

## FAILURE IS IMPOSSIBLE—Susan B. Anthony

### PROGRESS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT WARREN, OHIO, BY THE

#### NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

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#### OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, No. 2 W. 86th St., New York City.  
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HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, Editor.

#### Form of Bequest.

I hereby give and bequeath to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, said Association being incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, the sum of \$..... principal and interest, to be applied by such association for the support and promotion of the cause of woman suffrage.

Signed .....

#### Convention Dates 1908.

National—Buffalo, N. Y., October 15th-21st (inclusive).  
Georgia—Atlanta, July 9 and 10.  
Indiana—Winona Lake, August 28th  
Friends' Equal Rights Association, Vermont—September.  
Ohio—Columbus, Sept. 30th, Oct. 1.  
New York—Buffalo, Oct. 13 to 15.  
Wisconsin—Madison, September.

"It is a generation too soon." Who knows that? I suppose there were those who thought John the Baptist was baptizing too soon; that Luther preached too soon; that Savonarola was in too great a hurry, and all because he met his death and his enemies triumphed; that Galileo and Hampden and Cromwell and John Howard were all too soon."

Never mind, would you not rather be thought too soon by this generation than too late by the next? There is something refreshing about breathing the invigorating air at the head of the procession.

Several columns of valuable matter were crowded out of this number. If interest in suffrage continues we will have to enlarge our columns or become semi-monthly.

We have so many inquiries for the addresses of our suffrage officers who are in Europe that we state here that anyone wishing to write them can do so by sending letters; care of Dr. Alet-

ta H. Jacobs, Tesselsschade Str., 15, Amsterdam, Holland. Dr. Jacobs will forward mail.

Suffragists seem to be more active in hot weather than other people. The work in Headquarters of most associations slows down in summer, while ours seems to increase. Mails are very heavy and all desks are piled high with work although all clerks are on duty. May this summer rush bear autumn fruit.

Miss Bertha Coover, of London, O., Corresponding Secretary of the State Association, is temporarily at National Headquarters assisting in the work. She has already proved herself an efficient helper and a most delightful acquisition to our office force. She is of a studious turn of mind, is an able and ready writer, as well as a devoted suffragist. Several of the interesting items in this paper are from her pen, and we hope to publish her contributions from time to time in the future. Truly, another optimist we have with us! National Headquarters has no pessimists.

#### WOMEN IN NATIONAL REPUBLICAN POLITICS.

It is a suggestive fact that women have been more prominent this year in national politics than ever before, and that the newspapers of the country have kept this point more persistently before the people than at any previous time. All of this special notice indicates that the compass of our Ship of State is pointed more and more in the direction of equal rights for both sexes.

Mrs. Lucy A. Rice Clark, of Utah, was the only woman delegate to the recent Republican Convention. It is somewhat puzzling to many of the women of this country that in mentioning her all of the newspapers consider it necessary to state that she was 58 years old and the mother of eleven children. Of not one of the men delegates has the record of his age been given, and the number of children that call him father. Mrs. Susa Young Gates, an alternate from Utah, is the mother of thirteen children. Of none of the other alternates

mittee with the resolution, both making excellent pleas. One of the committee remarked: "The two women said their say better than did any of the men who had planks to advocate." The resolution presented by the women was as follows:

"Resolved, That we favor the extension of the elective franchise to the women of the United States, by the States, upon the same qualifications upon which it is now accorded to men."

Though the resolution was not adopted, the woman suffragists have the gratification of knowing that many newspapers commented favorably upon it, and more public citizens than ever before.

Samuel Gompers, the labor advocate, in appearing before the committee, urged that the Republican Party pledge itself to the enactment of a law to submit a constitutional amendment for ratification to the States for the absolute suffrage of women, co-equal with men.

A committee of one hundred and twenty progressive Chicago women, including Mrs. Charles Deneen, wife

#### INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

The great congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance opened in Amsterdam, Holland, June 15, the first session being given over to the appointment of interpreters and committees. Delegates from 23 nations were present.

At the afternoon a session a cantata composed by a woman, Catharine van Rennes, was sung under her direction by a chorus of three hundred women and eighty children.

Addresses of welcome were given by Dr. Aletta Jacobs, President of the National Dutch Woman Suffrage Association, and others, with responses by prominent women of fourteen nations, Rev. Anna H. Shaw representing the United States. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, delivered an opening address that is pronounced logical, eloquent and profound.

Among the reports of officers we note that of Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, U. S. A., as first secretary, and Mrs. Stanton Coit, London, Eng., as treasurer. Mrs. Coit's husband was formerly a resident of Columbus, Ohio.

At one of the evening sessions the topic was "Woman Suffrage in Practice," addresses being made by noted women from Australia, New Zealand, Finland and Norway, Mrs. Helen Grenfell, official delegate from Colorado, and Mrs. Harriet L. Shiek from Wyoming.

At a meeting for young people, Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, of Chicago, was one of the speakers.

"Woman Suffrage from a Christian point of view" was the subject of an address by Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, from Illinois, and Rev. Anna H. Shaw.

Miss Elizabeth Hauser, U. S. A., spoke one evening on "Why Should Representative Governments Enfranchise Women?" On this same subject addresses were made by women from Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

Three days before the opening of the conference one thousand seats had been sold, at 5 florins apiece.

Dinners, receptions, excursions in and about the city, visits to the museum, etc., added interest to the stay in Amsterdam.

When the International Woman Suffrage Alliance was organized at Berlin in 1904, six countries were represented. At its first biennial held in Copenhagen in 1906, there were delegates from 13; and at the international meeting which has just closed in Amsterdam, delegates were present from 23 countries.

It is not possible to give a detailed account of this splendid congress, the largest yet held, in this number of Progress. The convention is just closing as this issue goes to press, and we have not yet received full official reports. B. C.

We are taking orders at National Headquarters for Volume III, of the Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony. Price \$2.50.

General Federation of Women's Clubs. The Ninth Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs has been recently held in Boston. Several thousand cultured, earnest women were present representing five thousand clubs with a membership of over eight hundred thousand women.

Some of the measures discussed, all bearing on the progress of our nation, were: "Child Labor," "Mortality Among Children," "Public Health and Sanitation," "Education," "Cities," "Parks and Playgrounds," "Protection and Help of Immigrants," "Conservation of the Nation's Resources and Natural Curiosities and Pre-historic Places."



Progress is indebted to The Crowell Publishing Co. of Springfield, O., for the use of the above cut of Miss Jane Addams, one of our life members. This cut appeared in the April number of the Woman's Home Companion in connection with Miss Addams' article on "The Working Woman and the Ballot."

The editor of Progress calls attention of Club Presidents to exceptional program on Women in the Ministry, by Rev. Annis Ford Eastman of Elmira, New York. Few, if any, of our programs equal this and if it is too heavy for warm weather, advise your members to do the reading for it and be ready for the fall.

Mrs. Mary McHenry Keith, of Berkeley, California, has sent \$500 to the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund, which has been saved through self-denial in many directions. She says that instead of celebrating their 25th anniversary in any other way, they are sending this amount to us.

Mrs. Keith is one of the people who never ceases in their work for suffrage, and it seems that she has more diversity of action than any of us. One Sunday evening a few weeks ago she spoke in the Bethany Congregational Church, her subject being "The Ethics of Woman Suffrage." What have the people, the church, religion, to do with Woman Suffrage?"

have been told the number of his children.

Both Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Young declare that woman suffrage has been a success in Utah, and that they wish all their sisters, everywhere, to have the same privileges politically.

Mrs. Clark is not the first woman delegate to enjoy the distinction of being a delegate to a national political convention. In 1900 Mrs. W. H. Jones was sent as delegate to the National Republican Convention in Philadelphia, and Mrs. Elizabeth Cohen to the National Democratic Convention in Kansas City. Both were from Utah, and served through the sessions. This is the first instance of the kind on record, although women were sent as alternates from Wyoming to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis in 1888.

The Committee on Resolutions at the Recent Republican Convention was asked to insert a woman suffrage plank. Mrs. Charles M. Henrotin and Miss Jane Addams were the speakers for the delegation of well-known women, and appeared before the com-

mittee of the Governor of Illinois, Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, Mrs. Gertrude Blackwelder, Mrs. F. K. Tracey, Miss Ellen E. Foster, Mrs. Iva Wooden, Dr. Anna Blount, and others arranged for elaborate entertainments for the visitors and delegates in the rooms of the Chicago Woman's Club. One of these social functions were in special honor of Mrs. Clark, the woman delegate.

Altogether, the question of equal suffrage is assuming such proportions that the great political parties will be compelled to realize that they cannot afford longer to ignore it. B. C.

The program for one evening of the Buffalo Convention will be arranged and carried out by college women. We remember with pride our college night at Baltimore when professors from the great colleges of women paid homage to Miss Anthony and her work.

The International Suffrage Alliance is over and the next is Buffalo. It is none too early to make your plans to attend.



PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

Dear Co-Workers:—

On Saturday, May 30th, Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, Lucy E. Anthony, Dr. Jennie Medley and I sailed out of New York harbor on the "Minnehaha," of the Atlantic Transport Line, for London. I may be pardoned if I recommend this line of steamers to any of our people contemplating a foreign trip, as excellent in every way for an utterly weary person.

The larger number of passengers on this trip are Episcopalians, Bishops, clergymen, and laymen and laywomen, on their way to attend the Pan-Anglican Congress to be held in London in June. One of the delegates is Mrs. L. L. Gillogly, Vice-President of the Alameda (California) Suffrage Club.

On Monday, June 19th, we Suffragists remembered it was the beginning of the "Self Denial Week" and we tried to think of some way by which we could deny ourselves for the benefit of the Anthony Memorial Fund, but as we had paid all our own expenses on the boat we were compelled to postpone our time of service in "Self Denial" until we had reached land. We could not help but wonder how the week was being consecrated by Suffragists at home. Knowing the anxiety of the National Treasurer who had been facing an empty treasury, I could not but anticipate her joy as little by little the savings of self denial came from all parts of our land.

On Tuesday morning my first thought was that this is election day in Oregon when men have another opportunity to do justice by the women of the state by carrying the woman suffrage amendment. What joy it will be if our first message home could be a cable of congratulation to the Suffragists of our land, especially to those of Oregon.

What a mystery the sea is with its terrible power, its restlessness, its fullness of life and death! This morning a sailor was buried at sea. The simple burial service of the Church of England was read by the ship's doctor, and then all that was mortal of this brave toiler of the sea was lowered to its rest. A ripple on the face of the deep and all was over. All was over for him, but what of the wife and three little ones awaiting him homecoming? All was to begin for her and her children. Hers was the pain, the striving, his the rest.

Before leaving home I had pledged my friends that until we reached land, at least, I would not think, or speak, or write of suffrage, that would ever banish it from my dreams. I would just rest and try to believe that all the world was free and happy. But alas, I reckoned without my host, for in such company as that with whom I had sailed, and the fact that others knew us, made it impossible. Not a day had passed before the subject became the one all absorbing theme. We talked and planned of what we should do on our return, of debates, of prizes to be given for essays, of organizations and organizers, of college and self-supporting women's leagues, of co-operating men's leagues, of conventions and mass-meetings, and I found there was no escaping the service to which we had consecrated ourselves, either on sea or on land.

On Monday, June 8th, we passed slowly along the shore of England, and I remember it is my native land and then I thought of the land of my adoption. I questioned which has been kindest or most just to its women. While I am confident that the women of the motherland will be fully enfranchised before those of us who dwell in the newer country, I rejoiced in the thought that the freedom of women anywhere hastens the day of victory for all womanhood. Nay, more, for all humanity. There is real freedom for none until all are free. And yet I could but wonder how free men in America whose freedom had been won for them by the service and sacrifice of women as well as of men in the past, could have such a narrow view of justice as to enjoy it for them-

selves and withhold it willingly from any human soul.

A few days in London, only long enough to take part in the great meeting of the 13th, then will follow a week of hard work and enthusiastic service. I wish you might all be with us. When it is all over I will give you a little glimpse of its results.

ANNA HOWARD SHAW.

IMPORTANT NOTICE FROM THE RAILROAD SECRETARY.

Application for railroad rates for our Convention next October in Buffalo has been made but so far we have not met with success. You know the rule has always been that if one hundred persons holding railroad certificates attended the meeting, the rate of fare and a third for the round trip would be granted. I am now informed that many of the roads have reached the conclusion "that they may not under existing circumstances consistently accord fare reductions for the benefit of conventions, meetings, etc., unless it be first satisfactorily established that a minimum number of one thousand or more will attend." If this demand is enforced it will be impossible for us to secure our usual reduction, for we hardly dare promise that one thousand persons or more will go by rail to the Convention.

I do not consider the matter closed, but make this report to you thus early that you may be saving money for the trip to Buffalo, in case we do not have the reduction and have to pay full fare.

As I am to be away for the summer, the railroad matter has been turned over to our National Secretary, Miss Kate M. Gordon, 1800 Prytania St., New Orleans, La., who will continue negotiations with the railroads, with the hope of securing the usual reduction.

LUCY A. ANTHONY.

Hotel Rates for the Buffalo Convention.

The Lenox Hotel, North street at Delaware avenue, will be the Headquarters for the National Suffrage Convention to be held in October in Buffalo.

Rates, European plan, \$1.50 per day, (with use of bath near by) for one; \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day, if occupied by two; \$2.50 and \$3.00 with private bath for two; \$3.50 and \$4.00 per day for two; two and three room suites with private bath, \$2.25 to \$3.00 per day for one if each room is occupied by one person and \$1.25 to \$1.75 per day for each person if each room is occupied by two persons. A very limited number of rooms occupied by one person \$1.00 per day.

Arrangements will be made for conveying Lenox guests free of charge to and from the meetings at the Y. M. C. A., 45 West Mohawk street. The Lenox meals are served on the European plan but arrangements may be made later for American plan for us. In any case luncheon will be served at the Y. M. C. A.

