

LEGISLATION

**What does it take to
change the law?**

**Winning over public
opinion is important, but
not enough.**

**Determined suffragists
also fought a long legal
battle for women's voting
rights.**

LEGISLATION



LEGISLATION

**More Help Wanted?
Boarders Wanted?**

Advertise in the Globe. Read "The
Life of Washington" today.

The Bo

VOL LXXXIII—NO 7.

BOSTON. TUESDAY

SELECTS WOMEN FOR HIGH CITY POSITIONS

One to Be an
Assessor.

Other Head of a
Department.

Waltham Mayor Asks
Adequate Pay.

Brockton Democrats Unable
To Agree on Plums.

Warm Reception to Mayor
Hurley in Salem.



MISS IDA ANNAH RYAN,

Whom Mayor Duane of Waltham Wants to Appoint Superintendent
of Public Buildings.

LEGISLATION

Laws prevented women from holding important government positions.

The local law in Waltham stated that “the Inspector of Buildings and his assistants shall be competent men.”

The Boston Globe, Jan 7, 1913, p. 1

WOMEN OF MASSACHUSETTS

**These BILLS for the Welfare of Women and Children
WERE DEFEATED by YOUR LEGISLATURE
at Its Last Session**

1. **To prohibit men from taking girls to a hotel and registering as man and wife.** This Bill was recommended by the White Slave Commission. **DEFEATED.**
2. **To protect young girls, by raising the age of consent from sixteen to eighteen.** **DEFEATED.**
3. **To require physicians to report cases of abuse of girls under sixteen.** **DEFEATED.**
4. **To provide a cottage for inebriate women similiar to hospital provision for men.** Now inebriate women are sent to jail or a reformatory. (A new barn for the men's inebriate hospital was granted.) **DEFEATED.**
5. **To give women the right to vote on local liquor license.** **DEFEATED.**
6. **To permit women to serve on Health Boards.** This Bill was favored by the Committee on Public Health. **DEFEATED.**
7. **To aid women in industry by granting the four recommendations proposed by the Minimum Wage Commission.** **DEFEATED.**
8. **To authorize the Chief of Police to order fire drills in a factory where necessary for the safety of the workers.** **DEFEATED.**
9. **To notify women school voters when their names are dropped from the registered list, as men are notified.** **DEFEATED.**
10. **To give women cleaners in public buildings the rate of wages prevailing in private employ.** Men now receive the same rate in public as in private employ. **DEFEATED.**
11. **To give working women an eight-hour day.** (The only states where women have an eight-hour day are suffrage states.) **DEFEATED.**
12. **To increase from 24 to 36 the number of Factory Inspectors for the 40,000 places of employment where 247,041 women and children work.** **DEFEATED.**

**Good Laws Mean Welfare, Happiness, Righteousness.
Bad Laws Mean Sickness, Misery, Crime.**

**Legislators Listen to the Voters.
Women Must Become Voters**

MASSACHUSETTS WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION, 585 Boylston Street, Boston



LEGISLATION

Year after year, Waltham lawyer Amy Acton and others tirelessly presented bill after bill to the Massachusetts state legislature.

