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Laura Clay
Bennett Deposit

1903.

1904

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs



LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

June the Third, Fourth, and Fifth

1903

The Era Club of New Orleans

invites you to attend a

Reception

at the

Residence of Mrs. Reuben Bush,

1395 Josephine Street,

Thursday evening, March Nineteenth,

from four to six.

1903.

PROGRAM

Fourteenth Annual Convention

OF THE

KENTUCKY

Equal Rights Association,

Held in Covington, Ky.
Trinity Guild Hall.
November 11-12, 1903,

*"If ye abide in my word, ye shall know the truth
and the truth shall make you free."*

KENTUCKY E. R. A. W. S. LETTER.

OCTOBER, 1903.

The fourteenth annual Convention of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association is to be held in Covington on November 11th and 12th. It goes to that city on the invitation of the 20th Century Club of Covington. This club will hospitably entertain all officers and delegates.

Mrs. A. C. Ellis, 21 Martin Street, Covington, is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee and delegates should write to her or to Mrs. N. S. McLaughlin, 1011 Scott Street, on what day and train they expect to arrive so that they may be met at the station and conducted to homes. It is hoped that as many delegates as possible will arrive on the afternoon of the 10th. Railroad rates have not been obtained; but delegates who intend to remain to the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Cincinnati, beginning November 13th, can get reduced rates by buying tickets to Cincinnati and getting certificates issued to visitors to the W. C. T. U., Cincinnati.

The Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Vice-President of the N. A. W. S. A., and perhaps the most distinguished woman lecturer on the American platform will be the principal evening speaker. It is earnestly hoped that every auxiliary will send its full quota of delegates. The basis of representation is one delegate for the first ten members or fraction of ten—and one for each additional ten paid up members.

In 1902, we reached our greatest membership.

In 1903 we ought to show a large increase and can easily do so if each local will make a careful collection of dues and canvass for new members. Let there be a generous rivalry among the Clubs to see which shall show the largest percentage of increase.

The Woman's Council (mentioned in the May Newsletter) arranged by the State and the Fayette E. R. A. for the Lexington Chautauqua was a brilliant success.

The Equal Rights Association Tent was a pleasant resort to all the members and their friends—who not only enjoyed the hospitality—but were also recipients of Suffrage Literature which was distributed freely. Receptions were given to Rev. Anna H. Shaw who spoke on the Chautauqua platform, and to the ladies who came from a distance and kindly contributed addresses to the Woman's Council.

The program for the Woman's Council

was successfully carried out as follows:

- JULY 1.—Miss Eleanor Tarrant of Louisville, "Child Labor."
- JULY 2.—Miss Sophronia Breckinridge of Chicago University, "The Old and the New in Woman's Education."
- JULY 3.—Miss Mary C. Brehm of Illinois, "A Perilous Limitation."
- JULY 4.—Miss Laura Clay, Lexington, "A Better Citizenship."
- JULY 5.—Mrs. L. W. St. Clair, Principal of Hamilton College, "The Trend in Education."
- JULY 6.—Reception to Rev. Anna H. Shaw.
- JULY 7.—Mrs. Nellie Kedsie Jones, formerly Dean of the Department of Domestic Science at the State Agricultural College of Kansas, "Domestic Science."
- JULY 8.—Mrs. J. M. Chatterton of Louisville, "Woman's Clubs as Educational Centers."
- JULY 9.—General Discussion—Legislative Work of the Kentucky E. R. A.
- JULY 10.—Mrs. Ida W. Harrison and Mrs. M. Breckinridge, "The Woman Who Tolls."

The Woman's Council was generally pronounced as one of the most attractive features of the Chautauqua and was appreciated and complimented by the managers.

The Fayette E. R. A. has just held a meeting for the election of delegates to the Convention. It has instructed them to present two resolutions to the State Association, viz. "Recognizing the menace to good government of our present illiterate vote, we recommend to the State Equal Rights Association that it hereafter asks for the suffrage for women with an educational qualification."—and also—"That we recommend to our officers to consider the feasibility of offering prizes in oratorical contests on Woman Suffrage to students in High Schools and Colleges."

Have other Clubs some suggestions to bring before the State Convention?

The State officers are making an effort to get up a club of 25 new subscribers to the Woman's Journal—in order to secure the liberal premium of \$20.

In order to give time for all clubs to send in names, the term of subscription will begin January 1st, 1904. Each Club should make an effort to secure, at least, six subscribers, so as to retain permanently the reduced rates; but if they can not do this, one or more subscriptions sent in to the State President will assist the State in getting up its club.

KENTUCKY FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

OFFICERS.

MRS. GEO. C. AVERY President.
MRS. JAS. A. MITCHELL First Vice-President.
MRS. A. M. HARRISON Second Vice-President.
MRS. PIERCE BUTLER Corresponding Secretary.
MRS. THOMAS B. RODMAN Recording Secretary.
MRS. GEO. ALFRED CURRY Treasurer.
MISS ELIZABETH GRIMES Auditor.
MISS MILDRED CLARK General Federation Secretary.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

The General Officers of the State Federation.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Executive Board and the Presidents of all Clubs belonging to the State Federation.

Credential cards must be presented to Credential Committee at Hamilton College the afternoon or evening of Wednesday, June 3d.

PROGRAM.

HAMILTON COLLEGE—Wednesday Afternoon,

June 3d, at 3.00 o'clock.

Music.
Invocation Mr. B. C. Hagerman.
Address of Welcome Miss Stevenson.
President's Address Mrs. George C. Avery.
Report of Credential Committee Miss Sue B. Scott.
Report of Recording Secretary Mrs. Thos. B. Rodman.
Adjournment.
Round Table in charge of Mr. E. G. Routzahn of Chicago.

HAMILTON COLLEGE—Wednesday Evening,

June 3d, 8.00 o'clock.

Music.
"Child Labor" Miss Eleanor Tarrant.
"Educational Conditions and Needs of our State" Miss Martha Stephenson.

HAMILTON COLLEGE—Thursday Morning,

June 4th, 9 o'clock.

Minutes.
Report of Corresponding Secretary Mrs. Pierce Butler.
Report of Treasurer Mrs. Geo. A. Curry.
Report of Auditor Miss Grimes.
Report of General Federation Secretary Miss Mildred Clark.
Two-minute Reports of Clubs.
Report of Traveling Libraries Miss Fannie Rawson.
Adjournment.

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10:00 A.M. Devotional Ex
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Address . . .
Miscellaneous
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Minutes.
7:30 P.M. Invocation.
Music.
Introduction
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FRIDAY,

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OCTOBER, 1903

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HAMILTON COLLEGE—Thursday Afternoon,
June 4th, 2.15 o'clock.

Music.
Minutes.
Reports of Standing Committees.
Education.....Miss Martha Stephenson.
Forestry.....Mrs. Mason Maury.
Civic Improvement.....Mrs. Cornelia Bush.
Economics.....Miss Eleanor Tarrant.
New Clubs.....Miss Josephine C. Carter.
Ways and Means for Settlement Works.....Miss Ella M. Williams.
Adjournment.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Thursday Evening,
June 4th, 8 o'clock.

Music.
"A Great Civic Awakening," Illustrated.... Mr. E. G. Routzahn, Chicago.

HAMILTON COLLEGE—Friday Morning,
June 5th, 9 o'clock.

Minutes.
Mountain Settlement.
New Business.
Adjournment.

HAMILTON COLLEGE—Friday Afternoon,
June 5th, 2.15 o'clock.

Minutes.
Election of Officers.
Report of Committee on Resolutions.
Meeting of the Board of Directors.
Adjournment.

Friday Evening, June 5th, 8.30 to 10.30.

Reception—Woman's Club of Central Kentucky.

Increase of Membership.

1903

Recommendations from the Chairman of the Committee
on Increase of Membership.

.. OF THE ..

National American Woman Suffrage Association.

These recommendations grow out of the conviction that in the progress of our cause the "argument of numbers" has become the one great requisite for our success; and therefore the increase of membership should be the leading object of local Suffrage Associations.

All of us who have helped in appeals for recognition of our demands, whether it be to Congress, Constitutional Conventions, Legislatures, or any other political bodies, have learned that politicians say they are ready to concede our claims as soon as we can prove that we have sufficient public opinion on our side to uphold them in so doing. Anti-suffragists also publicly base their chief opposition on the ground of the smallness of our numbers.

It is natural that opposition should centre around an objection which has no moral force; since, in a government founded upon the principle that ours is the the rightfulness of the claims of women to share in political freedom cannot but be admitted by loyal minds. For we are not advocating any new doctrine; we only stand firmly on the grand principles of the Declaration of Independence of our forefathers. All we claim is that, in the evolution of society, the time has come to include women in their application. Even inculcating the principles upon which we stand does not rest upon us. They are rooted in the hearts of our people. If any deny them in their application to women, the burden of proof falls upon those who deny, not upon us who affirm, them.

At the same time, by parity of reasoning, it does devolve upon us to show that public opinion is emerging from the unreadiness of the past, and that women are able and willing to assume the rights and duties of full citizenship. Hence as practical people, it behooves us to meet the situation that confronts us by the very practical "argument of numbers." Even now, if we could marshal all our sympathizers, we would present a force before which opposition would yield. But only those who join our Association put themselves in a position to be counted on our side; and so far we have not enrolled more than one per cent. of the number at which a conservative estimate places our sympathizers. It seems necessary to revise our methods of organization, so as to focalize a vastly larger proportion of the sentiment which we know to be in our favor.

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The chairman of this committee advises that the requirements of membership in local Suffrage Associations shall be simplified, so as to throw no duties upon the individual who does not care to assume them, except those which cannot be delegated. All other necessary ones for maintaining organization should be performed by official members, with such aid from the others as may be given of free will. An analysis shows that there is but one duty which cannot be delegated to officers; and that is to "stand up and be counted" by subscribing to our principles and by paying annual dues.

The chairman recommends, therefore:

That local clubs adopt this simple requirement as the sole obligation of an unofficial member; the member agreeing, in order to spare the treasurer the appearance of importunity, that the dues for each year may be asked for until paid, or the year closes. No back dues should be collected.

Also, that the duties of local officers shall be simplified. Where there is difficulty in maintaining frequent meetings, only one meeting annually, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, shall be obligatory.

Of course they may undertake any other meetings or work they may desire and consider feasible with the resources they have at hand; but they should direct their chief activity to increasing the membership. In doing this, or any other work, they may freely ask aid from unofficial members; taking care to be moderate in their expectations, and to use tact in asking what is likely to be congenial to the person asked; and also remembering that the member so asked is perfectly free to decline.

The officers shall collect the dues; and all of them, especially the treasurer, should be strongly imbued with a sense of the dignity and importance of this duty, since without a careful collection of dues, all the efforts of the club to increase the "argument of numbers" will be thwarted.

They should co-operate as far as possible with the plans of the State and National Associations. To promote mutual helpfulness between the State and local associations, it is recommended: That State officers shall keep in touch with local clubs by quarterly or monthly letters, constantly inculcating that increasing membership is their most indispensable service. That they shall maintain work for education and agitation by a vigorous use of the newspaper press, under the superintendency of the National Press Committee; by a systematic distribution of literature; and by sending a speaker and organizer at least once a year, and as much oftener as practicable, throughout the State. In these efforts they should ask the co-operation of the officers of the local clubs, as far as practicable. Experience has shown that in many small communities valuable clubs can be organized and kept alive by means of these simple requirements, which could not exist if greater demands were made. At this time no suggestions are made whereby clubs may increase their numbers. In small communities, personal invitations to join from friend to friend may be all that can be attempted advantageously. In larger places, where a greater number of workers can be enlisted, clubs can extend their efforts in many ways. This committee hopes to publish from time to time a series of suggestions for the help of clubs desiring them. It only urges that clubs should always hold clearly in mind that unofficial members may decline to do anything except to fulfill the one stipulated requirement of membership, and yet be entirely loyal to the Association.

LAURA CLAY, Chairman Committee on
Increase of Membership of N. A. W. S. A.

191 N. Mill, Lexington, Ky.

KENTUCKY E. R. A. NEWSLETTER.

MAY, 1903.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association has made its watchword for 1903 "Double the membership." The "argument of numbers" is that which makes the strongest, most practical appeal to the general public. As chairman of the committee on Increase of Membership, Miss Clay has sent out a leaflet on increase of Membership, recommending, among other things, that "State officers shall keep in touch with local clubs by quarterly or monthly letters, constantly inculcating that increasing membership is their most indispensable service."

Every intelligent suffragist knows the force of facts. The local clubs should be regularly informed as to happenings of interest and importance to Kentucky Suffragists. With these ends in view, the State officers plan to send out from time to time The Kentucky E. R. A. Newsletter. Brief reports from the locals will aid the State officers in making the monthly Newsletter interesting and informing. The State officers hope through this little sheet to come more closely and more helpfully in touch with the local clubs.

The Kentucky E. R. A. has a paid-up membership of 300. To "double the membership" is our aim and should be easy of accomplishment. No well-

Club has a paid-up membership of fifty.

The Lancaster E. R. A. has 6 members. The Hickman E. R. A. has 6. The Kenton County Association has 7, and Campbell County 30. Ashland has 12.

Ten members are reported by the Frankfort Association. Louisville has 18 members to its credit.

At a regular meeting of the stockholders of Hamilton College at Lexington, Mrs. Luella St. Clair was elected President of the College for the year 1903-'04.

The Lexington Chautauqua Association has engaged Rev. Annah Shaw, Vice-President of the N. A. W. S. A. for a platform lecture to be given on July 6th. This is the first time the Lexington Chautauqua has had a distinctively Woman's Suffrage lecturer on its platform.

The State has arranged a Woman's Council for the Chautauqua. It will consist of a series of addresses on subjects interesting to public spirited women. The Committee has already secured the promise of an address from Mrs. Nellie Kelsey Jones, one from Miss Eleanor Torrant on Child Labor, and one on Women in the Professions by Dr. Sophonisba Breckinridge of Chicago University. Mrs. Sinclair of Hamilton College will also make an address. Other features of the programme will be announced later. This Chautauqua will be a delightful occasion for Suffragists. The State and Fayette E. R. A. combined

Increase the Membership.

1903

I am always in favor of everything that helps to agitate and educate the people; and to go about and ask people to become members of the Society is one very successful way of agitating. My sister Mary, since she resigned the presidency of the Rochester Society, has been out calling to collect the dues of old members, and she has had very pleasant visits with the women all around; and I tell her that she does more for the cause in going about socially in that manner than she possibly could by holding a public meeting. So I fully endorse the plan of action of the Chairman of the Committee on Increase of Membership.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY,
Honorary President N. A. W. S. A.

The one objection to which our opponents are driven, and upon which they base their hope of delaying if not defeating woman's enfranchisement, is the statement that the number of women who desire suffrage is limited to a very few. This statement, it is true, does not affect the justice or even the expediency of our cause, even if it were true; but how has it been learned that few women desire suffrage?

We are confident that in every community where an organization exists, but a very small per cent. of believers are enrolled as members. With the multiplicity of organizations, women feel they cannot take upon themselves more work. Still, the time has come when we must enroll greater numbers of our sympathizers. The best way is through regular methods of organization, and my observation convinces me that in every town of this nation, if an efficient leader could be found, there could be organized and maintained a good club. If, however, this cannot be done, the method suggested by the Committee on Increase of Membership is the next best thing, and I heartily recommend it.

ANNA H. SHAW, Vice-President N. A. W. S. A.

I believe we have now reached a point in our development where no factor would be so effective as a telling increase in membership. It does not matter whether or not these new members become active workers for the cause; "the argument of numbers," as it has been styled, is what we wish to present in the next five years to the country at large. We must each awaken to the fact of the obligation, and as individuals realize our personal responsibility to secure the recording of sentiment in our favor. It is not enough that we believe; we must get somebody else to record her belief. Is it a college woman to whom you appeal? Help her to recognize her debt of gratitude to the women who saw no sex in brains. Is it a working woman? Let her pay her debt to the women who have made her work honorable.

In this particular, I am reminded to tell you of my experience in Washington last year with Minister Wu. After a very pleasant half hour's conversation, he asked me what our national membership was? I replied that our membership did not represent our sentiment. Shaking his head disapprovingly, he replied: "That is not what I want to know, but how many men and women think enough of your principles to pay to record their belief in them?" That is the point that we all have to strive for—national membership—a membership which, through sheer force of numbers, will demand for us the recognition which should be ours as American citizens.

KATE M. GORDON, Cor. Sec. N. A. W. S. A.

It certainly is an important duty of every Suffrage Association to increase its membership. The large number of believers in the principle, as compared with the small number of those who actually join the Association, was strikingly shown in

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Massachusetts in 1895. The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association then had only about 1,100 paid-up members; yet in that year, by official count, more than 100,000 persons in Massachusetts cast their votes for woman suffrage. In every State there are literally thousands of people who would join the Suffrage Association if they are asked. There are many who fail to join owing to a mistaken idea that they are not wanted as members unless they are prepared to do active work, and they think that they have not time. We might increase the size of our organization almost indefinitely if we let it be clearly understood that the only obligations involved in membership are to believe in equal suffrage and to pay the dues.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, Rec. Sec. N. A. W. S. A.

