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OFFICIAL ORGAN  
National American Woman Suffrage Association

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## FAILURE IS IMPOSSIBLE—Susan B. Anthony

### PROGRESS

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EDITED AT HEADQUARTERS,

#### A HISTORIC PICTURE.

In this number of Progress, which in some small degree commemorates the ninetieth birthday of our beloved Miss Anthony, is given her last picture. It was taken by Mrs. C. R. Miller for the Judge Publishing Co., of New York, as Miss Anthony was entering the Lyric Theatre at the time of the national convention in Baltimore, just one month before her death. When the third volume of her biography was in preparation the author was very desirous of using it because it was the only one in existence that showed Miss Anthony in bonnet and wrap. At the office of Judge only a small cut, two or three inches square, was found, which when sent to the publishers of the book they could make no use of. A search was then begun for the photographer and letters followed her to the West Indies and South America and finally overtook her in Central America. She gladly agreed to prepare a photograph from her plates when she should return home and the result is the beautiful picture here presented.

One day when Miss Lucy Anthony was examining the photograph critically it seemed to her that the hands were holding something. Putting it under a powerful magnifying glass she could see distinctly a little purse! It was then apparent that the picture had been taken on the day described in Vol. III, page 1396. It was the day of the convention when the money was to be raised for the Oregon campaign, and although Miss Anthony was so ill it was not supposed she could leave the house she astonished everybody by appearing on the platform. When contributions were called for she came forward and holding out this little pocket-book she said: "I want to begin by giving you my purse. Just before I left Rochester they gave me a birthday party and made me a present of eighty-six dollars. I suppose they wanted me to do as I like with the money and I wish to send it to Oregon." Afterward the five dollar gold pieces were distributed among friends who replaced each with ten dollars for the campaign. During all her life Miss Anthony set the example of giving. How many thousands of dollars she earned and gave to the cause of woman suffrage will never be known. She realized that the first requisite was money, and so every year she gave all she had of her own and tried by every possible means to persuade others to give. If she could speak today it would be to urge her loyal followers to self-denial if need be in order to provide the means for suffrage work. If possible let the celebration of her birthday on Feb. 15 be utilized for raising money for the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund. It has been suggested that each woman give one-tenth of her income for that day. Let the appeal go forth to every one to make an offering on this birthday in reverence and thankfulness for the heroic life of Susan B. Anthony.



MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Feb. 10, 1906.  
(Copyright by Judge Co.)

### "CROWNED IS SHE AND SAINTED."

Memorial Poem to Susan B. Anthony, by Prof. John Russell Hayes.

**C**ROWNED is she and sainted  
In heavenly halls above  
Who freely gave for her sisters  
A life of boundless love.

I saw a strange rich vision,  
I heard strange music ring,  
As I dreamed o'er my well-loved poets  
On a night in the early spring.  
I mused o'er the great-souled Wordsworth,  
(To me he is half divine!)  
And I found once again in his pages  
The song with the beautiful line  
That tells of the Perfect Woman  
In whose spirit blithe and bright  
There shines like a consecration  
A gleam of angelic light.

And I seemed to behold in my vision  
The sorrows of all the years;  
I heard the women pleading,  
Pleading with soft, warm tears;  
And ever above the praying,  
Above the sorrowful song,  
And the tender, wistful grieving  
For the long, long years of wrong,  
I heard them speak of the leader  
In whose spirit rare and bright  
Should shine like a consecration  
A gleam of angelic light.

I saw the nation tottering  
In grief and darkness lost,  
Like a ship on the pathless ocean  
O'erwhelmed and tempest tossed.  
There was need of a faithful pilot,  
There was need of a God-sent hand,  
To guide o'er the pathless ocean,  
To guide to the longed-for land;  
And O, there was need of the Woman  
In whose spirit sweet and bright  
Should shine like a benediction  
A gleam of angelic light.

Like pilgrims wandering the woodlands  
In a country wild and strange,  
Who daily front new dangers  
And sigh for the blessed change  
Of kind and friendly faces,  
Of dreamed-of comrades dear,  
The comfort of friendly firesides  
And pleasant household cheer;  
So sighed the toiling people  
For her in whose spirit bright  
Should shine like a consecration  
A gleam of angelic light.

And then I saw in my vision  
How the mighty of earth grew proud;  
They scorned their humbler brethren,  
They laughed at the lowly crowd.  
Ah me, to think of the folly  
And fashion that fill our days!  
Ah me, to think of our scorning  
Our fathers' simpler ways!  
Ah me, to think of the greedy  
And godless kings of the mart,  
And then to think of our hunger  
For one great human heart!

The land was weak and helpless,  
It lacked the leader true  
Who should cure it of its blindness,  
Who should break a pathway through  
The wall of outward tradition  
That still around us stands  
Ready to yield and crumble  
At the touch of heroic hands—  
The hands of noble heroes,  
Fearless and great and strong,  
Who shall heal the old-time evils  
And the centuries of wrong.  
In my vision I saw those heroes,  
And there by the men of might  
Stood their sisters consecrated,  
With eyes of angelic light.

And was one sister foremost  
Among those women there?  
And who was she whose bearing  
Made her seem so queenly fair?  
Was it high-souled Mary Lyon  
Uplifting her sisters' lot?  
Was it the saintly Quaker,  
Our own Lucretia Mott?  
Was it noble Frances Willard  
Who strove as angels may?  
Was it the loved and lost one  
Whose passing we mourn today?

Nay, none of any was foremost,  
But hand in blessed hand  
They stood as Olympian women  
On old Greek friezes stand.  
All shared a common glory,  
All were linked by the fate  
That gave them names undying  
In the annals of the State.  
But the newest comer among them  
Gazed round and serenely smiled  
As her sisters turned to greet her  
With heavenly motions mild.

And then my vision faded,  
And a lordly melody rolled,  
As down celestial vistas  
The saintly company strolled.  
So lit with consecration,  
So ardent with conviction,  
I longest kept in sight—  
So lit with angelic light.  
And I woke from my wonderous vision,  
And O, my heart beat strong!  
I had seen the Perfect Woman  
Of Wordsworth's beautiful song.

Crowned is she and sainted  
In heavenly halls above  
Who freely gave for her sisters  
A life of boundless love.  
—From Vol. III. of the *Life and Work*.

### THE NATIONAL PRESIDENT'S LETTER

On Feb. 15 will occur the ninetieth birthday of Miss Susan B. Anthony. Four years have passed since our glorious leader folded her hands in what we call an eternal rest—four of the most eventful years in the history of the struggle for woman's political freedom. In reviewing these years of unequal progress we can but recall Miss Anthony's words just before her going from us:

I don't know much about the other life. Some people think they know a great deal and they tell us what will and will not happen. I cannot say, but this I do believe, that if any one there can help or influence those who are left behind in this life, I will come to you. If the existence beyond the grave is, as most of us believe, a conscious existence, I do not see how my interest in this cause can change or why I should desire less to work for it than when I am here in the body. I am sure that in every effort for woman's freedom and better service to the world I shall be as deeply concerned as I have been here, if there is any way of knowing about it, and if it is possible I will always be where I am most needed.

What changes these years have wrought! Four years ago the public did not concern itself about woman suffrage. Today it is one of the great problems. We overhear it in railway trains above the din of driving wheels; it is pounded into our ears in street cars and jolting omnibuses; it is presented in the drama and discoursed upon between the acts; it is discussed in every morning paper, and is one of the leading topics in magazines which advertise themselves through the interest taken in our cause. The pulpit rings with it. There is no club gathering of either men or women to which it has not been presented, or which is not waiting its opportunity to hear about it. Suffrage writers and lecturers are besieged on every hand and are not able to respond to half the calls made. Large groups of women of all classes are not only presenting their names for membership and donating their money to help the cause, but what is better are giving themselves and are asking: "What is there that I can do to hasten the coming of woman's political freedom?"

Within these four years, through the granting of full suffrage, women have been elected to the parliaments of Finland and Norway; they hold the offices of Mayor, Aldermen and other municipal positions in Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland through the extension of municipal suffrage and the granting of eligibility. In the United States there is constantly extension of limited suffrage.

The whole subject has changed from one of academic discussion to one of practical political methods. Men who have too long allowed women to struggle alone without any organized or concerted action on their part, despite the splendid aid which individual men have given from the beginning, are now recognizing their responsibility and are forming societies to supplement our efforts.

The center of battle is changing. It is no longer confined to the far West but is moving eastward, and it is the opinion of many that the decisive battle will be fought on the Atlantic coast rather than beyond the Mississippi.

If in the next four years our cause progresses as rapidly as it has done in the past four—since that day when for the last time Miss Anthony addressed a public audience and uttered the immortal words—"Failure is impossible!"—then shall we witness the fulfillment of the dream of the forefathers and mothers—the dawn of a true democracy in which each citizen may claim the right to life with the opportunity to earn a living—the right to liberty with the opportunity for development through self-expression—the right to happiness by service to the country through citizenship.

I cannot close without quoting almost the last words of Miss Anthony—"It is coming—no power on earth can prevent it—but the time of its coming will depend upon the loyalty and devotion of the women themselves.

## EQUAL PAY AND LIVING WAGE.

All good woman suffragists surely know of the active part which has been taken by prominent members of our organization in helping the striking shirtwaist makers in New York City. A word about some work along that same line in Philadelphia may be of interest to the readers of Progress.

When it became known to the workers in the shirtwaist factories in Philadelphia, that work from the factories in New York City, whose operatives were still out on strike, was being sent to the Philadelphia shops, the already restless workers, whose wages and environment justified a strike in their eyes, hesitated no longer, and toward the middle of December about four thousand girls and a few men (for there are some men shirtwaist makers though but few in proportion to the women employed in this business) declared a strike. Only a small number of these operatives were at that time members of a labor union, which makes their concerted action all the more remarkable.

Mrs. Raymond Robins, of Chicago, president of the National Women's Trades Union League, was asked to come to Philadelphia, not so much to direct the strike itself as to help interest the general public in the girls' effort to better their conditions. In an interview with Mrs. Robins she said the girls at their various headquarters would gladly listen to any talks the woman suffragists would give them, and she and I agreed that it was a good time to open their eyes to the connection between disfranchisement and low wages and poor conditions of work. Some of our suffrage workers met groups of the girls and all became more and more interested in the strike and what it stood for, so that when, on the 4th of Jan., Mrs. Robins asked me whether, as president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, I could call a public meeting in the interest of the strikers, I said at once I would gladly

do so. I had a number of members of my Board to agree to it. The hope was to have John Mitchell as one of the speakers but he was otherwise engaged and when the meeting took place, Jan. 12, by a unanimous vote of the State officers (and I am very proud of our Board), the program was as follows: Miss Inez Millholland to tell of the New York strike; Miss Fanny Cochran, of Philadelphia, president of the Pennsylvania College Equal Suffrage League, to tell of her arrest when investigating the alleged illegal arrest of strikers in company with one of them; Prof. Frances Squire Potter, upon the historical basis of the Labor Union; Mrs. Raymond Robins upon the conditions which had brought about the strike and the demands of the strikers, climaxing with a little talk from Rosie Gratz, the striker who had been with Miss Cochran and had been arrested with her.

It would be too long a story to tell fully of the meeting where at least one hundred of the audience had to stand for two hours, with about two hundred turned away, the doors having to be closed before eight o'clock. The ushers were college graduates in cap and gown, under the direction of Miss Sarah Tomkins, the daughter of Rev. Floyd Tomkins, of Holy Trinity Church. The collection for the aid of the strikers was a bountiful one and has been followed by contributions of several hundred dollars from the people whose interest was aroused by that meeting and who have sent their aid through our committee. One of our suffrage workers said at the close of the evening, "I scarcely know this for Philadelphia!" That the combination of two such subjects as woman suffrage and striking women, could call out hundreds of people who could be wrought to a white heat of enthusiasm for two full hours and would pass unanimously a resolution pledging their moral support to the strikers in their struggle for decent conditions of work, a living wage and the recognition of their right of association in unions—to a Philadelphian, accustomed to the calm of the Quaker feeling in our city, this was little short of marvelous.

Every speech made except Miss Cochran's and Rosie Gratz's (both of which were plain accounts of their arrest and of the eagerness of the police to get rid

of them when they discovered Miss Cochran's identity) emphasized the need of the ballot for all women and especially for the woman wage earner. An announcement of the formation in the near future of a Wage-Earners' Woman Suffrage League was greeted with applause, and a request for names of those wishing to join it was responded to later by mail. I believe the meeting marks an epoch in the development of our work not only in Philadelphia but throughout our whole State, because it has shown the connection between woman suffrage and the struggle of the working women to be close and vital. As Mrs. Potter's address made clear, the two movements are, in their essence, one—the struggle of the working people and the struggle of women toward self-expression—these things are one and those who work for them must clasp hands in a close fellowship in order to forward the success of both movements.

RACHEL FOSTER AVERY,  
President Pennsylvania Suffrage Ass'n.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN MARYLAND.

The State Legislative Committee is doing heroic work toward securing a constitutional amendment which shall give the complete suffrage to women. The chairman, Miss Etta H. Maddox, attorney-at-law, has prepared the bill to be presented to the Legislature, which is in part as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, three-fifths of all the members of each of the two houses concurring, that the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an Amendment to Section One, of Article One, title, "Elective Franchise," of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of Section 1, of said Article 1.

