

FAILURE IS IMPOSSIBLE—Susan B. Anthony

PROGRESS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT WARREN, OHIO, BY THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

President, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Moylan, Pa.
1st Vice President, Rachel Foster Avery, Swarthmore, Pa.
2nd Vice Pres., Mrs. Florence Kelley, 105 East 22nd St., New York City.
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NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, WARREN, OHIO.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER YEAR

THE ANTHONY MEMORIAL FUND—Letter from Our President and 1st Vice President

At the annual Convention in Chicago last winter, it was decided that the best memorial to Susan B. Anthony, that great soul who gave her long life to the struggle for the emancipation of women from the thralldom of old conditions, was a fund of one hundred thousand dollars to be used for woman suffrage work.

Miss Anthony has been gone from among us nearly two years; the work is going on; its demands are increasing as the opportunities for propaganda are almost daily widening before the workers. In no way can any woman suffragist better show her love for Miss Anthony than by helping to raise the Memorial Fund, seventy thousand dollars of which remain to be secured before the Annual Convention in Buffalo, October 15, 1908.

The Board of Trustees of the Fund ask every woman suffrage club in the country to devote Miss Anthony's eighty-eighth birthday, February 15, 1908, to some sort of an entertainment or meeting which shall bring money to the Fund. Make it your day of Thanksgiving that such a woman as Susan B. Anthony lived to lead us into broader opportunities, which we enjoy today.

Put your shoulder to the wheel, whoever and wherever you are, and try what YOU can do right in your own locality and among your own neighbors. Arrange for her birthday celebration a splendid entertainment which will combine the making of money for the Fund with the making of sentiment for the cause. Put as much energy into this work as you would into helping your church or a hospital or some local charity. This is better than any sort of charity, since it strikes at the root of the conditions which make the charity necessary. The lack of justice toward women is the crime which underlies all other crimes in a nation professing to base itself upon the Declaration of Independence.

In the October "Progress" were a number of practical suggestions for money raising.

ANNA H. SHAW,

Chairman Board of Trustees,

RACHEL FOSTER AVERY,

Secretary.

A SURPRISE PARTY.

Early in December about fifty of the members of the Delaware County W. S. A., and a few privileged suffragists of Philadelphia, assembled at Moylan Station and marched to "Alnwick Lodge," Rev. Anna Shaw's new home, to give her a surprise. A few days earlier, during Miss Shaw's absence, the mission hall clock which was to be presented to her, had been sent to the home and safely hidden in an upstairs room. This was to be part of the surprise, for not a lip of the matter had come to Miss Shaw's ears and she was as surprised as we could possibly have wished.

The day was perfect for the expedition and among the guests were several of the "elders in Israel," who drove over from neighboring towns; two of the men members of the Swarthmore League were there and of the ten Susan B. Anthony Leaguers present, four were boys, so we were truly an equal rights party.

Mrs. Garrett, President of the Delaware Co. Association, presented the clock which had been brought forth from its concealment and occupied its appropriate place in the large central hall; Miss Shaw alluding to her former calling as a pastor when she was the recipient of surprise parties, accepted it in a few well-chosen words and then made use of her opportunity to urge the friends present to renewed efforts for the cause we all love so much. Miss Jane Campbell, Mrs. Ella Hawley Crossett, Mrs. Husted Harper, Mrs. Luckie (the originator of the gift and the "party"), Mrs. Foster Avery, and "another president, Miss Rose Foster Avery," were present. Miss Shaw unexpectedly called out, each spoke briefly. Our State President, Mrs. Blankenburg, was detained by illness.

Miss Lucy Anthony served tea to the callers who enjoyed looking through the dainty, well-planned home and out into the splendid scenery from the various windows and capacious porch. Its proud owner had told us in her little talk what a wonderful happiness its possession is to her after so many years of working toward it. "It repays me already for the many sacrifices, great and small, which I have made for it. Hundreds of times I have sat up and napped in railroad stations instead of going to a hotel and making myself comfortable for the night—have eaten my lunch at the counter instead of getting a hot meal on a dining car, in order to save something toward a home, and now that I have it and we are here, it feels just like home; it is the home I have longed for. I want it to be a center to which all suffragists may come; whenever any of you are near you must feel welcome and must come to see us. We are going to have the General Officers of the National Association all here for their business meeting for 1908 the early part of the year."

This was an orthodox "surprise party" in that we carried with us our refreshments, but in that we did not stay to consume them. Each too with her a contribution to Miss Shaw's preserve closet jellies, pickles, preserves, catsup, while some independent thinkers brought candles, matches, dusters, tea and lovely Mexican drawn work.

In the big living room stands the mahogany table on which the Woman's Declaration of Rights for the Seneca Falls Convention was signed and Mrs. Husted Harper gave a little history of it.

Altogether the afternoon was a great success and I know that it inspired some who were present to renewed zeal for the cause which this new home represents; may it become the Mecca for suffragists.

RACHEL FOSTER AVERY.

Women of Russia.

Parliamentary suffrage has been granted the women of Russia upon the same terms as men except that the women must vote by proxy.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Ellen Galvin, of Waterbury, Conn., worked forty-six years in the Waterbury Buckle Co. She never received more than \$1.50 a day but accumulated a little fortune. Early in December she died and 1,000 employes from the President down followed her to the grave.

Miss Winifred Smith is weigh master at Brainard, Minn. Brainard has 10,000 inhabitants and the City Council elected Miss Smith to fill the place made vacant by her father's death.

Mrs. Elmer St. Clair of Lancaster, Pa., reached her home in the early afternoon to the scene of a great land slide, flagging a train and averting a disastrous wreck.

Mrs. Julia St. Cyr is said to be the only Indian woman lawyer in the country. She is very successful in her cases for the Winnebago, of which tribe she is a member.

At the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor Mr. Gompers called Mrs. Agnes Nestor of the International Glovemakers to the chair. This is the first time a woman has had such recognition from this body.

The work of the Association will I be responsible for during the remaining nine months? The result will not be achieved unless each suffragist does her part. There is not one so poor in purse that she cannot contribute something toward the Fund herself or seek to secure a contribution from another; nor so poor in influence that she cannot obtain one new member for the local, State or National Associations within the next month. Let this be the New Year's service of each one of us in memory of Miss Anthony. Find the member in your own household if each one does not already belong and then begin with the nearest hopeful neighbor, and begin now.

May I not hear from the suffragists all over the nation in response to this appeal, stating definitely for what part of the unfinished effort of the year each will be responsible?

I desire to express to one and all the sincere hope that the New Year may be full of opportunities for helpful service and crowned with good success. Let us neither falter nor fail, and let us remember whatever comes in the line of duty that the only failure one ought to fear is failure to cleave to the purpose she sees to be best.

Faithfully,

ANNA H. SHAW.



MRS. COBDEN SANDERSON IN NEW YORK

From many sources we learn that the meetings in New York and Brooklyn, arranged for Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, were among the greatest meetings in influence American Suffragists have ever held.

The meeting at Cooper Union was under the auspices of the Self-Supporting League for Woman Suffrage and the College Suffrage League. It was held at Cooper Union which was packed, there being no standing room. Fully two-thirds of the audience were men. The collections amounted to \$180.00 and about 225 members were added to the Woman Suffrage League of Self-Supporting Women.

The Brooklyn meeting was quite as enthusiastic but the audience was not large. The weather was very bad, snow,

a beautiful room surrounded by faithful and helpful assistants, where there are plants, sunshine and all sorts of labor-saving machinery, is not so hard. How can the Editor feel her task is too large, her load too heavy? She can not, she will not. Such is her New Year's resolution.

A New Year's Message from the National President.

Moylan, Pa., December 18th, 1907. Dear Co-Worker:

We stand at the dawn of 1908, which marks the sixtieth anniversary of our movement for political freedom, inspired by every incentive for active, earnest work.

The past year shows that our cause is not only finding favor at home, but victorious achievement abroad. The women of Norway have been crowned with equal political rights with men, while in Denmark, France, Great Britain, Natal, and in Oklahoma in our own country, added political freedom has been granted.

The increasing activity among teach-

ers, college and self-supporting women shows that the intelligent and industrious young women of our land are recognizing that in a Republic the possession of the ballot is fundamental to success.

On October 15th, 1908, we will meet in annual Convention in Buffalo, to celebrate the sixtieth year of our revolutionary struggle for equal rights, but in the interim many plans for which we unanimously voted at Chicago, remain to be completed. Seventy-five thousand dollars of the \$100,000 Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund is still to be raised; 10,000 new members are to be secured, if we double our membership, and 25,000 subscriptions to Progress are needed to make our National organ a financial success.

Several searching questions present themselves to each one of us:

1st. What have I done during the past year toward carrying out the plans voted at Chicago?

2nd. What share of the pledge to the Fund will I raise; how many new members will I secure; how many subscriptions to Progress obtain; what part of

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

HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, Editor.

Form of Bequest.

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

Signed

"The direct influence of a good woman is the greatest of all forces."—Knox Little.

Convention Dates 1908.

National—Buffalo, N. Y., October 15th-21st (inclusive).

And now it's the women of Russia. How long, oh Lord, how long?

A Happy New Year.

A happy New Year to all suffragists. A year full of happiness and work or rather work and happiness. As we look back on the old year what is there worth remembering and cherishing? Only the things we have done for others, only the helping of the unfortunate, only standing for our principles, only giving to our generation the best of that which is in us, only the things accomplished with a struggle. The rest we have forgotten.

Sometimes the Editor of Progress is low-spirited—the work at Headquarters is such a grind and such a growing grind. Opportunities of which she should take advantage present themselves in every department, from every direction. When she is thus smothered she can always bring herself back to a normal condition by thinking of Miss Anthony and the early leaders. She can see them walking up and down the land, having doors shut in their faces, eggs showered upon them. Really what the Editor is doing would have been play to them; would have been joy. To work in

MISS CLAY ON KENTUCKY LAW.

The Kentucky laws relating to the legal rights of women as mothers are pronounced by able jurists as barbarous and a blot upon her civilization. A study of those laws will make evident the grounds for such an opinion.

The law ordinarily recognizes but one parent, and that one the father, only and always excepting the poor, despised mother whose offspring is the sign of her shame; for these mothers are vested with the same rights of guardianship, as married fathers.

With married mothers it is different. The insignificance in which their rights are held is seen in extracts from the statutes concerning Guardians and Wards: "The father of the minor, if living, or, if dead, the mother, if suited to the trust, shall be allowed by the court to have the custody, nurture and education of the ward." And some women imagine that the state honors motherhood! "If suited to the trust," she may have the custody of her own child, if her husband be dead. But not in all cases, however, even if the father is dead and the mother is suited to the trust: for a dead father has more rights than a living mother, as is seen by further extracts:

"Any father may, by will, appoint a guardian to his infant child during its minority or for any less period, and may appoint the guardianship of the infant's estate to one, and the custody, nurture and education of the infant to another." Not by a word is the father placed under the slightest constraint to appoint the mother to the custody, nurture and education of the child!

Further, we read: "In appointing a guardian the court shall pay proper attention to the following order of precedence in right, and not depart therefrom, unless it deems that prudence and the interests of the infant so require:

"First, the father or testamentary guardian of his appointing.

Secondly, the mother, if unmarried; and, thirdly, the next of kin, giving preference to the males."

In the exercise of this right of guardianship, undivided with the mother, a father has the sole direction of his child's life, the mother's wishes being consulted only so far as he pleases. If he is in humble circumstances and hires out or apprentices the child, he alone decides the employment and surroundings, and he alone receives its wages. If in better circumstances, he alone may direct its education, choosing its residence, its school and the moral training and religious bent its mind shall receive. It is always within his legal right to remove the child from the custody and nurture of the mother, and to place it with whomsoever he chooses; and if he dies, he is permitted to depute all these powers to a guardian of his selection.

It is terrible to think of the sufferings mothers may have to endure from the exercise of these unrestricted powers by misguided husbands, even when they are honest and well-meaning towards the mothers and children. But many husbands are depraved and selfish, and among the darkest realities of life are the miseries of mothers and children when such husbands have used their authority over children with indifference to the mother's happiness, and even with the distinct intention of torturing them through their natural affections.

The protection the law affords to mothers against possible abuses is inadequate, hard to obtain in every case, and in many of the worst instances wholly unavailable. As long as the husband and wife remain together, there is no clear provision for the defense of the mother. When they are legally separated or divorced, the court decides which parent shall have the custody of the child, regarding the interest of the child in the decision. But the presumption is always in favor of the father, and if he resists the court's assigning the guardianship to the mother, a clear case of his moral or financial unfitness for the charge must be made before the mother's superior claim is allowed, no matter if she is wholly "suited to the trust."

Even this meagre measure of justice may be easily defeated by the father in many instances, if he chooses; for, if he has reason to anticipate that the presumption in his favor will not suffice to

deprive the mother, he can forestall the judgment by removing the child to another state before the court has taken action. After the child is once out of the State (and his legal right to take it where he pleases is unimpeachable until there is a decree of court to the contrary), it would take years of tedious and expensive litigation to compel him to return it. Practically, therefore, the mother has no right guaranteed her by the law.

It is no excuse for these iniquitous laws to say that men have little temptation to abuse them and seldom do so. Law is meant for the restraint of the bad, and there is no cruelty shielded by the law which is too dreadful for some bad men to practice. Neither is any mortal being in a position to say that such power is rarely abused. Since relief is so precarious and long delayed, there is every reason for women to endure these sorrows in silence; and yet from time to time society is shocked by a revelation of misery endured by a mother under this oppressive power of the husband, though her wretchedness was not made public until, perhaps after years of suffering, either it became beyond endurance or some circumstance enabled her to throw off his tyranny with impunity.

