

FAILURE IS IMPOSSIBLE—Susan B. Anthony

PROGRESS
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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.

California—Stockton—Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 and 2.

Ohio—Elyria—Oct. 26 to 28.

The November *Progress* will be issued from New York City.

Send the dates of your fall conventions immediately to Mrs. Upton, Warren, Ohio.

Do not pride yourself on being conservative. A conservative blocks the way to progress. A conservative believes exactly as a radical believes, except that he is ten or more years late. A conservative must always hear the voices of those ahead shouting "I told you so!"

If a man were running towards the shore to save a child from drowning, and you threw a rope about his waist and held him back, declaring either that there was no child in the water, or that it was not best to try to save it, would you be an aid or a hindrance? He would make the rescue, of course, but he would have to drag you with him, and the danger would be increased. Would you really think you had "lent a hand"? And when you saw the beautiful roly-poly child restored to its mother's arms, would you shout out, "See what we have done?" If you are a conservative, you would.

Try being a radical. See how much more invigorating it is to breathe the fresh air at the head of the line than to swallow the dust at the rear.

Learn what it is to feel the panting breath of him whom you have helped to live. Throw away your lasso; cease to drag; help to lift.

A LETTER FROM OUR NATIONAL PRESIDENT

Dear Comrades:—

With this issue of "Progress" our new year of work begins. We are entering upon it with enthusiasm and renewed consecration to our peerless cause.

Increased opportunities for progressive activities are afforded by the spacious and conveniently located new National Headquarters which we have been able to secure through the generosity of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. Five offices have been set apart for the work of the National Association, one for the National President, and Corresponding Secretary, and two for the regular office work. The latter will be under the management of Prof. Mary Gray Peck, headquarters secretary.

Prof. Frances Squire Potter, the National Corresponding Secretary, and Prof. Mary Gray Peck resigned the positions of Professor and Assistant Professor of English in the University of Minnesota, to accept positions with the National Suffrage Association. In these officials we have two of the best known educators of the West, and they bring to the work of our Association in addition to well trained minds and scholarly attainments, an enthusiasm and deep seated understanding of the greatness and importance of our cause which has rarely been equaled.

Two offices are devoted to press work in charge of Mrs. Ida Husted Harper. It was long the desire of Miss Anthony that the time might come when Mrs. Harper might be placed at the head of the press work of the National Association, where she could be in touch with the leading newspapers of the country. This has at last been accomplished and from September first the work of the press department will be carried on under her direction.

The National President has decided to move to New York feeling that much better and more economical service can be rendered the Association by as many as possible of the national officers directing their work from National Headquarters, and for at least six months in the year she will leave her home in Moylan and take apartments in New York City so as to be near the headquarters.

Under the management of those who have our headquarters in charge, aided by a carefully selected office force, the headquarters cannot fail to be a center from which there will radiate throughout the nation influences which must quicken and vitalize the energies of our whole association into new life and activity.

It is always sad to make great changes in plans, even to better conditions, and we will all miss the cheerful letters of Miss Gordon, the retiring National Corresponding Secretary, whose resignation was reluctantly accepted after she convinced the Official Board that she felt it her first duty to devote her entire time to the South. What we lose in her active co-operation with the National Association we will gain in the growth of the movement in southland, and we shall look forward to great progress in the Gulf States under her leadership.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton and Elizabeth J. Hauser, after years of splendid service in increasing the efficiency of the headquarters, turn the work over in excellent condition to their successors.

While looking forward with hope to the future, and while deeply thankful for the generosity and unselfish devotion to our cause which makes these changes possible, we are filled with grateful appreciation of the work of the past and of its struggles and suc-

cesses. But our work now lies before us. Let us press forward with hope to the larger promise of the future, and to that victory which is as sure to

come as is day to follow the night. Each one may share in its fulfillment; what is to be your part?

ANNA H. SHAW.



PROF. FRANCES SQUIRE POTTER

THE BEST LEGISLATORS REGARDLESS OF SEX

Ella Flagg Young, who was lately elected superintendent of the Chicago schools, at a salary of \$10,000 a year, is a remarkable woman. No one finds fault with her or her work. The worst said of her is that she is a woman. This fact, which leads conservatives to shake their heads and look sad, makes us shout for joy. Has it come to pass, in our time, that the best person is chosen for office regardless of sex; that a woman succeeding a man receives his salary?

Regarding Mrs. Young, Louis Post, in *The Public*, says: "Her success as principal of the Chicago Normal School bears strong testimony in behalf of her fitness for superintendent. Much the same state of demoralization existed there when she took hold, as exists in the whole school system now—though on a smaller scale of course—and she has turned the discord into harmony. She was able to do this, because her fundamental theory of educational management is not drivership, but leadership. And this is why, if untrammelled, she may be depended upon to establish harmony in the whole public school system. It is the element of leadership that the system has lacked."

The *St. Louis Mirror* says: "A woman has been made Superintendent of Public Schools of Chicago, at a salary of \$10,000. But the laws of Illinois do not permit such a woman to vote. Woman has demonstrated an intelligence equal to the demands of most important and complicated affairs of a complicated civilization, but her mind isn't equal to the perform-

ance of a function which we freely accord to the lowest and most ignorant classes of the male population. We "revere" and "idolize" woman, but we don't give her credit for the simplest common sense. If all women do not want to vote, they need not, but for that reason it is absurd to deny the ballot to the intelligent women who do want it and can and will use it for their own benefit and that of the general public. I believe the true underlying reason why most men do not want women to have the vote is that women would make an end of hypocrisies in politics, that they would work to smash most of our conventional lies. Women are honest, save as man's domination has made them otherwise. With full play for their intelligence, women with the ballot would not stand for the miserable subtleties whereby politicians contrive to palm off upon the people, shadows for substances. The woman who has been made Superintendent of Public Schools of Chicago has the most important administrative and executive office of any woman in the world. If she doesn't go straight to the mark of perfecting the efficiency of the schools it will be for no other reason than that she is subordinate to a School Board appointed by the unpeackable Mayor of Chicago, Fred Busse."

At the Minnesota State Fair the suffragists are to have three speakers each day.

THIS MEANS YOU!

Are you securing signers to the National petition? This is something everyone can do.

WHAT GOOD?

What good does it do to work—
To toil from sun to sun,
To weary oneself so ruthlessly
At tasks that are never done?

What good does it do to plan,
To say, "Thus will I do, but not so?"
Fate stalks 'twixt the plan and the planner,
And orders for weal or for woe.

What good does it do to try
To make lives of others more bright?
For could we make sun or make sky—
Each sees but with his own sight.

What good does it do, I wonder,
To love and wait and yearn?
To hear the pain and smile the while,
To live and suffer and learn?

What good does anything do?
Canst answer for me, my brother?
Nay, none may answer for me,
Nor I for any other.

And yet I know that somehow
Work is better than play;
And I'd rather be tired from doing
Than from idling all the day.

And I'd rather plan to do nobly,
Though Fate may make me do wrong;
And rather than think of self only
I'd sing for others a song.

And I'd rather live and suffer
And wait and sorrow and yearn,
Than never to feel the heartache
Of the great world through me burn.

No, none can answer for me,
And I can answer for none;
Of the good that anything does,
Of the good that anything's done.

But I think I know why we fight and
Why we keep to the open road;
Why light streams into dark places,
Why we struggle along with the load.

It's because of that wonderful Something
Which sees in each cloud above
The lining of gold or of silver—
Blest Hope, that is born of Love;

Not the little love of one for one
That answers to Passion's call,
But that mighty force—diviner thing—
The Love of Each for All.
ELIZABETH J. HAUSER.

THE SUFFRAGETTE LEADER

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the leader of the militant suffragettes of England, will arrive in New York City this autumn for a series of meetings in the United States. The League of Self-Supporting Women, Harriot Stanton Blatch, president will arrange all city meetings for her and her time outside the city will be managed by the Pond Lecture Bureau, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell writing to the New York Sun says: Mrs. Pankhurst, the leader of the militants, who is coming to America, was called in her youth the most beautiful woman in England. Her husband, a distinguished lawyer, secured at her instigation the passage of the married women's property bill.

When she was left a widow with four small children, Mrs. Pankhurst went into business, made a success of it, and gave all her children a university education. She has lately sold her business, and also her house, and given the proceeds to the suffrage cause, to which she is devoted. In Manchester, her home, she has served on both the school board and the board of guardians of the poor.

Mrs. Pankhurst and the doings of her followers have been much misrepresented in the press. This will probably turn to her advantage now that she is coming here to lecture. The fantastic stories that have been told of her will increase people's curiosity to hear her; and some of those who come to scoff will remain to pray.

HEADQUARTERS WORK

Report of Headquarters Work Presented to the Annual Convention at Seattle

Not only was there a normal increase in the demands upon the Headquarters in 1908, commensurate with the growth of public interest in our question, but the year brought its own opportunities for special propaganda.

Opinions of Candidates.

In no previous presidential campaign in the United States were the views of candidates on the enfranchisement of women ever so generally commented upon by the press. Perhaps never before did candidates consider the question of sufficient importance to have any opinion upon it. Never before did a President of the United States, through the medium of the high priest of the anti-woman suffragists, issue a manifesto on the question. Never before did the newspaper interviewer put to every possible personage—politician or preacher, writer or speaker, inventor or explorer, captain of industry, social worker, actor, prize-fighter, maid, matron or widow—the burning query, "What about votes for women?"

Never was there a more powerful object lesson than in the campaign for the regulation of the liquor traffic, which spread all over the country, enlisting non-voters in its service.

Fine Legislative Work.

The legislative work of our members in the various States was marked by unprecedented earnestness, determination and careful planning for the future.

Great Growth of Business.

It is not remarkable, therefore, that the conduct of the Headquarters business in 1908 called for an average outgo of 95 letters daily, or 29,241 in all, as compared to an average of 42 daily and a total of 13,061 in 1907; or that the average output of literature grew from 675 pieces daily in 1907 to 955 pieces daily in 1908. Formerly the Headquarters had to make opportunities for service; now it has only to meet them.

No one can be enthusiastic over the routine of office work except the persons directly engaged in it, who see its significance in relation to other and seemingly more important efforts. Realizing, therefore, that what follows will be of inspiration to very few except to the writer herself, we shall endeavor to present it as concisely as possible.

In addition to the general correspondence, the editing and publishing of *Progress*, the printing and distribution of literature, the sales of the History of Woman Suffrage and the Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony, the press work and the treasurer's work are done from Headquarters. The two last-named are separately reported, and form no part of this statement.

Progress.

Progress is edited by Mrs. Upton; 43,072 copies were sent out in 1908. The total cost of printing, mailing, circularizing, etc., was \$892.63; the receipts from subscriptions \$355.80, leaving a deficit of \$536.83. A goodly supply of circulars and envelopes, included in above expenses, remains on hand. Persistent and constant circularizing failed to bring up the subscription list as we hoped, but did keep it at about 2000 most of the time, the figure at which the list stands at present; 22,704 copies of *Progress* have been sent out this year. The postal regulations have reduced the sample copy privilege from a number equal to the paid subscriptions to one-tenth of that number.

Literature and Supplies.

