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OFFICIAL ORGAN
National American Woman Suffrage
Association.

PROGRESS

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FAILURE IS IMPOSSIBLE—Susan B. Anthony

PROGRESS

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

President, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
1st Vice President, Rachel Foster Avery, Swarthmore, Pa.

2nd Vice Pres., Mrs. Florence Kelley, 106 E. 22nd St., New York City.
Cor. Sec., Prof. Frances Squire Potter, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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1st Auditor, Miss Laura Clay, Lexington, Ky.
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NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER YEAR

OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, No. 2 W. 86th St., New York City.
First Vice President, Millicent Fawcett, L. L. D., 2 Gower St., London, England.

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Treasurer, Adele Stanton Coit, London, England.

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

HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, Editor.

Form of Bequest.

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

Signed

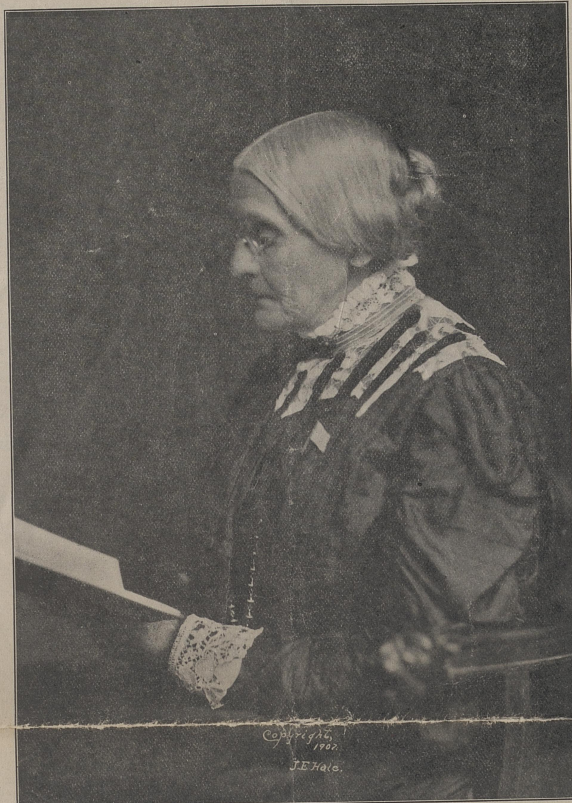
Merry Christmas.

The national convention will be held in Washington in April.

This is the last issue of Progress. The January number will be issued from New York City under another name and with Ida Husted Haiper as editor.

In turning over the editing of Progress to Ida Husted Harper the present editor feels it is due her to say that she never has felt that Progress was what it might have been in her hands if she had had time to give to it. So pressing has the work been always that copy was prepared at night at home or under great pressure and amid confusion in the office. She took the editing of Progress as she did the headquarters work, because there was no one else available or willing. She has not done the best she could do, she has only done the best she could under the conditions. She has never believed that Progress should be used for propaganda alone, because it circulated among suffragists but should contain news of the doings of suffragists and suggestions for work. Hosts of friends have contributed generously to the columns and many have given the editor kind and appreciative words. To all readers the editor says a kind good-bye.

Send all orders for subscriptions to Progress to National Headquarters, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.



SUSAN B. ANTHONY

And whose face shall be used to illustrate the last number of Progress? Who, of all the faithful, shall be last as well as first? Who else but she who never sought self-comfort, self-aggrandizement, self-love; she who remembered the humblest worker and told her of that remembrance. She who never criticized the frailties of her followers, she who stood fast when others maligned, she who sacri-

ficed, toiled and worked smilingly and lovingly as she journeyed on. She upon whom we rested when we were tired, who wept with us as we wept and dried our eyes with her comforting words. She, the figure of her century, the embodiment of honesty, the saviour of her sex, but more than all else, the friend, the real, true, steadfast friend, not swayed by hearsay nor falsehoods; just a firm, true friend.

Here was she greatest. Blessed be her memory, blessed be the day when her path crossed ours. Faithful let us try to be as she was faithful, forgiving as she was forgiving, fair as she was fair, fearless as she was fearless. It is her face one most often sees as one works, her voice one most often hears her spirit one most often feels, and it is well it is so.

MRS. LA FOLLETTE AND MRS. HOWE

At a recent meeting in Madison called by progressive women, Mrs. La Follette, wife of the United States Senator, said: "While I do not in the least approve of the militant English method of securing the right to vote, nor wish it to be transplanted to American soil, I think an aggressive campaign is justifiable in suffrage as well as in other causes. I feel that we may with propriety use all moral and honest methods of appeal and that the women of the United States should avail themselves of all such procedures to secure enfranchisement."

She deplored the sensational practices in England, but expressed sympathy for the workers. "England," said the gracious champion, "has established a precedent for violence in other causes, and it seemingly requires sensation there to arouse attention. But in America, more sane methods should be followed."

Marie Jenny Howe, the other speaker, gave the result of her research and study of the woman suffrage question in Colorado. We quote one paragraph. "As to raising the moral status of

candidates for office, the women of Colorado have achieved distinct success along that line." She cited the well known case of a certain senator whose election was opposed by the women of the state. He was twice defeated. After such experiences the campaign bosses are reluctant in bringing out candidates whose morals are such as to call forth strenuous opposition from the feminine voting element.

"There is a lack of leadership among women," declared Mrs. Howe, "in the western states, where there is no so-called leisure class. Woman suffrage had its birth in a place hampered by natural conditions. In the eastern states, Massachusetts for example, where there is every advantage of birth, education, refinement and leisure, the cause would receive every impetus, were it not for the old conservatism."

"In China," she said, "the women are responsible for the custom of binding the girls' feet to make them smaller; they cling with idolatrous persistency to the tradition. The Turkish women still honor the ancient practice of completely veiling their faces. Our conservatism," Mrs. Howe declared, "is none the less pliable. In America we hug our restrictions."

SUSAN B. ANTHONY MEMORIAL FUND

It is impossible to urge too strongly upon Suffragists throughout the Nation the plan devised for securing the Fund by Miss Kate M. Gordon, 1800 Prytania street, New Orleans, La., Chairman of the Committee.

Upon application to Miss Gordon full information will be given to all who will assist in the work of collecting the Fund.

Loyal suffragists must now bend every energy and honor themselves in honoring our great Leader, who gave herself and all she had to the cause of women.

It has been delayed too long—we must do it now. Each one can help, and by following Miss Gordon's admirable plan, it can be accomplished before the next National Convention. If it succeeds, remember you will have a part of it. If it fails, it may be because you have failed. What is your answer? A. H. S.

Take stock in the South Dakota campaign. The shares are sold at a low price and the dividends we expect will be great—not to you, however, but to human kind.

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE MEETING IN NEW YORK CITY

The Carnegie Hall meeting, November 17, was one of the greatest triumphs for Suffrage in its history, and can claim the largest paid audience for a purely suffrage meeting. After all expenses have been paid, there will be at least seven hundred dollars to be placed in the treasury of the National Association for the benefit of the South Dakota campaign. This is remarkable, since most suffrage meetings heretofore have been free. The boxes sold at ten and fifteen dollars each, seats at fifty cents and a dollar, while the balcony and gallery were free. Boxes occupied by persons of note and members of organizations were gay with banners and colors. There were about three thousand present.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont presided and the speakers were Rev. Anna H. Shaw, National President; Prof. Frances Squire Potter, National Corresponding Secretary; George Foster Peabody, President of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage; Harriot Stanton Blatch, President League for Self-Supporting Women, and Mr. B. O. Aylesworth of Colorado. It is to be regretted that no report of the speeches was made. An extract from Mrs. Potter's is given elsewhere. As we all know, Miss Shaw always speaks without notes.