Women are reduced to piteous straits to escape the brutalities of these laws in Kentucky, and in other states where they are similar. Newspapers report such instances as of a woman denying that she

had ever been married to the man who was trying to rob her of her child; or another perjuring herself as was believed by her neighbors who accounted her a virtuous woman, by swearing in her desperation that her husband was not the father of her child.

Let no woman be indifferent to a law unjust to her sex because she may not personally observe its evil consequences in her circle of acquaintance, or feel them herself. She may be sure that somewhere, secretly or openly, it is doing its deadly work of carrying under-served misery or degradation to her sister women.

The remedy for all this injustice and misery is a comparatively simple amendment of the law, of which the principal features should be: Granting to fathers and mothers equal or co-guardianship of children, making their rights equal, and forbidding either, under a penalty, from removing a child from the other without process of law. In happy and well-regulated families such an alteration of the law would never be perceived, for equality is the rule now. When there is not perfect unity, the father would be more conciliatory, knowing that in the last resort he would have to justify his actions to a judge; and the mother would be more patient, assured that her rights could never be seriously infringed, because if necessary she would be protected by the law. The principal thing needed to effect this wholesome change in the laws of Kentucky, which has been made in fourteen or fifteen other states, is enlightenment of the public mind upon the subject.

LAURA CLAY.



HEADQUARTERS NEWS

The Ella F. Young Club, of Chicago, has passed a set of resolutions to be sent to the State Legislature protesting against taxation without representation and also in favor of the 16th Amendment.

Mrs. A. H. Reynolds writes that the Society for Political Education of Auburn, N. Y., will celebrate its 20th anniversary December 7.

The District of Columbia Woman Suffrage Association has chosen Mrs. Katharine Reed Balentine (daughter of the late Speaker Reed) as a delegate to represent them at the National Suffrage Convention in Buffalo next October.

Dr. Mary Sperry and Miss Gail Laughlin have returned from their trip to Europe, and are now in Denver.

Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, the efficient chairman of the Legislative Committee of the State of New York, recently spoke before the New York City Legislative League. A resolution favoring the 16th Amendment was adopted.

Owing to the arrival of John Crossett Kent, Mrs. Ella Hawley Crossett is now a grandmother. In a personal letter she says, "Fine boy; hope he may help along the cause."

The editor of Progress received a booklet from Mr. Ketcham, entitled, "In Loving Memory of Emily Burton Ketcham." Mary L. Doe, of Michigan, is the author.

Mrs. Ketcham was one of the most enthusiastic and constant suffrage workers that Michigan ever had. She longed to see results. How she would have thrown herself into the Constitutional Convention work which is now absorbing the attention of the Michigan suffragists!

In a private letter, Mary Bentley Thomas, of Ednor, Maryland, tells of the burning of their large barns recently, and that just as the creamery, with all the new and valuable machinery, was about to catch, which would have meant the destruction of the house as well, the wind changed and those buildings were saved. As it was, all the furniture from this attractive mansion was carried out to places of safety. There was a large wedding reception in the neighborhood, and the guests assisted in the rescue work, young girls in lovely gowns and slippers helping to draw wagons, carrying, etc., to a safe distance. The loss above insurance was about \$3,500. It was fortunate that no lives were lost.

Louise De Koven Bowen, of Chicago, has been elected first vice-president of the International Juvenile Club. Among the directors are Jane Addams, Sarah Platt Decker and Hannah Kent Schoff. Most of the officers are men.

Oklahoma has recently lost three of its good suffrage friends: General G. M. Parks, of Enid, Dr. R. W. Southard, of Perry, and J. W. Fenquay, of Chandler.

SEX EQUALITY.

To the Editor of Progress:
Dear Madam:—

I have been reading Dr. Denmore's "Sex Equality," and have some criticisms of it to make which I think may be of value to any woman in trying to estimate her own possibilities of development as compared with the possibilities of men.

Dr. Denmore says that through environment and heredity it is impossible for a woman now to start on an equality with men mentally. He maintains that as a girl inherits more from her mother and a boy from his father, so, as women have been uneducated and undeveloped in the past, the present woman begins life with a mind inferior to the mind of man. He gives us hope that if we try hard we may some day start equal.

In the first place, no scientific man today would consider asserting that a boy inherits more from his father and a girl from her mother. There is nothing on which to base such an assertion, either in experience or science.

In order to get at what the fundamental differences between men and women are, let us try to approach the subjects scientifically. We must first draw a strict line around what we consider sex differences. They must be characteristics which you would find in a woman, no matter what her training, and in a man no matter what his training. Such a thing as simply stating that all women are more intuitive, refined, unselfish, long suffering, etc., may be flattering, but it is nonsense. Having once hit upon the sex differences, difference in the sexual organs—in the structure and size of the body—in the skin and in the hair on the face, which appears in the male and not in the female, you try to explain how they developed. Here I think Darwin is probably correct—by sexual selection on purely sexual grounds among our half-human ancestors. These sex characteristics became the male and female characteristics of the race, and latent in both ova and spermatazoa.

If you try to make a certain type of mind a sex characteristic you must first show that it is an invariably a sex characteristic as the physical ones above noted.

The greater size of the male is supposed to have come from the fact that among our half-human ancestors the males fought for the possession of the females, and, as the larger males won, size developed as a sex characteristic. So, to explain the evolution of a certain type of mind in the female as a sex characteristic, you would have to show that males always preferred females with those mental characteristics.

That is, physical charms being equal, you'd have to show (taking Dr. Denmore's idea of a feminine mind as the type) that males throughout the ages have preferred females without originality, sensitiveness, breadth of view, etc. This is obviously false when you consider the women who have had the greatest power over men in the past. But to come down from theory to a matter of hard fact capable of actual demonstration. If women's minds had been part of their sex characteristics instead of being as free from sex as is her digestive system, the heart, lungs, etc., then by this time they would have become as totally different as they are in muscular strength. The fact that women in the last fifty years have stood equal with men in all subjects in the co-educational colleges, when during the whole history of the human race they had not been developed mentally, is proof positive that their minds have not been coloured by sex and do not come under the head of sex characteristics. If women in forty years of out-door training could become the equals of men in physical strength we should have a right also to assume that greater size and strength in the male, was not a sex characteristic. This, however, is very improbable and we are safe in assuming that size and strength are male characteristics inherited from our half-human ancestors.

To sum up—Sexual organs, difference in size and structure of body, difference of skin, and hair on the face in the male—are sex characteristics. They are the sex characteristics of the race and inherited from both parents. In the same way a certain sort of mind, heart,

lungs, nervous system, etc., are inherited from both parents. A man with a powerful mind is just as likely to hand it on to his daughters as to his son. There is no authority for assuming that girls inherit more from their mothers and boys from their fathers.

I think Dr. Denmore's book should be called "The Hopeless Inequality of Sex," for if women, as he supposes, had been gradually losing mental strength through all the ages they would be in a hopeless condition. Thanks to the proof given by women who have equalled men in their college work in the past fifty years, such an assumption is impossible at the present day.

Yours very truly,
KATHARINE HOUGHTON HEPBURN,
Hartford, Conn.

Australia Again

E. C. Brady, the author of "Australian Life in Town and Country," issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, says: "The woman voter, is, of course, no new thing in Australia, women have for some years held equal electoral privileges with men. But the granting of the commonwealth franchise to the Australian woman was an experiment on a much larger scale, and has resulted in some developments of a most interesting nature. It has been found that the women voters outnumber the men in the Commonwealth, although the majority of women is not a very large one. The woman's vote is, therefore, a very important consideration for the politicians, who are alive to the experience already gained of its effect in New Zealand. In that colony, it has been found that the one political question of absorbing interest to the feminine mind is the regulation and control of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. It is significant that the approach of the first general election at which the woman's franchise was exercised, those interested in this trade formed associations designed for meeting the would be reformers half way, and for improving the conditions under which intoxicants are sold in Australia."

"The franchise itself was received by the women with a due sense of the importance of the gift."
"Some Australian women believe that women should hold positions in the Australian Senate, while others think the time is not yet ripe."
"The result of this election at which woman suffrage was exercised throughout Australia afforded little justification for the fears entertained by those who opposed the granting of woman suffrage."

Ellen Terry.

Ellen Terry in "My Children and I," running in McClure's, says:

"Long afterward, in the same city, (Paris) I saw a man sitting calmly in a cab, a man of the 'gentlemanly' class, and ordering the coacher to drive on, although a woman was clinging to the side of the carriage and refused to let go. She was a strong, splendid creature of the peasant type, bareheaded, with a fine open brow, and she was obviously consumed by resentment of some injustice—mad with it. She was dragged along in one of the busiest streets in Paris, the little Frenchman sitting there smiling, easy. How she escaped death, I don't know. Then he became conscious that people were looking, and he stopped the cab and let her get in. O men!"

A Good Thing.

During Thanksgiving week the Northwestern Ohio Poultry Association held its annual show in Warren. A number of the merchants of the city rented booths where their goods were displayed. The Warren Political Equality Club took one of these booths, and each day of the show two of the club members were in attendance, distributing literature and taking signatures to the suffrage enrollment cards. Nearly 300 people signed these cards. This is the kind of work any local club can do.

History of the Movement for Woman Suffrage in the United States, by Ida Husted Harper, price \$1.00 per hundred. Excellent material for local clubs.

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Signed

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The progress of civilization necessitates the giving of greater and greater attention and intelligence to public affairs. And for this reason I am convinced that we make a great mistake in depriving one sex of voice in public matters, and that we could in no way so increase the attention, the intelligence and the devotion which may be brought to the solution of social problems as by enfranchising our women. Even if in a ruder state of society the intelligence of one sex suffices for the management of common interests, the vastly more intricate, more delicate and more important questions which the progress of civilization makes of public moment, require the intelligence of women as of men, and that we can never obtain until we interest them in public affairs.—Henry George.

States Standing at the Head.

The National Treasurer reports that the six states paying the largest dues and hence having the largest membership for the year 1907 are in their order: New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Iowa, California and Ohio.

THE BROMWELL PROVISIO.

Ellis Meredith.

The women of this country owe a debt they can never pay to the late Judge Henry Pelham Bromwell. He was the man who made it possible for the women of Colorado to secure the franchise without the submission of a constitutional amendment; and in other states, where women fail to secure full suffrage at the time of the adoption of a Constitution, they can do much by securing the insertion of the Bromwell Proviso in the article dealing with electoral qualifications.

Judge Bromwell was a wise and a great man; he had been a personal friend of Lincoln and of Lyman Trumbull, and a member of Congress and of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Illinois. He moved to Colorado early in the seventies, and was a member of the convention that drafted the Constitution for the Centennial State. When he failed, after a gallant struggle, to secure full suffrage for women, he succeeded in getting school suffrage and a referendum, with a provision that the legislature could submit this referendum at any time.

It is surprising that the immense importance of this clause has never been understood by the women in the other States, though they have been urged to work for it whenever constitutional conventions have been held. For their fuller understanding, I quote the sections from Article Seven, under which we secured the franchise:

"Section 1.—Every male person over the age of 21 years, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:—

"First. He shall be a citizen of the United States, or, not being a citizen of the United States, he shall have declared his intention, according to law, to become such citizen, not less than four months before he offers to vote.

"Second. He shall have resided in the State six months immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote and in the county, city, town, ward or precinct, such time as may be prescribed by law: Provided, that no person shall be denied the right to vote at any school district election, nor to hold any school district office on account of sex.

"Section 2.—The General Assembly shall, at the first session thereof, AND MAY AT ANY SUBSEQUENT SESSION, enact such laws to extend the right of suffrage to women of lawful age, and otherwise qualified according to the provisions of this article. NO SUCH ENACTMENT SHALL BE OF EFFECT UNTIL SUBMITTED TO AND APPROVED BY A MAJORITY OF THOSE VOTING THEREON."

This, it is clear, makes it possible for any legislature, by a majority vote, to submit this question to the people. It does away with the necessity for a constitutional amendment, which, in Colorado at least, requires a two-thirds vote for its passage by the legislature, and is much more difficult to secure than ordinary bills.

In states where they have the Initiative and Referendum, this proviso is not necessary; but in those where they have not, and but few have gone so far in radical legislation, the insertion of the Bromwell Proviso would provide for such a referendum in this particular case, and greatly facilitate the work of the suffragists.

When the women had been voting for ten years in Colorado the constitution was amended, and the following section substituted for the two originally adopted:

"Section 1.—Every person over the ages of 21 years, possessing the fol-

lowing qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections. HE or SHE shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in the State six months immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and in the county, city, town, ward or precinct, such time as may be prescribed by law."

This constitutional amendment, introduced by Senator Casimera Barela, who had been active in defeating the suffrage clause in the Constitution, when it was adopted, makes equal suffrage a part of the organic law of the State. The primary object was to do away with the abuses arising from permitting people to vote on first papers and but six months' residence in the State, and many laboring men

voted against it, because of the length of residence required of the voter. Nevertheless, it carried by over 18,000 votes.

Those who assert that suffrage is a failure in Colorado, and that the law would be repealed were it submitted again, will find little consolation in this vote. When the franchise was bestowed on women, they gained it by a vote of something over six thousand; but equal suffrage was not a part of the Constitution. Ten years later it was made a part of the Constitution by three times the vote by which the "experiment" was first adopted.

