

Are Women People?

NO exposition of American citizenship is complete without some account of the grounds on which from 1869 to the present day women have sought political citizenship through the Constitution of the United States, only turning aside for a time to state action with the aim of hastening the day of national suffrage. "The three methods of working through the Federal Constitution have been (1) by attempting to vote on the ground that the constitution permits it, (2) by urging federal declaratory legislation confirming the right to vote for federal candidates, and (3) by pushing the Federal Amendment.

It is with the passage of the 14th amendment that the movement for woman suffrage through the national constitution began, but there were statesmen who believed before that that the original constitution gave women the right to vote. Said Charles Sumner "There is not a doubt but women have the constitutional right to vote and I will never vote for a 16th amendment to guarantee it to them. I voted for both 14th and 15th amendments under protest; would never have done it but for the pressing emergency of that hour; would have insisted that the power should have been vindicated through the courts." The basis for Sumner's belief lay in the fact that not once is the adjective *male* used in the Constitution in connection with the electorate, the word *people* being used throughout to represent both the voters and the whole body of inhabitants. True the people who framed the constitution were not the whole body of inhabitants but only 4 per cent of them. But one year later the Federal Government itself added to the number of voters by naturalizing a large body of aliens in all the states, and this power of augmenting the state electorates the Federal Government still has. The "We," of the Preamble, "the people of the United States," who "do ordain—this Constitution," is not a fixed quota but an expanding electorate and in order to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity" it is the obvious intention of the Constitution that *people* shall not be so interpreted as to prohibit any class or sex from exercising the franchise.

FURTHERMORE women are recognized in the constitution as people in the sense of potential voters, in the basis of representation in Congress (Art. I, Sec. 2 iii), for unlike the negro slave they count equally with men. Furthermore, supporters of this theory claimed that by Art. IV, Sec. 4, the United States was bound to guarantee a republican form of government to every state, and by Art. VI, Sec. 2, "this constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land—anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding." Finally the first eight amendments guarantee men and women alike civil rights, and civil rights have no reality unless reinforced by political rights.

With the 14th Amendment the issue became more clear-cut. There was on the one hand more to take hold of, for civil citizenship was for the first time defined as federal in origin and the states were forbidden to infringe on the rights of citizens of the United States. On the other hand the word *male* appears here for the first time, in the provision cutting down representation in proportion to negro males disfranchised. Thus the true intent and meaning of the word *people* was threatened. This was not however regarded as so important as the definition of

The material for this brief outline is mainly drawn from notes of a series of lectures on the United States Constitution delivered by Mrs. Arthur Livermore. Mrs. Livermore is not, however, responsible for this summary.

M. S. BOYD.

civil citizenship and protection of citizens from discrimination by the states for civil citizenship had up to this time been regarded as a state affair. Federal

citizenship strengthened the arguments based on the first eight amendments for federal, civil citizenship is *government without consent* unless supplemented by federal political citizenship. In 1870 Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton and others summarized the case in a petition to Congress.

"The constitution," says this document, "claims us as free people, counts us white people as a basis of representation; yet we are governed without our consent, are compelled to pay taxes without appeal and punished for violation of law without choice of judge or juror. The experience of all ages, the declarations of the fathers, the statute laws of our own day and the fearful revolution through which we have just passed, all prove the uncertain tenure of life, liberty and property as long as the ballot—the only weapon of self-protection—is not in the hand of every citizen. We ask that you extend the right of suffrage to women, and thus fulfill your constitutional obligation to guarantee to every state in the Union a Republican form of Government."

IN the same year the 15th Amendment was passed prohibiting *race* as a bar to suffrage. From this time to 1875 a succession of women in many states voted or attempted to vote and many cases were brought to the courts. The most important of these cases is that of Virginia Minor, of Missouri (Minor vs. Happersett). Mrs. Minor was defended before the United States Supreme Court in 1875 by her husband, Francis Minor, who made the following points: 1. The immunities and privileges of an American citizen are national and paramount to state; 2. the Constitution gives states the right to *regulate* not to *prohibit* franchise; 3. the Constitution prohibits abridgement of the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States and exclusion of women is violative of the spirit and the letter of the Constitution; 4. states have no right to deprive naturalized citizens of the vote; therefore they shall not deprive native and naturalized women; 5. the same laws apply to women and men.

"The Plaintiff," said Mr. Minor, "is entitled to all rights and immunities of the United States; the elective franchise is a privilege preservative of all rights and privileges, especially the right to participate in his or her government; it can be denied only by the United States Constitution; but the United States Constitution says, 'No state may make laws—to abridge the rights and immunities of the citizens of the United States'; the suffrage provision of the Missouri constitution is therefore in conflict with the United States Constitution."