The preparation of copy for leaflets is largely in the hands of Miss Blackwell, Chairman of the Literature Committee, but the printing, proof-reading and distribution belong to Headquarters. Up to the time of the Buffalo convention, 43 Political Equality Leaflets had been issued, and, with

but three exceptions, we had to have reprints of all of these in 1908. Eleven new leaflets have been added since the Buffalo meeting, and twelve others have been reprinted. Other documents

Book Department.

No department of our work has been more diligently prosecuted than the book sales. Miss Relly has had entire charge of this and from Jan.



PROF. MARY GRAY PECK
(See Page 3.)

of various kinds, numbering 20 in all, were issued. When one adds to the 85 different pieces of printing here enumerated, the proof-reading on the 197-page report of the annual convention and on 14 galleys of *Progress* proof each month, one realizes that our publishing alone has come to be a little business in itself. In addition to this, we purchased documents of six different kinds from various sources. We added some postal cards, photographs and prints to our stock.

The demand for literature made the increase in kinds of material necessary, and the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund (provided by Miss Thomas and Miss Garrett) made it possible.

Some Striking Figures.

The year the Headquarters came to Warren, 1903, the average daily output of literature, excluding *Progress*, was 165 pieces; in 1904, 200 pieces; in 1905, 342; in 1906, 600; in 1907, 675; in 1908, 955, or a total of 298,919 pieces. And up to June 20 of this year, 271,166 pieces have been sent out, lacking less than 28,000 of the number sent out for the whole of the preceding year.

Though literature is given away in generous quantities, the major part of the output has gone to persons ordering the specific things they want. The only standing free list maintained at Headquarters is the life membership list, and we have endeavored to keep life members supplied with all documents issued.

The 1908 sales from the Political Equality Leaflets amounted to more than double the sales for 1907. As we have frequently pointed out, our Literature and Supplies Department is operated for propaganda, not for profit, yet our cash receipts from Jan. 1, 1908, to June 1, 1909, amounted to \$1,520.95, while the total cost of this department for the same period was \$1,987.61. The difference between expenditures and receipts, \$466.66, can by no means be considered a deficit, since we have a large and valuable stock on hand, including the bound leaflets. The Chairman of our Literature Committee, in her report, will give the titles of our various publications.

1, 1908, to June 15, 1909, the Life and Work sales amounted to\$800.00
Cash collections 691.95
Outstanding\$108.05
The expenses amounted to \$347.96, including an item of \$300 for 100 sets of Vols. I and II. The sales, therefore, exceeded the expenses by \$452.14. But it must be borne in mind that Vol. III was published by the executors of the estate of Miss Mary S. Anthony, without cost to the Association, and the receipts from the sales of Vol. III are kept intact in an interest-bearing account. Sales of the ... History of Woman Suffrage amounted to\$282.00
Cash Collections 254.60

Outstanding\$27.40
Expenses on the books, the largest item being for storage and insurance, amounted to \$173.25, thus giving a favorable balance of \$108.75.

Four copies of Vol. IV, of the History were given as club or *Progress* premiums.

Some time since, the Official Board voted to give away 200 sets of the History, and not the least important work of this department has been the placing of these books in the libraries of 200 of the leading colleges and universities of the United States. This entailed a large and discriminative correspondence, but it revealed many hitherto unknown friends of the cause, and brought some able allies into the service. Another result of this effort was that it created a demand from correspondents for other literature.

We heartily recommend to the officers another appropriation of the Histories for similar purposes.

Reports for Libraries.

One hundred copies each of the annual reports of 1908 and 1909 Conventions were sent to the libraries which keep a file of our printed proceedings, and to these same libraries copies of Mrs. Harper's pamphlet, "Woman Suffrage Throughout the World," were sent.

General Work.

Requests for material for essays, orations and debates multiplied. The winter of 1908-1909 being the legisla-

tive year in most of the States, caused a large demand for literature. Letters were sent to the delegates to the National Political Conventions, though this was not done on so extensive or thorough a scale as has been our custom. The Self-Denial Week effort called for many letters and the widely advertised petition work brought many inquiries.

As usual, the Treasurer and Headquarters Secretary aided local work, the former giving much assistance to a book sale conducted by the Warren Political Equality Club for the benefit of the Susan B. Anthony Woman Suffrage Fund. Together they planned the hearing before the Ohio Legislature. In the time covered by this report, they have, between them, spoken upwards of 40 times at meetings of various kinds. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ohio W. S. A. was held at Headquarters, and there have been conferences at various times with some of the National officers and organizers. We have had calls from State workers, or interested persons, from Colorado, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, among our more distinguished visitors being Hon. Oliver W. Stewart, Judge Lindsey, John Z. White, and Rev. Edward Ellis Carr.

The minutes of the Buffalo Convention were edited and published by Mrs. Upton. During part of the time occupied in this effort, we had the help of Mrs. Lucy Hobart Day, of Maine, who spent a few weeks at Headquarters.

Work Among the Other Organizations.

The American Federation of Labor, at its annual convention in Denver, following its long-established custom, passed a woman-suffrage resolution. The American Federation is the strongest ally we have, representing, as it does, 37 State branches, central unions in 570 cities, 27,000 local unions, and 2,000,000 members. Other important organizations endorsing woman suffrage are the National Council of Women, at its annual executive meeting in Union City, Ind.; the Socialist party; the International Bricklayers' and Stone Masons' Union at Detroit; Women's National Trade Union League in Boston; Johns Hopkins Alumnae Association, and International Cotton-Spinners' Union in Boston. The United Mine Workers of America not only passed our resolution by a unanimous rising vote of the 1,000 delegates present at the meeting in Indianapolis, but presented us with 500 printed copies of the resolution, 450 of which we promptly mailed to members of Congress. Our President attended the National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Richmond, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was received by the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Boston as fraternal delegate from the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Maud C. Stockwell, of Minnesota, acted as fraternal delegate to the American Library Association; Mrs. Mary S. Sperry and Mrs. Alice L. Park, of California, in a similar capacity to the Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States. Mrs. Coryell was our delegate to the American Baptist Home Mission Society in Oklahoma City. Mrs. Duncanson of Chicago presented a woman suffrage plank to the Independence Party Convention, but it was voted down. Miss Gregg attended the League of American Municipalities in September. The program was so crowded that there was no opportunity for her to speak, but the Secretary has asked for a fraternal delegate from our Association the coming year, and has reserved a place for such delegate on the program. Rev. Henrietta G. Moore and Mrs. Elizabeth Welsh were invited to be fraternal delegates to the Woman's Prohibition Club of America, and their names so appeared on the printed program. Mrs. Jessie Waite Wright and Mrs. Helen Rand Tindall presented a resolution to the National League of Woman Workers in Washington, but it was not acted upon.

It will be seen that this work has not only extended to many organiza-

tions of diverse character, but over a very wide territory.

To summarize, 29 National Associations have endorsed woman suffrage; 14 others have taken action on some phase of the question; 20 State Federations of Labor, 16 State Granges, and seven State Letter Carriers' associations have endorsed it. Some of the States have carried on a very active propaganda in this direction, securing endorsements from hundreds of local organizations, representing labor unions, educational and religious societies, Farmers' Institutes, etc., all of which will doubtless be detailed in the State reports.

The report which we give annually does not begin to represent the work done, as there are scores of letters written to State presidents and other workers, asking them to see that the question is presented, and many times the workers go to the conventions and make the effort, but are unable to get a hearing; or if they do get a chance to speak, are unable to introduce a resolution. This is not work lost by any means, for every time the effort is made it calls the question to the attention of at least one person. The States can hardly do better than to cooperate with the National Headquarters in this line of endeavor, especially now, when the petition work ought to be enlisting the best energies of all the workers, and can be so easily combined with the effort.

Cost of Headquarters.

The cost of maintaining the Headquarters for 1908, including rent, telephone, general postage, office furnishings and salaries, exclusive of the proportion of the latter charged to the press department, was \$2,651.25.

ELIZABETH J. HAUSER,
Headquarters Secretary.

THIS MEANS YOU!

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SUFFRAGE MEETING AT NEWPORT

The suffrage meeting held August 24 at Marble House, the Newport home of Mrs. Belmont, was a great success. Mrs. Belmont welcomed the guests and introduced the chairman, Mayor P. J. Boyle, who presented Julia Ward Howe. Mrs. Howe lived at Newport and attended the meeting accompanied by her daughter, Florence Howe Hall. Mrs. Howe said the change in the status of women in the country is miraculous. Rev. Anna H. Shaw was the principal speaker and delighted the audience, which was too large for the tent erected to accommodate it and chairs were placed upon the lawn. The meeting was held in a tent in the yard, tickets to this being one dollar each. Those who paid five dollars were shown through the house.

"Marble Hall faces on one side Bellevue avenue, and on the other the famous Cliff Walk. It was built by the late Richard M. Hunt, who also designed The Breakers and Belcourt, and is famous throughout the world as a work of art. * * * This lecture was given for the purpose of arousing interest in the suffrage cause and in order to raise funds for the suffragists. All the money received for entrance fees will be turned over to the National Suffrage Association.

For one hour before the lectures the lower floor of Marble Hall was open to the inspection of ticket holders. They entered by the front door of the large hallway, from which the house takes its name. It extends upward for two stories, and is built throughout of yellow African marble. Statuary and valuable bronze stand about, and through the marble arches and massive bronze doors in the rear, one looks out across the lawn and high hedge, guarding it from the strollers on Cliff Walk, to the wide expanse of ocean.

The flags used in decorating are heirlooms in the Belmont family. Some of them belonged to Commodore Matthew Galbraith Perry, grandfather of the late Oliver H. P. Belmont, who negotiated the first treaty between this country and Japan, and the others belonged to Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of the Battle of Lake Erie."

PERSONAL

Mrs. Wm. P. Trimble has been made temporary chairman of a local council of women at Seattle.

The Unitarians, in their Pacific Coast conference at Seattle, declared in favor of woman suffrage.

A larger number of women than usual are candidates for the office of membership of the school boards in Ohio.

Emma Smith Devoe presided at a meeting of the Seattle exposition August 15 at which Judge Ben. B. Lindsey spoke.

Mrs. Frederick D. Green of Upper Montclair, N. J., has been indorsed for the position of member of the Board of Education by the Republican Club of that town.

Hon. Brand Whitlock has been unanimously nominated for Mayor of Toledo by the Independents, without one dissenting vote.

The New Jersey Federation of Labor, at its meeting in August, endorsed woman suffrage, Clara A. Laddie and Dr. Mary D. Hussey were present.

Miss Irene Osgood has written a pamphlet which has been published by the Wisconsin Bureau of Labor, entitled "Women Workers in Milwaukee Tanneries."

The Political Equality Union, of Chicago, Mrs. Raymond Robins, President, recently held a meeting in Fraternity Hall, with Rev. Gertrude von Petzold as speaker.

Mrs. Adelaide B. Hyde has been elected president of an Equal Franchise League lately formed at Greenwich, Conn. Mrs. Ernest Thompson-Seton is one of the members.

Miss Nellie Horton, Fort Worth, Texas, has been appointed secretary and treasurer of the Farmers' Union of that State. She is only 24 years of age, and the association has a membership of nearly 250,000.

The fact that Governor Crothers, of Maryland, has come out in an official protest against woman suffrage has aroused the Maryland women to their subordinate position. We will hear from them later.

The Suffrage Clubs of St. Paul and Minneapolis celebrated Lucy Stone's birthday by picnicing at Minnehaha Falls. Prof. Frances Squire Potter made the address.