Every woman who desires the suffrage should understand thoroughly the Bromwell Proviso. It may be the key that will unlock the door of opportunity for her.

THE WOMAN AND THE SURGEON.

A father and son, walking on the road-way, came to a house where a giantess dwelt.

She was sitting outside the door in a hammock.

"How beautiful she is," said the boy. "How strong! See her twist that rope. Why does she live here?"

"To help certain travelers up the hill," replied the father.

"Does she help them?" "No. She says she does not want to go up the hill herself and wonders why they do."

"Why do they?" asked the boy. "They must go or starve."

"There are some coming now. Oh! look at the great packs on their backs! Why do they walk so crooked?"

"They are staggering under their loads. These poor women have carried them many years."

"What will happen if some one does not help them to the top?"

"Part will die in the valley; part on the hill. A few will be able to go on."

"What's beyond the hill?" asked the boy.

"A beautiful blue ocean."

"Oh! I did not know that. If the giantess does not help them she can never see the ocean, can she?"

"No."

"That's too bad!" said the boy. "Beautiful lady, please help these travelers."

"What travelers?" asked the woman.

"These poor, broken-backed women. They are sick and hungry."

"Sick. Why are they sick? I am well. Why are they hungry? I have plenty to eat."

"If you do not help them they will not see the ocean."

"What's an ocean?"

"I don't know," said the boy; "only it's something beautiful you see when you have helped others up the hill."

"But I have my creek and trees. What more do I want? I am comfortable."

"Yes," said the boy, timidly, "but they are not."

"Funny I do not see them," said the giantess.

"Please help," pleaded the boy. "You are so powerful and they need you so badly."

But the giantess made herself comfortable and went to sleep, with a sweet smile on her face.

The tears came to the boy's eyes as he saw the women with the burdens toiling on. "Will she always sleep and smile?" he asked, impatiently.

"No," replied the father, "some day the Surgeon Unselfishness will open her eyes. She is blind. When she sees she will help the burden bearers, and, better, she will teach them how to carry their loads more easily and loving qualifications, shall be entitled to carry them better or dispense with them entirely."

HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON.

A Senator's Wife's Opinion.

Mrs. Julius Burrows, wife of the Senator from Michigan, says:

"It appears to me a rank injustice that women are not allowed their voice in the making of the laws, or at least not given the opportunity to say who shall make the laws. They are amenable to them just as man. The fact that they are women does not exempt them from any of the legal penalty when they are culprits. I think that while they are kept outside their rights there will be a lack of ballast in the legislation which relates to certain conditions of which women are by God and nature the best and only judges."

France Awake.

Fifty thousand French women have petitioned for their political rights within the last few days.



ROBERT L. OWEN.

(Courtesy of The Modern World of Denver.)

"I do not approach this matter in an apologetic manner. I was told by a venerable man last night—a man for whom I have great respect—a good old man, 'Owen, I am surprised at you. I have always regarded you as a man of intelligence. Why, you are absolutely throwing away a magnificent opportunity for yourself. We expect to see you go to the Senate of the United States.' Now I want to make a compact with this Committee. You give the women the suffrage, and I will give you my chances for the Senate."—Robert L. Owen to the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Owen, United States Senator from the new State of Oklahoma, was born in Lynchburg, Va., and educated at Washington and Lee University. He is one-eighth Cherokee and has been a most devoted friend to the Indians. As teacher, banker, lawyer, editor he has many opportunities to serve them, and their interests have always been safe in his hands. When he was elected to the Senate he told the women of Oklahoma that woman suffrage would never lack for a champion in that body so long as he was a member of it.

IT IS TO LAUGH.

Readers of Progress may recall the editorial from the Cleveland Leader and the reply to it which appeared in the November (1907) issue.

They may recall how Mrs. Harper was quoted (erroneously) as having stated that the cause of woman suffrage in America was "hampered by feminine vacillation and indifference."

They may remember the Leader man's facetious remark about woman "wishing the ballot only as a toy, to play with for a time and then to do up her hair in at night for the fetching fluffiness of the next day."

They may remember how the general tone of the article was calculated to make women feel that they were a little higher than the angels and yet a little lower than male idiots.

Now, behold the spectacle of the Leader editor rushing to the defense of American women—yea, even of American woman suffragists—and all because Mrs. Cobden Sanderson has been quoted as saying that some of us are foolish and vain and superficial and extravagant.

"The women of America," declares the editor, "know more of politics, are

keener, shrewder tacticians, better readers of men and with a firmer grip on the policies of statesmen and parties, than those of England." Also—"Here every intelligent woman, no matter what her station in life, keeps informed on the political questions of the day and discusses them with the men of her family and her masculine friends, and in those States where she has the suffrage she votes with wisdom and discretion. All over the land her influence is direct, practical and wielded for good."

O, my countrywomen of the Golden West, are you really sacrificing the "fetching fluffiness of the next day" to the public good?

In closing the editor points Mrs. Cobden Sanderson to Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton and Lucy Stone, admonishing her to "read their lives and keep silent." He fails utterly to comprehend that "to keep silent" is the very thing self-respecting women CANNOT do after reading the lives of these brave pioneers.

And we are glad that the editor of the Leader evidently cannot keep silent either, when there is any general public discussion of this question. To be sure he keeps us in a "he-loves-me-not" frame of mind, but that's infinitely to be preferred to not being noticed at all.

ELIZABETH J. HAUSER.

FOREIGN NOTES.

It seems a very peculiar condition to find that in the two republics of Europe the question of woman's right to vote has been slower to crystallize into organized form than in the monarchies of the old world, but so it is. Where men have gained the rights they want they listen less kindly to the appeals of women for a share in government, than in those countries where the rank and file of the men are still enjoying only limited opportunities themselves and are still carrying the incubus of a royal family to support.

I lived in Switzerland for a time in 1885 and, being then young enough to believe that the world was coming very swiftly to see the light of the great question of equality of the sexes, I rashly made a wager with a fellow student at the Zurich University, that by the beginning of the twentieth century all the women of his country (he was at home there) would be the political equals of men. When I went to live in Vevey nineteen years later, I found Switzerland without even one woman suffrage society, although getting ready to form one. I attended the meeting at Aarau (in 1904) of the Swiss Council of Women and there, (following a fine report made by Mademoiselle Vidart upon the formation of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance at Berlin in the summer of that same year) was presented for signatures a pledge to become a member of a woman suffrage society to be organized in Switzerland. The news came to us later that such a society was organized and we hear now that the new branch of it at Lausanne, on Lake Geneva, is meeting with unexpected success. It is named for the Canton of Vaud in which Lausanne is situated, so that it is more than a local league and evidently means to organize branches throughout the Canton. Some of the leading people are said to be interested. It is surely time that Switzerland and France, both republics, should so organize their woman suffrage forces and be present at the International W. S. Alliance to be held at Amsterdam in June of this year.

This hope is not impossible of fulfillment since we hear that so important a body as the Council of the Seine has reported favorably upon a petition presented to it by a leading French woman suffragist, Mlle. Hubertine Auclert, asking that women be permitted to vote for members of that body and for members of the Paris Municipal Council. It may be of interest to the readers of Progress to see the difference between the report of this proceeding given us by the "Oregonian" of Portland, and by the Woman's Journal of Paris. The former, an enemy of our cause, as we have reason to know, says: "There was much merriment at the Council of the Seine the other day," referring to the presentation of Mlle. Auclert's petition and, "amid loud laughter a majority of its members acquiesced in this desire, which was not taken seriously."

The Paris report says that the committee to which the petition was referred first reported favorably upon it and thereupon the body itself passed a resolution in favor of such a local vote for women. This is quite different from the Oregonian's report, from which it is evident also that the writer, whoever he may be, is so ignorant as to suppose that the Council of the Seine could enfranchise the women and that that was what Mlle. Auclert asked of them. What she did ask and what they did was to place themselves on record by a resolution in favor of such legislation.

We do not get the truth on such subjects from our journals, especially when they are against us and our cause.

The Holland Woman Suffrage Association continues to report splendid progress in its preparations for the reception of the International Alliance in Amsterdam next June. It will not be the fault of our hostesses if all the delegates do not have "the time of

their lives" in that quaint old Dutch city. Immediately following the Convention there will be meetings at The Hague and at Rotterdam at which both the International President, Mrs. Chapman Catt, and our National President, Miss Shaw, will speak. The Dutch suffragists invited them for these meetings before we left Copenhagen in 1906, so anxious were they to secure these two grand speakers.

In Russia "the liberative movement is slumbering just at present,"—so writes Madame Mirovitch from Moscow, one of Russia's representatives at the Copenhagen Meeting. Sue was most interested in our progress in this country, where, she had an idea, all men were willing and glad to do whatever the women asked of them. We tried to undeceive her on this point and I think we succeeded, but of course we gladly admitted that our

conditions were not to be spoken of in the same breath with theirs in Russia. Mme. Mirovitch is a writer for radical publications which, at the time of the Copenhagen Convention, were all under the ban. The courage of the Russian women is little short of marvellous.

RACHEL FOSTER AVERY.

Motto of English Women.

"No taxation without representation," is the motto adopted by the Women's Freedom League of England for 1908. This organization has called upon all women who have to pay direct taxes to enforce their new protest by refusing to honor the demands of the government exchequer, and, instead, writing across the demand notes: "I cannot conscientiously consent to taxation without representation."



HEADQUARTERS NEWS

Laura Gregg, who has been in Nebraska for some time, began work in Indiana January 22.

The National Purity Congress at Battle Creek elected three men and three women as auditors for the year.

The New York Woman Suffrage Association has sent to the Susan B. Anthony Woman Suffrage Fund the sum of \$25.00 in memory of Mariana W. Chapman.

Minnesota has lately added 139 members, and among these is Mrs. Abbie J. Clapp, mother of Senator Moses Clapp of Minnesota. The Senator's private secretary, Mrs. Spaulding, also joined the club.

The N. H. Suffragists have secured 18 good men and women who will give suffrage talks free of charge. This is something which some States have tried heretofore without success.

The President of every State should send to National Headquarters a copy of printed minutes of their convention.

Rev. Anna H. Shaw spoke in the First Unitarian church of Detroit, January 5. This meeting was arranged for by the Detroit Suffragists and was a great success. Miss Shaw remained in Detroit a day or two before going to Lansing for the hearing.

Mrs. Borrmann Wells and others have been addressing street meetings in New York City under the management of Miss Maude Malone, President of the Harlem Equal Suffrage League. Miss Malone is very enthusiastic over these meetings. She herself is a good speaker and a consecrated suffragist. Mrs. Borrmann-Wells is going West soon, and will stop at Headquarters.

This month we have added two life members to our list, Miss Elizabeth I. Cummins, of Wheeling, W. Va., and Miss Carrie Ball, of Rochester, N. Y. The latter was Miss Anthony's faithful housekeeper, who cared for her and Miss Mary during their last years. Mrs. Elizabeth J. Loomis, of Chicago, gave herself the pleasure of making Miss Ball a life member.

An attractive booklet, "Holiday Greeting," edited by Miss Rose Bower and her sister, Mrs. Gossage, both of South Dakota, has been received at Headquarters.

Miss Elizabeth Robins, author of "The Convert," arrived in Boston from England a few days ago, and immediately left for the South where she will spend the winter.

Mrs. Mary S. Sperry has purchased the History of Woman Suffrage and presented it to the free library at Stockton, California.

Word has been received at Headquarters of the death of Margharita Arlina Hamm McMahon. She reported the Haywood trial for Wilshire's and later went to New York City where she contracted pneumonia from which she could not recover. As Mrs. Hamm she used to report the National Suffrage Conventions for the New York City papers. Although young she had had an eventful life. She was born in New Brunswick in 1871, educated in Boston, New York and Hong Kong. She early wrote for newspapers, was war correspondent during the Chinese-Japanese war, 1894, as well as the Spanish-American war.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell has purchased the History of Woman Suffrage and the Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony, and presented them to the Public Library, Uxbridge, Mass.

STATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Massachusetts.

The Attleboro Equal Suffrage League had a very large meeting of its members recently, at which the State Organizer, Mrs. Harriet Eager, of Newton, gave a resume of the work done in Massachusetts and New England, comparing it with results accomplished in other parts of the United States.

The subject discussed by the Natick Woman Suffrage League lately was "Is Socialism a remedy for the existing unrest in labor circles?"

Nebraska.

Mrs. Minnie Thorpe England, of Lincoln, has been appointed State Organizer. She has been professor in the State University, is a very pleasant talker, and is a valuable acquisition.

Maine.

The Portland Equal Suffrage Club recently gave a special Whittier program.

The Old Orchard W. S. Association at a meeting in the Court Room was addressed by Prof. Wright of the High School on the history of the education of women.

The Executive Committee of the State Association lately held an important meeting in Portland.

Rhode Island.

The Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association has again asked the legislature of that state to grant Presidential suffrage to women.

The Corresponding Secretary has asked the Senator from Providence how he stands on the woman suffrage question. When he offered his objections she met them in a happy way. This is good work for all state corresponding secretaries. The state Society has asked the Rhode Island College of Agriculture to see that Progress is in its library.

California.

The California E. S. A. points with justifiable pride to the endorsement by five political parties and by 45 other organizations of the state, of the movement to submit a constitutional amendment enfranchising women.

At a recent meeting of the Berkeley (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce, Mrs. Mary McHenry Keith gave an able address on woman's part in the civic, social and political life of the city. She did not neglect to enter a vigorous protest against the exclusion of women from the participation in political affairs, and was warmly commended by many of the members and by several newspapers.

West Virginia.

