

FAILURE IS IMPOSSIBLE—Susan B. Anthony

PROGRESS

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EDITED AT HEADQUARTERS.

Assemblyman Frank L. Young's bill conferring the vote on questions of bonding upon all taxpaying women who live in the towns and villages of the State of New York, has passed both Houses and been signed by the Governor. It is an extension of the vote on special appropriations which was granted to taxpaying women of the towns and villages in 1901. Their right to vote on bond propositions under that act, which had been questioned, is now fully established by the Young bill.

A straw showing which way the wind blows was seen in the cartoons during the Washington convention. One depicted the women going in great crowds with their petitions to the Capitol, out of which the members of Congress were fleeing in wild confusion. All the women were fashionably attired, with hats à la mode, and a feature was made of little feet beneath a frou frou of ruffles. Another, entitled "The Suffragists Visit Washington," showed the Capitol with all its many pillars decorated with ribbon bows, vases of flowers scattered about and a woman's hat, beautifully trimmed, perched on the dome.

In other days the cartoonists never allowed the artistic or esthetic to be in any way connected with woman suffrage.

As the press work at the national suffrage conventions had been largely managed for a number of years by Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser, it seemed to the chairman of the press committee that it could best be done by her at the recent convention, and therefore she went to Washington, while Mrs. Harper remained at the headquarters in New York. Miss Hauser's report of the meeting will be found in another column. As space in Progress is so limited, only the barest résumé is possible of what was one of the most interesting and important of the forty-two national woman suffrage conventions.



MRS. CATHARINE WAUGH McCULLOUGH,
Vice-President National Woman Suffrage Association.

As these lines are written we can look out from the windows of our lofty headquarters in New York and see the crowd gathered in front of the church on Fifth Avenue, where, for a brief hour, rests the body of Mark Twain, the much-loved humorist. He many times expressed himself in favor of woman suffrage; was one of the first signers of the national petition last year, and not long before his death he said, "I should like to see the ballot in the hands of every woman." In his book, "Following the Equator," he devoted two pages to woman suffrage in New Zealand, and gave the official statistics showing that the women vote in quite as large a proportion as the men. He applied all the favorable arguments to the situation in the United States, and declared that it was time the women here were enfranchised.

In the death of Dr. Borden P. Bowne, Professor of Philosophy at Boston University, during the past month, the cause of woman suffrage lost another able and eminent supporter. He often made addresses for the meetings in Massachusetts and published a very comprehensive article on the subject in a recent number of the North American Review.

One more must be added to the number of distinguished friends who passed away in April. Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the Norwegian poet, was a strong believer in woman suffrage and used his influence for it when the question was pending in Norway. He was deeply interested in the Congress of the International Alliance at Copenhagen in 1906, and sent an original poem suited to the occasion.

In the future a Hall of Fame will be provided to immortalize the names of those who declared for woman's political liberty.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONVENTION.

In a matter which elicited such universal comment as did the unexpected incident during the address of President Taft to the National Suffrage Convention, it seems advisable to print the address in full and refrain from comment. It may be said, however, that the "hissing" was so slight that many in the audience were entirely unaware it had happened. The room was overcrowded, almost as many standing as sitting, and chairs being constantly moved. Many insist that the sound was simply a "sh" for silence. Others believe that if there was any hissing it was done by the "antis" through prearrangement. Still others claim that it was a protest by the delegates from the States where women vote against being classed as "undesirables." One officer says that she heard a man beside her make this sound.

Whatever the facts, neither the association nor the convention could justly be held responsible for the occurrence, and the manner in which the official board made reparation and President Taft accepted it was highly creditable to both. He stated the thought which had been uppermost in the mind of every suffragist when he said in his letter, "I regret it because it may be used in an unfair way to embarrass the leaders of your movement." This unquestionably will be the case, but unfairness and injustice will not be new to the advocates of woman suffrage. Nothing, however, could better illustrate the changed attitude of the public toward this question than the way in which this incident has been treated by the press editorially and by those who have spoken through its columns. Formerly there

would have been only sweeping condemnation for the suffragists, singly and collectively. Now, for the most part, the subject has been considered temperately and judicially, and indeed there have been suggestions to the effect that the speech was not entirely without provocation to some expression of resentment. There can be, however, but one general opinion on the part of the suffragists—that a guest of the convention, whether the President of the United States or one of the least distinction, was entitled to perfect courtesy, and they deeply regret that there should have seemed to be a lack of it even by those who were probably not a part of the convention. They highly appreciate the spirit of President Taft in welcoming their convention to Washington.

I. H. H.

In Austria, the Diet of the crown province of Krain has adopted a new suffrage law for the capital city, Laibach, which gives women the right to vote. They will be entitled to cast their ballots in person, and not by proxy. May other provinces soon follow this good example!

In Italy, the Chamber of Deputies has given women engaged in trade the right to vote. The report in the press does not say for what officers, but it is probably for members of the trade councils or judges of trade disputes. This right had already been given to women in France.

At the recent municipal election in Stockholm, Sweden, two women were elected City Councillors; one was a Conservative candidate, the other a Social Democrat. Swedish women can vote for all municipal officers.

THE NATIONAL PRESIDENT'S LETTER

The National Convention, the closing and beginning of our year of service has come and gone, and it was best described in a single sentence by one of the delegates who had attended many previous ones: "Its spirit throughout was one of enthusiastic consecration to work, and there was not a dull moment from beginning to end."

With the close of the convention a new year of service opens before us, for there is no time for delay nor waiting, and already the inquiry has come, "What is the next step to take and how can we best serve our cause?" The important things for us to know are the present status of our association, the outlook for the future and the plans proposed for our immediate activities. These we shall learn from the printed proceedings when they appear.

It has been the custom to close the year's work in our clubs with the approach of summer, as indoor meetings would be no longer practicable, but under the changing conditions of public sentiment towards woman's enfranchisement, it is believed the summer months will furnish the best opportunity for propaganda by means of a great variety of out-of-door meetings in parks, camps, chaletauquas, picnics, summer resorts, automobile and canal excursions. In fact, we might well follow the example of our English sisters and utilize our entire vacation in holding out-of-door and tent meetings. This method of propaganda, as well as the practical use we make of the opportunities offered, must depend upon the initiative and the number of workers each community can furnish.

Out-of-door meetings have the great advantage of being cheap, and they afford opportunities for utilizing a variety of talents. Although no rules can be laid down to govern all cases, a few suggestions might be of assistance. We should never hold a meeting without securing immediate practical results. All speakers or workers should not sit upon the platform, or group at one point together, but they should scatter among the people to sell the best literature, our official organ and our badges. If there is cheap literature for free distribution, a careful selection among the audience should be made, and the leaflets given to those only who really desire them. The effect of promiscuous distribution of literature, which may be thrown away, is harmful. Believers and members should be enrolled at these meetings, and, last but not least, a collection should always be taken.

The question is frequently asked why the English women are able to raise such vast sums of money while our contributions are comparatively so meager. I think the answer may be found, in large measure, in the different manner of appeal. We ask for financial assistance as if we were begging for alms, while the English women take the attitude of giving to those who have neither time nor talent for work the opportunity to serve the cause by furnishing the money to enable the work to be carried forward. We need to drive home the fact that it is the duty, and should be considered the privilege of every believer to serve our common cause in some manner, and that those who do not or cannot work for it should help in some other manner, and that financial assistance is most needed.

A committee was appointed to consult with Miss Blackwell in regard to making the "Woman's Journal" our National organ, under the management of the National Association, with Miss Blackwell as editor-in-chief. If this plan is carried out the official organ will be issued weekly at a subscription price of one dollar a year. To make the paper self-supporting, will require the active and hearty cooperation of all suffragists. As soon as the negotiations have been satisfactorily settled, and it is decided that the National Association has adopted the "Wom-

an's Journal" as the official organ, all subscriptions should be sent to the National headquarters at 505 Fifth Avenue, New York. Now that the work of securing the petition is over, we should begin to utilize the list of names, to extend the work of organization and to build up the membership in existing societies. In this manner we shall be able to secure practical local results from our work.

I am writing this letter on the train, as, in company with Miss Ray Costelloe, I am speeding South to Greenville, Miss., from Charlottesville, Va., where, with Miss Mary Johnston, the distinguished author, we addressed an audience of over a thousand professors, students and citizens in the auditorium of the State University. Mrs. Lila Meade Valentine, State president of the Virginia Suffrage Association, and Miss Johnston and her sister came from Richmond. This morning we met the local friends whom I again addressed, and when we departed for the train Miss Johnston and the State president were forming a local suffrage club in the conservative university city of Virginia, the home of Thomas Jefferson, the father of Democracy.

Our cause indeed is moving on.

ANNA HOWARD SHAW.

[Doctor Shaw was able to give only one day to the headquarters in New York between the close of the National Convention and the beginning of her Southern trip. It was therefore impossible for her to write the long, comprehensive letter for "Progress" this month which we had anticipated. In a hastily scribbled personal note, she says:

"Never was there a more enthusiastic audience than greeted us at the University of Virginia last night. When I finished speaking, one student sprang up, and swinging his hat in the air, shouted, 'Three cheers and a tiger for the Suffragettes'—and they were given with a roar. The president of the university is also president of the Civic Club, which engaged me to speak, and this morning they are the happiest lot of men you ever saw. I cannot help smiling when I think that I left town with men and women gathered in the Y. M. C. A. room of the University of Virginia, forming a suffrage club."

Doctor Shaw requests that "Progress" shall call attention to the adoption of a "Decoration Day for Our Heroines" and the acceptance of the flags for the purpose prepared by Mrs. Belmont. At the closing Executive Committee meeting, Mrs. Belmont's suggestion was presented that suffragists throughout the country observe Decoration Day by placing flags on the graves of workers in the cause of suffrage. It was unanimously voted to recommend such observance to the States. The small blue flags, four-starred and having the familiar inscription "Votes for Women," were distributed among the State presidents. Those who were not at the convention, as well as suffragists, generally, are urged to act upon the above suggestion. For more detailed information and for the flags, address the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary Ware Bennett, at National headquarters.]

PRESIDENT SHAW'S DATES.

May 2 and 3.—State Woman Suffrage Convention, New Orleans, La.
May 12.—Adelphi College, Brooklyn, at 11 a. m.; Hoboken, N. J., at 4 p. m.
May 16.—Twenty-first Assembly District meeting of Woman Suffrage party, New York City, 8 p. m.
May 17.—Poughkeepsie.
May 20.—Pittsburg.

Our ever expanding, ever acceing language is indebted to Miss Melva Beatrice Wilson, poet, sculptor and club-woman, visiting in St. Louis, for the new coinage "womanette." Miss Wilson employs it to distinguish the members of her sex who are opposed to the ballot as against the "suffragette." Woman, this advocate of conservatism maintains, is not fitted for suffrage. "I wish," she says, "to preserve the traditional beauty and sweetness of woman's nature. The masculine woman is a pitiable object. When a woman becomes great in certain lines she ceases, to some extent, to be womanly."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Womanette," if we accept its literal meaning—a small woman—is the most appropriate name that could be given to one who is opposed to women having a voice in their own government.

FROM REPORT OF NATIONAL PRESS COMMITTEE.

The National Press Bureau was opened in New York about the middle of September with a private reception to the representatives of every newspaper in the city, to whom its objects and hopes were stated. From that day most of these men and women have been its true and unfailing friends. It is needless to say that back of reporters have been the interest and support of city and managing editors. In the nearly seven months, with two or three unimportant exceptions, there has not been a sneering or abusive editorial, and there have been many of a favorable and helpful character. Every day sixteen papers of New York City, not including Brooklyn, have been read by some member of the Press Bureau and the clippings carefully filed. These, during the past five months, have comprised over 3,000 articles on woman suffrage, ranging in length from a paragraph to a page.

During these five months there have been received from one news service bureau 10,800 clippings on woman suffrage from papers outside of New York City. Included in these are 2,311 editorials. All were read, sorted and filed. The number of magazine articles on woman suffrage as noted in Progress during this period has been about one hundred. It is doubtful if there ever was such a record in any preceding ten years.

In years past there has been great rejoicing when one of the large syndicates would accept an article on Woman Suffrage. From the time the Press Bureau was established in New York practically every one of any consequence in the United States has urgently requested articles and used all that could be furnished. From one to a dozen articles each, with a great many photographs, have been sent to the Associated Press, United Press, Laffan Bureau and National News Syndicate of New York; Western Newspaper Union, Chicago; Newspaper Enterprise Association, Cleveland; North American Press Syndicate, Grand Rapids; over 100 short items to the American Press Association. There has been scarcely a limit to the requests for suffrage matter from individual papers in all parts of the country—large influential papers, and if there had been a fund with which to employ special writers an immense propaganda would have been possible. There were, however, but two persons in the Press Bureau for all this work, and practically the whole of it has fallen on Miss Hauser.

It would be impossible even to attempt to enumerate the extracts of speeches, personal sketches and photographs, at least a hundred, sent broadcast for this national convention, for the big national meeting in New York and other occasions; or to give the endless detail of notices distributed, literature supplied, bulletins posted, etc.

As the syndicates reach practically all the newspapers in the country, the service of the bureau to the State press chairmen was discontinued in November, by order of the Official Board, and this very largely reduced the number of letters necessary. Nevertheless, the report of the bureau secretary, Miss Caroline I. Reilly, shows that in six and a half months 2,700 letters were written and sent out. This was exclusive of the scores of letters I wrote by hand, of which no account was kept. Neither did I make any record of the many writers whom I helped to prepare articles, or of the articles and plays on the suffrage question that I read and passed judgment on, or of the information given out by letters, interviews and telephone. Once a month I have supplied a report on the work in the United States for Jus Suffragii, the international paper.

No adequate idea can be given of the time consumed in a great city like New York in seeing the people who call—an endless procession of in-town and out-of-town residents—all on legitimate business. It is really a very important part of the work to counsel with these callers, men and women, but it frequently consumes the whole day, and very often evening finds not one particle of the day's work done. Judging by the register kept in the New York State headquarters, I think there have been not less than 2,000 callers at the Press Bureau since it opened. Add to these a call on the telephone at least every ten minutes, and the difficulties of any sustained writing

are apparent. I have many a time stayed at the office till nine and ten o'clock at night in order to have a few uninterrupted hours for work, and even then have been unable wholly to carry out my most cherished plans for the bureau. Almost all of my work done on Progress, including proof reading, has been done at these hours, either in the office or in my own home, although my arrangement with the Official Board called for only half of my time.

Before closing I want to express my deep appreciation of the generosity of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont through which the Press Bureau has this splendid opportunity for work. Every comfort and facility have been provided and every request cheerfully granted. With the utmost economy the expenses are never less than \$575 a month. Mrs. Belmont never attempts because of her financial assistance to exercise any supervision over the bureau, never dictates to it in the slightest degree, and never asks the smallest personal favor. I wish to emphasize these facts in the strongest manner. She employs her own secretaries and keeps all the business of her own office and association entirely distinct from that of the National. Her large donations are purely a freewill offering to the cause.

The Press Bureau is now well-established; it enjoys the confidence of the press and the public, and the opportunities that lie before it cannot be measured in extent and importance.

IDA HUSTED HARPER,
Chairman.

THE NEW VICE-PRESIDENT.

It is hardly necessary to introduce to the readers of Progress the newly-elected second vice-president of the National Association, as she was a member of the official board for a number of years and is its legal adviser. Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch is a member of the Illinois bar, and has been admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. She is in partnership with her husband, Frank H. McCulloch, attorney and counselor for the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, the oldest bank in Chicago, and for some of the largest business firms in the city. Governor Deneen was one of her classmates in law school. For years she has had charge of the legislative work of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association; is chairman of a committee formed from the leading Illinois women's organizations to work for enlarged suffrage rights for women and is a member of the Chicago Woman's Club and the Civic Federation. She is a graduate of Rockford College, from which she has received her masters' degree, and is also a graduate of Union College of Law, Chicago, from which she received the degree of LL.B.

Four years ago Mrs. McCulloch was elected a justice of the peace of Evans-ton; last spring re-elected, and has served to the entire satisfaction of her constituency. She was one of the United States delegates to the International Woman Suffrage Congress, held in Amsterdam in 1908.

