

PRIMING THE FEMININE VOTER FOR THE PRIMARIES

Political and Non-Partisan Organizations Establish Correspondence Kindergartens to Teach the A B C of the Ballot —Magistrate Norris Sees Opportunity Which the Male Contingent Has Neglected

As this is the first year women in this State can vote in the Presidential primaries, the leaders of the political parties are taking special pains to instruct the new voters in the why and wherefore of the primaries and the methods of casting their votes. The League of Women Voters, too, is helping to get all the enrolled women to the polls next Tuesday.

to the ballot clerk the one so defaced or wrongfully marked.
"An enrolled voter is subject to challenge, and, if so, the Chairman of the Board of Election Officers or an Inspector designated for that purpose should put to him or her an oath or affirmation to answer truly such questions as should be put to him or her and should be allowed to vote only if he or she should

names you wish to vote for. On a voting machine, turn down the lever over the names you wish to vote for.
"HOW DO WE WRITE IN A NAME LEGALLY?"
"On a ballot, write in the name of the person you wish elected in one of the blank spaces intended for this purpose. Be sure not to vote for all names on the ballot if you want to write in a substi-

above that of the men. That, at the present time, is the only way we can show that now that women have the vote they will not neglect to use it."
Under the lead of "Get Primed for the Primaries!" the League of Women Voters is announcing a meeting at its headquarters tomorrow at which William W. Pellet and Maurice Delches will speak to the women on how and why

dental campaigns. If the women want the right sort of campaign it is up to them to come out and say so by choosing their representatives. These committees will also draw up the State ticket that will be voted upon at the next election.
"Women have always maintained that they would take the game of politics seriously. They can now prove the

nations are announced, they criticize the party for what it has done. They are the party and they can choose whom they please. But they don't. They go to sleep and wake up to find that the clock's been set ahead.
"A successful policy that can be applied in any endeavor is being always on the job. When women learn that the wheels of the party will grind smoothly, but not before. Personally, I believe they are fast reaching that point. After all, most of them are still novices in the political arena, but, let me add, they are very educable novices."

electors who have announced their allegiance with the party in which enrolled, their sympathy with the principles of that party, and their intention to support generally that party's candidates at the coming election.
"Why is an enrollment necessary?"
"To insure an honest primary election and so that only those intending to vote for their party's candidates at the coming election may vote at the primary."
"When does a person enroll?"
"At the time of registration."
"Where does a person get the enrollment blank?"
"It is given to the elector at the time of registration."
"What must a person do to enroll as a Democrat?"
"After being handed the enrollment blank by one of the Registry Board, go into one of the voting booths, close the door, and with the pencil, having a black lead, put a cross (X) mark in the circle under the star which is printed on the enrollment blank."
"Where is the circle under the star on the enrollment blank?"
"It is the second circle."
"What is done with the enrollment blank after it has been marked?"
"It is folded so its contents cannot be seen and returned to the Registry Board and put in a ballot box."
"Who puts the elector's name on the enrollment blank?"
"One of the Registry Board."
"Is there anything else written on the enrollment blank?"
"Yes. The elector's enrollment number, election district and Assembly district.
"If the elector spoils the enrollment blank can he or she obtain another enrollment blank?"
"Yes, by returning to the registry