An extra session of the legislature will be had and M. Anna Hall, President of the Political Equality Club of Wheeling, wrote the Governor, Wm. M. O. Dawson, asking him to include in his call the question of woman's suffrage. Mrs. Hall has published the Governor's reply which states that he included in the call any amendment to the constitution. There is, therefore, a chance for the consideration of the question. West Virginia women will see to it that this opportunity is not lost. The vote was a good one last year although not large enough to carry.

The Misses Cummins of Wheeling will be present at the Congressional Hearing in Washington as representatives of the State.

M. Anna Hall is doing first class press work in Wheeling. The Wheeling Telegraph allows her a column. She fills it well.

Connecticut.

Miss Annie Fisher, a teacher, recently spoke for the Hartford Equal Rights Club on the work among foreign children in schools. She said in the Brown School 95 per cent. of the children were of foreign birth. The club has just held its annual meeting. It now has sixty members.

The Woman's Alliance of the Unity Church in Hartford invited Mr. Forrest Morgan and Elizaeth D. Bacon to debate the subject of woman suffrage. The reports of this debate are most interesting and Mrs. Bacon sustained our side of the question well. There were no judgments rendered.

Georgia.

Mrs. J. J. Ansley, Chairman of the Committee on Church Work for Georgia, has been doing effective work for her committee through the press, by correspondence and personal interviews. She is an acquisition to the National Committee.

Washington.

Emma Smith Devoe was invited to address the State Federation of Labor and after her speech a woman suffrage resolution was passed. Dr. L. G. Johnson is chairman of work before labor unions.

Washington has made the largest gain of any state this year. It has four times as many members as it had last year.

The State Association is issuing an "Equal Suffrage Bulletin." Miss Grinnell not only edits it but does all other work on it, donating the same to the association, notwithstanding she is a self-supporting woman with her time occupied.

District of Columbia.

Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson spoke to a large and enthusiastic audience in the New Willard Hotel a night or two before she sailed. The proceeds from this lecture will be applied to the Susan B. Anthony Woman Suffrage Fund by the Suffrage Association, under whose auspices Mrs. Sanderson appeared.

The Washington Star is receiving the thanks of the suffragists of that city because of an editorial appearing in its columns, in which it commends the dignified course the woman suffragists of the United States have pursued and the arguments presented by them at Congressional hearings.

The question of local option in the District with a provision for women taking part in such elections has been referred by Congress to the Commissioners. A hearing on this question before the Commissioners is in progress as we go to press. Mr. McFarland, one of the Commissioners, is an outspoken suffragist.

Kentucky.

The Woman's Club, the Chautauqua Circle, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the W. C. T. U., the Lexington and Bryan Station Chapters, D. A. R., all of Lexington; the Educational and Legislative Committees of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Fayette Equal Rights Association recently held a meeting to discuss the question of school suffrage for women with an educational qualification.

The Fayette Equal Rights Association at a recent meeting adopted a plan for enrolled members. This club desires the passage of the following bills: Co-guardianship of father and mother over minor children; Presidential Suffrage; Constitutional amendment for full suffrage and appointment of women on the boards of the state charitable institutions.

The Kentucky Equal Rights Association has presented to the Normal College at Richmond the History of Woman Suffrage, The Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony, Mills Subject of Women and Aunt Jane of Kentucky.

New Hampshire.

The New Hampshire Woman Suffrage Association has this year printed the minutes of its convention, including a short history of the Association. From it we learn that Senator Gallinger in 1868 and 1869 was Corresponding Secretary. Nataniel White was a faithful friend in the early days, and his wife, Armenia S. White, although 90 years old, is still active in the work.

PROGRESS

Senator Henry W. Blair has not only been of great assistance to the New Hampshire Association but to the National Association as well.

The New Hampshire W. S. Association at its last convention voted to do two things which other states ought to adopt.

Mary N. Chase, the State President, has been promising herself and her friends to take a needed rest of three months.

Maryland.

For the first time in the history of our organization, the State Convention consumed two days, and then we did not have sufficient time to properly consider the demands of the work.

The Mary A. Livermore Club held a public meeting in Friends Meeting House.

The Baltimore City Club has been busy with its monthly meetings, receptions and excursions.

President—Emma Maddox Funck. Vice President—Julia F. Abbott. Recording Secretary—Annie H. Hoskins.

Auditors—Gertrude Dove, Mrs. Edward Peach.

Member National Executive Committee—Etta H. Maddox.

Chairmen of Standing Committees—Organization, Mary B. Holton; Enrollment, Jennie Huth; Literature, Mary A. Young; Press, Mary Bentley Thomas; Special Committee, Church Work, Mrs. J. E. Nichols.

Very respectfully,
ETTA H. MADDOX,
Cor. Sec. W. S. A. of Md.

Ohio.

Dr. Carrie Chase Davis recently addressed the Farmers' Institute at Castalia.

The Woman's Elective Franchise League of London has lately lost by death one of its most valued workers, Miss Kate Myers.

For several years the first receipt which the National Treasurer has entered upon her new book has been that of General and Mrs. Casement of Painesville.

Among the first bills introduced in the House of Representatives at Columbus is one providing for full suffrage.

Mrs. Esta Coover Harvey, the newly elected member of the London School Board, has been chosen president of that body.

Harriet Taylor Upton spoke before the Farmer's Institute of Wheeling December 31st and for the Farmers' Institute at St. Clairville the following day.

New York.

The Syracuse Political Equality Club has offered a prize of \$5.00 to the pupil of the Business High School who writes the best essay on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. Platt, editor of a Democratic paper held a meeting at Batavia, in speaking before the Woman Suffrage Club on the question of sewage now interesting the citizens.

New York Suffrage Association has added a new committee, that on Taxation. Mrs. Lucy H. Calkins is the chairman and her duty is to report any new law affecting women and to collect data showing when and in what numbers women tax-payers, throughout the state had voted on special appropriations.

The Society for Political Education of Auburn, N. Y., on December 30th held a meeting in honor of its 20th anniversary.

The Yonkers Political Educational Club lately was addressed by four gentlemen, Mr. Thomas W. Organ, Secretary of the Prohibition Union Supervisory Board, of Westchester Co.; Rev. Wm. Hanley of the Baptist Church; Rev. A. C. McMillan, Westminster Presbyterian, and Mr. Babcock, a member of the club.

The Agricultural Department of the State of New York secured an appropriation of \$5,000 for the holding of a series of Women's Institutes.

of Domestic Science, Toronto, Canada; Miss Flora Rose and Mrs. Martha Van Rensselaer, of the Agricultural Department of Cornell University.

Illinois.

The object of the Public Policy League of Illinois is to arouse, concentrate and direct public sentiment toward securing the enactment and enforcement of laws in the interest of the people, and also to institute and maintain any and all measures tending to promote the betterment of educational, economic, social and political conditions in the State of Illinois.

The League advocates Direct Primaries, Initiative and Referendum, Recall, Woman Suffrage, Elective Board of Education (in cities), Tax Reform and Law Enforcement.

The Suburban Civics Club (Oak Park) already numbers 60 members.

The Political Equality League of Self-Supporting Women, (Chicago) is composed largely of members of trades unions.

The South Side Suffrage Association of Chicago held "Reciprocity Day" to which they invited all the other suffrage clubs of Cook county, and all the Women's Clubs of the South Side.

The Cook County Suffrage Club conducts a lecture bureau which furnishes speakers to the women's clubs and various woman's organizations of the county.

Michigan.

The hearing of Michigan suffragists before the Committee on Elections and Elective Franchises of the Constitutional Convention was held in Convention Hall (Representative Hall) at the Capitol the evening of January 8.

There were present a goodly number of delegates of the Constitutional Convention and women from different parts of the State, including sixty girl students from Michigan Agricultural College, headed by the Dean, Miss Gilchrist.

Hon. Charles H. Watson, Chairman of the Committee, announced the speakers, the program being as follows:

Mrs. Clara B. Arthur, President Michigan Equal Suffrage Association. Mrs. Carrie Costdyk, representing the Women's Independent Voters' Association, of Detroit, with a membership of three thousand.

Mrs. Nangle, representing thirteen hundred members of the Garment Makers' Union, of Detroit. Mrs. Jennie C. Law Hardy, a native of Australia, speaking for the 150 women of the Michigan Woman's Press Association and also of woman

suffrage in Australia and New Zealand.

Dr. S. Gertrude Banks, speaking for eleven hundred men and women of the Michigan Association of Farmers' Clubs.

Rev. Olivia J. C. Woodman, representing the 48,000 members of the State Grange.

Mrs. Rachel A. Bailey, Past Great Commander of the Ladies of the Modern Maccabees, spoke for 86,000 women.

Mrs. Clara B. Arthur, Detroit, spoke as representing 7,640 club women.

Dr. Blanche M. Haines represented the Ladies of the Maccabees of the World, 150,000 women, 4,000 of whom are residents of Michigan.

Mrs. Mary L. Doe spoke for the Michigan Federation of Labor, with fifty thousand members.

These women treated the subject with dignity and ability to the great credit of the women of the State.

Mrs. Catharine Vaughn McCulloch, of Chicago, made an appeal based on the legal status of women in Michigan, which was full of facts and wit.

Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National Association, was the last speaker, and she never spoke more eloquently nor persuasively.

MAY STOCKING KNAGGS, Treasurer.

If we have been properly taught our suffrage history, Michigan was the first State to have a Legislative hearing on the question of woman suffrage.

Mrs. McCulloch writes, "I was delighted with the Michigan women and their stupendous petition. The Michigan women's addresses were most excellent, and Miss Shaw's the best she has given in years, — so local, tender, humorous and splendid that she won tears and hearty applause all through. So much interest was manifested that we never left the Chamber till 11 1/2 m."

The State officers deserve great credit for the good work done. We feel sure that Mrs. Arthur, who so reluctantly allowed herself to be retained in the office of State President after a decided refusal to serve, will take some comfort at least in the thought of the splendid work accomplished.

No one can estimate the value of such work. The associations assisting will be stronger than ever for us; the delegates to the convention who had not considered the principle seriously can never again claim ignorance; and the benefit accruing from the publicity given the question through the press reports will never be known.

Hurrah for Michigan and its executive officers!

The Constitutional Convention passed a resolution inviting L. Annis Pound to address that body. This is a very unusual thing to happen a suffragist. Mrs. Pound did us and herself credit.

Dr. Maud Thompson and Mrs. Susan M. Sellers addressed the convention of the International Bricklayers and Masons recently held in Detroit. Six hundred delegates were present, representing seventy thousand members of the craft.

After the address the convention declared for woman suffrage by adopting a stirring set of resolutions and also gave the ladies a rising vote of thanks for bringing the subject to their attention in such an interesting manner.

MARCH PROGRAM, 1908.

PEACE AND ARBITRATION.

By Lucia Ames Mead.

- 1. National Peace Congress, held in New York last April; ten-minute verbal report. Speaker should see that the public library contains the illustrated report of 445 p. p. Apply to Mr. Ely, 23 W. 44th St., New York City, 75c; cloth \$1.50.
2. History of the Peace Movement. Mrs. Mead's ten-minute address in the above mentioned report may be read unless the speaker provides an original paper.
3. The Two Hague Conferences: How called? how composed? Most important delegates.
4. Results of both Conferences and the next steps to be taken. See three articles in the New York Independent, in October and November, by Hayne Davis, 130 Fulton Street, New York, 10c a copy.
5. Does any new danger threaten the country which justifies the enormous expansion of the American navy? What former assumed dangers are now rapidly diminishing as regards South American debts and Japan's war budgets and emigration policy? Compare present military expenditure with that of former years.
6. Appointment of two committees:
A. To see that the public library contains the following, and that they circulate as much as possible:
"Summer's Addresses on War" .50c
Bridgman's "World Organization"50c
Walsh's "The Moral Damage of War"50c
Ginn & Co., 29 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
"LAY Down Your Arms," (Baroness Von Suttner).....65c
"The Blood of the Nation," (David Starr Jordan)40c
"Report of the Boston Peace Congress, 1904"10c
"Advocate of Peace," a monthly paper, one year.....\$1.00
The above published by the American Peace Society, 31 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
B. To arrange meetings on May 18 to celebrate the principles of arbitration on the anniversary of the opening of the first Hague Conference: also to ask school authorities to have suitable exercises in schools even if not more than twenty minutes long. Attention should be called to the vote passed at Chicago by the School Superintendents of the country at their annual meeting last March recommending special exercises on May 18.
One hundred free copies of Mrs. Mead's "Primer of the Peace Movement" will be sent on application to the first hundred clubs that ask for it. Address 39 Newbury Street, Boston.

John Mitchell Our Faithful Friend. Miss Laura A. Gregg, who is beginning work in Indiana, was received on the 23rd of January by the International Brotherhood of Mine Workers of America, in session at Indianapolis, as a fraternal delegate from our association.

She made a telling speech and at its conclusion John Mitchell, the retiring president of the Association, offered a resolution favoring woman suffrage and it was passed amid enthusiasm, by a rising vote. The women of our association should congratulate themselves that they have such a strong advocate as Mr. Mitchell. No matter how great the pressure nor how strained the conditions he has never failed to raise his voice in our defense. He really believes as so many reformers in other lines think they believe. There is a difference.

Latest Word from Michigan.

Just as the forms are closing word comes from Michigan that the Committee of Elections to which the woman suffrage resolution for an amendment was referred, had unanimously reported the resolution to the Constitutional Convention. UNANIMOUSLY. Think of that!

WITH BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

In the February issue of the Delin-... appears the first of a series of seven or eight articles on Woman's Suffrage.