For many years Mrs. McCulloch has been a leader in Illinois in the work for woman suffrage and improved laws for women. Her little book, published in 1898, called "Mr. Lex," a résumé of the terrible injustice possible under the existing law of guardianship, was a strong factor in securing a statute in 1901 giving the mother equal guardianship with the father. She prepared the bill for this and piloted it through the devious paths of legislative action. During the past session of the legislature, and many others, she has had charge of bills to extend the suffrage and managed them with consummate ability. She was the prime mover in the scheme to deluge the Territorial Committee of the United States Senate with thousands of petitions when it proposed to classify women with the insane, idiots and criminals in admitting Oklahoma to Statehood, which compelled the committee to omit the word "sex." Mrs. McCulloch has been a leader in the two great movements to have woman suffrage in the new charter for Chicago.

The home life of the McCullochs is ideal, notwithstanding the wife's public activities. She is the mother of four beautiful children, three sons and one daughter. Mr. McCulloch gives to the conduct of the home the same cordial cooperation which Mrs. McCulloch renders in their business relations.

THE WASHINGTON CAMPAIGN.

The College E. S. League of Washington is organizing a Poster Brigade, with ramifications over the State, to do propaganda work with Miss Adella M. Parker's posters which have proved so popular as a supplement to the paper, Votes for Women. The April poster is red and white and reads: "Rosevelt, when Governor of New York, in a message to the New York legislature, urged Woman Suffrage." The workers will not necessarily be members of the College League, but will be under their direction.

The Press Committee, Miss Lucy Case, chairman, a month ago was looking for work to do, but now is looking for more workers. The two leading dailies in the State are taking material regularly and the committee are actually swamped with requests from papers throughout the State. Equilibrium between work and workers will soon be restored.

The series of letters received from Governors and other leading citizens from the Suffrage States are objects of especial interest to voters who read them carefully and curiously when they are on exhibition at social gatherings.

Mrs. H. D. Wright, the circulation manager of Votes for Women has established a stand on Second avenue, Seattle, where large numbers are sold daily. The paper is also sold at the Bon Marche, through the courtesy of Mrs. Frank McDermott, the president of the company; at the Quaker Drug Co., on First avenue, and at the Health Ray Optical Co. on Third avenue. On May 1 two more street stands will be opened in Seattle. The manager expects to sell Votes for Women in all the larger cities of the State, disposing of 10,000 copies a month.

The Poll List Canvass is proving a splendid campaign method. In the eastern part of the State Mrs. Z. W. Connerford, president Spokane College League, has been given charge of Spokane County, the third in importance in the State. She recently spent two weeks at State Headquarters in Seattle, conferring with President DeVoe and other suffrage workers. Mrs. Bessie Isaacs Savage, first vice-president, whom the national delegates will remember as the chairman of the Hospitality Committee at the Seattle Convention, has been in other counties in eastern Washington, making her headquarters at her old home, Walla Walla. She has been several weeks in the field, organizing the canvass in Walla Walla, Garfield, Asotin, Columbia and Franklin counties. Everywhere she finds cordial co-operation, with especial welcome from the friends of her late father, Henry P. Isaacs, a well-known merchant miller and member of the legislature from that section, who always stood for woman suffrage.

In the southern part of the State, Mrs. Jennie Jewett, of White Salmon, reports a majority for woman suffrage, as the result of a return postal card canvass of her county. She put \$70 of her own money into this first inquiry. She is now proceeding to visit the voters who did not respond. In Tacoma, Mrs. S. A. Beadle is in charge for Pierce County, and in Seattle Mrs. Sivia Hunsicker for King County. Devoted helpers are copying far into the night, so eager are the workers to make the lists available for immediate canvass. Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, of Manette, is making personal canvass of Bremerton, in Kitsap County, going up one side of the street and down the other. This being the town where the navy yard is located, she meets some strange contrasts in friends and foes, but the friends remain in the majority.

Mrs. DeVoe has just returned from a strenuous week in Bellingham, in the northern part of the State, where she spoke twice and sometimes three times a day to groups of women, or labor union people, or citizens in general. The most notable meeting was when she was guest of honor of the Twentieth Century Club, composed of men and women from college and business groups who meet once a week at 6 p. m. for a banquet and have one speaker on the issues of the day. They gave her an enthusiastic reception. In Bellingham she also participated in a meeting of the new Union Label League, formed by Dr. Luema Johnson at the request of President Chas. R. Case, of the State Federation of Labor. The League is composed of both men and women and declared for suffrage.

The State Grange has sent word to Mrs. DeVoe that they will provide men to look after woman suffrage at the polls next November.

In Paulsbo, on Puget Sound, Mrs. DeVoe addressed the district convention of the Norwegian and Swedish Good Templars last week as their chief speaker for that day. Last fall the State convention of Good Templars passed a resolution not merely endorsing suffrage, but making it a part of their regular work. Mrs. John Ablest, of Seattle, delegate to the district convention from Norrona Lodge, also an ardent suffragist, accompanied Mrs. DeVoe, who received an ovation.

The Methodist Preachers' Association last week unanimously declared for suffrage by a vote approving a strong letter sent them by Miss Emily Inez Denny, through her pastor, Rev. W. H. Rees. Miss Denny is a daughter of Arthur A. Denny, one of the founders of Seattle. She wrote, "Those of us who are struggling to cure some of the results of present conditions look with a great and noble eye upon the success of women in securing protective legislation for boys and girls in the States where women vote."

CORA SMITH EATON,
Treasurer.

NOTES AND NEWS.

During the past year Dr. Mary D. Hussey, of East Orange, N. J., distributed personally about 50,000 pieces of suffrage literature. Think of the converts that could be made if a large number of women would even approximate this record!

Dr. Carrie Chase Davis, for years the efficient Recording Secretary of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, and now its member of the National Executive Committee, has distinguished herself by reorganizing the Good Samaritan Hospital at Sandusky, which was erected for a public hospital more than thirty years ago. It was operated for a long time by a board of men but because of mismanagement was obliged to close in 1898. There is a small endowment, and as the building was in good condition Dr. Davis proposed to the trustees that they turn it over to her. She organized an advisory board of twenty women from the various churches, and secured all the necessary furnishings from private individuals; then she gave a charity ball, which netted \$1,000, and the institution is now ready for patients. It was largely due to Dr. Davis that a public rest room for women was established in Sandusky about two years ago, which during the past year has earned all expenses and \$1,200 besides.

Mrs. Anna C. Eitz, 86 Genesee street, Hornell, N. Y., has issued a game of "authors" which she calls "Votes for Women." There are explicit directions for playing it. It costs but 35 cents, and the proceeds are devoted to suffrage literature. The game affords an excellent method of education since the questions embody the common objections to woman suffrage, and the answers give the replies. Facts about the present status of the movement and many "eminent opinions" are also brought into the game.

The Men's League for Women's Suffrage in Great Britain now has fifteen branches, and has held 500 indoor meetings during the past year, besides innumerable out-door meetings.

The bill enabling women to be elected upon county and borough councils in Ireland has been drafted and entrusted to Mr. Hugh A. Law, M. P., for introduction in the House of Commons, if practicable, during the present session.

When the women come to exercising the suffrage there will be no annual waste of millions on the construction of Dreadnoughts in the interest of ship-builders and manufacturers of big guns and armor-plate. The women will sit on the jingoes and smother them.—Philadelphia Record.

BACK NUMBERS WANTED.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren Ohio, will greatly appreciate it if friends having copies of Progress for February, August and September, 1906, will mail same to her at above address.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW YORK.

Miss Harriet May Mills, State vice-president, writes:

Not since 1895, when a full suffrage bill was passed by the State Legislature, has this measure received such support in the Assembly Committee, as was given it this year. The bill was introduced early in the season by Assemblyman Frederick R. Toombs of New York and by Senator Henry W. Hill of Buffalo. A hearing was held on March 9, when the Assembly Chamber was packed for four hours and the closest attention given to the speakers on both sides.

The chairman of the Judiciary, the Hon. Jesse S. Phillips, said on the floor of the Assembly, that no other bill had received so much attention from the Committee as this one, which was repeatedly voted upon. The first time the vote was five to seven in favor of reporting the bill, while last year only two votes were cast in its favor. The final vote of the Committee was first seven to six in favor of reporting, but just before the vote was announced, Assemblyman Frank L. Howard of Tioga County changed his vote to the negative. Had he stood by us, the bill would have been reported. As it was not reported, on the morning of April 27, Mr. Toombs moved to discharge the Committee from further consideration of the bill, in order that the Assembly might vote upon this question. It is always difficult to get a Committee discharged. The men who have bills they wish to put through, oppose such a step, and the leaders of the House feel that it is an objectionable precedent. Therefore, a number of men who will vote for a Woman Suffrage referendum, will not vote to discharge a Committee. It is most unusual for forty-six men to go on record as favoring such a step. Yet that number rallied to our side and answered "aye" when the roll was called. Of the forty-six, twenty-nine were Republicans and seventeen Democrats. Of the eighty-seven who voted in the negative, fifty-five were Republicans and thirty-two were Democrats. Thus it will be seen that the percentage of favorable votes was about the same in both parties.

The New York Herald said: "Preceding the taking of the vote there was an hour's discussion of the issue and it was plainly indicated that, while the members of the Assembly are not ready to grant suffrage power to women, they regard the issue as a live one which will increase in importance from year to year."

Mr. Toombs protested against having the bill killed in Committee, which he said, had no right to smother it when there was such a large number of people demanding its consideration.

The Hon. Lewis S. Chanler, former Lieutenant-Governor, urged in a most able speech that the Committee be discharged. He said that the question ought in all fairness to be submitted to the voters, and that it was most unjust to tell the women who desired this to wait until the next Constitutional Convention. The Hon. Charles W. Coad of Seneca County said he had believed all his life that women should vote and was proud to be on the side of justice. The Hon. James Oliver of New York said he had voted for the measure seven times and was glad to be able to vote for it again.

But it was the speeches of the opposition that furnished the most convincing arguments for Suffrage. They were so ludicrous that they hardly seemed sincere. Assemblyman James M. Rozan, a Democrat from Buffalo, read with some difficulty a quotation that "Women needed more babies and not more ballots."

He had said just before the Legislature convened to some of the women that "it was no use to talk to him." Evidently he knew where women belonged and proposed to keep them there, even though he could not speak English very plainly. He was outdone by Assemblyman James Shea from Essex County, who was laughed at by his colleagues when he said "I am going to speak as a married man against this proposition. I provide a home and expect my wife to spend her time maintaining it. When I go home late at night I want to know that I will find her there. If women voted, she might be off to a caucus somewhere, or sitting on a jury with eight or ten men. Not for me. Women belong at home and not in political conventions. We'll attend all of them that are necessary."

The youngest member of the Assembly, a callow youth from Columbia County, Albert S. Callon by name, said that wom-

en were temperamentally unfit to vote, and that his mother was so opposed to Woman's Suffrage that if he voted for it she would lock the door against him. He loved his home too well to take such a step.

The Hon. Edmund O'Connor of Brooklyn, whose attractive wife was present, said that he pitied these men who had such a poor opinion of women. He thought they had been very unfortunate in their acquaintances. He was proud to say that the women he knew were intellectual and in every way fitted for the ballot.

Assemblyman Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., of St. Lawrence County, the Republican leader of the Assembly, said he believed Woman Suffrage was inevitable, but that he was opposed to it purely on sentimental grounds. "We might as well own, we men, that the only reason we do not want women to vote is because we do not want them to. Our opposition is based purely on sentiment."

The Senate Judiciary Committee has voted not to report our bill, but, while we cannot carry either House this year, we have every reason to feel encouraged at the serious interest which our question has elicited in the Legislature.

The New York State Association, through its president, Mrs. Ella Hawley Crosssett, reported at the national convention 153 affiliated clubs, with a membership of 55,000; regular suffrage club meetings in the State during the year, 1,614; public meetings, 695; meetings of the State association, 241; total, 2,550. There were, of course, many meetings not reported. Booths were conducted at sixteen county fairs, where 16,000 signatures to the petition were obtained. Besides the National and State headquarters in New York City are the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party, Collegiate Suffrage League, Self-Supporting League, Equal Franchise Society, Political Equality Association, Progressive Union (Suffragettes) and half a dozen smaller societies.



MRS. MARY WARE DENNETT,
Corresponding Secretary National Woman Suffrage Association.

THE NEW SECRETARY.

The National Association undoubtedly has a warm welcome for the new corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett of Massachusetts. It was so impossible to extract any information from Mrs. Dennett herself out of which to make a personal sketch that an appeal had to be made to her fellow-workers in her own State. The result was two letters so charming that we have decided to give them just as written.

One who has always known her writes:

"Mrs. Dennett was born in Worcester, educated in Boston and Northampton, took the highest honor in her class in the Department of Decoration at the Boston Art Museum and was at once selected to take the head of the department of Decoration at the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, which she conducted with great success. She then went abroad and became interested in reviving an extinct art, the decorated Cordova wall leather. On her return she experimented in her studio for two years, finally achieving beautiful results and a wide range of technical knowledge and skill, which made her a master craftsman and an important factor in the Arts and Crafts movement in New England. She lectured on various aspects of this movement and more and more came to deplore the dilettante attitude of most of her listeners, their lack of interest in the making of beautiful objects and their apathy regarding the uplift and fair pay of the craftsman. The ethical and economic aspects of the whole problem gradually eclipsed her attention to the mere aesthetic and she turned her chief interest to social questions. Three social reforms specially appealed to her—equal suffrage, the initiative and referendum, and the single tax. She was especially drawn to the suffrage work, as she felt it had at present larger power to appeal to the imagination of people in general than the other two and because it had certain edu-

ational reaction. She is sturdily democratic in her sympathies and enthusiastic in her temperament.

"To all our circles for years Mrs. Dennett has been the most all-around woman we know. Her keen analysis of a situation, her judgment and spirit of magnanimity we have all thought exceptional as her technical ability as an artist, homemaker, writer and speaker. She is the mother of two fine little sons."

Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page, chairman of the State Executive Board, sends the following:

"We suffrage workers in Massachusetts feel that we have made a great sacrifice in giving up Mrs. Dennett to the National Association. We realized, however, that it was a very critical moment in the life of the National, and that Mrs. Dennett's unusual intellectual gifts, combined with strength of character and a sweet disposition, eminently fitted her for the place offered her. She has worked with us here in Massachusetts for more than a year, and this has been the best year's work we have ever had. It was she who undertook the procession of 1,000 women from Ford Hall to the Committee room in the State House at the time of our hearing, and she was equal to the situation when our plan had to be changed at the last moment owing to the bad faith of the Committee. It was she again who managed our organization week in Springfield so admirably, that we feel that we have been shown the right way to organize in Massachusetts. You can read a full description of this in last week's 'Woman's Journal.' She is so modest and unassuming that one learns of her power only by degrees and by experience, but in Massachusetts we have now learned that just as soon as she takes out her pad and pen and begins her little system of memoranda, something will be doing. We always know that if she undertakes it, it will be done to the end and the bow-knots tied. We have also learned to depend on the pleasing impression she makes on

NEWS FROM SOUTH DAKOTA.

The South Dakota climate reverted to type—winter type—last week. The fine snow whirled before a blustering wind down the avenues of half leaved trees, and looking from the office windows one unconsciously lost monthly bearings and wrote December or January for the date. Now the poor foliage hangs in blackened shriveled bunches, and spring must come again. Mrs. Johnson, State president, coming in from the Black Hills, reports struggling about in inches of snow at Deadwood against a boisterous Dakota wind, winter campaigning over again.

The office is full of business. Last week letters were sent out to the clergymen of the State asking them to make June 5 Suffrage Sunday and preach equal rights sermons.

From the field, encouragement continues to come in. Within the week seven new committees have been reported, two from Miss Ursin among the Norwegians, and five from the State president in the West. Best of all, these committees are getting right at practical work. At Rapid City they are organizing by precincts and branching out into the county; they pledge money also. Several clubs are drilling on plays; and a number report great success with open-air meetings. Miss Bower, after a rest, is at work, and one of the popular clergymen of the State, Dr. Taylor, of Aberdeen, has gone out to make speeches for us. Gratifying offers of help in campaign speaking continue to come in, the last one from Judge Allshie of the Supreme Court in Idaho.

The Conservation of Resources Convention, which met in Pierre the last of March, unanimously passed a resolution endorsing the suffrage movement. This was a clever stroke personally handled by Mrs. Johnson, and has caused considerable discussion. She also spoke before the State Convention of School Superintendents on the programme with Governor Vessey.

All the time the conviction grows stronger that South Dakota ought to be carried next fall for equal rights, and with the conviction grows the will to win the victory. PERLE PENFIELD, Campaign Headquarters, Sioux Falls, April 22.