One hundred and fifty prominent men and women accepted invitations to sit on the platform. Mr. and Mrs. [Name] occupied the boxes.

Telegrams and messages were received from friends throughout the United States, none more important than that from Governor R. S. Vessey of South Dakota in which he said: "I believe that with an earnest, definite, well organized energetic campaign this state can be carried for equal suffrage, and I hope nothing will be left undone to bring this about."

SIGNIFICANT.

At the annual meeting of the National Association of Collegiate Alumnae in California, a resolution was offered that neither the National Association nor the branches which exist in 47 cities should work in connection with woman suffrage. This resolution was brought forward by the Executive Committee, was much disapproved of by the California delegates and the decision of the matter was left for the meeting which has been held in Cincinnati recently. The resolution was defeated and great interest in the suffrage question was shown by the delegates.

MRS. MACKAY.

Mrs. Mackay, President of the Equal Franchise Society, and her associates have secured the Garden Theater for a series of nine suffrage lectures. Governor Shafroth spoke there December 3; December 16 Hon. Everett Colby will speak on "The Relation of Woman Suffrage to Social and Economic Progress"; December 30 Rev. Henry S. Nash will be the speaker; January 13 the time will be divided between Miss Shaw, Mrs. Catt, and Mrs. Blatch. Other speakers will be announced later.

LISTEN!!

State Associations, whose dues are not paid by January 1, 1910, will not have representation in the following convention. It is none too early for State Treasurers to begin the gathering of dues.

DR. B. O. AYLESWORTH

At the National Woman Suffrage Mass Meeting, Carnegie Hall, Nov. 17, Dr. B. O. Aylesworth, President of the State Agricultural College of Colorado, said:

Sixteen years ago the men of Colorado gave women full suffrage by 6,000 majority. After eight years' trial it was placed in the Constitution to remain forever by a majority of over 30,000. A petition of 20,000 could not possibly be obtained at the present time for the resubmission of the question.

I know Colorado thoroughly and the few who oppose equal suffrage have always opposed it or have business interests which it puts in jeopardy. We do not claim miracles for equal suffrage. It has not done, however, any of the evil things predicted, while it has done good in every way for the State.

Voting has not been a consumer of time needed in the home. To be a good mother in these days a woman is required to know enough to vote intelligently, and going twice a year to the polls exacts but four hours at most.

Already the sex consciousness has disappeared so far as voting is concerned. It has become a distinctly human function.

Our women give birth to as many normal children as those of the rest of the country, and ask for divorce and alimony much less often than you do in New York.

Those who must support themselves earn an average annual wage of \$354, as against \$280, the average for the whole country.

Much to the surprise of the male politician, the Colorado woman has not become frenzied for office. Our women have contented themselves with electing in 16 years 9 legislative representatives, two-thirds of the County Superintendents of Schools, representatives on various charitable and inspection boards, and the State Superintendent of Education.

Notwithstanding there is a majority of 40,000 men in Colorado, the women cast from 43 to 52 per cent. of the total vote.

Colorado is a mining state, and like many of the Western States, it held for years a "wide open" policy. Before equal suffrage, there were but three "dry" towns in the State; now 16 counties and 51 towns are "dry."

Colorado believes in equal suffrage because it believes in womanhood, the home, the rights of children and the weak. This has its proof in the laws sponsored by Colorado women during the past 16 years. Some of these laws have been passed in other states by reason of the heroic work of Lucy Stone, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frances Willard, Susan B. Anthony and our own Dr. Shaw and the brave men who stood by them. But these laws could not have been adopted in Colorado at this time without equal suffrage. Altogether 26 statutes in 16 years are due directly to women, all looking to the betterment of conditions for men, women and children.

No bad law has ever been proposed by a Colorado woman. In ordinary elections the women's votes are fairly evenly divided between the two parties, but the moment a bad man or a bad law becomes an issue, their votes are an absolutely certain balance of power against the man or the law.

When the "gang" has won, it has been by stealing the votes, but none of the "gang" has worn skirts. This same "gang" has forced "bad" women to vote for them, but these women cast only one-third of one per cent. of the Denver vote, and they exert a hundred-fold more influence upon politicians through their business than through their ballots.

I am told that it has been reported to you that only "bad" women vote in Colorado. That is unqualifiedly false, as the statistics show. Also that it has lessened our respect for women: I know no State where women carry themselves with more dignity, are better housekeepers, better wives and mothers, or receive more chivalrous attention. Also that woman suffrage has accomplished nothing. I have referred to 26 good laws which Colorado would not have had without it, many of them models for other states. You hear that our politics is corrupt; while it is bad in spots, it is not half as black as traducers have painted it. No mining state in the West is as orderly as Colorado today.

Moreover, since woman's advent into politics, it has no more secrets. Our real sins are cried from the rooftops, as they should be. It is the noise that has confused you Eastern folk.

But beware the voice that comes to you traducing its own State, viciously lying about the women of Colorado

and their significant work. If Colorado, by its own action, could secure the ballot for the women of America, it would be granted almost unanimously.

NEWS AND NOTES

The Woman's Political Study Club of Bayonne, New Jersey, has issued an attractive booklet.

Trade Unionism in Great Britain among women in the last five years has increased 53.7 per cent.

The Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association pays this year for the largest number of members in its history. It is to be congratulated.

The Annual Report of the Ohio Convention was in the hands of Ohio suffragists three weeks after the Convention adjourned.

Ellen Spencer Mussey has an exhaustive article on Parent and Child in the November Number of Good Housekeeping. The Washington Herald comments very favorably upon it editorially.

The Twentieth Century Magazine, edited by B. O. Flower, and published in Boston, has a department on Woman's Progress, edited by Ethel C. Macomber, Secretary of the College Equal Suffrage League of Massachusetts.

Pauline Steinem, President of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, and member of the Toledo School Board, has an unusual and excellent article in the Normal Instructor, published at Danville, New York, on The School and the State.

The Oregon Equal Suffrage Association celebrated its 39th anniversary by holding a reception in the Dolph Mansion, November 30. Senator and Mrs. Dolph were strong suffragists and it seemed fitting that such a meeting should be held in their home.

The South Side Suffrage Association of Chicago, in Abraham Lincoln Centre, has prepared a Lecture Course for the winter which is unusually attractive. These lectures will be delivered the first Thursday evening of January, February and March. The lecturers are: George B. Foster, Ph. D.; Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Prof. J. Howard M. — F. S. Putter, A.M.; Myra Strain Lartshorn, A.B.

Iva G. Wooden, of 1009 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, has charge of these tickets.

Ellen Douglas Hoge of Wheeling, W. Va., has established a magazine agency. She is able to furnish combination of magazines at a very low price, and as she is a good suffragist, it is hoped that suffragists will patronize her.

SOME FIRSTS

First Woman's Rights convention held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., 1848.

First hearing of suffragists before Congress was in January, 1869.

Select Committee on Woman Suffrage was created in 1882.

The first woman to practice medicine was Dr. Harriet K. Hunt of Boston. The first woman to graduate from a medical school was Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell.

Clara Barton was the first woman to hold an independent clerkship under any government, having been appointed by Hon. Chas. Mason, Commissioner of Patents.

May 16, 1866, Mrs. M. C. Walling of Texas spoke on "Reconstruction and Universal Suffrage" in the Senate Chamber at Washington. This was the first and last time a woman was ever granted that privilege.

The first local Woman Suffrage Society in the United States was formed by Emily Collins after the Seneca Falls convention in 1848. It consisted of a few women in the neighborhood of South Bristol, N. Y. This group of women was in communication with no persons and it was the first Woman Suffrage Club to petition to the legislature.

Anna Dickinson suggested the substance of the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. She, Frederick Douglas and Theodore Tilton were a committee in the National Loyalists' Convention which considered this matter and their suggestions were in time accepted by the Republican Party.