The Genesee Hotel, corner of Main and Genesee streets, European plan and quite near the Y. M. C. A. building, rates from \$1 to \$3 per day for one person and from \$2.00 to \$5.00 for two persons. Rooms with bath for one person \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day, two persons \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day.

All orders for Volume III. of the Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony will be promptly filled at National Headquarters.

Women of Delaware Help Improve Sanitary Conditions.

Proof may always be easily found, if proof is needed, that women are vitally interested in all of the affairs of the municipality.

This newspaper report coming from Newport, Delaware, bears out well the above statement:

The Newport Equal Suffrage Club has donated \$5 to the fund of the Woman's Citizen's Committee of Newport. In 1899 and 1900 the women of the town raised a fund to put the town in a sanitary condition until the town commissioners succeeded in collecting the taxes.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS NEWS NOTES.

Amsterdam, June 19, 1908.

Editor Progress: Though I know your rule that copy for Progress must be in your hands on the 20th of the month preceding the issue for which it is intended, I am writing "against time" to get this off to you in the hope that something in the July number may be set aside to make way for a few notes from this International Congress for woman suffrage.

It is to be hoped that the press dispatches in the American newspapers are giving such reports of this splendid meeting as its excellence merits. My purpose in writing is to give the readers of national organ some little items which might not impress the "outsider," but which are pretty sure to interest the "insider."

When the Congress opened 13 nations were affiliated in the International Alliance; now there are 16, for South Africa, Switzerland and Bulgaria have been received.

The governments of Norway and Australia are each represented by official delegates, whose expenses are borne by their respective countries. The State of Utah is officially represented also, but the expenses of this delegate are not borne by the state.

The United States delegates are Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Lucy E. Anthony, Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Ida Husted Harper, Ella S. Stewart and the writer.

At the opening public session of the Congress a choir of 380 voices sang under the direction of Catherine van Rennes, who had not only trained the chorus but written the music as well. These Dutch women are in all sorts of learned professions. It is significant that they are now "breaking into" occupations hitherto sacred to men, and a woman pastry cook or as the keeper of a bread shop is pointed out as a curiosity.

The morning sessions, which are devoted to business, are held in a small hall of the Concertgebouw, and the afternoon and evening meetings in the auditorium of the same building. The flags of 15 nations are displayed on the stage with those of Norway, Australia and Finland in the places of honor.

Besides the regular delegates from the affiliated society of Great Britain, there are fraternal delegates from the Woman's Freedom League and from the Men's League for Woman Suffrage. Among those from the Freedom League is Mrs. Despard, who receives an ovation every time she appears on the platform, little, young Mrs. Bellington-Greig and Mrs. Amy Sanderson, all three of whom have been in prison for the cause. Every courtesy and all possible sympathy is extended to these "militants," but the thoughtful observer can hardly fail to comment, as she looks at Mrs. Millington Garrett Fawcett, that it takes quite as high a degree of courage to stand fast for a principle for 40 long years as it does to go to prison for it for a month. It is the Garrett-Fawcetts who have made the Billington-Greigs possible.

Dr. Stanton Coit, a son of that blessed Ohio pioneer, Elizabeth Coit, is here as a representative of the Men's League.

Miss Chrystal McMillan of Edinburgh, one of the graduates of the Scottish University, who are making a test case of their right to vote as graduates, is one of the interesting young women of the Congress. These women have been beaten in two courts and in the fall will appear before the legal committee of the House of Lords—which committee approximates our United States Supreme Court—for the final test. Women may not be lawyers in Great Britain, but any person may plead his own case before this committee and Miss McMillan will plead her case.

It seems to be generally conceded that Great Britain is the storm center of the movement and if the next victory does not come there the members of the Alliance generally will be very much surprised. The 1909 meeting of the Alliance is to be held in London.

The countries where woman suffrage organizations are forbidden by law, get around that difficulty by having "Committees." It is truly astonishing to hear the women of Bohemia, of Hungary and of Russia tell how they question political candidates. Is there anything new under the sun?

Mrs. Chapman-Catt is much beloved. It is gratifying to her own countrywomen to note the appreciation of the women of other lands of the International President. Her annual address was a masterpiece.

One cannot attend the sessions of this wonderful Congress without coming to the conclusion that the women of the world are awake. As one of the fraternal delegates passed a group of working men on the street today, she heard one of them say (noticing her badge), "There goes a free woman."

ELIZABETH J. HAUSER.

WHAT KENTUCKY WOMEN ARE DOING FOR WOMAN'S PROGRESS.

By Laura Clay.

The annual convention of the Kentucky Federation of Woman's Clubs met in Paducah, June 2nd-5th inclusive, with 98 delegates and officers present. Enough additional clubs have been federated during the past year to entitle the State to another delegate to the Boston convention, and Mrs. Desha Breckenridge, of Lexington, was chosen for the place.

The last Legislature changed the State Agricultural and Mechanical College to the name and standing of State University of Kentucky, and made it a handsome appropriation. The women have long desired that a chair of Dean of Women should be established for the institution; and Mrs. Letcher Riker, president of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, wrote to each of the trustees of the University at its recent meeting, asking for the establishment of such a department. The Convention sent a telegram, voicing this petition from the whole Federation. In the meanwhile, the women of Lexington had been active for the same purpose; and under the leadership of Mrs. Warner Kinkead, chairman of the Social Science Department of the Woman's Club, a committee composed of representatives from two chapters of the D. A. R., the Equal Rights Association, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Chautauqua Circle, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Woman's Club obtained a hearing before the Trustees of the University and asked for the appointment of a Dean of Women, as a member of the faculty of the University. The request was granted, and Mrs. Florence G. O. Stout, who has been director of the Department of Physical Education, was named as the Dean, having first had her department elevated to a full professorship, which gives her all the rights and privileges of a member of the faculty.

The facilities and equipment of the Department of Domestic Science, were also enlarged, this department having been established at the petition of women some three years ago, and by the large number of its students has proved its popularity with the young women students.

The Federation of Woman's Clubs did much useful agitation and legislative work for School Improvement and School Suffrage for Women during its past year. It failed to secure School Suffrage for Women, principally by the activity of the liquor interest against the bill; but it will start into the field again, better equipped with a knowledge of the forces arrayed against the rights of women.

The invitation of the N. A. W. S. A. to the Federated Clubs to join in hearings before Congress asking for the enfranchisement of women, drew forth the following motion, which was presented by Mrs. Lafferty, of Cynthia: "Since the National American Woman Suffrage Association has invited the General Federation of Woman's Clubs to send a delegate to all future hearings of their Association upon Bills to Congress asking for a submission of a Constitutional Amendment forbidding disfranchisement on account of sex; and since we believe this to be an educational measure in a wider sense and that we, as intelligent women should be thoroughly informed upon this important measure before reaching a definite conclusion, I move that we, the Kentucky Federation of Woman's Clubs, signify our desire to accept this invitation." The motion was carried without a negative vote.

A Word from Mrs. Harper.

In a personal letter written from Amsterdam, Mrs. Harper says that her party, Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Sweet, had a very comfortable trip—that they are beautifully situated and very busy. She says they slip out every day for a little sight seeing. "Today we went through the Royal Palace and the show place of worship which has the cheerful name of 'Church of the Dead.' There are hundreds buried beneath the immense stones of the floor which they will have a hard time to raise when Gabriel blows his trumpet." Preparations for the Alliance meeting are going on rapidly. "The hall is to be decorated with pictures of pioneer suffragists of all countries. I hope someone has told you how beautiful Amsterdam is in all of its tulips and rhododendrons, its clean streets and tree-bordered canals." A later letter from a delegate says that the work of preparing for the Alliance meetings was most arduous, and that Mrs. Catt, who seemed so well on arrival, was showing the effect of her labors for this meeting.

MORE ENDORSEMENTS.

The Prohibition party of the state of Washington has endorsed woman suffrage. Emma Smith Devoe spoke to the delegates and a resolution was passed unanimously.

The Socialists in National Convention in Chicago passed a resolution favoring Woman Suffrage, the Initiative and Referendum, and the Recall.

Ohio State Spiritualist Convention, in session at Columbus, May 28, 29, 30, passed strong suffrage resolutions.

The Prohibition Party of Illinois have put a suffrage plank in their platform.

The Headquarters of the Equality League of Self Supporting Women at 32 Union Square, New York, is a business office in every sense. The walls are adorned with framed testimonials to Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and other pioneers. The president's desk is in one corner and a row of typewriters click away from 9 in the morning until 6 in the afternoon. This organization has a library of 200 volumes.

Aside from the trolley trip from Seneca Falls to New York which was described in our last month's paper, early in July this League will charter a canalboat, which will be decorated with yellow banners and will be towed all the way from Albany to Buffalo. The members of this League will speak at towns and hamlets through which they pass. They will also speak from their boat at certain places. This League will hold open air meetings in the late summer and fall.

To Subscribers.

We will feel repaid for all the time spent on Progress this year if we can double our subscription list before the Buffalo Convention. Can you not secure one subscriber—just one?



PROGRAM FOR LOCAL CLUBS

No. 6.

Women in Religion.

(Prepared by Rev. Annis Ford Eastman.)

Topics for Study.

A. WOMEN IN MYTHOLOGY.

- I. Greek and Roman
- II. Hindu
- III. Chinese
- IV. Egyptian
- V. Hebrew
- VI. Norse.

Topics for Discussion.

- (a) The Relation of Woman's Social and Economic Position in each Race to Her Role in its Mythology.
- (b) A comparison, upon this point, of the different races.
- (c) Compare "Eve" and "Pandora."

Books of Reference.

Ruskin's "Ethics of the Dust."  
 Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero Worship."  
 Extracts from the Greek Mythology by McKeil.  
 Old Testament.  
 Essays in "The Ethic of Free Thought," by Karl Pearson.  
 H. H. Boyesen's "A History of Norway."  
 Geo. Rawlinson's "Origin of Nations."  
 "Ten Great Religions," by James Freeman Clark.  
 "The Religions of Ancient Egypt," A. H. Sayce.

B. WOMAN IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF RELIGION.

- I. In the Hebrew Monarchy.
- II. In the Greek Mysteries, Oracles and Sacred Festivals.
- III. Woman in the early history of Buddhism, Confucianism, in the Norse Religions and Among Primitive Peoples.

Topics for Discussion.

- (a) The significance of the folk tales of Miriam, Deborah, Jael, Delilah, Ruth, Vashti and Esther.
- (b) Woman as Mother and Woman and Priestess in early culture.
- (c) Compare the Oriental and Occidental attitudes toward women in general, and suggest reasons for the difference.
- (d) What is meant by Emerson's phrase, "The Oracular Nature of Woman?"

Books of Reference.

The Old Testament.  
 Renan's History of the People of Israel.  
 Graat's History of the Jews.  
 Ewald's History of the Jews.  
 (See above under A)  
 Bulfinch's Age of Fable.  
 Basin of American History, by F. Farrand—Chapter on Indian Religion, Mythology and Art.  
 Religions of the Ancient World, Geo. Rawlinson.  
 Norse Mythology, R. B. Anderson.

C. WOMEN IN THE NEW TESTAMENT.

- I. Mary, the Mother of Jesus.
- II. Elizabeth, the Mother of John the Baptist.
- III. Jesus and the Samaritan Woman.

Topics for Discussion.

- (a) Contrast between the attitude of Jesus toward Women and the attitude ascribed to Paul.
- (b) The theory that certain passages ascribed to Paul reflect the attitude of later Bishops rather than of Paul himself.
- (c) Were the Women followers of Jesus on an equality with Men in spreading the Gospel? (See Tryphena and Tryphosa, Julia, Junia, Phoebe, and especially Priscilla).

Books of Reference.

Edersheim's "Life of Jesus."  
 The Conflict of Christianity with Heathenism, by Uhlhorn.  
 Women in the Early Christian Ministry, by Ellen Battelle Dietrick.  
 Geiske's Life of Christ.  
 Orello Cone's "Christian Origins."

D. WOMEN IN THE EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

- I. The Church Mothers: Paula, Monica, Donitella, Felicitas, Perpetua, Agnes, Dorothea, Catherine, Fabiola and others.

Topics for Discussion.

- (a) Compare the position of Women in the Christian communities with their position in Roman society.
- (b) The transformation began by Tertullian in the Third Century through his teaching about Marriage, and his inauguration of a despotic hierarchy imported from Paganism.

Books of Reference.

Butler's Lives of the Saints.  
 Lives of the Early Martyrs, by Mrs. Hope.  
 History of St. Monica, by Abbe Bougand.  
 Monks and Monasteries, by Alfred Wishart.  
 The Religions of Ancient Egypt and Babylonia, by Sayce.  
 Fore general reference see articles in Encyclopedia Britannica.  
 The Church and the Gentile World, by Augustus Hebard.

E. WOMEN IN THE MEDIAEVAL CHURCH.

- I. The Saints.
- (a) Hilda in England.
- (b) Theresa in Spain.
- (c) Ita in Ireland.
- (d) Clara in Italy.
- (e) Elizabeth in Germany.

Topics for Discussion.

- (a) The rise and growth of Mariolatry and the ideal of Virginity.
- (b) The forswearing of Motherhood, Woman's last hope of individual development.

Books of Reference.

"The History of Mariolatry," by Neander.  
 "The Glories of Mary,"—Liguori. Trans. Pub. by P. J. Kennedy, 5 Barclay St., New York.  
 (See above under D).  
 "Roman & Teuton," by Charles Kingsley.  
 Biographical Sketches in Encyclopedia Britannica.

F. THE REFORMATION AND WOMAN'S COMPLETE ABASEMENT IN THE CHURCH.

- I. Luther's attitude toward woman and marriage.
- II. Women in the Inquisition.
- (a) Persecutors.
- (b) Martyrs.

Topics for Discussion.

