

# "Advice To Young Ladies" Song Sheet, Date Unknown

## ADVICE TO Young Ladies.

Air---John Dean,  
By G. L. of the F. D. S.

When married you are you must learn to submit  
To the whims of a husband, and if he sees fit  
To go alone of an evening to a concert or play  
And of course at home by yourself you must stay ;  
You must ne'er be ill-tempered, look sulky or frown,  
Or what people commonly call "upside down,"  
Be kind and submissive, yet cheerful and gay,  
Or you'll break the old promise, *love, honor and obey.*  
Sing, tu ri la la, &c.

And when he comes home on a cold winter's night,  
Have the hearth cleanly swept, and the fire burning bright,  
His arm-chair placed ready, his slippers well aired,  
The cloth neatly laid, and the supper prepared.  
Attend to these rules, and you will surely find  
Your husband affectionate, tender and kind,  
But let this be your motto ; should he be the reverse,  
He's your husband, you've got him for better or worse !  
Sing, tu ri la la, &c.

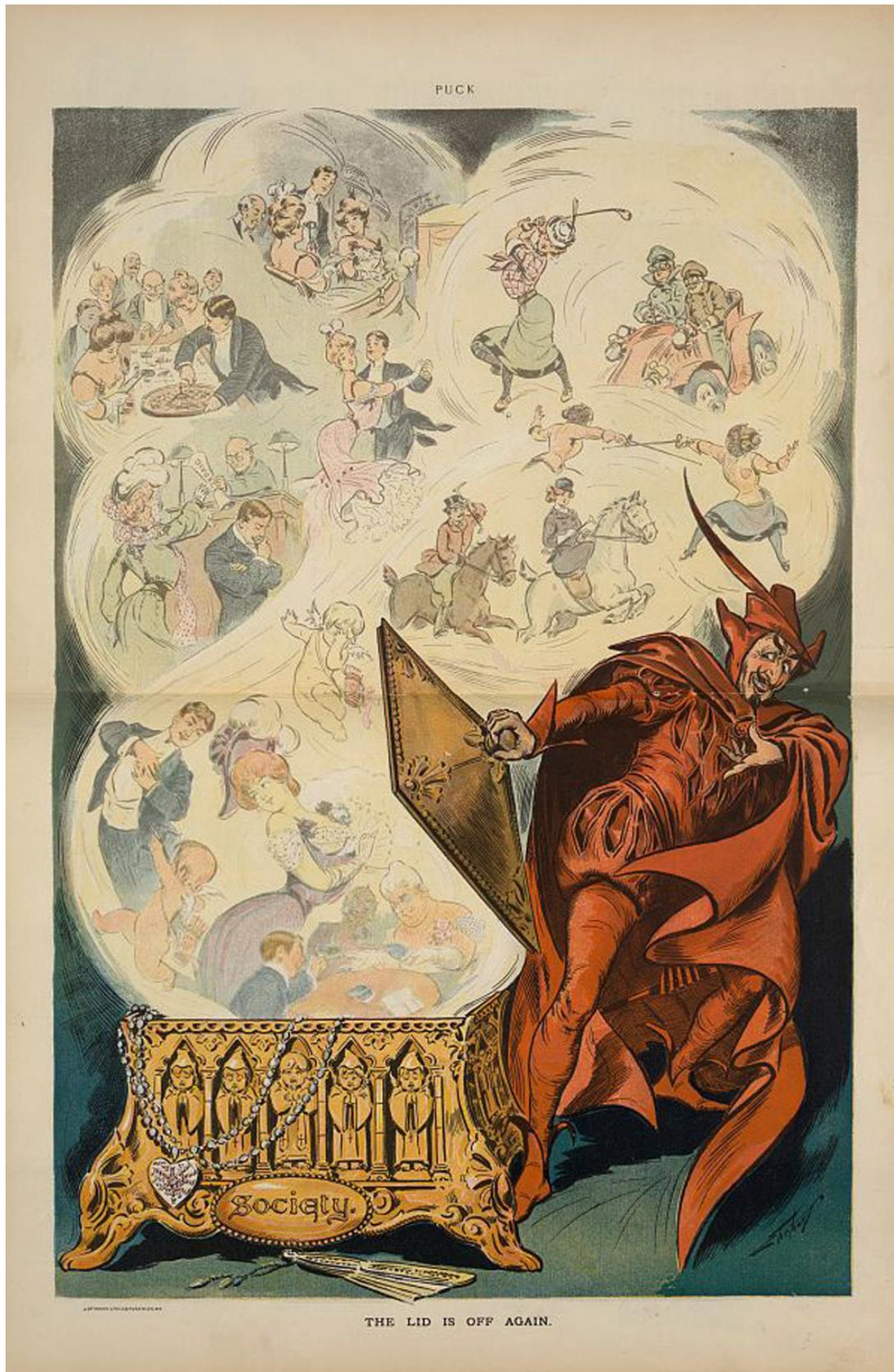
## OH, SAY NOT WOMAN'S HEART IS BOUGHT.