*“Legislators listen to voters.
Women must become voters.”*

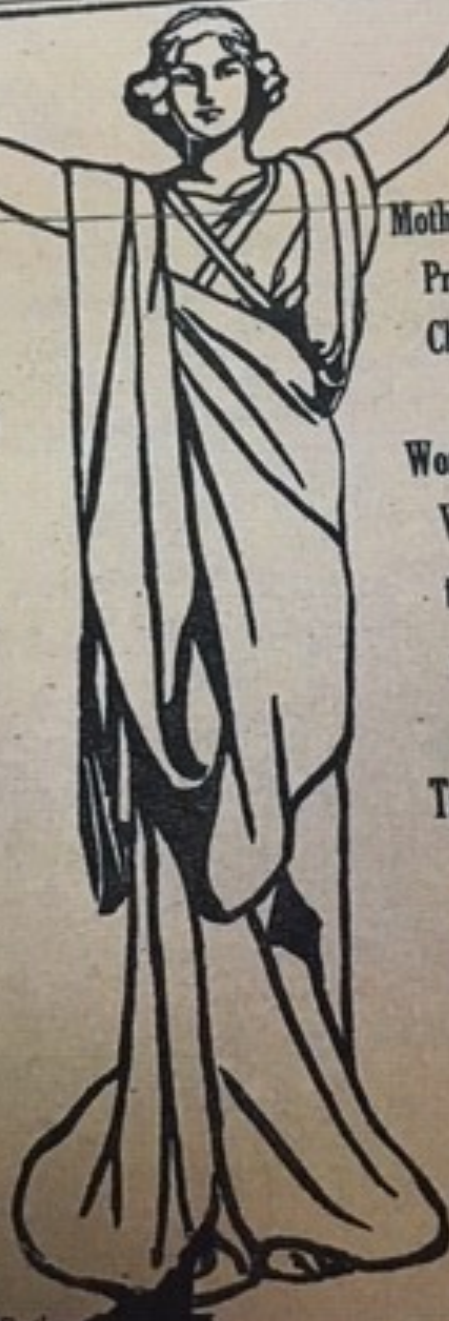
*Image: Leaflet drafted by Florence Luscomb, ca. 1912
Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe Institute, Harvard University*



WHITE STATES. FULL SUFFRAGE
 HATCHED STATES. PARTIAL SUFFRAGE
 DARK STATES. NO SUFFRAGE

**Women Vote
 in 12 States**

**Give the Vote to
 the Women
 of
 Massachusetts
 in
 November
 1915**



Mothers need the Vote
 Protect their Homes and
 Children.

Working Women need the
 Vote to regulate condi-
 tions under which they
 work.

Tax paying Women need
 the Vote to Protect their
 Property.

THINK IT OVER!

LEGISLATION

Generations of women worked to secure the right to vote in state elections and learned to show their progress through persuasive maps.

Image: Sophia Smith Collection, Smith College



"Anxious to Vote: Students, Workers & the Fight For Women's Suffrage" • Stonehurst • Waltham Public Schools • Mass Humanities

LEGISLATION

**Work at the state level
paid off when it came time
for the men in the U.S.
House and Senate to ratify
the constitutional
amendment.**

Here, Florence Luscomb paints in Tennessee,
the 36th and final state needed to pass the 19th
Amendment.

Image: Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe Institute, Harvard University

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen.

RESOLUTIONS Ratifying the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to extending the Right of Suffrage to Women.

Whereas, The sixty-sixth Congress by both houses passed the following proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States by a constitutional majority of two thirds thereof, to wit,

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.

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

Resolved, That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution is hereby ratified by the Legislature of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor to the Secretary of State for the United States, in accordance with section two hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Senate, June 19, 1919.

Adopted. Sent down for Concurrence.

HENRY D. COOLIDGE, Clerk.

House of Representatives, June 25, 1919.

Adopted, in Concurrence

JAMES W. KIMBALL, Clerk.

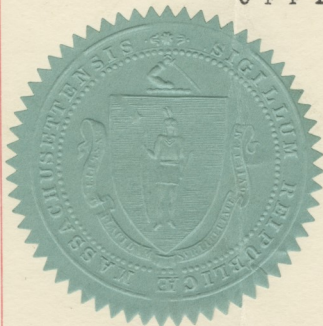
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Boston, June 26, 1919.

A True Copy:

Witness the Great Seal of the Commonwealth.

Albert T. Langley
Secretary of the Commonwealth.



LEGISLATION

In 1919, Massachusetts and 35 other states ratified the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution thanks to a dramatic change in strategy.

Just a few years earlier, suffragists switched from the slow strategy of changing voting laws in every state to focus instead on changing federal law.

Image: Courtesy of the Massachusetts Archives

LEGISLATION

**1920—
the year women won
the vote—
marks a major
milestone in American
democracy.
But there is a long,
long road ahead.**