I am very much interested in the work of the Committee on Increase of Membership. At this time I believe that it is the most important work that we have in our Association. With the country full of sentiment in favor of woman suffrage, we ought to make an effort to have it count for us. Last year our local club doubled its membership, and there is not a club in the United States but could do the same if club members were only in earnest. Many of our new members came from our own families, and numbers of them could not take active part in the club work. Still they added to the numbers, and help largely to advance the State work. One elderly woman said that she had always believed in woman suffrage, but she was not able either to attend the meetings or to assume responsibility. She joined, however, to quiet her conscience. She wanted to be counted on the right side. I am hoping that thousands of consciences will prick hard this year, and that our numbers will increase accordingly.

HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, Treasurer N. A. W. S. A.

I believe that in the great Middle West to-day there is no argument for woman suffrage so much needed as the "argument of numbers." The sentiment in favor is largely already made. To crystallize this sentiment into prominence is the demand of the hour. It is not so much world-old conservatism that we now have to fight; it is the new political trusts. Before these mighty combinations, justice, reason, character, wealth and distinction, all go down. But overwhelming numbers, especially numbers of voters, with the immense publicity attending, will submerge even a political trust. Perhaps men more than women need the stimulus of numbers in standing for the unpopular in government. Let us see to it that they have no occasion to feel lonesome in our organizations. Perhaps Miss Clay's plan of coralling the silent sentiment may prove the practical bridge over which our great invisible army may be landed in the forefront of the firing line.

MARY J. COGGESHALL, Auditor N. A. W. S. A.

It is natural that the world should judge of a movement by the numbers of those who advocate it, and as these can only be enumerated through the membership of the Association which stands alone for the idea, it follows, logically, that the progress of woman suffrage awaits the increase of membership. Every man and every woman who believes in the principle of the enfranchisement of women, should feel the responsibility of that opinion sufficiently to be willing to register his or her name in the enrolment of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. When our numbers are great enough, we shall win. It is a very small service, meantime, that we ask of believers—the use of their names and the small annual fee. If all those who believe were willing to enroll their names and to take this position, our membership would number millions.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, President N. A. W. S. A.

KENTUCKY E. R. A. NEWSLETTER.

MAY, 1903.

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Every intelligent suffragist knows the force of facts. The local clubs should be regularly informed as to happenings of interest and importance to Kentucky Suffragists. With these ends in view, the State officers plan to send out from time to time The Kentucky E. R. A. Newsletter. Brief reports from the locals will aid the State officers in making the monthly Newsletter interesting and informing. The State officers hope through this little sheet to come more closely and more helpfully in touch with the local clubs.

The Kentucky E. R. A. has a paid-up membership of 300. To "double the membership" is our aim and should be easy of accomplishment. No well-informed suffragist doubts that there are in Kentucky many times more than 600 sympathizers with the views, objects and hopes of the N. A. W. S. A.

The Fayette Equal Rights Association reports 11 new members since the first of January. At its annual meeting for the election of officers, February 20th, Mrs. Ida Withers Harrison was elected President, Mrs. H. H. Gratz, Treasurer, Miss Laura S. Bruce, Vice-President, and Miss Laura Clay, Secretary. It has now a paid-up membership of ninety.

The Madison E. R. A. reports a paid-up membership of 71.

The Covington Twentieth Century

Club has a paid-up membership of fifty.

The Lancaster E. R. A. has 6 members. The Hickman E. R. A. has 6. The Kenton County Association has 7, and Campbell County 30. Ashland has 19.

Ten members are reported by the Frankfort Association. Louisville has 18 members to its credit.

At a regular meeting of the stockholders of Hamilton College at Lexington, Mrs. Luella St. Clair was elected President of the College for the year 1903-04.

The Lexington Chautauqua Association has engaged Rev. Annah Shaw, Vice-President of the N. A. W. S. A. for a platform lecture to be given on July 6th. This is the first time the Lexington Chautauqua has had a distinctively Woman's Suffrage lecturer on its platform.

The State has arranged a Woman's Council for the Chautauqua. It will consist of a series of addresses on subjects interesting to public spirited women. The Committee has already secured the promise of an address from Mrs. Nellie Kelsey Jones, one from Miss Eleanor Torrant on Child Labor, and one on Women in the Professions by Dr. Sophonisba Breckinridge of Chicago University. Mrs. Sinclair of Hamilton College will also make an address. Other features of the programme will be announced later. This Chautauqua will be a delightful occasion for Suffragists. The State and Fayette E. R. A. combined will have a tent on the grounds as a resting place for members and also for extending hospitality to visitors. It is hoped that members of the local associations will attend the Chautauqua in goodly numbers and it is not doubted that they will be inspired by the Council and also will thoroughly enjoy the summer outing.

In April, Mrs. S. M. Hubbard put into the hands of the President \$25.00 for state expenses to be used as she thinks best. Mrs. Hubbard is President of the Hickman E. R. A. and Superintendent of Enrollment of the Kentucky E. R. A. Cue dollar of Mrs. Hubbard's gift will be used to pay for this first Newsletter.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Meeting of the Wilmington Association—Request to Stand Up and be Counted.

The following is printed by request of those interested:

At an interesting meeting of the Wilmington Equal Suffrage Association held on Tuesday afternoon at the home of the president, Mrs. Albert G. Thatcher, No. 503 Delaware avenue, it was decided to unite with other clubs in the state and to send to the national association a special subscription of \$25 to aid in advancing the cause.

Inasmuch as only those who join in the movement can be counted on its side, this commendation was made on the part of the chairman on increase of membership of the national association that the requirements of membership in local suffrage clubs be simplified so as to throw no dues on the individual who does not care to assume them, except those which cannot be delegated.

There is but one duty that cannot be delegated to officers, and that is to stand up and be counted by subscribing to our principles and paying annual dues. The chairman recommends, therefore:

That local clubs adopt this simple requirement as the sole obligation of an unofficial member; the member agreeing, in order to spare the treasurer the feeling of importunity, that the dues for each year may be asked for until paid, or the year closes. No back dues should be collected. Also, that the duties of local officers shall be simplified. Where there is difficulty in maintaining frequent meetings, only one meeting annually, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, shall be obligatory. Of course they may undertake any other meetings or work they may desire and consider feasible with the resources they have at hand; but they should direct their chief activity to increasing the membership. In doing this, or any other work, they may freely ask aid from unofficial members; taking care to be moderate in their expectations, and to use tact in asking what is likely to be congenial to the person asked; and also remembering that the member so asked is perfectly free to decline.

Mrs. Martha S. Cranston, the state president, who attended the thirty-fifth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association held at New Orleans, March 19 to 25, 1903, gave a most interesting account of that unique American city and told of the cordial and hearty reception accorded by the people of New Orleans to the convention's delegates. Through the courtesy of the Progressive Union of Business Men, the visitors were shown many of the beautiful and historic spots of the old Southern city, and much of prejudice and misunderstanding with regard to the women and the purpose of their convention was removed by the friendly intercourse.

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The Wilmington Association extends a cordial invitation to those who have at heart the cause of personal freedom and equal rights to all, to enroll themselves in its membership and help in a most practical way by availing the number who are "trying to live up to the charge laid on them by Lucy Stone, to make the world better," not for themselves alone, but for those who shall come after them, not for their children only, but for all the children of men.

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Fourteenth Annual

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Equal Rights

Held in Covin

Trinity Guild

November 11-

"If ye abide in my word
and the truth shall m

KENTUCKY E. R. A. NEWSLETTER.

OCTOBER, 1903.

The fourteenth annual Convention of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association is to be held in Covington on November 11th and 12th. It goes that city on the invitation of the 20th Century Club of Covington. The club will hospitably entertain all officers and delegates.

Mrs. A. C. Ellis, 21 Martin Street, Covington, is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee and delegates should write to her or to Mrs. N. McLaughlin, 1011 Scott Street, what day and train they expect to arrive so that they may be met at station and conducted to homes. It is hoped that as many delegates as possible will arrive on the afternoon of the 10th. Railroad rates have been obtained; but delegates who intend to remain to the National O. T. U. Convention at Cincinnati, beginning November 13th, can get reduced rates by buying tickets to Cincinnati and getting certificates issued to visitors to the W. C. T. U. Cincinnati.

The Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Vice-President of the N. A. W. S. A., perhaps the most distinguished woman lecturer on the American platform will be the principal evening speaker. It is earnestly hoped that every auxiliary will send its full quota of delegates. The basis of representation is one delegate for the first members or fraction of ten—and for each additional ten paid up members.

In 1902, we reached our greatest membership.

In 1903 we ought to show a larger increase and can easily do so if our local will make a careful collection of dues and canvass for new members. Let there be a generous rivalry between the Clubs to see which shall show the largest percentage of increase.

The Woman's Council (mentioned in the May Newsletter) arranged the State and the Fayette E. R. A. the Lexington Chautauqua will be a brilliant success.

The Equal Rights Association was a pleasant resort to all the members and their friends—who not only enjoyed the hospitality—but were recipients of Suffrage Literature which was distributed freely. Receipts were given to Rev. Anna H. Shaw who spoke on the Chautauqua form, and to the ladies who came a distance and kindly contributed dresses to the Woman's Council. The program for the Woman's

KENTUCKY E. R. A.

MAY, 1904

The National American Suffrage Association has a word for 1903 "Double ship." The "argument" is that which makes most practical appeal public. As chairman of the force of facts, the State officers hope through this little sheet to come more closely and more helpfully in touch with the local clubs.

Every intelligent suffragist should be regularly informed of the happenings of interest to Kentucky Suffragists. The State officers hope through this little sheet to come more closely and more helpfully in touch with the local clubs.

The Fayette Equal Rights Association reports 11 new members since the first of January. At its annual meeting for the election of officers, February 20th, Mrs. Ida Withers Harrison was elected President, Mrs. H. H. Gratz, Treasurer, Miss Laura S. Bruce, Vice-President, and Miss Laura Clay, Secretary. It has now a paid up membership of ninety.

The Madison E. R. A. reports a paid-up membership of 71.

The Covington Twentieth Century

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

- 9:00 A.M. PLAN OF WORK COMMITTEE.
- 10:00 A.M. OPENING OF CONVENTION.
- Devotional Exercises.
- APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.
- On Credentials, Finance, Subscriptions to Suffrage Paper, Auditing and Resolutions, Courtesies.
- Minutes of Executive Committee.
- Report of Committee on Credentials.
- Report of Corresponding Secretary.
- Report of Work at Lexington, Chautauqua.
- Plan of Work—Discussion.
- Miscellaneous.
- 2:00 P.M. DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.
- Minutes.
- Report of Committee on Credentials.
- Report of Auditing Committee.
- Reports of Superintendents.
- Report of Executive Member of National American, W. S. A.
- Address by Mrs. Kate M. Trimble Wolsey.
- Address from Mrs. Schrader—"Lucy Stone"
- Address by Mr. Burke.
- Miscellaneous.
- 7:30 P.M. Invocation.
- Music will be in charge of Mr. Lavassor.
- Introduction by Mr. Ulie Howard.
- Annual Address Miss Laura Clay
- Address Rev. Anna H Shaw

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

- 9:00 A.M. PLAN OF WORK COMMITTEE.
- 10:00 A.M. Devotional Exercises.
- Minutes.
- Plan of Work.
- Election of Officers.
- 2:00 P.M. Devotional Exercises.
- Minutes.
- Election of Superintendents.
- Plan of Work.
- Address Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Miscellaneous.
- Report of Committee on Resolutions.
- Minutes.
- 7:30 P.M. Invocation.
- Music.
- Introduction by Judge James P. Tarvin.
- Address Rev. Anna H. Shaw
- Adjournment.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

- 9:00 A.M. Plan of Work.
- Executive Committee Meeting.

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OCTOBER, 1903.

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The program for the Woman's Council

was successfully carried out as follows:

- JULY 1.—Miss Eleanor Tarrant of Louisville, "Child Labor"
- JULY 2.—Miss Sophronisba Breckinridge of Chicago University, "The Old and the New in Woman's Education."
- JULY 3.—Miss Mary C. Brehm of Illinois, "A Perilous Limitation."
- JULY 4.—Miss Laura Clay, Lexington, "A Better Citizenship."
- JULY 5.—Mrs. L. W. St. Claire, Principal of Hamilton College, "The Trend in Education." Reception to Rev. Anna H. Shaw.
- JULY 7.—Mrs. Nellie Kedsie Jones, formerly Dean of the Department of Domestic Science at the State Agricultural College of Kansas, "Domestic Science."
- JULY 8.—Mrs. J. M. Chatterton of Louisville, "Woman's Clubs as Educational Centers."
- JULY 9.—General Discussion—Legislative Work of the Kentucky E. R. A.
- JULY 10.—Mrs. Ida W. Harrison and Mrs. M. Breckinridge, "The Woman Who Toils."

The Woman's Council was generally pronounced as one of the most attractive features of the Chautauqua and was appreciated and complimented by the managers.

The Fayette E. R. A. has just held a meeting for the election of delegates to the Convention. It has instructed them to present two resolutions to the State Association, viz. "Recognizing the menace to good government of our present illiterate vote, we recommend to the State Equal Rights Association that it hereafter asks for the suffrage for women with an educational qualification."—and also—"That we recommend to our officers to consider the feasibility of offering prizes in oratorical contests on Woman Suffrage to students in High Schools and Colleges"

Have other Clubs some suggestions to bring before the State Convention?

The State officers are making an effort to get up a club of 25 new subscribers to the Woman's Journal in order to secure the liberal premium of \$20.

In order to give time for all clubs to send in names, the term of subscription will begin January 1st, 1904. Each Club should make an effort to secure, at least, six subscribers, so as to retain permanently the reduced rates; but if they can not do this, one or more subscriptions sent in to the State President will assist the State in getting up its club.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE

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At an interesting meeting of the Wilmington Equal Suffrage Association held Tuesday afternoon at the home of the President, Mrs. Albert G. Thatcher, No. 8 Delaware avenue, it was decided to go with other clubs in the state and ward to the national association a special subscription of \$25 to aid in advancing the cause.

As much as only those who join in the movement can be counted on its side, the commendation was made from the woman on increase of membership of national association that the requirements of membership in local suffrage be simplified so as to throw no obstacle on the individual who does not wish to assume them, except those which may be delegated.

It is but one duty that cannot be delegated to officers, and that is to be counted by subscribing our principles and paying annual dues. The chairman recommends that local clubs adopt this simple recommendation as the sole obligation of new members; with the understanding that the member agrees that she will be asked for each year, a grateful recognition of their work has wrought so great a change in the estate within the last fifty years, the days of Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton be remembered in August, February and November, respectively, and that commemorative exercises be held on those days shall serve to inspire to renewed efforts those who are continuing their labors.

Mrs. Martha S. Cranston, the state president, who attended the thirty-fifth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association held at New Orleans, March 19 to 25, 1903, gave a most interesting account of that unique American city and told of the cordial and hearty reception accorded by the people of New Orleans to the convention's delegates. Through the courtesy of the Progressive Union of Business Men, the visitors were shown many of the beautiful and historic spots of the old Southern city, and much of prejudice and misunderstanding with regard to the women and the purpose of their convention was removed by the friendly intercourse.

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KENTUCKY E. R. A. NEWSLETTER.

NOVEMBER, 1903.

The fourteenth annual convention of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association held in Covington on November 11th and 12th, was an encouraging success.

It was held in the Guild Hall of Trinity Episcopal church.

The hall was beautifully decorated with flags, cut flowers and growing plants. Every arrangement for the comfort of the delegates and the acceleration of business was made by the Twentieth Century Club, which invited the convention.

Space allows only a brief mention of some of the interesting business of the convention. There were twenty-three delegates and officers present, representing eight local branches. Twelve sent in reports and dues. One new association was reported, the Jessamine E. R. A., which was organized Nov. 2nd, with Mrs. Sarah A. Corrington, president, Mrs. Susan Wagner, treasurer; and Mrs. Sam Anderson, secretary. The total membership paid up was 338, an increase of 38 over last year. Several of the locals expect still to send in more dues before the National treasurer's books are closed on Jan. 1st; and thus a creditable increase of membership in Kentucky will be reported at the National convention to be held in Washington, Feb. 11-17 inclusive.

The convention adopted the plan for state and local work suggested in the leaflet prepared by the chairman of Committee on increase of Membership of the N. A. W. S. A. A vital point of this plan is that unofficial members do not incur any obligations by joining the Association except to give their names and pay annual dues. These dues are sufficient to meet the absolutely necessary expenses of the Association—the convention expenses, printing the minutes, something for the expenses of the Committee that goes to Frankfort for legislative work, and postage and

stationery. Any other money to promote and extend state work must be raised by free-will offerings. Abiding by these conditions, three votes were made for salaries, provided there were free-will offering sufficient. It was voted to pay the Press Superintendent five dollars a month; to pay the same to the Corresponding Secretary, and to employ Dr. Frances E. Woods for four weeks to lecture and organize in the state. Offerings in cash and pledges were made to cover about one-half the amount necessary for these objects; and it is hoped there will be other gifts.

Dr. Woods is favorably remembered by many who heard her in 1901. Her salary being paid by free-will offerings, the state board can make engagements for Dr. Woods on the uniform terms that the local expenses of hall, entertainment, etc., are to be paid, and her traveling expenses from her last appointment. It is hoped that all the locals will help to make a complete route for her; and those desiring to make engagements can write to the corresponding secretary.

It is expected that Dr. Woods will come in the spring or early summer.

A resolution was adopted that hereafter the Kentucky E. R. A. shall ask for suffrage for women with an educational qualification.