Oh say not woman's heart is bought with vain and empty treasure,  
Oh, say not woman's heart is caught by every idle pleasure,  
When first her gentle bosom knows love's flame it wanders never :  
Deep in her heart the passion glows she loves, and loves for ever.

Oh say not woman's false as fair that like the bee she ranges :  
Still seeking flowers more sweet and rare as fickle fancy changes,  
Ah no : the love that first can warm will leave her bosom never !  
No second passion e'er can charm, she loves, and loves for ever.

Andrews, Printer, 38 Chatham Street, N. Y.

# “The Lid Is Off Again” Political Cartoon, March 30, 1904

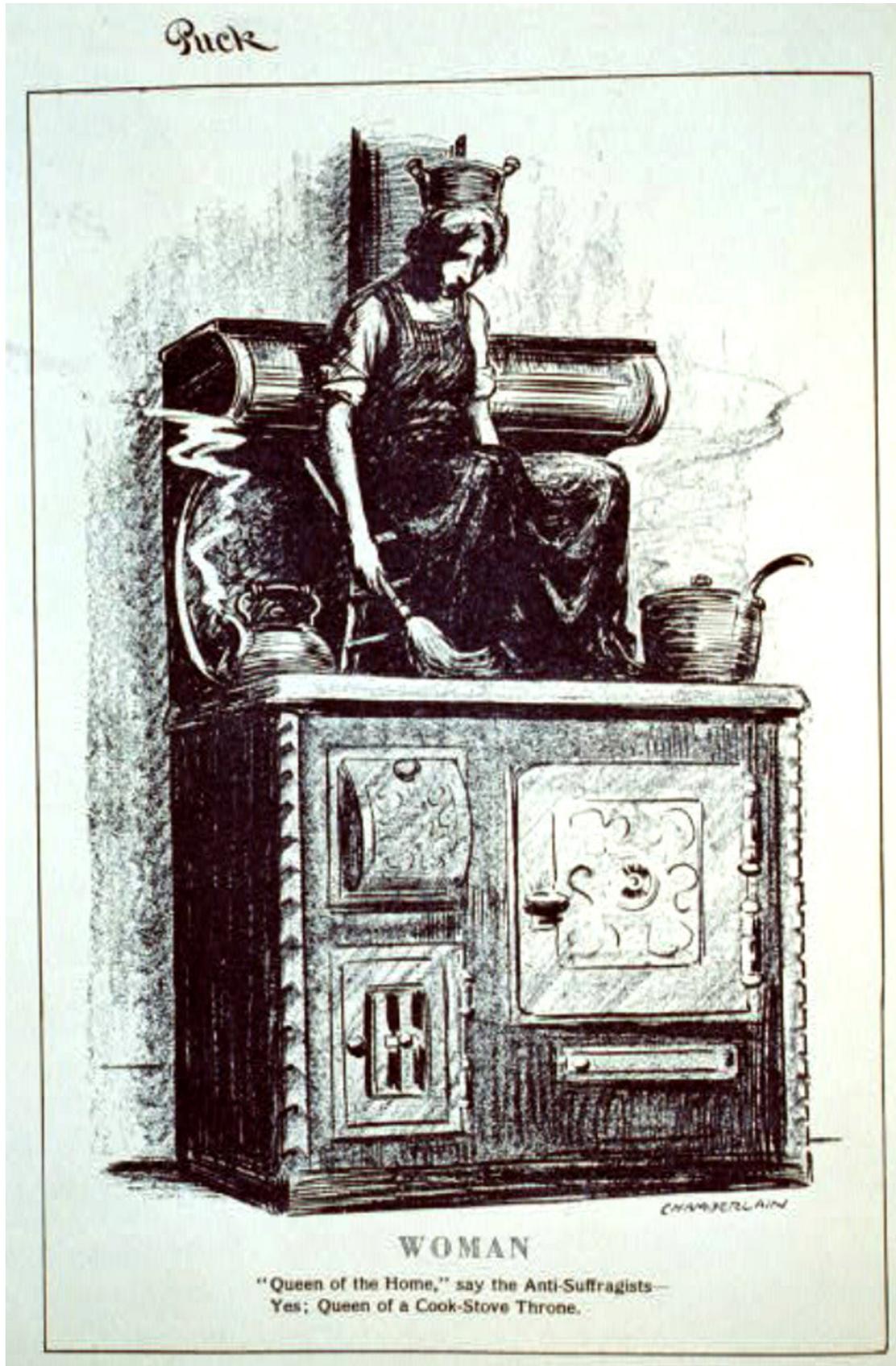


# "Election Day!" Political Cartoon, 1909



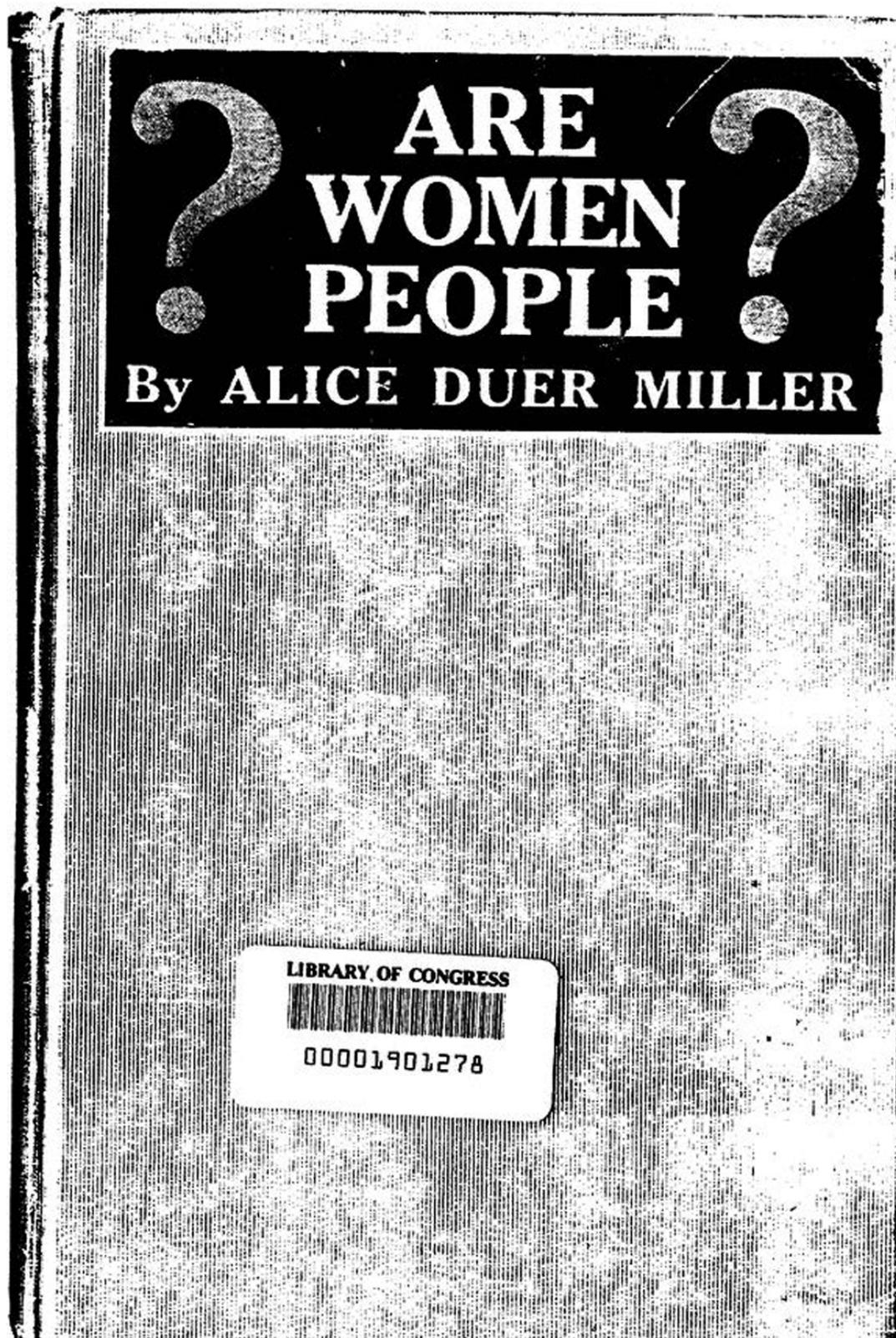
Gustin, E.W., "Election Day!" 1909. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