FROM DOROTHY DIX'S SPEECH.

"Cose I ain't a presunin' to criticise de Good Master, but hit does look lack to me dat when He was a creatin' woman an' had de whole man to ont from dat He could have saved us a lot of trouble of He had made Eve out of Adam's backbone insted of his rib.

"Yassum, dat's de trouble wid woman down to dis very day. Dey ain't got no backbone. Of a rib dey was made, an' a rib dey has stayed, an' nobody ain't got no right to expect nothin' else from 'em.

What worries me is why de Laud's choice fell on de rib, which ain't nothin' but a sort of rafter to hold up a man's chest an' swell hit out, an' make him look proud.

"Hit's becaze woman was made out of man's rib—and from de way she acts hit looks lak she was made out of a floatin' rib, at dat—an' man was left wid all of his backbone dat he has got de comepances over woman. Dat's de reason dat we women sit down an' cries when we ought to git up an' leave brickbats.

"We'se just a hoamin' for de franchise an' we might have had hit any time dese last forty years ef we'd had enough backbone to riz up an' fit one good fight for hit, but, instead of dat, we set around a holdin' our hands, an' all we'se done is to say in a meek voice, 'Please sir, I don't lak to trouble you, but if you'd kindly pass me de ballot, hit sho'ly would be agreeable to me.'

"An' insted of givin' hit to us, men has kinder winked one eye at de odder an' said, 'Laud, she don't want hit, or else she'd make a row about hit. Dat's de way we did. We didn't go after de right to vote wid our pink tea manners on.'

people, and her ability to make them want to help.

"In my opinion we are very fortunate to have so able a woman on our National Board, and I am sure that she will soon win from all of you the respect and affection which all of her associates here feel for her."

Mrs. Dennett is a niece of Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, of Boston, well known for her great work in the Peace movement and formerly president of the Massachusetts Suffrage Association.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Washington Convention was in many respects the most remarkable in the association's history. The opening Executive Committee meetings, April 13 and 14, were unusually well attended. When Dr. Shaw, the president, called the first public meeting to order at 2:30 p. m. on the 14th, the auditorium of the Arlington Hotel was crowded. The promise thus given of a large and enthusiastic convention was subsequently fulfilled. Addresses of welcome were made by Miss Harriette J. Hifton, president of the District Equal Suffrage Association, and by Miss Mabel Foster, president of the District College Equal Suffrage League.

Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, of New York, reported as chairman of the Committee on Church Work, and was followed by Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, of Pennsylvania, on the Petition to Congress. (This report will be found in another column.) Prof. Mary Gray Peck reported as headquarters secretary and the remainder of the afternoon was devoted to State reports.

The auditorium was totally inadequate to accommodate the throngs Thursday evening. Every available inch of standing room was taken long before the meeting was called to order by Dr. Shaw who presented Mrs. Avery, first vice-president, as the presiding officer of the evening. The speakers were Prof. Frances Squire Potter on "The Making of Democracy," Hon. Robert L. Owen, United States Senator from Oklahoma, on "Why Women Should Have the Suffrage"; Dr. Shaw, who gave her annual address, and the President of the United States. (President Taft's address will be found in another column.)

In asking for the collection, the treasurer, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, presented to the convention Mrs. Zell Hart Deming, resident of Cheyenne, and of course a voter. Mrs. Upton made a "collection speech" at each subsequent public meeting but one, at which Dr. Shaw performed this service. Collections were taken at the evening and Sunday meetings only and amounted to \$405.47.

Friday at 9:15 a. m. a Conference on Practical Methods of Work, conducted by Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page of Massachusetts, was participated in by Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett of that State; Mrs. Avery, who talked on the group plan in organizing; Mrs. Ella S. Stewart of Illinois, who explained the card system used in advertising lectures; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, on the general plan of organization in the Woman Suffrage Party, and Mrs. Katherine Houghton Hepburn of Connecticut, on her methods of newspaper advertising. This conference was of such value, that it was continued on the following morning. At 10:15 the convention proper was called to order and following several State reports, Miss Laura Clay gave the auditor's report; Mrs. Upton gave her report as treasurer; Mrs. Potter her corresponding secretary's report; Mrs. Mary Bentley Thomas of Maryland and Mrs. Alice Duer Miller of New York, the reports respectively, of the Friends' Equal Rights Association and of the Equal Franchise Society. A memorial service for Henry B. Blackwell and William Lloyd Garrison, with Mrs. Fanny Garrison Villard of New York, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch of Illinois, Miss Jane Campbell of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Shaw as speakers, occupied a portion of this session.

A symposium on open-air meetings, conducted by Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch of New York, was the leading feature of the afternoon, with Mrs. Stanley McCormick and Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, Mrs. H. La Reine Baker of Washington, and Miss Ray Costelloe of England as speakers. Later they gave an actual demonstration of the theory they had expounded indoors, by holding an out-door meeting at the corner of Seventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, where addresses were made from an automobile to a large and respectful audience. Miss Caroline Lexow and Miss Elinor Byrnes of New York distributed literature and took a collection. So far as known, this was the first open-air meeting for woman suffrage ever held in the Nation's Capitol and certainly the first in connection with a National convention. Meanwhile, the regular session of the convention was devoted to receiving additional State reports.

The Friday evening audience clearly indicated a continued and growing public interest. Miss Kate M. Gordon of Louisiana presided, and addresses were made as follows: "Republics versus Women," by Mrs. Kate Trimble Woolsey of Kentucky; "The English Situation," by Miss Alice Paul of New Jersey; "Woman Suffrage from a Socialist's Point of View," by Mrs. Meta L. Stern, associate editor of the New York Volkszeitung; "Caught in a Snare," by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

On Saturday the chairman of the following committees reported: Dr. Mary D. Hussey of New Jersey on Enrollment, Mrs. Pauline Steinem of Ohio on Education, Mrs. Frances Squire Potter on Resolutions, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Massachusetts on Peace and Arbitration, Miss Caroline Lexow, the secretary, gave the report of the National College Equal Suffrage League, and Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser read the report of Press Work and Progress, prepared by Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, chairman of the Press Committee. The College League held its annual meeting Saturday, Dr. M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College, presiding. At the psychological moment the treasurer took the stand and secured about \$5,000 in pledges from those present. In addition President Shaw read a letter from Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont in which the latter pledged \$600 a month until the convention of 1911. Mrs. Ella Hawley Crossett, president of the New York State Association, occupied the chair at the evening meeting. Henry Wilbur of Pennsylvania gave an address in behalf of the Friends' Equal Rights Association; Mrs. Alice Duer Miller spoke on "The Sisterhood of Women"; Prof. Max Eastman, for the New York Men's League for Women Suffrage, on "Democracy and Women"; Miss Harriet E. Grim of Illinois on "The Call of the New Age to College Women"; Dorothy Dix (Mrs. Elizabeth M. Gilmer), on "The Real Reason Why Women Cannot Vote"; Miss Juliet Stuart Points of New York on "Education and Social Progress."

The success of the first open-air meeting led to a second at the same hour and place on Saturday. This time, however, the platform of a public drinking fountain served as the speakers' stand. Addresses were made by Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. McCormick, Miss Costelloe, Mrs. Upton and a young man who volunteered from the audience—Parley Jen of Utah—who proudly testified to the good results of woman's vote in his home State.

Several ministers graciously volunteered to preach woman suffrage sermons on Sunday and one, the Rev. D. E. Wiseman, gave up his pulpit in the Church of the Redeemer (Lutheran), to the Committee on Church Work, Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, chairman. The Sunday afternoon meeting, held in Belasco Theatre, attracted an audience which was variously estimated, in spite of rain, at from 1,500 to 2,000 persons. President Shaw occupied the chair. Miss Clay spoke on "An Element of Character," Miss Harriet May Mills of New York on "A Legislative Quest"; Miss Beatrice Forbes-Robertson of England and Mrs. Ella S. Stewart each paid their compliments to the Antis, and Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman spoke last on "What Women Want." An informal reception in the parlors of the Hotel Arlington Sunday evening afforded the first opportunity for social exchanges among the delegates and visitors.

On Monday the much-talked-about petition was carried to Congress. At 11:30 a. m. a line of 52 automobiles formed at the Arlington and moved in stately procession up Pennsylvania Avenue. The first two cars were for the officers, and Mrs. Le Droit Barber, chairman of the Committee on Automobiles, herself drove number one. Mrs. Helen H. Gardener was Mrs. Barber's chief aide in securing machines and in arranging for the procession. Following the officers' cars were three from which floated press banners. Two of these carried representatives of the Associated Press, United Press Association, Washington Post, Times, Star and Herald, New York Sun, Miss Reynolds, in charge of the Writers' Petition, and a photographer; the third, engaged by the Woman Suffrage Party of New York, held representatives of the New York World, Tribune and photographers. The State machines followed in alphabetical order, each designated by a

yellow banner, and in charge of representatives carrying their own State petitions. The day was perfect and Washington, resplendent in its superb spring garb of brightest green foliage and many colored flowers, was at its best. At the Capitol the delegates divided into groups, each seeking the Representatives and Senators who promised assistance. The Congressional record of April 18 devoted two pages to the presentation of the petitions, giving the names of the members who presented them. The rules of the House do not permit speeches on petitions of any character, but a number of Senators spoke briefly in presenting them. The other principal business of the day was the election of officers which resulted as follows: President, Anna Howard Shaw, Pennsylvania; first vice-president, Rachel Foster Avery, Pennsylvania; second vice-president, Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Illinois; corresponding secretary, Mary Ware Dennett, Massachusetts; recording secretary, Ella S. Stewart, Illinois; treasurer, Harriet Taylor Upton, Ohio; auditors, Laura Clay, Kentucky; Alice Stone Blackwell, Massachusetts.

Miss Nettie Podell and Miss Bertha Ryshan gave the reports, respectively, of the Harlem Branch and the Wage Earners' League of the Political Equality Association of New York, of which Mrs. Belmont is president. The industrial program occupied the remainder of the day. Under the general topic, Woman and the Machine, Miss Rose Schneidermann of New York discussed conditions affecting women as wives and mothers of workers; Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Women's Trades Union League, the consequences of these conditions to motherhood and to womanhood as demonstrated in the white slave traffic, and Mrs. Florence Kelley "Laisses-Faire versus Faire Marcher." Charles Edward Russell closed the discussion with "Self-Defense or the Demand for Political Action." The same line of thought was further developed in the evening, Raymond Robins of Chicago speaking on "The Worker, the Law and the Courts." The next general topic was "Scientific Propaganda in Practical Politics," and under this head Mrs. Potter discussed Literature, substituting for Mrs. Myra Strawn Harshorn of Chicago, who, because of illness was not able to be present, the only one of the formal speakers who failed to appear. Under Organization, Miss Grace Strachan, president of the Interborough Teachers' Association of Greater New York, gave the history of the fight for equal pay for equal work for New York City teachers, and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, of that city, outlined the plan of organization of the Woman Suffrage Party.

The Congressional hearings took place Tuesday morning. Dr. Shaw presented the speakers to the Woman Suffrage Committee of the Senate. Four out of the five members were present as follows: The chairman, Senator A. S. Clay, of Georgia; Senators Joseph F. Johnston, of Alabama; Elmer J. Burkett, of Nebraska, and George P. Wetmore, of Rhode Island; Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, was absent. Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch spoke in behalf of women lawyers; Dr. Anna E. Blount, of Illinois, for women physicians; Miss Eveline Gano, of New York, for women teachers; Miss Minnie J. Reynolds, of New Jersey, on behalf of the writers' section of the petition; Mrs. Avery, for home-makers, and Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, dean of the Women's College of Law, in Washington, for college women. Introductory and closing remarks were made by Dr. Shaw. The committee accorded the petitioners the closest attention.

Mrs. Florence Kelley introduced the speakers before the Judiciary Committee of the House (Hon. Wayne Parker, of New Jersey, chairman). The fifteen members of the Committee present not only listened with every evidence of interest, but frequently interrupted with questions. Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Raymond Robins; Mrs. Elizabeth Schauss, of Ohio; Miss Laura J. Graddock, of the District of Columbia; Arthur E. Holder, representing the American Federation of Labor; Mrs. Upton and Mrs. Kelley were the speakers. Representative A. W. Rucker, of Colorado, was present and was of great assistance in answering questions about the practical operation of equal suffrage in his State. Miss Phoebe Cousins read

a paper in support of the opposition. One of the committee handed to Mrs. Kelley the documents which had been sent to each member by the Anti-Suffragists and permission was extended to reply to same in writing and present to the committee for its consideration at a meeting to be held on Thursday morning. Reports of both hearings will be published for free distribution. The one regret in connection with the presentation of the petitions and the hearings was the enforced absence of Mrs. Chapman Catt, who was so largely responsible for the inauguration of the petition work.

An afternoon session of the Convention was held to dispose of unfinished business. Mrs. Avery and Mrs. Upton tendered their resignation as first vice-president and treasurer. The Convention voted down a motion to accept same, whereupon Mrs. Upton gave notice that they would continue in their offices for one month only. The closing Executive Committee meeting was held at 8 p. m. The Official Board continued in session Wednesday and Thursday.

Among the significant signs of progress was the attitude of the press toward the Convention. A few years ago five or six reporters claimed places at the press table; this year the writer, acting for the association, gave material and personal interviews to thirty-five newspaper correspondents. An exhibit, prepared by the National Press Bureau and placed at the entrance to the Convention hall, displayed 3,000 articles on woman suffrage, which had appeared in New York City dailies from Oct. 1, 1909, to April 1, 1910, and 10,800 woman suffrage clippings from newspapers outside of Greater New York, supplied by a single press clipping bureau in the same period. An adjoining room was devoted to an exhibit of National literature, the sales of which amounted to \$126 for the five days covered by the Convention.

The Hon. Dan R. Anthony, Congressman from Kansas and nephew of Susan B. Anthony, was presented to the Convention and testified to the good results of municipal woman suffrage in his State. California had three men delegates, Everis A. Hayes, M. C., J. H. Braley and Harold Shafter Howard, and Oklahoma one, J. Luther Langston, secretary-treasurer of the State Federation of Labor. The official representative from Colorado was the Hon. Atterton W. Rusker, who proudly proclaimed that he had celebrated Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, by introducing a woman suffrage bill in Congress.

There were 211 voting delegates as compared to 120 at Seattle in 1909 and 129 at Buffalo in 1908. Telegrams were sent to Alice Stone Blackwell, Julia Ward Howe, Clara Barton, Elizabeth Smith Miller and others who were not able to be present. Votes of thanks were extended to Mrs. Belmont for her generous contribution, to Mrs. Harper for her conduct of the National press work, to Mrs. Rachel Brill Ezekiel for her services on the petitions and to the chairmen of the various local committees, all of whom served so admirably. In an account, restricted by necessity, to the space occupied by this one, it is not possible to give any record of the actual business of the Convention, nor to mention the names of the many who so richly deserve especial notice.

ELIZABETH J. HAUSER.

STRONG SENTIMENTS.

"The jelly fishes of society alone desire effacement in political affairs. It is largely due to them and to ignorance on political subjects that the undesirable citizen is manufactured. . . .

"There are those who fear 'the undesirable woman voter.' From the national bureau of education we find that the percentage of literacy is greater among women than men, owing largely to the fact that boys are put to work earlier than girls; nine-tenths of school teachers are women; three-fourths of church membership are women—the mothers of the country; nine-tenths of Americans who are comparatively free from some poison habit that degrades and abnormalizes mentally and physically are women. Politics needs the conscientious and intelligent vote of women.

"Again, let me say that the woman vote of the working classes can better be counted on for reforms than the votes of either women or men who are consumers and not producers, who look upon

life as an amusement rather than as a science, and are to be appreciated and worked for.

"I am of the militant order of equal suffragists, not for hurrying any one physically, no woman desires that, but as far as possible making one's self felt politically. Let equal suffragists all over the country not waste political powder on outside parties, but work for the election of friends inside one of the two parties, Republican and Democratic. When woman is supposed to be a power in politics she will receive the ballot, and not until then.