The legislative work will include asking for four measures, viz.: School suffrage; co-guardianship of father and mother of minor children; some women trustees on the Board of the State College; and presidential suffrage. Judge James P. Tarvin, who introduced Rev. Anna H. Shaw to the evening audiences, took occasion to express his hearty approval of a change in the law equalizing the rights of mothers with those of fathers in the guardianship of children. He said his experience as a judge had taught him the serious practical defects of the present law.

It was voted to incorporate the Association; and this has been done accordingly, under the name of the "Kentucky Equal Rights Association."

A good number of subscriptions to

the Woman's Journal were secured; but not enough to assure the premium of \$20, which is paid for a club of 25 new subscribers at \$1.50. The term of subscription is to begin Jan. 1st, so the locals are urged to continue to make efforts to get subscribers, and send the addresses and money to the State president before the last week in December.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Miss Laura Clay, 191 N. Mill St., Lexington.

First Vice-President, Mrs. Mary B. Clay, Richmond.

Second Vice-President, Mrs. Mary C. Cramer, East End Avenue, Lexington.

Third Vice-President, Mrs. N. S. McLaughlin, 1011 Scott St., Covington.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Mary C. Roark, South Limestone St., Lexington.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. Emma M. Roebuck, 112 W. Front St., Newport.

Treasurer, Mrs. Isabella H. Shepard, 31 East 12th St., Covington.

A State Historian was elected,—Miss Hallie Herndon, of Frankfort; and the constitution was so amended as to give the Historian the same place in the convention as a Superintendent.

The National Enrollment plan for securing names of suffragists was recommended to the locals. Those desiring further information can write to the Superintendent of Enrollment, Mrs. S. M. Hubbard, Hickman, Ky.

The Kentucky E. R. A. Newsletter was approved. Social officers are requested to make an effort to send to the state president any items of interest occurring in their clubs. Those who are willing to distribute the newsletter to their members should let the president know how many copies they desire; otherwise, only one will be mailed to each local president.

The minutes of the convention will soon be printed, giving many more details of what, taking it all-in-all, has been the most successful one in the history of the Association.

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The Woman's Column.

VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, JUNE 27, 1903.

No. 13.

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

CELEBRATION OF LUCY STONE'S BIRTH- DAY, AUGUST 13.

It was voted by the National Convention in New Orleans to recommend to the suffrage clubs throughout the United States that the birthdays of our three most distinguished pioneers should be celebrated: Lucy Stone's Aug. 13, Elizabeth Cady Stanton's Nov. 12, and Susan B. Anthony's Feb. 15.

The undersigned committee has been appointed to suggest a program for the use of such clubs as are willing to commemorate the occasion of Lucy Stone's birthday. The program is merely suggestive, and clubs should consider it only as a basis upon which to work.

As August is usually a hot month, it is recommended that the celebration should take the form of a lawn party. The program could be presented from a porch, on the shady side of a house, with seats in front to accommodate friends. Light refreshments, which always add sociability and interest to occasions of this kind, could be served from a tent on the lawn, or in the house. If Aug. 13 does not prove a convenient day, any other day during the month would answer.

A valuable suggestion has been made by one of the friends of Lucy Stone, and that is that every suffragist who cannot attend a celebration of the birthday, or take part in one, shall devote as many hours on that day to some kind of suffrage work as she would have expended in attending a meeting, or in arranging for one. This suggestion may well be extended to the members of those clubs that do not feel able to arrange a public meeting. The work might be writing letters to unconverted friends; distributing suffrage literature; circulating enrolment cards; writing an article for the press; trying to get new members to the club; or soliciting subscriptions for the *Woman's Journal*. If a suffragist is spending the month at a summer resort, she could invite a few ladies to her room at her hotel, and talk about woman suffrage to them, or read them a biographical sketch of Lucy Stone, or some good suffrage article.

It would seem especially fitting that clubs which are in need of money should utilize this occasion for doing permanent suffrage work and benefiting their treasury at the same time. If all members of the clubs would agree upon this day to solicit subscriptions for the *Woman's Journal*,



LUCY STONE IN 1855.

a paper devoted to the cause and established by Lucy Stone, the gospel of woman suffrage would be sown, and the premium for the *Journal* would be placed in the treasury of the club. Undoubtedly some clubs would be willing to make this arrangement in addition to holding a public meeting.

The following suggestive program is offered for the use of clubs:

1. Music.
2. Brief biography of Lucy Stone
(The abridgment of the biography of Lucy Stone published in this week's *WOMAN'S COLUMN* might be read by one person, or the biography might be divided into three parts: 1. Lucy Stone's girlhood; 2. Lucy Stone's first efforts for the rights of women; 3. the work of her maturer years. If it is desired to make the program brief, copies of this biography might be obtained at the *WOMAN'S COLUMN* Office and distributed to the guests, who could read the biography at home, and this part of the program might then be omitted.)
3. Reading of selected poem, "In Memoriam"

- (Several poems written at the time of Lucy Stone's death will be found in the *Woman's Journal* of June 27.)
4. Brief Address—"What the Women of the Twentieth Century Owe to Lucy Stone and her Work."
5. The Gains within the Life Time of Lucy Stone.
6. Quotations from Lucy Stone in answer to roll-call.
(A list of these will be found in the *Woman's Journal*.)
7. Singing.

Souvenirs for this occasion may be secured at the National Suffrage Headquarters, Warren, O., at the rate of one dollar per hundred. These consist of diamond-shaped cards, tied with yellow ribbon, and containing small but good portraits of Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,	} Com.
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL,	
MARY J. COGGESHALL,	
ELIJS MEREDITH,	
ALIDA C. AVERY, M. D.	

LUCY STONE.

Lucy Stone was born Aug. 13, 1818, on a farm near West Brookfield, Mass. She was the daughter of Francis Stone and Hannah Matthews, and was the eighth of nine children. She came of good New England stock. Her great grandfather fought in the French and Indian War; her grandfather was an officer in the War of the Revolution, and afterwards captain of four hundred men in Shay's Rebellion. Her father was a prosperous farmer, much respected by his neighbors, but fully imbued with the idea of the right of husbands to rule over their wives, as were most men of his generation. Her mother was an excellent Christian woman, who submitted conscientiously.

Little Lucy grew up a healthy, vigorous child, noted for fearlessness and truthfulness, a good scholar, and a hard worker in the house and on the farm, sometimes driving the cows barefooted by starlight before the sun was up, when the dew on the grass was so cold that she would stop on a flat stone and curl one small bare foot up against the other leg to warm it. Everyone on the farm worked. The mother milked eight cows the night before Lucy was born, and said regretfully, when informed of the sex of the new baby, "Oh, dear! I am sorry it is a girl. A woman's life is so hard!"

The little girl early became indignant at the way she saw her mother and other women treated by their husbands and by the laws, and she made up her childish mind that those laws must be changed. Reading the Bible one day, while still a child, she came upon the text, "Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee." At first she wanted to die. Then she resolved to go to college, study Greek and Hebrew, read the Bible in the original, and satisfy herself whether such texts were correctly translated.

Her father felt no surprise when his sons wanted to go to college; it was the usual wish of intelligent young men; but when his daughter wanted to go, he said to his wife, "Is the child crazy?" He would give her no financial help. The young girl had to earn the money herself. She picked berries and chestnuts, and sold them to buy books. For years she taught district schools, studying and teaching alternately. She soon became known as a successful teacher. Once she was engaged to teach a "winter school" which had been broken up by the big boys throwing the master head-foremost out of the window into a deep snowdrift. As a rule, women were not thought competent to teach the winter term of school, because then the big boys were released from farm work and were able to attend. In a few days she had this difficult school in perfect order, and the big boys who had made the trouble became her most devoted lieutenants; yet she received only a fraction of the salary paid to her unsuccessful predecessor. At the low wages received by women teachers, it took her until she was 25 to earn the money to carry her to Oberlin, then the only college in the country that admitted women. Crossing Lake Erie from Buffalo to Cleveland, she could not afford a state room, but slept on deck on a pile of grain sacks,

among horses and freight, with a few other women who, like herself, could only pay for a "deck passage."

At Oberlin she earned her way by teaching in the preparatory department of the college, and by doing housework in the Ladies' Boarding Hall at three cents an hour. Most of the students were poor, and the college furnished them board at a dollar a week. But she could not afford even this small sum, and during most of her course she cooked her food in her own room, boarding herself at a cost of less than fifty cents a week. She had only one new dress during her college course, a cheap print, and she did not go home once during the four years; but she thoroughly enjoyed her college life, and found time also for good works.

Oberlin was a station on the "underground railroad," a town of strong anti-slavery sympathies, and many fugitive slaves settled there. A school was started to teach them to read, and Lucy Stone was asked to take charge of it. The colored men, fresh from slavery and densely ignorant, still felt it beneath their dignity to be taught by a woman. Without letting her know this, the committee took her to the school and introduced her to them as their teacher, thinking they would not like to express their objections in her presence. But there was a murmur of dissatisfaction, and presently a tall man, very black, stood up and said he had nothing against Miss Stone personally, but he was free to confess that he did not like the idea of being taught by a woman. She persuaded them, however, that it would be for their advantage to learn from anybody who could teach them to read; and her dusky pupils soon became much attached to her. When the Ladies' Boarding Hall took fire, during her temporary absence, many members of her colored class rushed to the fire, bent on saving her effects. She was told on her return that a whole string of colored men had arrived upon the scene one after another, each demanding breathlessly, "Where is Miss Stone's trunk?"

Her first public speech was made during her college course. The colored people got up a celebration of the anniversary of West Indian emancipation, and invited her to be one of the speakers. The president of the college and some of the professors were also invited. She gave her address among the rest, and thought nothing of it. The next day she was summoned before the Ladies' Board. They represented to her that it was unwomanly and unscriptural for her to speak in public. The president's wife said: "Did you not feel yourself very much out of place up there on the platform among all those men? Were you not embarrassed and frightened?" "Why, no, Mrs. Mahan," she answered. "Those men were President Mahan and my professors, whom I meet every day in the class-room. I was not afraid of them at all!" She was allowed to go, with an admonition.

At the end of her course she was appointed to write an essay to be read at commencement, but was notified that one of the professors would have to read it for her, as it would not be proper for a woman to read her own essay in public. Rather than not read it herself, she de-

clined to write it. Nearly forty years afterwards, when Oberlin celebrated its semi centennial, she was invited to be one of the speakers at that great gathering. So the world moves.

She graduated in 1847, and gave her first woman's rights lecture the same year, in the pulpit of her brother's church at Gardner, Mass. Soon after, she was engaged to lecture regularly for the Anti-Slavery Society. She mixed a great deal of woman's rights with her anti-slavery lectures. One night, after her heart had been particularly stirred on the woman question, she put into her lecture so much of woman's rights and so little of abolition that her friend, Rev. Samuel May, the agent of the Anti-Slavery Society, who arranged her meetings, felt obliged to tell her that, on the anti-slavery platform, this would not do. She answered: "I know it, but I could not help it. I was a woman before I was an abolitionist, and I must speak for the women." She resigned her position as lecturer for the Anti-Slavery Society, intending to devote herself wholly to women's rights. They were very unwilling to give her up, however, as she had been one of their most effective speakers; and it was finally arranged that she should speak for them Saturday evenings and Sundays—times which were regarded as too sacred for any church or hall to be opened for a woman's rights meeting—and during the rest of the week she should lecture for woman's rights on her own responsibility.

Her adventures during the next few years would fill a volume. No suffrage association was organized until long after this time. She had no coöperation and no backing, and started out absolutely alone. So far as she knew, there were only a few persons in the whole country who had any sympathy with the idea of equal rights. She put up the posters for her own meetings with a little package of tacks and a stone picked up from the street. Sometimes the boys followed her, hooting and preparing to tear the posters down. Then she would stop and call the boys about her, and hold a preliminary meeting in the street, until she had won them all over and persuaded them to let her posters alone. Once a hymn-book was thrown, striking her on the neck so violently that she was almost stunned. Once in winter a pane of glass was removed from the window behind the speaker's stand, a hose was put through, and she was suddenly deluged with ice-cold water while she was speaking. She put on her shawl, and continued her lecture. Pepper was burned, spitballs were thrown, and all sorts of things done to break up the meetings, but generally without success.

She travelled over a large part of the United States. In most of the towns where she lectured, no woman had ever spoken in public before, and curiosity attracted immense audiences. The speaker was a great surprise to them. The general idea of a woman's rights advocate, on the part of those who had never seen one, was of a tall, gaunt, angular woman, with aggressive manners, a masculine air and a strident voice, scolding at the men. Instead, they found a tiny woman, with quiet, unassuming manners, a winning

presence, and the sweetest voice ever possessed by a public speaker. This voice became celebrated. It was so musical and delicious that persons who had once heard her lecture, hearing her utter a few words years afterwards, on a railroad car or in a stage-coach, where it was too dark to recognize faces, would at once exclaim unhesitatingly, "That is Lucy Stone!"

Old people who remember those early lectures say that she had a wonderful eloquence. There were no tricks of oratory, but the transparent sincerity, simplicity and intense earnestness of the speaker, added to a singular personal magnetism and an utter forgetfulness of self, swayed those great audiences as the wind bends a field of grass. Often mobs would listen to her when they howled down every other speaker. At one woman's rights meeting in New York, the mob made such a clamor that it was impossible for any speaker to be heard. One after another tried it, only to have his or her voice drowned forthwith by hoots and howls. William Henry Channing advised Lucretia Mott, who was presiding, to adjourn the meeting. Mrs. Mott answered, "When the hour fixed for adjournment comes, I will adjourn the meeting; not before." At last Lucy Stone was introduced. The mob became as quiet as a congregation of church-goers; but as soon as the next speaker began, the howling recommenced, and it continued to the end. At the close of the meeting, when the speakers went into the dressing-room to get their hats and cloaks, the mob surged in and surrounded them; and Lucy Stone, who was brimming over with indignation, began to reproach them for their behavior. "Oh, come," they answered, "you needn't say anything; we kept still for you!"

At an anti-slavery meeting held on Cape Cod, in a grove, in the open air, a platform had been erected for the speakers, and a crowd assembled; but a crowd so menacing in aspect, and with so evident an intention of violence, that the speakers one by one came down from the stand and slipped quietly away, till none were left but Stephen Foster and Lucy Stone. She said, "You had better run, Stephen; they are coming!" He answered, "But who will take care of you?" At that moment the mob made a rush for the platform and a big man sprang up on it, grasping a club. She turned to him and said without hesitation, "This gentleman will take care of me." He declared that he would. He tucked her under one arm, and, holding his club with the other, marched her out through the crowd, who were roughly handling Mr. Foster, and such of the other speakers as they had been able to catch. Her representations finally so prevailed upon him that he mounted her on a stump, and stood by her with his club while she addressed the mob. They were so moved by her speech that they not only desisted from further violence, but took up a collection of twenty dollars to pay Stephen Foster for his coat, which they had torn in two from top to bottom.

When she began to lecture she would not charge an admission fee, partly because she was anxious that as many peo-

ple as possible should hear and be converted, and she feared that an admission fee might keep some one away; and partly from something of the Quaker feeling that it was wrong to take pay for preaching the Gospel. She economized in every way. When she stayed in Boston, she used to put up at a lodging-house on Hanover Street, where they gave her meals for twelve and a half cents, and lodging for six and a quarter cents, on condition of her sleeping in the garret with the daughters of the house, three in a bed.

Once when she was in great need of a new cloak she came to Salem, Mass., where she was to lecture, and found that the Hutchinson family of singers were to give a concert the same evening. They proposed to her to unite the entertainments and divide the proceeds. She consented, and bought a cloak with the money. She was also badly in want of other clothing. Her friends assured her that the audiences would be just as large despite an admission fee. She tried it, and finding that the audiences continued to be as large as the halls would hold, she continued to charge a door fee, and was no longer reduced to such straits.

In 1855 she married Henry B. Blackwell, a young hardware merchant of Cincinnati, a strong woman's rights man and abolitionist. In 1853 he had attended a legislative hearing at the State House in Boston, when Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker and Lucy Stone spoke in behalf of a woman suffrage petition headed by Louisa Alcott's mother; and he had made up his mind at that time to marry her if he could. She had meant never to marry, but to devote herself wholly to her work. But he promised to devote himself to the same work, and persuaded her that together they could do more for it than she could alone.

The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents at West Brookfield, Mass. Rev. T. Wentworth Higginson, who afterwards left the ministry for reform work and the army, and is now better known as Colonel Higginson, was then pastor of a church in Worcester. He was a personal friend, and a believer in equal rights; and was not only willing but glad to omit the word "obey," which almost all the ministers of those days used in the wedding service. At the time of their marriage, they issued a joint protest against the inequalities of the law which gave the husband the control of his wife's property, person and children. This protest, which was widely published in the papers, gave rise to much discussion, and helped to get the laws amended.

She regarded the loss of a wife's name at marriage as a symbol of the loss of her individuality. Eminent lawyers, including Ellis Gray Loring and Samuel E. Sewall, told her there was no law requiring a wife to take her husband's name; it was only a custom; and the Chief Justice of the United States (Chief Justice Chase) gave her his unofficial opinion to the same effect. Accordingly she decided, with her husband's full approval, to keep her own name, and she continued to be called by it during nearly forty years of happy and affectionate married life.