Collier's Weekly, December 28th, commends "The Convert," and comments as follows on "Woman's Future."

"Even as Oregon, Colorado, Idaho and Utah have enfranchised women, so must the rest of the world follow their example. Suffrage is discussed too often as if it were to be settled by the needs and views of a few thousand ladies who talk in parlors—

"When women have the vote, they will use it for the progress of humanity; for the welfare of their laboring sisters and of the child; for bringing nearer the kingdom of which the rulers are peace and universal love.

"The Convert," by Elizabeth Robins, (Macmillans, \$1.50) mention of which has been made before in our columns, ought to be widely distributed.

"The Convert" has been reviewed in so many periodicals, and, for the most part, with so much judgment and fairness, that to add anything more concerning it would seem to be superfluous.

"You men have taught us that women can get a great deal by coaxing, often far more than we deserve. But justice isn't one of the things that's ever got that way. Justice has to be sought for. Justice has to be won."

"I wonder if you oughtened to be

reassured by the bigness of the thing. It isn't only these women in Hyde Park. They have a Feminist Movement in France, they say there's a Frauenbewegung in Germany.

"It was presented to the House of Commons by John Stuart Mill. 'Give the Liberals time!' she echoed. Thirty-three years ago memorials in favor of the suffrage were presented to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli.

KATHARINE REED VALENTINE.

The Ohio Magazine, published at Columbus, has an illustrated article in its February number on "The History of the Woman Suffrage Movement in Ohio," by Elizabeth J. Hauser.

This is a valuable contribution to suffrage history. The magazine is for sale at all American News Company stands for 20 cents.

G. P. Putnam & Sons, New York, have issued a volume of "Stories and Sketches," by Mary Putnam Jacobi. Richard Watson Gilder says of one of these, "Some of the French Leaders," it is one of the best American magazine articles of which he has knowledge.

We all remember Dr. Jacobi's "Common Sense Applied to Woman Suffrage," which is also issued by Putnam & Sons.

Women as Postmasters. Between the opening of Congress and the vacation adjournment 53 women were nominated and confirmed as postmasters.

"By the way, what salary is attached to that office?" "Twenty-five hundred dollars," replied the Congressman.

"That alters it," replied the Cabinet officer, "a woman can not have that salary."

Send 10 cents to Headquarters, Warren, Ohio, for a handsome pamphlet, reprinted from North American Review, "Woman Suffrage Throughout the World," by Ida Husted Harper.

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

I believe in the political enfranchisement of women. Name..... Address.....

FURTHER ENDORSEMENT.

Since our last issue the following associations have passed woman suffrage resolutions: Indiana, State Grange; Michigan, State Grange, State Association of Farmers' Clubs, and a large number of labor unions of Detroit; Minnesota, State Grange; California, Federation of Labor; Washington, Federation of Labor; International Bricklayers and Stone Masons' Union of America; Connecticut, Federation of Labor.

Mary Hutcheson Page, Chairman on Industrial Conditions, Massachusetts W. S. A., reports that the following Massachusetts labor unions endorsed a resolution in favor of woman suffrage at meetings held within the week ending January 18th: Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers No. 633, of Milton; Bakers' Local Union No. 180, of Brockton; Journeyman Tailors' Union, Local 244, of Lawrence; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners No. 629, of Somerville; Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Plymouth County Lodge No. 115, of Brockton; International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen No. 255, of Adams; Cigarmakers' Union No. 49, of Springfield; Arsenal Machinists' Helpers' Union No. 12323, of Watertown.

WHAT TO READ.

The calls upon Headquarters for information in regard to woman suffrage are increasing so rapidly that we have concluded to recommend to students of our question the following books, many of which can be obtained at local libraries, and all of which can be purchased by writing National Suffrage Headquarters, Warren, Ohio:

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

CELEBRATE Susan B. Anthony's Birthday February 15th

- Aluminum Book Marks, each...\$.05 Pamphlets containing Life Sketch and Funeral Addresses, each... .25 Stamps, with portraits and sentiments, 5c; per dozen..... .50 Photographs, each..... .25 Half Tones, suitable for framing. .25 Stamps, with portraits and sentiments, per 100..... .50 Penny Prints, per 100..... 1.00 (Not fewer than 10 to any one Purchaser.) Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony, 2 Vols. 5.00 Orders will be received at Headquarters for Vol. III of Life and Work, just completed by Ida Husted Harper. Write for suggestions for Birthday Program and order all supplies from HEADQUARTERS, N. A. W. S. A., WARREN, OHIO.

Mrs. Stanton on Intemperance. Poverty and ignorance are the parents of intemperance, and that vice will never be suppressed until the burdens of life are equally shared by all.

I leave it to others to speak of suffrage as a right or a privilege. I speak of it as a duty. What right have you women to leave all this work of caring for the country with men? Is it not your country as well as theirs? Are not your children to live in it after you are gone? And are you not bound to contribute whatever faculty God has given you to make it and keep it a pure, safe and happy land? JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE. I promise to pay to THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION the sum of..... (Signed).....

Judge James B. Bradwell.

The Editor of Progress is pained to learn of the death of Judge James C. Bradwell of Chicago. Judge Bradwell and his wife, Myra C., were active in the suffrage work in the seventies and eighties. Mrs. Bradwell, who died some years since, continued to come to the National Conventions until within a few years of her death.

Church Work.

Lucy Hobart Day, Chairman of National Committee of Church Work, has secured the following persons to act as state chairmen: Miss Mary N. Chase, (acting chairman), New Hampshire. Miss H. E. Turner, 25 Winthrop Avenue, Wollaston, Massachusetts. Mrs. Cora T. Sage, Collinsville, Conn. Mrs. Virginia L. Culbertson, 1307 Washington St., Wilmington, Delaware. Mrs. Margaret Doane Bigelow, 2332 St. James Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. A. R. Hunt, Litchfield, Minnesota. Mrs. J. J. Ansley, Buena Vista, Georgia. Mrs. Mary W. Thomas, Saco, Maine.

PREMIUMS FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The publishers of Progress offer the following premium list: For 100 new subscribers—"Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony," by Ida Husted Harper. Fifty new subscribers—Volume IV, of the "History of Woman Suffrage," by Susan B. Anthony and Ida Husted Harper. Twenty-five new subscribers—"Some Ethical Gains Through Legislation," by Florence Kelley. Fifteen new subscribers—"The Convert," by Elizabeth Robins. Ten new subscribers—Susan B. Anthony booklet. Five new subscribers—Large half-tone of Susan B. Anthony.

New Booklet

"The Modern City and The Municipal Franchise for Women," by Jane Addams. \$2.00 per 100 at Headquarters, Warren, Ohio.

POLITICAL EQUALITY LEAFLETS.

Send 10c to National Woman Suffrage Headquarters, Warren, Ohio, for a sample set of 10 Political Equality Leaflets. Then order in quantities any you may want for distribution at 15c per 100. The series includes: Fruits of Equal Suffrage, 1 and 2 (a list of good laws passed in the four equal suffrage states since women became voters.) Roosevelt on Equal Rights. Women's Vote in Australia. Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker on Equal Suffrage. Judge Lindsey on Suffrage. Mrs. Livermore on Suffrage. Equal Suffrage in Australia, by Lady Holder.

The Bible for Woman Suffrage, by Bishop J. W. Bashford. Ruling at Second Hand, by Col. T. W. Higginson.

Woman Suffrage and Prosperity, by Gail Laughlin. (Statistics as to growth of population and commercial prosperity in the suffrage states.) Dr. M. Carey Thomas on Woman's Ballot. More Testimony from Colorado, by Prof. Harry E. Kelly.

Why Women Should Vote, the Progress of Equal Suffrage, the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women, The Division of Labor, by Alice Stone Blackwell.

Where Gamblers Pray and Mothers Can Demand, by Kate E. N. Feltham. Suffrage in New Zealand (testimony by Chas. Edward Russell and Hon. W. P. Reeves).

Two Workings of a Bad Law, by Lora La Mance. "Captivity Calves," by Lida Calvert Obenchain (a humorous reply to Marie Corelli's observations on woman suffrage.) Alice Freeman Palmer on Women's Duties. (This leaflet also has the poem "Ma Can't Vote.") Persuasion or Responsibility, by Florence Kelley. The Wage Earner and the Ballot, by Maud Nathan. The Ballot and the Telephone, by Anne Fitzhugh Miller. Miss Woolley on Woman's Ballot. The Woeing of the Electors, Henry B. Blackwell. The Ballot and the Schools—Helen L. Grenfel. Family Suffrage in New Zealand, by Hon. Hugh H. Lusk. New Zealand's Experience, by Sir Joseph George Ward. Testimony from Wyoming. General Hale on Colorado Women's Vote. Margaret Long on Colorado. Women in the Home and What is a Democracy, by Susan W. Fitz Gerald. Women Workers and the Vote, by Mary Kenney O'Sullivan.

Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony

By IDA HUSTED HARPER Two Large Volumes Handsomely Bound in Cloth, \$5.00, Express Prepaid ORDER OF NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION WARREN, OHIO

BUY IT NOW The History of Woman Suffrage

It brings the record of the movement up to the beginning of the 20th Century. Volumes 1, 2 and 3 were written by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage. Vol. IV by Miss Anthony and Ida Husted Harper. UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1909, the history is offered at a reduced price to all purchasers. Vol. IV, \$2.00; Full Set, \$8.00; Express Prepaid. Order of N. A. W. S. A. HEADQUARTERS WARREN, OHIO

FAILURE IS IMPOSSIBLE — Susan B. Anthony

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HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, Editor.

Form of Bequest.

I hereby give and bequeath to the
National American Woman Suffrage
Association, said Association being in-
corporated under the laws of the Dis-
trict of Columbia, the sum of \$.....
principal and interest, to be applied by
such association for the support and
promotion of the cause of woman suf-
frage.
Signed

"Only by giving the ballot to woman
can the voice of the people be made
the voice of God. Woman stands for
purity. Man stands for just so much
purity as woman has been able to make
him stand for."—Emil G. Hirsch.

Convention Dates 1908.

National—Buffalo, N. Y., October
15th-21st (inclusive).

Did you ever have an ear-ache; a
dull, burning, continuing ache, with a
throat hot, thick and sore; a head tired
and dull, teeth on one side humming
along by way of accompaniment? Do
you remember the folorn, forsaken, dis-
gusted mental attitude enveloping you;
a knowing that you were sure to live
despite discomfort?

Then do you remember the first
relief which came, and the peace which
followed? How full of love and kind-
ness you were as you dropped into the
longed for, needed sleep?

The editor of Progress is in a frame
of mind of a recovered ear-ache pa-
tient. For years, work for her has been
hard, common-place and constant; in-
difference our worst enemy. Indiffer-
ence, that weak-minded daughter of
Ignorance!

A true account of our gains would
more than fill the columns of this pa-
per, some we ourselves will never
know, some we could never properly
narrate. Legislators have this year re-
ceived our requests on a business basis

and the press has reported our hearings
in a new spirit. Industrial women have
organized and lifted their voices in be-
half of our cause. College women are
at work, armed with their splendid
education which fits them for special
service. Conservative lords and ladies
of the old world have become radicals;
students, writers and politicians have
declared us to be right.

This Month's Suggestion for the An- thony Memorial Fund.

Last month we urged upon the local
clubs to give entertainments for the
benefit of the fund. Has the club of
which you are a member yet acted up-
on the suggestion? If it has, its work
should be reinforced by individual ef-
fort on the part of members. If
it has not, then it becomes the para-

What's the Matter With Kansas?

Some time ago a dispatch from To-
peka went the rounds of the Associated
Press, saying that Governor Hoch had
refused to recommend woman suffrage
in his annual message to the legisla-
ture. Knowing his stand on woman
suffrage so well, the editor of Progress
questioned the authenticity of this dis-
patch and wrote to the Governor ask-

left my office under the impression, I
think, that under the circumstances I
could not grant the request and per-
fectly satisfied with my reasons for
the same, but after they were gone I
made an addition to my message and
included an expression of hearty sym-
pathy with this attempt to get this leg-
islature to do the women of Kansas this
simple act of justice and today these
good women, perhaps one hundred
strong, returned to my office to thank
me for what I had done. Trusting that
this explanation will be satisfactory,
with great respect,

Cordially Yours,

E. W. HOCH,

Governor.

The extra session of the legislature
refused to consider a measure provid-
ing for presidential suffrage for wo-
men on the ground that it was not an
emergency measure.

Mary S. Anthony's Bequests.

February is a notable month in con-
nection with the Anthony sisters, the
15th being the 88th birthday of Susan
B. Anthony, and the 5th the anniver-
sary of Mary S. Anthony's death. On
the anniversary of that date the ex-
ecutors sent \$1,000 to Anna H. Shaw,
Harriet Taylor Upton and Catharine
Waugh McCulloch for use in National
Suffrage work, and \$1,000 to Ella Haw-
ley Crossett, Harriet May Mills and Is-
abel Howland for suffrage work in the
state of New York, and \$1,000 to Mary
Lewis Gannett, Mary S. Sanford and
Emma B. Sweet, for local suffrage work
in the city of Rochester. These gifts
were made in accordance with a wish
expressed in a personal letter to the
executors of her estate by Miss Mary
S. Anthony.

No restrictions were placed upon the
use of the money, the expenditure be-
ing left to the judgment of those to
whom it was entrusted. These amounts,
with those previously donated to the
work of the National Woman Suffrage
Association and to the Anthony Mem-
orial Fund from the estate of Miss
Mary Anthony brings the sum to near-
ly \$6,000.