Rev. Mary G. Andrews, the president of the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association, is about to remove from Omaha to Minneapolis where her son will take a course at the Minnesota University.

Miss Chrystal Eastman, a Vassar graduate, has been appointed by Governor Hughes on a special commission to investigate the causes of unemployment. John Mitchell and Henry R. Seger are also members of this commission.

Anna C. Etz, of Hornell, N. Y., contributes an article to Harper's Bazaar on the Hornell Equal Suffrage League. She tells of the methods employed by that club to call the attention of the people attending the County Fair to the question of suffrage.

The debate on woman suffrage between Miss von Petzold, of Des Moines, and Senator Gilliland, of Greenwood, Iowa, in the Chautauqua at Des Moines, drew out the largest audience of the season. All reports show that Miss von Petzold had it, and the editor of Progress so rules.

Caroline I. Reilly, who has been a member of the Headquarters force in Warren for three and a half years, has accepted a position as stenographer and confidential clerk to Ida Husted Harper who will have charge of the

National Press work and edit Progress in New York.

In addressing the Men's Club of Bethany Presbyterian church in Evans-ton lately, Catharine Waugh McCulloch begged the men present to help to give women the ballot, in order that they might help elect men to the legislature who would listen respectfully to the demands of the mothers of the State.

Mrs. John Fairweather, of Fresno, Calif., is an honorary vice-president of the National Irrigation Congress, and is the only woman to hold the position. She recently attended a meeting of this organization at Spokane, Wash., as a fraternal delegate from the Federation of Women's Clubs of California.

Dr. Cora Smith Eaton planted the "Votes for Women" flag at a height of 14,526 feet on Mt. Rainier, during her mountain trip after the National convention in Seattle. The flagstaff, which also held an Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition flag, was planted firmly in the perpetual snows. May it be standing when Washington women vote!

Grace Ballantyne, the lawyer who won the City Hall case in Des Moines for the suffragists, has been obliged to give up her practice for the time for her health's sake, and has purchased a 1000 acre farm near Wallace, Idaho, which she is successfully working—not managing, but working. There is a difference in the meaning of these words.

Mrs. Philip Snowden, who delighted every audience who heard her last winter, will return to the United States this fall. Last year National Headquarters had many inquiries in regard to her dates at that time, and will be willing to give information as to terms, etc., this year. Mrs. Snowden is one of the most attractive and forceful speakers of our time.

Maud Wood Park, when last heard from by postal, was in China.

SUFFRAGE PRIZES

The Equal Franchise Society of New York City has offered three prizes of \$100, \$50 and \$25 for the best essays on "The Full Enfranchisement of Women As a Logical Development of the Evolution of Suffrage in New York State."

The institutions whose students are invited to take part in the competition are: Columbia college, Barnard college, Teachers' college, College of the City of New York, College of St. Francis Xavier, St. John's College of Fordham University, Manhattan college, New York university, New York Law School, Normal College of the City of New York, Adepth college, Brooklyn; Brooklyn Law School, St. Francis college, Brooklyn; St. John's college, Brooklyn; Packer institute, Brooklyn, and Pratt institute, Brooklyn.

Rules of the competition set forth that the essays must be typewritten and shall not be less than two thousand and nor more than five thousand words in length. They must be signed by the initials only and accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the full name, the address, the college and the class of the author, and instructions for the final disposition of the MSS., together with postage for its return.

Essays must be submitted on or before December 1 to the prize competition of the Equal Franchise society, 11 West Twelfth street, New York city.

The three prize essays will be chosen by a board of judges, consisting of Mr. Edgerton L. Winthrop, president of the board of education of the city of New York; Mr. Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's weekly, and Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, Ph. D., lecturer in English in Barnard college.

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NATIONAL PETITION WORK

What are the suffragists doing for the National Petition? The filled petitions returned to the office of the National Committee indicate that large numbers of men and women outside of the suffrage ranks are interested in the petition, and are actively co-operating in its circulation. This is the time of year when it is easy to meet one's friends and neighbors, and the filling of one or more blanks is a matter of only a little time. If you have not already a blank in hand, send to your State Chairman (or some other state officer), or to the National Petition Committee, 1323 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Blanks will be promptly forwarded to any and all addresses sent in.

We hear that the National Petition work is booming in Los Angeles. Hundreds of friends are circulating the petition, and everybody, high and low, rich and poor in all walks of life, are signing the petition. It is safe to say that the petition from Los Angeles will represent practically the adult population of that town, as well as include the names of hundreds of tourists and sojourners.

A friend in North Dakota has been sending in one filled petition after another. Every time he goes on a train he takes a petition with him and gets it signed up in a little time.

In response to letters sent to friends of the cause in Texas, we are receiving many requests for more blanks. One friend writes that he will present the petition to everybody in his neighborhood, and is sure he can secure hundreds of signers. Another says that he is about to canvass his whole county and everybody in that county will have a chance to sign the petition. If some of the older and better organized states do not look well to their fences, they may find that the state of Texas has rolled up a petition larger than theirs.

Miss Martha Guesning, Field Secretary for Maryland, writes that at a Socialist meeting which she addressed, about all present signed the National Petition, and that they have a good many to send in. They are using the posters gotten up by the Massachusetts Petition Committee with much success.

Ohio State Chairman, Miss Coover, writes that some of the W. C. T. Unions are to secure signatures on the petition at their booths at the County Fairs. In every community these fairs should afford splendid opportunities for reaching people. Have you made arrangements for some of your workers to take charge of the petition work in your community at these gatherings? RACHEL B. EZEKIEL.

PROFESSOR MARY GRAY PECK

Professor Mary Gray Peck, headquarters secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, is a native of New York State and daughter of Henry J. and Mary Gray Peck, of Seneca Castle, New York. Professor Peck was educated at Elmira College, New York, in the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, and Cambridge University, England. She was for some years senior teacher of English at St. Catherine's School, St. Paul, Minnesota, and at the East Side High School, St. Paul, Minnesota. For the past six years she has been connected with the Faculty of the University of Minnesota. Miss Peck's critical work is well known through the West, her courses in modern drama at the University of Minnesota being among the most popular, if not the most popular English courses given at that institution during recent years.

Professor Peck is a writer of ability, particularly along the line of critical reviews. She is a musician and a composer. With collaboration with Professor Carl Schlenker and Professor Frances Squire Potter she has written two dramas, one of which, founded upon a thirteenth century German legend, was staged with exceptional success in Minneapolis.

Professor Peck will bring to the na-

tional suffrage work a trained mind and deep enthusiasm for the cause of suffrage and an executive ability almost unequalled by that of other distinguished educators in this country. She is rapidly receiving recognition for her academic work and her wider activities in the middle west. As she is just entering upon the prime of life, the promise of what she may accomplish during the next few years can scarcely be overestimated.

The devotion which Miss Peck has received from the students of the University of Minnesota bespeaks other qualities of enduring value to which the members of the National Suffrage Association may look with peculiar confidence in conjunction with her executive ability and her intellectual distinction. These rare gifts of character and grace will make of the National Headquarters a center worthy of comparison with any of the famous social and intellectual centers known to the world of politics and letters.

Judge Gilbert Harmon of Toledo, Ohio, died the last of August, of apoplexy. He had been falling in health for some time. Judge Harmon occupied a respected position among the lawyers of his city, and was well known to suffragists because of many legal opinions he had gratuitously rendered to the Toledo Woman Suffrage Association in its long fight for better laws through the legislature. His wife, Lucie Harmon, has been President of the Toledo Suffrage Club for some time, and has always been its moving spirit.

Judge Harmon was an ardent Romanist, and took an active interest in establishing St. John's College. When the law department of that university was opened, he was made Dean. He led the remonstrants against the Salome dance, and stood at his life for higher and better things. He served as Common Pleas Judge, showing great ability, and was a life long scholar.

MARIA PARLOA

Miss Maria Parloa, who died the last of August at Bethel, Conn., made a name for herself throughout the United States, England and France at least. She was self-educated, having worked her way through Central Institute at Pittsfield. Early she spent one winter in Florida, and taught at Mandarin, the winter home of Harriet Beecher Stowe. Here she taught several winters. She had a great taste for cooking, and put her ideas into book form under the title of "The Applecore Cook Book." She had great difficulty to find a publisher, but ultimately one hundred thousand copies were sold. In 1877, she established a cooking school in Boston. Her fame soon spread, and she was urged to lecture. This she did, and also became regularly attached to several educational institutions as instructor. In 1882 she moved to New York, where her school of cookery became famous. She was often in Europe, and at one time lived for a year or more in French families in order to learn why and how the French manage to live so well and so economically.

OUR OFFICERS

On September 1 Miss Shaw was at her home in Moylan for a short stay, preparing to leave for New York City; Mrs. Avery moving and settling in her new home in Swarthmore; Mrs. Kelley probably en route from the Pacific Coast; Mrs. Stewart busy with the Illinois work; Professor Potter in the throes of breaking up one home, and preparing to move to another; Mrs. Upton carrying on Headquarters and packing at the same time; Miss Clay in Richmond, trying to keep cool and plan the fall work; and Miss Blackwell editing the Woman's Journal in her cottage at Chilmark.

None of the above is suffering from ennui.

BEING A WOMAN LEGISLATOR

Mrs. Alma V. Lafferty Tells of Her Experiences Among Colorado Lawmakers.

After three months' experience as the only woman member of the Colorado Legislature among ninety-nine men—sixty-four in the House and thirty-five in the Senate—I am more than ever firmly convinced of the right and justice of woman suffrage, and believe that, whenever it is possible, it is the duty of a woman to take an active part in helping to make the laws of her State, says Alma V. Lafferty in The Delineator for September. Until now, I never realized how badly the mother heart and the appreciation of the human side of every question are needed in our law-making assemblies. When it comes to making laws for the protection of our children and for the betterment of conditions for women, who is more capable or better fitted to perform the task than the women themselves?

It was with much reluctance that I consented to allow my name to come before the convention for nomination on the Democratic legislative ticket. The nomination came to me, unsolicited on my part, at the request of the women of the party, and it met with no opposition in the convention. I made a strenuous campaign and often spoke at three different meetings in one evening: first, perhaps, in some little old public hall in the lower part of the city; next, in one of the prominent theaters, and last, at a drawing-room meeting in one of the fashionable houses in the best residence district, where we would have music and dainty refreshments.

The drawing-room meeting was likely to be a society function, at which the invitation might read "To meet the coming election issues." On election day, accompanied by a party of friends, I went in an automobile from one voting place to another, at each finding quite as many women as men. In fact, in Colorado, the women are much more active and successful than the men in getting the voters out to the polls.

CIGARS SAVED ON WOMEN

An agent for a firm furnishing certain supplies for school boards in closing a contract with the chairman of the supplies committee in an Ohio town said to her rather confidentially, "When I have sold a bill of goods like this to a man member of a school board we usually go out and have a drink or I give him a bunch of cigars but when it's a woman I do not know what to do." "What do you do?" the woman asked. "I thank her and go away quickly, but its good for business since the time I use in treating and entertaining men is saved and sometimes I make an extra town that day."

WATCH OUT.

The suffragists of Massachusetts are making things lively in that state. They are speaking from automobiles, from platforms, and from the surf. If people do come back to this world, and witness or take part in its proceedings, the liberty loving Pilgrim mothers, most of whom dared not smile or raise their voices, are surely witnessing this righteous outbreak with pleasure. When New England throws off tradition, and arouses itself actively to an injustice, "watch out!"