Compare the early Protestant with the Roman Catholic View of woman, and show the unnaturalness of both.

Books of Reference.

Essays on "The Ethic of Free Thought," by Karl Pearson.  
 "History of the Inquisition," by Henry C. Lea.

G. WOMAN IN RELIGION SINCE THE REFORMATION.

- I. Her position in the Modern Roman Catholic Communion.
- (a) The social service of the Sisterhoods.
- II. Women in the Protestant Churches.
- (a) Methodist: Susannah Wesley, the Countess of Huntingdon, Elizabeth Hummel, Sarah Mallett, Barbara Heck.
- III. Quakers:
- (a) Mary Fisher, Ann Austin, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Fry.
- IV. Congregational:
- (a) Ann Hutchinson.
- V. The Shakers:
- (a) Ann Lee.
- VI. The Unitarian and Universalist Churches.

Topics for Discussion.

- (a) The Persecution of Witches and its significance.
- (b) The benevolent and reformatory organizations of women.

Books of Reference.

"Woman's Work in America," by Annie Nathan Meyer.  
 Articles in Encyclopedia.  
 "Memoirs of Elizabeth Fry with Letters."  
 "Anne Hutchinson," by Nathaniel Hawthorne.  
 "Anne Hutchinson," by Jared Sparks.

H. WOMEN IN THE MINISTRY, TODAY.

- I. The relative number in different denominations.
- II. The number and names of theological schools which admit women as students.
- III. The revival of the mother ideal in Christian Science.
- IV. The work of modern women in the Church outside of the Ministry.

Topics for Discussion.

- (a) The relation of the position of women in the different Denominations to the Progressive or Reactionary character of their Theology.
- (b) What effect has the general enlargement of woman's sphere had upon her Religious influence in the home?
- (c) Special fitness of women for the growing philanthropic and economic functions of the Modern Church.
- (c) The true place of woman in Religion—neither Eve, the mother of Evil; nor Mary, the Mother of God.

Books of Reference.

(Most of them to be written).  
 Articles in contemporary magazines.  
 An old book by Lydia Maria Child, called Progress of Religious Ideas Through Successive Ages—though not ranking high among scholars, very suggestive.

STATE NEWS.

Michigan.

The Michigan College Chapter of Woman Suffrage at Olivet has, since its late organization, grown from 39 to 44 members. It is auxiliary to the National Association.

Missouri.

The Missouri Press Association which met lately at Excelsior Springs, Mo., apparently approves of giving women the ballot, although there was no formal action taken. Cornelius Roach, editor of the Carriage Democrat and candidate for the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State, said, "Another measure that will have a tendency to make the newspaper more and more indispensable to the American homes will be the adoption of woman suffrage." \* \* \* \* Cheers. \* \* \* \* "This is a sentiment that is much nearer enactment into a law than a great many people think."

New Hampshire.

The Franklin Equal Suffrage Club of New Hampshire recently had a very interesting meeting in connection with the Andover Club. Forty persons were present and Miss Chase was one of the speakers.

New Jersey.

The Political Study Club of Orange had an open meeting lately, addressed by Alfred B. Gaskill, State Forester. After the reception a practical illustration in forestry was given in the garden of Dr. Mary D. Hussey. The suffragists who have visited Dr. Hussey in her beautiful home will know what a treat this must have been.

Massachusetts.

The Mayor of Boston gave the women of the Municipal League the assurance that women would be appointed as sanitary inspectors.

In a new charter for Cambridge, Mass., it is proposed to cut down the appropriation for the public schools \$20,000. This will abolish kindergartens, vacation schools, dismiss the night watchman and a number of teachers in the high school. The women of Cambridge are holding meetings of protest.

Oklahoma.

The library in Oklahoma City was established by the efforts of women. Women wanted to be placed on the Board of Directors, but the Mayor ignored their appeal. The Suffrage Association then went to the Freeholders and asked that women be made eligible as members of the Library Board and the same for the Park Commission. The Oklahoma reports: "The Freeholders decided on a definite form of government. \* \* \* \* The Library Board shall consist of five members, two of whom shall be women, while the Park Board is of a similar number."

South Dakota.

Congratulations are in order to Mrs. Florence Jeffries, Fort Pierre, the efficient Corresponding Secretary of the South Dakota equal Suffrage Association, upon the arrival of a little grand-daughter who will make her home with Hugh Jeffries, editor of the "Stock Growers' News."

This paper is always open to items on woman suffrage and it is gratifying to note that in the column adjoining the one containing the an-

nouncement of the little guest is a long article on Woman's Political Progress.

Washington.

"Do you think the 1909 convention will come to our state?" is asked in nearly all Washington letters received at headquarters.

The Woman Suffrage College Club of Washington has become auxiliary to the State Suffrage Association.

The state of Washington reports the organization of numbers of new clubs each month. It will surely stand at the head of the list of states making gains.

Minnesota.

The University Chapter of Suffrage, Minneapolis, has now 120 members.

The St. Paul Club will present a framed picture of Miss Anthony to the Mechanics' Art High School. They are also going to ask the Mail Carriers of St. Paul to adopt a woman suffrage resolution.

The Minneapolis Political Equality Club has received a bequest of \$25.00 from Mrs. L. Manson, who died some months since.

Rev. H. H. Madsen, Pastor of the First Norwegian-Danish M. E. Church of Duluth, Minn., in a recent sermon declared for woman suffrage, saying, "When we examine the records of the schools we find that girl students are graduating with high honors and better marks than the boys. In Norway the women were given the right to vote on all questions regarding the liquor traffic in 1856, and since then Norway has won the greatest victory in the fight for temperance that the world has ever seen."  
 Alderman J. J. Moe, who spoke at the same meeting, declared himself in favor of woman suffrage.

Pennsylvania.

The North Side Woman Suffrage Club has voted \$50.00 to the Susan B. Anthony Woman Suffrage Fund.

The Suffrage Club of Bradford, Pa., held a humble but very interesting program in May for the benefit of the Susan B. Anthony Fund.

The Clubs in and about Boston have been federated under the name of the Greater Boston Hierarchical of Woman Suffrage Clubs. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell being elected president.

The Bucks County Equal Rights Association held a very interesting annual meeting, the 13th, at Doylestown, Pa. Miss Jane Campbell was the speaker of the evening, her subject being, "Woman's Right to Citizenship."

The Swarthmore Woman Suffrage Club which was organized June 13th, 1888, by Mrs. Fessenden, lately gave a tea on its 20th anniversary, as a farewell to Miss Shaw, Mrs. Avery and others, who are going abroad this summer. The Swarthmore League, the Susan B. Anthony Young People's League, and other suffragists in Delaware County and Philadelphia were especially invited. The rooms were beautifully decorated with spring flowers and yellow ribbons and a silver donation to the Susan B. Anthony Fund was made which amounted to over \$12.00.

New York.

The Phelps Political Equality Club has offered prizes of \$5 and \$3 for the two best essays on woman suffrage.

The women of Seneca Falls, N. Y., voted in large numbers lately on the question of municipal ownership of the waterworks of that city.

We have more notices through the press of the meetings of the County Conventions in New York this year than ever before.

Judge Wood of Manhattan lately addressed an open meeting of the Kings County Political Equality League held in the Burrough Club House.

The Erie County (N. Y.) Woman's Suffrage Association held an unusual meeting lately. Mrs. Ida A. Bundy of Angola, N. Y., was elected treasurer for the third time. She is a strong suffragist and the mother of twelve children.

The Anthony prize of \$50 which the New York State Association offers to college women for the best essay on "The Right of Women's Vote in Municipal Reform," was won by Miss Eleanor W. Craig of Barnard College. It will be remembered that when Miss Mary Anthony died she left \$100 to the New York Association and the association voted to use the interest on this money for this prize.



PROGRESS

Scandinavians in the United States Urged to Work for Woman Suffrage.

Written by Miss Gina Korg of Christiania, Norway, to Norwegians in State of Washington.

Dear Countrymen:-

It gives me great pleasure to be able to send you a greeting on this, the 17th day of May, 1908, which you all know is Norway's day of Independence, celebrated throughout the entire country. We sing, "Norway, Land of the Future," as rejoicing all thoughts revert from the bright visions of today to the past. With a feeling of deep gratitude do we think of our fathers, who in the midst of great danger and want enacted our Constitution of May 17th, making Norway the freest country in all Europe. The fathers, we say—but the mothers, the women—were they not there? Surely we know they were there to take the heavy burdens, for when it comes to suffering, the greatest share always falls to the mothers, though of them we have heard but little until 1905 came and with it the Plebesitte. Should the women then not take part? Did they not belong to the people? No.

In 1901 most of the Norse women had obtained municipal suffrage, but no political rights, only the men should settle this question. They said and still then did the women fully understand what it meant not to have full suffrage; the humility of it hurt their pride, but silent as they were in 1814, they would not be always. A way out of it had to be found. THEY WOULD VOTE. So they concluded to send to the Storting a petition, which I had the honor to present, bearing a unanimous request for the vote. Yes, they would have the Union dissolved, and they would help do it. As a result of our effort the bill giving women political suffrage even passed by the Storting on the 14th day of June, 1907.

For men there is universal suffrage, but women must be taxpayers in order to vote in political affairs. We, therefore, on this 17th day of May, promise that we will not cease until Norway is wholly free. You will ask, "Is Norway then not wholly free?" No, no country is free so long as its women are deprived of rights.

How can we put our trust in Heavens, so long as bondage rules and governs our homes? Can we expect liberty to bear the right fruit when those who bear and train the coming generation are still in bondage? Impossible. The reason for the rulers of nations not seeing this self-evident truth is simply this, they themselves were born in bondage. Therefore say to my countrymen in America, help us in our work for full suffrage in Norway. I ask for still more—and I wish my words would reach not only Norwegians but all who understand our language—Swedes, Danes, and Finlanders, work for Woman Suffrage in your adopted country. A better way of showing your gratitude to the great United States of America that has welcomed you as a citizen cannot be found than to work for the freedom of its women. No country is free till its women have obtained their political rights.

If you take pride and rejoice in the glowing victory won by the Norse women on June 14th, 1907, let us urge you to pay that which we owe the American women, for our debt to them is great. No one inspired the Norse women and strengthened them in their work as did the American leaders and pioneers. I dare say had not Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony lived and worked the women of Norway would not have had the political suffrage today.

Often do we wonder that a people which has fostered women like the above mentioned and also their admirable followers who are carrying on the work so well today, have not succeeded in making woman suffrage more general.

If the Norwegians and other Scandinavians in America will throw their influence in the balance they can further the Woman Suffrage cause in the States in which they live and thus add to the liberty of the great Union as much as did the fathers of America when they fought for their own political freedom and won in 1776.

The small nations and those that have sprung from such have just this task in the world before them: to point out the forward step to be taken in liberty culture and lead the thoughts to higher intellectual victories.

GINA KORG, Christiania, Norway.

Everyone interested in the great changes brought about in the laws regarding women in the past fifty years should read Volume III. of the Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony.

PERSONALS.

Miss Mills and Mrs. Crossett attended two days of the Western Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Emma Smith Devoe made an address before the Socialists of Seattle recently, 1,000 in the audience.

Mrs. George M. Sively, of Peoria, Ill., has been licensed to command the big river steamer, City of Peoria.

Mrs. Belya Lockwood, Washington, D. C., is attending the International Peace Congress.

Mrs. Louise L. Werth of St. Louis has not only lately organized a Suffrage Club, but is continuing her good newspaper work.

Miss Isabel Howland has been staying at Hamman R'Hira, a watering place in the Algerian Mountains, east of Algiers.

Mrs. Clara B. Colby, Editor Woman's Tribune, Portland, Oregon, will be in England and Holland for the Suffrage meetings and will later attend the Peace Conference.

Miss Laura Clay will be one of the speakers at the Georgia Woman Suffrage Convention in Atlanta July 9th and 10th.

Capt. and Mrs. Valentine, who went to Europe for the former's health, have returned to Ft. Hunt, Va., he being entirely recovered.

Miss Mary Brooks, of Pearl Creek, daughter of Mrs. Laura Sprague Brooks, one of the most active suffrage workers in Wyoming County, N. Y., accompanied Mrs. Cooney-Ward on her European trip.

Dr. Frances Woods writes under date of May 19th: "On May 13th the poor old father's tired, tired eyes closed forever and he is now at rest."

Lillian Whiting, who has been in England and on the Continent since last December, is about to return to America for the late summer months. She will spend the winter in Rome another year.

Mrs. Bodwell, who was Bada Sperry, is the mother of a little baby boy, born in the early part of June. Again we can congratulate "Grandma" Sperry.

Miss Lulu Mackey, the official Court Stenographer of Trumbull County, Ohio, and a member of the Warren Political Equality Club, has offered some cottages on her farm near Warren for a fresh air camp for children of the vicinity.

Mrs. Emily S. Richards, president of the Utah Suffrage Association, has gone abroad with her husband. She will attend the Peace Conference. It is said that Utah has done the best work in the peace line of any of the States. They have held hundreds of meetings throughout the year.

Miss Elizabeth Bassett, of Andover, won the \$10 gold piece offered by the Allegheny County Woman Suffrage Association, N. Y., for the best essay on woman suffrage.

Miss Josephine Schain, who graduated from the Law School of the University of Minnesota, is compiling a book on "Laws Affecting Women and Children in Minnesota."

Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer of the New York School of Philanthropy, is delivering a course of sixteen lectures at the University of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Clara Thomson Sage, Chairman of Church Work for Connecticut, has written a very able letter to the clergymen of Connecticut, a copy of which has come into Headquarters.

Miss Clara Brett Martin will run for the provincial legislature at the forthcoming election at East Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Miss Martin is Canada's first woman lawyer and hopes to be the first woman member of Parliament.

The many friends of Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, President of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government, will regret to learn of the sorrow that has come into her life through the death of her husband.