"And now let me give both of these two parties some good advice, remembering that it is due to politics alone—principally fear of losing the liquor vote, that suffrage is withheld from women. To be sure, both parties may count on the fact that the liquor vote every time will antagonize the defenders of boys and the home vote, and that when the mothers of the country tackle laws on that subject such laws will come to stay; but both parties are not reckoning on other forces which are already sufficient to command a balance of power. The meaning of the temperance wave that is already sweeping over the country, which wave is increasing in a geometrical ratio, is due to the fact that the boys who have been taught in the public schools the true meaning of alcohol as a beverage have now grown to the voting age, and the party that boldly and unequivocally hoists that temperance flag on its platform will enlist an enormous active force born of intelligent and religious conviction."—From interview with Mrs. John B. Henderson, of Washington.

Cardinal Moran writes to the Women's Franchise League of Ireland: "I am quite in favor of woman suffrage, and am happy to say it has had an excellent effect on the civic and legislative administration of Australia."

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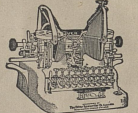
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FROM REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITION TO CONGRESS.

At the Buffalo convention in the fall of 1908, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt proposed that one of the chief lines of work for the ensuing year should be to roll up the largest petition which had ever been presented to Congress on any subject. The suggestion was greeted with considerable enthusiasm and was voted unanimously by the convention. A petition committee was appointed consisting of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman, and Florence Kelley and Rachel Foster Avery, members.

In the latter part of November, 1908, Petition Headquarters were opened at the Martha Washington Hotel, in New York City, where the work went on actively for over two months, until the departure of Mrs. Catt for England in the middle of February, at which time Mrs. Avery was made acting chairman.

About 100,000 petitions were distributed from the New York headquarters during December and January, and 10,000 individual and form letters were sent out during those same months.

During the month of February the work was taken to Swardhamore, in the somewhat crowded quarters, where the State work of Pennsylvania was being done, in Mrs. Avery's own home. It was soon realized that it would be necessary to have definite quarters, and the services of Rachel Brill Ezekiel, who had worked with Mrs. Catt in New York, were secured to carry on the work in the Washington headquarters at 1823 H street, under the direction of Mrs. Avery as acting chairman of the committee. Since the transference of the work from New York 60,000 petitions have been distributed and 11,000 more letters and 185 postals were sent out. This does not include 1,000 postals sent out for return messages.

The work of the last five months has been almost entirely devoted to securing the return of the signed petitions, although there has been combined with this since January 1 the appeal to 5,000 new people whose names have been secured in divers ways, each appeal accompanied by one blank petition.

In a number of other States the petition work has aroused hitherto dormant interest in the question of Votes for Women. The National Chairman, who is a new State president, feels that in Pennsylvania a large portion of the new life which is felt in all parts of that great commonwealth may be traced to the petition work, by which over 20,000 friends of the cause have come into touch with the State officers.

The National Petition Committee has urged upon the various State workers the desirability of making card catalogues from the petitions.

The new Woman Suffrage Party of the city of New York owes a measure of its successful organization to the thousands of names which were secured through the petition.

To some extent the Grange and the Prohibition Party have assisted in the circulation of the petitions. Of the organizations outside of our own State and local associations of suffragists, the Socialists and the Labor Union men have been our effective helpers, but our most efficient ally has been the W. C. T. U., to whose active efforts we owe many thousands of signatures.

The total cost of doing this national petition work, covering a period of nearly eighteen months, has been \$4,555. This includes rent of quarters in New York and for the last four months in Washington (ten months in Washington have not been charged to the Petition Committee), salary of secretary and stenographers, printing of 160,000 petitions and many thousand instruction slips, and the postage, expressage, and sundries. Of this money \$1,000 was the gift to this work of the first chairman of the committee, Mrs. Catt. One thousand four hundred dollars has been contributed from the Anthony Memorial Fund (the fund collected by Miss Thomas and Miss Garrett of Bryn Mawr), and the remainder has come by appropriation from the national treasury.

The petitions have come in so tardily that at this time the count has not been completed. Had it not been for the fact that State campaigns of great importance were in progress in several States, and that State petitions were being circulated in others, the number of signa-

tures would have reached the million at which we aimed. Whatever its influence may be upon Congress itself, there can be no question that no educational work has ever been undertaken in this country which has resulted in so much discussion upon the question, both public and private, and which has enlisted so many new advocates of the cause.

RACHEL FOSTER AVERY,
Chairman.

PUBLICATIONS.

The favorite argument of the New York anti-suffragists is that the laws of this State are more favorable to women than to men. This is very far from true. They are more lenient to women than those of some other States, but they make many unjust discriminations. A number of these have been compiled by Mrs. Harriette Johnston Wood, a member of the New York Bar, and put into a very neat pamphlet by the State Association. It may be had for 5 cents a copy, or less by the quantity, at their headquarters, 505 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Press chairmen in the different States should subscribe for Jus Suffragii, the monthly paper of the International Alliance, as should others who wish to keep in touch with the progress of the woman suffrage movement in the various countries. The subscription price, 82 cents, should be sent to the editor, Miss Martina Kramers, 92 Kruiskade, Rotterdam, The Netherlands.

The Purity Journal, now in its twenty-third year, is published in the interest of what Miss Willard called the "greatest reform the world will ever see," the divine right of every child to be well born. The editors and publishers are working from purely philanthropic motives, and will be glad to send a sample copy and full particulars of their work to any interested person. Address the National Purity Association, 79 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

Mrs. Henrietta Briggs-Wall has issued an attractive book of woman suffrage songs under the title "A True Republic." She inscribes the title volume "To American Men." The words of each of the ten songs it contains are set to popular airs. Price, per single copy, 20 cents; six for 75 cents, post paid. Address The Campaign Company, Hutchinson, Kan. It was Mrs. Briggs-Wall who copyrighted the famous picture "American Woman and Her Political Peers" which created so much comment at the time of the Chicago World's Fair, and for which there is still great demand. It may be obtained from the address given above. Prices range from 15 cents to \$1.50 per copy.

The Vir Publishing Co., 200 North Fifteenth street, Philadelphia, has recently issued a little book, "Letters of a Physician to His Daughters on the Great Black Plague," price 50 cents. It should be placed in the hands of all parents of marriageable daughters and if they have not the courage to follow its advice then some means should be found to give it to the young girls themselves who contemplate marriage. It is time that society at large should at least divide the time given to preventing the ravages of the great white plague with the demand of its rival in human destruction.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

"Behind the militants' lies a permanent and powerful force of womanhood, with full right to speak for all that is best in the life of their sex. It includes large masses of the manual workers of the country. It speaks for the great body of professional and intellectual women, whose part in the national life grows more important every year, and whose claims to the vote the bulk of their fellow workers among men long ago conceded. . . . The hostile case is still argued, ably enough, in this quarter or that, but the general intellectual assent of the community to the principle of the suffrage indicates one of the most absolutely finished causes that we know of in politics. It is a strong tribute to the moral strength of the case that it has not only survived the worst blows of its friends, but has emerged in a form which statesmen who desire a true representation of the national life are bound to recognize."—The Nation, London.

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM H. TAFT.

The President of the United States, to the National Woman Suffrage Convention in Washington, D. C., April 14, 1910:

"I am not entirely certain that I ought to have come tonight, but your committee who invited me assured me that I should be welcome even if I did not support all the views which were here to be advanced. I considered that this movement represented a sufficient part of the intelligence of the community to justify my coming here and welcoming you to Washington.

"The difficulty I expect to encounter is this, at least it is a difficulty that occurs to me as I judge my own feeling in causes in which I have an intense interest, to wit: that I am always a good deal more impatient with those who only go half way with me than I am with those who actually oppose me.

"Now, when I was sixteen years old, and was graduated from the Woodward High School in Cincinnati, I took for my subject "Woman Suffrage," and I was as strong an advocate of woman's suffrage as any member of this convention. I had read Mill's "Subjection of Woman"; my father was a woman suffragist, and so at that time I was orthodox. But in the actual political experience which I have had, I have modified my views somewhat.

"In the first place popular representative government we approve and support, because on the whole every class, that is, every set of individuals who are similarly situated in the community, who are intelligent enough to know, what their own interests are, are better qualified to determine how those interests shall be cared for and preserved than any other class, however altruistic that class may be. But I call your attention to two qualifications in that statement. One is that the class should be intelligent enough to know its own interests. The theory that Hottentots or any uneducated, altogether unintelligent class is fitted for self-government at once, or to take part in government, is a theory that I wholly dissent from—but this qualification is not applicable to the question here. The other qualification to which I call your attention is, that the class should as a whole care enough to look after its interests, to take part as a whole in the exercises of political power if it is conferred.

"Now, if it does not care enough for this, then it seems to me that the danger is, if the power is conferred, that it may be exercised by that part of the class least desirable as political constituents, and be neglected by many of those who are intelligent and patriotic, and would be most desirable as members of the electorate.

[At this point it is said there were a few hisses in various parts of the hall.]

"Now, my dear ladies, you must show yourselves equal to self-government by exercising, in listening to opposing arguments, that degree of restraint without which successful self-government is impossible. If I could be sure that women as a class in the community, including all the intelligent women most desirable as political constituents, would exercise the franchise, I should be in favor of it. At present there is considerable doubt upon this point.

"In certain of the States which have tried it, woman suffrage has not been a failure. It has not made, I think, any substantial difference in politics. I think it is perhaps possible to say that its adoption has shown an improvement in the body politic, but it has been tested only in those States where the population is sparse and where the problem of intrusting such power to women in the concentrated population of great cities is not presented.

"For this reason, if you will permit me to say so, my impression is that the task before you in securing what you think ought to be granted in respect to the political rights of women is not in convincing men, but it is in convincing the majority of your own class of the wisdom of extending the suffrage to them and of their duty to exercise it.

"Now, that is my confession of faith. I am glad to welcome you here. I am glad to welcome an intelligent body of women, earnest in the discussion of politics, earnest in the discussion of good government, and earnest and high-minded in the cause they are pursuing, even if I disagree with them, not in

principle, but in the application of it to the present situation.

"More than this, I ought not to say, and I hope you will not deem me ungracious in saying as much as I have said, but I came here at the invitation of your committee with the understanding as to what I might say, and that I should not subscribe to all the principles that you are here to advocate. I congratulate you on coming to Washington, this most beautiful of cities, to hold your convention. I trust that it may result in everything that you hope for, and I am sure that the coming together of honest, intelligent and earnest women like these cannot but be productive of good."

LETTERS OF PRESIDENT TAFT AND THE OFFICIAL BOARD.

As soon as the convention was called to order the morning after President Taft's address of the evening before, the regular order of business was suspended and the chairman of the committee on resolutions, seconded by the chairman of the committee who invited the President to address the convention, offered a resolution which was adopted unanimously by a rising vote without discussion. Following is the resolution:

Whereas, The President of the United States, in welcoming the forty-second annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has taken the historic position of being the first incumbent of his office to recognize officially our determination to secure a complete democracy, thereby testifying his conviction as to its power and growth; and,

Whereas, His seriousness, honesty and friendliness converted what might have been an empty form into an official courtesy, historic alike for him and for us; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we convey to President William H. Taft the thanks and appreciation of this convention for his welcome, assuring him at the same time that the patriotism and public spirit of the women of America intend to make themselves felt in the government of which he is the honored head, and that at no distant date.

This resolution was accompanied by the following letter:

"My Dear Mr. President: The enclosed resolution introduced by the National Committee on Convention Resolutions was passed unanimously by the National Association of Women Suffrage Associations at the opening of the morning session today. I am instructed by the unanimous vote of the official board and of the delegates now assembled to send to you with the convention's resolution this official communication:

"The official board and delegates were but a small part of the very large gathering assembled to hear your greeting last evening, but as the representatives of the National Association of Woman Suffrage Societies these delegates feel great sorrow that any one present, either a member of our association or outsider, should have interrupted your address by an expression of personal feeling, and they herewith disclaim such interruption and ask your acceptance of this expression of regret in the spirit in which it was given."

"Sincerely yours,
"FRANCIS SQUIRE POTTER,
"Corresponding Secretary."

Mr. Taft answered immediately as follows:

"My Dear Mrs. Potter:
"I beg to acknowledge your favor of April 13. I unite with you in regretting the incident occurring during my address to which your letter refers. I regret it, not because of any personal feeling, for I have none on the subject at all, but only because much more significance has been given to it than it deserves and because it may be used in an unfair way to embarrass the leaders of your movement.

"I thank the association for the kindly and cordial tone of the resolution submitted, and hope that the feature of Thursday night's meeting, which you describe as one giving your association much sorrow, may soon be entirely forgotten.

"Sincerely yours,
"WILLIAM H. TAFT."

In the New York Independent of April 25 Mrs. Ida Husted Harper reviews the address of President Taft before the National Suffrage Convention.

MRS. BELMONT'S CONTRIBUTION.

New York, April 11, 1910.

Dear Miss Shaw—It is my desire to continue to assist the National American Woman Suffrage Association, therefore, when the contributions for the work of the association are being made at the Convention in Washington, will you pledge in my name the sum of \$600 per month until the annual Convention of 1911, to be used as follows:

First—Toward the rental of official headquarters, room 1703, 1706 and 1707, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The monthly rental of these offices is \$242.16 per month, which, less the \$75 per month paid by the National Association, leaves \$167.16.

Second—The remaining \$432.84 per month, I desire to be used to continue the work of the National Press Bureau. I will make this monthly contribution to the work of the Press Bureau as long as Mrs. Ida Husted Harper remains as chairman. If she is not the chairman, I will reduce my contribution by the sum of \$173.33 per month, this being the amount paid to Mrs. Harper for her work.

As the lease of the floor of which the National Headquarters forms a part is in my name, I wish to pay the rent directly to the lessee, and deduct that amount from my contribution before sending the monthly amount to the National Treasurer.

My understanding is that this arrangement as to headquarters and Press Bureau will be continued by me until the National Convention of 1911.

Yours very sincerely,
ALVA E. BELMONT.

[A word of explanation is perhaps necessary. When the Press Bureau was opened in New York last September, Mrs. Belmont felt that as much of the suffrage work was new to her she would perhaps need to ask some of Mrs. Harper's time for a while, and therefore Miss Hauser was engaged so that the interests of the bureau might not suffer. In case Mrs. Harper did not again take the chairmanship Mrs. Belmont thought that as she would probably not require any of the time of her successor, the latter would be fully able to discharge the duties of the office without a vice-chairman.

Mrs. Belmont's contribution was most enthusiastically received by the convention and there was no foundation for the newspaper accounts of dissensions among officers and delegates as to the wisdom of accepting what is so vitally needed.—Ed.]

SUFFRAGE CLUBS.

Mrs. Mary L. Doe, State organizer for Michigan writes: "At a meeting called in Lansing, April 6, by Mrs. Huntley Russell, a local equal suffrage society was organized, with Mrs. Samantha Newbrough, president; Mrs. Henrietta Demis, secretary. Among the speakers were Judge E. C. Cahill, Hon. Joseph B. Moore, Justice of the Supreme Court; Hon. Huntley Russell, State land commissioner; Rev. F. C. Aldinger and Rev. J. T. Le Gear. The speakers all expressed an active interest in the effort to secure equal rights for women and urged organization as a means to that end.

On April 14 an Equal Franchise Club was organized in Grand Rapids, with 110 charter members, Mrs. Huntley Russell, president; William H. Eastman, Mrs. Robert E. Shanahan, Rev. A. W. Wisheart, vice-president; Mrs. F. N. Rowe, secretary; Mrs. Frank Byam, treasurer. A large number of directors were elected, about half being men.

The last regular meeting for the season of the Philadelphia County Woman Suffrage Society was held April 27. Five new members were elected. The work of the Ward Leagues was discussed, and plans for holding open-air meetings during the summer proposed. Miss Jane Campbell gave an interesting report of the National Convention.

The Essex County, N. J., Woman Suffrage Association held a successful meeting on April 7, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Fearey, of East Orange, at which Prof. Francis Squire Potter gave a fine address on "The Modern Drama and Democracy."

A local woman suffrage league is being formed in Newark, N. J., and many others in various parts of the State.

WHAT THE EDITORS SAY.

"The deeper form of the woman suffrage movement holds a great promise of good. If it shall operate to eliminate from women in the field of labor the idea of sex privilege while procuring for them the privilege of non-sexed returns from labor, it will have worked a great, lasting and beneficial industrial revolution. The era of woman's dependence has passed. Based on man, it was and is an uncertain and perilous support. Her independence is a thing not only desirable to women, but to man as well; not only desirable as an adjustment of the sexes, but as a new and far-reaching development in national economy."—Wilmington (N. C.) Star.