The account of her later years must be condensed into a few lines. She and her husband lectured together in many States, spoke in most of the campaigns when suffrage amendments have been submitted to popular vote, addressed Legislatures, published articles, held meetings far and wide, were instrumental in securing many improvements in the laws, and together did an unrecorded and incalculable amount of work in behalf of equal rights. A few years after her marriage, while they were living in Orange, N. J., Mrs. Stone let her goods be seized and sold for taxes (one of the articles seized was the baby's cradle), and wrote a protest against taxation without representation, with her baby on her knee. In 1866 she helped organize the American Equal Rights Association, which was formed to work for both negroes and women, and she was chairman of its executive committee. In 1869, with William Lloyd Garrison, George William Curtis, Colonel Higginson, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and others, she organized the American Woman Suffrage Association, and was chairman of its executive committee for nearly twenty years. She always craved, not the post of prominence, but the post of work.

Most of the money with which the *Woman's Journal* was started in Boston, in 1870, was raised by her efforts. When Mrs. Livermore, whose time was under increasing demand in the lecture field, resigned the editorship in 1872, Mrs. Stone and her husband took charge of the paper, and edited it together till her death, assisted during the latter part of the time by their daughter.

In her later years, Mrs. Stone was much confined at home by rheumatism, but worked for suffrage at her desk as diligently as she used to do upon the platform. Her sweet, motherly face, under its white cap, was dear to the eyes of audiences at suffrage gatherings, and sometimes the mere sight of her converted an obstinate opponent whom no arguments had been able to move, simply because she was so different from all his preconceived ideas of her. Better than most mortals, she knew how to grow old beautifully. Her life had passed into a serene old age, loved and honored by a multitude of younger women, but loved the most by those who knew her best.

She died Oct. 18, 1893. Her death was as beautiful as her life.

The beyond had no terrors for her. When it began to be clear that her illness would end fatally, she said with her accent of simple and complete conviction, "I have not the smallest apprehension. I know the Eternal Order, and I believe in it. I have not a fear, nor a dread, nor a doubt."

She made all her preparations to go, as quietly as if she were only going into the next room. As long as she was able to think and plan at all, she thought for others, and planned for their comfort. As she lay in bed, too weak to move, she still tried to save everybody steps, to spare the servants, to arrange that guests should be made comfortable, that a favorite dish should be prepared for a niece who had come to help nurse her, that the surplus fruit from the orchard should be

sent to the little girls of the Industrial School, etc.

To a friend who expressed the wish that she might have lived to see woman suffrage granted, she said, "Oh, I shall know it. I think I shall know it on the other side." She added, contentedly, "And if I do not, the people on this side will know it." Something was said about her possibly coming back to communicate with her friends. She said, "I expect to be too busy to come back"; and again, "I look forward to the other side as the brighter side, and I expect to be busy for good things." In speaking to the doctor she made some reference to her death, and he said, "We must keep as serene as we can." She answered, in a tone of slight surprise, "There is nothing to be un-serene about."

While she was strong enough, she sat all day on the piazza in an easy-chair, enjoying the autumn landscape. She said she had never realized before how much beauty there was in the two elms in front of the house. When she was confined to her room, she still took pleasure in the view from the windows, the songs of the birds in the morning, and the flowers with which the affection of her friends filled her room to overflowing. Later still, she lay quiet in bed, watching the boughs of the great maple-tree outside her window as they tossed in the wind, and told us she enjoyed "the wild pageant of the wind" and its "wealth of music." She always had a keen delight in the beauties of nature. As a little girl at school, when she had done her lessons well, the reward she asked was to be allowed to sit on the floor where she could look through the window into the shimmering leaves of a white birch grove that stretched up the hill. "Take time, dear, take time"—to look at the clouds, the trees, the sunset, etc.—she would often say to members of her family if they seemed in such a hurry as to forget to observe the beauty of the world.

It had been one of the wishes of her life to see Switzerland. Being asked once, before she became ill, why she did not go there, she answered, "Oh, why don't I do so many things! It is too late. I shall never do it now," adding, contentedly: "But I have done what I wanted to do. I have helped the women."

She read the daily papers with interest till her strength wholly failed. She was struck with a description in the *N. Y. Nation* of a wonderful cañon in Colorado, and said to her daughter, "After suffrage is carried, you will still be here, and you must go to see that cañon." To the suggestion that after she was freed from the flesh she might go to see it herself, she answered with a twinkle of her old cheerful resolution, "You may be sure I shall, if I can."

When a letter from the Women's Press Association was read to her, speaking warmly of her work, she seemed touched. She said, slowly, "I think I have done what I could. I certainly have tried. With one hand I made my family comfortable; with the other—" Here her voice failed through weakness. Undoubtedly what she meant was that with the other she had worked to get the women their rights.

When she knew that she could not re-

cover, she went on with the same two-fold line of thought that she had followed all her life, planning in every way that she could think of for the promotion and carrying on of the suffrage work after she had passed away, especially for the continuance of the *Woman's Journal*, and planning also for the comfort of her family and the carrying on of the household.

The last letter but one that she ever wrote was to an influential Colorado woman, warmly commending Mrs. Chapman Catt to her, and earnestly asking her to help the passage of the pending suffrage amendment. The last letter of all was to her brother, aged 86. He came to see her at the last, and, though twelve years her senior, he said to her, with tears, "You have always been more like a mother than a sister to me."

"I have had a full, rich life," she said. "I am so glad to have lived, and to have lived at a time when I could work!"

Her illness was a tumor of the stomach. She suffered but little pain. "I have so much to be thankful for!" she said repeatedly; and again and again, "Everybody is very good to me." Her sweet face never looked sweeter, nor was the strength of its lines ever more striking, than when her head lay on the pillow in utter weakness. On the last afternoon, her mind for the first time seemed to wander a little, though it had become so difficult for her to speak intelligibly that it was hard to be sure. She looked at me and seemed to wish to say something. I put my ear to her lips. She said distinctly, "Make the world better." They were almost the last articulate words she uttered.

She was wholly free from that longing for fame which has been called "the last infirmity of noble minds," and which is certainly the first infirmity of small ones. She kept no record of her work, told her daughter it was hardly worth while to write her biography, and advised her family not to have a public funeral for her, saying that she did not believe there would be enough people who would care to come, to fill a church. But long before the hour set for the service the crowd began to gather before the church, and hundreds of people stood silently in the street, waiting for the doors to be opened. During her last illness the papers, even those most opposed to equal rights, vied with each other in paying tribute to her worth. When told of it, she said, "Oh, if they would only all come out for woman suffrage!" One prominent person who had been her bitter opponent said, "The death of no woman in America has ever called out so wide-spread an expression of regret and esteem."

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

We should have ample means for this work if every suffragist who feels interest enough to sign a petition would give even fifty cents. The times are hard. But every one of us can wear our old garments, and take the money which a new one would cost, and devote it to this purpose. The old garment can be made respectable and comfortable. But disfranchisement is neither respectable, nor comfortable, nor right — *Lucy Stone*.

The *Woman's Journal* of June 27 contains much material for Lucy Stone Memorial Meetings. Send 5 cents to 3 Park St., Boston, and get it.

A few copies can still be had of the Memorial Number of the *Woman's Journal* published at the time of Lucy Stone's death, containing the addresses made at her funeral by Rev. Charles G. Ames, Col. T. W. Higginson, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mary Grew, Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, Rev. Samuel J. Barrows, William Lloyd Garrison, Mrs. Ormiston Chant and Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, also the poem contributed for the occasion by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Price five cents.

LUCY STONE.

BY IDA WHIPPLE BENHAM.

I.

The bravest woman, with the gentlest smile,
The sweetest voice, the softest, tenderest touch—

A woman greatly loved and loving much!
Here pausing, let us think of her awhile.

Hers was the childlike spirit without guile,
Pure, womanly, no stain, no scar, no smutch;

And yet she lavished youth—aye, life—for such
As know not life or youth.

A long defile

Of bruised and wronged and thwarted womanhood
Followed her leading as the slave the star;

Followed her as the song birds follow spring.
With faces toward the heights on which she stood,

They saw the dawn of freedom shine afar,
And heard the distant bells of freedom ring.

II.

A lifelong task was hers—from early youth
Till on her head the almond wreath lay white,

A task of love and danger and delight.
No weak asperity embittered truth

On her pure lips; reason and gentle ruth
Kept counsel through the thickest of the fight,

And turned the strife of tongues to peace and right,
Making her enemies her friends, in sooth.

Yet sharp was the encounter ere the foe
Had learned her noble temper; oft the rage

Of battle surged around her girlish form.
Then would the martyr spirit burn and glow,

Then freedom's cause would all her powers engage
To win a worthy vantage from the storm.

III.

Sister of women! gentle, true and strong!
Though consecrate, like one who moves apart,

She bore the griefs of women on her heart,
And trod an upward pathway for the throng.

Brave was she—ay! and joyous—though the wrong
Of any bruised slave girl in the mart

Pierced through her tender bosom like a dart,
And lent a melting note to freedom's song.

Gladly we bring to her the thrice-earned bays,
Crowning her lifelong service with our love.

The slave is free, and woman shall be free!
Hush! she is sleeping, mute to blame or praise;

Our tender greetings no response can move—
Dead, on the morning field of victory!

SUGGESTIONS FOR ORGANIZING SUFFRAGE CLUBS.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association recommends in its Plan of Work for 1904, "that Increase of Membership be the chief work of local organizations, supplemented by the Enrollment work."

Organization is necessary to carry out this recommendation; and how our state associations shall extend their local organization with the smallest expenditure of effort and money is a problem which continually taxes the ingenuity of suffragists. No one way is equally suited to all conditions, nor to be commended above all others; but, in order to help to meet the need, we submit some methods which have been proved valuable in practice.

SUFFRAGE COMMITTEES.—The appointment of Suffrage Committees by the State Board or Organizer is an excellent means of organizing among persons too busy to form a suffrage league with regular meetings, etc. The organizer proceeds in this wise:

She begins by securing the names of as many suffragists as possible in the place she proposes to visit. She then proceeds thither, carrying literature and blank enrollment cards. She makes as many calls as she can and commits no one to anything until she finds what seems to her the best woman for chairman. She asks her to be the chairman of a Suffrage Committee and the others to be members. This Committee is requested to do four things; viz.

1st. To pay to the State Treasurer the yearly membership fee of the State Association, which includes the ten cents per capita that goes to the National Association. The dues may be collected and forwarded to the State Treasurer by the Chairman alone, or a local treasurer may be appointed to assist her.

2nd. To vote, where there is school or other partial suffrage, and if possible to interest other women to vote.

3rd. To secure signatures for the Enrollment cards. (Apply for information about Enrollment cards to Mrs. Priscilla D. Hackstaff, Chairman of Enrollment Committee, 282 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

4th. To have the subject of Equal Suffrage brought before the community once a year, preferably by securing the opportunity for a suffrage speaker to address some existing organization, such as the Woman's Club, etc.

When several committees have been formed in one county they may be asked, for the convenience of the State Association, to join an "omnibus" county league, but membership in this league will imply no additional requirements.

Committees wishing to provide for local expenses, postage, etc., may make their membership fee slightly larger than the State dues, or may ask for donations for the purpose.

These Suffrage Committees may be formed, not only by the personal calls of an organizer, but after a public or parlor meeting, where time does not permit, or some other circumstance makes it preferable to appoint a chairman rather than have a regular election of officers. State Boards may even appoint Chairmen by correspondence in communities where they know some efficient woman.

PARLOR MEETINGS. State Boards should seek constantly to utilize home talent, and to urge local clubs to organize other clubs in their own neighbor-

ing towns. Where there is no experienced organizer employed, or where there is not a sufficient number of friends to insure a successful public meeting, parlor meetings may prove very effective.

Some lady well known in her own community should be found to arrange for such a meeting. She should invite enough of her own acquaintances to fill her rooms, including, of course, those whom she supposes to be in sympathy. It is a great advantage if, before the meeting, the names of a few persons who will promise to join the association can be secured. The organizer should come prepared with some literature for free distribution and with blank enrollment cards. She should not allow the time of the meeting to pass in desultory conversation, but make an address exactly as she would in a public hall, even if there be not more than a half a dozen assembled. She should close her remarks with an explanation of the objects of the organization and a statement of the requirements and fees of membership. She should mention the persons already pledged to join, if any, and ask for the names of others. As soon as all who are willing to join have given in their names, a Suffrage Committee or a regular Suffrage League, as may seem most expedient, should be formed at once. If time or circumstances make it necessary to postpone the selection of officers, some one person present should be chosen, who accepts the duty of calling a meeting for this purpose in the near future, and reporting the result to the organizer.

Any correspondence about Increase of Membership will be cheerfully answered and is invited by us.

LAURA CLAY, 191, N. Mill St., Lexington, Ky.	} Committee on Increase of Membership of N. A. W. S. A.
MARY J. COGGESHALL, 544 Seventh Street, Des Moines, Iowa.	

SKETCH OF MRS. PAYNE

IN HER DEATH A GAP OPENS BETWEEN TODAY AND THE ROMANTIC DAYS OF THE PAST.

Lexington Herald, Aug. 16, 1904
Trembling on the borders of eternity, needing by a breath to wait her spirit free, in the strident storm of Sunday morning last, with its stifling pressure, Ellen Douglass Wooley Payne, wearied with long suffering, overborne with much weariness, passed away. Aug. 14.

The passing of other people identified with the earlier memories and traditions of Lexington, have been so numerous, so strikingly numerous within the last few months, that the loss of yet another well nigh fails of its due impress, so inured to like visitations has this community become. In the death of this remarkable woman, however, more than an ordinary loss has been sustained—more than an ordinary gap has been opened between the material today and the soft, misty, romantic days of the past; few of her contemporaries are left to remember her; few of her kind, enriched with the stores of her memories, her traditions, drawn from intimate associations with all that was attractive, elevating, typical of the distinctive past that made Lexington a center of refined, of polite culture. Perhaps not half a dozen, gifted with her opportunities, her marked ability to treasure the scraps and threads of local and personal tradition, in all this State yet linger behind her. Born to the purple, as such things go, in our popular and leveling system, her associations from childhood were among those and that class which won for Kentucky so much of the repute for prowess, for loftiness of action, for at once a lavish and refined hospitality, the sunset of which yet lingers upon the fame of her people, however much the substance may have departed.

Mrs. Payne was not old in years; she passed away ere the fullness of her days as accounted by the scriptural span; she did not reach back by a wide lapse to the beginnings of society in this one-time paradise of the West; but she came of the best of pioneer stock, she was nurtured in the traditions of heroic days, by ancestors who had borne a commanding part; she was imbued with all the lofty, if now impracticable, ideals of a system which has passed away, which demanded that if men must be of iron, women must be of the roses, that regardless of fortune or the adventitious advantages of station, that pure and unadorned personal character must ever be the handmaiden of social station; not in the great essentials of reputation alone, but in the little things, the petty matters of every-day life, through and over which the character of a lady ever permeates, as the scent of the clover spreads its perfume at nightfall. Not reaching back to the strenuous days of pioneer times, by a generation, she belonged rather to that period, though not of it, when Giron shimmered in satins, and Mr. Moore poured out his pent loneliness on his flute, and the famous lamps of M. Giron made brilliant the stately figures of Lafayette's historic hall. Not of pioneer times, she was reared in the yet lingering twilight of pioneer traditions; she distinctly belonged to that stage that demanded that every woman of assured position should be a mine of gossip correspondence; an exhaustless reservoir of genealogical lore, embracing the ins and outs of the kinships of all worth mentioning; to that sweet time of the good, old-fashioned letters of mixed personal and public detail, that yet, when unearthed from long-locked drawers, fairly sparkle and glow in their unstudied brilliancy.

Few women in this western land enjoyed more social advantages, and she was well worthy of them all. They came to her as matters of course, and in the brilliant heyday of her youth she wore them becomingly, modestly and always, as to her fast clay, with proper regard for the rights of others. Spoiled in nothing, she was not capable of being spoiled, and it was this rare quality that made her the belle, the toast that she was back in the good old easy-going times, when slavery set a broad line of demarcation, dividing sets and families, such as can but be faintly realized in this gregarious day. The grand-daughter of Robert Wickliffe, the largest land owner and largest slave owner that Fayette county ever possessed, the "Old Duke," as he was generally known, from his state, his possessions and his coach and cream-colored four, she was the daughter of Aaron K. Wooley, a most distinguished lawyer, a native of New Jersey, and one of the ablest judges the Fayette Circuit ever knew. Thus descended, she was allied in blood with all the prominent families of the State, descended from "the" Howard of Howard's Grove an officer of the Revolution and the largest land owner, perhaps of the State, she was the niece of Mrs. Preston, wife of Gen. William Preston, who left his impress on the diplomatic, legislative and military history of his country.

The daughter of Judge Wooley, she was one of a large family, as became the hearty fashion of a better day. Her brothers were Col. Robert Wooley, a distinguished lawyer of Louisville, colonel on the staff of Gen. Preston during the Civil War, secretary of the legation at Madrid at one time, the memory of whose wonderfully brilliant campaign for Attorney General against the overwhelming majority of the Know Nothing party, is still a marked page in the history of the State. Charles W. Wooley, who married a daughter of Jacob Strader, of Cincinnati, and was for years prominent in the politics of Ohio; Howard Wooley, who never married; Vertner Wooley, who married a daughter of the late Governor Jacob, and who died a year or two ago; Frank W. Wooley, long known in the active business history of Lexington, whose family are yet resident of Lexington, and the father of Robert Wooley, of New York, the editor of the Sporting News; Aaron K. Wooley, who died in early manhood. Her only sister who survived to maturity, Margaret, married Mr. Peter White, of Cincinnati, and died some few years ago.