Miss Minnie A. Tyler has just been re-elected town clerk of South Londonderry, Vt. This is the thirteenth successive term of Miss Tyler in that office. Her predecessors were her father and grandfather.

Caroline Scott, who has just passed away at an advanced age, bequeathed \$300.00 to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and to New South, Massachusetts and to New Hampshire. She left \$500.00 to Henry B. Blackwell, \$500.00 to Alice Stone Blackwell and \$1,000.00 to Vermont.

Mrs. Ida F. Mackrille, who has been the corresponding secretary of the Equal Suffrage Association of the District of Columbia, is going to make a home in the West. The District people will miss Mrs. Mackrille very much.

Among the officers elected at the annual meeting of the Allegheny County Equal Rights Association was Miss Matilda Orr Hayes, as second vice president. Miss Hayes is one of the very best workers Pennsylvania has.

Word was received at Headquarters of the death of Miss Ella Wiard of Connecticut. Miss Wiard secured a great many subscribers for Progress and was an efficient worker along other lines. She will be greatly missed by State and National workers.

Mr. John Hicks, Jr., of Oshkosh, Wis., lately presented a paper on "The Right of Suffrage" before the Layman's League of St. John's Universalist Church of that city. His paper was chosen to read Lincoln's Gettysburg Address at the Decoration Day services.

Helen Rand Tindall, now on a western trip, will visit San Diego, taking in the Grand Canyon) the home of her youngest son. She then goes to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle. Her son Arba lives here. She is looking forward to meeting the active Suffragists of that city. From Seattle she goes to Denver with her oldest son, Philip, to attend a convocation of his college fraternity. She stops in Alton, Ill., on her return.

Eliza Wright Osborne entertained the members of the New York Board at her beautiful home in Auburn, Mrs. Crossett says, "The only trouble about this beautiful visit is that we have so much business on hand, we have not any chance to walk in the beautiful yard or see the grounds. We must take time before we leave."

The Onondaga County Convention was held in Auburn. At the Seneca Falls meeting Mrs. Blatch asked Mrs. Crossett to unveil the tablet which was placed there in memory of the first convention.

Emma Smith Devoe is still in the field in Washington. She sends in encouraging letters to Headquarters all the time giving the lists of officers of newly organized clubs and telling of her work generally. She recently spoke before an assembly of Socialists at a Sunday night meeting, about a thousand being present. She also spoke at a Convention of Mental Scientists the last of June. She has been holding two meetings a day and says, "The cause in Washington is gaining in popularity. I am almost tempted to say it is popular in Washington."

NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS.

- The Equal Suffrage Association of the District of Columbia.—President, Henrietta Morrison Davis, Linden, Md.; Ashland (Kentucky) E. R. A.—President, Mrs. J. W. King, 811 Carter Ave.
- New Orleans (La.) Era Club—President, Mrs. O. W. Chamberlain.
- Pittsfield (Me.) Somerset Equal Suffrage Club—President, Dr. Jennie Fuller, Hartland.
- Portland (Me.) Equal Suffrage Club—President, Miss Anne Burgess.
- Bayonne, (N. J.) Political Study Club—President, Mrs. Kitton.
- Cincinnati (O.) Twentieth Century Club—President, Mrs. M. Sherwood.
- Walnut Street Hotel—President, Allegheny County (Pa.) Equal Rights Association—President, Mrs. A. Starr-Martin.
- Bucks County (Pa.) Equal Suffrage Association—President, Mrs. Esther A. Justice.
- Bellevue (Pa.)—President, Mrs. Annie M. Gerhart.
- Pittsburg (Pa.) Northside W. S. A.—President, Mrs. J. M. Keyser.
- Roy, (Wash.)—President, Mrs. Lena Rankin.
- Tracyton, (Wash.)—President, Mrs. Bertha A. Cross.
- Bremerton, (Wash.)—President, Mrs. Margaret Butts.
- Vancouver (Wash.)—President, Mrs. Sarah E. Dorland.
- erie County (N. Y.)—President, Mrs. A. S. Capwell.
- Albany (N. Y.) Political Equality Club—President, Mrs. Mary E. Beckett.
- Niagara Falls (N. Y.) Political Equality Club—President, Mrs. E. B. Merriam.
- Warsaw (N. Y.) Political Equality Club—President, Mrs. Carrie V. Balantine.
- Wayne Co. (N. Y.) P. E. C.—President, Mary B. Cuyler.
- Clifton Springs (N. Y.)—President, Miss Mary Coolidge.
- Easton (N. Y.)—President, Mrs. Chloe Stinson.
- Geneva (N. Y.)—President, Anne F. Miller.
- Hornell (N. Y.) League—President, Mrs. Laura G. Collins.
- Holley (N. Y.)—President, Mrs. C. F. Johnson.

- North Collins (N. Y.)—President, Eunice Rogers.
- Nunda (N. Y.)—President, Mrs. Mary Medcalf.
- Savannah (N. Y.)—President, Mrs. J. M. Waterman.
- Syracuse (N. Y.)—President, Mrs. E. H. Merrell.
- Weedsport (N. Y.)—President, Mrs. Almada Morrison.
- Yonkers (N. Y.) Political Educational Club—President, Mrs. Louise Hantey, 132 Linden St.
- Churchville (N. Y.) Political Equality Club—President, Mrs. Emma H. Miller, Scottsville.
- Brooklyn (N. Y.) Bedford Political Equality Club—President, Miss Ida Craft.
- Brooklyn (N. Y.) Woman Suffrage Association—President, Mrs. Mary H. Lyons.
- Collins Center (N. Y.)—President, Mrs. Cora Staffin.
- Marysville (N. Y.)—President, Mrs. Sarah V. Kerr.
- Gowanda (N. Y.)—President, Mrs. Anna Wayne Temple.
- Hamburg (N. Y.)—President, Mrs. C. A. Ward.
- Lawton Station (N. Y.)—President, Mrs. Abbie J. Lawton.
- Angola (N. Y.)—President, Mrs. Ida A. Bundy.
- Lancaster (N. Y.)—President, Mrs. D. M. Hoag.
- Auburn (N. Y.)—President, Mrs. John Anderson.

Contributions to Susan B. Anthony

- Woman Suffrage Fund.
- Honeyoe P. E. Club, New York, \$ 2.00
- Edith Belden Wilkinson, N. Y. 5.00
- Mary E. McMullen, N. Y. 1.00
- Mrs. H. Lighthall, N. Y. 1.00
- Mrs. Martha J. H. Stebbins, N. Y. 1.00
- Anna Willetts, N. Y. 4.00
- Gertrude C. Blackwell, N. Y. 1.00
- Harriet Lloyd Doane, N. Y. 10.00
- Quality Co., Political Equality League, N. Y. 6.50
- Amelia E. White, N. Y. 5.00
- Mrs. Mary E. Hollister, N. Y. 8.85
- Troy P. E. Club, N. Y. 5.00
- Marion King, Ohio 1.00
- Mrs. Ensign Newton, Ohio 1.00
- Myra K. Pelton, Ohio 1.00
- Lucinda D. and Henrietta G. Moore, Ohio 1.00
- Mrs. John Leavitt, Ohio 2.00
- Miss Mellee Mark, Ohio 1.00
- Mrs. Sarah A. Bisell, Ohio 5.00
- Catherine P. Wallace, Ohio 1.00
- Katharine Doors Sharp, Ohio 1.00
- Deer Creek Club, Ohio 5.00
- Mrs. Mary B. Smith, Ohio 1.00
- Janette Cole Smith, Ohio 1.00
- Bertha Cooper, Ohio 1.00
- Mrs. Adelaide Ballard, Calif. 5.00
- Alameda E. S. Club, Calif. 10.00
- Mrs. Mary Dixon, Calif. 1.00
- Mrs. M. C. Benamin, Calif. 1.00
- Alfred L. Dark, Calif. 1.00
- Harriet Park, Calif. 1.00
- Cupertino P. E. Club, Calif. 10.00
- Long Ridge W. S. Club, Conn. 5.00
- Frances Fort Brown, Tenn. 5.00
- Mrs. Martha S. Cranston, Del. 30.00
- Jessamine Heald, Illinois 1.00
- Ashland E. B. A., Kentucky 10.00
- Louis and Hannah N. Palmer, Pennsylvania 1.00
- Swarthmore League of Del. Co. Pennsylvania 24.00
- Edw. Starmer Thompson, Pa. 2.00
- Charlotte F. Jones, Pa. 1.00
- M. J. Preston, Pa. 1.00
- Sarah P. Sellers, Pa. 100.00
- Anna S. Troth, Pa. 1.00
- Mary H. Stillwell Kusel, Pa. 5.00
- Trenton Civic Club, N. J. 5.00
- Joanna Hartsorn, N. J. 1.00
- A. M. Lougee, Massachusetts 5.00
- Alice Stone Blackwell, Mass. 2.60
- Lydia N. Coy, Mass. 2.00
- Laura Greig, Kansas 5.00
- E. S. Association, D. of C. 130.00
- Amy M. Hilliers, D. of C. 1.00
- Helen R. Tindall, D. of C. 10.00
- Elizabeth A. Endicott, D. of C. 1.00
- Lucia E. Blount, D. of C. 10.00
- Jessie Waite Wright, D. of C. 10.00
- Modern Patriotic Club, Indiana 6.00
- Creighton H. Williams, Indiana 6.10
- Dill E. Elkerton, Michigan 1.00
- Henry White, Maryland .25
- Miss A. M. V. Davenport, Md. 1.00
- Flora A. Guggenheimer, Md. 1.00
- Miss Ida Jenkins, Louisiana 1.00
- Ida Porter Boyer, Oklahoma. 5.00
- Miss C. Z. Hartman, Montana. 1.00
- Mrs. Madge E. Waters, Wis. 10.00
- Mrs. B. S. Blaisdell, R. I. 2.00
- Dr. David F. Simpson, Minn. 1.00
- Laura Reynolds, Iowa 5.00
- Mrs. Caroline Ingham, Iowa 5.00
- Mrs. E. Palmer Spinning, Washington 5.00
- Dr. Sarah Kendall, Wash. 5.00
- Olympia Club, Washington. 3.00
- Avon Club, Washington 5.00
- King County, Washington 7.25
- Dr. Cora Smith Eaton, Wash. 3.75
- Grace L. Jones, Washington. 1.25
- Dr. Frances Woods, S. Dakota. 2.00
- Dr. Jennie Fuller, Maine 50.00
- Lucy Hobart Day, Maine. 53.78
- Mrs. Martha Boynton, Maine. 25
- Dr. Genevieve Gustin, Maine. 21
- Miss Lena Marsh, Maine 21
- Mrs. Mary Wingate, Maine. 20
- Mrs. M. H. Granger, Maine. 25
- Outlook Literary Club, Maine. 1.00
- A. M. J. Howe, New Hampshire 1.00
- Second Ward Equality Club, St. Louis, Mo. 1.75

National Progressive Woman Suffrage Union.

The Constitution of the National Progressive Woman Suffrage Union received at Headquarters names Mrs. Bormann-Wells as Founder, Lydia K. Commander, Chairman; sets the fees at not less than 25c; declares among its objects "The organization of women all over the country"; allows societies to affiliate upon approval of the aims and methods of the Union and payment of \$1.00.

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Guilford Essay Prize Won by Young Woman.

Miss Alice Benham of McClain, N. Y., a senior in the College of Arts and Sciences and one of the most brilliant students of Sage College, has been awarded the Guilford Essay prize over all contestants. This prize was founded by James Guilford and is annually awarded to the Cornell student showing the greatest excellence of work. The amount is \$150. Seven other students competed for this prize. Miss Benham has won a high name for herself in three years at the University. She has finished a four-year course in three years and obtained her A. B. degree in June.

Jerome With Us.

Jerome K. Jerome, the famous writer and author of "Three Men in a Boat," has come out in favor of woman suffrage.

Open Air Meetings.

Next to New York, Ohio is most active in Suffragette movement. Open air meetings have been held in Cincinnati and Cleveland now and then since early spring. Mrs. Waterman managed the Cleveland meetings; Dr. Siewiers and Mrs. Bigelow those of Cincinnati. Kate Trimble Woolsey has spoken in Covington as well as in Cincinnati.

Delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Denver.

Mary C. C. Bradford of Denver, one of our life members, has been elected a delegate to the National Democratic Convention from Colorado. Mrs. Harriet Hood of Thermopolis, Wyo., has been elected as an alternate to the National Convention in Denver.

Oregon.

No official statement has been received at Headquarters from the Oregon Suffrage Association but press reports state that our amendment was defeated by a greater majority than two years ago. This is not discouraging when we consider that two years ago a systematic campaign, with headquarters and field workers, was established in Oregon by the National Organization, while this year the Oregon Association thought it wise to do its own work.

Progress is certainly worth two cents a copy. Tell your friends it is and help us to double the number of subscribers before the Buffalo Convention.



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## FAILURE IS IMPOSSIBLE — Susan B. Anthony

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Secretary, Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, Swarthmore, Pa.

First Ass't Secretary, Dr. Kathie Schirmacher, Paris, France.

Second Ass't Secretary, Martina Kramers, Rotterdam, Holland.

Treasurer, Mrs. Stanton Coit, London, England.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 1st, 1906, at the Post Office, Warren, Ohio.

HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, Editor.

#### Form of Bequest.

I hereby give and bequeath to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, said Association being incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, the sum of \$..... principal and interest, to be applied by such association for the support and promotion of the cause of woman suffrage.

Signed .....

#### CONVENTION DATES, 1908.

National—Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 15 to 21, inclusive.

New York—Buffalo, October 13th to 15th.

Iowa—Boone, October 28th, 29th and 30th.

New Hampshire—Portsmouth, October 28th and 29th.

Rhode Island—October.

Maine—Portland, November 4th to 6th.

Michigan—Bay City, November 5th and 6th.