Never were our booklets so attractive and never so effective as now. Send to 505 Fifth avenue for price list.

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

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

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

**Activity in New York
Legislative Work**

The New York State Woman Suffrage Association will maintain Headquarters at Albany this winter while the Legislature is in session. Probably never before has the Association had as important a Legislative Committee as the one now announced by the State President, Mrs. Ella Harsley Crosssett. The Chairman is Mrs. Henry Villard, daughter of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and mother of Oswald Garrison Villard, proprietor of the New York Evening Post. Associated with Mrs. Villard on the Committee are: Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance; Florence Kelley, Executive Secretary of the National Consumers' League; Harriet Stanton Blatch, a daughter of Elizabeth Gady Stanton, and President of the Equality League of Self-Supporting Women; Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, President Equal Franchise League; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont; Mrs. Ida Husted Harper; Mrs. Roxey B. Burrows, of Allegany County, which county is better organized than any other in the State; Caroline Lexow, daughter of Hon. Clarence Lexow and the Secretary of the National College Equal Suffrage League, and Miss Jessie Ashley, President of the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League of New York.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Mrs. Gertrude Jordan was lately elected treasurer of Cherry county, Neb. She is the first woman to hold such office in that state. Two men contested her nomination, but she won at the primaries. Miss Jordan is but twenty-eight years old.

Send to National Headquarters for a price list of literature and supplies. Sample sets of leaflets 10c.

BAZAR

A woman suffrage bazar for the benefit of the suffrage campaign work in the City of New York will be held in the Hotel Martha Washington, N. Y., in December.

Booths representing the nations where women vote and containing a large variety of articles for sale, a house composed entirely of newspaper clippings giving news of woman suffrage doings, amusing woman suffrage wax works presented by Aunt Columbia, and a booth where the art of voting may be learned will be among the attractions.

SEVEN CLERGYMEN.

Rev. Alpheus S. Mowbray, H. W. Kellogg, D.D., Rev. Alfred Smith, Clinton T. Wyatt D.D., Robt. Watts D.D., Rev. W. W. Sharp and Rev. Adam Stengle have notified the Delaware Woman Suffrage Association of their belief and interest in Woman Suffrage.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Many letters have been received lately containing questions in regard to life membership, and a general answer is given here. The payment of fifty dollars into the National treasury constitutes a life membership. Life members receive all documents published by the Association and their names always rank on our private list. Life membership may be paid for in installments, the certificate signed by the president and treasurer being sent when the last payment is made.

Lidie W. Koethen and Sarah A. C. Murtaugh are our latest life members.

Have you signed the National petition? Have not seen a blank? Well! Send immediately to National Petition Headquarters, 1223 H street, N. W., and blanks and instruction will be sent you.

Mary Darrow Olson

Mrs. Mary Darrow Olson died the middle of November at her Chicago home. She was born in Cleveland in 1851 and lived in Kinsman, Trumbull County, and in various towns of Ohio and Illinois, where she taught school. She was a teacher in the Chicago schools for twenty-five years. Ella Flagg Young says she was one of the most competent teachers in Chicago and her place will be hard to fill. She was a woman of strong character and fine education, attending the University of Michigan and graduating from Allegheny College. In her school service she stood for simple gowns for graduation, for artistic environment in school rooms. She worked actively for anti-cigarette laws, for woman suffrage and was a member of the Teachers' Pension Board. She had served as Treasurer of the Illinois Woman Suffrage Association. She really gave up her life because of the work she did for others and because of the anxious care she had for her family. Her husband's death, her brother Clarence's illness, her school work and her outside interests were too much for her to withstand. She was a credit to all women.

ILLINOIS AND THE PETITION.
The Illinois Association has just sent to Petition Headquarters for 3,000 additional petition blanks. The Petition Headquarters in Washington and the D. C. people are piling up signatures at the suffrage booth which they have at the Pure Food Show. A correspondent says: "It really would seem as if half the people in the District would sign before this show closes."

**SEVEN YEARS FOR
STEALING BREAD.**

Lillie Sutton, of Ocean Springs, Miss., who was fatherless and motherless and had to care for an invalid, stole one-half pound of butter and five eggs was sentenced to seven years in prison. SEVEN years for stealing food when the guilty is a poor girl, out on bail, or "mollied" when the guilty is a man associated with "Big Businesses."

Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony

By IDA HUSTED HARPER

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WARREN, OHIO

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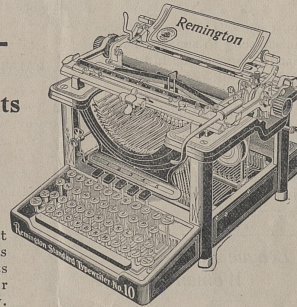
It brings the record of the movement up to the beginning of the 20th Century. Volumes 1, 2 and 3 were written by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage. Vol. IV by Miss Anthony and Ida Husted Harper. The History is now offered at a reduced price to all purchasers.

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

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CONVENTION DATES.

South Dakota—Sioux Falls, Nov. 3, 4 and 5.
New Hampshire—Manchester, Nov. 11.
New Jersey—Newark, Nov. 18.
Nebraska—Lincoln, Nov. 13, 19.
Pennsylvania—Newtown, Nov. 22, 23, 24.

The principle of government of nations applies to organizations. The safety of a republican form of government is in allowing everybody to have a voice in making those laws under which we all live. Responsibility develops all people, it softens radicals, it awakens conservatives. A chain is only as strong as its weakest link, so is a government only as strong as its weakest citizen. An association like ours, organized to benefit mankind, should do all in its power to develop the individual worker, to delegate to the rank and file our precious business. To be sure these local workers ought to take that responsibility, but since they do not we must force it upon them—not alone for their own sakes, but for the sake of our cause.

Mayor Tom Johnson and the Word Obey.

Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, when chimed for leaving out the word obey in the marriage services performed in his office, said, "Why should I help to make liars of people?"

Mrs. Peck's Impressions and Suggestions

It may not be amiss for the new Headquarters Secretary to send a brief account to you of those features of the opening of the new National Headquarters which have impressed themselves most strongly upon her mind. Such an account should be of some value as being in a sense a kind of inventory of our accumulated capital stock, attending its transfer from one place of business to another.

When I arrived at 505 Fifth Avenue on the morning of Sept. 13, Miss Reilly met me and showed me through the suffrage suite from Mrs. Belmont's rosewood desk to my own little office at the other end of the hall. The big national workroom, taking up one entire end of the floor, was furnished with one little table and two typewriters. My office was furnished with a magnificent view of New York. The national President's office was furnished with desk, chair and lounge. Our press rooms were in complete order, rug, telephone, and Elizabeth Hauser giving an air of permanence and professional assurance which impressed me deeply. For two days I sat around and answered such letters as my ignorance could grapple with. Then, in despair, on Wednesday afternoon I went out to shop. No sooner was I out of the building than an avalanche of freight from Warren poured in. I was confronted by it the next morning. The work room floor was covered with boxes, all numbered and carefully inventoried by the mathematical mind of Harriet Taylor Upton. All that could be done by this beneficent soul was done to lessen the bewilderment of a novice at Headquarters work. A capable and efficient little office girl was engaged, and the shelves were put up by leisurely carpenters whose time was golden. Then we unpacked the boxes. As the riches they contained were for the most part new to me, it may be pardonable for me to descant upon them somewhat at length.