"The standards of womanhood are not appreciably lowered by the contention of refined and gifted women for a privilege they hope to exercise for the betterment of mankind. Neither the leaders of the movement in Albany, nor their followers who are asking for the ballot, have resorted to methods unbecoming to their sex, or inconsistent with innate refinement and self-respect. Women of this type are not deserving of rude treatment, nor as a rule do they receive it, even when necessity draws them into brusque encounters and into hostile camps. We are far from believing that the age of chivalry has passed."—Albany (N. Y.) Times-Union.

"Prof. W. T. Sedgwick, of the Institute of Technology, says: 'The Anglo-Saxon countries are at present suffering from excessive individualism. Of this woman's suffrage is an acute symptom, since it neglects the family and turns toward the individual as the social unit.' 'Many equal suffragists, both men and women, will be inclined to ask where the facts are upon which to base the assertion that taking an active interest in public affairs which directly concern her and casting a ballot once or twice a year will cause any woman to neglect the family.'"—Boston Morning Globe.

"The women of the United States do not want to vote. A great majority are wholly apathetic. Of those who do take any interest in the agitation there are as many opposed as favorable. The supporters of the crusade make the most noise, as do the supporters of any crusade. But, unfortunately, their noise is not convincing or attractive. There is nothing to be said in opposition to the statement that the women should have the right to vote if they want it. But they do not want it, and would not use it. And those who are leading the fight for female suffrage are, as a usual thing, just the ones that careful men and women would hate to see having a finger in government."—Cleveland (O.) Plaindealer.

"And woman in self-supporting industry—how differently does she stand from man in relation to political rights and obligations? If the ballot is needed for the protection and help of the one, as all admit, why is it not just as much needed for the protection and help of the other? . . . The independence of woman is becoming just as important to the moral order and well-being of society as the independence of men; and if independence is good for the one it cannot be bad for the other. And if bare justice demands for the self-sup-

porting and tax-paying man a voice in the ordering of public affairs it demands the same thing with equal force for the self-supporting and tax-paying woman; and under our present system of taxation, all self-supporting women are taxpayers equally with the men, whether their names appear on the tax lists or not. . . . It is no argument against woman suffrage to say that many or most women do not want it. The rights of the few who do want it are a consideration which makes the apparent indifference of the many of no account; and how stands the apparent indifference of the many as an argument against what seems to be for their advantage in the long way ahead? Because many men are indifferent in the exercise of the voting franchise, do we say that disfranchisement should follow? Let us amend the Massachusetts constitution so that a legislative extension of the suffrage to women in this State may be made possible."—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

"This is positively certain to become one of the great issues in New York State in the near future. More than that it is certain, soon, or late, that the women will be given the ballot in this State, though a large percentage of the men, at present, are probably opposed to it in a more or less positive degree. The women will, however, get the right to vote because their demand is just and because they have the best of the argument. Their argument cannot be met in fair debate. We may put up our excuses called 'arguments,' simply talking through our hats, sparring for time, but any cause which has the advantage of debate on its side like this cause, will, in the United States of America, ultimately win."—Owego (N. Y.) Record.

At the school board election last week in Oak Park, a suburb of Chicago, the notion that women won't vote if they have the right to, received another blow in the face. Not only did they vote in large numbers there, but they carried the election. Women are pretty much like men in the matter of voting. They vote when they are interested. If a difference is to be recognized, it is perhaps as to what interests them; men are interested in getting the kind of graft they like, and women in opposing the kind they don't like.—The Public.

"It is announced that there is a movement on foot among the 'college girls' in opposition to extension of the suffrage to women. This is the most interesting and surprising enterprise which has been undertaken as yet by the excellent ladies who, in the innocence of their hearts, imagine that they can prove a negative. . . . Women may have the care of souls or of bodies, may build our houses or practice at the bar, but they must not degrade their sex by undertaking the exacting duties of citizenship, which in the case of the average man take the shape of putting a cross in a circle under a party emblem once a year. It is to be hoped that the organizers of the 'college women antis' will use the beautiful argument of the lady who went to Albany—that the great objection to the extension of the suffrage was that it would expose the dear sisters to the danger of having to think."—New York Evening Sun.

A SUFFRAGE SETTLEMENT.

The space in Progress could not be better utilized than for an account of the first Settlement House founded exclusively for woman suffrage, so far as known. Following is a part of the report made to the National Convention by Miss Nettie Podell, superintendent of the house established in New York by Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont.

Since its inception on February 1, the Harlem Club has conducted the following activities:

Twelve suffrage meetings have been held under the auspices of the Political Equality Association addressed by prominent women in the movement, including our national president, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, our State president, Mrs. Ella Hawley Crossett, and our national corresponding secretary, Prof. Frances Squire Potter.

Two large civic meetings have been conducted under the auspices of our Civic Forum, at which the expert of the New York Department of Labor and the superintendent of our largest high school for young men spoke.

The public speaking class has had weekly sessions, and has prepared twenty young women for the suffrage platform. In the Current Events class a careful study of the topics of the day is being made.

All these various classes attract a group of intelligent men and women who are ever ready to help the house in its suffrage propaganda. For instance, in order to reach these women who seldom leave home, our members have undertaken a house to house canvass for the purpose of bringing them to our weekly suffrage meetings.

There are in all fourteen clubs in the house. They were originally interested only in literature and debating, but soon imbued the spirit permeating the whole house and now fully appreciate the fact that woman suffrage is sufficiently broad to include much more than any of their earlier activities and purposes.

During the afternoons the house is open to the children. Four self-governing civic clubs for boys and girls, as well as classes in basketry, embroidery and folk dancing are actively engaged under the leadership of several of our members who are school teachers and who can spare the time in the afternoon.

In order that the members may not be dulled with too much work and no play, we have organized a dancing class. During the intermission, prospective converts who come to dance are given suffrage literature and urged to become members of the suffrage society. But the main feature and one which has attracted a great many persons to the house has been a series of bi-weekly Sunday evening concerts arranged by Mrs. Belmont. The music tendered at the house has, of course, been of great educational value and has been a source of real recreation to the neighborhood. The Susan B. Anthony and the George Washington birthday celebrations were very enthusiastic suffrage gatherings. The total attendance of the clubs and classes during the month of February at the suffrage and other meetings was 1,088, but in March it grew to 1,353. The East Side, the Bronx, the East New York branches and the negro branch, all owe their success to Mrs. Belmont's untiring efforts.

MORE EDITORIALS.

"The campaign that has been made in Albany by the woman suffragists did not result in the triumph of reason over prejudice this year in New York State, but that persistent effort will win ere many moons have waned is a foregone conclusion. If nine-tenths of the women of this country are not better qualified to vote on public questions than half the men who go to the polls as 'American sovereigns,' then we have observed human nature to no purpose. Take half the mothers in the United States and see them control their own families, see them exercise common sense in ordering the supplies of the household, watch them govern their own children and then ask yourself, mere man, if you could do half as well in the same position. There is no danger that woman will lose any of her lovable attributes if she has the right to vote. Woman has entered the lists of business with men, and in many occupations she

is better adapted to do the work than man is. There is certainly room in the field of human endeavor for both sexes. Then why not in the settlement of questions that affect both sexes?"—Albany (N. Y.) Press-Knickerbocker.

"There are objections, of course, to woman suffrage, but there are manifestly many things to be said in its favor. Women have been admitted on an equal footing with man in most other lines of endeavor and existence, and have bravely assumed the responsibilities thereto. We think that if permitted to cast their ballots they will exercise the right in a manner superior to the male members who now control the franchise. Take the sex as a whole, and they will consistently be found to be upon the side of justice and morality. At this time it is well for the electorate to contain such a large leaven in favor of rectitude. Too many men of the day follow other inclinations in determining how they shall cast their ballots, and there is need for the women's aid in the making of laws for the State and Nation. Give the women the absolute right to vote, and no mistake will be made."—Baltimore Labor Leader.

"Woman suffrage has knocked for admittance into this city, and we are going to open the door. Before many years women will vote in this State, and when they get that right we will hear less about political machines, less about ballot box stuffing and less about stealing at the polls. In the presence of women, man hasn't the courage to cheat, unless it is the woman he makes his victim. Woman is going to vote here and elsewhere, and all the tides of bigotry and all the avalanches of ridicule, while they may retard her progress, will not keep her back."—Elmira (N. Y.), Telegram.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ARTICLES

Compiled by Margaret de Mercier, Widener Memorial Library of Philadelphia.

1. How Can Women get the Suffrage?—Independent, March 31.
2. Woman Suffrage as It Looks Today.—Forum, March.
3. American Women.—American Magazine, April.
4. The Serious Note in the Education of Women.—Outlook, April 16.
5. President Taft on Woman Suffrage.—Outlook, April 23.
6. Mrs. Mackay at Work.—Harper's Bazar, April.
7. Plea for Woman's Suffrage.—Harper's Bazar, April.
8. Temperance and Woman Suffrage.—Harper's Bazar, April.
9. Before the American Woman Votes.—Ladies' Home Journal, April.
10. Woman and Democracy.—North American Review, April.
11. Woman's Relation to Government.—North American Review, April.
12. Social Idealism and Suffrage for Women.—Chautauquan, April.
13. The President and Woman Suffrage.—Independent, April 23.
14. Should Women Have Equal Suffrage?—National Monthly, April.
15. Woman Suffrage.—Harper's Bazar, May.

PRESS NOTES.

On May 1 Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser severed her connection with the National Press Bureau, to which she has given faithful, competent and highly valued service since Nov. 1, 1909. She did not feel equal to the demands of the exacting and endless work during the heated season, and will spend most of the summer at her home in Girard, O.

If a practiced writer and one thoroughly conversant with the history, past and present, of the woman suffrage movement were to write uninterruptedly from Monday morning until Saturday night she could not supply enough stories to meet the demands suggested in a single letter from one newspaper syndicate. The only discouraging feature of the national press work is the inability, for lack of workers, to take advantage of the many splendid opportunities thus offered.

Miss Caroline B. King edits a Votes for Women department in the Philadelphia Press.

The Woman's National Daily (The Lewis Publishing Co., University City, Mo.) has been enlarged and devotes a constantly increasing portion of its space to woman suffrage news. Its editorials on the question are invariably favorable.

The Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore contributes regularly a woman suffrage column to the Daily News of that city.

Mrs. Lily Wilkinson Thompson, of Jackson, is doing original and efficient press work for the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Eugenia B. Farmer writes that in the death of F. E. Crawford, editor of the Daily News of the Twin Cities (St. Paul and Minneapolis), the cause of woman suffrage has lost a staunch and loyal friend. When Mrs. Farmer took charge of the press work for the Minnesota Association in 1903, Mr. Crawford

was one of the first editors she approached. He promised his cordial cooperation and always continued his support of the press work.

Mrs. Alice L. Park, of Palo Alto, sends two attractive leaflets to Progress, "Women Under California Laws," and one giving a list of suffrage publications for librarians. Copies of these leaflets were sent to 200 California newspapers as press work of the month for the State Association.

The Senior and Junior Debating Societies of the Georgetown (D. C.) University Law School recently debated the right of women to vote on the same terms as men. The Juniors had the affirmative, and were sustained on every point by the judges, Congressmen John J. Fitzgerald, Michael E. Driscoll and James M. Graham.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, editor of the Woman's Journal, is recovering from her long illness and, it is a pleasure to note, will soon resume her duties.

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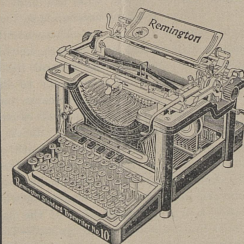
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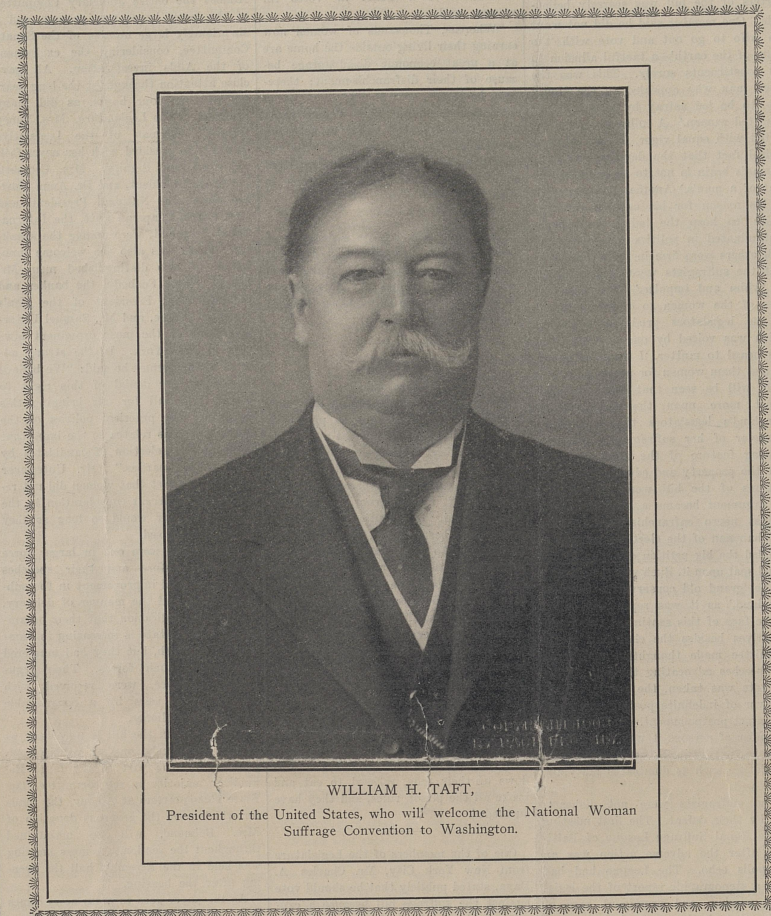
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EDITED AT HEADQUARTERS.

It was with deep regret that the advocates of woman suffrage read of the sudden death of David J. Brewer, Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, on March 28. Judge Brewer's advocacy of the enfranchisement of women has given great strength and prestige to the movement for it. His clear and logical article in favor of it in the Ladies World a few months ago was commented on by practically every newspaper in the country and had much influence. It is earnestly to be hoped that the cause may find another friend in Justice Brewer's successor on the Supreme bench.

The eyes of all good suffragists are now turned toward Washington and it is earnestly to be hoped that a very large number may follow their longing gaze. No suffrage convention was ever held with such general approval of public sentiment to inspire it, and it ought to be the best in point of attendance, addresses, influence on Congress and permanent results of any in the long list of these notable meetings. For the first time a National Woman Suffrage Convention is to be officially recognized by the President of the United States, the highest honor that could be given. Mr. Taft has frequently expressed approval of the principle of woman suffrage. Whether or not he may feel at liberty to do so on this occasion, his consent to welcome the delegates is a gracious act which should be fully appreciated and acknowledged.

From the close of the convention until the eighth of November the chief attention of the advocates of woman suffrage should be concentrated on the States where amendments are to be voted on—Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington and Oregon. While the amendment in the last-named confers suffrage merely on tax-paying women and the National Association assists only measures for universal suffrage, nevertheless this



WILLIAM H. TAFT,
President of the United States, who will welcome the National Woman
Suffrage Convention to Washington.

would be an entering wedge and soon secure the franchise for all women. If but one of the other three States could be carried it would give greater impetus to the general movement than all the work that is being done in all the individual States. It would give two more U. S. Senators and several members of Congress, and the results would be far-reaching. Suffragists could render no greater service to the whole cause than to help the campaigns in those States, and every one should feel this obligation. They need money for speakers, organizers, literature and other legitimate purposes, and they cannot possibly succeed without a great deal of financial assistance.

For the past month the men of Prussia have been in a state of riot for the purpose of securing a bill from the Parliament which would enlarge their voting privileges. The present system is grossly unfair and the majority of the men are practically disfranchised. Hundreds of arrests have been made and hundreds have been injured in the street fights. The press of the United States has had no condemnation for these outbreaks, but has approved of the German men's determination to get their voting rights. When, however, the women of England make demonstrations of far less magnitude to secure the suffrage for themselves these same papers pour out a torrent of hostile criticism. If men are justified in using physical violence to obtain their political rights, then why are women not justified in doing the same?

The National Association is fortunate in having secured Charles Edward Russell as one of the speakers for Industrial Day at the Washington Convention. Mr. Russell's subject will be "Self Defense."