SUSAN B. ANTHONY FUND.

At the Seattle Convention Kate M. Gordon of New Orleans was appointed chairman of the Susan B. Anthony fund and will soon begin the raising of money. The Warren, Ohio, Political Equality Club has lately contributed \$100.00 to this fund.

The women taxpayers of Waterloo, Iowa, at an election held late in August voted upon the proposal to bond the town to the extent of \$100,000 for a complete sewage system.

MISSISSIPPI

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Sommerville, of Greenville, and Mrs. H. M. Ellis, of Brookhaven, have been appointed members of the Board of Directors of the Mississippi Methodist Orphanage. They are the first women to serve in this capacity. Both are also members of the Methodist Hospital Board. Mrs. Sommerville is President of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association.

The position of State Librarian has been held in this State for the last twenty-five years by women. The present Librarian, Miss Mattie Plunket, is highly efficient and extremely popular. In the last campaign preceding her election, she was described as "one of the most accomplished politicians in the State."

Miss Clara Mortimer, of Crystal Springs, has held the position of post mistress at that place for the last fourteen years. She has been assisted by her sister, Miss Celia Mortimer. The late Postoffice Inspector, Mr. Charles Fitzgerald, said that their office was the best kept in the State. Certainly, it is one of the most attractive. Entering its doors, one is met by an air of order and refinement. A handsome palm adorns the lobby. A glimpse into the official interior reveals a vase of flowers upon the desk, a handsome rug upon the floor, and curtains at the windows. Not only is the business woman, but the home maker, visible in all its appointments. They are women of exquisite culture, and carry the atmosphere of refinement and charm with them whether they are in a drawing room or in the business office.

Miss Carrie Doherty King, who lives near Crystal Springs, is probably the only woman mail carrier in the State. She delivers on a rural route, making a circuit of twenty-eight miles a day. Mrs. King is a native Mississippian. She was the only daughter of wealthy parents, and was brought up under the old tradition of women's dependence. She is an expert horsewoman, and in her early youth won many trophies at the State Fairs for excellence in horsemanship, an accomplishment which serves her well in her new vocation. Her long route takes her over lonely and sometimes sorely trying country roads, but armed with a loaded revolver, and possessed of a fearless spirit, she is not daunted by its perils or hardships. She is a brilliant, charming woman, of the old-fashioned, poetically Southern type, fitted to adorn any circle she might enter.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the recent meeting of the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Brookhaven, Mississippi.

"The Mississippi Industrial Institute and College for girls, was the first State institution of its kind, established in the United States.

"It has been of inestimable value to the State, in providing industrial as well as literary training for its young women.

"The idea of establishing such an institution originated in the heart and brain of a Mississippi woman, and it was largely due to her energy and zeal, that the movement that she inaugurated, was brought through various vicissitudes, to a final successful accomplishment. Mississippi owes an unending allegiance to the memory of this woman, and a perpetual indication of its acknowledgement of her service to the State.

"Particularly do Mississippi women owe it, not only to her memory, but to themselves to make a demonstration of their appreciation of what she achieved for the young womanhood of the State.

"Therefore resolved; That The Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs, in token of its acknowledgement of her service to the State, will undertake to procure and place in the Hall of Fame, in the State Capitol, a portrait or bust, in marble or bronze, of Annie Coleman Peyton, one of the

State's most useful and distinguished citizens."

Should the wishes of the Federation as embodied in the foregoing be carried out, Mrs. Peyton will be the first woman's portrait to be placed in the Hall of Fame.

The Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association has lost a valued member in the death of Rev. J. W. Chambers, of Ellisville. Mr. Chambers was at one time president of Whitworth College, one of the largest colleges in the State, for women. He was ever the earnest champion of woman's advancement. His wife is singularly bereft, their union being a most happy one of congenial souls, both following the vision of a larger, fuller, freer life for all humanity.

LILY WILKINSON THOMPSON.

On her way home from the Seattle Convention Miss Shaw stopped with Prof. Frances Squire Potter at Minneapolis. They were planning the readjustment of the work when Miss Shaw received word to go to New York to confer with Mrs. Belmont and Mrs. Harper. As she was starting for the station a horse which had been driven by Mrs. Potter and her family and was supposed to be gentle took fright. Miss Shaw alone was in the carriage, the other preparing to get in. Fearing the carriage was to strike a pole ahead Miss Shaw jumped and broke a small bone in her ankle. The horse was stopped without damage to itself or carriage.

Miss Shaw was taken back to Mrs. Potter's where the fracture was reduced and she has made a speedy recovery. She was able to start East, with the aid of crutches, on the 15th. She spoke at Lily Dale the 18th, went from there to New York to look over the Headquarters and to give directions in regard to the furnishings. She and Mrs. Harper went to Mrs. Belmont's house in Newport for the suffrage meeting which Mrs. Belmont arranged for the 24th, and after a short stay in her Moylan home she will return to New York to live, at least through the winter.

Charles D. Stewart, in The Century Magazine, makes Finerty say: 'D'ye know, Halloran, I have been sittin' here by this sand pile till all hours of the mornin' whin I ought to be home. I hate to go home. The rayson is that Marg'ret is away on a visit. The house has got itself all dirtied up, an' no one in it at all. So I stay here in the dirt where 't is clane. An' 't is wondrous how dirt kapes itself clane. If Marg'ret does not come back, I will stay heer intirely like the wild Indian, an' let the rain an' wind do the scrub-knife somewheres in the house, an' in one minute it was gone. An' no one there but me. I wish 't she w'd come back an' pint her finger at it fer me. I'm that neglected me shirt is one solid mass av holes. Me buttonhole has been annexed to iverlastin' space, an' iver'yring is gone back on me. I sit here by the sand pile till all hours av the mornin', an' I niver knew before how many things a woman is used for. Bedad! if Marg'ret an' Agnes w'd come back this day I believe I w'd give them both the franchise, if I had to. I was 'radin' in the papers that over in Englan' the women are goin' on a strike—ag'inst the min. They are intherruptin' the political spachess with questions there is no answer to, 't are gettin' arrested fer it. But that is in Englan'. Well, I believe if I was over there, an' in the female parthy, I w'd ask the min: "If a woman is good enough for a queen, why is n't she good enough to vote?" An' a queen's husband not a king at all, but only a married man. Answer me that."

The National Woman's Trade Union League will hold its second biennial convention in Chicago, September 27. Delegates are expected from Boston, San Francisco, and other places near at hand, while there will be visitors from France, Germany, Italy and England.

THIS MEANS YOU!

Are you securing signers to the National petition? This is something everyone can do.

PETITION
To the Senate and House of Representatives
of the United States

We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, over 21 years of age, hereby petition your Honorable Body to submit to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification an amendment to the National Constitution which will enable women to vote.

NAMES	OCCUPATIONS	ADDRESSES.
.....
.....
.....

Progress readers who have not already signed the petition are requested by the National American Woman Suffrage Association to sign the above petition, cut out the coupon and mail it to Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, 1823 H. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., or to N. A. W. S. A. Headquarters, Warren, Ohio.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

A recent number of the American Suffragette contained a most able article by Alice Hubbard, on "Women in the Line of Evolution." In the same number Sophie C. Aus writes with suffragette spice on "The Difference Between the Meetings of The Suffragists and Suffragettes." It would be well for suffragists to read both articles. The former is filled with philosophy, and the latter will make some of us "see ourselves as others see us."

Sarah Hackett Stevenson, M. D.

Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson died recently at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Chicago, from paralysis.

She was one of the most successful physicians Chicago ever had, enjoying a large and lucrative practice. Then, too, she never failed to raise her voice for womankind. She was one of the most picturesque figures of the Congress of Representative Women, held at the time of the World's Fair in Chicago. The editor of Progress first saw her at a meeting of the Council of Women in Washington, when she spoke upon "Women in Medicine"; and as she stood on the platform, her long, black velvet gown clinging gracefully to her, a wrought silver girdle about her waist, with silver ornaments hanging to her knees, she presented a striking figure. She was strong and graceful, while her hair was silver gray, and her voice deep and earnest. She was a credit to herself and to her sex.

The September number of The American Magazine contains an article by W. I. Thomas, on "Woman and the Occupations," which every thoughtful suffragist should carefully read.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

The National Council at the Seattle Convention passed a Woman Suffrage resolution. Mrs. Lillian Hollister of Detroit was elected President.

MRS. MACKAY.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay lately addressed the students of the Summer School for teachers at Columbia University. Professor Dewey was introduced by her and spoke on woman suffrage. Mrs. Mackay is certainly diligent. The Equal Franchise Society of which she is president, has headquarters in the tower of the Metropolitan Life Building, New York City, and is laying out an immense amount of work for the winter. Mrs. Mackay has leased the Garden Theater for weekly meetings during the winter and the best of speakers will be had. Mrs. Mulliner, who is active in the work of this Society, was formerly Gabrielle Stewart of Cleveland, Ohio.

Suffrage School for Foreigners.

The National Progressive Woman Suffrage Union has invited foreigners to its headquarters at 122 East 23rd street to learn English and incidentally to become familiar with the principles of woman suffrage. At a recent meeting of long shoredmen Mrs. Sofia Loebinger spoke in both English and Italian.

Mrs. W. E. Crayton, of Lima, O., who set her mark at 100 names when she commenced her work for the National petition, has secured 700, and says she expects to get 1,000 before she gets through.

The 4,000,000 working women of France are getting ready to demand equal pay for equal work. We will now see how the French women who have been more or less backward in demanding equality of rights will conduct themselves.

Miss Lucy Anthony writes that she secured hundreds of signatures for the Petition at Lily Dale, N. Y., on the occasion of Rev. Anna H. Shaw's address there August 18.

GOV. BUCHEL AND SUFFRAGE.

The newspapers are publishing broadcast the views of Ex-Gov. Buchtel of Colorado on suffrage. He is credited with saying that suffrage is a failure, that only the lower class of women vote, etc. He now denies that he made such a statement. He admits saying "that some of the best people I know are indifferent to the exercise of the franchise." As this is equally true of men and women all over the world it has nothing to do with woman suffrage in Colorado. The questions are did the pastor-governor say so forgetting he was talking to people and not to a congregation which is not in the habit of disputing or talking back, and will the papers which so widely quoted his first remarks quote the second?

The Ohio State Federation of Women's Clubs will meet at Lima this year. Simultaneously with this Convention the Ohio Women's Newspaper Association will hold its annual meeting at Lima, October 18.

Jane Addams and the Presidency.

Of course it is needless to deny that Miss Blackwell has suggested Jane Addams for president in 1912. Neither of these women are simple and Miss Blackwell would not suggest such a thing and Miss Addams would not allow her name so used.

MAINE.

Mrs. Fannie J. Fernald, president of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association, lately addressed the Capital Grange at its annual meeting. She has likewise visited the club and says she sees a great change of sentiment.

The Maine Woman Suffrage Association held its Old Orchard meeting as usual this year, Mrs. George F. Lowell was the principal speaker. Mrs. Fernald presided and the affair was a success.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ARTICLES.

Margaret de Mercier, Widener Memorial Library, Philadelphia, Pa., sends us the following:

Late July periodicals:
British Suffragists—Independent, July 15.
Women's Clubs—Independent, July 22.