Born May 24, 1838, at the old Wooley residence at the corner of Market and Second streets, in this city, she had the rare good fortune in these days of vicissitude and change to live to the close of her days in the same house where her father passed away in the fearful days of '49, and where her mother died many years later. There, too, she was married on the 20th of June, 1861, when the cloud of civil war had settled its blight upon this fair region, to John Breckinridge Payne, then a leading lawyer of the Fayette bar, as he long continued to be, a son of that distinguished lawyer and land owner, Daniel McCarty Payne, whose transactions fill so large a page of our earlier history.

John B. Payne, who preceded his wife to the grave by a few years, was among the foremost members of the Kentucky bar when it enjoyed its greatest distinction. He, like his wife, was a member of a large family and wide and influential kinship and connection. Son, as has been said, of Daniel McCarty Payne, his mother was Miss Linda Smith, of Harrison county. The immediate family numbered many children, living to maturity, including our respected fellow-citizen, Walter S. Payne, who survives; Richard Payne, Wellington S. Payne, Daniel Mc. Payne, Edward Payne and Richard Payne, all of whom died at intervals, now many years ago.

Mrs. Payne leaves after her to perpetuate her memory and her virtues four children, John B. Payne, Mrs. Charles Kerr and Misses Mary and Margaret Payne. These children did not absorb all her care or command all of her affectionate solicitude. She was a mother—rather more than a mother—to the younger of her brothers, who at an early age passed under her wise direction and control. To these she gladly gave unselfish years of patient guardianship, softening the pains of their orphanhood. She was in fact the gentle, yet strong character, guided by deep conviction, by an in-born tenderness, directed by a passing share of strong common sense and excellent judgment, that, gradually manifesting itself and growing with the years, made her the center of a family around which all rallied as occasion demanded for sustaining direction and consolation. In later life her sunny, buoyant disposition was clouded by many sorrows, as indeed seems to be inevitable to those of large connection who survive beyond middle age. All these she met submissively, with a meek resignation to the inevitable and the will of God, and while these accumulating burdens and sorrows bent heavily upon her, chastening and making yet more gentle a disposition always philosophically calm and well poised, they took away nothing of the placid sweetness, the inexpressible, calm, subdued charm of her disposition—nothing from the graces of her striking ladyhood. In her loss the blow falls crushingly upon those for whom she strove and sacrificed and planned; but it is as well a real loss to an entire community, deprived of so gracious a personality, of one so unselfishly charitable, of so lofty an example of all that is gentlest and best.

J. H. M.

contained many tributes of love and esteem from her teachers and school-fellows. The damage suits grew out of the Clifton Avenue trolley accident of February 19, 1903, in which nine high school pupils were killed.

Why the Difference?

"It makes all the difference in the world whether an offender is a woman or a man," says the Brooklyn Eagle of June 4th. "A few days ago a man who had killed the seducer of his wife was triumphantly acquitted in one town in this state, while in another town a woman who had killed her husband's mistress was sent to prison for life."

A Woman's Hair is Her Own.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has just decided that the hair of a married woman belongs to herself and not to her husband.

Some time ago the wife of a wealthy land owner started proceedings against her husband for having cut off her luxuriant tresses in a fit of mad jealousy.

In the first instance the case was dismissed on the plea that a husband had a right to do with his wife's hair as he pleased, but the wife appealed, and a higher court has now given a decision in her favor.

THE EMPRESS OF GERMANY AND SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

At a reception given to fifty distinguished women at her palace on June 14th, the Empress of Germany described Susan B. Anthony as "My special guest on this occasion."

Rev. and Mrs. Giltner left Friday evening to return to their home in Covington after visiting Mrs. Clark in Elm Tree Lane and attending the State Equal Rights Convention.

Strawberries and Suffrage.

In the Woman's Congress at Berlin a certain Count Hoenbroch assumed to criticize the action of the ladies in accepting invitations from Count and Countess Buelow and the Count and Countess Posadowski immediately after the Government had declined to favor a bill giving a small measure of suffrage to women. The Minister of the Interior, he said, had declined to approve woman suffrage, but he had given the ladies strawberries and cream. Count Hoenbroch thought that these invitations should have been declined with thanks.

Count Hoenbroch has probably never heard of the great English writer's remark about the discontinuance of cakes and ale because somebody happens to be virtuous. The ladies of the Woman's Congress would undoubtedly like to vote, but they have not for that reason any unconquerable objection to strawberries and cream. The American delegates very properly objected to paying their hotels for wine which they did not get, but there is no moral issue to be made of strawberries and cream, which are conceded on all sides to be good gifts of a generous Providence. Besides, why should the most advanced advocates of woman's rights let slip an opportunity to forage on the enemy, a proceeding approved by the usages of all civilized countries?

One of the ladies of Germany took a wiser view of the subject than Count Hoenbroch. She said that the champions of women's rights were always glad of a chance to meet their opponents on a social footing and explain their views. Undoubtedly there is wisdom as well as toleration in this view of the case. Woman suffrage, when garnished with strawberries and cream, is much more likely to go down with the tyrant man than when served plain. We may fairly expect, therefore, that the most extreme woman suffragists will not draw the line at strawberries and cream, or even at ice cream or circus lemonade when their opponents have the purse and are willing to stand treat. By improving these social occasions they will not only get a wider hearing, but they will largely reduce the campaign funds of their opponents.

THE CONFERENCE AT BERLIN. Miss Susan B. Anthony was chosen

President of the International Suffrage Conference, at Berlin. Miss Anthony accepted the position but said she would leave the actual presiding to Carrie Chapman Catt. Dr. Anita Augsbury, the German delegate, welcomed the delegates and especially thanked Miss Anthony for undertaking the long journey across the ocean to be present at the meeting of the league. The object of the conference is to organize an International League for the promotion of woman suffrage.

In an interview with a reporter at Berlin, Miss Anthony said: "You may tell the women of America that the cause of equal rights for women is growing in Europe as it is in America. The progress is not so rapid as in our own country, because of their conservatism, but since my last visit more than 20 years ago the growth of the equal rights has been remarkable. I probably will not live to see the day when the political, financial and social equality of woman with man is universally recognized, but that day surely is coming. When we look at the vast improvement in the condition of women in the past century we cannot be discouraged."

RECENT DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

Progress, July 1904
Here are some recent decisions of the courts in various parts of the country that are thought-creating incidents for women to ponder:

A Boy Worth Twice as Much as a Girl.

A boy's life is twice as valuable as that of a girl, according to a decision by Judge Adams of the Essex County Circuit court, at Newark, N. J. Further, it was held that \$6,000 awarded to the father of Evan F. Jeastwood, killed in a grade-crossing trolley accident, is not excessive, but a verdict of \$5,000 awarded to the father of the girl was reduced by the court to \$3,000, although the girl, Ella Werpupp, was said by many to be the most beautiful girl in Newark, and accounts of the accident in which she was killed

WOMAN'S LOVE

For Her Little One Leads
Mrs. Pearl Miller to a
Prison Cell.

Drives 40 Miles to Get Her
Child Only to Fall Into
Hands of Police.

ARRESTED ON KIDNAPING CHARGE

Lexington Leader, May 22, 1904
A pretty black eyed woman sat in the detective's office at police headquarters last night, kissing a chubby, rosy-cheeked toy baby, for a alleged kidnaping of which she is a prisoner with a felony charge against her.

The woman is Mrs. Pearl Miller, wife of Thomas L. Miller, a carpenter in the employ of Hendricks Brothers, of this city, whom she says has abandoned her. She says the child is her own, which after a sensational 40 mile ride and an exciting experience which only a mother's love would prompt her to undergo, she had at last gotten possession of after six months' separation from it.

On a telephone message from Boonesboro, Clark county, apprising the police of the kidnaping of the child, Mrs. Miller with her half sister, Cora Edmunds, was arrested shortly after midnight by Detectives Hayes and Eaton in a questionable resort at 419 North Upper street, this city, where the officers also found the child, Thomas L. Miller, husband of Pearl Miller, accompanied the detectives to the place and the two women, with the baby were brought to police headquarters.

Two charges were placed against each of the women—kidnaping and malicious striking and wounding, for in their attempt to get possession of the child it is alleged that they struck Mrs. Mary Miller, who had the baby in her custody at Boonesboro, with a beer bottle. This latter charge, however, both women stoutly deny.

The facts in the sensational case, as gleaned from the mother as she sat weeping her baby are substantially these:

How She Got the Baby.

On the 28th of last November, Thomas L. Miller, after a quarrel with his wife, so she says, took the child while she was away from home and gave it to his mother, Mrs. Mary L. Miller, to keep. He then left her and they have not lived together since. Later she went with her half sister, Cora Edmunds, to live in Covington. She afterwards learned that the child had been taken by her husband's mother to her home at Boonesboro. Her husband, she said, had vowed that she should never see the child again, and threatened to kill her if she made any attempt to get possession of it. Notwithstanding this threat, after learning of its whereabouts two weeks ago, she resolved to make one desperate effort to reclaim it.

Yesterday morning she sought the advice of Attorney George C. Webb, this city, and after hearing her story, he assured her, so she claims, that if she could get possession of the child the law would not take it from her. She had previously received information that the child's father was

living in Lexington, but that the child was in the possession of its grandmother, Mrs. Mary Miller, at Boonesboro. So she made up her mind, she says, to brave the fury of her mother-in-law and the threats of her husband and clasp her child once more in her arms. Hiring a rig Saturday and accompanied by her half sister, Cora Edmunds, she drove to Boonesboro, a distance of 20 miles, reaching there

about dark. Her half sister went into house, ostensibly to take the baby a present, while she sat in the buggy outside. There was no one in the house at the time but Mrs. Mary Miller, the child's grandmother, her husband, Jefferson Miller, having just gone down to the Kentucky river, a short distance away, to see about his trout line. It was an opportune moment, so the Edmunds woman discovered, and while she had the baby in her hands she rushed from the house and gave the baby to the expectant mother. The grandmother, she says, was at the buggy in an instant, and seizing the now frightened baby by the head attempted to drag it from the buggy, screaming to her husband all the while that the two women were killing the child. It was at this juncture that the Edmunds woman, who had jumped into the buggy, applied the whip to the horse and driving over the old lady, hurried away to this city.

It was the mother's intention to keep the child concealed here until today, when she intended to take it with her to Covington, but a telephone message to Thomas L. Miller, the husband here, apprised him of what had taken place at Boonesboro and with the aid of the detectives he soon located the alleged kidnapers.

Both women admitted that they were cognizant of the character of the house where they were found, but explained that their object in taking the child there was to conceal its whereabouts.

The telephone message from Boonesboro stated that the two women, in the struggle over the possession of the child, had assaulted Mrs. Mary Miller with a beer bottle, inflicting severe injuries. This accounts for warrant against them charging malicious striking and wounding.

Miller when seen last night by a LEADER reporter stated that while he was separated from his wife they had not been legally divorced. He says his wife has been leading an impure life and that is why he took the child from her.

Both women were taken before Magistrate Oldham, who fixed their bond at \$1,000 each, which, being unable to give, they spent the night at the station house. They will have an examining trial Monday.

FOR SUFFRAGE

MRS. GEORGE E. BOYD DELIVERED
A STRONG ADDRESS.

Appeared Before the Charter Committee
In Behalf Of Woman's Suffrage Clause.

Much of the success attending the movement to have a clause allowing woman's suffrage incorporated in the proposed new city charter was due the masterly address of Mrs. George E. Boyd before the charter committee a few evenings ago. Mrs. Boyd, accompanied by other Wheeling suffragists, visited the committee and urged the submission of a suffrage clause to the voters. In the course of her arguments she said:

"We come before the charter committee to ask that in the new charter now being drawn up, that all citizens without regard to sex shall have the right of municipal suffrage, if otherwise striking the word 'male' from the cause in the city's charter which says 'male' citizens shall have the right to vote. The United States court has repeatedly decided that women are citizens and that the first section of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution annulled the word 'male' in the constitution and laws of the several states. This amendment is: All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and 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. And that the right of suffrage is one of the necessary privileges of a citizen and guaranteed against the statutes of the states. Mr. Mitchell, one of the council committee on finance, on the petition from the Board of Trade to bond the city for \$800,000 for city improvements, remarked in finance committee meeting in an attempt to be sarcastic on the subject, that the petition was not complete, as a representative of the Trades Assembly was not provided for, nor the women for a voice in the election of city officers by municipal suffrage in the new charter. The Trades Assembly of Wheeling are well able to take care of themselves, as they have shown that they can do in any thing of interest to or affecting them. But why should not the women of this city who are personally as women, mothers and property holders, as much interested as the men of the city, in every matter concerning the city's welfare; and the bonding of the city legally or illegally for \$800,000 affects them as citizens as well as it does the men, and they should have a vote enabling them to express their opinion on the subject. Mr. Mitchell would have been much more to the point, if he had said the men—brawn and oring men of this city—the Trades Assembly are not represented on this petition, so why should the women of the city who pay nearly one-fifth of the city's taxes, be represented.

The Taxes Paid.
That Wheeling women pay nearly one-fifth of the city's taxes is shown by the city assessors books who as a business transaction for the women suffragist, went over the Wheeling city assessor's books, and by word, and the assessment books, and given is this amount. Women of Wheeling paying nearly one-fifth of the city's taxes, without being able to represent themselves or property at the city election. Men and women have the same interest in this city, both own property and pay taxes, both have children to be educated and protected and lives and limbs to be secured. Very many women in Wheeling are in business and some in the professions, and have shown ability. And why should there be such a distinction alone when it comes to dropping a piece of paper into the ballot box? According to our present city charter taxation of men without representation is tyranny, but taxation of women without representation is a blessing. If the men of Wheeling were taxed without representation they would say they were robbed, yet each year the men in this city robs the women of Wheeling of nearly \$2,000, the amount of yearly taxes paid in the city's treasury by Wheeling women, and when the new assessments now going on is over and the taxes for contemplated improvements are added the amount will be much increased, but women will not in any way be able to represent themselves on these subject—unless this municipal suffrage we ask is given us. If a woman of this city can before council or a council committee to speak about any proposed expenditures of money or any other matter of business or interest to the community the chairman would do as he pleased about allowing her to speak, and as she has no vote, they would vote away her money as it seemed good to them. Benjamin Franklin said: Liberty or freedom consists in having an actual share in the appointment of those who frame the laws. Women who have no voice or vote in the elections do not enjoy liberty, but are absolutely enslaved.

Maintenance of Law.
Women of Wheeling ask municipal suffrage because as mothers, we are concerned in the maintenance of law and order, and in the suppression of vice and in the laws concerning depraved and incorrigible children. As home-keepers and housekeepers we are interested in a good and sufficient and clean supply of gas for lighting our homes, in proper sewer construction and connections, so important to the health of the city, as is also the removal and disposal of the garbage, and most of all in our water supply, which now threatens, by its impurity, the lives of our families, and by its oft deficiency leaving us without sufficient supply for cleanliness in this city proverbial for dirt, not mentioning the danger from destruction by fire and great increase in insurance rates which must be paid by women property holders as well as men. The cleansing of the streets, gutters and offensive places and the city generally is to women a very important matter; our streets surrounding our homes are always in such condition that every breath of wind blows dirt and dust into our homes in spite of the greatest care on the housekeepers part, involving unending labor, and the inhaling of the dirt microbes into our lungs, causing sickness and death. As women of Wheeling we are interested in our laws affecting us all as women, the interest of the poorest and the humblest and the most criminal women of this city is of concern to us as women, that we have justice in the law, whether as subjects of charity taken to our county infirmary, or criminals to our jails and penitentiaries—they are women as well as ourselves, and as women they should have a say in city laws governing them and us.

WOMAN TO VOTE IF MEN SAY SO

Citizens Will Pass on Woman
Suffrage When Charter
Is Submitted.

PROPOSITION TO BE SUBMITTED WITH IT

Arguments Presented by a Com-
mittee of Ladies Last
Night.

Wheeling Night Bulletin, May 22, 1904
Woman suffrage scored a victory at last night's meeting of the special charter committee. The voters, when they vote on the charter at the next city election, will be asked to vote on a separate proposition giving the privilege of voting in municipal affairs to the wives, sisters and aunts of the stronger sex.

The committee voted to submit the question following the arguments presented by a committee from the Wheeling branch of the Woman's Suffrage Society, consisting of Mrs. M. Anna Hall, Mrs. Anna Boyd and Dr. Harriet B. Jones. Mrs. Hall was the spokesman, or spokeswoman for the delegation and the principal arguments were delivered by Mrs. Boyd and Dr. Jones. The latter took occasion to refute the standard arguments that exercise of the ballot would have a tendency to make women neglect their household duties and lose their natural refinement.

An expression of sentiment was asked from the committee, but it was declined. After the delegation tendered thanks for the courteous hearing and retired, the committee granted the petition asked, namely, that the voters be allowed to consider woman suffrage with the charter.

The committee decided that the first city election after the adoption of the charter should occur on the first Tuesday in October, 1906, and on that day biennially afterward, and that at the first election one-half of the members of the first branch, along with the mayor, board of control, auditor, treasurer and assessors should be elected for four-year terms. The first branches elected under the old charter next January are to serve out their time. At each succeeding election one member of the board of control and half the first branch are to be chosen.

The first branch is to elect its presiding officer, as done now by the second branch. This will relieve the mayor from this task. The second branches will be elected for two-year terms as at present, but at the next meeting the committee will likely change the basis of representation so as to cut down the number of members. It was agreed that each ward should elect two members of the first branch as under the existing charter. In the absence of Captain Otto, who is sick, Mr. James P. Maxwell presided, and the only other absentee was Thomas Boyd, Jr.