He cited in support of his case not merely the sections and amendments to the Constitution we have already quoted but innumerable others, such as Art. I, Sec. 9 and 10, forbidding bills of attainder or patents of nobility; Art. IX leaving to the people rights not enumerated in the Constitution, thus amply exemplifying his point that the abridgement of the rights of citizens of either sex is "violative of the spirit and the letter of the Constitution."

The decision of the court was adverse. It said: 1. The United States Constitution confers the right to vote on no one. 2. The XV Amendment confers simply an exemption from discrimination.

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Are Women People?

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"TEST" voting was given a temporary setback by the Minor case. In 1884 there came another supreme court case which suggested the expediency, on the one hand of pushing the Federal Amendment to obtain suffrage both in state and nation, and on the other of pushing for the immediate passage of a declaratory law securing to women the vote for federal candidates. This was the Yarbrough case (1884) which decided that the right to vote for presidential electors was secured by the United States Constitution. The right to vote for members of Congress was secured by Art. 1, Sec. 2, of the Constitution and this article, in Section 4, left to the United States government the control of the manner of these elections. On the basis of this decision a Federal Elections Committee was formed, in support of whose plan of getting partial suffrage through the United States Constitution it will be seen that two sections of the Constitution, not before quoted, were drawn into the argument. Thus passage after passage of the constitution was turned to account by those who were struggling for full democracy.

The Federal Elections Committee has year after year introduced a bill in Congress. It has never given up its work. Nor has the policy of test voting been given up. In the 1916 presidential election women who had lived in equal suffrage voting states attempted in Massachusetts, Maryland and Iowa to vote for Federal candidates. They quoted still other sections of the

Constitution, laying special stress on their rights in voting states; "Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts records and judicial proceedings of every other state" (Art. IV, Sec. 1); and "The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states" (Art. IV, Sec. 2). In 1889 Francis Minor had recommended continued work along the three lines of test voting to bring the matter once again before the United States Supreme Court Federal Elections Bill and Federal Amendment.

The Federal Elections Bill and the test voting of recent years fell away from the original claim that the United States Constitution had within it the power of giving *full* suffrage rights, both *State and Federal*.

Of late years, as more states have been gained for suffrage and ratification seems surer, the broadest method has taken precedence of the others. The larger claim of the earlier days to full suffrage through the National Constitution is to be made good by an amendment to the United States Constitution which will make sex a new "exemption from discrimination."

This will not take in any degree from the states their rightful power to *regulate* suffrage, recognized by Minor and all who have worked for National Woman suffrage; for there is but one test set today by state constitutions which is fundamentally prohibitory, and that is sex.

A Boom in Suffrage Literature

Mrs. Catt's, Dr. Shaw's and Mrs. Harper's Works Are "Best Sellers"

THE universal satisfaction with every arrangement made in St. Louis for the accommodation of the guests of the Convention was again emphasized when the President of the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, Miss Esther Ogden, one of the re-elected directors of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, returned to headquarters.

She spoke with enthusiasm of the location given to the exhibit of the Publishing Company's output. This was in the foyer of the ball-room of the Hotel Statler. Every person entering or leaving the convention hall was obliged to pass the tables where the Publishing Company spread out its books, leaflets and souvenirs. Consequently before and after all sessions a swarm of people might be found examining the literature and enthusiastically buying suffrage novelties.

"Since the Publishing Company came into existence we have never had so appreciative a clientele as at the Jubilee Convention," said Miss Ogden.

"We were very fortunate in having for our local chairman, Mrs. Alfred Buschman, who provided a corps of volunteers each day and planned everything possible for our comfort and convenience. When we attempted to thank her for her devotion Mrs. Buschman replied that it 'had been a liberal education for her and her assistants to familiarize themselves with the Publishing Company's literature.'

"Many women at this convention had not attended recent conventions in Washington and, consequently, had never seen our exhibit; they expressed themselves as astonished at the variety and exhaustiveness of the Company's output. At no previous convention have we sold so much suffrage literature to women coming from so many different states. One of the striking things was the desire of working suffragists to educate themselves in the suffrage movement. We took to the convention several hundred copies of the revised edition of 'A Brief History of Woman Suffrage,' by Ida Husted Harper. These little booklets were actually eaten up by the delegates, so that every copy was sold and orders taken for more.

"Another interesting feature was the deep impression made by Mrs. Catt's opening address, 'The Nation Calls.' Following that address Monday evening, requests came in every day from men in St. Louis for copies of the speech for their own use or to mail to friends. The men asking for these books include lawyers, doctors, two business men and a mechanic. There was also a great demand for Dr. Shaw's 'Story of a Pioneer,' so that the supply we took to



INFORMATION BUREAU

St. Louis was exhausted and we brought back several dozen orders. This autobiography is a never failing source of inspiration to the new workers in the suffrage ranks.