The money is being expended with
the greatest possible care in memory of
the faithful service, thrift and self-de-
nial which enabled Mary Anthony out
of the meagre earnings of a school
teacher to save the money with which
she is serving the cause she loved dear-
er than life, even before her life has
passed away.

The executors are also publishing the
third volume of the Life and Work of
Susan B. Anthony, at an expenditure
of over \$3,000. They hope to have it
from the press by Eastertide.

It is through such service and loy-
alty as that of Miss Mary Anthony that
our cause will ultimately triumph.

ANNA H. SHAW.

*Mrs. Crossett, president of the New
York State W. S. A., writes that the in-
terest on this \$1,000 is to be devoted to
prize essays on woman suffrage, twelve
colleges and universities comprising
the list of competitors. The prize is to
be known as "The Anthony Prize," and
President Stewardson of Hobart Col-
lege, Rev. W. C. Gannett of Rochester,
and Mrs. Mary H. Laines of Brooklyn,
to be the judges.

Congressional Hearing.

Hon. Robert C. Davey, of Louisiana,
has introduced a resolution in the
house of representatives providing for
a sixteenth amendment to the constitu-
tion, giving to women the right to vote
in all Federal elections.

The same resolution has been intro-
duced in the senate by Senator War-
ren, of Wyoming.

The resolution has been referred to
the judiciary committee of the house
and the Woman Suffrage committee of
the senate. A joint hearing was
granted by these two committees on
March 3rd.



Copy right
1908
J. H. Hale.

Yours sincerely
Susan B. Anthony

(This picture is for sale exclusively by the Susan B. Anthony Memorial As-
sociation of Rochester. For prices write to Mrs. Emma B. Sweet, 645 Av-
erill Ave., Rochester, N. Y.)

What is this last we hear? The
leader of the Daughters of the Ameri-
can Revolution, conservative descend-
ants of liberty loving fathers, present-
ing to the equally conservative State
Federation of Women's Clubs of Min-
nesota the question of Woman Suf-
frage and four or five hundred women
declaring for it by a rising vote. Ours
is no longer an isolated movement.

Oh, the blessing of having lived af-
ter the beginning and before the end;
to have been in the fight when there
was but one company, because now the
music of the recruits of regiments as
they flock to us is so sweet and the
sight of the youthful regiments so as-
suring. Yes, it is the beginning of the
end, and if we are not spared for the
Grand Review, we can be content since
we know there will be a Grand Review.

All persons who have the Life and
Work of Susan B. Anthony will surely
wish to purchase the third and last
volume, which completes the story of
the great leader's remarkable career.
See advertisement on page 4.

mount duty and privilege of individual
suffragists to share both the work and
the honor of bearing a part in the rais-
ing of the Anthony Memorial Fund,
which was unanimously voted by your
representatives at the National Con-
vention in 1907, at Chicago.

In either case will you not carry out
the following suggestion? Invite as
many of your neighbors and friends as
you have will conveniently accommo-
date to a sewing bee, each woman to
bring her own work and to bring a sil-
ver offering for the Memorial Fund. To
make the afternoon profitable one
member might read extracts from the
"Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony,"
"The History of Woman Suffrage,"
"The Convert," by Elizabeth Robins,
"The Modern Madonna," by Caroline
Abbott Stanley, "Aunt Jane of Ken-
tucky," by Lida Calvert Hall, or some
other book relating to our Cause.

All money raised for the Fund should
be reported at once to the National
treasurer, Harriet Taylor Upton, War-
ren, O., accompanied by a brief account
of the method pursued in carrying out
this suggestion.

RACHEL FOSTER AVERY,
Secretary Susan B. Anthony Fund.

ing him whether there was not some
mistake. He replied as follows:

January 20, 1908.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, O.

Dear Madam: The clipping from the
Black Hill paper to which you refer,
did me a great injustice. A few weeks
ago I called the legislature of this state
into extraordinary session to convene
on the 16th inst., to consider three spe-
cific measures concerning which I had
a great array of letters and petitions.
After my message was written and in
the hands of the printer nearly one
hundred of the good women of this
community called upon me to ask that
I recommend in my message the exten-
sion of presidential suffrage to the
women of Kansas. I had already urged
the legislature not to consider any mat-
ters except the three specific things
they had been called together to con-
sider but I assured the ladies of my
hearty sympathy with the cause, a
sympathy which I have cherished all
my manhood life and which I have
voiced with pen and tongue in this
state for the third of a century. They

state for the third of a century. They

The Right of Free Speech.

The Appellate court, in the case of "Trotter vs. The City of Chicago" (333 Ill. P. 206.) decided that "the city council of the city of Chicago has no power to regulate or prohibit parades or processions as such," and that any power vested in the council to so regulate or prohibit, must be exercised by ordinance and not delegated to the discretion of a chief of police. "No man," said the court, "is so just or impartial as to be safely vested with such power." This decision was confirmed by the supreme court, which also said, "It is subversive of the liberty of the citizen, and outside the domain of the law, that authority so arbitrary should be lodged in one individual."

If it is not safe to give one person control over his fellow citizens' right to walk in the public streets, it is surely as unjust and dangerous to give him the right to confiscate the property of other men and forbid the free circulation of their thoughts. This point is well illustrated in the case of Mr. Barnarr Macfadden, who last year was summoned before the federal grand jury of New Jersey and condemned to pay a fine of \$2,000 and spend two years in the penitentiary as a punishment for sending "obscene" literature through the mails. The serial story, "Growing to Manhood in Civilized (?) Society," the publication of which involved Mr. Macfadden in trouble with the federal authorities, was a study of a child corrupted by really indecent books (not health magazines) which he read because his parents left him to get from them and from stable boys, the facts in nature about which every active minded child is curious. The story was no tale for little folks; we would not wish one of them to read it, more than we would desire him to listen to the cries of a delirium tremens patient, or to know that sometimes men cut their throats and drown themselves because they are too miserable to live. Happiness is for the little ones and knowledge of the laws that make for good, such as was not taught the unfortunate

in this story which Comstockian reformers cut short. Nevertheless, I do not believe that any child would read such a story, with the ending it would logically have, and feel impelled to vice; any more than we, looking at the picture of a drunkard's stomach in our physiologies at school, were moved to go forth and get ours into similar shape. But that is not the point. All books and magazines are not written for children, nor can they be refused circulation because they are not so made. These articles in Mr. Macfadden's magazine showed truthfully, and in the most carefully worded way, the effect of that ignorance which, as Professor Charles Zueblin of the University of Chicago was saying in the course of a lecture in this city sometime since is nothing short of criminal and is bound to end in misery. Who is the most liable to know what should be said and what should not; those who like Mr. Macfadden are devoting their time to making strong and healthful men and women; or persons of the Comstock type, who can see evil in the catalogue of the New York Art Students' League, and who can tell us, as did a Chicago clergyman not long ago, that art museums corrupt the mind of youth and should be torn down? If anything needs censoring, it is the public press; but what an uproar there would be if the Attorney General at Washington, or the Acting Assistant Attorney General, or the Attorney General's Master of the Horse, or the Sweeper of the Front Steps should cut out half the reading matter in the Daily Pliz!

The harm of allowing an arbitrary supervision and suppression of matter going through the mails is also shown by a decision of Acting Assistant Attorney General Webster, who recently ruled out five copies of "The American Journal of Eugenics," on the most inequitable grounds. One issue was prohibited from the mails because it contained (1) a fable quoted from another magazine, (The Speaker), which fable had no reference whatever to matters of sex, and which, one does not hesitate to say, could have been so miscon-

strued only by a mind deliberately bent on seeing evil where there was none; because it had (2), an advertisement of a book which, notwithstanding the statement of the department, had not previously been excluded from the mails and which taught the possibility of making parenthood voluntary in a manner which such an authority as Havelock Ellis has been guilty of mentioning favorably. We can find the work of Ellis, however, in our public library, as also a certain history of the social evil, long published by Harpers and regarded as a standard textbook, the very advertisement of which was condemned when it appeared in "The American Journal of Eugenics." This book (The History of Prostitution,) says the ostrichlike official, "from its very name, is clearly indecent and unfit for circulation through the mails."

There seems to be no logical remedy for these unfair and unwise government confiscations and prosecutions other than to take away the present power of the postoffice department, unless we can come to some definite fixed idea of what is not "obscene." Women are most vitally interested in these publications that are being suppressed by men. One hopes they will make their disapproval of these specific cases known by passing resolutions in their clubs, by letters to their congressmen, etc.

Miss Gregg.

Laura A. Gregg, one of the most competent organizers in the National Suffrage Association, is beginning a three months' engagement in Ohio. Miss Gregg is a young woman of fine education and oratorical powers. The Chicago press, at the time of our last annual convention, declared her speech to be the best of the whole convention. She is gentle and pleasing in manner.



kind and thoughtful of others, and a consecrated and devoted suffragist. She has done advance work, press work, headquarters work and field work, as occasion has demanded, and all has been well done. She speaks before women of the Federated Clubs and women of Federated Labor, to the satisfaction of both. She worked faithfully in the Oregon campaign, where we were victorious but counted out, and in the Oklahoma campaign where we had the hearty support of the best men in the Constitutional Convention.

While in Ohio Miss Gregg will be under the direction of the State Association, and arrangements for her meetings will be made at National Headquarters, Warren, Ohio.

Bequest to Illinois E. S. A.

Mrs. Elizabeth F. Long, of Barry, Ill., who died recently after a brief illness, left \$500 to the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. Mrs. Long was well known to many of the workers outside of her own state and a familiar figure at National Conventions.

New Privileges for Women.

The Royal College of Physicians of London has passed resolutions providing that in future women students be admitted to all examinations and be eligible to all distinctions and offices, according to a report of "Women's Franchise."

HEADQUARTERS NEWS

The Swarthmore (Pa.) Woman Suffrage League has sent \$10 to the Anthony Memorial Fund, net proceeds of a reading by Mrs. McClusky of "The Modern Madonna."

A small family party spent a recent afternoon at the home of Rev. Anna H. Shaw. A silver collection was taken for the Memorial Fund. The president is planning to have a larger party for the express purpose of aiding the fund.

Mrs. Mary K. O'Sullivan of Boston lately addressed the Central Labor Union of New Bedford. She urged that the Central Labor Union endorse the woman suffrage movement.

A beautiful new leaflet is ready for distribution at Headquarters. It is a folder on the outside cover of which is an excellent reproduction of Stephan Sinding's beautiful "Captive Mother." Accompanying the picture is an extract from an article by John Spargo. The Craftsman generously loaned the half-tone. Send 5c for a copy of "The Captive Mother." Price per 100, \$1.50, postpaid.

Mrs. Emma B. Sweet of Rochester is spending a month in New York with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

The Hon. Mr. Ballard of Oklahoma has introduced a bill into the House providing for Presidential suffrage for women. The Federation of Clubs prepared a bill providing for juvenile courts and that women shall have the right to vote for judges of the courts. Another provision in this bill is that in each county there shall be a committee appointed for certain purposes connected with the juvenile court and that women as well as men may serve on that committee.

As a result of a stand at a Pure Food show in Memphis, Tenn., Suffragists have collected \$35 for the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund.

A friend in Montana who keeps in touch with our work through reading Progress has made herself and sister members of the National Woman Suffrage Association. All believers who are not affiliated with local or state societies should unite with the National. The annual fee for such membership is but one dollar and the address of the Treasurer, Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, Ohio.

The Equal Rights Club of Lynn, Mass., lately appropriated \$25.00 of its treasury to help the indigent women of that city. This club hopes also to have Mr. Franklin H. Wentworth lecture soon on Wendell Phillips and also hopes to have Mrs. Wentworth for her reading of "Votes for Women."

The first order received at National Headquarters for the third volume of the Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony was from our National Auditor, Miss Laura Clay.

Every local club can do something towards the \$100,000 Memorial Fund. Susan B. Anthony did much for all women and women honor themselves by remembering her services, and helping to carry on her work.

George P. Wetmore of Rhode Island has been re-elected to the United States Senate and placed on the Committee on Woman Suffrage. Those of us who have attended the hearings for many years remember Senator Wetmore. He undoubtedly is a very fine gentleman but we wish that the person who makes up the Senate committees would not always put on the Woman Suffrage Committee members who are opposed to our question.

Lately a suffrage association was organized at Toronto, Canada with Hon. James L. Hughes as president.

Katharine Reed Balentine, one of our regular contributors and member of our literature committee, left on a Mediterranean trip on February 22, with her husband, Captain Balentine

has been suffering from a bad throat and the trip is made in hope of perfecting a permanent cure.

We have received the minutes of the convention of the N. Y. W. S. Association for 1907. It is an attractive pamphlet.

Mrs. Olivia Hall, who through a long life has ever stood for Woman Suffrage, has sent \$10.00 to the editor of Progress to be used in the interest of that paper.

One Candidate Not Afraid.

At the Congressional Hearing on the petition of the National American Woman Suffrage Association for a 16th amendment, March 3rd, the following letter from the Governor of Minnesota to the President of the Minnesota W. S. A. was read.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 24th, 1908.

Mrs. Maud C. Stockwell, 3204 East 51st St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Mrs. Stockwell:—I have for acknowledgment your valued favor of 17th February, in which you remind me of a suggestion that I give you a line covering my views on equal suffrage. It seems to me that it is hardly necessary for me to make any further formal statement as to my views on this important question. I have repeatedly in public and in private declared my belief in equal suffrage. Nothing that I could say at this time could, I fear, emphasize my position. Certainly I think there can be little room for argument that the women of the United States with their broad culture and strong sympathies are equally entitled to every suffrage that the men of the country now enjoy. I have not hesitated to commit myself to this policy, and if this renewed expression can be of any value to your association, I am sure you are indeed welcome to it.