SECTION 1. All elections shall be made by ballot, and every citizen, male or female, of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, or upwards, who has been a resident of the State for one year and of the Legislative District of Baltimore City, or of the County, in which he or she may offer to vote, for six months next preceding the election, shall be entitled to vote in the ward or election district in which he or she resides, at all elections hereafter to be held in this State.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that the foregoing section hereby provided as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, shall be at the next general election for members of the General Assembly to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection.

## PHILADELPHIA AHEAD.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman Suffrage Society of Philadelphia County was held on Jan. 26, with a very large attendance.

Thirty-eight new members were added, making the total membership nearly eight hundred.

Miss Alice Paul, lately released from an English prison, gave an interesting account of her personal experience as a prisoner, and of the Suffragette Movement in England.

Miss Winsor, president of the Limited Suffrage League, announced the speakers in the course of lectures now being given under the auspices of the League, Miss Ethel Arnold, of England, and Dr. Barton Aylesworth, of Colorado, being among them.

## CORRECTION.

By some curious typographical error the name of Mrs. Upton was left at the head of Progress last month directly over the announcement that no one person would assume the editorship of that number. Nobody will take the responsibility for it, not even the printer's imp, but all are thankful that Mrs. Upton's proverbial good humor has prevented her making any complaint.

Send for a sample set of our colored suffrage flyers. Only five cents. The latest new thing, N. A. W. S. A. Headquarters, 505 Fifth avenue.

## THE NEW SITUATION.

Every winter as Miss Anthony's birthday draws near I think even more often than usual of those blessed years I spent under her roof when we were writing "the books," and of their precious opportunities for conversation about many things. When the weather permitted we had long walks before she went to bed and I took up the evening's work. If it was stormy we sat by the fire awhile and talked. It seems to me I remember every word she ever said, so keen and practical, so philosophical and far-sighted. One thing which she said more than once has recurred to me many times of late, since we have entered into what may be called a modern phase of the suffrage movement. It was this: "There will come a time—you will live to see it probably—when there will enter into the field an entirely new element—people who now pass by on the other side or else openly antagonize. They will come in after the hard fighting has been done; when the way is comparatively easy; when the abuse and scorn and ridicule have had their day. They will be the great army of club women, who now will not have the subject mentioned; the church women who hear it with holy horror; the women of wealth and social position who do not know of its existence. They will come with their prestige and power, will sweep away the weak remnants of the opposition and carry the cause to triumphant success. In the swift rush the faithful few, who have borne the burdens and the penalties, will be crushed out, pushed aside, ignored, forgotten. Theirs will be the usual fate of reformers and it will break their hearts, but it will have to be endured. They must try to feel that the victory is worth the sacrifice."

The fulfillment of this prophecy is already foreshadowed, and heartaches if not heartbreaks are even now not entirely unknown. In certain parts of the country the old-time suffragists are rubbing their eyes to find if they really are awake and wondering if their ears deceive them. They behold the army of club women rushing to the front and really thinking that they never have been anywhere else. They see women of wealth and influence taking the lead, not purposely ignoring the early workers, but unaware that they exist. They see the newspapers and magazines treating woman suffrage as a new subject, and quite as unjust in their praise as they used to be in their censure. These things are not easy to bear; they sting, they rankle, they rouse hot indignation. The suffragists of the past years, however, have but one recourse. As they have heretofore tried to emulate Miss Anthony's courage and persistence, so now they must try to exercise her strong philosophy. In all these past years there have been very little self-seeking and personal ambition among them—they have struggled only to establish a just principle. The fine spirit which has sustained them in this long contest should be equal to this last demand upon it. Let women but secure their right of representation, no matter through whom it may come. The glory will matter very little compared to the fact that the suffrage has been gained for all generations of women.

There is one other point to be considered in this connection. That many newspapers will sacrifice truth and fairness absolutely for the sake of a sensation is a fact so well known that one need not apologize for referring to it, nor to the other fact that these papers are the leaders of snobbery. These two truths were never so apparent as during the present somewhat exciting period in the woman suffrage movement. The souls of those who are in the midst of it are tried almost beyond endurance. They long to send out a daily message to the ones who are not quite so near, begging them to believe that there is not even a foundation for the ridiculous and misleading statements that are sent broadcast by telegraph and press; that some at least of the women who have recently come into the movement and are rendering most valuable assistance are greatly distressed at the way their relation to it is misrepresented. The situation is very deli-

cate, as, in the main, the newspapers are giving splendid service and very much criticism would be impolitic. We can only beg the tested and faithful suffragists of many years to believe that none of the sensational stories so widely circulated has its origin in the National Press Bureau. At the headquarters in New York, Dr. Shaw the national president, is the recognized leader and absolute authority. Nobody else aspires to leadership or would accept it. There is not the slightest desire on the part of any one to detract in the smallest degree from the prestige of those who have carried on the work during its days of unpopularity and discouragement.

Suffragists everywhere have cause for much rejoicing that at this psychological moment in our history we have been put into possession of these commodious headquarters in this vast and influential center, with every facility for effective work. There can be no question that they have largely contributed to the present widespread interest by proclaiming to the world that we are a large business organization for a practical purpose and that woman suffrage is one of the vital questions of the day. For all of the harassing things that constantly rise up to vex us we must comfort ourselves with the saying of Theodore Parker: "They are but the noise and dust of the wagons bringing the harvest home." IDA HUSTED HARPER,  
Chairman National Press Committee.  
New York.

## NEW PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY.

Miss Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College, today forwarded to me your note of Jan. 22, asking for information with regard to the Equal Franchise Society of Pennsylvania of which I have the honor to be the president. I hasten to send the facts.

On April 30, 1909, a few of us, in view of a movement in opposition to equal suffrage for the first time inaugurated in this State, felt called upon to declare our own convictions with regard to the matter, and sent out invitations to a number of prominent women in Philadelphia to discuss the propriety of forming a new society in the interest of equal franchise. Mrs. Braman, of New York, very kindly came to give us information with regard to the New York movement; President Thomas, of Bryn Mawr, presided.

The response was so cordial that another meeting was called shortly afterward, of those who had left their names for the purpose, and at this meeting a constitution was adopted, officers were appointed and given power to organize a board of directors, draft a set of by-laws and take such further action as in their judgment might promote the interests of the society.

In consequence a number of men were invited to join the board. President Thomas' address at the initial meeting was printed by her and presented to the society for distribution. Mr. Isaac H. Clothier, another director, and staunch friend of the cause, presented the society with a reprint of the address of Wendell Phillips for the same purpose, and a letter from Judge Lindsey, defining his position with regard to the issue, was also printed for the society by Miss McMurtre as a campaign document.

The first general meeting of the society was held on Jan. 22 at the new building of the College of Physicians, when Governor Shafroth of the State of Colorado addressed a large and fashionable audience. The meeting was a remarkable one. The hall was packed and although there were many men and a large number of opponents of equal suffrage, there was much applause and it was felt that much good had been done. I had the honor to preside.

Following are the officers elected: Honorary vice-presidents, Bishop William N. McVicker, Dr. Howard Kelly (Johns Hopkins University); vice-presidents, Mrs. C. Stuart Patterson, Miss M. Carey Thomas, Mrs. Charlemagne Tower, Mrs. William Koch Wister; recording secretary, Miss Mary Ingham; corresponding secretary, Miss Cornelia Frothingham; treasurer, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr. Board of Directors, Mr. Isaac H. Clothier, Miss Mary E. Garrett, Mr. J. Levering Jones; Mr. Francis A. Lewis, Mrs. Wilfred Lewis, Miss Ellen McMurtre, Mrs. Wistar Morris, Dr. Lightner Witmer, Mrs. R. Francis Wood.

SARA YORKE STEVENSON,  
President.

## THE GREAT PETITION.

When the 1908 convention at Buffalo voted unanimously in favor of petitioning Congress for a Sixteenth Amendment, giving women the vote, it was fully understood that every State there represented should put its energetic efforts in the direction of making this the greatest petition ever presented to our national Congress upon any question. A small national committee was appointed with Mrs. Chapman Catt as its chairman, petition headquarters were opened in New York City, Mrs. Catt gave for many weeks her entire working time to the petition and in addition contributed one thousand dollars to its expenses. The National Board has from time to time appropriated sums of money which have been supplemented by contributions from the Anthony Fund raised by Miss Thomas and Miss Garrett for special lists of national work. Constant efforts have been made by the N.A.W.S.A. through the petition committee, the headquarters of the work being now at Washington, 1823 H Street, Northwest.

Mrs. Catt, having her international work, and that of New York City making many demands upon her time and strength, resigned the chairmanship, to which office Mrs. Avery was then appointed by the National Board.

Many of the States have responded splendidly and have tried conscientiously to live up to the vote of their representatives at the Buffalo convention. Others have apparently felt little or no share of responsibility and it devolves upon them now, better late than never, to bestir themselves to gather in their quota of signatures in order to make the petition what it ought to be to truly represent the woman suffrage sentiment of the respective State. The petition will be presented at the Congressional hearing at the close of the National Convention at Washington in April.

If in your State you have not sent petitions to all the Labor Unions, to the Local Granges which are in your neighborhood, to the Franchise workers of the W. C. T. U. and to all the individuals of your acquaintance, then be up and doing and realize before it is too late that yours will be a share of the fault and the blame should our petition fail to reach such an aggregate of names as will entitle it to be called the Great Petition.

So many suffragists profess much eagerness to work for the cause; to circulate a petition is one of the easiest methods of showing real interest and there is no one with so little influence that he or she cannot fill one petition blank with twenty-one names of believers in the right of women to political equality with men.

We have still a month and a half from the time this Progress goes out until the petitions ought to be in the hands of the central committee at Washington; these States which are doing their own pasting and counting may even send them in as late as the first of April.

Let us make our strongest effort in the next six weeks and the Petition will be a magnificent success.

RACHEL FOSTER AVERY,  
1823 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

## SPECIAL OFFER TO SUFFRAGE CLUBS.

Harpers Bazar is the only magazine in the United States which has a regular woman suffrage department. This department is edited by Mrs. Ida Husted Harper. In the February number Mrs. Harper, in a most entertaining story entitled "Getting the Vote for Women," describes the National Headquarters and gives a record of one day's activities. Suffragists throughout the country will be interested in this story.

The Bazar offered the National Association a commission of 35 cents on every new yearly subscription which it would secure. Not wishing to take subscriptions, the National asked whether this offer might be passed along to State and local societies and received an affirmative reply. Clubs are therefore urged to take advantage of it. On each new yearly subscription at \$1.25, a commission of 35 cents will be allowed. This commission may be deducted by the club securing the subscription and the remaining 90 cents remitted to the National Press Bureau, Room 1703, 505 Fifth avenue, from which office it will be transmitted to the publishers.

**CALL FOR THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION AT WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 14-19, 1910.**

We ask the native-born American women to consider the principles for which the American commonwealth stands, the magnitude and the daring of these principles, and, because of that very daring, the danger which lies in the effort to put into effect the American ideal. We ask them to consider the courage and energy of the American women of the Revolution, who supported their husbands and sons in casting off conventional ties, and the need of help to American men today in fighting, by means of the ballot, internal disasters more formidable to this country than military foes from without.

We ask American women born in Finland to remember that the women of France and the women of the American Colonies shared with men national revolutions without sharing the political freedom won by these revolutions, while the women of Finland shared with men both revolution and victory, and today are sitting in that last stronghold of conservatism—Parliament. We ask those American women born in Norway, the Isle of Man, Australia and New Zealand, to remember that had they not left their native countries they now would be enfranchised citizens. We ask American women born in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Canada, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland, to remember that in their native countries women are voting in municipal elections. We ask all American women, from whatever country they have come to us, to recognize the world-wide movement for equal suffrage, to recognize what it means that the women of Turkey are throwing off their veils, the women of China awaking from their immemorial lethargy, the women of England in rebellion, the women of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Russia, Switzerland, Natal and Cape Colony organized and using the engine of the press to influence public opinion and enforce their claim to the ballot. Turning our eyes homeward from the spectacle of the federated women of the civilized world demanding a voice in government, we must acknowledge that in no country is the vote for women more imperative for race-preservation, national protection and national honor than in the United States.

During the past year, women voted for the first time in Norway at a Parliamentary election, for the first time in Denmark at the Municipal elections, for the first time in Victoria at an election for the State Parliament. This year a woman has been nominated as a member of the Municipal Council in Paris, a woman is filling the office of Mayor in an English city and a number serving as aldermen. In our own country, women are voting for the first time in the State of Michigan on questions of local taxation, while in Washington, Oregon, South Dakota and Oklahoma, Suffrage amendments to the State Constitutions are pending. In California, on the Pacific coast, and in Greater New York, on the Atlantic, Woman Suffrage parties mark the second epoch in the history of the suffrage movement on this continent. From Chicago, radiating north, east, south and west, there is going out an influence which is making the social settlements of our country centres of political influence. In Spokane, New York and Baltimore, political settlements are under way. From one of the great press centres of the world, New York City, suffrage propaganda is traveling through all civilized countries, and in its New York Headquarters, the National American Woman Suffrage Association is receiving news of an unprecedented rising suffrage sentiment from men and women belonging to all the great nations of the earth.