"I was especially interested in the constant demand on the part of the women for literature on citizenship and preparing women for the vote. We sold a number of 'The Woman Citizen' by Mary Sumner Boyd, 'The Woman Voter's Manual' by Marjorie Shuler, and the study outline 'What Every Woman Voter Should Know' by Henrietta L. Livermore. There was every evidence that the new women voters and near-voters take their responsibilities seriously and are keenly desirous of gaining a practical knowledge of governmental affairs."

The publishing Company has the astonishing record of having within the five years of its existence published and distributed over 50,000,000 pieces of literature. In the New York State Campaign of 1917, 10,000,000 pieces of literature were published by Miss Ogden's company for that state alone, and 8,000,000 pieces for the country at large, making a banner year output of more than 18,000,000 pieces.

Miss Ogden did not arrive over night as head of a business concern. She had served an apprenticeship in a publishing house for some years and learned much about the business before she undertook its management.

For the first two years of the publishing company's life, Miss Ogden was its treasurer. She was elected president three years ago, in 1916.



FIVE JUBILANT JUBILEERS IN ST. LOUIS
Left to right: Mrs. Shuler, Miss Hay, Mrs. Geo. Gellhorn, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Rogers

Is There Room at the Top?

ONE is more or less prepared for an impression of Miss Rachel Crothers, author and stage director of "A Little Journey," by her reception room—a neutral tinted, plainly furnished apartment, devoid of knick-knacks and of the usual litter of feminine sanctuaries. It is a sort of intellectual no man's land on the confines of which she may meet the stranger and the interviewer without admitting either into the intimate reserves of her mind or her tastes. Yet it voices a personality interested in the potentialities of character and thought rather than in mere objects of luxury.

Miss Crothers is another one of the women who have "made good"—which is to say, as *The Woman Citizen* interprets it, has made her life useful to others as well as profitable to herself, without sacrificing to a money value the essentials of womanly character. There are scores of women in New York who are more widely known perhaps, many with a higher percentage of financial profits, but not all of whom are, by any means, the material which we would hold up to the emulation of other women. There is a price to success. If one must pay for it in self-centered egoism, in selfishness, in the rubbing off of the essentials of a fine womanhood, it is not worth having. Far better than that are disappointment and a wholesome mediocrity—for there is such a thing. But Miss Crothers has accomplished

The message of a woman playwright and stage director, who says there is all the room at the top that women can fill.—"Where they stop is entirely up to women themselves. —Work has no sex."

thing to be done is an end complete and satisfying in itself. Its reflex action upon his own financial or social position is a secondary consideration. On the other hand, if he achieves success in a thing which is of real importance it is unlikely that the other will not accompany it."

"Do you believe that just hard work and intelligence allied to good training will take the place of talent?"

Miss Crothers shook her head emphatically. "Good training and hard work will bring a mediocre development which, if intelligently handled, may be made financially paying. But for really good dramatic work there must be emotion and the power of minute study of human nature and of observation."

"Are you conscious, as a playwright, of a public leaning upon plays for a standard of idealism?"

"Yes; I think that is something which increases greatly."

"We Americans are accused of having rushed to a milk and water extreme in the introduction of idealistic plays. What do you think about it?"

"I am inclined to believe that a play should be both idealistic and realistic in its treatment. There is no particular value in depicting a human nature which is abnormal, especially tragically abnormal. The writer is often carried away by specialized study into losing his sense of proportion in depicting that sort of thing. The refusal of the public to accept it and its persistent demand

first part of the program. The second part was a memorial to our late eminent suffragist, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and the speaker was Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates, President of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association. When Miss Yates said that Mrs. Howe, armed with honorary degrees from universities, asked and asked in vain of the Massachusetts legislature for political equality with hod carriers, the audience indicated its disapproval of the discrimination.

Riddlemeec.

Why is a coward like a leaky barrel? They both run.

What is that that never asks a question yet requires many answers. The doorbell.

What is that that goes up hill and down hill and yet stands still? The road.

What is that which is full of holes and yet holds water? A sponge.

Kindness is a language the dumb can speak and the deaf can hear and understand.

Grief for things past that cannot be remedied and care for things to come that cannot be prevented may easily hurt, but can never benefit one.

Manners carry the world for the moment, character for all time.—*Alcott.*

Refrain from covetousness and thy estate shall prosper.—*Plato.*

Out of 267 words in Abraham Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg speech, 196 are words of one syllable. It isn't the big words that count.