In the first place, "Do you know," fellow suffragists, that the literature department of the National Headquarters has at present in stock 52 different leaflets and over 40 pamphlets, varying in size from substantial treatises to eight-page essays? Besides these, we have the extensive History of Suffrage by Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony in four volumes, and the life of Susan B. Anthony in three volumes. Among the writers of this library of suffrage literature are some of the best known of American authors, such as Wendell Phillips, Julia Ward Howe, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Jane Addams, Ida Husted Harper, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Frances Squire Potter, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Stone Blackwell, Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell University, Prof. Raymond Pheelan of Minnesota University. The richness of the material available is great, a continually growing as new publications are added. If we could get the States to establish regular distributing agencies, advertising and selling our printed matter to debating teams, clubs, bookstores, news stands and individuals, the value of our stuff could be utilized. At present, it is doing nowhere near the good it should be doing, because people don't know about it, don't see it, don't hear about it. We ought to have our literature staring everybody in the face all over the country.

Other and scarcely less valuable material is in stock at Headquarters. These are the various picturesque advertisements of our cause, such as the beautiful little "Votes for Women" pins at 25c each, or \$15 a hundred, and the equally charming "Votes for Women" postal cards. Not a single order has come in for these so far, and they ought to be going like hot cakes. Present them to all your friends as Thanksgiving tokens.

And we will send you anything from a penny print to a ton of leaflets at wholesale. If you want us to mail to your friends, send stamps and the friends' address, and we will do the rest. One order always gives rise to two or three. There is no surer way of propaganda.

I must not take more of your valuable space at this time. Perhaps at some future time you will let me into your columns again, for I have much to talk about of the happenings around headquarters, the interesting people who drop in, the letters we get, the

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK CITY.



RECEPTION ROOM. Furnished by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

Christmas, New Year's, Valentine and Easter cards! Don't let any opportunity pass for making walking advertisements of our acquaintances, or of making the mails carry our message.

The steel engravings made for the "History of Woman Suffrage" of all the famous figures in the movement have been struck off, and may be bought singly or in sets from Headquarters. To lovers of engraving, there could be no greater joy than to possess these quaint, delicate, beautiful pictures. That of Lucretia Mott is especially fine. Also that of Anna Dickinson and of Susan B. Anthony in her prime. We have two wonderful large photographs of Susan B. Anthony, taken late in life, one kind at \$2.00 each, the other at \$1.50. Besides these, there are small photographs at 25c of Miss Anthony, Dr. Shaw and others, penny prints of all the famous leaders, past and present, which might be used to illustrate club talks, lectures and other suffrage entertainments. A new pamphlet, "Government by the People," by Prof. Schmidt of Cornell, has just been printed, which is of the greatest value and interest. Mrs. Harper's North American Review articles, Prof. Potter's "Woman, Economics and the Ballot," Mrs. Gilman's "Women and Social Service," Miss Blackwell's "Objections Answered," Jane Addams' "Modern City,"—these are some of the pamphlets that ought to be sold right and left. The most expensive of them is only ten cents, and most of them are two for five cents.

As a conclusion to this slight enumeration of what we have in stock, I want to suggest the use of suffrage literature for those occasions of friendly remembrance where a booklet or ornamental card is given. Our pamphlets are charmingly gotten up, they are of high literary merit, and they are of a nature that will interest all thoughtful readers, whether they are in favor of equal suffrage or not. Send in any kind of order, large or small. We take stamps in payment,

and we will send you anything from a penny print to a ton of leaflets at wholesale. If you want us to mail to your friends, send stamps and the friends' address, and we will do the rest. One order always gives rise to two or three. There is no surer way of propaganda.

I must not take more of your valuable space at this time. Perhaps at some future time you will let me into your columns again, for I have much to talk about of the happenings around headquarters, the interesting people who drop in, the letters we get, the

Massachusetts' Great Activity

The policy of the Massachusetts Association has, during the year and more just past, been growing more and more active. Instead of trying to draw an indifferent public into parlors and halls to listen to suffrage speeches, suffrage in small and palatable portions—specially adapted and humanized suffrage—has been distributed far and wide by the simple method of going where the people are. Wherever it has been possible to circulate among a crowd of people, gathered for any purpose, this is the plan we have tried. The greatest result of the year was undoubtedly gained by the small and gallant band of women who made a trolley trip through the State in July and August, holding 97 meetings, in 79 towns, often at the rate of three a day,—speaking on street corners and distributing thousands of leaflets to leisurely summer audiences. Everywhere the passer-by paused, curious, to remain enthralled; and practical evidences of the sympathy and enthusiasm that was aroused are cropping up day by day in the most unexpected quarters. Later, in September, came the various county fairs; and now the Food Fair.

The Food Fair is held in Boston in October. It takes possession of our big, bare Mechanics' Hall for the month,—this year for five full weeks. It is officially described as the "New England Food and Home Furnishing Exposition," and its many booths exhibit and advertise every *et hominibus* novelly designed to lure the fancy of the housekeeper. The air is heavy with composite odors of coffee, chocolate, apple-cider, roasting peanuts, and pop-corn, somewhat over-buttery for a conservative taste. You can feast all day long on samples in endless variety. You can test your nerve resistance by listening to a piano-player, a talking machine, a human tenor, and an Italian band all executing different tunes at the same time. You can see unlimited moving pictures, an old-time circus, or the latest method of butter making; or make a personal test of the newest Parisian face-powder, applied by a pretty girl with a lavender complexion, and then have your photograph taken on a postal card while you wait. No wonder that from ten in the morning until ten at night the women of New England, with their husbands, beaux and babies, drift in crowds through the hall,—leisurely curious, and receptive.

would requests that are presented, the strange and dramatic glimpses of life we catch all unguessed by those who afford them. And always, whenever we look up from our busy desks, there is the majestic panorama of this city spread out before us, with its girldle of tide water spanned by vast vaulting bridges. Nothing more beautiful than the sunset view with the electric illuminations creeping across bridges and outlining buildings and flashing from a thousand searchlights through the crimson twilight can be imagined. We work surrounded by wonder and beauty. With cordial greetings,
MARY GRAY PECK,
Headquarters Secretary.

Mrs. Mac Arthur Addresses New York Trade Union Women

On Monday evening, October 18, Miss Mary MacArthur, Secretary of the Women's Trade Union League of Great Britain, addressed a meeting of the New York Women's Trade Union League at their headquarters, 43 E. 22nd St. A great deal of newspaper comment on the difficulty attending Miss MacArthur's lecture engagement by Mrs. Belmont here in the city has heightened Miss MacArthur's fame for the time being. She was unable, finally, to speak at Dobbs Ferry, after all the complications had been adjusted, on Sunday afternoon, and her appearance Monday evening was evidently attended with great suffering. She came into the room, spoke but five minutes, and went out immediately after finishing. She made no allusion to suffrage and merely conveyed the good wishes of the English working women to their American sisters. Your Headquarters Secretary went to the meeting to hear Miss MacArthur and at the same time, to read an invitation to the New York Trade Union League members to attend the Headquarters reception to Mrs. Pankhurst on October 24. The invitation was accepted heartily.
MARY GRAY PECK.

The Suffrage Booth is near the head of the stairs. It has a counter draped in yellow, a huge yellow sign with the motto, "Votes for Women," badges, pennants, and photographs of famous Americans, each with some pregnant words of his own in favor of equal suffrage, legibly attached. At the back of the booth is a large and beautiful portrait of Julia Ward Howe, a sort of patron saint. On the counter are the petitions, with pens and ink, and piles of leaflets and hand bills, pink, red, yellow, green and blue,—a sort of educational rainbow of hope for a better time coming. The information they contain is brief, popular and telling,—the whole subject at a glance. It is difficult to understand how anyone can read anything so lucid and simple without instant conviction; indeed, that is what often happens. From ten in the morning until ten at night relays of suffrage workers stand at the booth, and gather in signatures, answer questions, explain away wrong impressions, sell a souvenir button or postal card here and there "for the good of the cause"; and always and unendingly distribute

the handhills. One practices patience, tolerance, and undeviating good humor, one grows in sympathy, comprehension, and respect for one's fellow citizens.