Our cause is universal, its majesty is intrinsic, its logic is unanswerable, its success is sure. Let the women of America come together in this year 1910, con-

secrated anew to the superb hope for humanity which lies in a full democracy.

- Anna Howard Shaw, President.  
Rachel Foster Avery, 1st Vice-President.  
Florence Kelley, 2d Vice-President.  
Frances Squire Potter, Corresponding Sec'y.  
Ella S. Stewart, Recording Sec'y.  
Harriet Taylor Upton, Treasurer.  
Laura Clay,  
Alice Stone Blackwell, Auditors.

Through the railroad secretary, Mrs. Minerva Butlin, 5313 Cornell avenue, Chicago, the National American Woman Suffrage Association has made application to the several passenger associations for a reduced rate to Washington, D. C., for the convention, April 14 to 19. Mrs. Butlin says that a certificate ticket of one and three-fifths fare will doubtless be granted.

**HOTEL HEADQUARTERS.**

Arrangements have been made at the Arlington for hotel headquarters during the coming convention in Washington, April 14 to 19, inclusive. The rates are as follows:

European plan: Single rooms, one person, \$2 per day; double rooms, two persons, \$3 to \$5 per day; single rooms with bath, \$3 to \$4 per day; double rooms with bath, \$5 to \$7 per day.

On the American plan, the additional rate would be \$2.50 per day each person. The rates at the Hotel Normandie, Fifteenth and I streets, are as follows: American plan: One or two in a room, \$2.50 per day; one or two in a room, with bath, \$3.00 per day.

European plan: Two in a room, \$1.00 per day. As the time of our convention comes in the height of the season, and there is another national convention meeting in Washington at the same time, it is necessary that rooms be engaged at once, each person writing directly to the hotel manager.

A limited number of delegates and friends can find accommodations at reasonable rates at the Washington Petition Headquarters; address Mrs. Rachel Brill Ezekiel, 1823 H street, N. W. LUCY E. ANTHONY, Chairman Committee of Local Arrangements.

**THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY.**

The forming of a new association to promote the cause of woman suffrage in New York City, has attracted wide attention. Every election district has been organized for systematic, persistent work, and a large force of women enlisted. The New York World says editorially:

"The Woman Suffrage Party having adopted a platform and effected a regular organization is now to be reckoned with as a political force.

"It now possesses all the party machinery necessary for the conduct of a campaign, having a Central Committee with a City Chairman at its head, district leaders in all but a few of the active districts of Manhattan and active workers in all the boroughs, and together with new facilities for getting out the votes. It would be invidious to say it has a boss, but in Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, City Chairman, the party has a capable executive.

"In a word, it has a 'machine,' and having that invaluable foundation for efficient campaigning its opportunities have been largely increased. Given that the machine operates harmoniously, the woman's party will be in a position to make deals with the older parties, to exercise a direct political influence and to 'accelerate' its propaganda by the most approved methods. The suffragists are to be congratulated on their new tactics. They have progressed from the chrysalis stage and are now a full-blown party. They have put aside the millinery and pink-tea features of the movement and have essayed a trial of the practical workings of politics from which they may reasonably expect to get results."

**PROFESSOR POTTER'S MESSAGE.**

Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 24, 1910.

Dear Progress:—Up here in the Great Lake region, where the wildwood originality of the North West begins, where friendly, fur-capped boys and girls go to High Schools and State Universities, where Chicago news is the great news, the suffrage gipsy fresh from New York looks East and West with a new perspective, a new vision and a new recognition of the irresistible but multi-form ways and means through which our strange, vast democracy is working out for itself salvation.

Back in New York City, at the Colony Club, Elizabeth Marbury is conducting a series of lectures on "The Spirit of the West." Charles Zueblin just has spoken there and echoes of his wise penetrations already have reached us. Mrs. Raymond Robins, the president of the National Woman's Trade Union League, is East also, rarely speaking herself, yet, somehow, through that gentle, spiritual confidence which is her genius, drawing into unwonted expression a hitherto silent corps of American working-women. Professor Thomas, of Chicago University, is East addressing Barnard College girls and their friends, Agnes Nestor, the Chicago glove-worker who introduced the suffrage resolutions passed in Toronto by the American Federation of Labor, is East interesting herself in the striking shirtwaist makers. On the other hand, there is much talk in Michigan of the doings of Inez Mitholland and Frances Cochran in New York and Philadelphia. The memory of Ethel Snowden, who spoke here some weeks ago is fresh and endearing. Florence Kelley's name is a household word. In Chicago, a visit from Rachel Foster Avery is being anticipated, while Prof. Dewey, of Columbia, Prof. Turner of Harvard, and Dean James of Yale, still are felt almost, if not quite, as vitally in the Middle West as in their Eastern institutions. The wanderer to and fro over our lavish territory feels dimly a hurrying-together of eager and illuminating national influences which consciously and unconsciously are fusing into the American type the life energy of North, South, East and West. Persons, institutions, localities, misunderstand and impede one another. Humanity always understands humanity. National dangers and a national awakening are necessitating as never before in the history of our country, democratic experience.

The most obvious difference to be noted between the advance of suffrage in the East and in the West is that East it is being forced to a political issue, West it is evolving naturally into one. In the East it will come as the spark struck by contending wills; in the West it some day will take to blossoming unconsciously from those State kindergartens which begin in the grade and end in the universities. But it will come, soon or late, quietly or boisterously, willingly or violently. "Failure is impossible."

I went first from New York City to my birth city, Elmira, New York, a city of some 50,000 inhabitants boasting the first woman's college in America, and a reformatory of international fame. Elmira for years has been a political center of some significance to New York State. It is known to the suffrage world as the home of Dr. and Mrs. Eastman, pastors of the Park Congregational Church, and parents of Crystal and Max Eastman of New York. Samuel Clemens married his wife from here, and has written much genial philosophy from his summer home, Quarry Farm, on East Hill. On this same hill-side, a little nearer town, Henry Ward Beecher lived for many years.

Some sixteen years ago a suffrage wave from New York City passed over New York State and took in Elmira in its course. One hears middle-aged women recalling that they were touched by it. But Elmira is a conservative city. Most of its contented and prosperous inhabitants live in the valley, not on the margin or summit of the horizon hill. Elmira probably will not "lose its head over suffrage" in the immediate present. It is an intellectual center; its "best families" are open-minded; it listened kindly to me last September when I made my first eastern suffrage speech at the

Academy reunion; it welcomed Mrs. Snowden; its newspapers are discerningly courteous to substantial suffrage news. On Jan. 16 I spoke there again on suffrage, this time as the guest of Miss Anna B. Pratt and the Alpha Club. It is such organizations as the Alpha Club which promise right for democracy. It is a question whether a club of this nature is not more valuable to a city like Elmira than a club limited to suffrage propaganda would be. The Alpha Club is democratic in membership, educational in aim, social in its processes and political in its present subject for study. It is, within its own body, practicing the forms of city government. It is harmonious in spirit. It is the natural evolution of an old-fashioned woman's club into exactly the kind of center, doing exactly the kind of work, advocated in the political settlement policy. The city that has clubs like this which Miss Pratt has fostered will furnish good women citizens when our full democracy arrives.

My next talk fell at Fort Wayne, Indiana. On striking the West I began again to talk in the High Schools and it is agreeable to come once more into the western school atmosphere. I spoke under the auspices of the Fort Wayne Woman's Club, whose president, Mrs. Olaf Guldin, is chairman of the Democratic Economics Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. A goodly audience of men and women heard with western independence all that I had to say and cheerfully encouraged me to say more. Ask another gypsy suffragist to write of doubts for the future of the western States! I have none. These unafraid, companionable spirits of the Mississippi valley may take their time about getting suffrage—unless New York bids fair to get ahead of them they probably will—but it is one of the coming inevitable things they some day will see it is their place to do next! Prof. Zueblin has been speaking in Fort Wayne and is to speak there again. Only the pilgrim who comes after Prof. Zueblin fully can appreciate all the good things which this means.

From Fort Wayne I came here, and on Saturday last addressed the "Ladies' Literary Club" on "Searchers After Truth." This is a club of some five hundred members, liberal in thought, and I was invited to follow up my lecture by an informal talk upon the suffrage and labor situations in the East, which I did. Through the kindness of my hostess I have enjoyed several discussions of a like kind. Tomorrow I speak on suffrage in Detroit, at a reception in the afternoon, and by lecture in the evening. After Detroit comes Chicago. From that metropolis, I shall write again.

FRANCES SQUIRE POTTER, Corresponding Secretary.

**WOMAN SUFFRAGE FOR BALTIMORE.**

The Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore, which was formed about two years ago and now has a membership of seven or eight hundred, is making a determined effort to secure the suffrage for the women of that city. The Legislature can grant this without referring the question to the voters. The following bill has been presented:

Every bona fide resident, male or female, 21 years of age or over, either native or foreign born, shall exercise such franchise under the following conditions: He or she must be qualified to vote for a member of the House of Delegates, or must be able to read or write from dictation five lines of the State Constitution, or be assessed on \$300 of property, having paid taxes for two years and duly registered.

The bill will be in charge of the Hon. Jacob M. Moses, Judge of the Juvenile Court. Mayor J. Barry Mahool, in his annual address to the City Council, Jan. 31, advised them to adopt a resolution urging the Legislature to pass the bill and declared that woman suffrage was inevitable.

By the law of Maryland each incorporated city must petition the Legislature for permission to put municipal suffrage in its charter. Easton has already done this, and it is said there is no doubt of its being granted.

**THE GREAT MEMORIAL.**

To all Suffragists and friends who desire to honor the life and work of Susan B. Anthony:

The project of raising money for the Susan B. Anthony Woman Suffrage Fund which is devised and set forth in the prospectus drawn up by Kate M. Gordon, is heartily endorsed by the officers of this Association. We cannot urge too strongly upon our auxiliary societies and upon individual members vigorous cooperation in obtaining contributions. The National Association never had such opportunities opening in every direction as the present unprecedented increase in suffrage sentiment affords. Not only in those four States where woman suffrage amendments are now actually pending and campaigns are being prosecuted by the State associations—Washington, Oregon, South Dakota and Oklahoma—is help urgently needed, but in several others it is evident that local activity will shortly result in similar campaigns. With adequate funds at our disposal the majority of the States of the union could be successfully carried for equal suffrage within comparatively few years.

Never did we need money as we do now. Unless we can respond to the calls for help which are coming in from quarters that have demonstrated by their own efforts their right to national assistance, we are going to miss many chances for victory. In no way can we honor the memory of our great leader, Susan B. Anthony, whose life was a consecration to our common cause, as well as by taking hold of that same cause with the determination and vigor she displayed so superbly. The women of England and Russia are making sacrifices which astonish the world. We are not called upon to make similar sacrifices, but we are called upon to show that the women of America are as determined and as able to carry the suffrage to a triumphant issue as though we illustrated our devotion by endless vigils before the gates of our Congress or behind prison bars.

The National Association must have money. We must have it now. Every month's delay means a lost opportunity. Will you not make it the first object of your endeavor to help furnish the sinews of war? Miss Gordon has formulated a marvelous plan which can be put into execution without delay and with continuous and cumulative results. Send for it to Miss Kate M. Gordon, 1800 Prytania street, New Orleans, and give it the widest circulation among your acquaintances. Now is the time to do this. Whether we win suffrage now or postpone it indefinitely by our lethargy rests with you and the amount of money you raise for the devoted Chairman of the Anthony Fund Committee, who is giving her time and energy to this vital end of our national campaign for just.

Yours for ever enlarging effort,  
OFFICIAL BOARD, N. W. S. A.

**DR. ANNA H. SHAW'S DATES.**

- Feb. 5. Men Voters' League, New York City; Rye, N. Y.
- " 6. New Rochelle, N. Y.
- " 9. Philadelphia (American Academy of Political and Social Science).
- " 10. Binghamton, N. Y.
- " 11. Elmira, N. Y.
- " 15. Buffalo, N. Y.
- " 16. Albany, N. Y. State Mass Meeting.
- " 21. New York City. Deems Bible Class.
- " 24. Newark, N. J.
- " 26. New York City, Woman's Press Club.

**PROFESSOR POTTER'S DATES.**

- Feb. 3. Chicago, Ill., auspices South Side Suffrage Association.
- " 5. Chicago, auspices Political Equality League.
- " 7 to 9. Dubuque, Iowa.
- " 9, 10, 11. Duluth, Minn., auspices Woman's Club.
- " 12 to 21. Minneapolis.

Copies of the picture of Miss Anthony which appears on the first page may be had on good book paper by sending to Headquarters. Single copies 5 cents, in quantities of 50 or over 3 cents each.

## NOTES AND NEWS

Mrs. Maud Cabot, Mrs. Eunice Dana Brannon and Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, representing the Equality League of Self Supporting Women of New York, appeared before the Conference of Governors in Washington, D. C., Jan. 20, were courteously received and permitted to present a memorial which closed with these words: "We urge upon the Conference of Governors, now assembled, that they consider the question of making uniform the basis of franchise and representation in their respective States, by removing the disqualifications now resting upon the women citizens thereof, and that they recommend to their respective Legislatures a measure for the accomplishment of this end."

