

# WOMEN'S VOTE IS RATIFIED BY THREE STATES

## Illinois First, Then Wisconsin and Michigan.

Illinois was first to ratify the national suffrage amendment. At Springfield, after passage by the house, the senate voted favorably at 10:48 a. m. At Madison notice of passage by the Wisconsin legislature was given by the lieutenant governor at 11:52 a. m. The Michigan legislature ratified the amendment late in the afternoon.

BY E. O. PHILLIPS.

Springfield, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—Illinois gets first honors of all the states of the union in ratification of the woman suffrage amendment to the federal constitution—but the job may have to be performed all over again.

At 10:44 a. m. today, following in identical detail the language of the certified copy of the congressional joint resolution that

submits suffrage to the states, Lieut. Gov. Oglesby announced that the state senate had concurred in the earlier action of the house in adopting the required resolution of ratification. This official declaration placed Illinois out in front of Wisconsin, which ratified today, and every other state.

There was a peculiar sentence in the certified copy of the congressional action that was sent to Gov. Lowden over the signature of Frank L. Polk, acting secretary of state in the absence of Secretary Lansing in Europe.

"Which shall be valid for all events and purposes" is the phrase in question. According to Acting Secretary Polk's certificate, decorated with red ribbon and under the seal of the department of state, such was the wording of the joint congressional resolution, as it reposes in the archives of the department at Washington. In any event, Mr. Polk so advises Gov. Lowden officially.

According to information from Washington tonight the congressional resolution reads "all intents and purposes."

### Strictly to Orders.

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout and Mrs. J. W. McGraw, active women in Springfield for the suffrage organization that is headed in Washington by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, followed instructions to the letter. They took the certified copy at its face value after Gov. Lowden had transmitted it to the general assembly in his special message. They didn't change a punctuation mark and followed the Polk copy, dots, dashes, and caps, and in its certified form.

The vote in the senate was unanimous. It was adopted unanimously in the house at first. Later there came the suggestion that there should have been a record roll call. On the roll call Representatives Browne of La Salle and Griffin and Smith of Chicago voted no. The record vote in the senate was 46 to 0. In the house it was 132 to 2.

### Washington Wires Hot.

The wires have been hot between Springfield and Washington all afternoon concerning the Polk certificate. The wonder is frequently expressed as to the possibility of the same version of the joint resolution having been sent to all the governors of all the states.

"To all intents and purposes," is the way Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch says the joint resolution was framed as affecting the phrase under fire. She was here today with a certified copy of the action as it passed the house of representatives at Washington, and it differs in this particular with the certified copy that came from the department of state.

Meantime, Illinois women are con-

THEY VOTED  
"NO."



LEE ONEIL BROWNE  
PHOTO AND PRESS ASSN.  
JOHN GRIFFIN  
PETER F. SMITH

tent that the state has been the first to ratify, in spirit, if not in actual and final form. Tomorrow morning there may be word from the national capital that will require that the proceedings in Springfield be initiated afresh.

In the house the resolution was introduced by Representative Boyd. It was called up without question, and put to a viva voce vote, and declared adopted by Speaker Shanahan before Mrs. Jacob Baur, at the head of a gallery filled delegation of women, could get out the flag that was to be the signal for a demonstration. In the senate, Senator Barr moved concurrence in the house action.

#### Action in Wisconsin.

Madison, Wis., June 10.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin legislature officially ratified the federal women's suffrage amendment. The final vote on the amendment in the house was 54 to 2. The vote in the senate was 24 to 1.

When both houses of the legislature convened at 10:30 Secretary of State Hull certified officially the amendment as it had been received from Washington. Immediately Assemblyman T. S. Nolan introduced a resolution of ratification in the house and Senator George B. Skogmo of River Falls introduced a separate ratification resolution in the senate. Owing to a parliamentary tangle in the senate the assembly resolution obtained the right of way and was ratified.

#### Opposed by Donnelly.

Assemblyman John S. Donnelly opposed the immediate ratification of the suffrage amendment in the house. He said that he believed the resolution should be referred to a vote of the people in the election in 1920 and offered an amendment to that effect. Donnelly's amendment was defeated by a vote of 49 to 8.

Donnelly opposed the immediate suspension of the rules for the consideration of the resolution, but was outvoted and the resolution was finally concurred in.

Nolan's resolution reached the senate at 11:35 and all other business was laid aside and confirmation was had at 11:42.

#### Passed in Michigan.

Lansing, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—By unanimous vote the Michigan legislature ratified the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the federal constitution this afternoon. Separate resolutions were passed by both the house and senate, as each branch of the general assembly was anxious to claim the honor of fathering the resolution ratifying the suffrage amendment.

In order to avoid delay, however, the house accepted the senate resolution. Gov. Sleeper in a special message to the legislature urged immediate action on the resolution.

#### Speeds Up New York.

Albany, N. Y., June 10.—An extraordinary session of the New York legislature for Monday night, June 16, was called by Gov. Smith in a proclamation issued late today. The purpose is to act upon ratification of the woman suffrage constitutional amendment.

## ENVOY REPORTS HATE CAMPAIGN TO ANGER POLES

Washington, D. C., June 10.—Propaganda in Poland and elsewhere in eastern Europe designed to show that the United States favors the Jew as against the Pole has caused resentment and distrust. That statement was made in a report from American Minister Gibson at Warsaw to the house foreign affairs committee today. Chairman Porter blamed German sources of news.

The Gibson report, laid before the committee by Assistant Secretary of State Phillips, declared that stories of Jewish massacres had been greatly exaggerated.

Pending more detailed information from American representatives in Poland, the committee, which is considering a joint resolution regarding alleged pogroms, decided not to hear Jewish and Polish delegations.

That there have been any Jewish pogroms in Poland was denied today by N. L. Piotrowski of Chicago before the committee. He said that in certain localities the starving population attacked storehouses where speculators hoarded food supplies. Bread riots resulted, but no pogroms, he declared.

## Wounded, Sent to Fort, Put Crepe on Hospital

There was crêpe on the door of the military hospital at Forty-seventh street and Drexel boulevard; crêpe blowing disconsolately in the breezes; crêpe and a bouquet of sad white flowers.

"Another hero gone to his rest," said a woman visitor. "Who was he?"

"Yes," said a nurse, "he's gone to rest out at Fort Sheridan, he and a bunch of other wounded boys. They moved the boys from one hospital to another. The soldiers hated to leave.