to give him a horse-whipping for his slighting remarks about the suffrage cause but by remarkable presence of mind he saved himself.

Flinn—How did he manage it?  
Flinn—Told her her nose was shiny and while she was powdering it he slipped out.

He—The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. Don't forget that.  
She—Then you come in and rule the world a while. I'm tired.—Woman's Journal.

Williamsport Grit.—Whatever else that new congresswoman may do, it's a foregone conclusion she will have the last word in every debate.

## GREAT OAK FROM LITTLE ACORN

South Carolina Suffrage League, From Weak Start, is Rapidly Strengthening and Developing.

By Mrs. Henry Martin.

As recording secretary of the equal suffrage league of the State, I suppose you wish me to tell you something of what I have been recording and it will, I can assure you, give me much pleasure to let you peep into my record and see how we have grown.

On May 15, 1914, delegates from the suffrage leagues of Spartanburg, Columbia and Charleston met in Spartanburg immediately after the federated clubs adjourned. These leagues, then in their infancy, initiated and formed the South Carolina Equal Suffrage league with Mrs. M. T. Coleman as president, she having just retired from the presidency of the federated clubs.

Mrs. Coleman's task was no easy one. Suffrage was a new question among the women of this State. Ignorance on the subject was simply of gigantic proportions, and to begin an educational propaganda took substantial planning, followed by much hard work. Suffrage work is mainly educational, and, as our State does not hold an elevated position from an educational standpoint, one can readily understand how much educational work there was, and is yet to be done. With extremely limited means, this has been and is hard work, but our city leagues have grown in number and our membership in the 18 months has jumped from about 200 to 1,514.

In October Mrs. Coleman was necessitated to resign from the work which had indeed become most dear to her. Mrs. Harriet Powe Lynch was elected her successor, and in assuming the work of the office, Mrs. Lynch laid especial emphasis on continuing the organization work begun by Mrs. Coleman. "Team work" is her watchword. Let us all over the State rally to her call. Let our city and county officers work in conjunction with our State officers until the strength of the union be felt from ocean to mountains.

Some one has said we suffragists of South Carolina are not doing anything, but when I tell my Northern sisters what we are doing, they look at me in utter astonishment and say: "You Southern women have undertaken far more than we ever dared to at your age. You certainly are courageous."

I always reply: "Yes, we have the courage of our convictions, without which one scarcely ever reaches his goal."—Two years ago we had no workers for equal suffrage in the State. Today we have 1,514. Surely in a State that has over 66,000 self-supporting women (a greater percentage than has any other State of the Union) the men, noted for their chivalry to their women, will see to it that this band of workers will have equal weight with them in making the laws under which they both live and work together.

If the weight of a vote is an absolute necessity for the safeguard of a man's business, then should not those 66,000 women be allowed the same safeguard for their business?

## TEACHERS NEED THE VOTE.

Reasons Why Teachers Should Work for Woman Suffrage.

1. Teachers need the vote in order to have more schools and better schools. No appropriation is so grudgingly given as the school appropriation, because the mothers and most of the teachers have no vote.
2. Teachers need the vote in order to secure adequate salaries.
3. Teachers need the vote in order to secure tenure of office.
4. Teachers need the vote to help safeguard the food, clothing, and hygienic welfare of pupils in their care, all of which things the ballot controls.
5. Teachers need the vote in order to protect the children of their district from the encroachments of child labor employers.
6. Teachers need the vote in order to protect the children from the vicious interests that constantly exploit them.
7. Teachers need the vote because they train the citizens of the future and must have practical, first hand knowledge of government in order to teach civics with interest and thoroughness.

Join the Teachers' Section of your local suffrage league!  
Votes for Women!

A prominent young lawyer gave as his objection to women voting that "they were too inconsistent—changed their mind too often."

Wise men change their minds—fools never do."

Every time the legislature of South Carolina votes against an equal suffrage bill they speak of killing the bill. But the suffrage question in South Carolina will not stay dead. It is bound to arise.

There is only one woman in the Union Equal Suffrage League whose husband does not believe in votes for women. Guess who he is.

## TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

This is the basal theme of woman's suffrage, and this should be sufficient reason for right thinking men to permit the suffrage extended to women. There certainly is nothing fair, nor equal, in making a woman pay heavy taxes upon her property, and allowing her no voice in the management of that property in municipal or State government. Is this justice?

We presume that this is an inheritance from old Mother England where women are not taken into account where land and inheritance is concerned, the estate always going to the eldest son. There is no provision for women as they are never supposed to be landed proprietors.

Now that a goodly per cent of the American women have incomes, and are investing in real estate it is time to overthrow this idea, just as we have many other narrow prejudices with which we have formerly been burdened. The American woman can teach the women of England a great deal in this campaign for suffrage. True they say we do not understand conditions there, possibly not. Still it is always conceded that women can accomplish more by diplomacy than force, and while militancy gained very little, except antagonism, for the cause in England, the American women were working slowly but surely, gaining ground every day, and will before many years have most of the United States under their banner, for they have taken the method of the crow and the pitcher. The crow, half dead with thirst, came upon a pitcher which had once been full of water, but when he put his beak into the mouth of the pitcher he found that only a very little water was left in it, and that he could not reach far enough down to get at it. He tried and he tried, but at last had to give up in despair. Then a thought came to him, and he took a pebble and dropped it in the pitcher, then he took another, and still another, at last he saw the water mount up near him, and after casting a few more pebbles in, he was able to quench his thirst and save his life. "Little by little does the trick."

C. McC. Patrick.

## AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM A WOMAN WHO HAS VOTED.

Union, S. C., March 12, 1917.