The newspapers are wasting a large amount of time and space in trying to create the impression that there are "great dissensions" among the leaders of the suffrage movement in New York. Said leaders are so overwhelmed with the demands of the work that they would not know these things were being said if they were not almost bowled over by the headlines when they open the papers. Some of the latter have left no stone unturned, no method untried, to get some skeleton of facts on which to construct their harrowing tales. One reporter after another has been sent to the different headquarters to glean sentences here and there which could be patched together into a story. Others have been sent to social functions to catch persons off guard and get chance expressions which could be distorted into something sensational. Individuals have been called up by telephone in their own homes with adroit questions innocently put to call out answers which could be reconstructed to suit the inquirer. Industry and persistence worthy of a better cause!

Having constructed a man—or perhaps a woman—of straw the papers have directed against it wise editorials to the effect that until women could agree among themselves they were not fitted for the suffrage. Whether they should agree after the manner of the political organizations of men has not been definitely stated; nor have illuminating examples been given of any organization of men, existing now or ever, who worked in perfect harmony. It has been, however, somewhat amusing and considerably exasperating to have a situation deliberately created and then adversely criticized. Officially the work for woman suffrage in Greater New York has gone on with harmony, dignity and great success—national, State and city organiza-

tions, each in its own sphere, exchanging speakers as the needs required and attending each other's meetings. If there have been any differences they have been entirely of a personal nature, such as are always and everywhere arising among individuals, and they have in no way affected the work for the suffrage. In this every woman has labored to the limit of her strength and ability, using her highest judgment and the best means at her command, and recognizing the value of the work done by all the others. The results have been magnificent, and by holding firmly through the summer the ground gained during the winter, the beginning of next season will find the suffrage forces in splendid condition for a great campaign.

Now that ex-President Roosevelt is emerging into civilization women will once more be favored with his sage advice as to their duties and privileges. His first opportunity came in an address before the Girls' School of the American Mission at Assout, in which he said:

"It is not only a matter of simple duty and principle to see that the wives, mothers and sisters have the same chance as the brother, son and father, but a matter of self-interest, for man cannot rise if woman is a drag on him. There never was a race really great unless the women rose as well as the men."

This is word for word what the advocates of woman suffrage have always said, and they meant that women must have the main "chance," which is the right to vote. Does Mr. Roosevelt mean this or are his fine expressions merely one form of those glittering generalities which many speakers indulge in when discussing the woman question?

Further editorials page 2.)

THE NATIONAL PRESIDENT'S LETTER

To the Old and Tried Friends and Co-workers:

To those to whom our little paper will come bearing tidings of our National Convention, but who themselves cannot be present and must be deprived of the joy of the companionship and the inspiration which would aid them in their splendid service for another year—to them I send this letter of appreciation and love on this glorious Easter morning.

You have heard of the great wave of active suffrage sentiment which with ever increasing force has been sweeping over sections of our country; many of you have witnessed it in your own communities, but most of you have not been in a position to judge of the causes which have led to it. There is a great deal of superficial thinking and of undue elation in regard to it to which those who have watched the progress of this and other reforms are not strangers. There is danger that some may be carried away by high-sounding phrases and illy-digested plans, or, on the other hand, may be utterly discouraged by the lack of recognition of the workers and methods of the past or by the vastness of the plans proposed for the future.

At the annual convention methods will be presented which were tried and found impracticable years before those who advocate them ever heard of the suffrage movement. Other plans which were suggested by Miss Anthony to be followed when conditions made them possible will also be brought forward. The time has come, not as some think by new or magical power, but as the result of the unwavering service, the indomitable courage, the unwavering faith which have marked the sacrifice and loyalty of the men and women who gave themselves and all they had to the cause until the justice of it became so universally established, consciously or unconsciously, in the minds of the people that it required only a new impetus to make it break forth into practical service. That impetus was found across the water in the Suffragette movement in Great Britain which aroused both the people and the press; and on this side of the Atlantic in the great financial aid given the cause through the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund, which made it possible for the officers to give their undivided service to the Association and add new lines of work; in the organization of the National College League, which awakened college women to a sense of their obligation to their country as well as to education and society; in the organization of Self-supporting Women, enabling them to recognize the relation of the ballot to economic conditions; in the forming of the Equal Franchise Society, which reached new groups of people and made many timid friends willing to take a stand; in the generosity which made National Headquarters possible at the journalistic center of the Nation, placed the press at our service and changed its whole attitude toward our movement.

These conditions, old and tried co-workers, are the flower of your seed sowing, cultivation and toil; yet many of those who are new to the work fail to recognize this but feel that it is due to changed methods and new people. Said a college professor to me a few days since: "I did not know there had ever been half-a-dozen people of prominence connected with this movement, and I supposed there were but two persons of the older group remaining who are worth considering." To which I replied: "Come to my office and I will show you a group of men and women who have never been excelled—if they have ever been equaled—in the history of any other reform since the world began. Match for me in any present day reform such men as Mill, Garrison, Curtis, Phillips, Pillsbury, Parker,

Beecher, Hoar, Emerson, Whittier, Bishop Simpson; and such women as Margaret Fuller, Florence Nightingale, Harriet Martineau, Maria Mitchell, Lydia Maria Child, Louisa M. Olcott, Julia Ward Howe, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Abby Kelly Foster, Frances Dana Gage, Frances E. Willard, Clara Barton, Lucy Stone, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and that noblest Roman of them all, Susan B. Anthony! Scientists, philosophers, statesmen, philanthropists, poets, reformers, sages, men and women, we have had them from the beginning, and they have fought a good fight; it remains for others to wear the crown.

In the face of your record, you of the past need not bow your heads before that the present or of any future time. Your records of royal men and women and of noble service will never be surpassed, if ever again equalled. Still, you must not be blind to present or future needs; changes there must be in all living and growing reforms, and you must meet them with open minds; but you must not forget that new methods are not good simply because they are new; you must carefully consider suggested plans before accepting them. If there is one criticism more than another to which we have exposed ourselves it is that without due consideration we have accepted proposed methods and afterwards repented our action and failed to carry them out. A ten thousand dollar plan cannot be conducted with a one thousand dollar treasury. A new method of work requiring hundreds of active workers cannot be successfully prosecuted by a single willing soul.

One plan which will doubtless be urged will be a change in our National Constitution striking out the necessity for the payment of dues. The value of dues is a question which has agitated us for a long time. The amount of dues paid by the States to the National Association is so small a sum that it almost seems a hindrance rather than a help. The State W. C. T. U. of New York alone pays into its national treasury about twice as much annually as do all our auxiliary States pay to our National Association. The dues alone would not pay our printing bills and the cost of sending out our literature; nor would they pay one-tenth of what the National Association annually raises and expends on organization and campaigns within the States; yet dues stand in the way of thousands joining our Association. This is a question to be carefully considered.

The great need of the present hour is calm, deliberate judgment which cannot be influenced by iridescent dreams or by impracticable or already discarded methods of work. Above all we need to remember how hard prejudice dies; how heavy conservatism clings with its deadly weight upon all progressive movements, and how personal interests and human ambitions clog the wheels of progress. Let us not for a moment forget that reforms are never in danger when all men speak ill of them, but that the great danger comes when all begin to speak well of them. In this lies our peril today, as we face conditions demanding a devotion and consecration fully equal to any given by those who entered into the service at the beginning.

ANNA HOWARD SHAW.

SUFFRAGE CLUB HOUSES.

Mrs. Belmont opened for the first time, on March 22, the magnificent library of her new home on Madison avenue for Mrs. Harper's last drawing room lecture of the season on public questions. A part of each lecture has been devoted to woman suffrage as a vital public question, and they have been attended by a number of ladies who would not care to attend one on this subject alone. They will probably be resumed next season. The Woman Suffrage Clubhouse which Mrs. Belmont established in that part of New York known as Harlem, as a branch of her Political Equality Association, has proved so successful that she is arranging for another in the Bronx Borough.

The Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association is preparing to establish State and county headquarters in Philadelphia. Twelve hundred dollars is the sum desired in hand before opening an office. The first circular appeal for funds for this purpose brought half of this amount.

BALTIMORE SUFFRAGE BILL.

Miss Elsie P. Clark, business secretary of the Baltimore League for Woman Suffrage, writes in regard to the vote which was recently taken on their municipal suffrage bill:

"Such a confusion of compliment and ignominy as was heaped upon the supporters of the bill was scarcely believable. One member said he did not want his wife to go out and vote with 'the scum of the earth'—a tactful allusion to his constituents surely. This was the same man who appealed to the House not to be led astray by a few highly educated women.' A colleague of his asserted with equal vigor, 'It is a physiological fact that the development of a woman's brain is not to be compared to that of a man's.' Another delegate gave as his reason for his adverse vote his desire 'to keep the ladies from being contaminated in politics with men.' Still others were firm in their conviction that the suffragists were only actuated by 'whim and impulse.' The keen replies of the women to questions asked by the legislators produced a feeling which was voiced by one of them who was heard to mutter, 'I wouldn't go up against them women for nothing.'

"It will be seen that these remarks reflect more upon the character of Maryland's legislators than upon the character of her suffragists. The distressing feature of the discussion was that the property and educational qualifications of the bill were ignored and the argument became a prejudiced talk against negro enfranchisement." When the chairman of the elections committee unrolled the big petition one man kicked it and spat upon it. Such was the chivalry of the 'grand old conservative State of Maryland,' as it was repeatedly called. In the face of this sentiment two representatives besides the chairman of the committee made thoughtful and forceful speeches advocating the bill. When the vote was taken, the result was 67 in favor of indefinite postponement and 24 against postponement. In the eyes of a number of persons it was a victory to have gotten even 24 votes out of a Legislature such as dominates Maryland at present.

"The suffragists were not disheartened by their defeat. The first meeting of the Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore after the adverse action was an Ampolico echo. The League had had made a stenographic report of the legislative session, and prominent men of Baltimore took the parts of the various legislators and repeated the speeches that had been made for and against the bill. The meeting probably did more to bring vividly before the people of Baltimore the class of politicians who make their laws than anything which has happened for a long time. The League has not paused in its propaganda nor in its organization of a Suffrage Party by wards and precincts. It knows that the fight of intelligence against ignorance and of righteousness against sin is not to be won in a twelve-month—the literal time of the League's activity. And it knows, too, that its victory is not 'indefinitely' but only temporarily postponed, for, in the words of our honored advocate, 'we women are in this fight for keeps.'

WOMEN ALDERMEN.

Three women, Lady St. Helier, Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Adler, representing three political parties, have been elected to the London County Council, or Board of Aldermen. There were six women candidates. Parliament made women eligible as Mayors and Councilors in 1907, and since then one, Dr. Garrett Anderson, has been elected and re-elected Mayor of Aldeburgh. A number have been elected to the councils of various cities, among them Miss Margaret Ashton, who has been twice chosen for the Council of the large city of Manchester. Miss Ashton is a sister of the wife of Ambassador Bryce.

If three women were elected Aldermen in New York or Chicago our country would go into hysterics, but women can sit on the council of the greatest city in the world and help to make its laws without causing a ripple of excitement in Great Britain, which has long been accustomed to women in political life.

LABOR FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

At the ninth annual convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, held in New Castle the second week in March, the following resolution was adopted after an address by Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery:

"Whereas, The Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor stands publicly committed to a belief in votes for women; and,

"Whereas, Thousands of women now earning their living outside the home are at a great economic disadvantage because of their disfranchisement; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor in selecting candidates for political office will endeavor to secure men who are committed to a belief in the right of women to vote."

The Rhode Island State Federation of Labor adopted a resolution in favor of woman suffrage March 13, which was presented by Samuel P. Macready, a delegate from the Providence Central Federated Union.

EDITORIAL.

(Continued.)

The outrages perpetrated on the "suffragettes" who were sent to prison in Great Britain were by consent and direction of Herbert Gladstone, Home Secretary. He has been rewarded for these and other services by a peerage and the appointment as Governor General of South Africa. His position in the Cabinet has been taken by Winston Churchill, who has announced that the prison commissioners would be empowered to mitigate the treatment in the case of offenders sentenced under the second and third division, whose previous character had been good; and that there would be an amelioration of conditions in respect to the wearing of prison clothing, the cutting off of the hair, bathing and the cleaning of cells. This means that such offenders will be treated as political prisoners, instead of felons and murderers. It was to gain this point that the "suffragettes" smashed the windows of their cells, refused to eat and broke all the prison rules, and they have succeeded.

One of the members of the Legislature from New York City, Mr. Charles A. Dana, stated publicly that he should vote against the suffrage bill because a canvass of his district had discovered only one woman who wanted to vote. The women of his district are now very anxious to know which of them was "discovered." Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Ida Husted Harper and Mrs. Gertrude Atherton live in his district. It contains also a large number of the most active members of Mrs. Mackay's Equal Franchise Society. Several hundred women in this district have signed the national petition. Mr. Dana's statement has just about as much foundation as others of the same character that are constantly being made. "The women I know don't want the suffrage," is the last excuse of men who are themselves opposed, and if an investigation were made in each case the result would doubtless be exactly what it has been in Mr. Dana's district.

The City Council of Chicago has passed an ordinance, by a vote of 68 ayes and two nays, imposing a fifty-dollar fine on any woman wearing a hat pin which extends over half an inch beyond the crown of her hat. With the municipal conditions of Chicago a disgrace to civilization it would seem as if the aldermen might find matters of more importance than hat pins to engage their attention. Hat pins, however, probably measure the scope of their administrative ability.

Headlines, pictures and columns of space have been given by the papers during the past week or two to a lurid account of a compact that had been made by the women college students not to marry until each one had secured 500 converts to woman suffrage. The story was made up in the office of a New York newspaper and sent broadcast. There never was a word uttered by anybody on which to found it.

THE NEW YORK STATE HEARING.

Two special trains went to Albany from New York City on the morning of March 9, one carrying the friends of woman suffrage, the other its enemies. Both were joined at the capital by their contemporaries from various parts of the State. The big Assembly chamber was crowded with interested listeners. Almost the entire Judiciary Committee of the lower house was present, and a surprisingly large number of the Senate Committee, considering the excitement of the Alids investigation. All gave close attention throughout the long hearing of over four hours, as did many members of the Legislature. Mrs. Henry Villard, chairman of the Legislative Committee, presided with her never-failing grace and dignity. Mrs. Crossett, the State President, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the National President, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the International President, were among the speakers. There was also the welcome innovation of two distinguished men—Mr. George Foster Peabody, the banker and philanthropist, President of the Men's Suffrage League, and Mr. Samuel Untermyer, one of the most prominent lawyers in New York. In the strong address of the former he said: "We believe that a further denial of this right to women will call for our bringing this issue into the practical politics of the State, so far as relates to the important point of the selection of candidates by the different parties." Mr. Untermyer declared in effect that women did not receive fair or decent consideration in the laws and never would so long as they were disfranchised.

The "antis" were out in larger force than ever before and their speeches showed marked improvement in the subject matter and the manner of delivery. There is no indication that their organization in the State is increasing in numbers or strength, but they had mustered the best of their forces. Their arguments, however, were received with laughter and jeers by a considerable part of the audience.

The action on the bill is uncertain, as it will be purely one of political expediency on the part of the large Republican majority on the committee. The State Headquarters at Albany, the funds for which were the generous donation of Mrs. Belmont, will be maintained throughout the session. A mass meeting was held in the Assembly hall the evening after the hearing.

As the paper goes to press news comes from Albany that the House Judiciary, by a vote of 7 to 5, declined to report the bill. This by no means ends the matter for this session, as the friends of the bill intend to take further action in regard to it.

A second mass meeting under the auspices of the State Association was held in the Historical Hall at Albany March 23, addressed by Miss Beatrice Forbes-Robertson, the actress, who is doing such good work for woman suffrage. It was attended by the elite of the city, who, until this winter, have been wholly oblivious of this movement. The Albany Evening Journal said: "At the close of the address Senators and prominent business men crowded about the brilliant speaker to offer congratulations."

On the same evening a large meeting took place at Poughkeepsie, under the direction of its new Equal Suffrage League, of which Professor Laura Johnson Wylie, of Vassar College, is President. Addresses were made by Professor Lucy M. Salmon, Professor Whitney and Dr. Elizabeth Thelberg, of Vassar; Rev. Edward S. Ralston; Miss Annie G. W. Dayley, for the women lawyers; Miss Scherhorn, for the women of leisure, and Miss Mary M. Wagner, the club treasurer, so well known as the proprietor of the Vassar Inn.

A mass meeting in Music Hall, Troy, April 4, under State auspices, will be addressed by Professor Charles Zueblin.