*Frank D. Loyd, Editor
Salem News, May 18, 1904*

A bill is now pending in Congress that we believe is a direct blow to the true womanhood of America. It is a bill to unite Oklahoma and Indian Territories into one state under the name of Oklahoma, and to combine New Mexico and Arizona Territories into one state under the name of Arizona. The paragraph that does the women injustice is No. 5 of Sections 3 and 21, which would allow these states to disfranchise minors, criminals, lunatics, non-residents, ignoramuses and WOMEN. Following is the exact wording of the section:

"Fifth—That said state shall never enact any law restricting or abridging the right of suffrage on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, or on account of any other conditions or qualifications, save and except on account of illiteracy, minority, sex, conviction of felony, mental condition, or residence; provided, however, that any such restrictions shall be made uniform and applicable alike to all citizens."

A man that would class true womanhood with convicts and felons has no respect for his own wife (if he has one) and is unfit for a seat among the lawmakers of a civilized country. Let the word, "sex," be stricken out and the bill has our endorsement.

men, even Shakespeare, in the Merchant of Venice, when he had a delicate point to settle, chose a Portia as the judge. Women could look through the consideration "can he carry West Virginia, can he gain a majority in New York," and asks themselves "has he a soul?" They would deal with local issues, moral issues, and by their "near-sightedness" purge their own community, leaving to the far-seeing mind of the men the national and international issues. The government derives its just power to govern from the consent of the governed. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that we are "persons," and as such it is self-evident we are entitled to a vote in the issues which concern us, for the disposition of the property we own. When this is consummated, when the women of this country are raised above the classification of the criminals, lunatics and idiots and given the suffrage given the Negro, then, and not till then, shall we develop a Democratic government out of a monarchy."

After the LEADER report of the convention closed Friday the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this association objects to the word "sex" in the bill for the admission of Arizona and other territories as states which gives the same validity to the enfranchisement of women as to criminals.

Resolved, That this association heartily endorses every effort to secure a woman dean for the State College and to place in said college a department of household economics.

Resolved, That the thanks of this association be extended to the Lexington press, to the members of the Fayette County Equal Rights' Association. Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET MERKER,

Louisville.

MRS. SARAH CLARK,

Covington.

MRS. SARAH CARRINGTON,

Nicholasville.

The delegates elected to the National Convention of the N. A. W. S. A. to be held at Portland, Ore., next year were: Mrs. N. S. McLaughlin, Covington; Mrs. Sarah Charles, Newport; Mrs. Mary C. Cramer, Lexington; Miss Hallie Herndon, Frankfort; Mrs. Loring, Covington; Mrs. S. C. Bennett, Richmond; Miss Laura Spinks, Newport; Prof. Giltner, Covington; Mrs. A. M. Harrison, Lexington; Mrs. B. C. Hagerman, Lexington; Prof. B. C. Hagerman, Lexington; Mrs. J. R. Morton, Lexington; Mrs. Mary Lightogle, Covington.

Mrs. Mary E. Giltner, Covington, was selected as a member of the Executive Committee of the N. A. W. S. A.

REV. ANNA SHAW

Lexington Leader
Will Lecture to Equal Rights Association at Opera House Thursday Night.
Nov. 16-1904.

The Rev. Anna Shaw, of Philadelphia, the president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, will lecture at the Opera House Thursday night. There will be no admission and everyone is invited. A prelude of beautiful music will add to the attraction.

Dr. Shaw is one of the greatest equal rights leaders the women have ever had and is a clear, forcible and eloquent speaker. She is a great educator and the plain, intelligent way in which she presents her arguments has won the equal rights party hundreds of converts. She will be entertained by Mrs. McDowell and family, at "Ashland," while here.

Lexington Leader
Nov. 13-1904
Rev. Anna Shaw, President of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, who is here attending the State Equal Rights Convention, will give the second of her lectures this evening at 8 o'clock in the Circuit Court room. A fine audience heard Dr. Shaw last night at the Opera House, as many men as women in the crowd, and all are giving her the praise and admiration due her brilliant ability as a speaker, a logician and one of the leaders of the day. Her voice, her ready wit, her justice and her charm were all enjoyed by the audience and the lecture made a decided and influential impression. The lecture this evening will also be free to the public.

EQUAL RIGHTS

Association Re-elects Former Officers and Puts In a Busy Day.

DEAN OF WOMEN FOR STATE COLLEGE URGED

Lexington Leader
Nov. 15, 1904.
The Equal Rights Association continued its convention Friday in the rooms of the Woman's Club with a large attendance.

A large amount of routine business, such as reports of committees, reports from local associations, and reports from superintendents of various departments was transacted before the main feature of the day, the election of officers.

A feature of the morning session was the discussion of juvenile courts with the recommendation that efforts be made to secure the passage of a law enforcing the County Judges to establish such courts.

Dean of Women For State College.

The association also put itself on record as favoring the creation of the position of Dean of Women at Kentucky State College and also the establishment of a department of domestic science. It will be remembered that last year an effort was made by local women's organizations to secure these much-needed changes at the State College, and that the Equal Rights Association took a prominent part in the effort, which was unsuccessful on account of lack of funds.

Officers Re-Elected.

At 12 o'clock the association went into the election of officers for the ensuing year. All the old officers were re-elected as follows:

President—Miss Laura Clay, Lexington.

First Vice President—Mrs. Mary B. Clay, Richmond, Ky.

Second Vice President—Mrs. Mary C. Cramer, Lexington, Ky.

Third Vice President—Mrs. N. S. McLaughlin, Covington, Ky.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Mary C. Roark, Lexington, Ky.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Emma M. Roebuck, Newport, Ky.

Treasurer—Mrs. Isabella H. Shepherd, Covington, Ky.

The convention was addressed by Prof. B. C. Hagerman, of Campbell-Hagerman College, Mrs. Frances Beauchamp, President of the State W. C. T. U., and Mrs. McClellan Brown, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

DR. SHAW'S LECTURE.

A large and attentive audience heard Dr. Anna H. Shaw deliver an entertaining address at the Opera House Thursday night, her subject being "The Fate of Republics." Dr. Shaw is here to attend the state convention of the Equal Rights Association. She is a brilliant thinker and attractive speaker and was warmly greeted by her audience.

Dr. Shaw urged equal suffrage for women with men. She argued that instead of women being denied the right to vote because her nature was different from man, this was an added reason for her enfranchisement, as no government could be perfect until all the people governed and taxed were allowed to vote, the vote of the women balancing that of the man, purifying politics and elevating the standards of morality.

After depicting the fate of all republics which began with the declaration that suffrage should be free to all citizens and then refused to allow half of those citizens to exercise the franchise, Mrs. Shaw disposed of the stock arguments of those who oppose woman suffrage, and kept her audience laughing at her witty sallies against

humorous descriptions of the sterner sex. She said that men professed to put women on a pedestal, and there they kept her with lunatics, criminals, idiots and baby boys. No wonder woman wants to come down from her pedestal.

Woman could at least offset the saloon vote if given the ballot, Mrs. Shaw declared, and thus eliminate a dangerous and vicious factor in the calculations of both great political parties. In speaking of the objection to woman voting because she could not fight, she said that they could at least send a substitute, like some of the war veterans who made this objection, and then reminded her hearers of the 40,000 women who went to the Civil War as nurses on the field.

Dr. Shaw will speak again at the court house Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, instead of 8 o'clock, as previously announced. Her subject will be, "Evolution of the Democracy."

Lexington Leader
Nov. 16-1904
The State Equal Rights Convention will begin tomorrow, Thursday, when a large number of the prominent women of Kentucky will be in the city as delegates.

Rev. Anna Shaw of Philadelphia, the National President of the Equal Rights Association, who will be a guest of honor at the convention, will arrive tomorrow morning. During her stay in Lexington she will be the guest of Mrs. McDowell and family at Ashland.

All are interested and delighted to know that Rev. Anna Shaw will be heard on the platform during the convention. The chief address will be given Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in the Opera House and her subject is to be "The Fate of Republics." All the people are cordially invited and the committee hopes to have a large crowd present to give an enthusiastic welcome to the speaker. She is one of the most delightful and gifted of orators, and her speeches sparkle with wit and humor and are full of force and power.

The place for the other address, that of Friday evening, will be published later, as the ladies were disappointed in getting Morrison Chapel, where it was at first announced.

The regular sessions of the convention will be held at the Woman's Club and the public is invited to attend all the meetings.

Rev. Anna Shaw's lecture at the Opera House will be free and there is to be a prelude of beautiful music.

Lexington Leader
Nov. 13-1904
SOCIETY has passed through a week of great interest and pleasure which the weather favored with perfect days and a beautiful moon. The Equal Rights State Convention was one of the chief features and all those who heard the Rev. Anna Shaw's lectures think without doubt that the ballot will remain imperfect in its casting until women shall have a voting voice in the government.

In the galeties "The Assembly" coalition will long be in the social history as a model of gracious and beautiful hospitality, and the club is more popular now than ever before.

Many are gay and happy and some are sorrowing and filled with grief. The column is glad with those in their gladness and sad with its friends in their sadness. Thanksgiving Day is upon us and may it bring brightness to all, if not in the usual way it is to be found, as the Rev. Anna Shaw says, in a sacrifice of self in service for others without expecting return.

Lexington Leader
Nov. 13-1904
Thursday the State Convention of the Equal Rights Association will begin and last through Friday. The meetings will be held at the Woman's Club and will begin at 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

The Rev. Anna H. Shaw, the National President of the Association, will be a distinguished guest at the convention and will give an address Thursday evening at the Opera House, to which all are invited. The full program appears in another part of the paper.

DELEGATES

Beginning To Arrive For Equal Rights Association Convention

Lexington Leader
Nov. 12, 1904
Dr. Shaw Lectures Tonight.

Delegates to the state Equal Rights association, which begins its convention here today began to arrive yesterday. The advance guard were among the most noted women of Kentucky. There will be 40 delegates in all.

Rev. Anna Shaw the president of National Woman's Suffrage association will get here this morning from Philadelphia. She will lecture at the Opera house tonight and the court house tomorrow night. Everyone is invited.

Those who arrived yesterday are: Prof. and Mrs. Giltner of Covington the guests of Mrs. Maggie G. Clark, Mrs. Isabella H. Shepherd of Covington and Mrs. Laura Spinks of Newport guests of F. A. Cramer.

Miss McConnell of Newport and Mrs. Harry Stanton of Cincinnati, guests of Miss Laura Clay.

Mrs. Loring of Covington, guest of Mrs. Wellington Payne, Miss Margaret Muker of Louisville, guests of Mrs. J. R. Morton.

Miss Hallie Herndon of Frankfort, guest of Mrs. John Morgan. Miss Elizabeth Lehman of Midway and Charles McLaughlin guests of Mrs. Alice Carpenter. Mrs. N. F. McLaughlin and Miss McLaughlin of Covington guests of Mrs. D. G. Faulconer. Mrs. Emma M. Roebuck and Mrs. Sarah Charles of Newport, guests of Mrs. Thornton Moore. The main body of delegates will arrive today.

The program for today is as follows:

Forenoon.

9:00—Plan of Work Committee.

10:00—Opening of Convention. Devotional Exercises, Minutes of Executive committee. Appointment of Committee on Credentials. Report of Officers.

Report of Committee on Credentials.

Appointment of Committees on Finance, Publication, Auditing, Resolutions, Subscriptions to Suffrage Papers, Courtesies.

Plan of Work—Discussion.

Presentation of Business by Delegates.

Afternoon.

Devotional exercises.

Minutes of morning session.

Music in charge of Mrs. T. D. Ballard.

Address of the president, Miss Laura Clay.

"Woman's Debt to Missions," Mrs. A. M. Harrison.

Report of superintendent of press work, Mrs. L. C. Obenchain.

"Sally Ann's Experience." A story by Mrs. Obenchain, read by Miss Berth Garrison.

Woman's protest against suffrage clause of statehood bill, with remarks by Rev. Anna H. Shaw.

Night—At Opera House.

7:30—Invocation.

Music in charge of Mrs. T. D. Ballard.

Address, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, president of National American Woman Suffrage association.

EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION

CONVENES HERE TODAY — DR. ANNA SHAW, PRESIDENT, WILL SPEAK.

Lexington Leader
Nov. 13, 1904
The Equal Rights Association Convention will be called to order this morning by the President, the Rev.

"Are we capable of judging measures? Did not the Salem women in the face of an edict prohibiting women from holding a meeting of a kind in any house, hold a meeting on a roof, and decide that they would drink tea as long as there was tax on it. This was before the men dumped the tea into the Boston harbor. As to their ability to judge

her cause made the delay in granting it a source of wonder and constant disappointment. No rest could come to that active mind and tireless body while a legal shackle rested upon her sisters. Still after star broke out in the darkened firmament to which her eyes unceasingly turned. Four states of the Union lifted from women all political disabilities; Great Britain and Scandinavia yielded a modified suffrage, and in New Zealand and Australia the battle was fully won. Yet how our friend longed for the complete triumph in her own land! She was willing to bear the ills of age if only the jubilee could be sounded while her living ears could receive the glad tidings.

"Remembering Miss Anthony's indifference to personal enclay, which she invariably turned to the credit of the cause, I shall not try to repeat in varying words the tribute of love and appreciation so often paid. Let me rather recur to half a century ago, when the fresh and earnest Quaker schoolmistress entered upon her consecration to the cause of the imbruted slave and to the uplifting of oppressed womanhood. Out of the first movement the second grew, and what is more natural than the impulse which led the new disciple to seek acquaintance with the abolition leaders?

Beginning of Movement.

"Into my father's crowded household she came a welcome guest, a helper and not a hindrance. Unassuming, earnest, sympathetic, attractive to children, she won easily and completely my mother's heart. It was a time of stress for the tired housekeeper, who, with scanty means, must furnish hospitality to all coming in the name of human liberty. Some were indeed burdens, but more were sources of delight and, like 'Susan,' which she became at once, even to infant tongues, melted into the family life like those of kin. Indeed, the ties of unpopular reformers are often closer than those of blood.

"At that time the struggle for woman's right was already launched. The London Anti-Slavery World's Convention, in 1840, where the American women delegates were refused admission on account of sex—with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott and Mary Grew among the rejected—marks the inception of the organized woman's movement which later developed.

"The heroic Grimké sisters, of South Carolina, and Abby Kelly were the first to tread the bitterly hostile path of public speaking, forced to assert their rights as women to plead for black men in chains. Lucy Stone, in her charming youth, fresh from Oberlin, a curiosity as the product of a college, had followed closely these elder pioneers. But ridicule and coarse invective, verging on the brutal, was still to be encountered, and Miss Anthony faced them with undaunted courage. Personal dangers were little feared, but to tender and sensitive woman the constant wounding of the spirit to which they were subjected, both from men and from unthinking and conventional women, was indeed a trial.

Friendship with Great Men.

"In retrospect, however, these indignities counted as naught, a thousand times offset by the precious association into which such self-effacement for an ideal brought kindred souls. What were the sneers of subsidized editors, or the social slights of fashionable women, or even misunderstood motive, compared with the friendship of Parker, Garrison, Whittier, Phillips, Curtis, Pillsbury, Foster, Gerrit Smith, Frederick Douglass and their peers, occupying the stage where the real history of the times was making.

"Although a period of national darkness it was to actors in the momentous drama one of exaltation and joy. Faith in the supreme laws, fidelity to conviction, the larger life that blesses those who follow truth, brought a peace of mind past comprehension and dwarfed the every-day annoyances that shut out the sunlight. The periodical conventions were full of excitement, interest and refreshment. Harmonious in purpose, but with lively differences of opinion, they were fruitful in animated discussions. To reformers' children of those days no modern entertainments can compare to these.

"The felicitous conjunction of Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton will long remain a type of faithful friendship. Each brought separate offerings to the cause, the lack of one supplied by the abundance of the other. Both will be linked in the history of the struggle. One can imagine Mrs. Stanton, the magnet of a salon, a Madame de Staël, whose quick wit and gracious presence charmed and attracted.

Effective as a Speaker.

"But there was no better place to view Miss Anthony than on the platform. There, with ease not to be exceeded by Mrs. Stanton in the social circle, she made audience her guests and friends. She accepted no set speeches, preferred to be dictated, caring nothing for perfect diction, caring nothing for perfect logic, everything for clarity and directness. Simple, practical and unpremeditated remarks carried the nature that makes the true speaker so effective. To hear her for only

five minutes was to dissipate for all time the prejudices of an opponent. Whatever might be the disagreement with her sentiments, the inlooker could never afterwards doubt the sincerity and lovable character of this remarkable woman, who inspired such enthusiasm and loyalty among her coworkers. It was impossible for her to escape being 'Aunt Susan' to all the younger members of the faith.

"Dissensions are inevitable in all human organizations, those of reform included. The contrary points of view regarding methods and the personal equation which always enters cause lines of cleavage and make grievances that rankle. The wounds of the enemy are marks of honor, but those of fellow reformers pierce to the marrow.

"No one experienced these tribulations more than did this positive and self-reliant leader. Within or without the society she maintained a firm front against all antagonists, assured of the rectitude of her motives and the soundness of her judgment.

Was Amenable to Reason.