# “Woman” Political Cartoon, December 5, 1914



Chamberlain, Kenneth Russell, “Woman/Chamberlain,” Puck Publishing Corporation, 5 December 1914.  
[Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

Excerpts from “Are Women People?: A Book of Rhymes for Suffrage Times,” 1915 (Pg.1)



# Excerpts from "Are Women People?: A Book of Rhymes for Suffrage Times," 1915 (Pg.34)

## ARE WOMEN PEOPLE?

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### The Newer Lullaby

("Good heavens, when I think what the young boy of to-day is growing up to I gasp. He has too many women around him all the time. He has his mother when he is a baby."—*Bernard Fagin, Probation Officer.*)

HUSH-A-BYE, baby,  
Feel no alarm,  
Gunmen shall guard you,  
Lest Mother should harm.  
Wake in your cradle,  
Hear father curse!  
Isn't that better  
Than Mother or Nurse?

### The Protected Sex

*With apologies to James Whitcomb Riley.*

("The result of taking second place to girls at school is that the boy feels a sense of inferiority that he is never afterward able entirely to shake off."—*Editorial in London Globe against co-education.*)

THERE, little girl, don't read,  
You're fond of your books, I know,

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# Excerpts from "Are Women People?: A Book of Rhymes for Suffrage Times," 1915 (Pg.35)

## TREACHEROUS TEXTS

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But Brother might mope  
If he had no hope  
Of getting ahead of you.  
It's dull for a boy who cannot lead.  
There, little girl, don't read.

### Warning to Suffragists

("The Latin man believes that giving woman the vote will make her less attractive."—*Anna H. Shaw.*)

THEY must sacrifice their beauty  
Who would do their civic duty,  
Who the polling booth would enter,  
Who the ballot box would use;  
As they drop their ballots in it  
Men and women in a minute,  
Lose their charm, the antis tell us,  
But—the men have less to lose.

# Anti-Suffrage Ad from The Iowa Homestead, May 25, 1916

May 25, 1916] THE IOWA HOMESTEAD (1129) 25

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

## TO THE IOWA FARMER!--REMEMBER! WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEANS HIGH TAXES

### TAX RATE IS BOUND TO INCREASE

The History of Equal Suffrage States is the Story of Taxpayers' Money Wasted---Money Thrown Away in Hysterical Legislation, Useless Commissions, Uncalled for Bond Issues, Increased Election Costs---Taxes are Squandered Because of a Catering of Legislative Interests to the Irresponsible Elements Among Voters. Compare this Government Report:

Non-Suffrage States	Tax per \$1,000	Equal Suffrage States	Tax per \$1,000
Wisconsin	\$11.80	Washington	\$31.00
New Hampshire	16.00	Colorado	40.00
Vermont	18.83	Utah	32.00
Missouri	19.00	Wyoming	30.00
Massachusetts	17.30	California	30.00
IOWA	12.04	Idaho	30.00

("Vol. 1, p. 751--Taxation Statistics Census Report.")

#### TAX RIDDEN CALIFORNIA

During the first four years of Woman Suffrage in California, 1911 to 1915, state taxes were increased from 18 to 36 millions, or 100 per cent increase. The cost of county government is the highest of any state in the Union. Los Angeles alone cost the taxpayers 42 millions. Los Angeles Times says: "10 millions is political plunder."

**DO YOU WANT THIS IN IOWA?**

#### COLORADO'S EXPERIENCE

Denver has the highest tax rate of any city of its size in the world--\$26.00 for every man, woman and child in the city. Colorado has the highest state tax in the Union. The Denver Post protests that "Public funds are notoriously wasted through useless commissions, and loose political methods."