Meetings are held daily in New York City and also throughout the State, and there is no cessation of interest.

Mrs. Crossett on March 11 went to speak in Greenwich, Washington County, the extreme northeast county of New York. The meeting was held in the beautiful old colonial mansion of Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Wilson, and was arranged

by the president of the club, Mrs. George Wheldon. About one hundred men and women were present, most of them having driven from three to ten miles. A fine supper was served at 10 o'clock. Excellent suffrage work is being done among the granges of Washington County. It is interesting to note that Miss Anthony taught school in Greenwich in 1838.

CALIFORNIA.

"It is not improbable that under the new charter the women of Los Angeles will be allowed to vote in municipal elections. The revision commission is considering the question of votes for women with seriousness; and it is undeniable that the success of the plan in other countries where it has been adopted will have great weight with those responsible for the preparation of a down-to-date charter.

"Municipal votes for women would be a reform which, believers in it urge, would contribute a powerful factor to the betterment of the city. The experience of our cousins across the Atlantic in the United Kingdom and across the Pacific in New Zealand and Australia has shown that all municipal government becomes cleaner, more reliable, more businesslike, more patriotic and less political when women are allowed to vote!"—Los Angeles Herald.

PROGRESS ABROAD.

The following significant items are culled from the March number of *Jus Suffragii*:

The Diet of the crown domain of Krain, Austria, adopted a new electoral law for the capital Laibach, which grants women the right to vote. They are entitled to cast their ballot personally, like the men, and not by proxy. As a curiosity we mention that a special time of the day is allotted them for the exercise of their right to cast a ballot. Probably this provision is intended to protect them from possible assaults of male voters!

This month the municipal elections to the "Landstings" are to take place all over the country (Sweden). As this is the first time that the new municipal laws will be put into practice, more stress than usual has been laid upon the preparations for these elections. The chief changes that the new laws have brought are that women have become eligible for Town and County Councilors, that the franchise has been extended and that the small taxpayers, and thus the women, have got a greater chance than before to influence the elections. The mode of election is also another, the elections will now be carried out by the proportional method. The chief function of the "Landsting" is to elect members of the First Chamber. The women will thus have a chance of contributing to reform the First Chamber, in spite of not being eligible for the "Landsting" themselves. The Executive Committee of the National Woman Suffrage Association has published a proclamation to the women all over the country who possess the municipal vote, urging them to give their votes only to such candidates as are willing to include the immediate solution of the Women's Suffrage question as part of their programme at the elections for the First Chamber.

The body of electors of the Dutch Reformed Church in the parish of Deventer (The Netherlands), resolved on a motion of Churchwardens and Leading Members, to extend the right to vote to women and make them eligible for church bodies.

From 109 constituencies in Great Britain voters' petitions, collected by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, have been sent up, to be presented, for the most part, by the Members of Parliament representing those constituencies. Until all have been presented the exact number of signatures will not be known, but it is considerably over a quarter of a million.

During the year which has just closed over £40,000 have been raised by the W. S. P. U., as against £20,000 raised and spent in the previous year.

When the Prussian Diet discussed the proposed electoral reform, the German W. S. A., the Prussian W. S. A. and the Women's Liberal League sent in petitions claiming universal suffrage, secret and equal, for men and women alike. To a protest meeting at Berlin, called in Busch's circus by prominent men of science and politicians, the German W. S. A. sent the following telegram: "The German W. S. A. unites with the meeting in protesting against the proposed changes in the electoral law of Prussia called a reform."

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has granted women in trade (donne commercianti) the right to vote.

On Feb. 20 Mr. Gallini, M. P., presented to the Chamber a bill which provides: (1) That every woman of over 25 years old and in possession of the other qualifications required by the municipal and provincial law shall be entered on the voting register of the municipality; (2) That women may exercise all liberal professions and be eligible to all public charges, in conformity with existing law; (3) That the articles 134 and 137 of the Civil Code be struck out, and marital power thus abolished.

Mr. Sonnino, the Premier, recognized that lately the intellectual, economic and social condition of women had undergone a great change, which, he admitted, had not as yet been followed by a corresponding change in legislation. He therefore recommended that the bill be taken into consideration, which was unanimously conceded by the Chamber.

ADVANCE IN ITALY.

Theodore Stanton, who, with his family is sojourning in Rome, writes to the editor of Progress: "I am so glad to see the great progress the suffrage movement is making in New York. Here, too, in Italy, much advance is being made. Rome has now many prominent suffragists, and there are other evidences of decided progress. One of the professors in the law school of the University of Rome is a woman. She is to have tea with us next Wednesday, when she will meet a young man of twenty-one, now in the Italian army, who passed his final law examinations under her!"

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT JORDAN.

Stanford University, Cal.,
Feb. 22, 1910.
Mrs. Ellen C. Sargent, San Francisco.
Dear Madam: As among gathering of women I made a statement to the effect that it seemed to me that their case would be strengthened if those women interested in suffrage, and for that matter women in general, were on record in favor of the change in our political conceptions from ideas of mere partisan victory and putting men into office, to the ideas of what government can do in the preservation of life, the preservation of the home, the preservation of peace, as well as in the conservation of our properties and the adjustment of business affairs on the basis of equality before the law.

It would be absurd to say that one woman or all women should tell in advance what they are going to vote for; if it is desirable that women should vote, it is desirable that they should learn to vote right from voting wrong, as men have; and yet, with the experience which men have had, it would seem to me that the cause would be strengthened if intelligent women showed a more intelligent interest in such matters as tariff reform, sanitation, conservation, temperance and peace, as well as in the single item of getting votes.

My remark was not intended to depreciate or discourage the idea of equal suffrage, but rather to emphasize a little more the things for which suffrage exists. If the best we can do with suffrage is to keep the Republicans in and the Democrats out, then the whole system would be a failure, which it is not.

Very truly yours,
DAVID STARR JORDAN.

A Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) dispatch states that at the organization of the Free-land Borough Council Mrs. Jennie Murin was elected Borough Treasurer by a unanimous vote—the first woman to hold such an office in that town. She is the widow of the Councilman slated for the office.

LETTER FROM THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Last fall, the corresponding and headquarters secretaries wrote a letter to Progress outlining a plan of work for the official year. That year is now closing. The Corresponding Secretary will report at Washington the results obtained by this letter during the last five months. The heterogeneous nature of the returns, which have come along with the willingness of States to conform to a national policy; the splendid energy ready for work in all sections of the country, along with the insufficiency of co-ordination for such work, have driven home to us a pertinent question. What henceforth is going to be the relation of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to the American Suffrage movement per se? What shall justify this national organization in receiving and dispensing dues from States which doubtless will have increasing opportunities at home for spending all the money they can get? We are the oldest but not the only national organization. We should occupy a commanding position. How long will we continue to do so unless we develop greater concentration and consequent effectiveness along certain lines than we now can boast along any? While the possibilities open to a National Suffrage organization are greater than they have been at any time in the past, it is going to be ever more difficult for a national organization to survive. Growing interest in suffrage alone will not secure this end. Up to the present time educational propaganda of a heroic sort has been the chief, although not the only field of action. Now, the Woman Suffrage Party, necessitating an executive genius of a new sort, marks the second stage in the suffrage movement. Mrs. Catt's presentation of its method and object in the Woman's Journal of Feb. 19 is typical of the thing itself. It is structural, impersonal, logical, effective, an engine of peace or war, ready.

Congratulating ourselves that this second political stage is here, it behooves us to observe what the spread of the Woman Suffrage Party—for it will spread!—will mean in the future of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. For a time, the tendency will be for each State to absorb the interest, energy, and money of its own resources. Nothing will hold together a group of States into a National Woman Suffrage Party except a generalship, rare among men, equally rare among women. Some man or woman may rise to fuse our forces, for from now on men and women increasingly will work together for equal suffrage. Until this time comes, we seem to be facing an inevitable readjustment of Woman Suffrage activity. For the National American Woman Suffrage Association to attempt two methods—educational propaganda, and the formation and control of a National Woman Suffrage Party—would mean certain failure in each, unless the relation of the two is clearly seen and the methods of the two are co-ordinated harmoniously. It is doubtful whether, as a National organization, we are a strong enough body to attempt both these things.

But should we choose to keep out of State politics and campaigns, giving each State in turn our "God-speed," then what is left for the national function? Two lines of work are obvious—propaganda and the unified system of Political Settlement work through which that propaganda will carry. The national, then, would become a publishing house, a lecture bureau, a clearing house for methods, statistics, bibliography, a money-raising organization and a practical school of politics. Here, also, however, if we are sensitive to present conditions, we may take warning. The old type of propaganda will not satisfy much longer. We have entered the ante-chamber of democracy. The minds which hold the keys that will unlock our many mansions must be reached in two ways: (1) by specialists, whose business is something besides propaganda; historians, philosophers, economists, scientists, sociologists, philanthropists and statesmen, both men and women; (2) by demonstration on our own part of what we have done and will do in practical citizenship.

While these specialists talk for us, we, who hitherto have been doing the talking, shall have the chance to do some-

thing else—to put in our time in sincere anticipatory citizenship. We must from those centers whose roots shall strike deep into the heart of democracy, which shall grow and thrive within the external framework of the Woman Suffrage Party, centers through which we can get our training in practical politics, and which, linking city to city, State to State, will form of our vast country a prophetic home. When we have done this, when the clearest and greatest of our writers and speakers can point to our commonwealth as they now point to The George Junior Republic and to Hampton Institute, then a conservative patriotism will yield to us the best tool of democracy, so long withheld from the women who are in our republic, but not of it.

Mrs. Myra Strawn Hartshorn, of Chicago, will present at Washington the outline promised in November's Progress concerning a new constructive literature. I quote from Mrs. Hartshorn: "A wonderful opportunity is opening before the Suffragists of America which, if seized, will go far to prove the justice and the expediency of giving them the ballot. It is vouchsafed to us by the very recent progress of science and the latest developments in government and industry. I mean the chance of extending through suffrage propaganda to all classes of men and women in America the rudiments of political education."

FRANCES SQUIRE POTTER,

RECENT SUFFRAGE PUBLICATIONS.

Send to headquarters, 505 Fifth avenue, New York, for the following: "The Status of Woman," 3 cents, by Mary Johnston, author of "To Have and to Hold." It is a remarkable presentation in brief form of the historical evolution of the legal position held by women.

"The Reason Why," 15 cents per 100, a leaflet by the same author, is a confession of suffrage faith as held by this gifted Southern woman.

"Equal Rights Between the Sexes," 15 cents per 100, by Dr. Tyler, President of William and Mary College, is another leaflet from Virginia, a vigorous and original argument.

"Shall Women Vote?" 5 cents, by Professor W. I. Thomas, of Chicago University, author of "Eugenics," is a brilliant and scholarly as well as humorous analysis of the difference between the social view of woman held today and that of the past, with the irresistible application of the facts to the political development of the near future. The pamphlet is illustrated with pictures of prominent suffragists.

"Petition of Julia Ward Howe et al. to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," 5 cents, is an interesting reproduction of a legal brief with statement of case, followed by points and authorities, listed under eleven heads. The opinions and statistics embodied in this admirable paper are the latest obtainable.

"A Man's View of Woman Suffrage," by Prof. B. C. Bowne, 2 for 5 cents, is a popular and witty attack upon certain stock arguments against woman suffrage written from the point of view of a man of academic culture.

"What to Do," 3 for 5 cents, is an invaluable little folder telling inexperienced believers how to go to work and what to do—definite, witty, indispensable hints.

"John Stuart Mill's Speech in Parliament," May 20, 1867, is a reprint of this classic address. It should be a household document in every suffrage home.

"Why Equal Suffrage Has Been a Success," by Dr. Thomas, Professor of Economics at the Women's College of Baltimore, 5 cents. This is said to be one of the most admirable papers put forth in favor of suffrage during recent years.

"Bible Light on Woman Suffrage," by Catharine Waugh McCulloch, 5 cents, is a pamphlet which will appeal particularly to religious readers.

"Partial Democracy and the Child," by Frances Squire Potter, 2 for 5 cents, is an original treatment of the discrepancy between the democratic ideal of our public school system and the social environment for which it is the training. Good for teachers.

In addition to the above-mentioned publications, the National Association will have some new leaflets for the convention which it is hoped will be of value to every delegate.

THE WASHINGTON CAMPAIGN.

Mrs. De Voe has secured for her Advisory Committee during the Washington campaign the following distinguished people: Chairman, Governor Brady, of Idaho; Governor Shafroth and Judge Lindsay, of Colorado; Governor Brooks, of Wyoming; Governor Spry, of Utah, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

Before the recent municipal election in Seattle Mrs. H. D. Wright, Mrs. Silvia Hunsicker and others distributed suffrage hand bills at political rallies. Dr. Sarah Kendall and others distributed them at the County Treasurer's office to the throng waiting to pay their taxes. They report being treated with great courtesy, and also that very few papers were thrown away. They believe one reason for the hand bills being kept was that they had been carefully folded to pocket size before being handed out.

The title was "Washington Women Want the Ballot, Because," and then followed the reasons.

In Walla Walla, on the eastern border, Mrs. Lucie F. Isaacs and her club rented the curtain of their largest theatre, the Keylor Grand, and had painted on it in original colors the Lincoln poster used in the February issue of our official paper, "Votes for Women." The poster read: "Seventy years ago Abraham Lincoln said: I go for all sharing the privileges of government who assist in bearing its burdens, by no means excluding women."

A Press Committee has been formed which is doing excellent work. It consists of Miss Lucy R. Case, Chairman, a sister of Mr. Charles R. Case, President of the State Federation of Labor, who is now also running for Congress in this district; Miss Mary G. O'Meara, Miss Florentine Schage and Miss Rose Glass, all three of the department of history in the Seattle high schools; Miss Mary Brennan, department of English, and Miss Adella M. Parker, a lawyer, of the department of civics and economics.

These members are all college graduates, three from our State University, one from Berkeley and one from Brown University, Providence, R. I. Miss Glass, being considered particularly felicitous in her style, is required to answer the few unfavorable items which our press clipping bureau sends from the papers of the State. Miss Parker puts in a convenient form such clippings as seem worthy of comment, either on suffrage proper or on related subjects in current events, and each girl in turn writes her comment upon it, thus furnishing original matter for different papers of the State. The Seattle Daily Times and the Spokane Inland Empire Herald have agreed to give them a column once a week for suffrage. Each member taking one group, they are writing for eminent opinions to statesmen, actors, literary people, European celebrities, United States politicians and editors, which will later be used effectively in the campaign.

Our paper, "Votes for Women" for March had for its cartoon "And the eyes of the blind shall be opened." Justice is presiding over a ballot box, blindfolded and with folded arms, while on one side a gang of toughs are putting in their votes, one of them accepting a bribe from a ward beeler, another with a large bottle in his pocket; while on the other side a policeman, personifying "The Law" is beating back a group of fine looking women, among them a housewife with her market basket, a widow with her little girl clinging to her and two or three young women who are watching with flashing eyes the indignities to which the widow is subjected in being refused a vote. Mrs. Wright sold 75 copies on the streets of Seattle in two hours.

Even the advertisements in our "Votes for Women" are cleverly written so that they are either good suffrage arguments or else depict women voting for articles advertised in its columns. The poster supplement is proving very popular, the last one, on green paper, reading: "Few divorces, not more stringent laws, but happier homes where women vote. Seventy-seven per cent. less divorces in New Zealand after women have voted 15 years, 85 per cent. less in Wyoming after women have voted 40 years."

In Spokane the College League, Mrs. Z. W. Commerford, President, are doing

fine work, including monthly luncheons at which they have entertained many noted persons, including Governor Vesey, of South Dakota, and Elbert Hubbard; a series of out-door park meetings at which hundreds of people were addressed, distribution of literature, a thousand letters and calls enlisting the assistance of the professional and business women of that city. Surrounding towns are sending for Mrs. Commerford to start them in similar work.

From Olympia comes a report through Mrs. Lena Meyer of a completed precinct canvass of the Fourth Ward. Her report is as follows: "There were 370 registered voters at the last election, 22 have moved away, 49 could not be found, leaving 299 to be interviewed. Of these only 21 were found to be down-right opposed, 37 were doubtful but favorable and 241, or 80 per cent. ready to vote 'yes' on the suffrage amendment."

CORA SMITH EATON.

COLLEGE NOTES.