**MANUAL
FOR
MASSACHUSETTS
VOTERS**



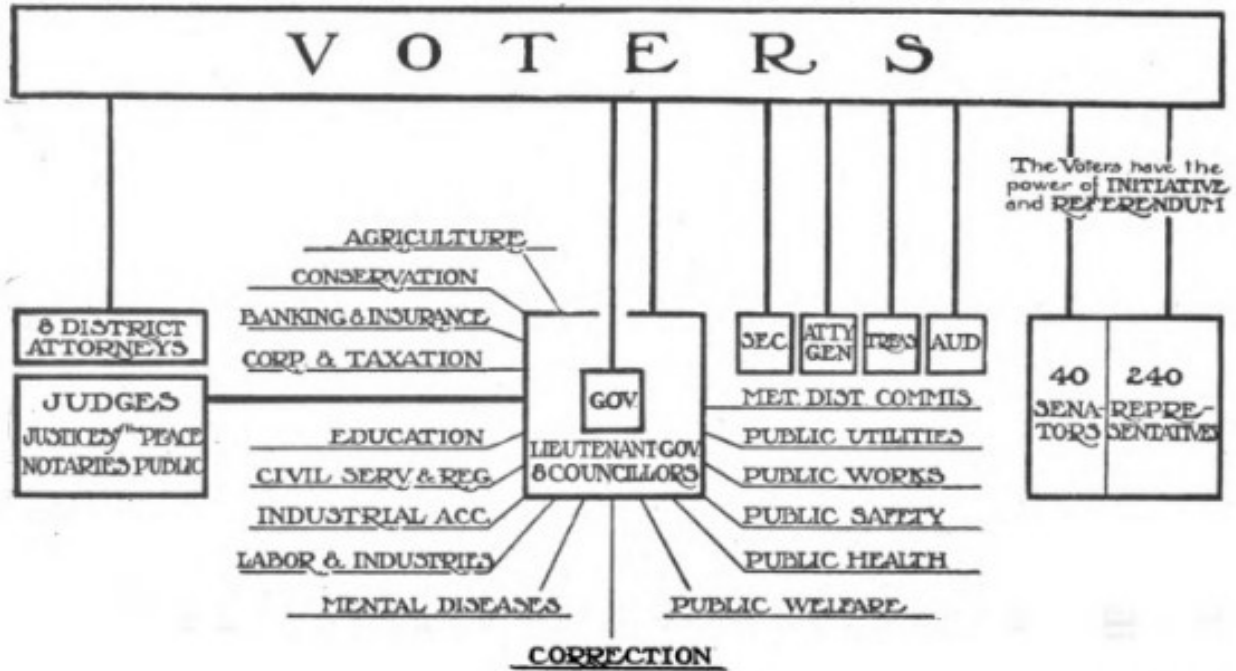
Endorsed by

Americanization Committee, Boston Chamber of Commerce
Education Committee, State Federation of Women's Clubs
Executive Board, Boston City Federation
Boston League of Women Voters

PRICE, 25 CENTS

College Equal Suffrage League of Boston
553 LITTLE BUILDING, BOSTON

MASSACHUSETTS STATE GOVERNMENT



JUDICIARY

EXECUTIVE

LEGISLATIVE

ABOUT ELECTIONS

WHO MAY VOTE IN MASSACHUSETTS

To be allowed to vote one must be: (1) a citizen, (2) twenty-one years of age or over, (3) resident in the Commonwealth one year, (4) and in the city or town six months, and (5) must be able to read the State Constitution in English and to write his name, unless prevented by physical disability. In addition he must register in advance. If a voter moves from one place to another within the Commonwealth he may still vote in his old district until six months have elapsed, by which time he becomes entitled to vote in his new district. The law allows absentee voting by mail by persons away from their district on election day.

Those specifically debarred from voting are: (1) paupers,—except persons receiving aid who have served in the United States army or navy in time of war and have been honorably discharged,—(2) persons under guardianship, and (3) persons temporarily or permanently disfranchised by law for corrupt election practices.

NATIONAL ELECTIONS.

The President and Vice President are not elected directly by the voters, but by the members of the Electoral College. This Electoral College is composed of men elected from every State equal to the number of Representatives and Senators to which said States are entitled in Congress. Thus, as Massachusetts has sixteen Representatives and two Senators in Congress, she has eighteen Electors in the Electoral College, and each voter is therefore entitled to vote for eighteen Electoral Candidates. After election the Electors meet at the State Capital, the second Monday in January fol-



"Anxious to Vote: Students, Workers & the Fight For Women's Suffrage" • Stonehurst • Waltham Public Schools • Mass Humanities

LEGISLATION

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Image: Library of Congress