August Periodicals (up to date of sending this):
Women's Progress; a Comparison of Centuries—Bookman, August.

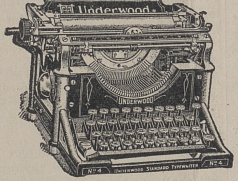
Status of Women in Chaldea, Egypt, India, Judea and Greece to the Time of Christ—Forum, August.

Woman's Emancipation and the Future of Britain—American Review of Reviews, August.

Some Impediments to Woman Suffrage—N. Amer. Review, August.

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PROGRESS

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FAILURE IS IMPOSSIBLE—Susan B. Anthony

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The Philosopher The Woman and Congress

The Philosopher in the Interpreter's House in the American Magazine states some truths so philosophically that we quote them here. "We didn't ask or expect a perfect bill (referring to the new tariff bill). What we did ask and felt we had a right to expect was that they should give us a sign that they comprehended and were stirred by certain big injustices, as it stood, and that they were willing to fight to revise them.

But did you see any sign that in the last year the Congress of this country was stirred to its depths by the fact that the price of living has so advanced that four-fifths of the people of this rich country have not been able to live as well as they once lived?

Did you see any evidence of pain over the fact that the burdens of taxation were heaping up on the 12,000,000 families of the country who must live on an average wage of \$500 a year, while a few hundred had so many millions a year that they did not know how to dispose of them? I did not. What interest did Congress show in that person, who after all is about the most important in the country—the woman, who, as head of these 12,000,000 families on small income, must feed and clothe and train the boys and girls who are in a few years to do the world's work? Had she a spokesman in Congress? Did that body say: You shall not make it harder for her, you must make it easier? We are her champion and her children's, and the necessities of her life must be cheap and plenty and good in quality, and any manipulating of duties which prevents that must be stopped? She is our ward?

From all that Congress as a body did, or said, you would not have known that these 12,000,000 women, caring for families on these pitifully small incomes, existed. Congress thought of but one person—the manufacturer, who employed the woman's husband. I am not denying that she is tangled up with this manufacturer, but the whole burden of disinterested and candid proof offered showed that all that a lowering of duties would do in the cases of many articles necessary to this woman, would be to lower their prices to her; that it would not—could not—prevent the manufacturer making a reasonable profit, or paying the market price of labor to her husband.

There was a great human cause—easing the burden of our vast laboring class—knocking at the door of Congress, and it was not heeded—if, indeed, it was heard. True, there was talk of an "ultimate consumer"—a kind of economic mannikin introduced for convenience in demonstration. But there was not the flesh and blood person I hoped to see introduced. I wanted to see there the American working woman from whom high duties have stripped woolen garments and replaced them with cold and clammy imitation—whose bed no longer can afford a wool blanket, or even one of honest shoddy; whose cotton goods have grown dearer and dearer, as have her shoes and dress goods and hose and cloaks. I wanted Congress to look this woman in the face, examine her budget, see how she worked and scrimped, feel what she got out of life, what her husband got, what chances her children had, realize her importance to the country—and then rise to her aid. I felt as if the time had come for Congress to say, "For fifty years I have

been favoring your employer and your husband. It is time to take care of you." But so far as I am able to

judge, Congress did not know she existed, or if it did, it took great pains not to admit her to its bar."

Some Truths of E. G. Lewis

The woman of today is vitally concerned in both municipal, state and national government, for their every function affects directly the home life. Government is no longer principally concerned with war, but with the regulation and control of vast industries, and the preservation and improvement of the home. Almost without exception these industries and all legislation and the honesty and fairness of their conduct directly affect the family life. In such states as have already given woman suffrage the result has been so beneficial as to make return to former conditions repugnant to men of intelligence. Yet woman in general in this great free nation has less to say in these matters than the most ignorant and vicious saloon loafer or negro. She is still held as being both incapable of and lacking the necessary qualities to entitle her to a voice in such matters, and the old cry that to vote would destroy her feminine and endearing qualities is still raised, while city, state or nation is largely governed by the lowest and most ignorant men. A few years ago a woman who entered the fields of business was looked upon in the same light; today woman is found side by side with man in the business world, more than successfully holding her own in a million positions of responsibility and business requirement, while the beauty and improvement of both the home and community are distinctly her field.

The right of the franchise in the hands of the women of this nation will do much to insure its future freedom, cleanse its city, state and national governments and restore it to the original principles on which it was founded. It is the rising sun of hope in a republic already rapidly advancing to a stage of luxury, bureaucracy and corruption scarcely equalled in history. To the Revolutionary mothers, wives and daughters we largely owe our national pristine freedom, and to their granddaughters we will yet look for its restoration. The corrupt and unsightly conditions known to exist in most communities, due to the franchise in the hands of irresponsible, ignorant and criminal classes, could not continue if the women had the right to vote. We can not much longer entrust the right to vote to an ignorant foreigner lately landed without knowledge or interest in American institutions or desire for honest, clean conditions, or to the negro, and refuse it to the wife, the mother, sister on the ground that they are less competent. It is not the spirit of this nation or the times. The only real reason why men in America hesitate to give American women the franchise is because they fear the housecleaning, municipal, state and national, that would surely follow. They dread any sort of housecleaning, and women know both the necessity of housecleaning and how to clean house. When American women once fully realize their responsibility in these matters, men will be made to more fully realize their own. There is but one answer, and that is that the right of the suffrage for women must come, and it will come in this country FIRST; much sooner than is now supposed. With it will come municipal beauty and the setting of refinement and education above the dollar mark.

The Annual Report of Seattle Convention will be charged for this year; 15c. Stamps taken. Mrs. Upton.



LAURA GREGG

We are reproducing here a picture of one of the most devoted suffragists at work in our Association, Laura Gregg of Kansas. For years Miss Gregg has been in the field. She has participated in almost every campaign we have had in the last ten or fifteen years. She is a forceful speaker, willing to go where she is most needed and she is withal a most loyal friend.

Woman Suffrage Headquarters In New York

The Headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association has been moved from Warren, O., to New York. The offices are located on the 17th floor of a handsome new office building at 505 Fifth Avenue. Rev. Anna H. Shaw and Prof. Frances Squire Potter, President and Corresponding Secretary are the officers in charge. The Press Department is under the personal direction of Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, biographer of Susan B. Anthony, assisted by Elizabeth J. Hauser of Ohio.

The New York State Woman Suffrage Association has its Headquarters on the same floor, and the two remaining rooms are occupied by Mrs.

Oliver H. P. Belmont as offices. Thus the entire floor is given over to the propagation of the woman's cause.

Among the distinguished visitors who have called to express their interest are Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland; Kate Barnard, State Commissioner of Charities of Oklahoma; John Temple Graves, Editor of the New York American; Hon. I. N. Stevens, Editor of the Colorado Chieftain and author of The Liberators; Chas. E. Duryea, an automobile manufacturer of Reading, Pa., who volunteered to enclose woman suffrage leaflets in all of his advertising; Mrs. Clarence Mackay and other women of prominence.

CITY COUNCILMEN.

Mr. J. F. Pope, candidate for Councilman for the City of Los Angeles, in his letter of acceptance, said: "I believe in and will work for universal suffrage for the women of Los Angeles on the principles of justice and right. There are more intelligent women voters in the United States today than men, and self-government means that all the governed be allowed an equal voice in the government."

MCCALL BEQUEST.

A few months ago Sallie J. McCall of Cincinnati left to the National American Woman Suffrage Association 50 shares of Cincinnati Street Railway stock, the interest to be used for suffrage work in Ohio till Ohio women were enfranchised. A few weeks ago her husband married again and died in a few days leaving a large sum to his newly wed wife. It is expected that our bequest will soon be paid. A trustee will have to be appointed.

OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, No. 2 W. 88th St., New York City.
First Vice President, Millicent Fawcett, L. L. D., 2 Gower St., London, England.
Second Vice President, Annis Furuhjelm, Helsingfors, Finland.
Secretaries, Martina Kramers, 92 Kruiskade, Rotterdam, Holland.
Anna Lindemann, Degerloch, Stuttgart, Germany.
Signe Bergman, 10a Arsenalsgatan, Stockholm, Sweden.
Treasurer, Adele Stanton Cret, London, England.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 1, 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.

Oklahoma—Oklahoma City, Oct. 4 to 7.
Maine—Old Orchard, Oct. 5 to 7.
Ohio—Elyria, Oct. 26 and 27.
Nebraska—Lincoln, Nov. 11 and 12.

Progress is a little late in reaching our readers. This delay was unavoidable. The moving of Headquarters and the settling of the Treasurer's office caused so much extra work and confusion that it was impossible to be prompt in all things.

Ida Husted Harper will edit Progress beginning with the January number. In the meantime send your items and your subscriptions to Warren, O.

There is bound to be some confusion and misunderstanding because of the removal of Headquarters. Remember till January 1 Progress will be edited by Mrs. Upton at Warren, and all communication should be addressed there.

All orders for literature and all Headquarters matters proper should go to 505 Fifth Avenue, New York—better add "Woman Suffrage Headquarters."

All letters in regard to press work should be addressed to Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York. Letters in regard to the National Petition should be addressed, "National Petition for Woman Suffrage," 1823 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

A Glimpse Into Our New Headquarters

New York, Sept. 17, 1909.

The work of settling the Headquarters is progressing nicely and by the time this letter appears in *Progress* both the New York State and the National Associations will be ready for business here.

The offices are located in a handsome new building at 505 Fifth Avenue. The rooms are on the 17th floor and are all light and airy. The walls are done in beautiful soft tints which are restful to the eye and the woodwork is walnut. The walls of the hall are adorned with woman suffrage flags.

Let us take the rooms in order, beginning at the rear of the floor. Here is a large room reaching across the entire width of the building and overlooking a fine view with the East river in the near distance. This will be the work room of the National. Here the literature and supplies will be kept and the various activities of the Association carried on. There is ample wall space for shelving, and plenty of floor space for stenographers' tables, desks, etc. Prof. Peck, the Headquarters Secretary, will have her desk in a small room adjoining.

Next to the work room is a room of about equal size in which Miss Shaw is already installed. Prof. Potter, the Corresponding Secretary, has her desk in this room also. Pictures of Miss Anthony and other pioneers adorn the walls.

Next come rooms 1704 and 1705. These are not so large because the hall begins at the entrance of 1706, but they are just as attractive. These two rooms are occupied by the New York State Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Fanny Garrison Villard has furnished room 1704 entirely. There is a handsome library table with chairs to match, a desk, and the floor is covered with a beautiful rug. Room 1705 is not completely furnished. Mrs. Mary H. Loines has loaned a desk and Mrs. Belmont some bookcases. The New York officers would be very grateful for gifts or loans of furniture, floor covering or office supplies. The offices are in charge of the State President and Vice President, Mrs. Ella Hawley Crossett and Miss Harriet May Mills, respectively. Mrs. Crossett's daughter, Carolyn, will act as her private secretary. The New York people are very busy getting ready for the State Convention which opens at Troy, October 22.

Room 1703 and a small room adjoining are the home of the Press Bureau. This department, as *Progress* readers know, is in charge of Mrs. Ida Husted Harper. Suffragists generally and *Progress* readers in particular are too familiar with Mrs. Harper's qualifications for this work to call for any words on the subject. Miss Reilly, who was at the Warren Headquarters for three years and a half, is Mrs. Harper's Secretary, and in November the writer will become Vice Chairman of the Press Work, associated with Mrs. Harper. The rooms of the press department are not only well furnished but they are admirably equipped for business. When *Progress* comes to New York from Warren Mrs. Harper will assume the editorship.