During the National Convention a business session of the College Equal Suffrage League will be held at the Arlington Hotel from 10 a. m. to 12:30, April 16. Luncheon for the delegates will be served at 1 o'clock. A second business session will be held from 3 p. m. to 5. President M. Carey Thomas (Byrn Mawr) will preside.

In the evening Miss Juliet Stuart Points (Barnard College) will speak on "Education and Social Progress." Miss Points has recently passed the Rhodes scholarship examination and received the scholarship for an English University course established by the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Up to the time of going to press the following members have been elected delegates to the Council of the College Equal Suffrage League for the National Convention: Professor Emma M. Perkins, Cleveland Section; Mrs. Frederick M. Hodge, Kalamazoo Section; Miss Virginia Robinson, Kentucky Branch; Miss Florence Garvin, Rhode Island; Mrs. A. F. Morrison, Northern California; Miss Katherine E. Scott, Maryland; Miss Harriett Grim, Illinois; Miss M. Carey Thomas, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin; Mrs. Henry Wise Miller, New York.

The traveling libraries of the College Equal Suffrage League are at the following places: Leland Stanford University, Syracuse University, University of Wisconsin, Chicago University, Mount Holyoke College, University of Michigan, Ohio State University, Swarthmore College, Wellesley College and Young Women's Christian Association of Poughkeepsie.

CALIFORNIA.—On April 9 there will be a joint meeting of the Leland Stanford University Chapter and the University of California Chapter.

IOWA.—The annual meeting of the Iowa Branch has been held recently, at which the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Pearl B. Hoerr; Vice-president, Miss Frances McFarlin; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Eunice Meers.

NEW YORK.—The College Equal Suffrage League of New York State held a meeting at its headquarters, 20 East 33d street, March 18. The topic was "How Can Votes for Women Be Made a Political Issue at the Next Election?" Speakers, Miss Elizabeth Ellsworth Cook and Miss Alice Perkins. A meeting for College Girls was held at the same place on Tuesday, March 29, at 3:30 o'clock. All students spending their spring vacation in New York were invited. The speakers were Miss Jessie Ashley, the club President, and Miss Caroline Lexow.

BARNARD COLLEGE CHAPTER.—Miss Forbes-Robertson will address the students of Barnard College in the near future.

OHIO.—Miss Ethel Arnold will address a meeting of the Cleveland Section in April.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Miss Juliet S. Points will address the students at Swarthmore College April 18.

CAROLINE LEXOW,
National Secretary.

THE WOMAN'S CHARTER.

Delegates and visitors to the International Congress in London last year will remember the able presentation by Lady McLaren of her Woman's Charter. This is a full compendium of the laws for women in Great Britain and a statement of the changes which are vitally necessary in justice to women. The delegates were urged to prepare a similar digest of the laws in their own country and present it to law-making bodies. Lady McLaren has done this in the English Parliament, and her husband, Sir Charles McLaren, has introduced eight bills for revising these laws. In a letter to the editor of Progress she says:

"43 Belgrave Square,
March 15, 1910.

"I am sure you will be pleased to hear that a great success has attended the introduction of the Women's Charter into the House of Commons. All the newspapers are full of it, and some of them have given leaders and columns of approval, with interviews and comments, and so far there has been no damaging attack from any quarter. Had these reforms been advocated singly no notice would have been taken of any of them; but the fact that all the injustices have been put together has roused public attention to the wrongs of women. I do ask you to bring this success before the leaders of thought on the women's questions in America, urging them to draft a bill, or bills, containing various reforms, and to have these introduced into the State legislatures, so that the law which in some States is in favor of women should be raised in backward States to the same level. I believe many of those old injustices which have their root in the ancient common law of England lend themselves to attack. They are like some crumbling monument, which a vigorous blow would cause to topple over, and could such a blow be delivered by the women of each State, all striking together, it would be the most effective weapon they could use to obtain, not only revision of the laws, but admission to the franchise.

"LAURA McLAREN."

NEW JERSEY NOTES.

A meeting of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association was held in the Church of the Redeemer of Newark, on Feb. 24. Mrs. Clara Laddey, State President, in the chair. Miss Alice Paul gave an interesting account of the experiences of English Suffragettes. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw made one of her inimitable addresses. Tickets for this meeting were sold and the proceeds are to be used for organizing Suffrage Leagues throughout the State. Professor Merton Leonard, of the Jersey City High School, is assisting the State officers in promoting the formation of a voters' league similar to those in New York and Mass.

"Women of West Orange yesterday (March 15) triumphed in their first effort to gain equal representation in the Board of Education after an exciting campaign of four days, during which they kept a dozen automobiles busy as they electioneered throughout the district. Mrs. George Merck, their candidate, received the highest number of votes cast for any of the candidates on the four tickets. She is the wife of a wholesale druggist of New York, resides in Llewellyn Park and has several children.

"Leading the campaign of opposition against the ticket composed of the three retiring members of the Board of Education was Mrs. Philip McKim Garrison, prominent in society and a descendant of William Lloyd Garrison. She called a secret meeting at her home on last Friday, and it was then decided that the mothers of West Orange should have some voice in the education of their children.

"Those who are opposed to woman suffrage rallied to the support of what was termed the 'regular' ticket, composed of the three retiring members of the Board of Education. Mrs. Garrison and her Campaign Committee hired all the automobiles in the town, and scores of women were induced to vote, and many men were taken to the Town Hall, where they cast their ballots for one of the tickets on which Mrs. Merck's name appeared.

"Of the 564 votes cast Mrs. Merck received 370, Mr. Hedges 231 and Mr. Robinson 262."—New York Herald.

WORK IN ILLINOIS.

During the month of March Dr. Aylesworth has given splendid service lecturing and organizing through the State of Illinois. He has such a fund of information that he has gathered at first hand, and he is so convincing in his presentation, that his work is of inestimable value to the suffrage cause.

Since October Miss Harriett Grim, a graduate of the class of 1908 at the University of Chicago, has been giving her whole time to lecturing and organizing the State. As a result of Dr. Aylesworth's and Miss Grim's efforts clubs have been formed in Freeport, Canton, Cambridge, Sycamore, Abingdon, Savanna, Odell, Lexington, Chenoa, Maywood, Hoopston and other places. Suffrage circles have been organized in different associations of women. Outside of these clubs many individuals have identified themselves with the State Association.

At present Chicago suffragists are very busy getting ready to present "How the Vote Was Won." There will be three performances in a down-town theatre—the Ziegfeld. The play was first given in Chicago by the Suffrage League of the University, which presented one hundred dollars of the profits to the State Association. Since then it has been presented by the Oak Park Suffrage Club, and is being rehearsed by the dramatic clubs of Neighborhood House and of Northwestern University. Practically the same people that took part in the University of Chicago performance will be in the cast at the Ziegfeld Theatre. The play will be preceded by an adaptation of Rostand's "Les Romanesques." Candy girls selling "Suffrage Sweets" and flower girls selling jonquils, will be very much in evidence in the aisles and lobby.

We are hoping to make enough money to help carry out a long-cherished scheme in the State work, that is to have an active chairman in each of our fifty-one Senatorial districts, so that, when our election comes next fall, we shall have some one in each district to look after the campaign against those Senators and Representatives who have worked and voted against our bills. Of course we need money to conduct such a campaign, and if the play is successful the proceeds will help materially toward this end.

Illinois may not be the next State to gain the ballot, but her loyal daughters are going to try hard not to be the last in the procession.

HARRIETTE GRIM.

NEBRASKA.

Dr. Inez C. Philbrick, President of the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association, 1023 H street, Lincoln, writes in The Headquarters' Message for March:

"The Executive Committee at its session at Lincoln, Feb. 28, engaged Dr. Barton O. Aylesworth, of Colorado, to organize for us during the months of April and May. Dr. Aylesworth is a personal friend and co-worker of Judge Ben Lindsey, Mrs. Platt Decker, when President of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, said of him that he was the finest speaker in Colorado. He has been doing very effective work for the National in the East, and is now conducting a five weeks' campaign in Illinois. He will speak every day if he be given the opportunity, and will do other work besides, such as interviewing the politicians, etc. Dr. Aylesworth will give his two lectures, 'Woman and the Ballot in Colorado,' and 'Judge Lindsey and the Juvenile Court.' This is the most important work that has ever been undertaken in our State. The present plan is to open the campaign with a big meeting in Lincoln on the night of March 31, for which the College and Professional Equal Suffrage League will be responsible. April 1, 2 and 3 will be given to meetings in the vicinity of Lincoln, and on April 4 we shall open in the southeast counties of the State, beginning at Pawnee City, under the direction of Mrs. Annetta D. Nesbit, State Chairman Organization Committee."

The Ohio Woman Suffrage Association has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Mrs. Lucie C. Harmon, of Toledo. For years Mrs. Harmon has been one of the strongest figures in the suffrage movement in Ohio. She was prominent in the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ARTICLES.

Compiled by Margaret de Mercier, Widener Library, Philadelphia.

1. Determination of Women to Exercise the Suffrage.—Atlantic Monthly, March.
2. Equal Suffrage (New Books Reviewed).—North American Review, March.
3. For the Woman of Brains.—Collier's Weekly, March 5.
4. Woman Suffrage as It Looks Today.—Forum, March.
5. Woman Suffrage Movement.—Harper's Bazar, March.
6. Woman Suffrage Movement in Great Britain.—Chautauquan, March.
7. Woman and the Suffrage.—Harper's Bazar, March.
8. Way It Worked in Kezar (Story).—Good Housekeeping, March.
9. Aunt Jemima's Attack of Suffragitis (Story).—Good Housekeeping, March.
10. Samantha Allen and the Amutys (Story).—Harper's Bazar, March.
11. The American Woman.—American Magazine, April.
12. Prodigal Daughters.—Hampton's, April.
13. Professor Frances Squire Potter (Personalities).—Hampton's, April.
14. Woman (Editor's Study).—Harper's Monthly, April.
15. The Woman's War.—Atlantic Monthly, April.

Temperance and Woman Suffrage, Harper's Bazar, April. The Plea for Woman's Suffrage, Same.

PRESIDENT SHAW'S DATES.

- April 3—Monthly sermon, Bryn Mawr College.
- April 6—Present Day Club, Princeton, N. J.
- April 11-22 — National Convention, Washington.
- April 25—Civic Club of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
- April 26—Equal Rights Association, Richmond, Va.
- April 28-9—State Woman Suffrage Association, Greenville, Miss.
- May 2-3—State Woman Suffrage Association, New Orleans, La.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S DATES.

- March 29—(Afternoon) New Century Club, Chester, Pa.
- March 29—(Evening) Suffrage Association, Chester, Pa.
- March 30—Pennsylvania Suffrage Association, Philadelphia.
- April 2—(Evening) Banquet Astor Hotel, New York.
- April 5—(Evening) Harlem Club Settlement, New York.
- April 7—(Evening) Essex County Club, Newark.
- April 11—(Afternoon) New Jersey Suffrage Association, Arlington.
- As Professor Potter does not stand for re-electing in April, she will go out of office April 19. To make good to her official year two weeks lost in Chicago, through illness, she has accepted early May dates for the following places; Boston, New York, Montclair, N. J.; Elmira, N. Y. She will be glad to make two more engagements.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

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

Signed

"The fact that a President of the United States will appear before a suffrage convention is of itself a strong assurance of the progress the cause has made, the respectful recognition it now commands. Times have changed since such women as Susan B. Anthony and her gifted associates were made subjects of public ridicule and insult. The leaders of the movement have gained much for it by intelligent, orderly, dignified procedure, slow but ultimately sure. The cause at last established in public respect, it is being greatly strengthened by widely spread, efficient organization."—Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier.

THE CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS.

For the first time since the U. S. Senate appointed a Select Committee on Woman Suffrage in 1883 the bill for an amendment has been referred to the Senate Committee of the Judiciary. Why Senator Borah asked for this disposition of it is not generally known, but is highly approved. A number of years before her death Miss Anthony made every possible effort to have the Select Committee abolished, as it is merely a farce so far as the woman suffrage bill is concerned. She was always told, however, that the Judiciary Committee was so much occupied it would not grant a hearing to the women. This year it has agreed to do so, notwithstanding the existence of the other committee. Its chairman is Senator Clarence D. Clark, of Wyoming, a staunch supporter of woman suffrage. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw will introduce the speakers.

The House Judiciary Committee has a new chairman in Judge R. Wayne Parker, of New Jersey. The former chairman for a number of years, John J. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, an open and defiant enemy of woman suffrage, was fortunately retired to private life at the last election. Mrs. Florence Kelley, National Vice-president, will present the speakers. The names of these have not yet been announced for either committee.

NOTICE TO DELEGATES.

Mrs. F. M. Gregory, 2510 M street, N. W., Washington, D. C., is chairman of the committee which will meet incoming trains on Wednesday, April 13. The train from Chicago is due in Washington 8:40 a. m., and the train from New York at 5:20 p. m. If any change is made in this schedule delegates will kindly notify Mrs. G. Gregory and also Miss Harriette J. Hifton, President of the District of Columbia W. S. A., whose address is 1114 Rhode Island avenue, N. W., Washington. The members of the committee will wear yellow ribbon badges marked in large letters "Votes for Women."

Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer writes of the Oklahoma campaign:

"Our allies are co-operating as never before. This is a banner State of the Socialist party, and their numerous field workers are able and active in advocating suffrage for women. The Federation of Labor at its five annual conventions has passed strong resolutions endorsing votes for women. The W. C. T. U. is alert through its franchise department. Candidates on all party tickets are individually expressing their support of the ballot for women. The progressive church spirit is manifest, and many of Oklahoma's most influential ministers are warmly preaching woman suffrage in order that the membership of the church may be felt in reform lines. The leading newspapers freely give space for articles on votes for women, and this powerful press support is a most potent force in our developing State.

"Our headquarters have been opened in the Lee-Huckins Hotel, Oklahoma City. The State headquarters of the Democratic party are also to be opened in this hotel. This is the metropolis of the new State and is the largest center of population between Kansas City and Dallas, Texas."

Read Progress for suffrage news.

CONVENTION RAILROAD RATES.

Railroads have granted a reduced rate of a fare and three-fifths for the round trip to Washington, D. C., on the certificate plan. Certificates must be secured at the time of purchasing the "going" ticket; these to be deposited with the Railroad Secretary on arrival in Washington and vised by the joint agent, who will be present at the convention for this purpose on April 16, for which a fee of twenty-five cents will be charged. As the number of certificates issued for this meeting will govern the fares for future conventions, it is very important that all persons attending the convention purchase tickets with certificates. It is also very important that friends for whom the reduction by means of using the certificates because of living near Washington would be small, should secure them, as the number used will help those at a distance to secure a lower rate. This reduced rate covers the dates of the meetings of the National Woman Suffrage Association, April 14 to 19, and those of the Daughters of the American Revolution, April 18 to 25, the entire time limit being April 11 to 27, inclusive. Please notify any friends whom you think may wish to take advantage of these rates to make a visit to the national capital.

California and the Pacific Coast: Persons coming from California and the Pacific Coast are advised that their best way is to take advantage of the round trip, for which tickets will be sold April 6, 7 and 8—\$107.50—good to return until Oct. 31.

Chicago: Friends who are coming from the West may wish to join the special train which will leave Chicago on April 12 at 10:30 a. m., arriving in Washington the following morning about 9 o'clock. Should there not be sufficient number to justify a special train, extra sleepers to accommodate our members will be attached to Pennsylvania 10:30 a. m. train April 12, arriving in Washington at 8:40 a. m. the following day. Reservations and any further information desired with regard to train service may be obtained by applying to F. O. Birney, Local Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, 248 South Clark street, Chicago.

South and West: The Railroad Association of the South, West and the territory between the Pacific Coast and Chicago have not granted the concession for our convention, but members attending from either of these territories should purchase tickets for attendance at the D. A. R. Convention and get a certificate for the same, the time limit covering both that convention, our own and that of the United States Daughters of 1812; tickets extended to May 2.

New York: The regular one-way rate, New York to Washington, D. C., is \$5.65, making fare for the round trip on the certificate plan including the visé \$9.30.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has arranged to attach such special cars as are necessary to meet the requirements of travel to train No. 51, leaving New York Wednesday, April 13, West 23rd street 10:55 a. m., and Jersey City 11:17 a. m., arriving in Washington 4:20 p. m.

Tickets on sale from all points April 11 to 14, inclusive; return limit April 27.

For further particulars address
LUCY E. ANTHONY,
Railroad Secretary,
605 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

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