"It was no pride of opinion, for she was ever amenable to reason. The interest of her cause was her first and final consideration. These breaches lessened, if they were not altogether healed, as the victory neared. Estranged comrades again united. It will be with the anti-slavery movement as it was with the anti-slavery movement when the goal is reached. The internal friction will be lost sight of in the grand result, as morning drinks the morning star.

"The familiar figure, that to some of us has seemed perennial as the seasons, will be missed sorely when the anniversary accentuate her absence. What has become of that indomitable spirit, the wisest know not. No realm can be where in this gentle yet rugged reformer would not find something to improve. No primeval path of dalliance could bring happiness to her being. But we are grateful that in our time and sphere she spent her mortal life.

"What would not a man give," said Socrates, 'if he might converse with Orpheus and Musaeus, and Hesiod and Homer?' Nay, if this be true, let me die again and again. I, too, shall have a wonderful interest in a place where I can converse with Palamedes, and Ajax, the son of Telamon, and other heroes of old. And if the possibilities suggested by the ancient philosopher exist, what infinite delight awaits our friend, who carries with her the blessings of the downtrodden and the gratitude of her generation."

Spoke for Her Race.

The next address was by Mrs. R. J. Jerome Jeffrey, representing the race for which Miss Anthony and the best men and women of half a century ago gave

the best efforts of many years of their lives. Mrs. Jeffrey's address follows:

"We, the colored people of Rochester, join the world in mourning the loss of our true friend, Susan B. Anthony. Yes, a true friend of our race. Years ago, when it meant a great deal to be a friend to the poor, downtrodden race, Susan B. Anthony stood side by side with William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Lucy Stone, Abby Kelly Forster, Frederick Douglass and others, fighting our battles and espousing the cause of an enslaved people.

"Well do we remember the 12th of December last, at the centennial of the birthday of William Lloyd Garrison at the Zion Church, when she stood in the pulpit and told us of the struggles of William Lloyd Garrison and the great trials of the noble woman and men who were engaged in the anti-slavery movement. Then she spoke of her life's work, the suffrage movement, told us how for more than sixty years she had given our race every thought of her life. She bade us to look forward to better and brighter days that would surely come to us as a race, and as we looked up into her sweet face and listened to her words it seemed like a benediction.

"Little did we think it would be her last address to us as a race, and with her dear sister, Mary, we sympathize in her great loss. The colored churches of this city, the National and State Federation of Colored Women, the federated clubs of the association, the little Girls of Busy Bee, who at their last meeting stated they would send with their offering of flowers money for Oregon, all extend to you their tender sympathy; your loss is our great loss.

"The members of the Susan B. Anthony Club of this city bow their heads in sorrow for the loss of their great leader. She was our friend for many years—our champion. Sleep on, dear heart, in peace, for we who have looked into thy face; we who have heard thy voice; we who have known something of thy great life work—we pledge ourselves to devote our time and energies to the work thou hast left us to do."

Tribute by Mrs. Catt.

A hymn by John G. Whittier, "All as God Wills," was sung by the congregation, after which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt made a strong, impressive address. Her address follows, in part:

"Every century has produced a few men and women whose names the world has adjudged worthy of perpetuating. We

stand in the presence of one who has wrought changes in institutions. When she was born slavery was practiced in every land, and every woman was under the ban of customs that were relics of barbarism. For more than half a century she has been the friend and counselor of the oppressed, wherever and wherever they have been.

"We are here to-day to do honor to the memory of the great woman of our century, to the greatest woman of our time, to the greatest woman of all time. She was greatest not because of her intellectual strength, not because of her power on the platform, not because of the result of her work, but because of the quality of her character.

"Well do I remember the campaign in South Dakota sixteen years ago. She was then 70 years of age. We should marvel to-day should a man undertake a political campaign at that age. When we began to talk of the result, and of the possibility of failure, some began to say in whispers that if the fight should fail we might lose our leader, that the shock might kill her. Energized by that thought, we renewed our efforts. But when the work was over and we had gathered in our quarters, it was she who went among us, saying, 'Never mind; cheer up; there will come another time; by and by we shall be the victors here.' The little incident measures her. Hers was a hope that could hope on in defeat; she had a splendid optimism; her tenacity of purpose was amazing; she did not know what it was to become discouraged.

Inspired Other Workers.

"It was because of these qualities that she is the greatest woman. She gave inspiration to those about her. Defeat she looked upon as a milestone in the progress to victory. So long had she been with us, so strong was she, that we had hoped she might be with us to lead us for many more years, until her work should see its full fruition. All over the world prayers went up that she might be spared until her work had been established.

"Yet I believe I speak for all enlightened women when I say that we may well forget our sadness, cease to regret, and to rejoice that the great soul was permitted to live and give such service to the world and to see such results. Few leaders have seen so much come from their efforts. Perhaps the world did not need her more. In beginning there were few with her; there is a vast army, standing together with one aim. We have a leader, superb leader, and we pledge anew our alty to her.

The movement will go on. We mourn who is gone; every heart aches that has gone. If the poet inspired by her had written, he could not have written more justly than in the lines I shall at. You can pay no higher tribute to one who has gone than by writing motto in your hearts as you go away:

the wrong that needs resistance,
the right that needs assistance,
the future in the distance—
Give your life."

Intimate Friend's Words.

Rev. Anna Shaw was the next speaker. She had sat through the service with white ace and tremulous lips, showing more plainly than others how greatly she was bereaved. It was, with difficulty that she controlled herself at the beginning of her address, but she gained self-possession as she proceeded. Her address was deeply eloquent, given with feeling so intense that one fancied the words were watered with unshed tears. When she spoke of Miss Anthony's last words, placing her hands as the dying suffragist had placed hers, her voice broke; and when she had finished she retired to her seat as if wholly exhausted, bowing her head and pressing a trembling hand to it. The address follows:

"Your flags at half-mast tell of a nation's loss, but there are no symbols and no words which can tell the love and sorrow which fill our hearts. And yet out of the depths of our grief arise feelings of truest gratitude for the beauty, the tenderness, the nobility of example, of our peerless leader's life. There is no death for such as she. There are no last words of love. The ages to come will reverence her name. Unnumbered generations of the children of men shall rise up to call her name. Her words, her work and her character will go on to brighten the pathway and bless the lives of all peoples. That which seems death to our unseeing eyes is to translation. Her work will not be shed, nor will her last word be spoken. There remains a wrong to be righted, a fettered life to be freed in all the earth.

"You do well to strew her bier with tins of victory, and to crown her with unfading laurel, for never did more victorious hero enter into rest.

Well Poised Character.

"Her character was well poised; she did not emphasize one characteristic to the exclusion of others; she taught us that the real beauty of a true life is found in the harmonious blending of diverse elements, and her life was the epitome of her teaching. She merged a keen sense of justice with the dearest

love; her masterful intellect never for one moment checked the tenderness of her emotions; her splendid self-assertion found its highest realization in perfect self-surrender; she demonstrated the divine principle that the truest self-development must go hand in hand with the greatest and most arduous service for others.

"Here was the most harmoniously developed character I have ever known—a living soul whose individuality was blended into oneness with all humanity. She lived, yet not she; humanity lived in her. Fighting the battle for individual freedom, she was so lost to the consciousness of her own personality that she was unconscious of existence apart from all mankind.

"Her quenchless passion for her cause was that it was yours and mine, the cause of the whole world. She knew that where freedom is there is the center of power. In it she saw potentially all that humanity might attain when possessed by its spirit. Hence her cause, perfect equality of rights, of opportunity, of privilege for all, civil and political, was to her the bed-rock upon which all true progress must rest. Therefore she was nothing, her cause was everything; she knew no existence apart from it; in it she lived and moved and had her being. It was the first and last thought of each day; it was the last word upon her faltering lips; to it her flitting soul responded when the silenced voice could no longer obey the will, and she could only answer our heartbroken questions with the clasp of her trembling hand.

Generosity of Nature.

"She was in the truest sense a reformer, un hindered in her service by the narrowness and negative destructiveness which often so sadly hampers the work of true reform. Possessed by an unflinching conviction of the primary importance of her own cause, she nevertheless recognized that every effort by either one or many earnest souls toward what they believed to be a better or saner life should be met in a spirit of encouragement and helpfulness. She recognized that it was immeasurably more desirable to be honestly and earnestly seeking that which in its attainment might not prove good than to be hypocritically subservient to the truth through a spirit of selfish fear or fawning at the beck of power. She instinctively grasped the truth underlying all great movements which have helped the progress of the ages, and did not wait for an individual nor a cause to win popularity before freely extending to its struggling life a hand of helpful comradeship. She was never found in the cheering crowd that follows an already victorious standard. She left that to the time-servers who divide the spoil after they have crucified their Savior. She was truly great; great in her humility and utter lack of pretension.

"On her eightieth birthday this noble soul could truthfully say in response to the words of loving appreciation from those who showered garlands all about her: 'I am not accustomed to demonstrations of gratitude or of praise. I have ever been a hewer of wood and a drawer of water to this movement. I know nothing, I have known nothing of oratory or rhetoric. Whatever I have done has been done because I wanted to see better conditions, better surroundings, better circumstances for women.'

Had True Sign of Greatness.

"Speaking of her Lady Henry Somerset said: 'She has the true sign of greatness in that she is absolutely without pretension. No woman of fame has ever so thoroughly made this impression of modesty and unselfishness upon my mind.' This was the impression which she made upon all who knew her, and leaving her presence one would say, 'How humble she is!' Viewing her life achievements, one exclaims, 'How transcendently great she is!' No wonder she has won a name and fame worldwide and that she has turned the entire current of human conviction. One indeed wrote truly who said of her: 'She has lived a thousand years if achievements can measure the length of life.'

"She whose name we honor, whose friendship we reverence, whose love we prize as a deathless treasure, would say this is not an hour for grief or despair—'If my life has achieved anything, if I have lived to any purpose, carry on the work I have to lay down.'

"In our last conversation, when her prophetic soul saw what we dared not even think, she said: 'I leave my work to you and to the others who have been so faithful—promise that you will never let it go down or lessen our demands. There is so much to be done. Think of it! I have struggled for sixty years for a little bit of justice and die without securing it.'

"Oh, the unutterable cruelty of it! The time will come when at these words every American heart will feel the unpeakable shame and wrong of such a martyrdom.

Led to the Promised Land.

"She did not gain the little bit of freedom for herself, but there is scarcely a civilized land, not even our own, in

"The change in woman's outlook and opportunity since her early days was of cheer, but the self-evident justice

WHY NOT ABOLISH THIS LAW?

A Distinguished Author Discusses the Law Known as the "Age of Consent"

MARK TWAIN

We have many good laws. They embody the wisdom and the common sense of the ages. There is one very striking feature about these laws. Let me point it out. Among them—

1. There is not a law which says that if you consent to the robbery of your family, the robber's crime is reduced to a mere impropriety by that consent.

2. There is not a law which says that if you consent to the burning of your father's house, the incendiary's crime is reduced to a mere impropriety by that consent.

3. There is not a law which says that if you consent to let a man starve your mother to death, that man's crime is reduced to a mere impropriety by that consent.

4. There is not a law which says that if you consent to let an assassin cut your throat, the assassin's crime is reduced to a mere impropriety by that consent.

It is strange, but these statements are true. The law does not grant you the tremendous privilege of propagating, inviting, and encouraging crime by your caprice, and of minimizing the responsibility of its perpetrators by the interposition of your royal consent. The law sticks stubbornly to the position that robbers, incendiaries, and murderers are criminals, no matter who are the victims; and it would not concede that they were criminals in a lesser degree in cases where you or your kin were the victims, and you gave your personal consent.

But there is one crime which is more disastrous than all of these put together; more bitter, more cruel, more infamous, more shameful, more insupportable, more far-reaching, more diffusive in its crushing effects than all of those combined—and over the perpetrator of this one crime the law holds the protecting shield of its mercy and its compassion.

A murder kills the body, but sets it free and ends its cares; it brings grief to the surviving kindred, but it is a grief which time can soften, and even heal. But this other crime, this crime of crimes, kills the mental and spiritual life of its victim, but leaves its body to drag on and on, the symbol and sufferer of a living death, despised of kindred, forsaken of friends; and upon family and friends descends a blight of humiliation which time cannot remove nor forgetfulness ease of its pain.

The law is stern with the assassin, but gentle with the seducer; stern with the murderer of the body, but gentle with the murderer of all that can make life worth the living—honor, self-respect, the esteem of friends, the adoring worship of the sacred home circle, father, mother, and the cradle-mates of the earlier and innocent years. You may drag down into the mud and into enduring misery and shame the trusting and ignorant young flower of this household, and crush the heart of every creature that loves it and

lives in the light of its presence; you may murder the spirit and consign to a living death and intolerable wretchedness all these—and if in certain cases you can prove consent the law will not deal unkindly with you.

"Consent" necessarily argues previous persuasion. It indicates who the instigator of the trespass was—that is to say, the offender-in-chief. Instead of magnifying his crime, this actually diminishes it, in the eyes of the law. The law establishes an "age of consent"—a limit during which a child of sixteen or seventeen is not privileged to help commit a tremendous and desolating crime against herself and her family; but she is privileged to do it if she is twenty; and in that case the person that persuades her to it is regarded by the law as being substantially guiltless, and it puts upon him no punishment which can be called by that name except sarcastically.

There is no age at which the good name of a member of a family ceases to be a part of the property of that family—an asset, and worth more than all its bonds and moneys. There is no age at which a member of the family may by consent, and under authority of the law, help a criminal to destroy the family's money and bonds. Then why should there be an age at which a member, by consent, and under connivance of the law, may help a criminal to destroy that far more valuable asset, the family's honor?

There being no age at which the law places the lives of a family in the hands of any member of it to throw away at his whim—including his own life—I see no sound reason why the law should not be consistent—consistently wise—and abolish the age limit in the case of the other and greater crime.

If a man and wife are drowned at sea, and there is no proof as to which died first, the law—in some European countries and two of our states—decides that it was the wife. She is the weaker vessel. It is usually so in the matter of seduction. She is young, inexperienced, foolish, trustful, persuadable, affectionate; she would harm no one herself and cannot see why any one should wish to harm her; while as a rule the man is older and stronger than she is, and in every case without exception is a scoundrel. The law protects him now; it seems to me that it ought to protect her, instead.

I think it ought to abolish "consent"—entirely. I think it should say there is no age at which consent shall in the least degree modify the seducer's crime or mitigate its punishment. "Consent" means previous persuasion—and there the crime begins. It is the first step, and responsible for the whole, for without it there would be no second. I would punish the beginner, the real criminal, and punish him well; society and civilization can

be depended upon to punish with a ten thousand times exaggerated and unjust severity his thoughtless victim. If I were a law-maker I should want to make this law quite plain.

I should want it to say nothing about "consent"—I should take the persuasion for granted, and that persuasion is what I would punish, along with the resulting infamy. I should say simply that commerce with a spinster, of whatever age or condition, should be punished by two years of solitary confinement or five years at hard labor; and let the man take his choice. He has murdered the honor and the happiness of a whole unoffending family, and condemned it to life-long shame and grief, and while he ought to be flayed alive, and the law ought of rights to provide that penalty, I know that no jury would vote it; I could not do it myself, unless mine were the family. And so I would make the penalty as above. A jury would vote that, for the judge would be thoughtful enough to appoint upon it none but fathers of families—families with young girls in them, the treasures of their lives, the light of their homes, the joy of their hearts.

I find the following in this morning's "Herald." Will you print it?

Rosie Quinn, who was convicted of murder in the second degree on April 8, for drowning her baby in the lake in Central Park, will be sentenced by Judge Scott today in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Only one sentence, that of life imprisonment, may be imposed, and although her counsel, Moses A. Sachs, will ask for a new trial, it is not probable it will be granted.

The girl dreads her appearance in the court-room. She spoke of this yesterday with even more horror than that which the idea of a life sentence has aroused in her mind.

She has written to the father of the dead child, but has received no response. "I don't know what he can be thinking of," is her only comment.

Not even his name has been told to the persons who have approached Rosie Quinn in connection with her trial. She is loyal in this.

For her sisters, who have not been near her since her arrest in November, she displays a surprising thoughtfulness.

"Don't put my sisters' names in the paper," she begged. "I don't want their names used. I didn't even want it known that I had sisters, but it got out somehow." Since her conviction, one of her sisters has called at the prison to caution her against telling their names.

The girl is a most pitiable creature. She seems crazed by the happenings of the last few weeks, and is utterly unable to comprehend the enormity of her crime, or the hopelessness of the doom which is hanging over her. She is like a child, docile, quiet, undemonstrative. She will only say:—

"It was a dear love-affair for me."

Immediately after her sentence persons who have become interested in the girl's sad fate will appeal to Governor Odell in her behalf.

I think many of us will like to sign that petition.—Harper's Weekly.

WHY WOMEN SHOULD HAVE THE SUFFRAGE.

The Very Spirited Argument of a Woman of Colorado.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Annie Meyers, in an article in the *North American Review*, either asserts or implies that women desire the franchise in order to rectify immoral conditions; that they are eager for office and have an undue sense of their own superiority; that woman's work in the past has been characterized by indifference and incompetence; that woman is not advancing morally; that she has no spirit of union or cooperation and that her chief interest centres in "puffed sleeves and pocketless skirts;" that she is responsible for the double moral standard existing between the sexes; that she will not "fight the tyrannous hand of the labor union," and last, that the woman declining motherhood cannot be counted on for the proper fulfillment of political duty.