"The method is something like this: 'Have you had an opportunity,' you say, 'to sign the equal suffrage petition?'"

"The woman passing nearby pauses, looks embarrassed, murmurs something unintelligible, and makes a motion as if to flee.

"Come and put your name down," ordered an autocratic husband of his wife, who held back.

"I really have no address," said one man, oratorically "I am a wanderer, as free as a bird of the air!"

"The signatures have accumulated at the rate of a thousand or more a week; and for every signature received, perhaps five petitions are asked.

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"It has been said that the great agitation for suffrage in England would still be worth while if for no other reason than the opportunity it has given women of all ranks.

"With us in America the time has gone by when equal suffrage was a far-away ideal, for discussion now and again among small groups of congenial spirits.

"The editor has urged the Massachusetts members to give some account of their splendid work with the above result."

LILLIE DEVEREAUX BLAKE. Among the distinguished callers at Headquarters recently was Lillie Devereaux Blake.

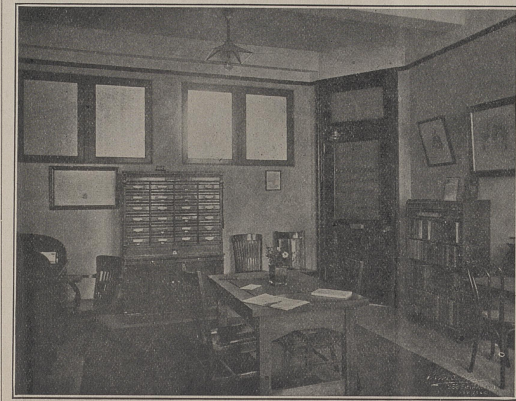
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Headquarters Letter

President Anna Howard Shaw expects to write for the next Progress a statement of her wishes and intent pertaining to the location of the Headquarters in New York City.

In the first place, there is a distinctly inspirational effect given by the beautiful Headquarters itself. Imagine yourselves on the seventeenth floor of a steel and marble structure, just about in the center of the city.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK CITY.



PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

down the Avenue the Metropolitan Life tower rises into the sky, and at the top of that tower is Mrs. Mackay's Suffrage Headquarters.

Inside the Headquarters, a discerning eye is conscious of the same symbolism carried through the practical arrangements. At one end of the floor is the large National workroom, walled with bookshelves stacked with pamphlets, vibrating to the click of typewriters.

Marjorie Ford is in this workroom too, the quietest and most poetic little drudge that ever labored serenely over accumulating pamphlets which chronicle injustice.

Leaving the work-room, one passes into the President's office. The harmony of the gold-brown tints in wood, wall, furniture, and rug, were chosen by Mrs. Vins and Mrs. Parsons, as the environment for the great personality on the floor.

The strength and geniality of that remarkable individually impress every visitor. The feeling of vitality and tenacity which radiates from the President's room is one of our greatest assets in New York.

This room is historic. It is fitting that its walls should be hung with trophies from well-fought fields and with

portraits of pioneers. The most beautiful of the portraits is that of Susan B. Anthony, which hangs over Miss Shaw's desk.

Next to the President's office are the New York State rooms. Miss Mills, the New York State Vice President, a brunette, with an inflexible instinct has procured Flemish oak to furnish her apartments.

An increasing number of workers in the field are to be directed according to an evolutionary plan. States are asked to submit names of their best speakers, giving the special qualifications of each.

The electric click of Elizabeth Hauser's typewriter pounding out stories for the Associated Press strikes a National note again as one opens the door leading into the offices of the Press Bureau.

Uninterrupted conversation between Mrs. Ida Husted Harper and the fifty odd New York reporters who seek her presence daily enlivens the Press reception room.

The last room of this series is a reception room, with Mrs. Belmont's office adjoining. The richness and dignity of this drawing room are a fitting close to the suite which begins in the workroom and ends here in social recognition.

Out in the hall the Stars and Stripes link these various activities into one, and give the key-note of the place to all who come.

What does the National Society itself propose to do, now that it is fully established in the center of things? In the first place, the work it has done in the past is to be pushed into the future.

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odd local Suffrage Clubs combined under the Interurban Council, with Carrie Chapman Catt as President.

The variety in these organizations, different in their methods, emphasize the life, energy, and clarity of the American Suffrage movement today. How right it is that we who are consecrated to secure to every human soul the opportunity of representing itself are seeking it in divers ways.

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and Headquarters Secretary, who desire to develop a propaganda literature which shall be permanent in value, worthy to take its place with the patriotic literature called forth by other National crises.

The new departure among these various lines of work is the outlined at Seattle in the address, "Education and Democracy."

The settlement idea is a natural evolution. It has appeared in various civilizations for many centuries. The religious settlement was a dominating feature of the Middle Ages.

Let us suppose that a group of women decide to start a Settlement. They have little money and comparatively little time.

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made he should be exploited in a blaze of glory and excitement. The neighborhood mass-meeting should recur periodically. All persons belonging to the Settlement should talk. The moral effect exerted by those who can not talk getting up and finding out that they can not resist. People who think they can talk and who do it too continuously should be rung down with business-like method. This political conversation should become as simple and self-unconscious as our ordinary conversation.

As the interest spreads to other neighborhoods or wards, new centers should be established, being maintained with the Central Committee, while co-operative press work, social work and lecture work should amplify accordingly. Settlement workers should concert at once in each political campaign to defeat opposers of suffrage for State Legislature and for local offices and to elect supporters of suffrage. When both candidates endorse it, let each voter indulge in the luxury of choosing the better man. When neither candidate endorses it, let each see to it that he or she can find consolation in the consciousness that all possible had been done to prevent the nomination of both.

As soon as possible, there should be an official Headquarters in a paid Secretary, and active Press, Literature and Program Committees. It is to be observed that a Political Settlement organization in a city should absorb all the suffrage activities hitherto noted in this paper; that its method is universal, is plastic to any environment and is permanent.

Valuable work along statistical lines could be done by volunteer workers. For instance, a canvass of the teachers, the tax-paying women, the business and professional women, shop girls, etc.

One phase of Political Settlement work suggested by Mrs. Myra Harrison of the Chicago Political Equality League will be developed by her in a future *Progress*. The idea consists in a system of progressive educational pamphlets along various lines.

The New York Political Settlements which are to be started this winter and with which we shall work personally—one of college women and one a city organization, are to arrange progressive educational talks and discussions, to print the same and to circulate them through the National and College Association. Other States are urged strongly to start Political Settlements this fall and to keep in monthly communication with the National Corresponding Secretary.

This outlines the National program. While the work laid out in this sketch seems staggering, the wave of interest and the response which incidentally comes to every call to work, promise fulfillment. Energy has been going to waste in our Suffrage Clubs; we have not co-ordinated our endeavors. The size of our country and the fewness of our workers have made this impossible, but we are on the threshold of a new epoch.

The National Association opens its campaign in New York with a November mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, at which the President and Corresponding Secretary and possibly others are to speak. It is hoped that similar mass-meetings will be arranged throughout the country.

Let every suffragist in the country make it a personal matter to bring about these things suggested.

FRANCES SQUIRE POTTER,
Corresponding Secretary.
MARY GRAY PECK,
Headquarters Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL NOVEMBER 17.

A mass meeting will be held at Carnegie Hall, New York City, November 17, under the auspices of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and a number of the boxes, at \$15.00 each, have been taken, although the list of speakers has not as yet been announced. The committee in charge are writing to all the neighboring States and clubs, suggesting that they form in groups, and attend the meeting in a body, with a banner representing each State, college league or club. Responses are coming in from Bryn Mawr, Barnard, Radcliffe, Boston University, Vassar and other colleges in this vicinity.