party, except that she may enroll with another party at the next October registration.
"Can any person not enrolled vote at a primary?"
"No."
"Can a person vote at any primary except in the party primary with which enrolled?"
"No."
"Must a person enroll?"
"No. Enrollment is optional."
"Can an elector enrolled as a Republican in 1918 enroll as a Democrat in 1920?"
"Yes."
"Is there a separate ballot box for each party at the primary?"
"Yes."
"Is there a separate ballot for each party at the primary?"
"Yes."
"Getting Your Ballot."
"Where can an enrolled elector get the primary ballot?"
"At the polling place where the elector votes."
"How does an enrolled elector vote this ballot?"
"By putting a cross (X) mark in the voting space in front of the name of each candidate for whom he or she wishes to vote."
"Where is this marking done?"
"In the voting booth in the polling place."
"Must the poll book at a primary be signed by the elector?"
"Yes."
"After the primary ballot has been delivered to an elector what does he or she do with it?"
"Go into one of the voting booths, close the door, unfolds the ballot, marks it, refolds it as it was when given to the elector, and then delivers it to the Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of Election."
"How does an elector know the number of candidates for whom he can vote?"
"Underneath the title of each office there are printed the words 'Vote for one,' or whatever number of vacancies are to be filled at the coming election."
"If an elector votes for more candidates in a group than he or she is entitled to vote for, how is the ballot for that office counted?"
"It is not counted for that office."
"If an elector spoils the ballot, can another be obtained?"
"Yes, by returning the spoiled ballot and asking for another."
"How many ballots may an elector have?"
"Three."
"What must an enrolled elector do to get a second ballot?"
"Return the spoiled or mutilated ballot folded to the ballot clerk and ask for another ballot."
"What is there on the primary ballot to indicate which are the organization candidates?"
"Nothing."
"Is there any way an enrolled elector can ascertain who are the various candidates to be voted for at the primary?"
"Yes. By reading the list of designations officially published in the newspapers, or by securing a sample ballot printed by the Board of Elections, at the polling place on primary day."
"Is there any other way of ascertaining the names of the candidates?"
"Yes. By going to the clubhouse in your Assembly district and getting a sample ballot marked so as to vote for the organization candidates."
"Can this sample ballot be taken into the voting booth on primary day?"
"Yes. It should be."

INSTRUCTIONS

THIS BALLOT MUST BE MARKED WITH A PENCIL HAVING BLACK LEAD. TO VOTE FOR ANY CANDIDATE WHOSE NAME IS PRINTED ON THIS BALLOT MAKE A CROSS X MARK IN THE VOTING SPACE AT THE LEFT OF THE NAME. TO VOTE FOR ANY PERSON WHOSE NAME IS NOT PRINTED ON THIS BALLOT WRITE THE NAME OF SUCH PERSON IN THE BLANK SPACE PROVIDED FOR THAT PURPOSE UNDER THE TITLE OF THE PUBLIC OFFICE OR PARTY POSITION TO WHICH YOU WISH HIM NOMINATED OR ELECTED. ANY OTHER MARK THAN THE CROSS X MARK USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF VOTING, OR ANY ERASURE MADE ON THIS BALLOT, IS UNLAWFUL. IF YOU TEAR OR DEFACE OR WRONGLY MARK THIS BALLOT, RETURN IT AND OBTAIN ANOTHER, BUT ONLY ONE ADDITIONAL BALLOT MAY BE THUS OBTAINED.

OFFICIAL BALLOT FOR THE PRIMARY ELECTION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

55 Election District
22 Assembly District
City of New York, Kings County
APRIL 6, 1920

CANDIDATES FOR PARTY POSITIONS		
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO NATIONAL CONVENTION (Vote for four)	DISTRICT DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION (Vote for two)	STATE COMMITTEE (Vote for one)
NATHAN L. MILLER JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR. WILLIAM M. CALDER WILLIAM BOYCE THOMPSON	JACOB A. LIVINGSTON ROBERT KENNEDY	JACOB A. LIVINGSTON
3 WILLIAM M. BENNETT	ROBERT R. LAWSON HARRY CHIERT	COUNTY COMMITTEE (Vote for two)
		CHRISTIAN HESSEL JACOB HOFFMAN
	DISTRICT ALTERNATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION (Vote for two)	
	GEORGE W. A. MURRAY ROBERT P. BEYER	
ALTERNATES AT LARGE TO NATIONAL CONVENTION (Vote for four)		
THOMAS B. DUNN HENRIETTA W. LIVERMORE JOHN F. O'BRIEN CHARLES W. ANDERSON	EDWIN P. HARTE LILLY MANN	

OFFICIAL BALLOT FOR THE PRIMARY ELECTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