The only remaining rooms on the floor, two in number, are occupied by Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont as private offices.

Helping to get things settled in the new surroundings has been interesting enough in itself to make this first week well worth while but it has been further enlivened by meeting so many friends and acquaintances.

Miss Annette Finnigan of Texas has been in town for a few days and it was a great pleasure to see her looking so well. Since the death of her father about a year ago she has been attending to his business, and her activities include the personal manage-

ment of a hotel in Houston. Miss Finnigan is enjoying her business experience greatly and her affairs are in prosperous condition.

Mrs. Florence Kelley was one of the first callers at Headquarters. Mrs. Kelley is just back from her

summer wanderings and is looking remarkably well.

Miss William M. Ivins is a frequent caller.

Miss T. L. Kelso, editor of the Woman's Department of the New York Evening Post, who has been on our



Historic Headquarters

When the colonies of the United States declared themselves independent and began planning for a central government they found that the grants made by the various monarchs of various nations overlapped each other and that the little States must release their claims if this was to be a union of States, under one government. Long before this matter was adjusted Connecticut had been granted a strip the width of the State running from sea to sea. That is, she owned a strip which took in a little of New Jersey and New York, about one-third of Pennsylvania and Ohio and parts of the States which have since become Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Nebraska and California. Of course beyond the western boundary of Pennsylvania little or nothing was known of the country.

Soon a controversy arose between Pennsylvania and Connecticut, as to the Pennsylvania land, and after suffering, fights, and three terrible massacres the Courts decided that Connecticut could not hold it. This was a great blow to the latter State and it demurred to the decision. When the States relinquished all the lands granted them Connecticut remembered the injustice done her and refused to give up all her land, reserving for herself all that lay in what is now Ohio. Apparently the government thought her first claim just and, wishing to make amends for it, acceded to her demands and that part of Ohio is known today as the Connecticut Western Reserve. Later this territory was settled by people largely from Connecticut and Massachusetts. These settlers were men of liberal thought and beliefs. The father, of course, was the monarch of the family and brought his scepter and his crown with him into the wilderness, but he left the whipping-post and ducking stool behind. For a long time this territory had no law and no government, but land was conveyed, people were married and buried and used just as if there were laws. Most men and women too began thinking entirely for themselves and when the eastern churches sent missionaries to the "far western land" they were shocked to find so many free thinkers.

In 1809, the tract was formed into a county named Trumbull and Warren became the county seat. Here on an August day in 1809, between two corn cribs, with only the blue sky for

covering, the first court of the county was called.

From the very first the people were justice-loving and progressive. Three Presidents of the United States have come from the Northern part of Ohio, although Mr. Hayes was just outside this Connecticut grant, Mr. Garfield and Mr. McKinley being from the heart of it. The latter was born within five miles of this first court house.

The corn cribs did not serve long to shield the court. Soon there was a simple court house made from the brick burned nearby and then there was another built on the same spot, much more pretentious, but dingy and dirty enough as the writer remembers it. One day fire, that thing which frightens and saddens, and withal renovates, destroyed it, and out of those ashes rose a beautiful stone structure.

When we have all gone on, when we are sleeping an everlasting sleep or wrestling with problems of the place, (for if we can wrestle we will, and if we are awake there will be problems) people will be writing history, or rather the philosophy of history. They will tell the story of the Connecticut forefather with his liberal views and they will note the fact that in this liberal community midway between the two great cities of New York and Chicago, between Cleveland and Pittsburg, the women who were working for the political enfranchisement established their National Headquarters, and that here with Headquarters in the court house on the historic spot they staid until the last battle was begun which finished the long, bloodless war. Probably they will add that it was right and proper that such work should have been done in such a community, should have been carried on amid liberal historical surroundings, but whatever conclusions they will draw we are sure they will tell minutely of the freedom of woman, of her first disabilities and her ultimate triumph, for this question will furnish future historians with as much material as did the Civil War and with more than did the War of the Revolution. Since we will not be in the body to hear all this as it occurs, we ought to be happy to know that we were willing and able to work for woman's freedom on the same spot where our great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers worked for their own freedom, where our grandfathers and grandmothers worked for freedom of the slaves.

press mailing list for a long time, called a few days ago, and you may imagine with what delight the writer learned that she is an Ohio woman. She commenced her newspaper career in Cincinnati under Murat Halstead. She is an ardent suffragist, and by the way, that rule seems to hold good with New York newspaper women generally.

It is the good fortune of the writer to be living with Mrs. Chapman Catt for the present and it makes the hardest kind of work easy to be so well cared for in such a comfortable home. Mrs. Catt is in much better health than when she went to the country for a rest but it will be several months before she will be able to do much work. She will do little speaking outside of the city this winter. Her interest in the work generally is just as keen as when she was National President, and she is in touch with the situation throughout the country.

This afternoon the rooms were opened to the press of the city. All the leading newspapers sent representatives. The work room was not in order but the array of boxes waiting to be unpacked, the carpenters working on the shelving, etc., probably made more impression than a well ordered room would have done.

The pictures of Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton, Lucy Stone and Mr. Blackwell on the walls of the President's office were wreathed in smilax and there were beautiful flowers in all the rooms.

The New York Headquarters invited all visitors to register and the National Petition was much in evidence in both National and State offices.

After the inspection of the rooms all assembled in one room and Mrs. Harper presided over an informal meeting, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Crossett and Miss Mills making brief addresses.

Everybody voted "Press Day" a great success.

Just at the close of the afternoon we had a visit from Frances Griffin, of Alabama. Miss Griffin is looking well and handsome and was as full of rich humor as ever. It was a joy to see her.

Miss Mills is going to Troy next week to speak before the State Federation of Labor. She has been invited to present a suffrage resolution.

ELIZABETH J. HAUSER.

The New York morning papers had excellent accounts of the reception to the press. It is gratifying to note their friendly tone.—Ed.

Farewell Banquet to Professors Potter and Peck

On Wednesday, the evening of the 15th, a banquet was given to Professor Potter and Professor Peck in the Plaza, the most magnificent hotel in the city of Minneapolis. The Minnesota University, Society, and Suffragist all united in making it a great opening event of the season. President Northrop of the University and several of the Deans of the departments and other professors were present. Prof. Burton, Raymond Roberts and Mrs. Winter, President of the Women's Clubs, and others, made addresses. The young women who had been under the instruction of Professor Potter and Professor Peck for many years vied with each other in expressions of regret at their resignation and their removal to New York but all united in the feeling that a larger field of usefulness and helpfulness had been opened and many were the sincere expressions of good will and the hope that success would follow them to their new field of activity. The banquet closed by a brilliant address given by Prof. Potter.

No one can realize the devotion of the entire community to these two women who had for so many years been associated with the University and had by their broad-minded service to humanity endeared themselves not only to the university faculty and students but to the entire city.

ANNA H. SHAW.

The Woman Pays

The following appeared in the New York Times the morning of Sept. 16:

Illinois Labor Law for Women.

To the Editor of the New York Times: I notice that Judge Tuthill of the Cook County Circuit Court, Chicago, has granted an injunction against the enforcement of the Illinois act forbidding women from laboring over ten hours a day on the ground that if the law were enforced it would vitiate the constitutional right to enter into contracts. I am not versed in the spirit of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, but if its spirit, whatever its letter may be, permits women to enter into contracts, or permits their employers to enter into contracts, which are inimical to the proper development of the race, and in that menace vitally the public welfare, it is time to correct that Constitution and make it conform to other future public good, rather than to the individual and present earnings of employees and the pecuniary profits of employers. A judge might as well enjoin a policeman from arresting a burglar who had contracted to rob a house for the Burglars' Syndicate. Better, because burglary is less a menace to our future than the children of mothers who should not be mothers. Isn't it time for Illinois to wake up and investigate her vital resources?

New York.

W. J. L.

Since Illinois women have a fraction of school suffrage only they can hardly be said to be in possession of their political rights. Now have we not been told from time immemorial that when women get their political rights they must forego their privileges? Conversely, is it not true that if they forego their political rights they are entitled to their privileges?

Away back in 1893 the women of Illinois, by persuasion, did succeed in getting a law which provided for an eight hour work day. The Supreme Court annulled this law in May, 1895, and since this time it has been perfectly legal in Illinois for an employer to work women all night, all day, or 24 hours consecutively, if conditions seemed to demand such pressure.

The State Legislature of this present year, following a decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Oregon Case, adopted the Oregon law verbatim. Now the Supreme Court enjoins the factory inspector from enforcing it. The case will be appealed by the factory inspector, but in the meantime, the trades union women in Chicago who by no means have "all the rights they want," are holding indignation meetings, denouncing Judge Tuthill and enlisting in a movement "to get the right to elect a different kind of judges."

It is the old story of "The woman pays."

ELIZABETH J. HAUSER.

Cook and Peary

If the present controversy in regard to the North Pole was going on between Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Peary the whole world would say, "Women are so jealous." The world would utter the truth, for women are jealous, but the inference that women alone are and men are not is wholly wrong. Jealousy seems to be characteristic of animals. It no more belongs to women than to men. With women it shows itself in little things because as society is now constituted women's lives are made up of little things. Whatever adds to the glory of one's adversary makes one more or less unhappy as his soul is small or great.

We will keep Cook and Peary, Sampson and Schley, and the like in our minds and when women are dubbed the jealous sex will bring them out. There is nothing like having ammunition on hand and it has to be used over and over again to be really effective.

Send your order now for the report of the Seattle Convention. Price 15c in stamps. Harriet T. Upton, Warren, O.

Trained Nurses and Woman Suffrage

Miss L. L. Dock of New York City sends us the following from the report of the International Council held in London:

The Rights of Citizenship.

The next resolution before the meeting was as follows:—

The International Council of Trained Nurses offers its sincere and respectful congratulations to the women, and especially to the trained nurses, in those countries and States in which they have been granted the rights of citizenship.

This Council is convinced that the possession of the Parliamentary Franchise, which places in the hands of women power and responsibility, will raise the standard of women's work, and, in consequence, increase the professional efficiency of Trained Nurses.

The resolution was proposed by Miss J. C. van Lanschot Hubrecht, Secretary of the Dutch Nurses' Association, and a well-known and ardent supporter of woman's suffrage. She explained that she was in favor of the Parliamentary franchise for women because it would raise the standard of women's work, and increase the professional efficiency of trained nurses.

It was seconded by Baroness Mannerheim, whose opinion, coming as she does from a country where women have the vote, is of special interest.

The Baroness Mannerheim said: As you all know, we have in Finland got not only suffrage for women, but we have also women sitting in our Parliament, the Finnish Diet, and it is just because I know the great importance it is to us women to have the opportunity of making our wants and wishes known that I most earnestly desire to second the resolution moved by Miss Hubrecht. The questions those women members of our Diet have made their own, and of which they have succeeded in passing some, are all such as concern us very nearly as women and as nurses.