Barton O. Aylesworth, a former president of Drake University, Iowa, and of the State Agricultural College of Colorado, will address the meeting, and refute the charges made against the women voters of Denver. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw will preside, and Professor Frances Squire Potter will have her first introduction to the New York audience. It has been hinted that America's most popular actress will be one of the speakers.

CAROLINE I. REILLY.

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

Helen Reynolds

HELEN REYNOLDS.

I wish to add my tardy appreciation of the service rendered the suffrage cause by Helen Reynolds, whose sudden and unexpected death was recently announced. When the plans were being formulated for the campaign which won the suffrage for the women of Colorado, the most vexed problem which presented itself was to find a woman, who, in the capacity of office manager, could put those plans into execution. No woman in the State had had campaign experience, and it was anxiously recognized that the wrong woman might make mistakes of judgment and tact which would wreck every chance of success.

The post was offered to Miss Reynolds with many a misgiving, since her abilities in that direction had not been tested and she was not well known to a majority of the Committee. A few days only passed before her surprising grasp of the situation pronounced her a leader worthy of respect and the confidence of her co-workers was won. Left in early life with a family of younger brothers and sisters to care for, she was accustomed to responsibility, and as a teacher, she had been taught to understand human nature and how to deal with it.

Simple and commonplace as this preparation may seem, it was the only education required by her remarkable character to fit her for the best possible performance of the rare and crucial duty which fell to her lot. She possessed a bold power of initiative, a faculty of doing many things at one time, and a wit and wisdom to arrive at quick decisions when the unexpected happened. She organized a large Committee of obedient workers and she herself worked from early to late with an amazing endurance. She was non-partisan and all-partisan and through her effort every political party in the State endorsed the pending woman suffrage question. I have never met a more executive person in our work.

Her greatest and her rarest quality was her faith, which never faltered for a minute. She knew that campaign was destined to be victorious and she never forgot her belief in it. When every one else was in despair over the machinations and tricks of the opponents, that courage of hers rose supreme. She managed to put something of her own faith into the multitude of letters with which she flooded the State. Committees, campaign workers and press representatives came to her with depressing and bewildering tales, but were always sent away cheered by unswerving faith in the final result.

Since Colorado has a greater population than any other suffrage State, we must consider it the greatest achievement of the woman suffrage movement. There was a brave Committee in charge of the campaign and all were faithful and zealous workers. I doubt if the campaign would have resulted as it did if any one of its members had failed to measure up to the demands made upon her, and I believe every one of that Committee will agree with me that the Colorado star would not shine upon our suffrage flag today, had it not been for the unflagging zeal and unceasing faith of Helen Reynolds. All suffragists should know our obligations to her.

Let us all come to New York and served as conscientiously in our National Headquarters, and now for some years she had again become the home-maker, counsellor and helper of her brother and two sisters; but her public services were never forgotten. Let us have a Roll of Honor for suffragists who have achieved much, is written, the name of Helen Reynolds should be there in bold letters.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

The editor had prepared a paragraph about Helen Reynolds when the above was received. As it has some additional facts she attaches it to the communication:

Helen M. Reynolds, who lately died at her home in Bloomfield, N. J., was early principal of the schools in the town in which she lived. She was also preceptress of the schools in Montpelier, New York, where she taught Greek, Latin, French and mathematics. After graduating from the New York Hospital Training School, she became superintendent of the Orange Memorial Hospital at Orange. In 1892, because of her health, she went to Denver, and became the Secretary of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association during the campaign for the franchise. She was a natural organizer and had great capacity for work. Because of the ability which she showed in this campaign, Mrs. Catt persuaded her to go to New York and take a responsible place in the National Suffrage Association which had Headquarters there at that time. Miss Reynolds was a very apt student and after she was 50 years old learned the

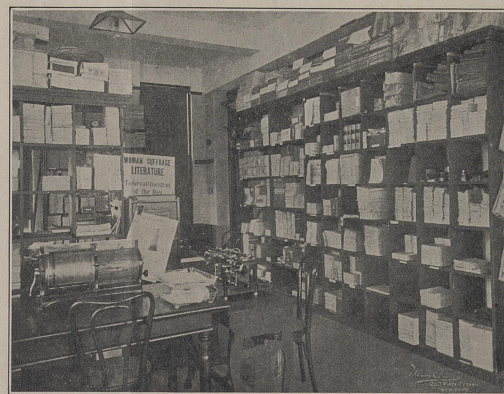
Italian and Spanish languages. She was a traveler and scholar and devoted to her family. Her sister, Mrs. Minnie Reynolds Scalabrino of Bloomfield, a writer known to us as Minnie Reynolds, is a suffrage worker as well. At present she is devoting herself to the writers' petition for woman suffrage.

ELIZABETH SMITH MILLER HONORED.

The cornerstone of the new dormitory of William Smith College, the women's college co-ordinate with Hobart, was laid on October 15. The building was named for Elizabeth Smith Miller, by William Smith, who says Mrs. Miller personifies his ideal of womanhood. Anne Fitzhugh Miller, in addressing President Stewardson and the Trustees of Hobart College said:

"My mother asks me to assure you of her sincere appreciation of your

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK CITY.



MAIN WORK ROOM.

courtesy and of the honor you confer on her. In giving her name to this building, she is in full sympathy with the ideals concerning the education of women, held by her friend and townsman, William Smith, and is confident that the institution which he has founded will prove its great value in developing the individual capacities of its students. Moreover she believes that the young women of the William Smith College will make their training in social science of noble use in social service and thus render a lasting benefit to the whole community."

Ohio Convention

The Ohio Woman Suffrage Association held its Convention at Elyria. The weather was propitious and it was the best convention this Association has held in years. The audiences were good, the last night crowding the church. Pauline Steinem and Kate Brownlee Sherwood were the speakers the first night while the Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Cummings, Ella S. Stewart, and Anna H. Shaw spoke the last night. A strong plan of work was adopted. Next year a silver jubilee will be had in commemoration of the formation of the society. A letter of greeting was sent to Judge Ezra B. Taylor of Warren, who was the first president of this Association.

The following officers were elected: Hon. President, Frances M. Casement, Painesville; Pres., Pauline Steinem, Toledo; Vice-Pres., Emma S. Olds, Elyria; Rec. Sec., Mrs. J. B. Dawley, Toledo; Cor. Sec., Bertha Coover, London; Treas., Mary S. Andrews, Warren; Aud., Sallie R. McLean, Cincinnati; Member Executive Committee for the National, Dr. Carrie Chase Davis, Sandusky.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY WOMAN SUFFRAGE FUND.

Miss Kate M. Gordon, the National Chairman of the Susan B. Anthony Woman Suffrage Fund, has prepared a circular in regard to the fund, with perforated coupons, which seems comprehensive, attractive and practical. The opening sentence is, "If I have lived to any purpose, carry on the work I have to lay down—Susan B. Anthony." How can anyone pass by such an appeal?

Miss Gordon calls upon wage-earning women, college women, professional women, etc., to recognize their debt of gratitude they owe Miss Anthony. The editor of *Progress* believes they will.