Mrs. McCaffrey of "the Woman Citizen" is to pass six weeks of her summer in Barrington.

Mrs. Louisa Meader of Saylesville is to summer in Westport, Mass.

Miss H. M. Anderson, typewriter, Banigan Building, Providence, sends best wishes to "The Woman Citizen" and a contribution in lieu of orders that she may devote her time for awhile wholly to business.

Miss Garlin of Providence, is to pass her summer with her sister, Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, in White Plains, New York.

"She"—A Sketch from Life.

(The following lines were written by the husband of a suffragette in his sick room.)

I asked her husband, chaffingly,
"Who darns your socks?" He answered,

"She."

"But she's a suffragette," I said.

"She darns the better," answered he;

"What they do they do thoroughly;

And so does She."

He took me to his nursery,

And showed the twins and other three.

"Whoever puts you all to bed?"

I asked the eldest laughingly.

"Why, mother does; but Bob and me

Can help, you see."

And, later, when She gave me tea,

The secret was revealed to me;

"And what about yourself?" I said,

"The Suffragette vocabulary"

Has no such words as Self and Me,"

Responded She.

Miss Althea Hall, President pro tem of the "Woman Citizen," with her niece of the same name, will sail for Europe on Saturday, July 15th, for a six weeks trip through England and Scotland. Miss Hall hopes to visit with suffragettes. The "Woman Citizen" wishes them a pleasant sojourn.

To Subscribers and Readers.

With this number of the paper, the Woman Citizen begins her vacation. Gladly would she remain at work during the year did health and circumstances permit. She is very conscious of delays and shortcomings and of the patience and kindness of subscribers and readers. The paper is a record of prominent events in this State and hints at great deeds elsewhere. It has no debt and is as well placed as usual.

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. * * *"

—Constitution of the United States

"Civil Incapacitations tend to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness."

—Constitution of Rhode Island.

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What More?

"The question is often asked 'What does woman want more than she enjoys?' 'What is she seeking to obtain?' Of what rights is she deprived?' 'What privileges are withheld from her?' I answer, she asks nothing as favor but as right. She wants to be acknowledged a moral, responsible being. She is seeking not to be governed by laws in the making of which she has no voice. * * * So far from woman's ambition leading her to attempt to act the man, she needs all the encouragement she can receive by the removal of obstacles from her path, in order that she may become the true woman."

LUCRETIA MOTT.

In Advance of Us.

The Legislature of four of our states have voted to give the ballot to women. They are California, Kansas, Wisconsin and Nevada. If the electorate votes right, we shall have next year, nine free states.

In Memoriam.

Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller, one of our suffrage pioneers passed away at her beautiful home in Geneva, N. Y., in her eighty-ninth year. She was a noble representative of the past and a strong supporter of present activities. Her grandfather was Peter Smith, the partner of John Jacob Astor in the fur trade with the Indians. Her mother was Ann Carroll Fitzhugh. She married Charles Dudley Miller, a banker. Though possessed of great wealth, Mrs. Miller worked for money to break down the custom which forbade ladies to receive remuneration for their labor. She established the industry of preserving fruits. She devised the Bloomer costume, was the first woman to wear it and the last to abandon it. She has been a great support

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MRS. ELMA OWEN PHINNEY.

One of Our Workers.

With great pleasure, the Woman Citizen gives to-day a picture of one of our workers, Mrs. Elma Owen Phinney, the secretary of the Pawtucket League. Mrs. Phinney has been a member of this League from the time of its organization in October, 1888, and much of the time an officer.

Our friend was born in Gloucester, R. I., and was educated in the public schools and at the academy in East Greenwich. She later became a teacher in Pawtucket in the part called Lebanon. Mr. Rufus Stafford was the agent who engaged her. After teaching awhile Miss Owen became the wife of Mr. William H. Phinney, the inventor of the computing scale, now so universally used under another name. Mr. Phinney also served in the Civil War and

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to woman suffrage, temperance and other good reforms. At her funeral she lay in a wicker basket surrounded by flowers and Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer was chosen to say the comforting and appreciative word to family and friends.

Col. Thos. Wentworth Higginson.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson, clergyman, writer, abolitionist, woman suffragist, soldier, organizer, husband and father has passed away in Cambridge, Mass., the city of his birth, after a brief illness and eighty-seven years "of life."

Col. Higginson was the first to sign the call for "A convention to be held in Roger Williams Hall, Providence, on Friday, December 11th, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., to consider the rightfulness and the importance of extending the elective franchise to women."

In 1870, Mr. Higginson became a contributing editor to the then new "Woman's Journal," and wrote a leading article weekly for many years. His style was clear, concise and carried conviction. It is impossible to estimate the benefit we have derived from his careful and continuous work for us.