**DO YOU WANT THIS IN IOWA?**

### TAX CRISIS IN IOWA

Taxpayers of Iowa today are entering a Protest against the Squandering of Public Funds. The Cost of running the State of Iowa has been for the Biennial Periods:  
Ending June 30, 1895, \$3,624,000. Ending June 30, 1914, \$11,996,000.  
Note this Enormous Increase in Taxes with no Increase in Population.  
Facing this Critical Situation It Is No Time to Increase State Expenses by adopting Woman Suffrage and assuming Additional Election Expenses of a Million Dollars.

## VOTE "NO" ON JUNE 5

The Farmers of Iowa should remember that the granting of Woman Suffrage means the doubling of the city vote in Iowa which has no thought of their interests and does not materially increase the farm vote. "It is not your wife and daughter who will vote, but the women of towns and cities who have easy access to the polls and axes to grind."

**YOU, MR. FARMER, MUST PAY THE BILL. CAN YOU AFFORD THIS EXPERIMENT AT THIS TIME?**  
**IOWA ASSOCIATION OPPOSED TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE** **DES MOINES, IOWA**

THIS ADVERTISEMENT PAID FOR BY POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION AMONG PATRIOTIC IOWANS

*The editor is strongly for suffrage*

# Attendees of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Convention Held in Panora, Iowa, November 9-11, 1905



Courtesy of State Historical Society of Iowa, 9-11 November 1905

# Women's Suffrage Parade Shown Passing by Church, October 29, 1908



Courtesy of State Historical Society of Iowa, 29 October 1908

# “Jane Addams on Suffrage” Letter to the Editor in *The New York Times*, March 20, 1909

## JANE ADDAMS ON SUFFRAGE.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Senator Root, in a speech made fourteen years ago, which has lately been reprinted, objects to equal suffrage on the ground that women cannot fight. Jane Addams writes, in “The Modern City and the Municipal Franchise for Women”:

Modern cities fear no enemies from without. Unsanitary housing, poisonous sewage, contaminated water, infant mortality, the spread of contagion, adulterated food, impure milk, smoke-laden air, ill-ventilated factories, dangerous occupations, juvenile crime, unwholesome crowding, prostitution, and drunkenness are the enemies which modern cities must face and overcome, would they survive. Logically, their electorate should be made up of those who can bear a valiant part in this arduous contest, those who in the past have at least attempted to care for children, to clean houses, to prepare foods, to isolate the family from moral dangers; those who have traditionally taken care of that side of life which inevitably becomes the subject of municipal consideration and control as soon as the population is congested. To test the elector's fitness to deal with this situation by his ability to bear arms is absurd. These problems must be solved, if they are solved at all, not from the military point of view, not even from the industrial point of view, but from a third, which is rapidly developing in all the great cities of the world—the human-welfare point of view.

A city is in many respects a great business corporation, but in other respects it is enlarged housekeeping. May we not say that city housekeeping has failed partly because women, the traditional housekeepers, have not been consulted as to its manifold activities?

Mr. Root expresses the fear that women might become ungentle and harsh if they took part in public affairs. Although Miss Addams has been engaged for many years in the arduous strife which she describes, we all know that she has become neither harsh nor ungentle.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

Boston, Mass., March 20, 1909.

# "Being Fed Through Nostrils Is Described by Alice Paul, Young American Suffragette" Newspaper Article, December 1909

## Being Fed Through Nostrils Is Described by Alice Paul, Young American Suffragette

### Inventor of Hunger Strike Tells How British Prison Physicians Keep Life in Women Who Won't Eat or Wear Clothes.

London, Dec. 9.—Miss Alice Paul, of Philadelphia, the suffragette who was arrested November 9th and sentenced to a month's hard labor for her share in the suffragette demonstration at the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall, was released from Holloway jail this morning on the completion of her thirty days. She left the prison in a cab, accompanied by two wardresses, and went to the home of friends. A doctor was immediately called to attend her there, owing to her weakened condition.

Miss Paul, who was the inventor of the suffragettes' "hunger strike" and practiced it during her latest term in jail, was cheerful, and said she did not regret her conduct, and was prepared to repeat it again if necessary. She said she was unable to undergo the ordeal of an interview, but later she sent your correspondent a statement by a friend. On previous convictions, Miss Paul was able to gain her freedom by refusing to eat, but her tactics were futile this time.