The Beginning of Our National Headquarters

The first Headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association were established in Washington, D. C. Susan B. Anthony rented a room in the Wimodoughis Club house on I Street, near 14th, and Harriet Taylor Upton was in charge. The latter did the work without clerical assistance and although she was in the office each day there was not more to do than she alone could accomplish. Among other work she interviewed all members of Congress on the suffrage question, those whom she knew personally she visited and with the others she corresponded. She tabulated their replies to the questions, "Do you

pendence and general business has been done. Ten volumes of the Proceedings of the Conventions have been edited by the Treasurer during this time. The work has increased and money has been harder and harder to get because as states grow they need money at home and are less inclined to give to the parent organization. The Headquarters work has outgrown the country home and now they go back to the city where money is plenty and friends are many. All the routine work of the Association except the Treasurer's and the selling of the Life and Work and the History, the editing of this year's Annual Report will be done from there. Miss Shaw, Prof. Potter, Mrs. Belmont and Mrs. Harper all have quarters in the building, one whole floor having been secured, while Miss Peck will be Headquarters Secretary. Under these conditions, with the great growth of sentiment, the coming years promise great things. Let us all try to help fulfill this promise.

Questioning Candidates

Considerable excitement was created in New York City by a list of questions which was sent to the five different candidates for Mayor—Republican, Independent or Fusion, Democrat or Tammany, Socialist and Prohibition—asking their attitude toward woman suffrage, and also whether they would favor equal pay for women teachers; whether they would put women on all the different Boards of the municipality—Education, Department of Correction and Charities, Health, Street Cleaning, Tenement House, Hospital, etc. W. R. Hearst and the Prohibition and Socialist candidates declared themselves in favor of woman suffrage, and of appointing women to most of the departments referred to. The Republican candidate said he was not in favor of woman suffrage, and the Tammany candidate refused to answer at all.

The questions and answers were published in full in the largest dailies in New York City, some giving as much as two columns' space.

Word has come from women in many parts of the country that the same questioning had taken place in their cities, and in every instance it proved to have been an excellent move in its effect on public sentiment.

CAROLINE I. REILLY.

At Robert Ingersoll's Home

An unusually interesting meeting took place on the afternoon of Sunday, October 17, at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Brown, near Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson. Mrs. Brown is a daughter of the late Robert G. Ingersoll, and it was in this house he died some years ago. The entire Ingersoll family have always been strongly in favor of woman suffrage. On this occasion Mrs. Brown invited a number of the summer residents along the Hudson River. About 150 responded and it was said to be one of the most successful and enthusiastic drawing-room meetings ever held for suffrage.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Professor Frances Squire Potter were the speakers, and held the close attention of the audience for more than an hour. At the close, many who had formerly been opposed to this measure declared themselves thoroughly in favor, and many of the ladies said they would hold drawing-room meetings in their country and city homes.

Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, a social leader in New York, and former Vice-President of the Anti-Suffrage Association, attended this meeting, and came out strongly for suffrage. She said she would hereafter declare for it openly, and assist in every way in her power.

Among the guests were Julia Marlowe, who promised to make an address at a meeting to be held in the near future; Dr. and Mrs. Albert Shaw, of the Review of Reviews; Mr. Courtland Smith, President American Press Association; Oswald G. Villard, editor of the New York Evening Post, and many others.

Miss Mary MacArthur, President of the Women's Trade Union League of Great Britain, was to have given an address, but, owing to illness, was unable to be present.

CAROLINE I. REILLY.

RIISING VOTE.

Pauline Steinem and Elizabeth J. Hauser attended the meeting of the Ohio Federation of Labor recently held at Toledo, O. Later in the proceedings this body passed a woman suffrage resolution by a rising vote.

A third State Society has been formed in Washington. Mrs. May Arkwright Hutton, of Spokane, is President; Mrs. Leona B. Brown, of Seattle, Vice President.

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

PERSONAL

Mrs. Avery is devoting some time to the campaign in South Dakota.
Mrs. Amanda J. Marble is pushing the plans for the Nebraska Convention with great zeal.

Dr. Jennie Fuller has secured nearly 1,000 names for the National Petition for the State of Maine.
Mrs. Raymond Robins has been re-elected President of the National Women's Trade Union League.

Mrs. George F. Lowell was the principal speaker at the Connecticut Convention which was held October 22 at Meriden.
Mrs. Philip Snowden will speak at the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Convention Nov. 18. Nebraska has a treat in store.

Dr. Stanton Coit of London lately lectured in Cleveland for the Consumers' League, on "Mr. Bernard Shaw as a Social Symptom."
Harriett E. Grimm, former President of the University of Chicago Woman Suffrage League, has been appointed State Organizer and lecturer for Illinois.

La Reine Helen Baker of Spokane, Wash., was lately invited by the Governor of South Dakota to speak at the Governor's Mansion when that house was open to the suffragists on Suffrage Day.
Mr. Cosgrave, editor of Everybody's Magazine, was a recent caller at National Suffrage Headquarters, and expressed himself as being in full sympathy with the movement, saying in proof of this, "Just watch Everybody's."

Ira G. Wooden, who has been Illinois Press Superintendent for eight years, will resign at the end of the convention year. Hereafter the press work will be done from State Headquarters at 934 Fine Arts Building, Michigan Boulevard, Chicago.
Miss Ethel Arnold, the sister of Mrs. Humphrey Ward, will make a lecture tour of the United States in March and April. The Civic Forum Lecture Bureau, which is handling Mrs. Snowden, and whose office is at 23 W. 44th St., has also charge of Miss Arnold's dates.

Mary Simpson Sperry, who for seven years has been President of the California Equal Suffrage Association, refused to serve this year and Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe Watson, of Sunny Brae, Cupertino, was elected president.

Dr. E. W. Van Straaten, President of the Dutch Men's League for Women Suffrage, who was a fraternal delegate to the International Congress, declares that woman suffrage would prove especially beneficial to the higher interests of men, and would give them real companions in life.

Rose Pastor Stokes, in an address at Barnard College, advised the students to work for municipal reform; whereupon the young women arose, and asked what they could do as long as they were deprived of the ballot. This started an argument on woman suffrage, which continued throughout the rest of the meeting.

M. Briand, Premier of France, in a recent interview, said he was a firm believer in woman suffrage; and when asked for his opinion as to what would bring it about, replied, "You women must create a situation which will attract the attention of the Government." That is what Premier Balfour said to Mrs. Pankhurst—and she did it!

THE CO-OPERATIVE SERVICE LEAGUE.
A new suffrage club, to be called the Co-operative Service League, was recently formed in New York City. This society has held two meetings, with Harriet Mary Mills as temporary chairman, and has thirty-three charter members. The object of the club will be political education, cooperation with organizations working for industrial, legal, professional and educational expansion, and the enfranchisement of women, and is for people who do not belong to any other suffrage club, and who find it more convenient to attend meetings in the evening. The club expects to hold meetings in all of the different wards in the city, and a number of the members have volunteered their services for this work, many offering their own homes for such meetings.

MAINE.
The annual convention, held Oct. 5, 6 and 7, was the most successful one in the history of the Association. Reports of Secretaries and heads of departments were encouraging, while club reports show progress. The address of our President, Fannie J. Fernald, was most inspiring. Mrs. Teresa Crowley, of Brookline, Mass., told of her experience in open-air meetings in Massachusetts. Mrs. Dennett, of South Framingham, Mass., gave an address on "The Modern Woman's Need of the Ballot."
The delegates were saddened on Wednesday morning to learn of the death of Mrs. J. M. Rogers. Mrs. French, the Treasurer, reported there were \$1,535.00 in the treasury, and Miss Margaret Laughlin of Portland reported an increase in enrollment.
The following officers were elected: President, Fannie J. Fernald, Old Orchard; Vice-President at Large, Helen F. Atwood, Auburn; Vice-President, Emma K. Knight, Portland; Recording Secretary, Anne M. Burgess, Portland; Corresponding Secretary, Kate L. Luce, Old Orchard; Treasurer, Lizzie J. French, Portland; Auditor, Alice Blanchard, Portland.