29 Election District
12 Assembly District
City of New York, New York County
APRIL 6, 1920

CANDIDATES FOR PARTY POSITIONS		
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO NATIONAL CONVENTION (Vote for four)		STATE COMMITTEE (Vote for one)
ALFRED E. SMITH ELIZABETH MARBURY HARRIET MAY MILLS LOUIS E. DESBECKER		CHARLES F. MURPHY
		COUNTY COMMITTEE (Vote for twenty)
		JOHN P. MURPHY GEORGE J. WEPPLER DANIEL ATKINSON CHAS. A. HORST JAMES T. MOONEY HUOH C. REILLY THOS. A. HAMMILL CHAS. B. MACWADE FRANK J. BENNETT SUSIE SHERRY MARY C. BYRNE ANNA WEPPLER ELIZABETH HALLORAN HELEN ORTON AMELIA O'CONNELL VERA MURPHY MICHAEL HALLORAN WILLIAM BAQOS HELEN MURPHY SAMUEL GORDON
ALTERNATES AT LARGE TO NATIONAL CONVENTION (Vote for four)		
EDWARD RIEGELMANN HELEN M. CONNOLLY WINFIELD A. HUPPUGH NETTIE M. HEWITT		
	DISTRICT DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION (Vote for two)	
	LEWIS NIXON CHARLES F. MURPHY	
	DISTRICT ALTERNATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION (Vote for two)	
	MARY HAGERTY ANNIE MONTGOMERY	

make such oath or affirmation and should answer in the affirmative each of the following questions:
"Are you..... (using the name which has been given as his or her name)?"
"Do you reside and have you for thirty days last past resided at..... (giving the address which has been given as his or her residence)?"
"How Ballots Look."
All the ballots, with the exception of the Republican Party's, are divided into two columns. The first consists of four groups: one, the four delegates at large to the National Convention; two, the four alternates at large to the National Convention; three, the two Congressional district delegates, and four, the two alternates of the two Congressional districts. New York State sends a total of ninety delegates to the National Convention. Eighty-six of these are chosen through the Congressional districts, two for each of the forty-three districts, and four are added as delegates at large. The four and their alternates are the same on all the ballots of each party, but the two district delegates vary with the Congressional districts. For instance, the ballot of the Thirty-first Election, Third Assembly District of the Republican Party has the same delegates and alternates at large as the Fifty-fifth Election, Twenty-second Assembly District. The district delegates of the first are Thordyke C. McKenney and John Wagner; for the second, Jacob Livingston and Robert Kennedy.

The second column for the three parties other than the Republican, and the third column for the Republican, give the candidates for the State and county committee offices.
Should the voter for any reason be dissatisfied with any of the candidates appearing on the ballot he may vote for those he chooses and add in pencil any additions he may desire to fill the necessary quota. Unless enough persons to make a majority of voters in his unit vote as he does for candidates of that unit, it does not affect the vote. It has been stated that in Staten Island this did happen at one of the primaries.

Mrs. Vandereil's Message.
The woman leaders in the various political organizations have been emphasizing to the woman voters the importance of appearing at the polls. The New York City League of Women Voters has worked together with the State League of Women Voters, of which Mrs. Frank A. Vandereil is Chairman, in sending out broadcast a leaflet instructing the women captains or district leaders to make house-to-house canvasses and get the women to the polls. Part of a sample folder follows:
"My Dear Fellow-Voter: This circular is issued in response to a widespread demand for information as to methods of voting in the primaries, April 6, for delegates to the National Conventions of the two major political parties.
"There are probably women and young voters who share with you this first opportunity of voting for these particular officers who would like this information. Will you, as leader (or captain) canvass your district and see that they get it? This is the type of information that the public has a right to expect from the League of Women Voters.
"The following are the names of the candidates for delegates at large, as selected by the parties, in the order in which they will appear on the ballots:
"Republican—Nathan Miller, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., William M. Calder, William Boyce Thompson, William M. Bennett.
"Democrat—Alfred E. Smith, Elizabeth Marbury, Harriet May Mills, Louis E. Desbecker.
"WHO CAN VOTE?"
"Only men and women who enrolled in the Republican Party last Registration Day or Election Day may vote for Republican delegates. Only those enrolled in the Democratic Party on last Registration Day or Election Day may vote for the Democratic delegates.
"HOW DO WE VOTE?"
"In the usual way with ballots or voting machines. On a ballot, place a cross in the square to the left of the