Miss Paul said she was the granddaughter of a New Jersey judge, and a master of arts of the University of Pennsylvania. She had done a great deal of settlement work during the last four years, and came to London in September, 1908, to study economics. After saying that she was first struck by the contrast between the academic interest in woman suffrage in America and the lively character of the movement here, Miss Paul told this story of her prison life.

"I practiced a hunger strike until November 11th. After that date they fed me twice a day by force, except on one day when I was too ill to be touched. I have no complaints against the Holloway officials. I spent the whole time in bed, because I refused to wear prison clothes.

Each day, I was wrapped in blankets and taken to another cell to be fed, the food being injected through my nostrils.

"During this operation the largest Wardress in Holloway sat astride my knees, holding my shoulders down to keep me from bending forward. Two other wardresses sat on either side and held my arms. Then a towel was placed around my throat, and one doctor from behind forced my head back, while another doctor put a tube in my nostril. When it reached my throat my head was pushed forward.

"Twice the tube came through my mouth and I got it between my teeth. My mouth was then pried open with an instrument. Sometimes they tied me to a chair with sheets. Once I managed to get my hands loose and snatched the tube, tearing it with my teeth. I also broke a jug, but I didn't give in."

Miss Paul lives alone in London. Her friend told me with great gusto how Miss Paul had eluded the vigilance of the police at the Lord Mayor's banquet. It seems she and Miss Amelia Brown, her partner in the escapade, dressed as charwomen, went to the Guildhall at 9 o'clock in the morning. Every time they met anyone they asked the way to the kitchen. They had many hairbreadth escapes, and once, seeing a policeman close at hand, they knelt down to escape notice. In the dark the policeman actually put his cape on them. Finally they succeeded in getting to the gallery overlooking the banquet hall, where they shrieked and threw stones through a stained glass window.

Miss Lacy Burns, the other American suffragette, is following Winston Spencer Churchill around the country, making it as warm as possible for the President of the Board of Trade.

# “Votes for Women Broadside” by the Women’s Political Union, January 28, 1911

# Votes for Women Broadside

Number 2  
Price, 2 Cents

Published by the WOMEN’S POLITICAL UNION  
WHEN EVENTS DEMAND

January 28, 1911



“STAND BACK, LADIES!”

## CONVICTS OUT-RANK WOMEN.

There has been a general belief, which we suffragists have helped to spread, that women are classed politically with idiots and criminals. That is an error. The man who has lost his right to vote through being convicted of a crime, can, when freed from prison, become the object of executive clemency and be restored to full citizen rights.

By a stroke of the pen Gov. White gave to eighty-one ex-convicts the power to vote.

Women are out-classed by criminals in the State of New York.

When our investigators visited the office of

the Secretary of State to look up the crimes and sentences of these newly-made rulers of women, every official who helped in the search expressed the deepest sympathy with the ex-convicts. They argued that these unfortunates ought to get back their full rights of citizenship, for they “needed the protection of the ballot.” The tender-hearted men on Capitol Hill were amazed that we thought so too, for they had supposed our desire for information was prompted by a spirit of vindictiveness.

Not at all. We think a man who has faced his punishment, and has succeeded in getting

on his feet again after his fall, and is trying to be a decent member of society, should not have to fight the battle of life with the stigma of disfranchisement upon him.

But we hold with a conviction deep as life itself that women, law-abiding women, should also be freed from the stigma of political outlawry.

With confidence we challenge every voter in the State of New York to give one sound reason why the four men who committed rape on women should be made the political rulers of the victims of their lust.

# “Votes for Women! The Woman’s Reason” by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, 1912

## VOTES FOR WOMEN! THE WOMAN’S REASON.

### BECAUSE

- BECAUSE** women must obey the laws just as men do,  
They should vote equally with men.
- BECAUSE** women pay taxes just as men do, thus supporting the government,  
They should vote equally with men.
- BECAUSE** women suffer from bad government just as men do,  
They should vote equally with men.
- BECAUSE** mothers want to make their children’s surroundings better,  
They should vote equally with men.
- BECAUSE** over 5,000,000 women in the United States are wage workers and their health and that of our future citizens are often endangered by evil working conditions that can only be remedied by legislation,  
They should vote equally with men.
- BECAUSE** women of leisure who attempt to serve the public welfare should be able to support their advice by their votes,  
They should vote equally with men.
- BECAUSE** busy housemothers and professional women cannot give such public service, and can only serve the state by the same means used by the busy man—namely, by casting a ballot,  
They should vote equally with men.
- BECAUSE** women need to be trained to a higher sense of social and civic responsibility, and such sense develops by use,  
They should vote equally with men.
- BECAUSE** women are consumers, and consumers need fuller representation in politics,  
They should vote equally with men.
- BECAUSE** women are citizens of a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and women are people.  
They should vote equally with men.