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fought in many battles. While he was away, Mrs. Phinney opened a private school in her house and supported her two children, both boys.

Mrs. Phinney was interested in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union from the first, and became the second President of the Pawtucket branch. She held this office at the time the prohibitory law was enacted for which she worked bravely. She arranged a rally in its interest that completely filled Music Hall, the speaker being the late Frances Willard. She worked all day at the polls at the election and rejoiced in the result. She was made a state officer, filling the position now occupied by Mrs. Barney. She found a great reduction in the number of prisoners after the new law went into effect.

Soon after, Mr. and Mrs. Phinney moved to Attleboro. There our friend organized a woman suffrage league which is, she thinks, living to-day. A woman citizen well remembers being asked to speak before that league. She remembers the large attendance and the interest shown at the meeting in the Methodist Church at Arnold's Mills as well as the entertainment at the home of Mrs. Phinney.

At the last meeting of the Pawtucket League, congratulations were heartily given to

Mrs. Phinney, upon her approaching birthday on June 21, and Mrs. Louisa Meader said that she expected a similar occasion in January. Woman suffrage certainly seems to lead to longevity.

A Plea for Equal Rights for Children.

There comes into our home a new life and often, though unexpected, two instead of one greet the eyes of fond parents and are warmly welcomed to their arms. One is a son and the other a daughter. Parental arms clasp both with joyful embrace and both are nourished from the same fount and rocked in the same cradle. The same childish prattle cheers, brightens and beguiles the weary hours of the mother as she rocks them to sleep when the day's work is ended. So the time goes by until the little ones are old enough to be cared for by others and are sent to school. No one says that the girl has less intelligence than her brother. They stand side by side in their class or until they are advanced enough to be promoted to the next grade and so they proceed until their education is completed in our schools.

But this is not enough for the times demand higher education and our colleges open their doors to receive them when our high schools give them a diploma. The daughter is admitted as well as her brother and proves herself his equal in all studies and a fit subject for all the honors the Alma Mater can confer.

What then? The law steps in and says the girl can go no farther. She is expected to obey all laws but she can have no voice in their making. Where is justice that she does not shake her wand against such injustice, such sacrilege, and leave her throne in disgust? It is in her defense that we plead for the same political rights for our daughters as for our sons. We ask it for our daughters for their improvement, that it may broaden their lives and raise them to a higher standard of living for they are to be the mothers of the next generation and unless we can raise them to a higher plane of living than bridge or whist, what is to prevent the next generation from being a race of gamblers? For the improvement of the present and the future of our race we ask that this injustice be abolished and our daughters have equal rights with our sons.

*Elma Owen Phinney.***May Meeting.**

The May meeting of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association was held, as usual on the first Thursday of the month. It

was of special interest. Mrs. Von Klenza, the new president of the College Equal Suffrage Association was present and brought an encouraging message from that organization. Mrs. Carl Barrus gave an address of great interest on "The Perils of the Night Messenger Service" and her portrayal of the struggles and temptations of many classes of wage-earning women excited great interest. Miss Yates said that women would be the last of the people to be enfranchised and she hoped that they would be the best prepared element of the electorate. She also spoke encouragingly of the new work in Pawtucket. Tea was served by Mrs. Cooper at the close of the exercises and a pleasant reception followed.

The New England Meeting.

The New England Woman Suffrage Association is probably the oldest suffrage society extant and perhaps the first organized. It was a leading force among us for many years until each New England state organized for itself. For many years past the society has been a place where people from the eastern states gathered to compare notes and to learn from each other.

On May 26th the annual festival was held in the Twentieth Century Club rooms, Boston. It was well to gather in a new place. We did not in new surroundings so much expect to hear the voices of the pioneers, many of whom were with us so lately.

Miss Blackwell, the first Vice President, was toastmistress. The speakers were mostly state presidents. President Fannie J. Fernald of Maine, Mary N. Chase of New Hampshire, Elizabeth U. Yates of Rhode Island, Mrs. R. Y. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Maude Wood Park of Massachusetts. Mrs. Hepburn of Connecticut and Mrs. Pierce of Vermont sent regrets. Prof. A. R. Hatton of Western Reserve University, who is giving a course of lectures at Harvard also spoke. The supper was as good as the speeches. The event was remarkable from the fact that this meeting was the first this society has held without the assistance of the Massachusetts Association.

BUSINESS MEETING.

