



—Ireland in the *Columbus Dispatch*.

HOW THE WOMEN CANDIDATES FARED

“WOMEN IN POLITICS make me sick,” muttered a Mr. Komanski just before election in New York, as he saw a group of women tearing down posters announcing the candidacy of a man they disliked. In less than two minutes they did “make him sick,” records the *Rochester Post Express*, “for the whole bunch pounced on him like panthers and denounced him as a ‘bum,’ a ‘Hylan thug,’ and a ‘big Tammany cheese.’” And “that was only the beginning of his troubles; for they clawed his collar off, smashed his hat, ripped his coat down the back, tried to yank him out of his vest, and belabored him with a ferine and ferocious vigor which left him frazzled and frayed.” Such incidents convince the New York State paper that “the possibilities of women in politics may not yet be fully realized.” Certain it is that there is a general editorial feeling that the female of the species was not so deadly as she might have been in the last election. There were a large number of feminine candidates for national offices, but all except one were defeated. Thirty-three women running for Congressional and legislative seats in New York State went down to defeat. The women candidates for the United States Senate, Mrs. Anna Dickie Oleson (Dem.) of Minnesota, Mrs. Jack Cooper (Ind.) of Wisconsin and Mrs. Virginia Darlington Greene (Ind.) of Ohio, were all defeated. All in all, writes a woman commentator in the *Pittsburgh Dispatch*, it was “a bad election for the woman candidate.” Since Miss Robertson of Oklahoma was not reelected, there will be no woman in the next Congress, altho she will have companionship of her own sex for the remainder of the present term, Mrs. Winifred Mason Huck having been elected from Illinois to fill the unexpired term of her father, the late William E. Mason.

But outside of the Congressional field, it seems to the New York *Tribune* that the election results show a goodly number of women winners:

“Two women were elected to the Massachusetts Legislature for the first time, and three come back to the New Jersey Assembly. Women in high public office are increasing slowly but inevitably. This is the normal and desirable degree of progress. The desire of women to hold public office themselves was the least among the reasons actuating the millions who demanded the right to vote, but in individual cases where the desire on the



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**THE FIRST WOMAN STATE
SUPREME COURT JUDGE.**

Florence E. Allen, of Ohio.



**THE FIRST MOTHER
TO SIT IN CONGRESS.**

Mrs. Winifred Mason Huck, of Illinois.

woman's part is coupled with a desire on the part of her constituents, it is gratifying that the people of this country are already so willing to give the woman the vote of confidence that they would have given a man of equal caliber."

The election of Florence E. Allen, now judge in an Ohio county court, to be the first woman to sit on the Supreme Court bench of any State, convinces the *Pittsburgh Gazette Times* that "when women present the qualities demanded, they stand about an even show with the men under like conditions." Perhaps, continues the *Pittsburgh paper*, "with the woman's intuition of what is right she may add to the clarity of the decisions rendered by that court." But the *Columbus Dispatch* in Ohio, noting Judge Allen's "legal learning, her judicial temperament," insists that "the court will gain by her membership, not because she will bring an infusion of peculiarly feminine qualities into it, but because of her possession of just those qualities which will make a good judge without regard to sex." The *Canton Daily News* notes that besides the success of Judge Allen, the count shows that six Ohio women have been elected to the General Assembly, two to the Senate and four to the House. And the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* thinks that the women of the State may be well satisfied with what they did, since besides the triumph of these candidates, their vote "was in considerable part responsible for the defeat of the pernicious wet amendment."

In contrast with the success of Judge Allen, Miss Ruth Taylor failed to win the position of judge in a new children's court in Westchester County, New York, for which several New York papers considered her extremely well qualified. The *New York Times* is inclined to attribute her defeat at least in part to the following political phenomenon:

"When women run for office they promptly discover on the part of most politicians and of many if not most men voters a nearly complete lack of that special consideration which is commonly supposed and usually admitted to be their due, merely because they are women. Instead of deriving, in this particular activity, an advantage from their sex, they find it to a considerable extent detrimental, and not in the way to which they always have been accustomed, for it is not related to the possession of less physical strength than men.

"They encounter as women an actual antagonism, sometimes veiled and sometimes not, and this is especially true if they are seeking an office with a salary big enough to make it seem highly desirable to masculine candidates."