**EQUAL SUFFRAGE FOR MEN AND WOMEN.**

**WOMEN** Need It.  
**MEN** Need It.  
The **STATE** Needs It.

### **WHY?**

**Women** Ought To **GIVE** Their Help.  
**Men** Ought To **HAVE** Their Help.  
The **State** Ought To **USE** Their Help.

**BECAUSE**

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**National American Woman Suffrage Association**

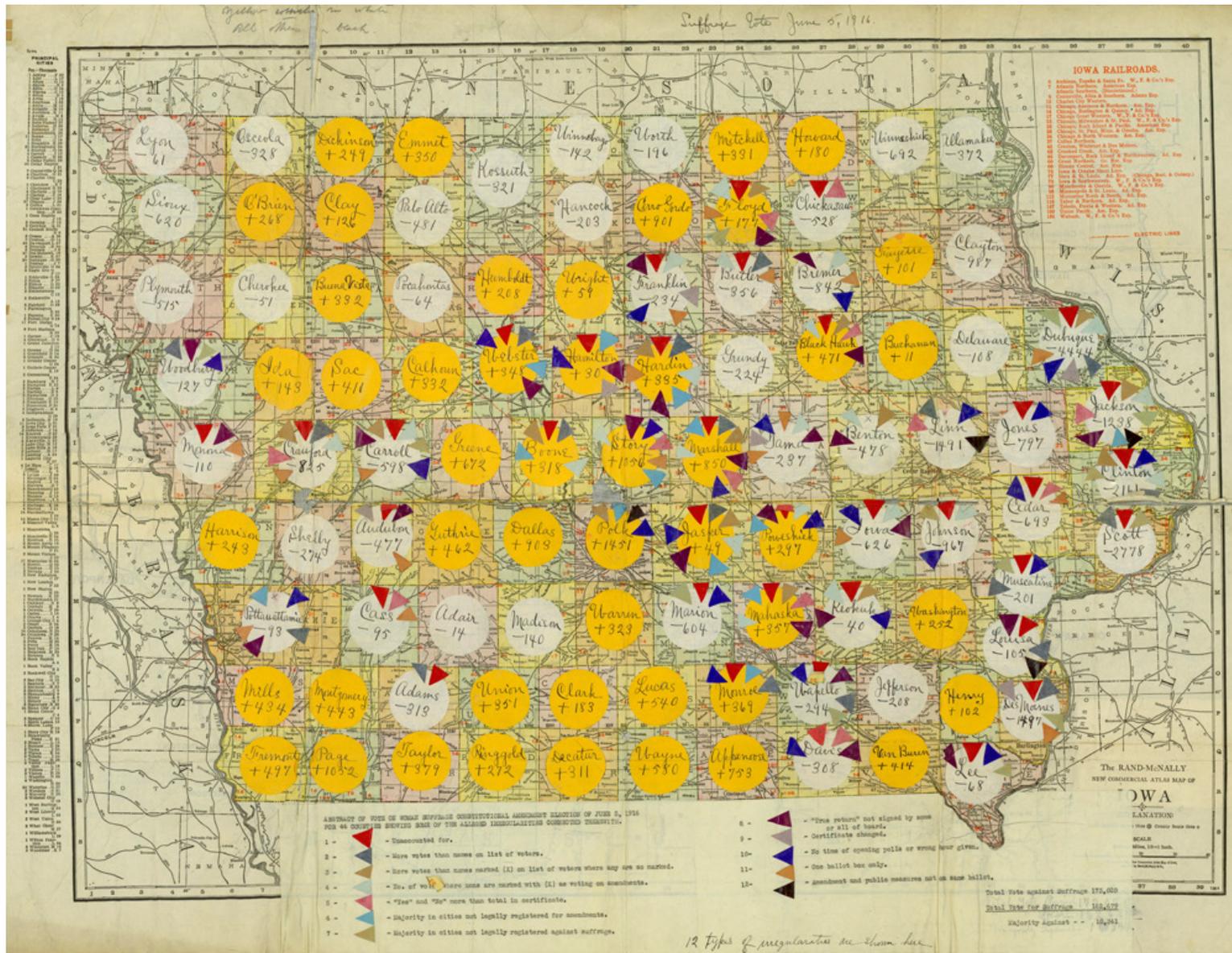
**Headquarters: 505 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK**