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LABEL LEAGUE.
Ella S. Stewart, President of Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, presented the greetings of the National Association to the recent convention of the Women's Trade Union League held in Chicago. Afterwards this body passed a woman suffrage resolution.
The Committee on Votes for Women submitted the following: "Your Committee on Votes for Women beg to report that inasmuch as the American Federation of Labor endorses, and the platform of the National Women's Trade Union League includes, the procuring of suffrage for all women, the Committee recommends that we urge the National American Woman Suffrage Association to co-operate with the Women's Trade Union League in furthering organizations of women's unions and in forwarding legislation for protecting the health and safety of the women workers, as outlined in the legislative program of the National Women's Trade Union League."
Unanimously approved by the delegates in convention assembled this first day of October, nineteen hundred and nine.

CALIFORNIA'S NEW PRESIDENT.
Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe Watson, the newly elected President of the California Equal Suffrage Association, is an officer of long experience as a speaker, a worker, and an executive. The public has known her long as a preacher, as she has addressed large audiences in this country and abroad. She lived in Rochester near Miss Anthony, and forty years she has stood as an advocate for votes for women, and for world peace.
Mrs. Watson was president of the Santa Clara County Suffrage Association for several years, which office carries membership in the state executive board. The county organization has always had her help, and it is the only well organized county in California.
Fame is something nobody can be sure of. But it does seem odd that the newspapers speak of Mrs. Watson as a new discovery, ignorant of her long, honorable public record.
A. L. P.

NEW SUFFRAGE CALENDAR.
The Collegiate Equal Suffrage League of New York State has issued an attractive calendar, full of suffrage arguments, anecdotes suitable for after dinner speakers, and is a creditable piece of work. It may be ordered of Alice Duer Miller, 62 E. 53rd St., New York City, or Harriet Burton Laidlaw, 312 W. 90th St., New York City. Price (postpaid) \$1.50.

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NEWS NOTES

The New Hampshire W. S. A. holds its Convention in Manchester Nov. 11.
Illinois Woman Suffrage Association has opened headquarters at 934 Fine Arts Building in Chicago.
The Socialist Party of Massachusetts has nominated a woman for Secretary of State, Mrs. Harriet D'Orsay.
The Interurban Woman Suffrage Council (it has a new name) is composed of over sixty local clubs. That is more than many States have and makes a powerful organization.

In different cities and towns in Ohio women are running in great numbers for the School Board. In Warren two women and two men were running for three places and the women came out at the head of the ticket.
There are very comfortable rooms to be had in the house which the suffragists have used for petition work in Washington, 1823 H. St., N. W. The terms are \$1.00 a day, and visitors in the city can be provided with breakfast and possibly with all meals at a low price.
Mrs. Anna Smith Lang, a candidate of the Socialist Party for the House of Delegates in Maryland, was refused a place on the ticket because she was a woman. The case was carried to the city courts and Judge Stockbridge has decided that the Board of Supervisors will be compelled to print her name on the ticket.

NEW HAMPSHIRE GOVERNOR FOR US.
Governor Henry B. Quimby and wife of New Hampshire lately signed the National Petition. In expressing himself on suffrage he says: "I have always believed in suffrage for women, not only because of the manifest injustice of depriving them of their right when the alien is given it, frequently illegally, but because I believe woman's presence in the political arena will have a tendency to transfer politics from its low plane and dishonest environment to its proper status."
A GOOD SUGGESTION.
Mary H. Williams, in the Headquarters' Message, published by the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association, suggests that one of the programs for local clubs during the year be an account of the legislative work of the State Association of the year before. The editor of Progress cannot help but urge that this suggestion be carried out. As a rule in States a few women do the legislative work and only a few understand all the ins and outs of it; that is, who introduced the bill, when it was presented, why it was amended, why it got through one house and was defeated in the other. This is matter of general history and ought to be preserved for our records, but as important as it is for National use it is far more important to the people of the state. They should know how the work is done, when it is done, why it is done and by whom it is done. It is well, too, to have the wording of all bills which are passed, because it is the experience of suffragists throughout the United States now and then to be surprised to find bills which they have helped to secure so changed in the engrossing or in some mysterious way as to be almost unrecognizable. There are several cases on record where the word "must" has been changed to "may" and consequently a law becomes almost ineffective. One case in which this happened that of Ohio, where the suffragists had secured the passage of a law providing for the appointment of women physicians in asylums where women and children were confined. Lately it has been discovered that the law that the Governor may appoint, instead of the Governor shall appoint, etc.

NEW YORK SUFFRAGISTS MEET IN CONVENTION.
Three thousand suffragists held a convention in Carnegie Hall, Oct. 29. Delegates had been elected after the manner of men's political conventions and a regular platform presented and adopted. Maud Nathan was chosen temporary chairman, Carrie Chapman Catt, permanent chairman, and Mrs. Clarence Mackay chairman of the Platform Committee.
Boxes were filled with influential people and the platform really embodied serious questions, such as would be presented to the proper officials. The New York papers declare it a great success and it will be known in history as the first woman's political convention.

CALIFORNIA.

The following officers were elected at the State Convention held in Stockton in October: President, Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe Watson, 24 Rea Bldg., San Jose. Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin, 1720 Pacific Ave., San Francisco; Mrs. Mary McHenry Keith, 2207 Atherton St., Berkeley; Dr. Minerva Goodman, Physicians' Bldg., Stockton. Recording Secretary, Mrs. Lucretia W. Taylor, 24 Rea Bldg., San Jose. Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Francesca Pierce, 2415 California St., San Francisco. Treasurer, Mrs. Mary T. Gamage, 2429 Vallejo Street, San Francisco. Auditors, Mrs. Helen Moore, 1523 Noe St., San Francisco; Mrs. Alice L. Park, 611 Gilman St., Palo Alto.
An important meeting was lately held at Stanford University. Mrs. Howard, Dr. Brown of San Francisco, Mrs. C. C. Hall, Miss McLean of Berkeley and Mrs. Gerdering being the speakers.

Henrietta Crossman.
At a banquet recently given by the "Why" Club of Denver Henrietta Crossman announced her belief in warlike tactics for suffrage work. Gall Laughlin spoke on "The Second Part." Mary C. Bradford, Dr. Margaret Long, and Mrs. Katherine Wright were among the guests.

NEW YORK.

The New York State Convention was of unusual interest. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Ella Hawley Crosssett of Warsaw; Vice-President, Mrs. Harriet Mary Mills of New York City; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frank Shuler of Buffalo; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Nicholas Shaw Fraser of Genesee; Treasurer, Mrs. William M. Ivins of New York City; Auditors, Mrs. Eliza Wright Osborne of Auburn and Mrs. Fanny Garrison Villard of New York City.

DAMAGED SETS OF HISTORY.
We have in the Treasurer's office several sets of the History of Woman Suffrage which are slightly damaged. They will be sold at \$1.00 per volume, that is \$4.00 for the set. These will look as well as new ones when new ones have been on the shelves a little time. This is a bargain. Send orders to Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, O.
The Annual Report of Seattle Convention will be charged for this year; 15c. Stamps taken. Mrs. Upton.
Send all orders for Woman Suffrage Literature to Prof. Mary Gray Peck, Woman Suffrage Headquarters, 505 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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

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

Table with columns for NAMES, OCCUPATIONS, and ADDRESSES. Dotted lines are provided for entering names.

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

Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony

Advertisement for 'Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony' by Ida Husted Harper. Features 'Three Large Volumes Handsomely Bound in Cloth, \$7.50, Express Prepaid' and lists the National American Woman Suffrage Association in Warren, Ohio. Includes 'BUY IT NOW' and 'The History of Woman Suffrage'.

Large advertisement for Remington typewriters. Features the text 'Remington Leads—IN Improvements Simplicity Efficiency Sales' and an image of a Remington typewriter. Includes the slogan 'Remington Typewriter Company (Incorporated) New York and Everywhere'.