Governor Willson, of Kentucky, chairman of the Conference, promised to appoint a committee to investigate and report at the next meeting.

The fate of the woman suffrage bill in the New York Legislature would not be long in doubt if all the districts in the State had been as thoroughly canvassed as the one in which Geneva is situated. This has been done under the supervision of that most capable speaker, organizer and worker, Miss Anne Fitzhugh Miller.

A new branch of the Women's Political Equality Club of Wheeling, W. Va., has just been organized by Mrs. M. Anna Hall at the home of Mrs. R. A. Alexander of Warwood. The new club started off auspiciously with a large membership and much enthusiasm. Officers were elected as follows: Mrs. Cornelia Christian, president; Mrs. Camilla Frazell, vice-president; Miss Mary J. Phillips, secretary; Mrs. Florence E. Lambert, treasurer.

Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, who is in California on a mission which combines business and pleasure, has made several addresses on woman suffrage in various towns in the southern part of the State.

Miss Lucy Anthony recently read before the Co-operative Service Suffrage League of New York City a comprehensive paper on "The Illegal Trial of Susan B. Anthony." The president, Mrs. Marcia Townsend, says of it: "I can think of no subject more important for the consideration of the many newly-formed suffrage clubs, equipped so often with more ardor and enthusiasm than with real knowledge of the history of this great movement or information concerning the work of the early heroines of the cause."

Miss Ellen Glasgow, the novelist, and Mrs. Louise Collier Wilcox, the editorial writer and book reviewer of Harper & Brothers, both of Richmond, Va., are visiting in New York. They give an interesting account of the suffrage club recently formed in that city. Within a few weeks the names of over a hundred prominent men and women were secured almost without effort. Pleasant headquarters have been opened where officers and members may be found every day. A wonderful sentiment in favor of woman suffrage is daily developing.

Miss Alice Saunders, a Colorado voter, is organizing a woman suffrage club in New York City among women now living there who are voters in their home States.

Since coming to New York, Dr. Aylesworth, the national lecturer, has told the story of Equal Suffrage in Colorado in Mt. Vernon, New Rochelle, Fishkill, Yonkers, Waverly, Sidney and Liberty, and has addressed twelve meetings in New York City. He has lectured in Swarthmore, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. He is greatly encouraged by the wonderful advances of suffrage in the East and has decided to devote all his time for the present to this part of the country.

Interested girls at Smith College being forbidden to organize a college suffrage club, overcame this obstacle by joining the Northampton League.

## THINGS DOING IN NEW YORK.

The State president, Mrs. Ella Hawley Crossett, and the vice-president, Miss Harriet May Mills, opened headquarters in Albany February 1 for the legislative session.

During the month of January the wonderful growth of interest in the Woman Suffrage question has continued unabated.

Among the meetings outside New York City was one in Yonkers, at the home of Mrs. Hampton, at which Rheta Childé Dorr spoke, and opened a series of meetings, which Mrs. Arthur Livermore has arranged to be held in the homes of some of the most prominent people in Yonkers. Miss Mills and Dr. Aylesworth spoke at the second meeting, and Mrs. Henry Villard and Miss Caroline Lexow at the third.

Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, of Cleveland, Mrs. Walter Jackson, of London, and Miss Carolyn Crossett spoke at the large Davidson School on the East Side, in New York City, where a Suffrage club of young people is being organized.

An excellent meeting was held in Fishkill under the auspices of the Woman's Republican Club, addressed by Miss Mills and Dr. Aylesworth. Miss Mary Heustis, the President, was made chairman of a local suffrage committee.

On January 13 Miss Mills spoke for the new Suffrage Club at Flushing, organized by Miss Frances Eoeb. This club has a membership of over sixty, and is planning a fine course of work.

Miss Mary Wagner arranged the second large meeting at Poughkeepsie on Jan. 12, in the Collingwood Opera House, with Miss Ethel Arnold and Mr. Max Eastman as speakers. The State president and vice-president, Mrs. Crossett and Miss Mills addressed the Political Study Club, the Vassar Aid Society, the East Side Equal Rights League, the Kappa Kappa Society and several settlements.

Miss Katharine Eoeb (Bryn Mawr, 1909), has joined the force at State Headquarters. She spoke at Hamilton House Settlement on Jan. 14 to an enthusiastic audience.

Miss Mills spoke at the People's Institute, Southold, L. I., also to a large club of men at Pleasantville and the Troy Political Equality Club. Miss Crossett, State organizer, has arranged a series of meetings at Cortland, Waverly, Sidney, Owego, Liberty and Oneonta, at which Dr. Aylesworth and Miss Mills are to speak, and for a big meeting at Binghamton on Feb. 10 and Elmira on the 11th, at which Miss Shaw, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, and Mr. Max Eastman are to speak.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay has engaged the Harmanus Bleeker Hall in Albany for the State Association on Feb. 16. Miss Shaw and Mr. Max Eastman will speak, and Mrs. Crossett will preside.

The State Association has arranged for a hearing before the joint Judiciary Committee of the Assembly and the Senate on March 9 at 8 p. m., in the Assembly Chamber. The Association is now bending all its energy upon legislative work.

It would be impossible to enumerate the drawing room suffrage meetings, which are of daily occurrence, as are suffrage addresses before clubs of every description.

The January meeting of the Brooklyn Woman Suffrage Association, held on the 18th, was largely attended. General subject, "Education." Mr. Leslie Willis Sprague, leader of the Brooklyn Ethical Culture Society, gave an address on "Political Education of Women." Mrs. Edward S. Child, the corresponding secretary, told of "New Practical Work in a Brooklyn Church," where, among other vital subjects discussed, Woman Suffrage was presented with prominent speakers on both sides. Mrs. Edward P. Hampson, recording secretary, described the shirt waist makers' strike in New York City and her experience as a volunteer picket. Suffrage items were given by Miss E. M. Child and Mrs. W. D. Price.

Miss Grace Sherwood, of Ashtabula, Ohio, said to be the first woman to become a member of the Chamber of Commerce in Ohio, is a strong believer in woman suffrage.

## SCHOOL SUFFRAGE FOR KENTUCKY.

School Suffrage for all women who can read and write has a chance to become law in Kentucky by the action of the Legislature now in session. A few years ago the Educational Committee of the Federation of Woman's Clubs made some investigations in the U. S. Census reports of the standing of the several States and Territories in regard to the literacy of the people from ten years of age up. As the education of the wealthier classes of Kentucky is good, the club women were far from being prepared for the humiliating statistics of illiteracy in the census reports. It was found to be among the very most illiterate of the States; and the standing was not brought down to this low point either by the negroes or the mountain white people, who were known to have small educational advantages. No sooner did the club women know of these painful revelations about the State of their love and pride than they straightway began to study methods for raising the people out of these degrading conditions. They inaugurated the School Improvement Leagues, which are doing a great work in rousing popular interest in education. They combined their efforts with the other educators in seeking better school laws; and a much improved law was passed in 1908.

The committee went further, and studied the methods of improving the educational spirit in other States and were immediately impressed by the fact that those States which had school suffrage for women showed a much better standing in literacy than those which had not. They determined to ask for school suffrage for Kentucky women. Their bill was defeated in 1908; but nothing daunted they have brought in another bill this winter. They have enlisted the sympathy and help of all classes of women; have held mass meetings in several of the principal cities; have received the endorsement of the leading newspapers and authorities on educational matters, and have found many friends in all parts of the State. The success of the bill would appear to be certain, except that the power of the liquor interests in Kentucky is tremendous, and it resists granting even this small fragment of suffrage to women.

LAURA CLAY.

## OKLAHOMA.

The decision of the court accepting the signatures to the petition for a submission to the voters of a woman suffrage amendment came too late for extended notice in this number of Progress, but will be reviewed next month.

By special request Mrs. Ida Husted Harper will repeat the three lectures given in Mrs. Mackay's drawing room last winter. These will take place as follows: "The Evolution of the Woman Suffrage Movement," 3 p. m., Wednesday, Feb. 16, at Mrs. Henry Villard's, 145 West 68th street; "The Character of the Opposition," 3 p. m., Wednesday, Feb. 23, at Mrs. A. F. Townsend's, 36 West 12th street; "The Present Situation and the Work to be Done," 3 p. m., Wednesday, March 2, at Mrs. Walston H. Brown's, 117 East 21st street.

Miss Harriet Hifton, of the Congressional Library, president of the Equal Suffrage Association of the District of Columbia, was a Headquarters caller.

Dorothy Dix made a meteoric visit from her busy New York office, and Rheta Childé Dorr was another caller. Mrs. Dorr's connection with Hampton's Magazine makes an interesting relation between Suffrage and Industrialism.

Mrs. Fannie J. Fernald, president of the Maine Suffrage Association, brought suffrage news of the extreme Northeast.

Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, of Elizabeth, N. J., registered and paid a short visit to the different departments on the floor.

Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer called at the headquarters with news from Oklahoma.

The real estate sale netting the woman broker who negotiated it a \$8,000 commission throws further light on feminine progress in masculine fields.—New York World.

## ACTIVITY IN ILLINOIS.

Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch writes:

"The appeal for funds which went out early in January from our Illinois Suffrage Headquarters has met with a generous response from our regular contributors and other new friends. The college leagues seem interested in the suffrage plays which have been brought from England. The Chicago University girls are about ready to give one, "How the Vote Was Won." The girls of Northwestern University, Rockford and Milwaukee Downer Colleges have the same play, and we will hear from them later. Miss Perle Penfield, in the South Dakota campaign, has also sent for plays, and Mrs. Bacon of Decatur wants one put on there, and has secured copies. We need some American plays founded on the situation in the United States."

Our State organizer, Miss Harriet Grim, finds many friends for the cause in her tours about the State, and she is increasing our membership. Our new press superintendent, Mrs. Ethel McDowell, has started into the work with great enthusiasm, and is making an effort to increase the number of papers that will print suffrage news. Mrs. Wooden, who for so many years conducted this department, felt that she needed a vacation from her strenuous work. During the enforced absence of Mrs. Ella Stewart, Dr. Anna Blount is efficiently looking after the president's work.

Our special session of the Legislature is now in progress, and although we are not very hopeful that we can secure much from them, we are asking all they can give in the line of woman's enfranchisement. Senator Martin Bailey has introduced Senate Bill No. 37 and Hon. Richard T. Hagen House Bill No. 33, both of which provide that women with the proper qualifications may vote for candidates at all primary elections and at all elections held under the Commission Form of Municipal Government.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE ARTICLES.

(Compiled by Margaret de Mercier, Widener Memorial Library, Philadelphia.)

1. Zeal of the Woman Suffragists.—Current Literature, December.
  2. Mr. Asquith and Votes for Women.—Harper's Weekly, December 25.
  3. Present Net Result of Woman's Emancipation.—Review of Reviews, December.
  4. Feminine Unrest.—Bookman, December.
  5. Votes for Women.—Harper's Bazar, December.
  6. Why?—Everybody's, December.
  7. Home Rule and Woman Suffrage.—American Review of Reviews, January.
  8. Woman With Convictions.—American Review of Reviews, January.
  9. An American Suffragist on the Defensive.—American Review of Reviews, January.
  10. Why Women Should Vote.—Ladies Home Journal, January.
  11. Appeal of Politics to Women.—North American Review, January.
  12. Mrs. Emmaline Pankhurst.—Women's Magazine, January.
  13. Nordica in Ardent Appeal for Woman Suffrage.—Musical America, January 22.
  14. What Has Become of the Suffragettes?—("Notes of the Week.") Saturday Review (English), January 15.
  15. Why the Vote Would be Injurious to Women.—Ladies Home Journal, February.
  16. The American Woman.—American Magazine, February.
  17. Day at Suffrage Headquarters.—Harper's Bazar, February.
  18. Woman in the Progress of Civilization.—Chautauquan, February.
  19. The Fight of the Women.—Van Norden, February.
- The Illustrated London News for January 15 has some interesting Suffragist photographs.
- [Editor's Note:—Miss de Mercier's name was unintentionally omitted in January Progress.]

## PERSONALS

Ben Greet, head of the famous Ben Greet Players, was a recent caller at National Headquarters. Mr. Greet is very desirous of securing a good woman suffrage play.

Mrs. Lucia Amres Mead, of Boston, chairman of National Suffrage Committee on Peace and Arbitration, visited the Headquarters last week. Mrs. Mead is lecturing for several weeks in New York and vicinity.

Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway was a Headquarters visitor Jan. 28. She had just attended the National Civic Federation in Washington, having been appointed a delegate from Oregon by the Governor. Mrs. Duniway is very hopeful of the success of the pending suffrage amendment in her State.

Mrs. Emma Smith De Voe, a delegate appointed by the Governor of Washington to the National Civic Federation, stopped over for a few days in New York en route to the West, and paid the Headquarters a visit. She tells of good prospects for the amendment in her State.

Mrs. Kate Trimble Woolsey, author of "Republics Versus Women," is spending the winter in New York. Mrs. Woolsey's radical views on the woman question and progressive legislation have been extensively noticed by the New York press.

Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe, an honorary vice-president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, was one of the speakers at a Thomas Paine dinner in New York City, Jan. 29.

Mrs. Andrew Squire, of Cleveland, was a recent Headquarters visitor. She expressed her interest in woman suffrage, and left an order for "The Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony," and a sample of each kind of literature.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ramsey, of Fairmount Seminary, Washington, D. C., recently registered at Headquarters.

E. Vernon Chase, of Walla Walla, Wash., and Julius S. Chappelle, of Spokane, were recent far western visitors at Headquarters.

Mrs. John K. Howe, daughter of J. G. Holland, and president of the Woman Suffrage Club of Albany, called at Headquarters a few days ago.

Mrs. T. P. O'Connor, of London, came in long enough to give her views on the difference between American men and Englishmen. Mrs. O'Connor is a strong suffragist.

Ellen L. Williams, of San Diego, Cal., brought news from the Far West.

## ANNA van SCHURMAN:

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OFFICIAL ORGAN  
National American Woman Suffrage  
Association

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## 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 in-  
corporated under the laws of the Dis-  
trict of Columbia, the sum of \$.....  
principal and interest, to be applied by  
such association for the support and  
promotion of the cause of woman suf-  
frage.

Signed.....

For sufficient reasons it has not been  
feasible for any one person to assume  
the editorship of Progress for January  
or to make changes of any kind. Several  
members of the National Board and  
several persons at the Headquarters have  
contributed to the present number.

Progress would have to be enlarged  
if an adequate attempt were made to  
name the friends who call at Head-  
quarters. The whole world comes to  
New York and practically every State  
in the Union is represented by the call-  
ers from day to day. Several have been  
in from Australia and New Zealand, and  
a number have come to tell of the re-  
markable situation in Great Britain. As  
there are four and a half million people  
in Greater New York, and a large part  
of them seem to be interested in the  
Headquarters the doors close upon one  
group only to admit another. It is a  
legitimate part of suffrage work to wel-  
come the friends and convert the ene-  
mies, but there is an immense amount  
of routine office work that cannot be  
neglected. Toward evening the heart of  
the workers sinks with the sun at the  
sight of the accumulation and much of  
it has to be done after most of the  
world has gone to dinner. But it would  
be very lonesome at Headquarters if it  
were not for the interest and encourage-  
ment of the hosts of visitors.

The National Convention will meet in  
Washington in April, probably early in  
the month, but the exact date has not  
been determined.



MRS. IDA HUSTED HARPER, CHAIRMAN, AND MISS CAROLINE I. REILLY, SECRE-  
TARY, IN THE NATIONAL PRESS BUREAU.

The National Press Bureau occupies two rooms, but has already overflowed its space, and needs a third, which cannot be had even in the big headquarters in New York. None of the literature is kept in this department, but the suffrage papers of several countries are on file, and the current magazines containing matter on woman suffrage. Persons who are preparing articles or speeches come daily to browse in this field of material. Sixteen of the leading New York papers are received daily, and everything in them concerning the suffrage question is cut out and put in a file held together by a clip, those from each paper by themselves, and thus the record of every paper can be quickly ascertained. At the beginning of each month a new file is commenced. In November these New York City papers, exclusive of Brooklyn, and all suburbs, contained 580 items and articles on woman suffrage, ranging in length from a few paragraphs to a full page. Exclusive of these there were received from one firm 2,016 clippings on this subject, among them 526 editorials. None of these was bitterly hostile; many were very favorable; the majority were argumentative, weighing both sides of the question.

The statement for December is still more satisfactory. Articles in papers of New York City, 600; in papers elsewhere, 2,200; editorials in the latter, 563. These were longer and more important in every way than those in November. The number of New York City clippings is even more significant, as there were no mass meetings to record, whereas there were three in November, and no sensation such as was afforded by Mrs. Pankhurst's visit.

Practically all of the large press associations and syndicates have signified a willingness, and many of them a strong desire, to use a considerable amount of matter on woman suffrage, and such requests from individual newspapers and magazines have been too numerous to specify. It is a physical impossibility for the three persons who constitute the "bureau"—Mrs. Harper, Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser and Miss Reilly—to comply with all these requests, but as far as it is humanly possible this is done.

#### MEETING OF OFFICIAL BOARD.

The Official Board met in New York, Dec. 21, 22 and 23. Its work was largely the disposing of routine business. A resolution was adopted and ordered sent to the Secretary of the Interior, relative to the report of the commission appointed by President Roosevelt several years ago to investigate the conditions of working women and children. Half a million dollars were appropriated by Congress for the purpose, the money was spent and the investigation made, but it never has been given to the public. The resolution adopted by the board demanded that it be published and made available to all who were interested.

Dr. Barton O. Aylesworth, for the past ten years president of the State Agricultural College of Colorado, was appointed National lecturer and organizer. Dr. Aylesworth was one of the speakers at the recent national mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, and has spent the last six weeks speaking in and near Chicago and New York. The association is to be congratulated upon securing his most valuable services.

#### A GOODLY GAIN.

The National College Equal Suffrage League gained more than 1,000 members in 1909.

#### WOMAN DELEGATES.

Miss Jean Gordon, State Factory Inspector of Louisiana, was a visitor at National Woman Suffrage Headquarters Jan. 12, en route to Boston, where she attends the National Child Labor Convention. Following this she goes to Washington to the National Civic Federation, having been appointed a delegate by the Governor of her State. Miss Gordon is one of several prominent women of New Orleans to receive such appointment. Mrs. Emma Smith De Voe, president of the Washington Equal Suffrage Association, has been similarly honored by Governor Hay.

It is rather significant that the Chief Executives of States should select woman suffragists for these places.

#### PHILADELPHIA STRIKERS AIDED.

Under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, a meeting of sympathy for the shirtwaist strikers was held at the New Century Club, Philadelphia, Jan. 12. Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery presided, and the speakers were Miss Inez Millholland, Miss Fanny Cochran, Prof. Frances Squire Potter and Mrs. Raymond Robins. Suitable resolutions were adopted and a collection taken.

#### SUSAN B. ANTHONY MEMORIAL FUND.

It is impossible to urge too strongly upon Suffragists throughout the nation the plan devised for securing the fund by Miss Kate M. Gordon, 1800 Prytanian street, New Orleans, La., Chairman of the Committee, who will gladly give information to all who will assist in the work of collecting the fund.

Loyal suffragists must now bend every energy and honor themselves in honoring our great Leader, who gave herself and all she had to the cause of women. It has been delayed too long—we must do it now. Each one can help, and before the next National Convention the fund of \$100,000 can be completed. If it succeeds, remember you will have a part in it. If it fails, it may be because you have failed. What is your answer?  
A. H. S.

#### REV. ANNA HOWARD SHAW'S JANUARY DATES.

- Jan. 18.—Hartford, Conn.
- " 21.—New Rochelle, N. Y.
- " 24.—Washington, D. C.
- " 25.—Richmond, Va.
- " 26.—Baltimore, Md.
- " 27.—Bridgeport, Conn.
- " 31.—New York City.

#### NATIONAL PRESI- DENT'S NEW YEAR'S GREETING

With the first issue of Progress from the new headquarters in New York, I am sending my message of New Year's greeting which will bring my sincere desire that before the year shall end we will win many victories in our warfare for human freedom. There is every prospect that some of the pending campaigns for full suffrage in our country will result in complete victory. Whether we win this time, or whether we do not, will not affect the ultimate result. Even our bitterest antagonists admit that suffrage for women is sure to come, but we must remember the last message of Miss Anthony upon this subject when she said, "There is no power in the world which can prevent its ultimately coming, but the time of its coming will depend upon the devotion and service of those who believe in it." If each of us could feel that the result depended upon her, and that she might be the one who by doing her part would hasten the final coming, I am sure there is not one who would not loyally do her duty during the whole of the coming year.

The date of our National Convention has been set for the early part of April, which leaves us but three months for preparation, and many things are to be accomplished before that time; the most important of these is gathering in the petitions. One of the main features of the Convention will be the presentation of our National Petition to Congress, and the value of the petition will depend upon the number of names attached to it. Has each one of you done your share? If there is a woman in our whole organization who has not filled one or more petitions with signatures, I beg of her to send immediately to the Headquarters, secure a petition, and return it before the middle of February, so no one can feel that she has failed in this splendid service to the cause.

We have campaigns this year in more States than we have ever had in any one year of our history. These demand money, and because more work than usual is being done in those States they need their money for home service. We must not forget that this work demands additional sacrifice on the part of the States where campaigns are not pending, and the women who are doing their best for campaigns in their own States are looking to the others for help. In order that we may have the means to assist them, I again urge your co-operation with Miss Kate Gordon in her plan to secure the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund. Let this be one of the sacred duties of the next three months, and then if we really have devoted ourselves to this work, we will come to our National Convention with the entire amount secured. This would give us such a fund that for many years there would be no necessity for asking further sacrifice. The result depends upon you—what will your answer be? With commodious Headquarters, with splendid press facilities, with the encouragement and support of thousands of new recruits, the coming year should be a glorious one.

I wish to express my sincere gratitude for the personal friendship and devotion which has been manifested toward me. It has made the hardest year of work in my life easy, and it inspires me with hope that I shall, with your co-operation, render better and more effective service in the year to come.

Looking forward to meeting many of you at our great National Convention in April, I am  
Faithfully yours,  
ANNA H. SHAW.

SUFFRAGE AND LABOR UNIONS.

In glancing over suffrage resolutions which have been adopted by various National and State organizations during recent years, one is struck by the fact that the organizations sympathetic to equal suffrage, fall naturally into three classes: first, the women's organizations;

While the suffragists welcome Trade Unionists to their meetings as listeners or as speakers, it is the unequivocal resolution passed by the Federated Union which the suffragists welcome most;

It must be equally true that while the Trade Unionists offer the hospitality of their platform to the suffragists, they look naturally for a more definite expression of sympathy and co-operation from suffragists than suffrage talks on a labor union programme.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association will may remember with honor that Susan B. Anthony interested herself in the organizing of working women into Trades Unions, and that for a number of years all the literature printed by the National Headquarters has borne the Union Label.

At the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which met recently at Toronto, Canada, the following resolution, No. 33, was introduced by delegate Agnes Nestor of the International Glue Workers' Union of America.

Whereas, The economic platform of the American Federation of Labor adopted by the Minneapolis convention and reaffirmed in an amended form by the Norfolk and Denver conventions, affirms its belief in 'woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage'; and

Whereas, In the annual report of the Norfolk National Convention of the American Federation of Labor, it was expressly stated that it was the 'much abused trade union movement which stands for the recognition of the rights, political, social, moral and industrial, of women'; and

Whereas, The political enfranchisement of women is essential to the economic independence of the working class, and has become a world-wide issue of immediate and vital importance to the very existence of democracy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this, the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, does now reaffirm this plank, and expresses its belief in and its intention to secure full political enfranchisement for all women, and here-

by urges its affiliated unions earnestly to champion and work for the political freedom of women."

FRANCES SQUIRE POTTER.

RIGHTEOUS DEMANDS OF CHURCH WOMEN.

The National Auditor, Miss Clay, sends to Progress an account of the very significant action taken by the Woman's Board of Home Missions at its recent meeting in Savannah, Ga. It prepared a memorial to be presented to the General Conference of 1910, asking that the women of the Methodist Episcopal Church South be recognized as members of the laity.

Women have no vote in any church affairs and the Board of Home Missions has no control over the money it raises. Its president, Miss Belle H. Bennett, is very desirous that its memorial should have wide publicity and that Methodist women everywhere should use their influence to have the General Conference, which meets next May, consider and grant this most reasonable petition from the women of the church.

ONE CORRECTION.

The connection with the suffrage movement of a woman socially so prominent as Mrs. Belmont has naturally resulted in much wild and irresponsible newspaper comment. No one has been more vexed at this than Mrs. Belmont herself, and recently she felt obliged to make the following correction in one of the New York papers:

"In an interview with me which appeared in your paper yesterday, I am quoted as having said: "The suffrage movement has been dormant since Susan B. Anthony died. At her death it fell into the control of fanatics, with odd, ill-balanced views of things, and so for a time made no progress among us."

"Since the fact is that the cause of woman suffrage has made phenomenal progress within the past few years, this first sentence quoted can hardly be attributed to me. As to the second, nothing could be more preposterous. At Miss Anthony's death the control of the National Association remained in the hands of officers who had served with her for years. These same persons, with but one or two exceptions, are still the officers of the National. The personnel of the National board has remained practically unchanged since the death of Miss Anthony.

"ALYA E. BELMONT, "President Political Equality Association."

GOVERNOR APPOINTS WOMEN.

Governor Warner of Michigan has appointed Mrs. Clara B. Arthur of Detroit and Mrs. Huntley Russell of Grand Rapids, president and vice-president of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association, delegates from Michigan to the conference of the National Civic Federation, which is to meet in Washington Jan. 17-19 to consider uniform legislation.

BACK NUMBERS WANTED.

Anyone having copies of Progress for January, 1902; April, 1903; February, August and September, 1906, will do me a great favor by sending them to me at Warren, Ohio.

HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON.

LIFE MEMBERS.

The payment of fifty dollars into the National treasury secures a life membership. Life members receive all documents published by the Association and their names always stand on our printed list. Life membership may be paid for in installments, the certificate signed by the president and treasurer being sent when the last payment is made.

VISITORS AT HEADQUARTERS.

By the Headquarters Secretary.

Unexpected sideights are continually thrown by the visitors at Headquarters upon the ramifications of suffrage into almost every other field of activity.

When first we opened our doors in New York, a stream of applicants for positions flowed through them for weeks, but soon a more cheerful and picturesque band began to struggle in and discourse pleasantly of quaint pursuits and strange adventures. They appeared to choose late afternoon as the appropriate time of visitation, and many a day last autumn we sat in my little office, while the resplendent sunset across the Hudson deepened into dusk, discussing the relation of suffrage to divers hitherto foreign subjects.

One of the visitors was a woman who had been employed for twenty years on the ferryboats plying between New York and outlying towns. She disclosed more than Arabian mysteries—machinations which are to be discovered by those who know how. All the political deals of any account which decide the fate of Greater New York are concocted, according to her, on the forward end of the ferryboats, under the horses' noses, away from the other passengers.

Another visitor came with a legal query. She had been flattened out by a fall of plaster in her room and sent to the hospital. When convalescent she had consulted lawyers with a view to obtaining damages. The landlord disclaimed responsibility because she was a subtenant. The tenant from whom she sub-let said that as he did not own the plaster he was not responsible for what it did. The poor victim, bewildered by the impossibility of locating responsibility for her plight, came to us as the natural guardians of all women in distress. Other sufferers from falling plaster may obtain from Headquarters free the same advice given to this inquirer without fee.

Many of our callers come with projects to submit, and some of these are decidedly interesting. A Latin-American banker came in, one day, with a plan to attract visiting Latin-American women to the suffrage cause. There are continually in New York a shifting colony of South American women of great wealth, whose husbands have come to the city on business. The banker is an ardent suffragist and suggested that we make our place a kind of visiting headquarters for these strangers, and that we form a Latin-American Suffrage League among them. Something might well come of such an attempt.

Concerning the next beloved vagabond I feel some embarrassment, since the fact that we bear the same family name has conferred on me unearned fame. This visitor was Miss Annie S. Peck, the mountain-climber. She is a breezy, weather-beaten, down-right person, with aspiration and independence streaming from her bright blue eyes. She has climbed higher than anybody else in the world, and she has made the connection between suffrage and mountain climbing so plain and indissoluble that ever since we met, on the few occasions when I have been mentioned in print, I have been hailed as "the daring explorer," "the intrepid climber!"

Our most wonderful visitor was Mrs. Pankhurst, to whom we gave a Headquarters reception in October. Mrs. Pankhurst is too well known to be described. Suffice it to say, she has learned to perfection the art of being a world-figure gracefully as well as dynamically. Never does one forget the surprise of the first sight of that gentle, richly-gowned, slight figure, at whose word all London rushes to Parliament Square to watch an amazing struggle between nine women and five thousand policemen. Mrs. Pankhurst was heartily welcomed in America, even in quarters where cool judgment disapproved of extreme militant tactics. It is indubitable that she has accustomed the

public mind to contemplate with equanimity much more vigorous measures than would have been tolerated even a year ago.

Speaking of the militant tactics by natural juxtaposition recalls the visit made to Headquarters by Mr. William McDowell, president of the League of Peace. While Mrs. Pankhurst is firing the hearts of the women of England to open rebellion, Mr. McDowell is dreaming of a world-state where wars and rumors of wars shall have faded into silence. He has a beautiful scheme for universal representation in a world Parliament of all races and religions, irrespective of sex. Indeed so determined a suffragist is he that a certain proportion of the proposed council must be women, and the remainder may be men. Mr. McDowell is one of those ardent and determined idealists whose theories are carried through by main force of the enthusiasm of the author.

Prof. Charles Zueblin of Boston dropped in to pay his respects one windy morning, and left hearty good wishes as he departed on his busy way, scattering suffrage ideas wherever he plants his brilliant standard.

A figure which has become familiar on our floors since the Carnegie mass meeting is that of Dr. B. O. Aylesworth of Denver, who is lecturing throughout the East on suffrage with profit and success. Dr. Aylesworth comes in as he passes back and forth through the city and never fails to bring good news from every point.

Mr. Isaac Newton Stevens of Colorado has been making suffrage speeches in Greater New York, and spending considerable time in the Headquarters. Governor Shafroth, who spoke in Mrs. Mackay's Garden Theater series and at the Political Education dinner for Mrs. Snowden, is the third of the Colorado triumvirate who have paid their respects during the past month.

Two well-known actresses, Miss Mary Shaw and Miss Alice Fischer, created a flurry among the reporters on the days when they appeared. Never does brilliant Mary Shaw's charm show to better advantage than when she is hypnotizing an anti-suffragist.

Mrs. Page, of Boston, and Mrs. Jenks, of New Hampshire, stayed just long enough to tantalize us with unfinished sketches of the work in their respective State organizations. They came down expressly to ask questions, and so intent were they on this end, that little could be coaxed out of them as to what they were doing at home, but that little was worth its weight in radium.

A very dramatic call was made by Mrs. Arthur, of the striking shirtwaist makers' union, one day late in December. She came in, pale, haggard, worn out with looking after the picket girls and going with them to the police courts night after night, to say that unless help appeared from some quarter that day the strike would be broken and the girls conquered. She saw Mrs. Belmont, and the next day all the Sunday papers announced that Mrs. Belmont had gone down to the night police court and stayed till 3 o'clock in the morning.

Other calls to be chronicled are those of Mrs. Lorena King Fairbank, treasurer South Dakota W. S. A.; Mrs. William M. Jackson, London, England; Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth, Boston; Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Indianapolis; Mrs. Helen Grenfell, Denver; Miss Louise Graham, editor Club Notes, Cleveland; Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Froken Hedvig at Petersens, the leading woman writer of Sweden.

As a group of notables with which to end this list with glory we append Mayor Tom Johnson, of Cleveland; Lincoln Stefens and the members of the National Board, who attended a quarterly meeting here during Christmas week.

The fourth volume of the History of Woman Suffrage costs but \$2.00, post-paid. No present you could give has the value of this book. No gift could be more cherished.

Nothing could make a finer present than the three volumes of "The Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony." Ida Husted Harper, the author, wrote the first two volumes in Miss Anthony's home, so they take on the nature of an autobiography and are charming. These books can be ordered from Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, Ohio; \$7.50 for the set.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Dr. Anna Shaw received a beautiful letter from Mrs. B. A. Hitchcock, Ca-naan, Conn., beginning: "With my life on earth drawing to its close, I feel I cannot go hence without telling some great and good woman how to one of my years seems the political injustice towards women." Mrs. Hitchcock expresses at length sentiments received in brief from various correspondents writing from all over the country.

Miss Clara H. Whitmore has enlarged a paper originally written as a master's thesis into a book, both scholarly and entertaining, entitled, "Woman's Work in English Fiction," published by Putnam. It traces the development of the novel from the woman's point of view, beginning with the Restoration and ending with the Mid-Victorian period. The conception of the author is original and valuable, contributing a new line of thought in the treatment of English fiction.

When Miss Matilda Orr Hays commenced a few years ago to try to get items on woman suffrage into the Pittsburg newspapers she considered herself fortunate if she secured a few lines of space. Now she sometimes fills nearly a whole page of the Pittsburg Leader, and is almost as successful with the other papers.

One of the articles sent out by the National Press Bureau since the Headquarters were opened in New York was an extract from an address given by Hon. Chas. A. Towne in nominating Judge Gaylor as Mayor of New York. This was not only widely used throughout the United States but Mrs. Margaret F. Benedictson translated it into Icelandic and published it in her paper, Freyjia, which is issued at Winnipeg.

Among the many clever devices adopted by the women of the country, took the State campaign is the following, which is stamped on every envelope that goes out from headquarters:

"Let those who oppose take warning, And keep this motto in sight: No question is settled Until it is settled right."

A well-attended evening meeting was held Saturday, Dec. 4, in McCoy Hall, Johns Hopkins University, under the auspices of the Baltimore Equal Suffrage League, Mrs. Ellicott presiding. Prof. Frances Squire Potter was the principal speaker. This is the first time that McCoy Hall has been offered for a suffrage lecture.

Eight American girls, representing different sections of the country, took the Cecil Rhodes examinations with American college men in October. The returns from Oxford have been received by Miss Laura Drake Gill, chairman of the Education Committee of the General Federation of Women's Club's.

New clubs, new suffrage activities ranging from school prizes to established settlements for educational work and practical politics combined, and notable incursions by suffrage into circles hitherto comparatively uninterested—such as the stage, the grade school, the church—all are constantly increasing signs of the successful agitation going on in New York City.

The Suffrage Calendar for 1910, issued by the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League of New York, which was described in the December Progress, has gone into a second edition. Price, \$1.50; ordered of Alice Duer Miller, 63 East 53d street, New York.

The National College Equal Suffrage League is establishing a traveling library. A number of carefully selected books will be packed in japanned trunks or strong boxes and these will be sent to the various College Leagues throughout the country at once, the office of the National Secretary, Miss Caroline Lexow, 505 Fifth avenue, New York, being the starting point.

A branch of the College Equal Suffrage League has just been organized at Wells College, with Miss Anne Herenden as the person chiefly responsible for it.

This year for the first time the Nobel prize for Literature goes to a woman, Miss Selma Lagerlof, of Sweden. The prize is \$40,000 and the award is made by the Swedish Academy composed of eighteen members.

Benjamin C. Hilliard and Mrs. Helen Brown Jones, of Denver, have been having a contest over election to the Board of Education. The case has been pending in the courts for over six months. A short time ago Miss Gail Laughlin was called in to represent Mrs. Jones and won the case almost before the court had time to think.

SEATTLE CONVENTION REPORT READY.

The report of the Seattle Convention, edited by Harriet Taylor Upton, has been issued. Send 15 cents for a copy to National Headquarters, 505 Fifth avenue, New York City.

**SUFFRAGE WAGE EARNERS AND SOCIALISM.**

There never has been a more encouraging sign of the times than the friendly relations which have recently been established in New York between the wage-earning women and the leaders of the suffrage movement. Thirty thousand women shirt waist makers went on strike for better pay, hours of labor and conditions of work. From the beginning they were most unjustly treated by the police, the courts and everybody who had any authority over them. Mrs. Belmont and Dr. Shaw, the national president, at once espoused their cause. It was quickly taken up by the women of the National Civic Federation and for a month every possible assistance has been given to the girls and women. Thousands of dollars have been raised for them and public meetings held to rouse public sentiment. Mrs. Belmont herself and the officers of the Women's Trade Union League have sat in the night court till 3 o'clock in the morning. At the present moment the employers are willing to concede everything but the recognition of the union, but the strikers say that without this they would soon be as badly off as ever. Mrs. Belmont engaged the Hippodrome for a Sunday afternoon, which cost her about \$15,000. She turned it over to the shirt waist makers for a mass meeting of protest, stipulating only that Dr. Shaw should speak thirty or forty minutes on woman suffrage. Never in her long years of splendid oratory did she make a finer address, and her audience of 7,000 responded with great enthusiasm. It marked a significant event in the contest of women for the suffrage, for it created an enduring bond between its leading advocates and organized labor among women. This has not existed in the past, but now it must never be allowed to weaken, for this struggle for the suffrage is primarily in the interest of women wage earners.

It seems indeed singular that the Socialist women of Greater New York should have seized this particular time to repudiate the organized movement for woman suffrage. At a mass meeting, called December 19, to discuss the question, which lasted from 2.30 to 6.30 p. m., and was attended by over 200 persons, the following resolution was adopted: "The work of Socialist women for the suffrage must be carried on along separate and independent lines, through and by the economic and political organization of the working class."

A minority resolution stating that the National American Woman Suffrage Association is a strictly nonpartisan organization, embracing women of all classes and opposed to any form of limited suffrage, and should have the co-operation of Socialist women, did not receive one vote. It was splendidly championed by Mrs. Meta L. Stern, member of the Women's National Socialist Committee, and editor of the woman's department of the Volkszeitung, of New York, but she had almost no support.

The statement was made again and again by the opposition that the Socialist party was the only one that put woman suffrage in its platform, in utter disregard of the fact that this always is done by the Prohibition party.

**NOTABLE SUFFRAGE CLUBS.**

"The American Legislative Union," in Brooklyn, owes its famous growth to its founder, Mrs. Alma Webster Powell. Only one short year ago she organized, in her own home, a movement to promote among men and women interest in woman suffrage. Mrs. Powell, already well known as an opera singer and worker for charity in innumerable ways, soon found it advisable to combine with the suffrage movement work for charity and ethics.

The organization now numbers over one thousand members, men and women, with ten branches extending over nearly all parts of Brooklyn, one of the most interesting of these promoting the work at Coney Island last summer.

We read much of the Salons conducted by brilliant French women of the past, but we doubt if those gatherings excelled in pure enjoyment and uplift the meetings of the Union held at Mrs. Powell's. The very atmosphere breathes the royal-

hearted kindness of the hostess. People of all classes are welcomed and made to feel at home.