they elect their party officials at the Spring primaries.
The Republican Women's State Committee have also rounded up their officials, who have been instructed to see that a large number of their enrolled members turn up at the polls. Through the State organization, which has an executive member on all the county committees, the leaders, it is stated, have managed to get in touch with all the members of the party. Last Fall the women of the Republican Party conducted a State drive for women members. The results in the 1919 enrollments as given by the State Executive Committee are 1,296,865 women members. The figures given for the 1919 Democratic enrollment is 909,829. The Republican gain of 1919 over 1918 is 201,477.
Republican Women's Plans.
Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, who is Chairman of the Republican Women's State Executive Committee, also emphasized the importance of the women's appearing at the polls on Tuesday. Said she:
"We have in every way possible tried to make the Republican women of the State conversant with the meaning of primaries and the necessity of voting at them. For the past few weeks we have been emphasizing in our weekly bulletins just how to go about this matter. These bulletins reach 2,800 organization leaders. Through them the contents are disseminated among the members.
"We have a woman Vice Chairman of the county organization in every county except five. Every county except one has the women organized in some form of political association. It is through these organizations that we reach the woman in her home. House to house canvasses are made, instructions mailed and the press utilized to draw the attention of the women to the duty that is expected of them.
"This is virtually the first time that women's names appear on the ballot for county organization positions. It is most essential that the women show their interest in these elections by appearing at the polls.
"I believe that in relative importance the primary is 75 per cent. important and the regular election 25 per cent. important. It is at the primaries that the people who formulate the policies and principles of the party are elected. They are the people who conduct the Pres-

truth of this assertion. According to the opinion of old-time politicians, it is only about 15 per cent. of the men who turn out at the primaries. The women do not dare duplicate this figure. They will be accused of lack of interest, of playing with the vote as with a toy, of having the time but not the inclination to use that power over which they have fought for so long.
"The trouble with politics today is not that women are not taking an interest in it, but that the men are not, either. They forget to go to the primaries; they forget that they can choose the people who will direct the political organization, and then, when the nomi-

board the spoiled enrollment blank and asking for another blank.
"How many enrollment blanks can be given to an elector?"
"Two only."
"Can an elector, after having enrolled in one party, change that enrollment to another party?"
"No, unless the enrollment was made through inadvertence and he had been enrolled with the same party for five years or upward, and follows the procedure prescribed in Section 14-a of the election law."
"Can a woman change her enrollment?"
"No, because she has not been enrolled for five years with the same

Each party has its official primary ballot. This is necessary for every election. The ballot of no two parties may be of the same color. The Secretary of State designates the color for each party. This year it is pink for Republicans, green for the Democrats, buff for the Socialists and salmon for the Prohibitionists."

Each elector is required to sign his or her name in the poll book, and before the voter shall receive a primary ballot an inspector, other than the inspector who receives ballots from the enrolled voters, shall compare the voter's signature then and there made in such poll book with the same voter's signature theretofore made in the signature registration book, and such inspector shall then and there sign his or her initials in evidence thereof in the eighth column of the poll book.
"Each elector on passing the guard rail should announce his or her name, residence and party.
"If found enrolled and unchallenged, and if his or her signature is initialed by the inspector, he or she will receive, folded, from one of the inspectors the ballot of his or her party, and will then enter a booth, prepare the ballot, and return it, folded, to an inspector, who must deposit the same in the proper box.
"Every qualified enrolled member of a party is entitled to vote. Inspectors must receive the ballot of any such enrolled member of a party, even though some other person has theretofore voted on his or her name.
"An elector who removes from one residence to another in the same election district does not lose the right to vote.
"No voter at a primary election shall be given or be allowed to mark or cast a ballot of any party with which he or she is not enrolled. The folding and delivery of ballots and the manner of voting shall be the same as at a general election, excepting that each ballot, after detachment of the stub by an officer charged with that duty, shall be deposited in the separate box provided for the party designated on the ballot, and such officer, in addition to announcing the name of the voter and the number of the stub, shall announce the party named thereon.
"If the voter deface or tear the ballot or wrongfully mark the same, or make any erasure thereon, he or she may obtain one additional ballot on returning

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