There is the question of protection of children, that of protection of animals, of care of young criminals, questions touching more or less nearly the marriage laws—the right of control of her fortune by a married woman, the abolition of man's tutelage, the raising of the age at which a girl is allowed to marry, and many more. That resolutions on all these questions have not yet been passed is not due to any lack of effort of our women members, but to quite another cause—the closing of our Diet twice in the last three years.

One thing which I have often heard advanced by people in England who are against the suffrage, is that if woman gets the vote she will not use it. I wish those people had been in Finland in 1907 when we voted for the first time, and had seen, as I saw them, women of all classes and ages pressing forward to give their vote. Old women were being carried to the poll to exercise their right once before they died, and everyone seemed aware of the significance of the moment to us women.

I shall never forget the intent and serious faces, and I think, when you have seen such a sight, you can have but one opinion on the question.

On this point Miss McGahy wrote: The question has been repeatedly asked by many women at home and abroad if nurses in Australia make use of their privileges as enfranchised women. To this question the reply must certainly be in the affirmative. One has only to attend at election time to see the great number of women, and amongst them can be recognized many nurses busily engaged in recording their votes.

Miss Maclean, from New Zealand in September, 1893. It is no longer a very new thing, and women in general have grown so accustomed to possessing it that they usually attend

at the polling booths and vote as a matter of course. Some attend the political meetings—in fact, their attendance is quite as frequent as that of the men—and listen to the addresses of the candidates; but not many nurses are among these. Their work seems too absorbing, and if engaged in private nursing it is difficult to get away from their patients.

None take an active part in politics; but, as a general rule, especially from the hospitals, every nurse gets away for the time to record her vote. Nurses, as a rule, as well as other women, make a point of voting for "no license." In fact, this point being included on the voting papers, took

PERSONAL

An unusual number of women are running for members of the school boards in Ohio.

Mrs. A. M. Appleton of Boston has become manager of the Italian Grand Opera Company at the Academy of Music.

Miss Grace C. Strachan, District Superintendent of New York, who championed the cause of equal pay for

"It is not so much a matter of woman's rights as woman's wrongs. Their vote is necessary to correct great acts of injustice perpetrated under existing laws."

Harriet May Mills undoubtedly sympathizes with the old soldier who was wounded in battle and had his name spelled wrong in his home paper. Recently a speech of hers was reported in the Sacramento Star accompanied by her picture, and under the latter was her name wrong side up.

Elizabeth A. Willard died recently and her body was taken to Battle Creek, Michigan, for interment. Since her husband's death she has resided in New York most of the time with her son. For years Mrs. Willard was a delegate from Michigan to our National Conventions.

Mrs. Anne Gridley, a life long suffragist and the mother of Capt. Charles Gridley, who was at Manila Bay in the Spanish War, is now 84. She was employed many years in the general land office in Washington till lately the infirmities of old age overcame her.

Prof. Ferris Price of Swarthmore College has just died. With his wife, Ellen H. E. Price, an ardent suffragist, he has been in Europe for a year. He taught Latin in the Swarthmore College for 25 years and felt that he needed a rest. He came home ready for work and suddenly died.

Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Peary are being praised by the newspapers for the part they have played in their husbands' successes. This is a straw. Did the early papers mention Mrs. Hudson or Mrs. Fulton? Even the wives of our early presidents were brought out as a rule by the writers of the subsequent generations.

Luncheon to Leaders

At Delmonico's on Thursday, Sept. 16, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont gave a luncheon in honor of Rev. Anna Howard Shaw and Mrs. Ella Hawley Crosssett, National and State Presidents, respectively, to meet the Presidents of the various woman suffrage societies of Greater New York. Mrs. Belmont introduced Mrs. Chapman Catt, President of the Interurban, and the latter welcomed the National and State Associations to New York City in the name of the local suffragists. Mrs. Catt gave a brief history of the growth of the Association. She told of the first Headquarters established by the National and reviewed the progress of the movement. She told how the work had grown and said that in bringing the State and National to New York as a common center a dream of the leaders had been realized. She assured Miss Shaw and Mrs. Crosssett, that no more consecrated band of suffragists exists anywhere than in New York City.

Mrs. Crosssett and Miss Shaw responded to Mrs. Catt's welcoming address. The former spoke of the State work and invited all who were present to the Troy Convention. Miss Shaw gave an outline of the policies and activities of the National.

The beautiful flowers which decorated the table were carried over to the Headquarters and served to beautify the rooms on Friday, which was known as "Press Day."

ELIZABETH J. HAUSER.

Governor Johnson, of Minnesota

Our hearts were saddened when we learned of Governor Johnson's death. He was so true a friend to woman suffragists, was such a splendid example of a husband who was a fair partner and was such a force in the new political affairs. He was so young, so hopeful and so honest that we can but wonder what he would have done for us and for others who needed him had he been spared. He was born in poverty, reared in poverty and died poor.

Mrs. Young at Sixty-Four

In these days of much talk of "Orientalism" and the sidetracking of age and the domination of all life and progress by youth, it is well worth while to glance at the position and career of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young. She is sixty-four years old. Her home, practically all of her life, has been in Chicago; and that city, which considers itself the very focus of hustle and push and the especial stronghold of the spirit of youth, has made Mrs. Young its superintendent of schools.

She has not held her position of great power and responsibility long, but so far she is entirely successful. Her administration is praised on all sides. She has the support of all the papers. She is full of energy, and her personal zest for her work is an inspiration to the thousands of teachers under her. Almost half way through the seventh decade of her life, she satisfies the youthful ambitions and spirit of Chicago. It is agreed that she well earns her salary of \$10,000 a year.

Is this altogether exceptional? Does it make Mrs. Young unique among American women of brains and character and distinction? Is she the only American woman to mock those who argue that American men may be strong enough to stand the nerve strain of their country's life but American woman cannot keep up with its pace and escape premature decay and death?

The answer is written in such careers as those of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and many others who continued their work and their activity in large affairs down to old age. Every city has its women of prestige and influence and ceaseless endeavor and achievement who are well on in years. They are found in little villages and on the farms. If there is any one phase of American life which is clearly marked it is the success of American women in holding time at bay, and their tirelessness in many, and widely differing fields of activity. It is often said that America is the country of and for young women. It is equally true that in America women of mature years find their widest opportunities and the best chance of happiness, while in old age American women preserve, in an astonishing degree, their vigor, their intellectual strength and their ability to keep abreast of the movement of the times and their country.—Cleveland Leader, Sept. 26.

Printed Report of Seattle Convention, 15c. Harriet T. Upton, Warren, Ohio.

Woman Surveys for Sewers

Miss Roberts Completes Big Contract at Sapulpa for Her Father.

Sapulpa, Okla., Sept. 14.—Miss Sarah J. Roberts, aged 24 years, has after six months almost continuous work, completed the big contract of surveying for the extensive sewer system proposed for this city. Miss Roberts' father had the contract for the work, but business in other places occupied his time and the local job was turned over to his daughter, who is a skillful civil engineer. She had charge of the large forces of men who have been in the field. Miss Roberts lives at Independence, Mo., with her parents. This is the first contract of the kind in the state which has been executed by a woman.—Oklahoma City Times.

PETITION WORK.

From many parts of the country we learn that suffragists took advantage of county fairs this fall to circulate petitions. Bertha Coover, the Ohio Chairman, says the London Club secured 1205 signatures at Madison County Fair.

An Estimate of William Lloyd Garrison by a Bourgeois Reformer

The deaths of many men, whom the world deems great, leaves us unmoved because they wrought chiefly for themselves and not for humanity. Such greatness is evanescent and the memory of it scarcely outlasts the tenement of clay which was its habitation. Of a different mould was William Lloyd Garrison, of whom it may be truly said that he was a beacon set upon a hill, whose light was a constant encouragement to every effort for human emancipation. In an age whose chief characteristic is the moral cowardice of its leaders, he never hesitated to champion any cause which seemed right, to him, however his action might prejudice him socially or commercially.

To say of him that he was "the son of his father" is to turn into an encomium a phrase used disparagingly when applied to the scions of great sires. To be the worthy son of the liberator called for the possession of rare qualities of mind and heart and courage. William Lloyd Garrison possessed all these in a supreme degree.

The father fought to destroy chattel slavery; the son, with keener insight, saw that white and black alike are enslaved by the invisible chains binding them to the soil which others own, and that human freedom could be no more than an abstraction unless the land were free. When Henry George

pointed the way of industrial emancipation, Garrison unhesitatingly followed and devoted the best of his years and the noblest of his thoughts to the propagation of the Single Tax philosophy. His literary style was a marvel and a model of lucidity, force and terseness. His thoughts ever rose to the highest ethical planes. For those, who would form the character and literary style of youth, no work could be more fitting than his collected addresses, which we hope will soon be published. His eloquence, couched in language of classic severity and divested of every tawdry device with which the demagogue loves to fire the multitude, moved his hearers to conviction and enthusiasm. In denouncing wrong doing in high places, he gave no quarter and asked none. Nathan, standing before David, pointed out the king's misdeeds with no more relentless finger than did this modern prophet, the recreancy of political hirelings to American ideals. Sophistry shrank abashed before the blaze of his accusing eye.

His memory will ever be, to men struggling for human rights, a solace and a benediction. May the race which gave him and his father to the world produce a successor, who will lead in the fight for economic freedom and justice.—Frederick C. Leubuscher, in New York Call.

many women to the polls, and it was largely owing to their votes that no license was carried in so many parts of New Zealand.

Finally, a message from Miss Nutting came as follows: "Even although I shall have no opportunity of expressing it in any official way, I am glad to say, personally, how heartily I support resolutions in favor of the enfranchisement of women."

There were no remarks in opposition, and the vote followed. Forty-two voting members being present, the affirmative had thirty-eight votes, and the negative two. Two members refrained from voting, and three, who came later, were absent from this meeting.

An Echo From Montreal

As fraternal delegate from the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Miss Harriet May Mills attended the annual meeting of the League of American Municipalities at Montreal in September. Her address on municipal suffrage for women was most favorably commented upon by the press. Now Miss Mills is in receipt of a letter from the Field Secretary of the Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore inviting her to be the first speaker on the course of lectures which they are planning for the winter. The secretary says, "Owing to the fact that you have entirely converted our Mayor and the City Comptroller to a belief in woman suffrage by your speech before the Convention on Municipal Government, we are sure we could not have a better person to open our suffrage campaign."

This is one of the most encouraging echoes from what we have long called our "Convention Resolutions" work. ELIZABETH J. HAUSER.

equal work for men and women teachers, met with a painful accident on her trip abroad, spraining her hands and a knee.

Mrs. Mabel Brown, for many years a member of the School Board of Portland, Maine, has been elected Superintendent of Schools.

Rachel Foster Avery, who spoke at Pittsburg lately for the labor unions, received an ovation.

Mr. Edward H. Harriman bequeathed all his property, real and personal, to his wife to be hers "absolutely and forever." He also chose her for executrix.

Helen L. Grenfell has been contributing a series of articles on woman suffrage to Clay Review of Denver. Her arguments are exceptionally strong.

Mrs. Geo. Flick, a member of the Oklahoma City Suffrage Club, is the only woman of the State Fair Board of Managers in Oklahoma.

Maud Wood Park, who is traveling around the world studying into the conditions of women, has reached India and writes she is enjoying her journey very much.

Miss Margaret Bayne of Washington shortly after the Seattle Convention was thrown from a carriage in which she and her sister were riding and received severe bruises to her hip and shoulders. She is recovering but has not been able to go to business in Seattle.