The business meeting was held next day in Park Street Church committee room. The meeting was very social while orderly. The principal business, the selecting of a new president to take the place of our honored Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and the electing of other officers occupied some time. Mrs. Jeannette S. French of Rhode Island nominated Miss Blackwell for President. Miss Yates seconded the motion and a unanimous election followed. Vice-Presidents from the six states were elected

the following from our state being among the number: Miss E. U. Yates, Hon. E. C. Pierce, Mrs. Camilla Von Klenza, Mrs. R. P. B. Tagley, Mrs. J. S. French, Mrs. M. F. W. Homer, Mrs. Ardella C. Dewing, Hon. Lucius F. C. Garvin, Hon. A. B. Chace, Miss Cora Mitchell, Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbour, Rev. Willard C. Sellick, Hon. Charles Sisson, Hon. Amasa Eaton, Mrs. B. A. Stearns.

Executive Committee: Miss Sarah J. Eddy, Mrs. Gerald Cooper, Miss Florence Garvin, Mrs. B. A. Ballou, Mrs. George D. Gladding, Mrs. Annie M. Jewett, Mrs. Phillip Wilbour, Mrs. Emma T. Eldridge, Mrs. Lydia Manchester.

Amusing Predictions.

Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell says in "Pioneer Work:"

"This first attempt to establish a hospital conducted entirely by women excited much opposition. A host of objections were raised by those whom the early friends of the institution attempted to interest in their effort. They were told that no one would let a house for the purpose; that female doctors would be looked upon with so much suspicion that the police would interfere; that if deaths occurred their death certificates would not be recognized; that they would be resorted to by classes and persons whom it would be an insult to be called upon to deal with; that without men as resident physicians they would not be able to control the patients; that if any accident occurred, not only the medical profession but the public would blame the trustees for supporting such an undertaking; and finally, that they would never be able to collect money for so unpopular an effort."

Nevertheless, the trustees stood firm. They were largely Quakers, and the first of them was Stacy B. Collins, the father of Mrs. Cornelia C. Hussey and the grandfather of Dr. Mary D. Hussey, well known in suffrage work. A board of eminent consulting physicians also gave the infirmary the sanction of their names. Drs. Valentine Mott, John Watson, Willard Parker, R. S. KISSAM, Isaac E. Taylor and George P. Cammann were its earliest medical friends. None of the predictions of disaster were fulfilled. The poor women flocked to the infirmary with joy, and continue to do so to this day.

Arbor Day In Providence.

On the twenty-fifth anniversary of Arbor day in the city of Providence the program was divided into two parts. President Faunce and Governor Pothier were the speakers of the

This fact makes us remember that the men of Colorado this year became indignant at the falsehoods circulated by Bok in "The Ladies Home Journal" and that they arose in wrath and denied the statements of that paper. Men are organizing in many places and in this fact is great hope.

Northern California was won by the work and the leadership of a woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe Watson.

The western part of the State of Washington was led to victory by Catherine M. Smith of Seattle. She used the usual methods and won.

The victory in eastern Washington was led by a woman who used some new methods, while not neglecting the old ones. This lady felt some doubt concerning the votes of a large number of soldiers who were encamped in Washington. She made inquiries concerning their rations and found that their food had little variety. She made eighty cherry pies, packed them nicely in an automobile and started for the camp. The soldiers liked the pies and asked their donor for a speech. The lady replied that she was a cook and not a speech-maker, but that she would like to talk with them. She told them she desired the suffrage and she wished they would help her to get it.

The band played, "Can She Make a Cherry Pie?" *Every body was won!*

The Ringling Circus came to the State. Mrs. Hutton sought the manager and asked him if he would put "Votes for Women" on the elephant. He put it on the whole herd. When the circus left the State, Mrs. Hutton received a handsome check from the manager. She expressed her surprise. She said that she expected nothing. The manager said that she had so increased his gate receipts that he could easily afford to give her the money.

(To be Continued.)

The Forty-third Annual Convention of The Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association.

The forty-third convention was held in Bell Street Chapel, Providence, October 30. There were two sessions, morning and afternoon.

The following officers were elected: Honorary President—Mrs. Ardelia Cook Dewing; President—Elizabeth Upham Yates; First Vice President—Ardella C. D. Gladding; Second Vice President—Sarah M. Aldrich; Third Vice President—Annie B. E. Jackson; Recording Secretary—Mary M. Angell; Corresponding Secretary—Mary F. W. Homer; Treasurer—Annie M. Jewett; Auditors—Clara E. Cooper, S. Arvila Jewett; Chairmen of Executive Committee—Elizabeth U. Yates; Standing Committees, Chairman: Education—Mary

R. Ballou; Enrollment—Myra Phinney; Finance—Jennie Graves Siecre; Legislation—Elizabeth Upham Yates; Literature—Sarah E. Usher; Nomination of Officers—Helen B. Jones; Organization—Mary N. Williams; Peace and Arbitration—Katherine H. Austin; Press Work—Sara L. Alecco; Printing and Supplies—Josephine Fry; Programme—Amy Harris.