Mrs. Powell offered a prize of one hundred dollars for the best design of a banner, and competitors now number about forty, coming from all over the United States and other countries.

A new suffrage association was formed in Baltimore on Dec. 5, at the Victoria Theater. It is known as the Just Government League of Maryland, and is affiliated with the State Suffrage Association. The outline of work, as far as planned, includes the canvassing of the entire city and county and the organization of ward clubs in all the different wards, with the end in view of arousing all the women in the city, if possible.

The officers are: President, Miss E. Lent; first vice-president, Miss T. M. Blondell; second vice-president, Miss M. S. Weir; corresponding secretary, Dr. Florence R. Sabin; recording secretary, Miss M. S. Hanaw; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Taylor.

The formation of the League was preceded by an enthusiastic mass meeting, at which Miss Lent presided. Miss Julia Rogers of Baltimore introduced Prof. Frances Squire Potter, who spoke on "The Advantage of the Ballot to Working Women." The Just Government League is the second club so far reported adopting the ward-organization method outlined in the political settlement policy suggested in the November Progress. The first to report on such structural work is the College League of Spokane, Wash.

**PHILADELPHIA LEADS.**

A meeting of the Philadelphia Suffrage Society was held in December, contrary to custom, because so many applicants were waiting for admission, and so many plans for work to be discussed. Sixty-three new members—three of them men—were elected, making the total membership something over seven hundred.

It was proposed to endeavor to induce men, who believe in woman suffrage, to take some active part in aid of the cause; also to try to interest other societies in the effort to get women on School Boards and in positions where they may have some influence in educational matters.

Miss Adams reported progress in the movement to establish State and city headquarters in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Avery announced, as a New Year's gift to the cause, that a Men's League for Woman Suffrage is soon to be organized in Philadelphia.

**MEN TO AID SUFFRAGE.**

Baltimore, Jan. 7.—An impetus has been given the woman suffrage movement by prominent and influential citizens, who have organized a men's league at the Johns Hopkins Club.

The men who have unexpectedly entered the fight include some of the leading educators in Maryland. Among others named as incorporators of the league are Judge Jacob M. Moses of the Juvenile Court, who has just been retained as counsel for the Equal Suffrage League; the Rev. Dr. H. H. Wharton, pastor of Brantley Baptist Church; Prof. Franklin P. Hall of the Johns Hopkins Medical School; Dr. Joshua Rossett, W. W. Stuart Symington, Jr.; Dr. Howard A. Kelly of the Johns Hopkins Medical School; Dr. Eugene A. Noble, president of the Woman's College; J. Henry Baker, Dr. Thaddeus P. Thomas, professor of sociology and economics at the Woman's College; Dr. Warren H. Lewis and Dr. Donald R. Hooker, both of the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

The Men's Woman Suffrage Club will not interest itself in State-wide or universal suffrage, but will bend all its efforts and energies to secure municipal suffrage for the women of Baltimore.

**BACK NUMBERS WANTED.**

Anyone having the following numbers of "Progress" will confer a favor by sending to Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, Ohio:

- January, 1902.
- April, 1903.
- February, 1906.
- August, 1906.
- September, 1906.

**ECHOES FROM THE CARNEGIE HALL MASS MEETING.**

It is a grateful task which is assigned to the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the National American Woman Suffrage Association mass meeting of Nov. 17, in New York, namely, this of expressing publicly appreciation of the wonderful co-operation and support rendered the association by the local chairman and members of sub-committees and their helpers in getting up the meeting.

The spirit of devotion and enthusiasm uniformly displayed no words can sufficiently praise or thank. To Mrs. H. W. Graham, who worked for three weeks, visiting organizations, posting notices and working up interest in untold quarters, especial recognition is due. To Mrs. A. F. Townsend, chairman of the Decorations Committee, and Mrs. Raymond Brown, chairman of the Courtesses Committee, who worked together, was due the magnificent appearance of the hall. The generosity of Dr. Friedman and the League of Peace, of which he is an officer, placed at their disposal the entire collection of International Peace flags, and they impressed into service the skill of professional artists who planned the hanging of the gorgeous silken banners. The stage was hung with large American flags, and Mrs. Belmont's splendid charts giving industrial and wage statistics. Different State and local organizations draped their respective banners from their boxes. Carnegie Hall never looked so glorious. Miss Aimee Lenalle, of the People's Symphony Concert Company, kindly procured the services of the organist, Miss Helen M. Fogler, while Mrs. Ethel S. Elliott and Mrs. John F. Flagler led the singing. These artists did "all for love and nothing for reward." The ushering, which was the most difficult and critical part of the mechanical arrangements, was in charge of Miss Martha Parkhurst, assisted by Miss Dowle, of the New York University Law School, and Miss Carolyn Crossett, secretary of the Co-operative Service League. Miss Parkhurst's direction of the ushers was professional in its methods, and the support given by her corps of college girls and suffrage league helpers was beyond praise. Miss Lucy Anthony displayed untiring devotion in the sale of seats. Mrs. Helen Hoy-Greeley, president of the Co-operative Equal Suffrage League, took time from her law practice to prepare packages of literature and other articles for sale, and secured her own club girls to sell for us. Miss Caroline Lexow, as chairman of the College League Committee; Mrs. Harper, chairman of the Publicity Committee; Professor Potter, chairman of the Programme Committee, all rendered valuable service from the storm center here at Headquarters. Dr. Mary D. Hussey, of East Orange, N. J., acted as chairman of Committee for sale of Literature.

The initiative and efficiency with which this group of women labored to make our meeting a credit to the movement have earned for them and for the local organizations they represent the heartfelt gratitude of the National Association. MARY GRAY PECK, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

[The specific object of this meeting, aside from that of bringing the suffrage question before the people, was to raise funds for the South Dakota campaign. The cost of a meeting in New York is always great and the expenses for this one, including rent, advertising, etc., were about \$700. After all were paid there remained over \$700 to be sent to South Dakota.—Editors.]

ACTIVITY IN NEW YORK STATE.

New York women propose to leave no stone unturned this winter to secure favorable action from the Legislature on the proposed amendment to eliminate the word "male" from the suffrage clause of the constitution. The following strong legislative committee has been formed:

Mrs. Ella H. Crossett, State president, ex-officio chairman; Mrs. Henry Villard, chairman, 145 West 58th street, New York; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president International Woman Suffrage Alliance, president Greater New York Woman Suffrage Council; Mrs. Florence Kelley, vice-president National American Woman Suffrage Association, executive secretary National Consumers' League; Mrs. George Howard Lewis, treasurer

Political Equality Club, Buffalo; Miss Anne Fitzhugh Miller, president Political Equality Club, Geneva; Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, president League of Self-Supporting Women, New York; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president Political Equality Association, New York; Mrs. Helen Z. M. Rodgers, president Women Workers' Suffrage League, Buffalo; Mrs. Mackay, president Equal Franchise Society, New York; Miss Jessie Ashley, president Collegiate Equal Suffrage League, New York; Mrs. B. Burrows, president Allegany County Political Equality Association, Andover; Miss Mary E. Dreier, president Women's Trade Union League, New York; Dr. Anna Corey, president East Side Equal Rights League, New York; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Brooklyn; Miss Caroline Lexow, National secretary College Equal Suffrage League, Nyack; Mrs. Itha Husted Harper, chairman National Woman Suffrage Press Bureau, 505 Fifth avenue; Mr. George Foster Peabody, president State Men's League for Woman Suffrage of New York; Mr. Max Eastman, secretary Washington County Political Equality Club; Miss Lucy C. Watson, president Political Equality Club, Utica; Mrs. Wm. C. Gannett, president Susan B. Anthony Memorial Association, Rochester; Miss Alice Lewisohn, 46 West 52d street, New York.

IN MEMORIAM.

General "Jack" Casement, aged 81, died at his home in Painesville, Ohio, early in December. General Casement was a veteran of the Civil War and an engineer of note. During the war he superintended the building of bridges destroyed by Confederate troops, and after the war he was superintending engineer for the Union Pacific railroad as far west as Cheyenne. He continued his active life almost until the date of his death and only a few years ago constructed a railroad for the government in Costa Rica.

General Casement was a life member of the National Association and always a generous contributor to State and National Associations. He frequently attended national conventions with his wife, Frances M. Casement, the beloved honorary president of the Ohio W. S. A. The Casements' beautiful residence in Painesville was always the home of visiting suffragists from the days of Mrs. Livermore, Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton down to the present.

JOSEPH FELS PREDICTS VICTORY.

Joseph Fels, manufacturer of Fels Naphtha Soap, citizen of London and of Philadelphia, is in the United States at present. Mr. Fels is giving \$25,000 a year for five years to the cause of Single Tax in this country, an equal amount in England, and somewhat smaller sums to various other countries.

At a dinner given in his honor by the Women's Henry George League, the evening of January 8, at Kall's restaurant, New York City, Mr. Fels predicted that the women of England would have the suffrage within five years. He declared Mrs. Pankhurst a great general, praised her gifted daughters, and expressed the belief that it was very largely due to their work that the woman suffrage question occupies its present position in England.

His hope of speedy success of the movement, however, is based on a new organization — The People's Suffrage League—which was organized a few weeks ago. In injecting woman suffrage into his after-dinner speech on the Budget, Mr. Fels remarked whimsically, "I shall speak at length on this subject because I have been requested not to."

**WHAT CHICAGO IS DOING.**

Nothing can say more for the same growth of Chicago in suffrage sentiment than the good audiences it gave to the brilliant English women who recently visited it. Mrs. Snowden and Mrs. Pankhurst spoke to large audiences within the same week, and it would be difficult to say which attracted the most attention. Mrs. Snowden called out the conservatives and made radicals of many of them. Mrs. Pankhurst made radicals of many of the unbelievers from the very soundness of her logic.

The Chicago Political Equality League brought Mrs. Snowden to the city, and through a happy combination of interests the Chicago Association of Collegiate Alumnae accepted its invitation to attend the meeting as guests.

Prof. Frances Squire Potter was to address the Alumnae at the same hour, but she was thus enabled to appear on the platform with Mrs. Snowden and to introduce her. In honor of Prof. Potter's affiliation with the University of Minnesota, college girls in cap and gown acted as ushers.

The meeting was held in the old banquet room of the Auditorium Hotel, which has held more of the world's illustrious people during the last twenty years than any other room in the West, but never have the old walls echoed a more effective speaker than on the afternoon of Nov. 20. The Chicago Woman's Club gave its beautiful rooms, in which a reception was held, after the meeting, attended by several hundred people. Many a doubting club woman went to that meeting with misgivings, only to come away anxious to join the first suffrage organization she could find.

Some faithful ones there were who feared to entertain a militant suffragist, lest the men of this country misunderstand it; but all discussion ceased, when the Men's Equal Suffrage Association declared that they were ready to bring Mrs. Pankhurst here. It took the entire responsibility of the meeting and gave all profit in money to be equally divided between the Chicago Political Equality League and the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association.

The State suffrage headquarters, presided over by the able president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, is conveniently located in Chicago, in the Fine Arts Building, on the same floor with the Chicago Woman's Club and is of great value to local suffrage societies. All Chicago wishing for the latest suffrage word turns to this room. Here the press people gather for material and here the workers assemble to help the officers. It is a pretty room with "Votes for Women" written all over it, by the very pictures on the wall. A suffrage headquarters as the directing point for organized effort is a necessity in every city.

The "Votes for Women" calendar published by the Political Equality League is sent out from this headquarters.

The Men's Organization, the State suffrage headquarters, the large meetings, the calendar and the general co-operation of the women's clubs, all mark a renaissance of suffrage interest and effort in Chicago.

LILLIAN D. DUNCANSON.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.

Resolution adopted by the Board of Officers of The National American Woman Suffrage Association, at its meeting held in New York City, December 22, 1909:

Whereas, The United States Commissioner of Labor has for some years been conducting an investigation of the conditions of labor of women and children, at a total expense approximately a half million dollars, and

Whereas, The results of the investigation are more valuable exactly in proportion to the promptness with which they are made public, therefore, be it

Resolved that the Board of officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association request that the Department of Commerce and Labor issue at the earliest possible moment the report of said investigation.

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STATE NEWS

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pennsylvania W. S. A. met in annual convention at Newtown, Nov. 21 to 23. Miss Matilda Orr Hays's report in the Pittsburg Leader says:

"State President Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery's annual address was a masterpiece of arguments and logical conclusions. Miss Jane Campbell's paper on 'Signs of the Times' was characteristic of that lady's bright, witty style of dealing with an up-to-date subject. 'Conditions in New Zealand,' by Rev. T. J. Elms, who had studied them right on the ground, were positive proof, as given by him, of the improved conditions of that country since votes for women have prevailed in New Zealand.

"But to me the address par excellence of this convention was that of Frances Squire Potter, the new corresponding secretary of the national organization; subject, 'The Struggle for Existence.'"