Nebraska—November 5th and 6th.

Pennsylvania—Norristown, Nov. 5th and 6th.

Minnesota—Owantonna, November 10th and 11th.

#### OUR PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

Geneva, Suisse, Sept. 7, 1908.—We spent August in Switzerland, three weeks at Chateau Belle-rive, one of the best preserved castles of the 16th century, and one of the strongholds of the Dukes of Savoy. The great apartments with their lofty ceilings, thick walls and wide casements, with the magnificent gardens gave us an idea of the splendor of the establishments of these old warlike nobles. However, these old castles are more picturesque than comfortable.

We made a trip to glorious Chamouy and Mt. Blanc with Mrs. Coonley Ward and party and later I spent several days with Mrs. Ward at Gunten, one of the most delightful and peaceful spots in all Switzerland.

On August 31, the sessions of the special meeting, International Council

of Women, began, and Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, proxy for Mrs. Mary Wood Swift, President of the National Council of Women of the United States, with a full delegation and seven alternates, had arrived and were ready to report at the first committee meeting. In the afternoon each department of work held a meeting, and your president, who is Convener of the department of Suffrage and Rights of Citizenship of the International Council, had the pleasure of meeting members of her committee from thirteen nations, whose enthusiasm and loyalty to suffrage were inspiring.

The delegates from Tasmania, New South Wales and Queensland, spoke in the highest terms of the increasing activity of Australian women in civic affairs since possessing the ballot.

A strong resolution was passed endorsing this department of work. The chairman's report showed that since the last meeting of the Council in Berlin, greater progress had been made in the extension of suffrage to women than in any similar period in the world's history, and when the report of the chairman of Resolutions were given both were received with the greatest enthusiasm. Later a petition was signed by the President of each of the twenty countries present, asking the Executive Committee to devote one meeting of the quinquennial meeting in Toronto to the discussion of suffrage, but before the petition was presented it was learned that the committee had already decided to do so.

In the evening an informal reception with a musical program, was given by the Geneva Committee.

Special entertainments were arranged between the working sessions of the Council, one of these a reception by Mme. and Mlle. Achard Rigaud, at Pregny La Cour (Imperatrice), the castle to which the unhappy Josephine came for several summers after her divorce from Napoleon. Whatever she may have suffered from heartache, she had a most beautiful world without as she gazed across Geneva's azure lake to the snow-crowned peak of Mont Blanc.

Mlle. Augusta Sarasin gave a garden party at her magnificent home, Chateau Frontenex.

The council closed with a reception in the Palais Eynard, tendered by the authorities of the State and city of Geneva. At this reception a delightful entertainment of children's dances was given in the garden of the palace. The children had been trained by the wonderful Jaques-Dalcroze.

The special purpose of the meeting was to revise the entire constitution and standing orders of the International Council, a "most difficult and wearisome task when so many nationalities, with their many methods of parliamentary procedure and different languages; but throughout the session the utmost good will and patience were shown, each vying with the other in their efforts at helpfulness, and the Countess of Aberdeen presided with infinite patience and tact and with the utmost impartiality.

Plans for the quinquennial meeting at Toronto the third and fourth weeks of June, 1909, were made.

The International Suffrage Alliance was represented by its President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, as Fraternal Delegate, and the members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will be glad to learn that she expects to reach America in time to be present at our Convention in Buffalo, and take part in its proceedings.

Today we leave for Genoa from which port we sail September 10, stopping at Naples and Gibraltar. We shall count not only the days but the hours until September 23, when we hope to arrive in New York.

ANNA H. SHAW.

#### BUFFALO CONVENTION PROGRAM.

Miss Kate M. Gordon, our Corresponding Secretary, is at Headquarters finishing her work as acting chairman of the Program Committee. If the program as now written is carried out the Buffalo Convention will be the strongest and most instructive in our history. The editor of Progress is looking forward to the meeting as she used to look forward to Christmas and any suffragist who does not make an effort to attend will miss an opportunity of her suffrage life.

#### CONVENTION NOTES.

The 40th annual convention of the N. A. W. S. A. in Buffalo will commemorate as well the 60th anniversary of the Seneca Falls convention, the first organized effort in behalf of womankind, at which time the declaration of principles promulgated incorporated the "sacred right of the elective franchise" as an inherent right of an American woman. This resolution which explains the raison d'être our organization's existence will serve as a distinctive feature in the program arranged to celebrate this important event in the history of our movement.

On Friday evening, October 16, the program will consist of the resolutions adopted at the 1848 convention, and will include five-minute addresses from such speakers as Fanny Garrison Villard, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Miss Julie Jenney, Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, Miss Laura Clay, Mrs. Royden Douglas, and others who have not yet definitely signified their acceptance. The main speaker of the evening will be Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, who will deliver a 20-minute address in support of her mother's contention of 60 years ago that in the sacred right of the elective franchise was protected the right to all other rights.

The convention members will be entertained at a public reception by the Buffalo Club on the evening of the 14th of October, and it is urged that all the friends and members of the Association intending to visit Buffalo at this time will so plan as to be present on this occasion.

As Progress goes to press, we are able to announce positively as speakers for our evening sessions, Charles Edward Russell, Mrs. Kate Trimble Woolsey, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Katharine Reed Valentine, Rabbi Stephen S. Snow, Henry Blackwell, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Miss Harriet Grimm. Other prominent speakers who will take part in the important conferences and programs of the afternoon sessions are Mrs. Anna C. Elz, Miss Maud Miner, Mrs. Harriette Johnson Wood.

Probably the most profitable feature of the Convention will be an session devoted to Social Prophylaxis, under the direction of Dr. Prince Morrow.

The Niagara Falls trip has been arranged to take place the day immediately following the convention, October 22.

The morning meetings have been planned as executive meetings, and it is hoped there will be full and free discussion upon all points of interest connected with the work of the Association. In order to allow members to have an opportunity of bringing before the convention any subject they consider of importance to the work, there will be a roll-call of the states, and ample time allowed for discussion of any subjects there presented.

The Sunday afternoon meeting will be held under the auspices of our

Committee on Industrial Problems, and it is hoped in addition to Mrs. Florence Kelley, of New York, and Miss Jean Gordon, of New Orleans, the presence of both Miss Jane Addams and Miss Sophronisa Breckenridge will be secured for this feature of the program.

Saturday, October 19, will be College Evening, and its success is insured under the direction of M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr College. KATE M. GORDON.

#### Good Bye, Haskell.

It is a great gratification to us to learn that Mr. Haskell of Oklahoma, who was largely instrumental in defeating our amendment before the Constitutional Convention, has had to retire under fire from the chairmanship of the finance committee of the Democratic campaign. We knew of Mr. Haskell's connection with the corporations, our deadly enemy, and we are glad to have the world see him as he is.

#### CHILD LABOR AND SOCIAL PROGRESS.

The proceedings of the fourth annual meeting of the National Child Labor committee, held in Atlanta, Ga., are collected in a volume entitled, "Child Labor and Social Progress."

One address given is by Prof. Felix Adler of Columbia University on "The Basis of the Anti-Child Labor Movement in American Civilization."

Miss Jean Gordon, factory inspector of Louisiana, spoke on "Why the Children Are in the Factory." She said in part: "The most potent reason, in my opinion, why the children are in the factory is our school system. In Wyoming, one of the states where women are just as good as men on election day, the state has said there shall be no such thing as ignorance, it is too costly; therefore if there is one child on a mountain top, too far away from the district school to attend regularly, a teacher is sent to live in the home of that child for ten months and is paid the entire twelve months."

As far as my experience goes I have yet to find a Jew or a Negro child in a mill, factory or department store. It is only your white-faced, sunken-chested, curved-backed little Christians who are in the mills and department stores.

Of course the desire for cheap labor is a great incentive to the employment of children. It is certainly a poor business policy which permits a firm or corporation to get seven or eight years' work out of a child and then turn him out upon the community to be cared for at public expense through long years of invalidism or criminality."

Other addresses are by Edward T. Devine, Charles R. Henderson, Florence Kelley, Owen R. Lovejoy, Governor Hoke Smith and many distinguished speakers. Interesting state and local reports were given.

#### A Seattle Editor Jokes.

We quote from one of the Seattle, Wash., papers as follows: "Naturally there is no way to escape woman's suffrage in Washington, when pretty young women go out after votes in an auto. What man could refuse to vote for 'equal rights' after a visit from a quartet like the Kangley sisters? But it seems as if we were taking an unfair advantage to send girls out in quattettes."

We cannot remember hearing any complaints about sending a brass band and committees after the voter, to say nothing about carriages, cigars, and even liquor at times. But four wholesome, refined, earnest young women in an auto is another thing.

#### WOMEN IN THE METHODIST CHURCH

In the evolution of women during the past half century every department of educational, charitable and religious work has received new impetus from her active participation in it. The advance of men and women toward a higher plane of ethics may not be so perceptible as when considered in the light of the enlarged recognition of ability in these fields. But some one says women have always been active in charity and church work. Have they? And their work for has always been applauded. Has it?

For twenty years a very curious condition as to woman's work existed in one branch of the great Church militant, and a proper recognition of that work is a matter of just recent news.

In 1887 Deaconess Work was organized in the Methodist Episcopal Church as an outgrowth of the Chicago Training School, which had been established by Lucy Rider Meyers two years previously. This movement was not instituted by the Church itself, but grew out of the loving hearts of the women who sought ways to ameliorate the sin and suffering all about them. The first "Home" in Chicago was the thought of a woman. Its workers were all women, and it received local ecclesiastical sanction in October, 1887, at the special request of the women workers.

In the following May the General Conference authorized and commended the Deaconess Movement and its self-sacrificing workers. The interest was widespread and the "Homes" multiplied, but from 1888 to 1908, while deaconesses have been much legislated about, and complimented and commended, they have never been accorded a voice in their own behalf. At the higher councils of the Methodist Episcopal Church they have been permitted to sit silently by and hear their need discussed and appropriations cut down, but with never a word or chance of explanation from their own standard bearers.

Of course this anomalous condition could not continue. During the whole period the founder of the Deaconess Order, Lucy Rider Meyers, has been carrying on an unceasing campaign of agitation through the various Church Boards, looking to the recognition of 'the deaconess herself,' and at the last General Conference (the highest legislative body of that denomination) recently held in Baltimore, these efforts were crowned with success. The whole movement was placed under a General Board elected by the General Conference, the members of the Board including men and women. Mrs. Meyers has the distinction of being the first woman ever elected by this great legislative body of the Methodist Church to serve on a General Board. The Board consists of two Bishops, several prominent laymen and two women besides Mrs. Meyers.

For several years women have been eligible as delegates to the General Conference, but very few are sent by local conferences to the higher conference in past years. Let us hope this sort of recognition of women will widen and widen not only in the Church but speedily in the State.

IVA G. WOODEN,  
Supt. Press Work, Ill. E. S. Ass'n.

#### Pensions for Widows.

It has been the rule in Queensland, Australia, since 1879 to pension widows with children. The state has found it wiser to pension the mother for the care of her children than to condemn her to follow employments in which she would be obliged to neglect them to support them. A new scale of allowances has been authorized by parliament.



**SOME LAWS OF AN IDEAL STATE WHICH PROTECT WOMEN AND CHILDREN.**

Wife's earnings and personal property, not received from husband, in her sole control. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Spouse's interest equal in each other's real estate. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex. Wyoming, Utah. (By custom in Colorado and Idaho.)

Professions and all public offices open to women. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Jury service open to women. Utah, Idaho. (No prohibition in Wyoming and Colorado and women there act as jurors.)

Equality in inheritance for both sexes. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Divorce for same causes to husband and to wife, though wife can also secure separate maintenance or divorce for non-support. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Wife and minor children entitled to homestead and to a certain allowance out of husband's estate, which has priority over ordinary debts. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Women privileged to make a will at eighteen years of age. Wyoming, Colorado and Idaho.)

Free schools from primary grade through State University open to women. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Free text books in public schools. Wyoming, Utah. (If district so vote in Colorado and Idaho.)

Free kindergartens. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

American flag on schoolhouses. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Compulsory education for children under sixteen years of age, with instruction in physiology and hygiene. Wyoming, Utah (Colorado, Idaho, under 14).

Alcoholic drinks forbidden to minors. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Tobacco forbidden to children under eighteen. Wyoming, Utah (Idaho, twenty-one; Colorado, sixteen).

No children under fourteen to work in mines. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

No woman to work in mines. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah. (Not customary in Idaho.)

Eight hours work maximum labor day for women. Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

No factory work for children under fourteen. Colorado, Idaho. (Practically none in Utah and Wyoming.)

Dependent children in family homes. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Juvenile Courts and probation of offenders for delinquent children. Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Women physicians or matrons in certain institutions having women or children in custody. Wyoming, Colorado. (Customary in Utah and Idaho.)

Indecent exhibitions, pictures, or exposure and the sale or gift of indecent literature forbidden. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Gambling and prostitution forbidden. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Age of consent eighteen or twenty-one years. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Prostitutes and other lewd persons forbidden to register or vote. Idaho.

Father and mother share in guardianship of children. Survivor the sole guardian. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

These laws, with the exceptions noted, prevail in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, where women vote on the same terms as men. I challenge the discovery of four man-suffrage States or Countries where women and children are equally protected.

Catharine Waugh McCulloch.

**Women Veiled by Coverture.**

Mrs. Marilla M. Ricker, one of our life members, has an able article, "Women Under Coverture," in the "Truth Seeker." Mrs. Ricker's article is in reply to three pamphlets which had been received at the Truth Seeker office which was written by anti-suffragists and whose supposed argument

she was delegated to answer. She says: "I have tackled many a mythical subject in my day, but this is the limit, because the women of those associations have no names; they are all veiled by coverture. Mrs. Francis Scott, president of the New York Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, means nothing to me.—Who is she? We have all heard of General Winfield Scott and Great Scott! but who is Mrs. Francis Scott?" Under Mrs. Ricker's convincing proof the statements made by the anti-suffragists into thin air as inaccurate and illogical. She closed with fourteen excellent reasons why women should be granted the ballot, the first of these is: "Because no race, class or sex can have its interests properly safeguarded in the legislature of a country or state unless it is represented by direct suffrage."