Very truly yours,
JOHN V. JOHNSON,
Governor.

For the Suffrage Fair.

The Massachusetts W. S. A. will hold a Suffrage Fair in Boston, April 16, 17 and 18. The first contribution received for the Fair comes from Ohio, an unsolicited gift from a lady 89 years old, who has knit us three "fascinating" and a cape.

This suggests that perhaps other suffragists outside of Massachusetts may like to help. We invite each local Political Equality club that may feel inclined to do so, to send us one article. Address it to the Mass. W. S. A., 6 Marlboro' St., Boston.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

PROGRAM FOR LOCAL CLUBS.

No. 4.

School Suffrage.

1. Why is President Roosevelt in favor of school suffrage for women?
2. Name the states in which women have some form of school suffrage.

3. Testimony from the States in which women have school suffrage. (The states may be divided into groups each group being assigned to a different member.)

Discussion.

Does school suffrage act as an obstacle to securing full suffrage? or Is partial suffrage desirable.

Debate.

Resolved, That women are needed on Boards of Education.

Reference: For answers to the questions see WOMEN AND THE SCHOOL VOTE, a new leaflet on sale at National Headquarters, Warren, Ohio. Price 2c per single copy. \$2.00 per 100.

The third and last volume of the Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony is offered by the National American Woman Suffrage Association at the low price of \$2.50 per copy. Order from N. A. W. S. A. Headquarters, Warren, Ohio.

STATE CORRESPONDENCE.

California.

Word comes from Mrs. Sperry that the Susan B. Anthony E. S. League of San Francisco celebrated Miss Anthony's birthday on Sunday afternoon, the 16th. Benjamin Fay Mills, the "silver tongued" orator of the coast, offered his services free provided they would work it up on an audience. "The Twentieth Century Woman" was the subject of the address. They had a full house, charged fifty cents admission, and Mrs. Sperry reports that she never heard a finer suffrage speech than that made by Mr. Mills.

At a meeting of the Political Equality League of Los Angeles a paper which had been written for that club by Ella Wheeler Wilcox was read by Mrs. Little.

The Susan B. Anthony club of San Francisco celebrated Miss Anthony's birthday at Sequoia Hall, with a Valentine party.

Mrs. Nellie Holbrook Blinn has made a life member of the California Equal Suffrage Association by Ellen C. Sargent, one of the pioneer workers in California. Mrs. Blinn, although confined to her house for the past year, has labored enthusiastically and devotedly for the cause of woman suffrage. Although she has not been able to go out, she has had people come to her and has arranged the programs for the Political Equality Club meetings of the year.

Tennessee.

The Equal Suffrage Club of Memphis, Tenn., continues to hold interesting meeting and now numbers 20 members. The press of Memphis is exceedingly generous in the way of reporting these meetings. Through the instrumentality of the chairman on civic improvement of this club some lectures on forestry have recently been given in the city which have caused a great deal of comment.

The chairman of church work has been actively engaged upon the work of her committee.

Delaware.

Mrs. Cranston recently spoke at the question of woman suffrage at the meeting of the Diamond State Grange at Stanton, Del. A vigorous discussion followed.

Illinois.

Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the Woman's Trade Union League of Illinois, in an address before the Rockford Woman's Club, urged the enfranchisement of women as the only effective methods of protecting women toilers.

Chicago, Feb. 15, '08.

Editor of Progress, Warren, Ohio.

Dear Madam: My attention has been called to the December issue of Progress, in which appears the official account of the Convention of the State Suffrage Association, held at Oak Park on October 26.

I beg to call your attention to a serious omission in the report. No mention is made of the address of Miss Alice Henry, one of the programmed speakers and our delegate, nor of the motion which was offered and adopted as a direct consequence of that address. The motion reads as follows:

"Whereas, Men now hold the ballot and therefore have it in their power to extend the right of suffrage to women; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the members of this convention be empowered and requested to take the gospel of woman suffrage to all organizations of men, such as men's club, labor unions, fraternities, etc."

I hope you will remedy this omission as the West Side Association has from the beginning, been deeply impressed with the need of enlisting the active co-operation of sympathetic bodies of men.

I remain, madam, very truly yours,
CORINNE S. BROWN.

The Moline Equal Suffrage Association is interesting because of its age

and the personnel of its members. Mrs. A. M. J. Dow, the first vice president, is in her 81st year. The club recently presented her with a fine library lamp. Refreshments were served and among the guests none were more spry and happy than Miss Nancy Hartzell, who has just passed her 91st birthday. The other officers of this club are: President, Mrs. Daphne Heald, 2nd vice; Mrs. Donaldson, treasurer; Mrs. Heald; secretary, Miss Mattie Taylor.

Iowa.

The annual banquet of the Professional Women's League of Des Moines was held recently and five representative club women of Omaha were honor guests. In a spirited address Mrs. Mary J. Coggeshall declared that the liberty bell was cracked ringing out the lie that men only were entitled to the full voice in governing their country.

Louisiana.

The Era Club of New Orleans has asked the directors of Tulane University to admit women to that institution. There are a number of women who wish to study medicine next year. This stimulated the club to renew its application for the opening of the doors of the university.

The club has interviewed the candidates of the Legislature on the subject of woman suffrage, child labor, juvenile court, compulsory education, curfew law. All of the candidates were in favor of juvenile courts, many of them for compulsory education and child labor laws. Few stood for the curfew, but there was quite a majority in favor of woman suffrage. Some of the latter opinions, however, were qualified.

Mrs. Corinne Auburton of New Orleans is the first woman in that city to become a professional embalmer.

Massachusetts.

A hearing on the woman suffrage bill was had in the Massachusetts Legislature early in February. Julia Ward Howe, Alice Stone Blackwell, Mary K. O'Sullivan and others speaking for the measure. Mr. Saunders, the attorney for the anti-suffragists conducting the opposition. The women speaking against were those who had often spoken before. We judge the debate was a lively one and that Miss Blackwell triumphed the anti's. The only time the editor ever attended a hearing where the anti's were represented, they begged that Miss Blackwell be refused the privilege of replying to their statements.

The Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, The Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government, the Women's Educational and Industrial Union and the Massachusetts Civic League held a joint conference on bills before the Legislature lately. This getting together of associations having a common interest is proving very beneficial in many parts of the country.

Mrs. Kate Tannett Woods, a prominent anti-suffragist of Salem, Mass., has been appointed by Mayor Herley on a city board whose object is to plan for the city's good. Several women in Massachusetts who do not believe in suffrage have allowed themselves to be elected members of the school board at different times.

Mr. E. Tiff, the City Treasurer of Springfield, gave a very interesting talk a few days ago on the "Problems of a City," for the Woman's Political Class of Springfield.

Minnesota.

Governor Johnson is to address the University Equal Suffrage Club of Minnesota. Mrs. Stockwell is asked each month to supply literature to club women, high school debates and men's clubs in various parts of the community. She says, "Sentiment on our question is making leaps and bounds."

The Postal Clerks of Minneapolis lately debated the question of woman suffrage. Emil Swanson and W. J.

Cogelow were for the affirmative, that side being successful.

New York.

The suffrage club at Churchville, N. Y., has over 50 members and recently held a meeting in the High School auditorium to which the teachers, the Board of Education and the senior pupils were invited as special guests. Prof. Elias Durand of Cornell University gave a stereopticon lecture on Biology of Plants. Prof. Durand is the son in law of the president of the Churchville Club, Mrs. H. L. Perry.

The Interurban Woman Suffrage Council composed a party which attended the Hippodrome lately in New York. Arrangements were made whereby a percentage on the sale of tickets was given to the Interurban. There was a complimentary box for the officers which was decorated with the suffrage color and flags.

The Geneva Political Equality Club, which was organized in 1897, has issued a 10th Anniversary Souvenir program which is very attractive both in workmanship and in contents. The frontispiece is a picture of Elizabeth Smith Miller, the honorary president of the club, and at the end is a picture of Elizabeth Cady Stanton with the inscription under it, "Mrs. Stanton called the first Woman's Rights Convention which was held in the First Methodist church, Seneca Falls, July 19-20, 1848." There is also this quotation from Mrs. Stanton: "Nothing strengthens the judgment and quickens the conscience like individual responsibility."

The Brooklyn Woman Suffrage Association was lately addressed by Mr. Frederick Luqueer, principal of one of the public schools in Greenpoint. He spoke on Training for Citizenship in the Public Schools. Mrs. William Prendergast, a member of the local school board of District 30, in the South Brooklyn, spoke on Women on the Local School Boards. Mrs. Loines presided.

The Rochester Chronicle is the authority for stating that Mrs. William L. Howard who occupies the old Anthony homestead on Madison street, lately protested against paying her taxes as the Anthony sisters used to do. Mrs. Jean Brooks Greenleaf, of Rochester, at one time president of the New York State Association, also protested.

Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer of the New York School of Philanthropy lately spoke on Woman's Political Duties in Child Saving, at the Unitarian Church, Snug Harbor, under the auspices of Richmond Borough. Elizabeth Burrill Curtis is president of this Club and her mother, Anna Shaw Curtis is secretary.

The Political Equality Club of Rochester, celebrated Miss Anthony's birthday at the home of her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Anthony in West Avenue.

The Iowa Society of New York at a recent reception at Duryea's 72nd St. and Broadway, was addressed by Hon. Leslie M. Shaw and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

The Political Equality Club of Jamestown, N. Y., celebrated Miss Anthony's birthday on February 15th.

The Suffrage Clubs of Brooklyn recently held a union meeting at the Prospect Branch Library. The subject discussed was the right women on School boards. There was a large attendance. Mrs. Mary Cox of the local school board, No. 39, was present and spoke and Rev. Dr. Joel D. Slocum, of the Greenwood Baptist church was another of the speakers.

Washington.

The Club at Elma, which was organized with 33 members and now has sixty, has purchased a set of the History of Woman Suffrage.

The Club at Melmont, the home of Emma Smith Devoe, the State president, has doubted its membership.

The Kings County Political Equality Club at its recent annual meeting elected Mrs. Elizabeth M. Wardell president.

The editorial following appeared in the Bulletin, the official organ of the Washington Equal Suffrage Association. Other states might well heed it. "Send your dues to the treasurer; your news to the Bulletin; answer the Corresponding Secretary's letters; write a good word to our president now and then and we will all vote in 1909 and live happily ever after, even to the third and fourth generation. Selah."

West Virginia.

A hearing on Woman Suffrage was had in the West Virginia Legislature February 13. The resolution which was referred to a committee was reported to the senate and voted down. It was reconsidered because it was learned that a hearing on the question had been planned. The officers of the State Association had prepared for this meeting and were present. Dr. Harriet B. Jones spoke briefly and Rev. Anna H. Shaw delivered an eloquent and convincing argument. A large number of legislators were present.

Later the matter was voted upon adversely though the senate has passed the resolution providing for the amendment of constitution allowing women to serve as notaries public.

New Hampshire.

At the annual meeting of the Andover Woman Suffrage Association Mrs. Clara Currier was elected president. Three dollars were sent to the state treasurer. This club has been studying the constitution of the state.

Maine.

A graduate of Wellesley college, who married a man from New Brunswick and resided at Calais, Maine, was appointed as a member of the school board of that town last spring. Voters of the town raised the question of the legality of this appointment since she was the wife of a man not naturalized. Because of her education and efficiency she was allowed to remain for a time and took charge of the city schools. The progress made was so noticeable and effective that it was decided later to allow her to remain regardless of her husband's nationality.

Rhode Island.

The R. I. W. S. Association is forty years old. At a recent meeting gifts of twenty dollars were made to the treasurer. At the coming meeting proposed changes to the constitution will be considered.

New Jersey.

The Equal Suffrage League of Plainfield and North Plainfield recently held a meeting at the home of Mrs. Wm. Riley.

At the late meeting of the Political Study Club of Orange, Dr. Mary Hussey gave the results of the investigation of the Employment Agencies in Newark, the Oranges, Jersey City and Hoboken. She also gave the chief points of the bills passed last June for licensing and regulating employment agencies. At this meeting Lawrence Norton gave a very clear and concise statement of the present panic and what led up to it.

At a late Executive Committee meeting of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association at the home of Minnie Graham Sexton, it was voted that prizes be offered to children in the public schools of the state for the best essay on Woman Suffrage, and County societies were asked to take up this question and set aside \$5 or \$10 a year for the purpose. It was decided not to send petitions to the Legislature asking for the passage of bills but to wait upon public men personally, asking their opinion.

The Orange Political Equality club lately gave an evening to the study of "Reasons for the Present Financial Depression."

Ohio.

Mrs. Mary Cross, of Warren, Ohio, recently celebrated her ninety-second birthday. She has not been ill or even

had a cold for fifteen years. The Political Equality club sent a committee to pay respects to her on that day. This Committee were surprised to see a woman of mental vigor, eager for suffrage news and apparently happier over the municipal enfranchisement of the women of Denmark than at the presents she received. Mrs. Cross was instrumental in organizing the first woman suffrage club in Warren. The Committee visiting her presented her with a picture of Miss Anthony.

Harriet Taylor Upton recently addressed the Friday Afternoon Club at Youngstown. This Club is composed of conservative thoughtful, well educated young women, who are looking into our question.