"The last session of the convention was a strenuous one. The most radical step that this conservative Pennsylvania suffrage society, which was organized 41 years ago, has ever taken was decided upon. It was brought forward by the president, Mrs. Avery, who said: 'We must spread out, we must advance with the times and take in the thousands of progressive women who are knocking at our doors,' and she presented a set of resolutions which were adopted, with but one dissenting voice, providing that on the payment of a low assessment within the reach of every working woman, labor union clubs and social organizations can become affiliated with the State society, and therefore, incorporated with the national body, without necessarily being affiliated with a county organization. Mrs. Robert D. Coard, of Pittsburg, was elected as auditor to fill the vacancy made by the removal of Mrs. Minora Phillips from this State to California."

TENNESSEE.

The Equal Suffrage Association held its annual meeting Dec. 15, at the home of the president, Mrs. J. D. Allen, in Memphis. Reports of the officers and chairmen of departments showed most satisfactory growth during the past year. The corresponding secretary read a letter recently sent to Governor Patterson asking that he appoint women as well as men to represent Tennessee on the commission called by President Taft to remedy the inequalities of the divorce laws. He answered that it would be a great pleasure to place representative women on this commission. The following officers were elected: Mrs. J. D. Allen, president; Mrs. W. S. Overall, Gallatin, vice-president; Mrs. M. M. Betts, Memphis, treasurer; Mrs. Margaret Byrne, Memphis, secretary. The local club of Memphis elected as follows: President, Mrs. P. Walker; vice-president, Mrs. D. D. Saunders; secretary, Mrs. Grace Reilly; treasurer, Mrs. M. B. Bueher. The chairman of publicity, Mrs. D. D. Saunders, has arranged for a series of parlor meetings which will be addressed by the best speakers in the city. MATTIE M. BETTS, Cor. Secretary.

NEW JERSEY.

The nineteenth annual convention of the New Jersey Woman's Suffrage Association was held in Newark during the third week in November. Reports from the State association and from the various leagues were given by their officers, and a report of the petition work was read by Dr. Mary Hussey. Public meetings were addressed by Dr. Anna Shaw, Mrs. Clara Laddie, Rev. A. B. Blackwell, Mrs. Johanna Harshorn, Mrs. Emma Bourne, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall and Mrs. Frances Squire Potter. Dr. Shaw called attention to the fact that New Jersey held a unique position, women still having the right to vote, the act of 1807 depriving them of the franchise being, in the speaker's judgment, unconstitutional. Some of the principal points touched upon in different reports were: friendly relations with the State W. C. T. U. and the State Federation of Labor; reading courses and discussion on Conservation of Natural Resources, Child Labor, Pure Food, George Junior Republic and other educational and philanthropic topics; and agitation favoring readings, fairs, and dignified Fourth of July celebrations, and the bettering of industrial conditions. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. Clara Laddie, Arlington; first vice-president, Mrs. Minnie Graham Sexton, Orange; second vice-president, Miss Helen Lippincott, Riverport; recording secretary, Miss Emma L. Richards, Newark; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ella A. Kilborn, Arlington; treasurer, Mrs. Anna B. Jaffery, South Orange; press superintendent, Dr. Mary D. Hussey, East Orange; historian, Mrs. Emma L. Blackwell, Cambridge; honorary president, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, New York.

DELAWARE.

The Delaware Equal Suffrage Association held its thirteenth annual convention Nov. 29 at Wilmington. Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Martha S. Cranston, Newport; vice-president, Miss Helen A. Cranston, Newport; recording secretary, Mrs. Edward Phillips, New Castle; corresponding secretary, Miss Mary A. deVon, Wilmington; treasurer, Miss Emma Lore, Wilmington. Miss Jane Campbell, of Philadelphia, gave the evening address.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Emma M. Gillett writes from Washington: "I think the petition work has been locally valuable in developing new workers. The Stanton Club has an almost entirely new set of officers this year. Mrs. Converse is president, and her sister, Miss Jenkins, treasurer. They are daughters of Admiral Jenkins. The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Equal Suffrage Association (the State Association) Nov. 29: President, Miss Henrietta J. Hifton, 1114 Rhode Island Avenue; vice-president, Mrs. Helen Rand Tindall, 1308 Clifton street; corresponding secretary, Miss Anna C. Kelton, 1831 B street, N. W.; recording secretary, Mrs. Jennette M. Bradley, K street between 17th and 18th; treasurer, Mrs. Carrie E. Kent, 26 T street, N. W.; auditors, Mrs. R. H. Whitney, Hyallsville, Md.; Mrs. Jessie Penn Hunter, The Savor; Member-Board Executive Committee, Mrs. F. M. Gregory, 2510 M street.

ILLINOIS.

The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association held its annual convention in Chicago, Nov. 19 and 20, and elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Ella S. Stewart; first vice-president, Dr. Anna E. Blount; second vice-president, Mrs. Minnie A. Watkins; corresponding secretary, Miss S. Grace Nicholes; treasurer, Mrs. Jessie Harty Stubbs; auditor, Dr. Clara Todson; recording secretary, Mrs. Caroline Hill.

MICHIGAN.

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the State Equal Suffrage Association was held in Grand Rapids, Dec. 7-8, in the Ladies' Literary Club House. Music was furnished by the members of the St. Cecilia Club. Mrs. Philip Snowden addressed an audience of 1,000 people at the largest theater on the closing evening. Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane, of Kalamazoo, well known for her efforts in the improvement of civic conditions, spoke before the Convention, as did Mrs. M. H. Morrison, of Colorado. Another speaker was Miss Maggie Waly, of Calumet, a Finnish woman, who has accomplished a great work among the women of her own race in the upper peninsula, having organized among them fifteen suffrage societies as well as a National Finnish Woman Suffrage Association, of which she is president.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Clara B. Arthur, Detroit; vice-president, Mrs. Huntley Russell, Grand Rapids; corresponding secretary, Miss Alice M. Boutell, Detroit; recording secretary, Mrs. John C. Hickey, Detroit; treasurer, Mrs. May S. Knazes, Bay City; auditors, Mrs. Marguerite Phillips, Charlotte; Miss Martha Baldwin, Birmingham; State organizer, Mrs. Mary L. Doe, Bay City; member executive committee N. A. W. S. Association, Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane, Kalamazoo; delegates to National Convention, Mrs. Susan M. Sellers, Mrs. Fern R. Rowe. The committee on the National Petition, Mrs. Fern Richardson Rowe, of Grand Rapids, chairman, reported that upwards of 60,000 signatures had been secured in the State and more were coming in. Among the enjoyable social features were a reception at the home of Mrs. Huntley Russell and a large luncheon at the Hotel Pantlind, at which 250 representative men and women were present. Rev. A. N. Wishart, of the Fountain Street Baptist Church, acted as toastmaster, and following the luncheon it was voted to organize a Suffrage Society in Grand Rapids, to be composed of men and women. ALICE M. BOUTELL, Cor. Secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The New Hampshire Woman Suffrage Association held its annual meeting Nov. 14 in Manchester. The various reports showed the association to be in a healthy condition. Much more literature than usual had been distributed, the legislative and petition work had been carried on with vigor and many thousands had been reached through the Grange—more than at any time since the campaign of 1903. The association offered two prizes, \$15 and \$10, for essays upon woman suffrage, and the lecturer of the State Grange required each local Grange to take up the subject in the month of April. Fifty-four essays were submitted and 48 of these were in favor of woman suffrage. The following officers were elected: Honorary president, Amos A. S. White, Concord; president, Mary N. Chase, Andover; honorary vice-presidents, Henry V. Blair, Manchester; Sen. Jacob H. Gal-

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.

Table with columns: NAMES, OCCUPATIONS, ADDRESSES. Includes a note: Progress readers who have not already signed the petition are requested by the National American Woman Suffrage Association to sign the above, cut out the coupon and mail it to Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, 1823 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE BENEFIT.

Under the auspices of the recently formed Co-operative Service League in New York, a woman suffrage benefit performance of "The Fourth Estate," that capital newspaper play by Joseph Medill Patterson and Harriet Ford, was given at Wallack's Theater, in December. The lobby was filled with young suffragists selling "votes for women" buttons, badges and pins, selling or giving away literature, getting signatures to the National petition, etc. Large suffrage banners were much in evidence inside the theater, and between the third and fourth acts, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw was presented to the audience by Alice Fischer, a member of the company. Miss Shaw took a text from the attitude of the leading woman in the play and preached a characteristic little woman suffrage sermon which made a hit with the audience. She urged that there should be equal responsibilities and equal opportunities for men and women.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ARTICLES.

- (Late November Periodicals.)
1. Unionist Women's Franchise Association (England).—Saturday Review, Nov. 13.
2. London Graduates' Union for Women's Suffrage (England).—Saturday Review, Nov. 20.
3. Working-Woman and Anti-Suffrage.—Harper's Bazar, November.
4. What the Suffragists Are Doing.—Harper's Bazar, November and December. Day at Suffrage Headquarters.
5. Woman with Convictions.—Canadian Magazine, November.
6. Tactics of the Suffragettes.—Independent, Nov. 18.
7. The Woman Who Votes.—Woman's Home Companion, November. (December Periodicals.)
8. The Active Suffrage Movement.—Amer. Review of Reviews, December.
9. Women at the Polls (England).—Cornhill, December.
10. The Delightfully Quaint Antis.—Harper's Weekly, Dec. 11.
11. Then and Now (England).—Nineteenth Century, December.
12. Melancholia and the Silent Woman.—Outlook, Dec. 18.
13. The American Woman (Part 2).—American Magazine, December.
14. What Eight Million Women Want.—Hampton's, December.
15. Why?—Everybody's, December.
16. Feminine Interest and Some Recent Novels.—Bookman, December.
17. Actress versus Suffragette.—Independent, Dec. 2.

The December number of the Englishwoman, London, contains an article by Charles Edward Russell on "The Higher Education of American Women."

An important feature of Van Norden Magazine for 1910 will be a department in the "News of the World" which will deal with the movement for woman suffrage. It will be concise, serious and without prejudice. This will be in addition to other articles on the general subject from time to time in the magazine.

IMPORTANT ITEMS.

The City Council of Easton, Md., has endorsed Woman Suffrage, and taken steps to make its endorsement effective. A large delegation of suffragists appeared before the Council with petitions, asking that they support the bill to be introduced at the next Legislature allowing women to vote at municipal elections. The Council agreed to support the proposed measure and appointed a committee to draft the necessary amendments to the charter of Easton. The amendment allowing women to vote will require the ownership of five hundred dollars' worth of property, which is a franchise qualification for men.

Suffrage resolutions have been passed at conventions of the following associations since the last issue of Progress: Pennsylvania and Michigan State Granges, Maryland Steamfitters and Carpenters, the Connecticut State Universalists Church, the Pennsylvania Prohibition Convention, New York Federation of Labor, The Amalgamated Association of Street and Railway Employees, the International Glove Workers' Union, the Pomona Grange, New Castle County, Del., the National Grange, the American Federation of Labor.

Have you signed the National petition? The time for doing so is growing short. Send immediately to National Petition Headquarters, 1823 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and blanks and instruction will be sent you.

Send all orders for subscriptions to Progress to National Headquarters, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Twenty-five cents a year.

PERSONALS

Hon. C. E. Carr, who was a candidate for Governor of New Hampshire last year and made a splendid canvass, is the auditor of the Andover Suffrage Club and one of its best working members.

Mrs. E. A. Russell, formerly of Minneapolis, a life member of the National Association, is now proprietor of The Minneapolis, at Miami, Fla. Southern travelers will find a pleasant home with Mrs. Russell.

Mrs. Bella Lehmann, of Sandusky, has accepted the chairmanship of the Susan B. Anthony Woman Suffrage Fund for Ohio. Mrs. Lehmann was a candidate for Board of Education last fall, and, though not elected, she made a splendid canvass.

Mrs. G. O. Stephens and Mrs. J. J. Seymour were elected members of the Board of Education at Santa Monica, Cal., by the largest vote cast for any candidates on the municipal ticket.

Dr. Evelyn P. Ballentine, of the Rochester State Hospital, has published an interesting pamphlet on women physicians in public institutions. Copies may be secured from National Headquarters.

Miss Gertrude Edmund, of Lowell, Mass., was toastmistress recently at a banquet held in the Hotel St. Regis for the Doctors of Pedagogy of New York University. The Chancellor of the University and about one hundred and fifty Doctors were present.

Mrs. Eleanor Shaw Smith, of Swarthmore, Pa., niece of Dr. Anna H. Shaw, has just become a life member of the National Association.

Send your contribution for the South Dakota campaign to Harriet Taylor Upton, National Treasurer, Warren, Ohio.

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The History of Woman Suffrage

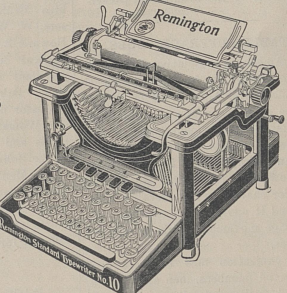
It brings the record of the movement up to the beginning of the 20th Century. Volumes 1, 2 and 3 were written by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage. Vol IV by Miss Anthony and Ida Husted Harper.

The History is now offered at a reduced price to all purchasers. In Cloth, Vol. IV, \$2.00; Full Set, \$8.00; Calf, \$12; Express Prepaid.

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