**FRENCH WOMEN URGE THEIR RIGHT TO VOTE.**

In a special letter to the Pittsburg Press, Paul Villier writes of the activity of the French women to secure suffrage rights. The influence of the English suffragists has spurred them to greater energy. They point to the fact that French women in the past not only had the vote but stood for election as candidates and in some cases had seats in legislative assemblies.

"Under the Loi Beaumont of 1182 women were allowed to take part in deliberations on municipal affairs. In 1362 when the first Etats Generaux met women holding fiefs were duly represented by nobles and ecclesiastics. Two centuries later there were actual women delegates and deputies and no less than 32 widows held seats in the provincial assembly of Franche Comte.

In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries female judges sat in the courts of law and it is stated that their decisions were equal to those of the best male magistrates.

Women have served with distinction as ambassadors and generals. Francoise de Cazely, during her husband's absence, made such a fine defense of a fortified place entrusted to her care, that Henry IV. appointed her governess of the city.

Lastly it is maintained that women have earned the franchise by virtue of their general progress and political education during recent years.

In 1859 the doors of the universities were thrown open to them."

In 1901 France gave women engaged in commerce the right to vote for judges of the tribunal of commerce.

A goodly number of the members of the senate and chamber of deputies are favorable to the movement for the rights of women.

**FURTHER ENDORSEMENTS.**

The International Cotton Spinners' Union; The Typographical Union of St. Paul, Minn., No. 30; the five political parties in the present campaign of California—Democratic, Independence League, Prohibition, Socialist, Union Labor—have all endorsed woman suffrage.

At the annual meeting of the Michigan Federation of Labor, held in the Hall of Representatives at Lansing, Mary L. Doe of Bay City and Gulielma H. Barnum of Charlotte were the fraternal delegates from the Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Barnum made the address and a favorable resolution was passed.

**Fine Linguist.**

Miss Mary Elizabeth S. Colton, of East Hampton, N. Y., has a conversational and reading knowledge of forty languages, among which are numbered the ones considered most difficult to learn, including Chinese, Poli, Avestan, Sanscrit, Hebrew, Syrian, Assyrian, Arabic and Persian. She has made a study of the religions and philosophy of each and by many is thought to be the finest linguist in the world.

**STATE NEWS.**

**Washington.**  
The year book of the Olympia Political Equality Club is among the most practical and interesting we have received.

**Iowa.**  
The Iowa suffragists will have a Rally Day on Oct. 29th, during their convention. They will have an open air meeting and people are growing enthusiastic over it.

**Maine.**  
The year book for 1908 and 1909 of the Portland Equal Suffrage Club, just received at Headquarters, is very attractive.

The minutes of the last convention of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association have been received at Headquarters. The opening pages contain an outline history of the movement for equal suffrage in Maine. The year 1854 marks the first authentic date in the agitation for equal rights, the cause being championed by Hon. Thomas M. Hayes. In the early years of the State Association, the presidents were men, Hon. Joshua Nye, Hon. Benjamin Kingsbury, Jr., and Rev. Henry Blanchard.

The report contains the proceedings in full and a number of the principal addresses made at the convention. Particular mention should be made of the excellent and instructive address by Prof. George C. Pumigton on "The Evolution of Suffrage."

**Louisiana.**  
The report of the New Orleans papers state that at the annual meeting of the Era Club great advance was shown to have been made through the year. Work for different committees was laid out and officers were elected. The Club suggested the name of a new school building, "The Caroline and E. T. Merrick School," so that Mrs. Merrick's name might be linked with that of her husband. This club has been working for the screening of the market houses. The membership of this club is constantly growing and during the last year 123 new members were added.

**Illinois.**  
The annual meeting of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association was held in Springfield, Thursday, October 1st, in the Woman's Building, State Fair Grounds.

The Association had headquarters in the gallery of the main building the first day of the Fair, September 25th, and during the entire week kept "open house" for the reception of friends of the cause and the enlistment of new recruits.

**New York.**

At a recent election at Seneca Falls, N. Y., women voted in large numbers, defeating the proposal to establish a municipal waterworks system.

Mrs. Marie F. Driscoll, Miss Harriet May Mills and Miss Julie R. Jenney attended the Republican State Convention speaking before the resolution committee. The whole committee arose and the chairman greeted them cordially. Miss Mills and Miss Jenney spoke to the suffrage resolution and there was a large vote in favor of the resolution.

At the State Fair in Syracuse the anti-suffrage association kept a booth open and had a few women to distribute literature. One of their number even stood in the aisle with book and pencil, presumably to take the names of sympathizers. It is astonishing how aggressive these "quiet" women, with their declaration that women should all stay at home, can become. The woman suffrage booth, where different committees presided on the different days, was visited by many thousands and the committees did not go into the aisles to find the people. Nor did they find it necessary to scatter dodgers urging people to come as did their "shrinking" opponents! Never did the suffragists have such enthusi-

asm and interest manifested. The constant growth of the cause is the primary reason for this. But the presence of the opposition was also contributory. Many rebukes were administered to the anti-suffragists during the days of the Fair by various visitors and we fancy they went home sadder and wiser women.

Mrs. Eliza C. Gifford of Jamestown, N. Y., writes that although the N. Y. Chautauqua had not a specified "Woman's Day," there was a good work done for suffrage during the assembly. Mrs. Phillip Snowden gave four lectures. She was enthusiastically received at her first lecture and the "Hall of Philosophy" was so crowded that her three other lectures were given in the great Amphitheater, which seats about 6,000. "Mrs. Snowden is only 26 years old, a college girl, tactful, resourceful and has a charming personality."

**Crowding the Pedestal.**

If the following announcement of a decision of the New York Court is correct and other States follow will not the pedestal of disfranchisement become so overcrowded that they will be compelled to enfranchise women in order to make room for the disfranchised male citizens?

As the result of a Court decision that felons are disfranchised, even though their sentences be suspended, from 5,000 to 10,000 persons will be unable to vote in New York State in future.

**Russia.**

Mrs. Paulina Kucralska Reinschmits of Warsaw, Poland, president of the Polish Women's Union for the Equality of Rights, is the first woman in her county to be elected a member of the Law Society of Poland.

**Juvenile Courts in Germany.**

Through the work of the women's organizations of Germany juvenile courts have been established. Anna Platow, a well known writer, says much will depend upon the continued influence of the women to make them successful.

**Home Again!**

Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Lucy E. Anthony and Carrie Chapman Catt landed in New York on the 24th of September. Mrs. Catt had not expected to return till the last of October, but was called home by business. She will attend the Buffalo Convention and she and Rabbi Wise will give addresses upon the same evening.

**Katharine Prescott Wormeley.**

The late Katharine Prescott Wormeley, who belonged to a very intellectual family, was a woman of great nobility of character and brilliancy of mind. Her principal work was her translations from the French, and it is conceded that her English version of Balzac is the best ever written, but her noblest work was her service in the cause of charity and of girls' education, she having founded and maintained for years at her own risk the Girls' Industrial School at Newport, after which it was incorporated with the city's public school system.

Although born in England, she espoused the cause of her adopted country, and assisted in the work of the Sanitary Commission with zeal and efficiency, and also in many philanthropic movements.

**Women Elected to Labor Union Offices.**

At the annual meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Mrs. Raymond Robins was elected chairman of the executive board, Miss Gertrude Stoezel was elected a member of the finance committee and a delegate to the state federation convention, and Mrs. Jennie Loghridge was elected as a member of the legislative committee. Men contested vigorously both Miss Stoezel and Mrs. Loghridge's election.

The first of September there were 200 suffragettes confined in the jails in various parts of England.

**OHIO CONVENTION.**

The 23rd annual Convention of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association was held in the Board of Trade Auditorium on Columbus, Sept. 29 and 30. The excellent local arrangements which added so much to the success of the meeting, were made by the Columbus Equal Suffrage Club, of which Miss Celia Schanfarber, a teacher in the public schools and a graduate of the University Law school, is president.

The plan of work, which was adopted by the Convention, outlines a program of "Agitation and Education." Reports of local clubs shows an encouraging increase in membership and a more prosperous condition, generally, than ever before. This was attributed to the fact that the clubs had made an effort to follow the recommendations of the Plan of Work adopted at the 1907 Convention, and that several of them had had the help of a visit from Miss Laura A. Gregg. A number of amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws were adopted, the principal ones being those which do away with county organizations. Among the Resolutions was one expressing appreciation of the splendid, nine years' service of Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton as President and regret at her refusal to continue longer in office.

Fraternal delegates from the State W. C. T. U., Daughters of the American Revolution, and Federation of Women's Clubs, were present and gave greetings.

Two of the eight women factory inspectors of the State were in attendance, Miss Ellis and Mrs. Elizabeth Schauss. The former gave a brief impromptu address, and the latter was the principal speaker at the first afternoon meeting. State Inspector of Factories and Workshops, John H. Morgan, was an interested listener at several sessions and being introduced to the Convention made a strong plea for the help of the organization in securing additional legislation for his department.

The speakers the first evening were Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky, and State Senator Frederic C. Howe, of Cleveland; Mrs. Sarah E. Hyre, member of the Cleveland Board of Education, and Mr. Louis F. Post, Editor of The Public (Chicago), making addresses the second night.

The following officers were elected: Honorary President, Mrs. Frances M. Casement, Painesville; President, Mrs. Pauline Steinem, Toledo; Vice President, Mrs. Emma S. Olds, Elyria; Cor. Sec., Miss Bertha Coover, London; Rec. Sec., Dr. Carrie Chase Davis, Sandusky.

Treasurer, Mrs. Sadee K. Izant, Warren; Auditor, Mrs. Sallie R. McLean, Cincinnati.

Member National Executive Committee, Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe, Cleveland. Nine delegates and nine alternates to the Buffalo Convention were elected. ELIZABETH J. HAUSER, Chairman State Press Committee.

**Voters Should Attend Primaries.**

Arthur Burrage Farwell, president of the Law and Order League, Chicago, in a talk at the U. P. church, scored the voters of the city and state for not attending the primaries. He said: "There are from 300,000 to 400,000 voters in Chicago. About one-third of that number voted at the primaries. What does it show? Absolute indifference to good, clean government."

If from 200,000 to 300,000 women in one city had shown this neglect of their voting privileges it would have been considered an argument for time immemorial that no woman anywhere should be allowed to vote even for dog-catcher.

The colony of cottagers at Arundel-on-the-Bay, Md., has elected a board of commissioners. The women who are cottagers and taxpayers exercised their right of franchise under the charter of the village.



**THE OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN QUEENS-NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK.**

Some of the members of the Queen-Nassau, Long Island Suffrage clubs having discussed the feasibility of trying the open air meetings as inaugurated by Mrs. Boorman-Wells, began a movement to that effect the latter part of the summer. Until then there had not seemed to be sufficient encouragement to undertake such a thing but the few enthusiasts, though inexperienced themselves in out-of-door work of the kind, felt it was worth the trying. A committee consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Craigie, Mr. and Mrs. David Smith, Miss Susan and Irene Davison, Mrs. Jeanette Willman, Miss Sherman and Miss Bolton set about finding sites and gaining the permission of village officials and gathering a meeting. Mrs. Boorman-Wells had by that time, however, arranged to sail for England in a few days and her only free time was Labor Day. Short as was the notice the thing was decided upon and although on account of the holiday Mrs. Wells could not bring with her any of the hoped-for speakers from the League of Self-Supporting Women, she came herself ready to do the entire work, if necessary. The Committee, however, supported her and though none of them had ever spoken before in open air meetings, they rallied to the effort.

Three meetings were arranged for in the one day, one at Lynbrook at 2 p. m., one at Rockville Center at 4 p. m., and one at Freeport in the evening at 8 o'clock. Open spaces on the chief streets in each town were chosen. A poster was begged from a stationery shop and on its blank side was printed in large letters, "Votes for Women!" This, adorned with two two flags, was put up in a conspicuous place near the spot where the speaking was to be done. Soap boxes in two places, a chair in the third became the rostrum. On these each speaker mounted in turn. Mrs. Wells opened the meetings by calling on those around to draw nearer and allow her to tell why this means to reach the public was taken by women who felt that the cause for which they had labored so long was not really understood by the majority of voters nor by the country at large. People arrested in passing, by the sound of a low, cultured voice uttering strange truths, stopped and listened, presently automobiles stopped, carriages stopped that their occupants might hear what was said. There was no disrespect, not a gibe or a laugh among the listeners, and most remained through the whole time of the speaking. The same condition prevailed in all three towns and was especially remarkable at the evening meeting in Freeport, for the passersby were many and of all grades of intelligence and of society. There some two hundred, mostly men, stood for quite two hours until the speakers themselves broke up the meeting. Those who spoke were, besides Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Charles O'H. Craigie, Mrs. Nancy Musseleman Schoonmaker, Mrs. Florence Jackson Stoddard, Mr. David Smith and Mr. Edwin Schoonmaker. The success of the meetings proves that the public can be reached in this way and are willing to listen.

**Miss Tarbell on Woman Workers.**

Miss Ida Tarbell, foe and historian of the Standard Oil Company, was the principal speaker at the monthly meeting of the Woman's Trade Union League, Chicago.

"I have never been in a trade," said Miss Tarbell, "but I have toiled for more years than I would like to tell. And I've had to fight our common enemy—man."

"It has given me great pleasure to see women combining together in order to fight their battles better. One hundred years ago women had no opportunity for education and advancement, but the combination of the modern women for the purpose of demanding their rights has made it easier for you and me."