Mayor James F. Bell, of London, has just appointed two excellent women as members of the Liberty Board, Mrs. Alice R. Armstrong and Mrs. Kate P. Strain. The Women's Equal Franchise Association urged these appointments sending letters to the mayor and publishing requests in the papers.

Pennsylvania.

The Woman Suffrage Society of the County of Philadelphia elected six new members at a recent monthly meeting. This Society has lately been bereaved by the loss of two earnest members, Mrs. Helen M. James and Mrs. Conyers Button.

The Chartiers Valley Political Equality club celebrated Miss Anthony's birthday with a well-arranged program. Three members were added at their last meeting and four other persons gave their names a day or two before. This club is the baby of Allegheny county and has 19 members. The County President, Mrs. Martin, has a grand-daughter and this child's name is going to be put at the head of the cradle roll.

The Suffrage Club lately organized at Beaver, Pa., has 25 members.

The Susan B. Anthony Memorial club of Pittsburg celebrated Miss Anthony's birthday at the home of Mrs. Koethen, the president. Matilda Orr Hays, for the society, presented Mrs. A. Starr Martin, county president, with a beautiful gavel of ivory, silver and ebony, and a fine program was carried out. Extended press notices were given.

Utah.

Mrs. Charlotte L. Kirby, a direct descendant of John Quincy Adams and an active suffragist, has lately passed away. She went to Utah with her mother in 1848. She was a Mormon and when quite a young woman was appointed by John Taylor, president of the church, to present the woman suffrage cause to Congress. Mrs. Kirby wrote the petition herself and presented it. Her speech created a great impression at the time.

The wives of the Utah congressmen will represent their state at the Congressional Hearing in Washington.

Women and the Law.

Miss Mabel Sturtevant, the only girl in the law department of the State University, who passed a successful examination for the bar at Jefferson City, has been granted a license to practice anywhere in Missouri, says the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The New York State Bar Association has admitted a woman to membership for the first time in its history. The woman member is Mrs. Harriet Johnson Wood, of the firm of Wood & Wood. The New City Bar Association recently refused membership to two women.

Bed Linen and Legislators.

A resolution has been introduced into the Oklahoma legislature making it compulsory for all hotel keepers to have all bed sheets nine feet long. If women had been members of the legislature the newspaper world would have heralded it high and low that when women make laws, such important things as bed sheets are the objects of their consideration.

AMONG THE MAGAZINES.

Harper's Bazar for March on Madame Curie and her work on which the author says, "In Paris they call radium 'le metal conjugal,' because it was the joint discovery of husband and wife. It was Madame Curie, however, who first noticed the strange properties of uranium and drew her husband's attention to the researches she had been carrying on alone for many months."

The New Idea Woman's Magazine has recently published an article by Elizabeth Howard Westward on "How Women Make Laws." The author enumerates a tremendous amount of legislative work accomplished by such women as Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lillie Devereaux Blake, and by such organizations as the National Federation of Women's Clubs, the Consumers' League and the Equality League of Self Supporting Women; and says in conclusion: "Now that women have wrested from men the sole power of lawmaking, there will without doubt come a time when the ballot—the sign of their victory—will be called to them. But whether that day is near or far, it is certain that woman's position as a lawmaker has been fairly won and will be firmly retained."

It behooves us to continue working for this "sign of victory," for lawmaking without the necessary labor saving, time saving, self respect saving device of the ballot is clumsy and unnecessary.

Collier's Weekly continues to uphold the cause of woman suffrage and says in a lengthy editorial of January 25th: "When we read the ordinary conservative talk about destroying the home, ending refinement, abolishing chivalry, taking food out of the mouths of men and endangering the stability of government, our impulse is either to take arsenic or enfranchise women on the spot."

"As the wisest believers in woman's changing duties have so often pointed out, the work which confronts the world today is no longer war and corollaries of war. It is what once was housekeeping—transferred, it is true, to the factory and the slum, to problems of general sanitation, to public schools, to immigrant improvement, to the softening of industrial hardship—all of which, before they became centralized, have been woman's problems since family life began."

The Delineator for March has a most excellent article on "The Suffrage Spectacle in Finland," by Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg, M. P. All students of suffrage history should procure this number and women's clubs making up programs will find it of great help in making an interesting afternoon.

This number also has pictures of Florence Nightingale, Ida Lewis, the brave woman of America and Carmen Sylva.

The New York Independent of February 20 has an article on American Impressions by Annie Cobden Sanderson. It was written on her way home and mailed back and deals almost entirely with women in general and suffrage in particular.

Jane Addams contributes to the Woman's Home Companion for March an article on "The Working Woman and the Ballot."

Mrs. Lora S. LaMance, who prepared the material for one of our Political Equality leaflets, "Two Workings of a Bad Law," is a regular contributor to Floral Life, a periodical devoted to floral culture. The magazine is published at Springfield, Ohio.

Claudia Quigley Murphy, who at one time was president of the Political Equality Club of Toledo, Ohio, and a member of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, but is now living in Grand Rapids, Mich., has a department on domestic affairs in Success.

The third volume of The Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony is now ready. Price \$2.50. Send your order to Headquarters, Warren, Ohio.

NEW ENDORSEMENTS

The following is from the official minutes of the 19th annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America:

RESOLUTION NO. 71.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:

Whereas, Taxation without representation is tyranny; and

Whereas, Women pay in every state in this Republic, a rapidly increasing amount of taxes; therefore be it

Resolved, That justice demands that their present political disability be removed and that they be enfranchised upon the same terms as the men in the states in which they live; and

Resolved, That the undersigned, on behalf of the United Mine Workers of America, in annual convention assembled at Indianapolis, Ind., on January 21, 1908, and representing fully 350,000 mine workers, respectfully asks for the prompt passage by your honorable body of a sixteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, to be submitted to the legislatures of the several states for ratification, prohibiting the disfranchisement of United States citizens on account of sex; and

Resolved, That the Secretary of this convention is hereby instructed to forward this resolution to the President of the United States and to each member of Congress and of the United States Senate. JOHN MITCHELL, President United Mine Workers of America.

January 21, 1908.
The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

Miss Laura A. Gregg's part in securing the above resolution was reported in February Progress, (John Mitchell, Our Faithful Friend, column 5, page 3.) A few days later she addressed the State Dairy Association of Indiana, with the gratifying result that the following resolution was adopted by unanimous vote:

Whereas, in the development of the resources of the Middle West, women have borne equal burdens with men, and

Whereas, in the great industry for which this Association stands, women represent an equal share of its labor, and

Whereas, in our State University the Dairy courses are shared equally by men and women, therefore be it

Resolved: That the State Dairy Association, in convention assembled, endorses the movement for equal political rights for women, and hereby urges the State Legislature at its next session to adopt a resolution requesting the Congress of the United States to submit to the various State Legislatures, for ratification, an amendment to the United States Constitution, prohibiting disfranchisement on account of sex,

Miss Gregg further reports endorsement by the Garment Workers' Union of Indianapolis, numbering 700 members, by the Woman's Auxiliary Typographical Union of Indianapolis, by Logansport Typographical Union, No. 196, and the Trades and Labor Assembly of Logansport.

The Socialist Party of Oklahoma at its last state convention pledged itself anew to women suffrage and instructed the State Executive Committee to direct all speakers and local organizers to advocate woman suffrage and to distribute literature.

Since reporting that the California E. S. A. had issued a leaflet recording the endorsement of six political parties, ten State Associations and 35 local organizations, an important local society has been added to the list, viz: The Labor Council of San Francisco.

Upwards of 50 labor unions in Massachusetts have officially endorsed woman suffrage since Mrs. Mary Hutchison Page took charge of the work of securing resolutions from industrial associations.

One of the important bodies taking such action recently is the Boston Journeymen Tailors' Union, No. 12, which claims to be the oldest trade union in continuous existence in this country.

Upon invitation of the Kansas Federation of Labor, Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe of Topeka, addressed the delegates and asked for a resolution pledging that body to endorse and work for full suffrage for women. There was some discussion pro and con but the resolution was adopted by a vote of 64 to 22.

The Tennessee Federation of Labor upon request of Mrs. J. D. Allen of Memphis, adopted a woman suffrage resolution by unanimous vote. This makes 19 State Labor organizations which have taken such action.

Ohio Legislative Hearing.

The Ohio Woman Suffrage Association had a hearing before the joint committee of House and Senate in Columbus on the evening of February 19. Despite the fact that Mr. Bryan had been the guest of the city the previous day and that all legislators had attended the banquet given in his honor in the evening and had had little sleep; that during the day bills of great importance had been considered in both houses; that five committees were in session in the evening, it was astonishing that the audience was so large and that it increased as the evening went on.

Senator Frederic C. Howe, of the committee, opened the meeting and turned it over to the State President. Mrs. Upton called the attention of the committee to the fact that the Association was not asking the legislators to endorse woman suffrage, but simply to submit the question to the voters for their opinion.

The speakers were: Elizabeth J. Hauser, representing the Warren Club; Bertha Coover, Corresponding Secretary of the State Association; Dr. Davis, Recording Secretary of the State Association, representing women in medicine; Emma S. Olds, for the 24,000 Ladies of the Maccabees of the State (The Ladies of the Maccabees of the World—160,000—have endorsed woman suffrage); Viola D. Romans for the W. C. T. U., representing 48,000 women; Mrs. Lena Clements of the Garment Workers' Union of Cleveland and the Federation of Labor; Dr. Margaret D. Bigelow of Cincinnati, as a college woman; Pauline Steinhilber, representing women of school boards and the National Council of Women numbering two million members; Marie Jenney Howe, who has been president of the Ohio Consumers' League for the past four years, and Rev. Henrietta G. Moore, of Springfield, who made the closing address.

Every speaker was at her best, and it was astonishing that so many people could present so many phases of the question and say just the right thing. Suffragists were present from Cincinnati, London, Warren, Girard, Sandusky, Toledo, Springfield, Cleveland, Elyria, Cambridge and Columbus.

Senator Howe in closing the meeting said that the legislature was grateful to the women for bringing these words to it, and urged the suffragists to remember that they themselves were privileged in being on the firing line of this great question.

So interested were the legislators and friends that they remained long after adjournment to discuss the question and to exchange good wishes. Both committees declared themselves as ready to report the resolution to their respective bodies.

A conference of the Legislative Committee and the Organization Committee of the Association was held at the Southern Hotel after the meeting, and it was 2 A. M. before all work was finished.

Rev. Henrietta G. Moore, who has attended many hearings, said that this one far surpassed any other in the attention given the speakers and the respect shown on the part of the legislators.

Significant Resolution of Illinois Legislature.

The Legislature of Illinois recently adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, The fortieth anniversary of the first Illinois society organized to obtain just laws for women and children will occur in February, 1909, and to commemorate this anniversary will be held in Chicago in the State of Illinois at that time; and to this celebration will be invited the Governors and other delegates from all the Mississippi Valley States to report their own progress in these matters, and to discuss the possible advantages of a greater uniformity in laws relating to marriage, divorce, guardianship of children, conjugal rights in property owned by spouse and in personal earnings, protection of children and kindred topics; and

Whereas, we believe that a study and public discussion of such laws would be of practical value in future legislation,

Therefore, we, the members of the Illinois Legislature, extend a cordial greeting to the Governors of our sister states of the Mississippi valley, and join in the request that each Governor attend this celebration and appoint two additional delegates to represent his state.

We further request the Governor of Illinois to issue such invitations to those Governors and other persons to choose four persons from Illinois to act with him in aiding the Committee of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association which has inaugurated plans for this celebration.

Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs and Woman Suffrage.

For the first time in the history of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs, the subject of suffrage for women had a place on the program at the luncheon given in St. Paul early in the February.

The subject was most ably and eloquently presented by Mrs. E. H. Loyhed of Faribault, the State Regent of the D. A. R., and was received with great enthusiasm. At the close of the program Mrs. Higbee, the State President, announced that inasmuch as the suffrage question was to come up at the Boston biennial in June, the Minnesota delegates wished to know whether or not to vote for suffrage. A rising vote showed more than half of the six or seven hundred women present to be in favor of it, while about twenty-five women stood for the nays. Later a unanimous vote was taken to have a committee appointed to look into the legality of the clause in the St. Paul charter which prohibits women from voting on school questions in a state whose constitution grants them that right. Minnesota women are certainly thinking.

Thomas B. Reed and Woman Suffrage.

The statement going the rounds of the press that Hon. Thomas B. Reed, ex-speaker of the House of Representatives, wrote an adverse report on woman suffrage is incorrect. So long and firmly did Mr. Reed stand for us on any and all occasions that it seems ridiculous to take time or space to refute this. He wrote a minority report for us in 1884 which was one of the most concise, convincing documents ever written on our subject.

Adverse Court Decision.

The Twelfth District Municipal Court of New York has decided that Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch is not entitled to damages in her suit against the Hoffman house for refusing to serve her and Mrs. Graham because they were unaccompanied by a male escort. Mrs. Blatch will appeal the case.

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I leave it to others to speak of suffrage as a right or a privilege. I speak of it as a duty. What right have you women to leave all this work of caring for the country with men? Is it not your country as well as theirs? Are not your children to live in it after you are gone? And are you not bound to contribute whatever faculty God has given you to make it and keep it a pure, safe and happy land?

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE.

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Petition Filed in Oregon.

The Oregon Equal Suffrage Association has filed a petition bearing 855 names with the Secretary of State at Salem requesting the submission of an amendment enfranchising women. This petition is said to be in form the best that has ever been filed.

PREMIUMS FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The publishers of Progress offer the following premium list:

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