Reports were given and accepted, a portion of which we hope to print later.

With regret we record that the following members passed away during the year. A list of the names of members who had died during the past year, headed by that of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, a charter member, included Mrs. James H. Chace, Mrs. Francis Baker, Miss Elizabeth Booth, Mrs. Knickerbocker, Mrs. Mary E. D. Andrews and Miss Stella C. Allen. Tribute was paid to their respective services and all stood in silent respect to their memory (To be Continued.)

THE WOMAN CITIZEN.
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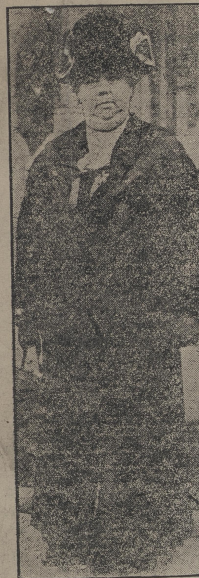
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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. * * *

Constitution of the United States.

"Civil Incapacitations tend to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness."
—Constitution of Rhode Island.



MRS. HUTTON
Leader of the Forces in Eastern Washington
Which Won the Campaign for
Woman Suffrage.

Convention of The National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The forty-third annual convention of our National body has done its work and passed into history. Never before were we so representative of our whole country. Never before had we such success to chronicle. Joy and hope reigned. It was said that all our troubles were growing pains.

For the second time we met in the south. The delegates from New England witnessed two autumns. They saw their own trees in their gay autumn dress and they saw those trees stand skeletons before they left home. They enjoyed the journey of a day in the Alleghenies, where the hills were still magnificent bouquets and they wound through scenes of autumn beauty that cannot be described. They reached Kentucky to find the leaves still green upon the trees and they left as those leaves were beginning to fall.

Of the beauty seen by delegates from the west, we heard nothing. They talked of the votes they had won and their resolution to keep up their suffrage organizations and use them for public good.

The accommodations at the Seelback Hotel, our headquarters, were excellent. The place seemed made for conventions. There was always a parlor in which we could confer. There was always someone who knew where everything was or was to be. There was always some old friend coming to view unexpectedly.

The meetings of the Executive Committee which included all delegates, were held at the Seelback. The meetings of the convention were held in the hall of the De Molay Commandery. This hall was a large oblong room with white walls. From the ceiling depended

long drooping branches of greenery, resembling asparagus, which held their color all the week. The platform was in the middle of one of the long sides and was evidently made for an orchestra. In addition, there was a rest room and two other rooms which were used for the sale of literature. In these rooms, Miss Garrison, Miss Anthony and many Kentucky women labored. Here also were newspapers sold. Here was found the Woman Citizen and its very much larger namesake of Kansas which was born this year. Here was The Public of Chicago, displaying its fine suffrage number.

Work First.

Every suffrage convention is divided into two parts, work and play, or perhaps we should say meetings for discussion and meetings for addresses. Like good housekeepers, our suffragists put work first.

Soon after our arrival on the evening of October the 19th, we were gathered in executive meeting.

The principal question before us at this meeting was an amendment to our constitution which read as follows:

"Any suffrage organization with not less than fifty members may belong to this Association upon payment of the prescribed dues and shall be entitled to representation in the National Convention by duly appointed delegates."

It was moved that this amendment be adopted. It was next moved that the amendment be amended to read 300 members instead of 50. An amendment of the amendment to the amendment was made making the number of members the new society must have, 500.

No time was unoccupied. Each speaker was limited to two and one-half minutes.

Perhaps the most effective speaker in the affirmative was Mrs. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts and Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky, in opposition declared the whole proposition was a violation of State rights.

The motion requiring 300 members in the new societies was approved.

In formal convention next afternoon, the decision of the Executive Committee was ratified.

At the last executive meeting, October 26th,

the questions arising from this new law were debated. It was the opinion of some that each society admitted to membership should work in at least six counties. They were told that Rhode Island had but five counties. The whole matter of deciding which societies should be admitted was left to a committee.

The Woman Citizen hopes that the national body will accept any otherwise suitable society wherever its members may reside.

Another question claimed much attention. Chicago sent an invitation that the national headquarters be moved from New York to Chicago. No offer of financial help accompanied the invitation. The argument in favor of the change was that the struggle was in the West and the ammunition should be near the firing line.

The objections were that a great amount of literature contained the New York address and would be valueless if headquarters were changed; also that the greatest need is in the East where the struggle is hardest.