Dr. H. A. Kelly, professor of gynecology of Johns Hopkins University, is an ardent suffragist. He lately said,

**The President's and
Corresponding Secretary's
Office In New York**

To Mrs. Wm. M. Ivins and Mrs. Wm. Parsons are due the thanks of the National Association for furnishing the offices of the President and Corresponding Secretary of the New National Headquarters in New York. Handsome and commodious quarter oak desks, chairs, bookcases as well as sofa and rugs give to the office the appearance of business and comfort. Everything that is essential for active work in the shape of office paraphernalia has been provided. Over the President's desk hangs a large picture of Miss Anthony surrounded by the various testimonials that were sent her at the time of the admission of Wyoming as a full Suffrage State into the union and also at the time of Miss Anthony's eightieth birthday. Around the walls of the room hang pictures of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Ernestine L. Rose, Paulina Wright Davis, Lucy Stone, Henry B. Blackwell and others. From this office it is hoped that the President and Corresponding Secretary may be able to keep in touch through correspondence with the whole National organization. It is their desire that every suffragist in the country, whether within or without the Association, will feel at liberty to both seek and give advice and each of these National officers will gladly do anything in their power to aid either individual suffragists or any Suffrage Association whenever their assistance is desired.

ANNA H. SHAW.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison

How can the editor of *Progress* write the words, "Wm. Lloyd Garrison is gone?" What a good friend he was and how he loved justice and hated injustice. He treated women as he treated men and women students and thinkers loved to be in his presence. He was so simple and loving, so keen to see a wrong and so quick to help right it.

Some letters which have come to National Headquarters in the last few years have lain on the editor's desk for hours because she knew they contained fault-finding words, but all letters waited to be opened when one from Mr. Garrison was in the mail. It was always read first. It never failed to contain sunshine. When thanking him once for always standing for woman suffrage he said, "It's no credit to me, I was brought up on that teaching. If praise is to be given to those who see aright in my case it must go to my father and mother as far as woman suffrage is concerned." He held the trusteeship of a philanthropic fund and never failed to have money for the National treasury when it was badly needed. He always acted as if it were a privilege to help at trying times. Ah! he was a rare soul, and privileged were we who knew him well.

Henry B. Blackwell

Those who saw Mr. Blackwell at Seattle little dreamed that that would be his last convention. He was active, keen and watchful throughout all sessions. That he went away when he was vigorous mentally and physically ought to be a comfort to his friends. So well did all our workers know him that it seems as if nothing we could say would be new to our readers. So far as we know he was the only man who made woman suffrage his life business. He spoke and worked in season and out for it. He never faltered as far as that question was concerned. Further he never "possessed" his wife as most men possessed theirs. He believed a woman had the same right to be an individual as

had man. Their marriage contract was a wonderful one and from the beginning to the end of his married life he allowed no one to call his wife Mrs. Blackwell. She was always Lucy Stone to him, to all. He worshipped his daughter, Alice, and these last few years, when his hair was perfectly white and his shoulders greatly bent, he carried her burdens and waited upon her as he did when she was a little girl. This was unusual, for more often the parent leans upon the child as years grow many. At conventions no one thought of offering to assist him, in fact, if he were of the party we all tried to keep up with him. He was strong of purpose, faithful and energetic and this strength has gone from us for all time.

The Massachusetts suffragists have just closed a very interesting campaign. Twenty-five thousand people in 83 different towns have been addressed and 2,000 signatures to the petition secured. Their first aim was to reach audiences with the speaking and to distribute literature; 40,000 pieces of the latter were distributed. The cost of the month's trip, including literature, press work, purchase of buttons, flags, etc., was not quite \$400, and the cost of the meetings in Boston was not quite \$175, making a total cost of about \$575.

**Something New
Under the Sun**

The Interurban Woman Suffrage Association met at the Hotel Martha Washington, Sept. 14, the President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, presiding. This was the first fall meeting and there was a large attendance. Plans for holding a City Convention at Carnegie Hall sometime in October were put into operation. This Convention is to be unique for it will be made up on the model of a political nominating convention. Delegates will be elected by the various clubs of the city, and the meeting will be conducted exactly like a men's meeting. It will not only afford the women a valuable bit of education in practical political methods, but a platform will be adopted, which platform will embody the demands of the suffragists in the proposed new City Charter and will be formally submitted to the Charter Commission of the city.

ELIZABETH J. HAUSER.

Hurrah for Hadley of Missouri!

Missouri women who are employed in factories, restaurants and like places can no longer work more than nine hours a day, nor can they work after 10 p. m. or before 5 a. m. Governor Hadley signed this bill recently.

Mrs. Wm. B. Feakins, of 23 West 44th St., New York City, in reply to the inquiry as to Mrs. Snowden's time, says there are a few dates not taken. When Mrs. Snowden spoke here last year she said she missed seeing so many of the woman suffrage clubs because she spoke for lecture bureaus. We all remember how happy she was to be with us at Buffalo but what we remember better was how happy we were to have her with us.

Good Rooms in Washington.

Visiting suffragists and their friends can be comfortably entertained at moderate rates at the National Petition Headquarters at Washington, D. C., 1223 H St., N. W. The house is roomy and quaint, and notwithstanding it is old-fashioned, has the modern improvements. It overlooks two parks and Pennsylvania Avenue, and is only two blocks from the War, State and Navy Department and three blocks from the White House and Treasury, and convenient to car lines. Address for particulars, stating the time and length of your visit and the size of your party, Petition Secretary, 1223 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Send fifteen cents to Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, O., for copy of the Report of the Seattle Convention.

PETITION

**To the Senate and House of Representatives
of the United States**

We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, over 21 years of age, hereby petition your Honorable Body to submit to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification an amendment to the National Constitution which will enable women to vote.

NAMES OCCUPATIONS ADDRESSES.

Progress readers who have not already signed the petition are requested by the National American Woman Suffrage Association to sign the above petition, cut out the coupon and mail it to Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, 1223 H. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Annual Report

Send you orders for the Report of the Seattle Convention to Mrs. Upton, Warren, Ohio. The price is 15 cents a copy and one-cent and two-cent stamps will be taken. No suffragist can afford to be without this handbook. It contains an account of the action taken at Seattle, reports of all committees, list of delegates present, detailed financial statement, list of officers and State Presidents, life members, constitution, and hundreds of things you want for reference throughout the year. Unless you are a life member it will not be sent to you free.

THE LAND OF LONG AGO.

Mrs. Obenchain has written a new book, "The Land of Long Ago." It is published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, price \$1.50. We have not seen a copy but know that it cannot help but be interesting. It is not necessary for us to say Mrs. Obenchain is Eliza Calvert Hall and that "Aunt of Kentucky" made her famous.

"COLORADO."

Lillian Hartman Johnson and Zoe Hartman are editors of a new political magazine for women. These women desire to place before the women of Colorado the important political question of the day so that each woman may be permitted to know exactly.

An attractive booklet, "The History of the Woman Suffrage Movement in Ohio," is on sale at Warren, Ohio. Price 10c. As some of the earlier conventions were held in this state this pamphlet is of national interest.

New Endorsements

At the recent State Convention of the Universalist Church held in New Haven, Conn., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"We express our hearty sympathy with those who are striving to extend the field of woman's usefulness (for so many years expressed by her cooperation with men in church and educational work) to the full participation in the rights and duties of citizenship."

The State Prohibition Convention, meeting in Pittsburg, adopted woman suffrage resolutions.

The Montana Federation of Labor has endorsed the principle of woman suffrage.

Australia's Memorial

The Women's Political Association of Australia is going to raise a memorial to that country because it has granted all forms of suffrage to its women. Vida Goldstein is the president of this association and "The Woman Voter" says editorially: "All nations are on the eve of a great awakening to the fact that men and women must be comrades in the world's work just as they are in the work of the home, and the historian will one day ask, 'What nation led the way in this great reform?' and we are proud to think that the answer will be 'Australia.'"

NEW LIFE MEMBER.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackey of New York has just become a life member of our Association.

Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony

By IDA HUSTED HARPER

Three Large Volumes Handsomely Bound in Cloth, \$7.50,
Express Prepaid

ORDER OF

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

WARREN, OHIO

BUY IT NOW

The History of Woman Suffrage

It brings the record of the movement up to the beginning of the 20th Century. Volumes 1, 2 and 3 were written by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage. Vol. IV by Miss Anthony and Ida Husted Harper.

The History is now offered at a reduced price to all purchasers.

Vol. IV, \$2.00; Full Set, \$8.00; Express Prepaid.

Order of N. A. W. S. A., Warren, Ohio

**A Word From the
National Treasurer**

The books of the Treasurer close January 1, and States whose dues are not in before that time lose representation in the National Convention. State presidents are urged to instruct the treasurers to send dues as soon as possible. State treasurers close their books just before their annual conventions and as most of these conventions are held in October and November, most States can send their dues in at least by December 1. Do not wait to collect all of them but send what you have early and those collected at the last moment may come a little later. All dues must be in the Treasurer's office by December 31, 1909.

Austrian Women.

Single women and widows owning property in the province of Vorarberg, Austria, lately voted under a new law. This is the first time any Austrian women have cast ballots.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ARTICLES.

Late August periodicals:
Woman Suffrage in South Africa—Independent, August 19.
Impediments to Woman Suffrage—North American Review, August.
What the Suffragists Are Doing—Harper's Bazaar, August.
Woman in the Presidential Chair—Harper's Bazaar, August.
Present Unrest Among Women—Delineator, August.
September articles (up to date, Sept. 16):
Being a Woman Legislator in Colorado—Delineator, September.
What Do the Newport Suffrage Meetings Mean?—Independent, Sept. 9.

DAMAGED SETS OF HISTORY.

We have in the Treasurer's office several sets of the History of Woman Suffrage which are slightly damaged. They will be sold for \$1.00 per volume, that is \$4.00 for the set. These will look as well as new ones when new ones have been on the shelves a little time. This is a bargain. Send orders to Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, O.

The Denver Woman's Republican Club has endorsed Mrs. Dewey C. Bailey, wife of the United States Marshal of Colorado, for the nomination for Congress in the First District.

**FEDERATIONS OF LABOR
FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.**

The Maryland Federation of Labor met in Baltimore the last week in September and following an address by Miss Etta H. Maddox, corresponding secretary of the Maryland W. S. A., adopted resolutions endorsing woman suffrage. It was due to Miss Maddox's efforts that women were admitted to the practice of law in Maryland.

The New York State Federation of Labor met at Troy late in September. Miss Harriet May Mills, Vice President of the New York State W. S. A., made an address and presented a woman suffrage resolution. The resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote and Miss Mills was received with enthusiasm.

Hon. Frederic C. Howe at the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Howe will lecture at the University of Wisconsin from October 1 to February 1. Mrs. Howe will spend the winter with him in Madison.

Home from Europe.

Charles Edward Russell has returned from Europe and will be in New York most of the winter.

Send all orders for Woman Suffrage Literature to Prof. Mary Gray Peck, Woman Suffrage Headquarters, 505 Fifth Ave., New York City.

CHICAGO HEADQUARTERS.

The Illinois suffragists have opened up Headquarters in the Fine Arts Building, Chicago. Here the state petition work will be done, aside from the regular work. Ella S. Stewart, the State President, will have oversight of this work.