# "Woman Suffrage" Headquarters on Upper Euclid Ave. in Cleveland, Ohio, 1912



"Woman suffrage headquarters in Upper Euclid Avenue, Cleveland--A. (at extreme right) is Miss Belle Sherwin, President, National League of Women Voters; B. is Judge Florence E. Allen (holding the flag); C. is Mrs. Malcolm McBride," 1912. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

# Map Abstract of June 5, 1916, Vote for Woman Suffrage Constitutional Amendment in Iowa, 1916



# “Woman Suffrage Bonfire on Sidewalk Before White House,” 1918



Harris & Ewing, “Woman Suffrage. Bonfire on Sidewalk Before White House,” 1918. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

# Suffragists at the 1920 Republican National Convention in Chicago, Illinois, June 8-12, 1920



"Republican [National] Convention, [Chicago, Illinois,] 1920," National Photo Co., Washington, D.C., 8-12 June 1920. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

# “The Sky is Now Her Limit” Political Cartoon, August 1920



Bushnell, Elmer Andrews, “The Sky Is Now Her Limit,” August 1920. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

# 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, August 26, 1920

## AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION, 1920.

BAINBRIDGE COLBY,

August 26, 1920.

SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,  
GREETING:

KNOW YE, That the Congress of the United States at the first session, sixty-sixth Congress begun at Washington on the nineteenth day of May in the year one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, passed a Resolution as follows: to wit—

Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution.  
Preamble.

### JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein),* That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States.

Amendment proposed to the States.  
Art. p. 362.

#### “ARTICLE —.

“The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Right of citizens to vote not to be abridged on account of sex.

“Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”

Enforcement.

And, further, that it appears from official documents on file in the Department of State that the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

States ratifying proposed Amendment.

And, further, that the States whose Legislatures have so ratified the said proposed Amendment, constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States.

Declaration.

NOW, therefore, be it known that I, Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of Section 205 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, do hereby certify that the Amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

Certificate of adoption as part of the Constitution.  
R. S., sec. 205, p. 33.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] twenty.

BAINBRIDGE COLBY.

1823

# Nellie Tayloe Ross, director of the U.S. Mint, at her farm on Solomon's Island, Maryland, July 29, 1938



Harris & Ewing, "Director of mint relaxes on newly acquired farm. Solomon's Island, MD, July 29. Director of the Mint, Nellie Tayloe Ross, finds rest and relaxation from her arduous Treasury duties on her newly acquired 200 acre farm here. She is pictured among her 60,000 tobacco plants which are soon to be harvested. The house on the farm is over 100 years old," 29 July 1938. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

# H.Res. 159, “Honoring the New Hampshire State Senate for becoming the 1st statewide legislative body with a majority of women,” November 3, 2009 (Pg. 1)



## H. Res. 159

### *In the House of Representatives, U. S.,*

*November 2, 2009.*

Whereas for over 200 years the citizens of the State of New Hampshire have elected State senators to serve in the legislature;

Whereas from 1931 to 1933, E. Maude Ferguson served as the first female member of the New Hampshire State Senate;

Whereas Vesta Roy served as the first female State senate president, and in 1983 she became the first female Governor of the State of New Hampshire;

Whereas women currently hold the offices of both the Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives and the State Senate President of New Hampshire;

Whereas the New Hampshire State Senate was comprised of 13 women and 11 men for the legislative session beginning on December 3, 2008; and

Whereas the New Hampshire State Senate had nine women chairing committees and five men chairing committees for the legislative session beginning on December 3, 2008: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,* That the House of Representatives honors the New Hampshire State Senate for becoming the 1st statewide

**H.Res. 159, “Honoring the New Hampshire State Senate for becoming the 1st statewide legislative body with a majority of women,”  
November 3, 2009 (Pg. 2)**

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legislative body with a majority of women in the United States.

Attest:

*Clerk.*