"By your unions you make the

world understand the things you are fighting for, and you make the world better and happier. I hope you will be successful in everything good and right which you undertake."

**Women Postal Clerks.**

Miss Mary F. Pfann, Catherine E. Cooley and Etta M. Campbell took the examination for postal clerks lately at Buffalo. All three passed. Miss Pfann had the highest grade of any of the applicants. So natural is it to consider women inferior in all matters that in giving the list of the successful persons the men's names with per centage are all given first and then the women's, notwithstanding Miss Pfann's special record. Some day the postal clerk having the highest grade in examination will stand at the head of the list even if she be a woman.

**Women Refuse to Be Thanked.**

The suffragists of California to the number of several hundred, attended the Republican state convention and were accorded a hearing, but a woman suffrage resolution was not adopted, the Republicans standing alone in refusing this demand. At the close of the convention a delegate from Los Angeles moved a vote of thanks to the women who had attended the convention. A rising vote was called for, when Mrs. Agnes Pease, a former voter in Colorado, arose and on behalf of the women present refused to accept the thanks. We glory in her courage. We are tired of platitudes and thanks—we want real respect.

**French Village Where Women Fill Unique Positions.**

Six important posts in the village of Froissy, France, a town of 533 inhabitants, are filled by women. Madame Daubon, the postwoman, distributes the three daily mails; a woman is telegraph operator, Froissy being the telegraph center for the neighboring village. Miss Jeanne Marchandin succeeded her father as the village barber.

Miss Marie Druhon-Maillard is the town crier.

Madame Taillefer, the station agent for eleven years, gives orders to her husband, who is a conductor, when his train arrives at Froissy.

**Ex-Member of Parliament on Suffrage in England.**

Mr. Justin McCarthy, ex-member of the British Parliament, writing in the Independent, regards the recent procession of ten thousand women of all ranks of society through miles of London streets as a remarkable demonstration. He says that as to the ultimate success of the movement for woman suffrage he has not the slightest doubt, and he thinks the cause has made steady progress from the days when it first became recognized as a serious movement, with which legislation must soon have to deal.

**OUR ORGANIZERS.**

Laura Gregg is beginning work in Indiana. She will attend the Buffalo Convention.

Mary N. Chase is in the field in her own state, New Hampshire.

Mrs. Devoe has been diligent in organization work all the year and her state shows the result.

Dr. Woods is at her home, Rapid City, S. D.

Ida Porter Boyer is working in Oklahoma.

**A Woman Honored.**

Esther Voorhees Hasson has been chosen by the Medical Board of the United States Navy to be at the head of the Women's Nurse Corps. This is a great distinction for Miss Hasson and reflects credit on women generally.

A new club organized for suffrage among the High School girls of Seattle, Wash., is proving a success. The president is Miss Lucy Kangley, who, with her three sisters, canvassed the State of Washington during the summer for signers to a suffrage petition. The girls are very enthusiastic over their work.

**PERSONAL.**

Rose Pastor Stokes conducts a department in the New York Evening Call.

Miss Ruth Smith of Kenesaw is the youngest secretary of a suffrage club in Nebraska.

The mother of Senator Robert Owen is Vice President of the Indian Woman Suffrage Association of Oklahoma.

Mrs. Cornelia H. B. Rogers of Bridgeport, Conn., has left to Fairfield Co., Conn., \$200,000 to be used in fighting the tax arrears act passed in 1883.

Mrs. D. Z. McGuire of Asheville is the first woman in North Carolina to receive a State license to practice dentistry.

Mrs. M. N. Butts, Charleston, Wash., has lately secured the names of more than 1,000 men and women (90 per cent. of those she approached) to a petition for woman suffrage.

Miss Alice Henry of Chicago edits the Woman's Department of the Union Labor Advocate. Miss Grace and Miss Anna Nicholes are contributors to the same periodical.

Massachusetts has 1,192 men and 12,657 women teaching in the public schools, the women receiving on an average about one-third as much pay as the men.

Miss Norma Stoner has purchased a drug store at Prospect, O. She has had eight years experience in pharmacy and is a practical business woman.

Miss Anna Louise Amend, a valuable employee of the largest real estate concern in New York City, is said to be the highest salaried woman in the United States.

Miss Madge Pickler, daughter of our South Dakota president, lately married Nathaniel Hoy, the editor of the Grand Valley Herald at Meadow, S. D.

Ida Husted Harper, who has been in Europe all summer studying conditions relating to woman suffrage particularly those of Finland, will arrive in New York October 5th.

Clara B. Colby, who has spent the summer abroad, has made over thirty speeches for the suffrage cause. She carried the Susan B. Anthony banner in the great procession to Royal Albert Hall. She will return in time to attend the Buffalo Convention.

Mrs. Mira O. McFarland, of Charlton, Iowa, called at Headquarters a few days ago. She was pleased to be in our workshop.

Mrs. Emily P. Collins of Atlantic, Mass., one of the first women advocates of suffrage for women, has just attained her 94th year. She enjoys good health and her mind is clear and bright. She attends to her own correspondence.

Mrs. Julia Kahn, the wife of the California Congressman, says, "Our country is suffering from a surplus of over educated women and under educated men, and very soon the problem of co-education will be added to the long list of things which must be adjusted to keep the national balance."

Mrs. Anna M. Kent of Springfield, N. Y., has been nominated by the Republicans of the South district for school commissioner. The salary attached to this office is \$1,200. Miss Catherine Maroney of Montezuma, N. Y., has been nominated for like office in the North district.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, president of the Republican Woman's Association, is working in Massachusetts with Mrs. George F. Lowell, president of the Massachusetts Republican Woman's Association.

Mrs. Rachel Rees Griffith passed away Sunday, July 18, at her home in

Guthrie, Oklahoma. Mrs. Griffith and her two daughters, the Misses Rachel and Margaret Rees, have always been ardent suffragists, giving both time and money as they could.

Rev. E. L. Benedict, pastor of the Green Lake M. E. Church, Wash., says: "I believe in equal rights for men and women because I believe there are certain important problems confronting us that can not be satisfactorily solved until women are given equal rights. If but one woman in the world wanted to vote and she paid taxes, even though every woman in the land opposed it, she should not be denied the right."

Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone of Kalamazoo, Mich., has had her portrait presented to the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society. It will be hung in the Capitol and will be the first woman's portrait there. Mrs. Stone was not only a pioneer in the woman's club movement, but in the woman suffrage movement but in the movement for the higher education of women as well.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, of New York, who has a country place at Roslyn, L. I., has offered two prizes of \$20.00 each for essays on the Right and Need of Woman Suffrage. These prizes are to be contested by the pupils of the public schools in Roslyn, and are not to be awarded until next May, as she wants them to thoroughly study the question. Recently Harriot Stanton Blatch spoke before the Roslyn schools and at that time Mrs. Mackay declared her belief in full woman suffrage.

Dr. John Graham Brooks of Chicago said in one of his lectures that the women's clubs of that city had done more for its civic improvement than all the men of Chicago. Dr. Brooks was a member of the City Charter Commission and became a pronounced suffragist when he heard Jane Addams and a committee of women present their arguments that municipal government is but city house-keeping.

Hon. Percy Alden, social settlement worker and member of British Parliament, said that New Zealand was the best governed country, had the best laws and the best law enforcement of any country in the world.

**WINDOWS OR PEOPLE?**

The Woman's Franchise, London, England, says: "The breaking of windows as a means to show disapproval of Mr. Asquith's tactics in regard to the suffrage movement is mild compared to far more despicable behavior of Anti-Suffragists at Tunbridge Wells, who not only broke up a suffrage meeting there, but pelted the lady speakers with eggs, potatoes, and even stones. Which does the law take most account of, throwing stones at a window or at people? If the latter, why is it that the papers fail to report the arrest of any perpetrators of this outrage?"

Richard Le Gallienne, the author, was a guest of honor at the annual luncheon of the Buffalo Federation of Women's Clubs. In his address he said: "There is every reason why women should have a vote and no reason why they should not."

The Woman's Council of France, organized to further the cause of woman suffrage, numbers 73,000 members. These women will have the co-operation of the League of the Rights of Men.

Miss Mary Tyng of Boston, who was educated at Radcliffe and traveled in Japan, is now working in a department store and is addressing Labor Unions on behalf of woman suffrage. She was once a disbeliever. She is now a great force for good.

The Marsh Magazine has an illustrated suffrage article by Charlotte Perkins Gilman, while Winifred Harper Cooley has an illustrated article in the October World Today.

**WOMAN MOVEMENT NOT NEW.**

There was some discussion of the woman question in the tenth century and in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries there were writers, so we find, like Sir Thomas More and Agrippa von Nettesheim, the former of whom declared that woman is the equal of man, the latter declared her his superior.

The title of the first book on woman suffrage, published in 1739, is "Women Not Inferior to Men; or a Vindication of the Right of the Fair Sex to a Perfect Equality With the Men," by Sophia, a Person of Quality.

In an article with the heading, "A Pioneer Suffragette," the Baltimore Sun says:

"Those who labor under the impression that the talk about woman's rights, woman suffrage and so forth is an outgrowth of recent years are sadly mistaken. In the Northampton Mercury for August 11, 1832, occurs the following account of what took place in the British House of Commons on August 3 of that year:

"Mr. Hunt presented a petition from a lady of fortune and family, who is also a single lady, praying that she might be admitted to a share of the representation. Her name was Mary Smith, of Stanmore, in York. She said that females were only kept in thralldom among barbarians and heathen nations, but in this country, which had risen to so high a pitch of civilization, such restrictions should be abolished.

"She complained that females were amenable to the laws and liable to be punished for their crimes, while they were tried by judges and juries of the opposite sex; they should, therefore, be allowed to sit upon juries. In short, she prayed that unmarried females of mature age should be put on a footing of equality with the male sex. Mr. Hunt read the petition amid shouts of laughter from all sides of the house."

"Surely Mary Smith, who could state her case so cogently and reasonably, should be regarded as the pioneer of the movement of equality of the sexes."

In France a woman, Madame Desroches, stood as a candidate for Parliament, in 1849.

**LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS**

To Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund, Since Reported Last Month..

Anna N. Kendall, Illinois.....	\$150.00
Elsie Wallace Moore, Wash.....	2.00
Mrs. Lavinia L. Dock, N. Y.....	10.00
Hannah B. Clark, New York.....	50.00
Friends' E. R. Ass'n, N. Y.....	30.00
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Sarah L. Willis, New York.....	10.00
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Mrs. E. E. Greenman, Cal.....	4.00
Mrs. H. U. Thurber, Cal.....	2.00
Glen Park Outdoor Art League S. F., Cal.....	1.00
Berkeley P. E. Club, Cal.....	58.25
Mrs. Julia Churchill, Cal.....	5.00
Franchise Dept. W. C. T. U., Berkeley, Cal.....	10.00
Lancaster Co. Suffrage Club, Pa	1.00
Abbie B. Rice, Pa.....	1.00
New Hampshire W. S. Ass'n.....	50.00
Julia B. Nelson, Minnesota.....	5.00
Lenore H. Cox, Indiana.....	5.00
Jessie G. Manley, West Virginia	5.00

The following new leaflets have been added to stock and are for sale at Headquarters: Do Teachers Need the Ballot? Some Reasons Why, The "Unanswerable Argument," and Dorothy Dix on Woman's Ballot.

We have received a very attractive program from the Bayonne, N. J., Woman's Political Study Club.



PROGRESS

CONVENTION NOTES.

Put me off at Buffalo!

The National Executive Committee will meet the afternoon of the 14th.

For information in regard to the program read Miss Gordon's letter, given elsewhere.

Our President writes that she has not felt so well in years and is ready for the work promised for Buffalo.

One session of the convention will be devoted to Social Prophylaxis, and Dr. Prince Morrow will present the question which will be discussed.

A reception will be given the delegates and friends on the evening of the 14th, which really opens the convention and an excursion to Niagara the day following the closing.

The Sunday afternoon mass meeting in the interest of Industrial workers will be presided over by Florence Kelley, and Jean Gordon, the factory inspector of Louisiana, will be one of the speakers.

The meeting will be held in the Y. M. C. A., 45 W. Mohawk street. Arrangements have been made for catering delegates free of charge from the hotel to the Y. M. C. A. building.

The National officers will be at Buffalo the twelfth for the meetings of the Business Committee. The New York Convention will be held the 13th and 14th and the National officers have been invited to address this convention.

Hotel Lenox, on North street, near Delaware avenue, will be the Convention headquarters. This hotel is conducted on the European plan and the rates are as follows: Rooms with use of bath near by, \$1.50 per day, if occupied by one, \$2.50 per day if occupied by two; rooms with bath, \$2.50 to \$3.00 for one, \$3.50 to \$4.00 for two.

It is hard to predict who of all the famous speakers will attract the most attention at the Buffalo Convention, but since Americans are attracted to foreigners, and since they like youth, revel in good looks, respect law makers, sympathize with the English Suffragettes and suffragists, it seems that Mrs. Philip Snowden will stand at the head of popularity, or if not at the head, very near it.

LOUIS F. POST ON THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Mr. Louis F. Post, who went to England to attend the Free Trade Congress, was a guest at the banquet given by the Cobden Club to the delegates. In The Public he says: "The floor was full of banqueters from many countries. In the gallery were lady guests, who according to one of the barbaric conventionalities of our times had been invited to over look their lords and masters at the 'feet' and listen to their post provender speeches."

During Mr. Asquith's speech, which was a most eloquent reply to the toast, Free Trade, he asked a question which he himself expected to answer: "And now what is to be done?" Instantly came the answer from the ladies' gallery, "Give votes to women." "Looking in the direction from which the voice had come," Mr. Post continues, "I saw a small woman elegantly gowned, standing rigid as a marble statue conspicuously against the gallery rail. There was little chance for mistaking her." When she had repeated Votes for Women, she was warned by a hotel servant and later by him led away, she protesting firmly.