To the Woman Suffrage League:  
Dear Friends: It gives me great pleasure to write you a few words in behalf of suffrage. I am very much interested in the upbuilding and welfare of our dear old Southland and especially South Carolina and may the time speedily come when the good women of South Carolina can cast their vote for good government and hold up the high standard of democracy. Five years ago I visited in Idaho there I saw the effects of woman suffrage there they have compulsory education, eight months school with competent teachers and if a child stays from school one day it has to carry a written excuse from its parents. They have State-wide prohibition with the law enforced; you don't see blind tigers walking the streets. I had read and heard of the wild West but to my very great surprise I found conditions far superior to some parts of my native land, and its all due to woman suffrage. It was the greatest privilege of my life to have the pleasure of casting my vote for our beloved President, Woodrow Wilson. I have always felt proud of the fact that I had a counting vote in his nomination. On election day they have every thing so nicely arranged and such perfect order that a lady can go alone to the voting precinct and cast her vote with all propriety. Husbands and wives go together but they are not allowed to go in the same booth together to prepare their tickets, each one goes in a separate booth, there you have your ticket and a pen and no one is allowed to speak to you. You prepare your own ticket and that is a great thing; you can't take advantage of poor, ignorant people and vote them against their wishes, taking their rights and privileges away from them. May the time speedily come when all the women in South Carolina can vote, then you will see in a very short time quite a change in political affairs.

With sincere wishes, I am,

Yours respectfully,

Ida Merrill.

## EXPERIENCE PROVES IT.

The article which appears in this issue from Mrs. Ida Merrill, the only woman in Union county who has ever voted, so far as we know, is very readable. Mrs. Merrill lived in Idaho for sometime and while there cast a ballot for Woodrow Wilson, and became an ardent advocate for equal suffrage.

"Will the coming man work?" was the question before a suffrage league. A dear little girl jumped up and said, "He will if I get him."

The first Woman Suffrage convention was held in Seneca Falls, N. Y., July 19 and 20, 1848.

A woman has been appointed assistant attorney-general of Colorado.

## ONE LITTLE SUFFRAGE STATE.

One little suffrage state,  
Lonely to the view,  
Didn't go and bust the home;  
Then there were two.

Two little suffrage states,  
Where the sex was free,  
Didn't take me's jobs away;  
Then there were three.

Three little suffrage states,  
Hollerin' for more,  
Didn't seem to blight the crops;  
Then there were four.

Four little suffrage states,  
Helping men to strive,  
Didn't go and put on "pants";  
Then there were five.

Five little suffrage states,  
Deep in politics,  
Didn't scorn the frying pan;  
Then there were six.

Six little suffrage states,  
Voting just like men,  
Didn't lack the chivalry;  
Then there were ten.

Ten little suffrage states,  
Mankind didn't shelve  
Two more from out the west;  
Then there were twelve.

Twelve little suffrage states,  
Where the right is great,  
Heaven speed the happy day;  
There'll soon be forty-eight.

—New York Press.

## FOR A' THAT AND A' THAT.

By John F. Howard.

Is there, for honest suffragists,  
That hangs his head, and a' that—  
The coward slave, we pass him by,  
We dare to vote for a' that!  
For a' that, and a' that.  
But men in New York State will gie  
A lift next fall, and a' that.  
Then let us pray that come it may,  
As come it will for a' that,  
That sense and worth play fair on  
earth,  
The Amendment pass, and a' that.  
For a' that, and a' that.  
For a' that, and a' that.  
It's coming yet, for a' that,  
That womankind, the world o'er,  
Shall voters be, and a' that!

## NEW SLOGAN: "BALLOTS FOR BOTH."

Some time the National American Woman Suffrage Association has felt that the slogan, "Votes for Women" was not just the slogan that the suffragists needed. Men who were not in sympathy with the cause always had a feeling of antagonism for "votes for women" as something that was opposed to "votes for men," and the national felt that a slogan could be found that would be an improvement on the old one. So a prize of \$25 was offered for one that would best express the suffrage demand of the women. The prize has just been awarded to Dr. Eleanor M. Hiestand-Moore of Philadelphia. The slogan that was submitted by Dr. Hiestand-Moore was "Ballots for Both."

The headquarters news letter in commenting on the contest says:

"Dr. Hiestand-Moore in a letter to Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, chairman of the slogan contest, explained that she had come upon the phrase while canvassing in Philadelphia during the 1915 campaign. She was showing the suffrage map to an Italian laborer who had declared he was going to vote against the suffrage amendment.

"Women vote in all these States," she explained.

"Why shouldn't the women of Pennsylvania vote?"

"Women in all these States vote and no men?" protested the Italian 'Lady, I can't believe.'

"Dr. Hiestand-Moore hastened to explain that the men voted, too and that the suffragists did not by any means wish to take the vote away from men, but only to vote as well, where upon the Italian bowed low and said: 'Yon vota if you want, but Angelo, he vota too.'

"Yes," Dr. Hiestand-Moore agreed, "Ballots for both, Angelo."

We talk about a woman's sphere, As though it had a limit, There's not a task to mankind given, There's not a whispered yes or no, That has a feather's weight or worth Without a woman in it.

—Anonymous.

Dallas, Tex., contemplates adopting the city manager form of government.

The United States bureau of fisheries now supplies more than 4,000,000 fish specimens annually to different hatcheries.

The production of apples in the United States equals a bushel and a half for every man, woman and child in the country.

A newly contrived kitchen cabinet contains a rare combination, that of an electric range and a refrigerator, both of which are hidden from view by convenient doors when not in use.

San Antonio was founded more than 200 years ago by the Franciscan monks. Coming up from Mexico they claimed the country for Spain, laboring to convert the native Indians to Christianity.