Shall our national board meet monthly was a question that occupied much time. It was decided that the board shall meet once in two months except in summer.

The election of officers occupied much time. Each state cast the full vote of the State. Rhode Island sent two delegates but those delegates cast four votes.

The election of officers occupied much time although every ballot was decisive. There were many surprises. Miss Laura Clay, who has served on the official board for a long term of years has now no place there. Deep regret for this fact was expressed by many but Miss Clay took the fact very cheerfully. She said she had enough to do as State president.

Before the election of officers was completed the visitors came early in crowds to get seats and hold them for the evening meeting. They were detained in the entry until the work was completed but the delegates were obliged to remain in their seats or lose them, the rush was so great. Kentucky passed cookies around among the hungry delegates and all sat patiently until the end.

Newly Elected National Officers.

President—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Moy-

lan, Pa.; First Vice President—Jane Adams, Chicago; Second Vice President—Soponisba Breckinridge, Chicago; Corresponding Secretary—Mary Ware Dennett, New York City; Recording Secretary—Susan W. Fitzgerald, Boston; Treasurer—Jessie Ashley, New York; Auditors—Mrs. Belle La Follette, Wisconsin, and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, New York; Editor-elect Woman's Journal—Alice Stone Blackwell, Boston.

The First Convention Meeting.

Our first meeting was opened by prayer and a grand speech by President Shaw in which she told facts relating to our great victories in Washington and California.

Miss Laura Clay of Lexington, made the address of welcome on behalf of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association of which she is first vice president. Miss Clay is also one of the auditors of the National Association. At the beginning of her address Miss Clay reviewed the history of the suffrage movement, and elicited tremendous enthusiasm with the names of Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony and other leaders of the cause. She referred to the organization of men's leagues for the promotion of work, and said this is one of the most encouraging signs of the times.

Miss Catherine Vaughn McCullough, first vice president of the national organization, responded on behalf of the visitors, complimented the State on the brilliant Clay family and its position in all movements for the advancement of its welfare. "The men may enjoy reading of the past, and of the accomplishment of the Clay men," said Miss McCullough, "but we women take pride in the fact that every movement worth while in this State is headed by a woman who is Clay by name or Clay by birth."

The report of the Committee on Presidential Suffrage was made by Miss Elizabeth Yates, of Rhode Island, who said that this is one of the best forms of propaganda. Instead of appealing for suffrage by States, when often there is not a ghost of a chance, or for school suffrage it is better to make a stroke for this substantial form, which will give the movement the benefit of all the tremendous machinery used in the national elections. "The conservatism of the measure is worth consideration. It comes about only once every four years, and meantime we could stay home and darn stockings and wash the babies faces." The report of the committee was accepted.

Miss Laura Clay and Miss Alice Stone

Blackwell, auditors, reported that they had examined all accounts and vouchers of the treasurer and found them accurate and in order. Their report was unanimously adopted.

A telegram was sent to Dr. Mary Hussey, of New Jersey, who has attended every convention up to the present, regretting her absence because of illness and conveying the sympathy of the delegates to her.

The report of the treasurer, Miss Jessie Ashley, showed total receipts of \$31,356.54, disbursements of \$20,515.74, leaving a balance of \$8,128.79 in the treasury. Miss Ashley said that the amount expended for the prosecution of the cause seemed small, pitifully small and that some means for increasing the revenues should be devised by the present convention. She said that the time has come to place the financial responsibility on the State organizations, where it logically belongs. The report was adopted.

Mary Ware Dennett, corresponding secretary, said in her report, "Our correspondence filed is more than double that of the preceding year, encouraging in that it shows the suffrage movement to be on the home stretch, discouraging in that it does not show a corresponding increase in our human and financial assets." Miss Dennett told of the organization of societies in Cuba, Hawaii and Alaska, and alluded to the male Japanese.

Our Jubilee Night.

On the afternoon of the first day came the delegates from Washington and California. They sent before them the pretty canes with the yellow banners that had been used in their campaign, as presents to the other states. We knew they were coming and we waved their own banners and we clapped, too. Our greeting was not over in a minute. That evening was Jubilee Night. Excepting the officers, the platform was filled with voting citizens, men and women.

The latter fairly beamed with happiness. They were enfranchised. Their struggle for political equality was over. They were to struggle now with their brothers for public good.

This meeting emphasized the fact that men were pleading as never before for woman suffrage and also that they were organizing as never before to help their sisters. Dr. Braly of Los Angeles said that he saw how bravely the women were working in southern California and he resolved to get men to help them. He chose twelve men of influence and invited them to dine with him. He set facts before them. The result was that these men organized southern California for woman suffrage and that they worked to accomplish their object.