Mr. Post then investigated the question of the Suffragette movement and his opinion of the English movement is given in full in The Public of Sept. 4th and should be read by every suffragist. We hoped to reproduce it here but space is too limited.

At the recent school election in White Plains, N. Y., women voted in large numbers.

NOTICE TO BUFFALO DELEGATES AND VISITORS.

Delegates and visitors to the Buffalo Convention are requested to report at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, 45 W. Mohawk Street, upon arrival. Either an Elmwood or Hoyt car from the New York Central or Erie stations or a Main Street car from the Lackawanna station will take them to the corner of Main and Mohawk Streets, near the hall.

The large number of persons signifying their intention of being present and the great number of trains make it impossible for the Entertainment Committee to meet trains. Keep this notice and avoid confusion and annoyance.

Oldest Book on Woman's Rights.

There was recently sold in London a book said to be the first ever published on the question of woman's rights. It was issued in 1739 by J. Hawkins, with the title, "Women Not Inferior to Men," or "A Vindication of the Right of the Fair Sex to a Perfect Equality with the Men, by Sophia, a Person of Quality."

Senator Owen.

Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma writes: The Democratic campaign will prevent my attending the Buffalo Convention, October 15th. You have my earnest sympathy. I still believe that women are as good as men and entitled to as many rights, and that the suffrage is the right protective of all other rights.

Women Equal to Men.

But for women Christianity would never have attained its present growth. Women stood by Christ at the cross and labored with Him in the gospel; then they fought for the propagation of the faith.

Women are equal to men mentally and morally. Their traditional inferiority comes from their comparative physical weakness.—Rev. Charles C. Earle.

New Brunswick Women Ask for Extension of Suffrage.

The women of New Brunswick sent a delegation to the Provincial Legislature to ask that they be granted the right to vote in provincial affairs, as they now do in civic and municipal elections.

Hon. Hazen, leader of the Government, promised them careful consideration during the recess.

The first conference of Russian women has just been held, police being constantly present, but this is regarded as a great concession of the government and was secured by Madame Dimitrieva, secretary of a Russian benevolent organization.

Ellis Meredith in the Atlantic.

"What it Means to be an Enfranchised Woman," is the subject of an article in the August "Atlantic." It is a thoughtful review of what woman suffrage has accomplished and of what it augurs for the future. The author of this entertaining and forceful article is Ellis Meredith, of Denver, herself a voter. In her state women form 42 per cent. of the population and cast 48 per cent. of the vote, which proves they value the opportunity.

1848-1908.

Let us be as brave as was the band of women who in 1848 spoke the first demanding word for woman's freedom. Ours is a different time, ours a different condition, but it requires just as careful thought, just as courageous heart and just as much consecration. Those great mothers awakened fearless, justice-loving people while we must lead the fearful—the indifferent. Our sentiment permeates our whole country and it is our duty to quicken this sentiment. They had to bear the ridicule and the scornings of enemies, we have to bear the inaction of our friends. They were of their generation wise and so are we, and patient also. They will be known in history for all time, the leaders of their own; history will not know us, but we

will know ourselves, and if we do well in our own sight we will have done as well as they. A mighty responsibility was laid on them; it is likewise laid on us. They were glad to bear their burdens and so are we. So glad.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR BUFFALO CONVENTION.

Mrs. Truman C. White, 150 W. Utica street, Buffalo, the chairman of the committee of hospitality, at the request of the National Program Committee, has sent the following list of hotels and apartments where delegates and visitors can find entertainment. She wishes all such delegates to write direct to these places and make arrangements for themselves. Those wanting her to make arrangements are to write to her. To avoid errors her own list will be a different one from this. In either case enclose stamps for reply.

Hotels and Apartments.

The Niagara Hotel, cor. Porter Ave. and Seventh St., American plan, \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day. Lodging and breakfast only, \$1.25 to \$2.50 per day, two in a room.

The Markeen, cor. Main and Utica, American plan. Lodging, two in a room with use of bath and breakfast, \$2.00.

The Touraine, 274 Delaware Ave., Lodging and breakfast, \$1.75, two in a room.

Hotel Broezel, cor. Seneca and Wells, near principal railroad stations, American plan, two in a room, \$3 per day; \$3.50 with bath. Large outside rooms, four in a room, \$2.50 per day, each person. All \$3 hot and cold water.

Lodging and Breakfasts, \$1 per Day. (Two in a Room.)

Mrs. B. A. Arnold, 47 Fargo Ave.

Mrs. F. E. Newcomer, 86 Mariner St.

Mrs. T. A. Boeckland, 18 Wadsworth street.

Mrs. James Howlett, 48 Johnson Park.

POLITICAL EQUALITY LEAFLETS.

Send 10c to National Woman Suffrage Headquarters, Warren, Ohio, for a sample set of Political Equality Leaflets. Then order in quantities any you may want for distribution at 15c per 100. The series includes:

The Bible for Woman Suffrage, by Bishop J. W. Bashford.

Fruits of Equal Suffrage, Nos. I and II.

Mrs. Decker on Equal Suffrage.

Judge Lindsey on Suffrage.

Equal Suffrage in Australia, by Lady Holder.

When Gamblers "Prate" and Mothers Can Demand, by Kate E. N. Feltham.

Why Women Should Vote.

The Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women.

The Division of Labor, by Alice Stone Blackwell.

Woman Suffrage and Prosperity, by Gail Laughlin.

Mrs. Livemore on Suffrage.

Roosevelt for Equal Rights.

Miss Woolley on Woman's Ballot.

Dr. Thomas on Woman's Ballot.

More Testimony from Colorado, by Prof. Harry E. Kelly.

The Ballot and the Schools, by Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell.

Persuasion or Responsibility and Woman Suffrage, by Florence Kelley.

Suffrage in New Zealand, by Charles Edward Russell.

Captivated Calves, by Mrs. Lida Calvert Obenchain.

Alice Freeman Palmer on Women's Duties. (This leaflet also has the poem "Ma Can't Vote.")

The Ballot and the Telephone, by Anne Fitzhugh Miller.

The Wage Earner and the Ballot, by Mrs. Maud Nathan.

Women's Vote in Australia, by Prof. R. E. Macnaghten.

Two Workings of a Bad Law, by Lora La Manca.

Family Suffrage in New Zealand, by Hon. Hugh H. Lusk.

New Zealand's Experience, by Sir Joseph George Ward.

Testimony from Wyoming.

Gen. Hale on Colorado Women's Vote.

Margaret Long on Colorado.

Women in the Home, and What is a Democracy? by Susan W. Fitzgerald.

Women and the Vote, by Mrs. Mary Kenney O'Sullivan.

Woman in the State, by U. S. Senator George F. Hoar.

Frederic C. Howe on Suffrage.

Dorothy Dix on Woman's Ballot.

Do Teachers Need the Ballot?

Some Reasons Why.

The "Unanswerable" Argument.

NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS.

St. Paul, Minn. Suffrage Club—President, Miss E. W. Williams.

Thorp, Wash.—President, Mrs. H. Alice Monday.

Manette, Wash.—President, Mrs. Elizabeth Baker.

Charleston, Wash.—President, Mrs. Margaret Butts.

Rainier Beach, Wash.—President, Mrs. Isabel A. Helmick.

College Night at Buffalo.

One of the most interesting evenings of the Buffalo Convention will be that arranged by the college women. This program has been arranged by M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr, who will be present. Maud Wood Park will preside and the speakers will be largely presidents and deans of Eastern and Western Colleges, the only exception being Miss Ray Costello, who is taking a post-graduate course at Bryn Mawr. Miss Costello is a granddaughter of Hannah Whitehall Smith, and was a worker among the college women of England. Miss Caroline Lexow is to be one of the other speakers, as is Mrs. Herbert Parsons of Washington. Mrs. Parsons formerly was a professor at Columbia.

LITERATURE AND SUPPLIES ON SALE AT NATIONAL HEAD-QUARTERS, WARREN, O.

Song Leaflets, per 100	.....\$	.35
Speeches of Rights of Women, by Wendell Phillips	.....	.15
The Duties of Women, by Frances Power Cobbe	.....	.10
The Ballot and the Bullet, by C. C. Catt	.....	.10
Swiss Solution of American Problems, by W. D. McCracken	.....	.10
Introduction to Vol IV, History Woman Suffrage, single copy	.....	.05
Per 100	.....	.85
1904 President's Address, Carrie Chapman Catt, 2 copies for	.....	.05
Objections Answered, per 100	.....	2.00
Mayors of Five States, each	.....	.05
Per 100	.....	4.00
Political Equality Leaflets, (monthly), per year	.....	.10
Per 100 copies	.....	.15
Sample set	.....	.10
Progress, per 100 copies	.....	1.00
Aluminum Book Marks, with picture of Susan B. Anthony, each	.....	.05
Susan B. Anthony Buttons, each	.....	.05
Per dozen	.....	.50
Photograph of Susan B. Anthony	.....	.25
Susan B. Anthony Book with Life Sketch and Funeral Addresses, per copy	.....	.25
History of Woman Suffrage, 4 vols.	.....	8.00
Vol. IV., History of Woman Suffrage	.....	2.00
Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony, 3 vols.	.....	7.50
Penny Prints (by G. P. Brown & Co.) of Lucy Stone, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, each	.....	.01
Sketch of Self, by Elizabeth Cady Stanton	.....	.10
Lucy Stone Booklet, each	.....	.05
Democracy Demands Woman Suffrage, by Dr. Raymond V. Phelan, per 100	.....	.25
The Working Women and the Vote, compiled by Harriot Stanton Blatch, per 100	.....	.65
Two Speeches by Industrial Women, per 100	.....	.85
Testimony from Governors of Four Free States, per 100	.....	.25
The Modern City and the Municipal Franchise for Women, by Jane Addams, single copy	.....	.03
2 copies	.....	.05
Per 100	.....	2.00
Eminent Opinions, each	.....	.05
Per 100	.....	2.50
Women and the School Vote, per 100	.....	2.00
Woman Suffrage Throughout the World, single copy	.....	.10
History of the Movement for Woman Suffrage in the United States, 2 for 100	.....	.05
Per 100	.....	2.50
Woman Suffrage in New Zealand, single copy	.....	.05
Some Laws of an Ideal State Which Protect Women and Children, per 100	.....	1.00
International Report for 1908, per copy	.....	.30
International Address of Carrie Chapman Catt for 1908, single copy	.....	.02
Per 100	.....	.50
The Captive Mother, per copy	.....	.05
Per 100	.....	.50
The Woman Suffrage Movement in Ohio, single copy	.....	1.00

Buy it now! Vol. III. of The Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony. Price \$2.50. For sale at N. A. W. S. A. Headquarters, Warren, Ohio.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL.

"The work of the International Council of Women," is one of the subjects to be brought before the "Conference of the National Union of Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland," to be held in Aberdeen Scotland, October 12-15, 1908. The President of the Conference General Committee is Her Excellency, the Countess of Aberdeen, who will give a paper on the International Council from other countries will also speak. The general subject for the consideration of the Conference is "The Training and Practice of Citizenship."

At the International Meeting of the Council it was voted to continue the suffrage department by such a heavy vote as to make it almost unanimous.

Avery-Kinney.

Miriam Fayer Avery was married to Arthur Raymond Kinney, Saturday, Oct. 3rd. Mr. Kinney is instructor in manual training in the public schools in Chicago, and that city will be their home. The wedding took place in Miss Shaw's home, she officiating.

A guest says: "There were 74 people present. It was a most beautiful day and the ceremony most impressive. Certainly the bridal procession was beautiful and the little bride a picture."

Miss Shaw and the Autumn Work.

Immediately after the close of the National convention, our National President will go into the field to speak constantly until Thanksgiving time. Her route as arranged now is as follows:

- Oct. 27th, Chicago—Public meeting for suffrage club.
- Oct. 29th, Boone, Iowa—State Convention.
- Nov. 30th to Nov. 5th—Dates not settled.
- Nov. 6th, Lincoln, Neb.—State Convention.
- Nov. 8th, Sioux City, Iowa—Meeting for suffrage club.
- Nov. 10th, Owatonna, Minn.—State Convention.
- Nov. 12th, Indianapolis, Ind.—Public meeting.
- Nov. 14th, Memphis, Tenn.—Lecture course.
- Nov. 17th and 18th, Richmond, Ky.—State Convention.

We recommend to suffragists the following list of books, many of which can be obtained at local libraries, and all of which can be purchased by writing National Suffrage Headquarters, Warren, Ohio:

- History of Woman Suffrage.
- Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony—Harper.
- Eighty Years and More, by Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
- Mistress Brent—Lucy Meacham Thurston.
- The Convert—Elizabeth Robins.
- Mr. Lex—Catharine Waugh McCulloch.
- Common Sense Applied to Woman Suffrage, by Mary Putnam Jacobi, M. D.
- A Military Genius, Anna Ella Carroll, by Blackwell.
- The Subjection of Women, by John Stuart Mill.
- Sex and Society—Thomas.
- Sex Equality—Densmore.
- Indian Life in Town and Country, by Herbert Compton.
- Man and Woman—Dr. Bellfield.
- A Modern Madonna—Caroline Abbott Stanley.
- Her Infinite Variety—Brand Whitlock.
- Dreams—Olive Schreiner.
- The Story of an African Farm—Olive Schreiner.
- The Mantle of Elijah—Zangwill.

Mrs. Catt's address delivered at the International Suffrage Alliance is now for sale at Headquarters. Price 2 cents each; \$1.50 per hundred.

All local clubs having a membership of twenty-five or over may secure a large picture of Miss Anthony by sending 4c for mailing to National Headquarters Warren, O.

If you are a woman suffragist, sign this coupon and return to National Headquarters, Warren, Ohio.

I believe in the political enfranchisement of women.

Name .....

Address .....