Now, women do not desire the franchise expecting to revolutionize the universe thereby. They demand it simply as an act of justice, because they are citizens subject to the laws of the land, because their disfranchisement humiliates them, makes them mental or moral inferiority, because through their children, they are more intimately related to social and economic conditions than men can ever be.

While all men, good, bad and indifferent, are allowed to cast the ballot, Annie Meyers denies it to women because all women are not educated and not all pure. If there is to be discrimination in one sex, why not in the other?

While women expect to be conscientious in their use of the franchise, they are quite willing to acknowledge their own shortcomings, and observation of affairs in the West demonstrates the fact of their freedom from office seeking and grab. They enter politics from wholly different motives.

Irrespective of special ability or inclination, heretofore woman has been forced to confine her attention to things of the household, and she has not "made a mess of it" there. She has been cook, dishwasher, laundress, baby tender, dressmaker, physician and maid of all work. She has patched and darned, beautified the home and kept it clean. She has cooked, disinfected, and nursed the sick and dying, and she has done all this and more for a few dollars cover a variety of needs. She has borne and reared children, entertained her friends, and kept up the church. She has disregarded her own frailty and low spirits. She has patiently borne selfishness and misunderstanding. She has not spared herself. She has made herself congenial to her husband and the ideal of her children. If man, in his self-chosen calling, has any better record than this, I have yet to hear of it.

Annie Meyers may have known some women who keep their dish rags on their clean up their back yards, but as a rule American homes are "all right." Have all men distinguished themselves in their callings? With splendid opportunities, think of the thousands who never rise above mediocrity. Think of the thousands, honest, hard working men, who are not only mediocre, but find it impossible to secure for themselves and their families more than the bare necessities of life. Think of others who are shiftless, not worth the powder to blow them up, nondescript human beings, sitting on cracker boxes at the corner grocery store, while their wives take in washing.

Statistics disprove Annie Meyers' assertion that women are deteriorating morally. The educational and industrial opportunities, so long denied, while bringing woman to a higher plane, have also brought her closer to prominence, with consequent criticism. Woman, working under her own roof as an individual, had scant opportunity to unite with her kind, but since a freer life has been granted her, she shows as much as man the spirit of cooperation. She forms political clubs, lodges, organizations of all kinds. As to her attitude toward labor unions in general, it is a question with many phases, upon each of which controversy has been waged, but it is idle to suppose that all women will be arrayed either against unionism or for it. Will the world never begin to regard woman as a human being and quit talking about her sex?

I deny that woman's chief interest lies in the intricacies of fashion. So far as it does, it is caused by those conditions of isolation and repression that Annie Meyers regards as ideal. Swing woman out into the great current of the world, its duties and its opportunities, and she will cease to be greatly interested in the garments she or her neighbor dons.

Undoubtedly, woman has much to be forgiven for in the treatment of her fallen sister, but has man conducted himself more charitably? Woman's attitude toward fallen man is a more pertinent subject, and that attitude, such as it is, does not come from her sense of moral values, but is due to conditions with which man himself has surrounded her. To a certain extent now, and entirely so in the past, she was dependent upon him for social pleasure, prestige, the food she ate and the clothes upon her back. He made the laws governing her person, her property, her children, and enforced them as he saw fit. It was considered far better to marry a bad man than to marry no man at all. When women secure political and financial freedom, then, and only then, will they have moral freedom.

Mother love is strong and politics and higher education and all the other alarming things Annie Meyers writes about are not going to affect it in the least. Women have been the slaves and the dolls of the world. Now that they desire to be something more, one should not worry for fear that they and goodness have forever departed. At a time they will take their dignified, rightful place in the State. They are retarded, not only by the opposition of men, but by the equally retarding influence of such women as Annie Meyers, who mistakenly think that practical knowledge of government and participation in their own government will prove detrimental not to human beings in general, but to the female sex in particular.

LUD MACCLURE CLARKE.
EDITH, COL., Feb. 10.

The Women for and Against Woman Suffrage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: As to the number and "prominence" of the Anti-Suffragists, as compared with the Suffragists, spoken of by you, I have at hand statistics which show something of the characteristics of both associations in Massachusetts.

The report of the treasurer of the "Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women" reveals the fact that it is supported by a few rich women. The total receipts for 1903 were \$2,340, and included only 14 donations of less than \$5 each; except for the trifling sum of \$288, the whole amount was given by 138 persons. In contrast, the treasurer's report of the Woman Suffrage Association of this State shows receipts of \$3,420, made up of contributions from more than twelve hundred individuals.

In all the States where woman suffrage societies exist, you will find the same proportion as far as numbers go. Only regular paid-up members of the clubs are included. Beside these are long lists of both associate and enrolled members, and these lists, under the direction of the local clubs, are rapidly swelling up into the thousands. When the argument of numbers is called for, the suffragists are always ahead, and you will find her still more so in the future.

Another difference between the two associations is notable. The anti-suffrage league above mentioned paid out \$1,431 in salaries. The woman suffragists of Massachusetts, as elsewhere, work for nothing, are self-sacrificing women who deny themselves all their beloved cause. If the spirit put into a cause makes for its success, it is not hard to predict which side will be victorious.

Now, as to the "prominence" of the anti-suffragists. Of course, the wife of a prominent man in a way shines with a reflected light; but just as one would hardly call the husbands of eminent women "prominent," so it seems inaccurate to describe the passive creatures whom fortune has elevated to giddy heights and who there do nothing but hang on. It would seem that such writers, lecturers, reformers and thinkers as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Mary Livermore, Lucretia Mott, the Cary sisters, Jenny Lind, Julia Ward Howe, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Carrie Chapman Catt, the Rev. Anna Shaw, Clara Barton and a host of younger women now rising to prominence, together with many college graduates, professional women, working women, &c., who are affiliated with the movement, might overshadow merely social lights to such an extent as to have a monopoly of the word "prominent."

Feminine apathy does more to defeat the efforts of the woman suffragist than feminine opposition. Masculine opposition is still vigorous and to that we owe many a rebuff and defeat. The woman anti-suffragist we always welcome, and we are glad to have intelligent people to our side, either by the weight of her arguments, her inconsistency or her exaggerated accusations. There never was a movement since the world began in which all the people concerned were on one side. All women will never be in favor of woman suffrage, a majority may be, but so far, a minority of women have asked for education, professional opportunities and the removal of legal disabilities and they will win. May it not be the same with the franchise?

OSCEOLA W. HASKELL.
ROCKLEY, Feb. 15.

Woman's Auxiliary
To the
Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions.

On the occasion of the meeting of the Annual Council of the Diocese of Lexington, the Woman's Auxiliary, with its Junior and Babies Departments, also held its annual Council.

It assembled at St. Paul's Church, Newport, at 10:30 a. m., on Tuesday, May 31st, 1904, when Holy Communion was administered by the Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Fetter, Patterson and Cooke of this Diocese, and the Rev. C. K. Benedict of Christ Church, Glendale, Diocese of Southern Ohio. The latter was also the preacher, taking for his text Psalm cxv. 16. "All the whole heavens are the Lord's; the earth hath He given to the children of men." About ninety persons remained to partake of the Holy Communion; and the offerings for the work of the Auxiliary amounted to \$22.25.

The meeting was called to order in the Sunday School room in the basement after service, and after a few opening remarks from the Bishop, the President, Miss Mary E. Harrison took the chair and gave her annual address. The tone of it was one of hopefulness and encouragement, drawn from the success in many lines of the past year's work. The President warned the members against the danger of confining their interest too exclusively to their own Diocese.

Mrs. F. A. Rothier, President of the Junior Branch, made a verbal report, saying that she would leave the definite statement of the work done to the local branches which had sent reports to the Council.

Mrs. L. W. Burton, President of the Babies Branch, made an encouraging report for the little people. In the last year the receipts had been \$342.20; in the past seven years \$1,183.42, all in pennies. She made an appeal for greater attention to this Branch, and pled for a Little Helper's Sunday, on which the clergy should direct the attention of their congregations to them.

Mrs. A. E. Doisy, Diocesan Secretary of the Church Periodical Club, made a report of much good work done. In all 2,043 books had been distributed. She had written to every club in the Diocese.

JUVENILE COURT IN LEXINGTON

MOVEMENT LOOKING TO ESTABLISHMENT AT EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION MEETING—INTERESTING ADDRESSES.

The opening meeting of the Equal Rights Association, held at the parlors of the Woman's Club, was filled with members and visitors. Miss Laura Clay presided, assisted by the Secretary, Mrs. Wellington Payne. The program commenced with two vocal selections charmingly sung by Miss Laura E. Carrier, with Miss Bertha Emery as accompanist, and the audience was evidently appreciative.

Mrs. Desha Breckinridge was the first speaker. She was warmly applauded as she took her place on the platform. Her address, "Personal Impressions of Colorado," was full of intelligent and vivid presentations of phases of life in Colorado. As this is a woman suffrage State, the part taken by women in its politics and philanthropies attracted the speaker's keen attention. She observed, as she thought their broadened opportunities had improved their womanhood in certain respects. She found the schools the best in the country, unless it be those of Boston, and she thought much of the credit was due to women, as their interest in them is lively and a woman, Mrs. Helen Grenfell, has been for several years State Superintendent of Schools.

The Humane Society, largely composed of women, had done an unprecedented amount of good, in exceptionally difficult circumstances, for the extensive grazing on ranches made problems not easily encountered. She was much impressed with the intelligent and business-like methods of the club women of Denver. They understood that "resolving" was not the completion of any purpose, but they knew how to carry their resolutions into effect. One of the interesting occasions she had attended was the celebration of the Decennial of Woman Suffrage in the State, where many leading men and women gave their unqualified approval of the effects of women's enfranchisement.

She was much interested in the workings of their Juvenile Court, but she felt that subject to the second speaker, Mrs. Mary C. Roark, who gave a short history and explanation of "What Is a Juvenile Court?" Juvenile Courts were not known in this country until 1893, when one was established in Chicago by philanthropists, ably seconded by associations of women. The success of this court speedily attracted attention in other States, and Juvenile Courts have been adopted in about sixteen States, sometimes by city authority, and sometimes by State law, as in Colorado, where, supported by the influence of the women voters, it has reached its highest usefulness. Both of the speakers held the close attention of the audience throughout. A discussion on Juvenile Courts was asked to give her observations of them in Colorado.

She was followed by remarks from Mrs. A. M. Harrison, Mrs. Luella St. Clair and Mr. Snodgrass. Mrs. M. C. Cramer moved that the Chair appoint a committee to take action looking to the establishment of a Juvenile Court in Lexington, and that similar committees from the Woman's Club, the W. C. T. U., the Civic League and other societies be invited to join in the effort. The Chair explained that a vote on this subject would not bind any member of the association who did not choose to join with the committee, as its sole obligation of membership is giving the names as subscribing to equal rights principles and paying the annual dues. With this understanding the motion was carried, and Mrs. Breckinridge, Mrs. Roark and Mrs. Cramer were appointed.

An invitation to join the association was extended, and the new names reported in the minutes or handed in were: Mrs. William Barkley, Mrs. Mary Carruth, Mr. J. W. Zachary, Mr. Wildfire Preston, Mrs. F. Musselman, Miss Nancy Muschman, Mrs. Luella St. Clair and Mrs. A. F. Helm.

The meeting adjourned with a feeling among the members that it had been the most pleasant one of the winter season.

LETTER FROM MR. GOMPERS TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1904
Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt,
N. A. W. S. A.,
205 W. 57th Street, New York City.
Dear Madam:—

I have already had the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your kind invitation to meet with and address the ladies who will be in attendance at your convention to be held in Washington, to advance the principle of according to woman, the legal and political rights to which in all honor and fairness she is entitled in our country, and I beg to assure you that I employ no idle words when I say that I genuinely and deeply regret that I shall be unable to be with you on that occasion.

By direction of the American Federation of Labor I leave New York on Feb. 13th for Porto Rico, in the fulfillment of an important mission in the interests of the people there as well as of our people here.

Though it will not be my pleasure to be with you, and our friends at your meeting, I beg to assure you that I am in entire sympathy with the movement for the enfranchisement of women and to accord to womankind the legal, natural and dignified position of equality to which by every human impulse and conception she is entitled to occupy.

The American Federation of Labor, representing the organized labor movement of the wage earners of our country, stands committed to the principle of securing equal pay and equal consideration of women to men. We not only declare for this, but bear burdens and make sacrifices for their achievement, conscious that they make for the advantage and benefit of all.

The application of the equality of rights in the economic and political affairs of our country and our States, will raise the conception of our common duty and redound to the lasting benefit of humanity.

Earnestly praying for a most harmonious and successful convention and that the principles for which we jointly stand may be consummated at an early date, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Most sincerely yours,
Sam'l Gompers,
President American Federation of Labor.

DETACHED FACTS IN WOMAN SUFFRAGE HISTORY.

Women voted in New Jersey from 1776 to 1807.

The word "male" first appeared in the Constitution when the fourteenth amendment was declared adopted July 28, 1868.

The first Woman's Rights Convention was held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848.

The National Woman Suffrage Association was formed in 1869, the American Woman Suffrage Association in 1890. These two associations were united in 1890.

January 25, 1887, the first and only discussion and vote was had in the United States Senate on the submission of an amendment to the Federal Constitution which should forbid disfranchisement on account of sex. There have been committee reports and speeches since, but no discussion and vote.

STATES WHERE MOTHERS AND FATHERS ARE CO-GUARDIANS

Fathers and mothers have equal guardianship of children in the District of Columbia, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New York, Washington, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.

Sept 26, 1904
The Warren Daily Tribune
The business of the National American Woman Suffrage Association is administered by the general officers, eight in number, very much as the business of a bank or other corporation is managed by its directors. All of these officers are to be at the headquarters of the association in this

city for a business meeting this week. Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, the association's legal adviser, and Miss Lucy E. Anthony, chairman of the committee on railroad rates, will also be here.

Susan B. Anthony spent Sunday with her friend, Mrs. Louisa Southworth of Cleveland and will come down to Warren tomorrow morning. Rev. Anna H. Shaw and Miss Lucy Anthony arrived from Philadelphia this morning. Miss Laura Clay and Miss Kate M. Gordon come from the South via Cincinnati and are expected tonight. Mrs. McCulloch and Dr. Cora Smith Eaton will come in early tomorrow from Chicago and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell will arrive later in

the morning. Mrs. Catt is expected at 11:15 a. m., tomorrow from New York.

Tuesday afternoon from 3 to 5 there will be held a reception at the home of Mrs. A. F. Harris on Mahoning avenue to which the 250 members of the local Political Equality club are

invited to meet Miss Anthony and the other National officers. Tomorrow evening at the opera house all of the officers will make short speeches.

The entertainment committee of the Political Equality club, of which Mrs. E. E. Nash is chairman, has planned for both of these events and has reserved the opera house for the latter. Mrs. Robert T. Izant, president of the club, will preside at the opera house meeting.

Wednesday morning the visitors will get down to business, holding their meetings at the headquarters or at Mrs. Upton's home. They will be in session until Friday night. Wednesday afternoon the pupils in the various schools will be addressed by some of these women.

This is certainly to be "Woman Suffrage Week" in Warren.

Susan B. Anthony, though she is eighty-four years old, has recently returned from an European trip. She was the central figure in the great meetings of the Women's Congress in

Berlin, was elected honorary president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance and in the organization of that society saw realized a dream of years. She also had the satisfaction of witnessing the pledging to woman suffrage of the International Council of Women, by many

thought to be the most important action ever taken on the question of woman suffrage since it means that in twenty countries the National councils, embracing six or seven millions of women members are pledged to throw the entire weight of their influence and effort in behalf of the enfranchisement of woman. It is said that in Berlin Miss Anthony made speeches of the kind she was wont to make twenty years ago. Miss Anthony's first visit to Warren was in the late sixties and she has been here several times since, her last visit being in 1891 when the Ohio State Convention met here.

When Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell were married they scoured the country to find a minister who would perform the ceremony without the use of the obnoxious word "obey." The young wife, with the consent and approval of her husband retained her own name. When their only child, Alice, was a baby Lucy Stone allowed her cradle to be sold because she would not pay taxes. Small wonder that with such parentage Miss Alice Stone Blackwell should be a woman suffragist. For years, she has been recording secretary of the National. She is the junior editor of the Woman's Journal, the best woman suffrage paper in the world, and as a writer renders invaluable service to the cause of woman. Miss Blackwell is a friend of the Arm

has proved herself most helpful to that persecuted people. She has translated a book of Armenian poems. A short time ago the Armenians of Boston gave a great dinner in her honor at which speeches were made by some of the foremost citizens of the State of Massachusetts.

If ever a human being deserved the expression "self-made" Rev. Anna Howard Shaw does. Born in England she was brought to this country when five years of age and hidden in a rude log cabin home in the Michigan woods. Reared in poverty and compelled to toil she assimilated the sturdy qualities of the soil and climate. Educational advantages were few but her great desire for learning made stepping stones of seeming obstacles. At fifteen she was teaching school and of course "boarding around." One dollar and a half a week was her first salary. She continued to teach and

to save money as she could. Her great natural gifts as a public speaker manifested themselves early and she was ordained as a local preacher by a district conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, the church that in after years when she had completed a theological course in Boston University refused her ordination because she was a woman, and compelled her to seek ordination of the Methodist Protestant denomination. While she was living in Boston she took a medical course to enable her to better serve the poor of that city. While Miss Shaw served as minister to a Cape Cod parish her eldest sister died. She went to Michigan for the children of this sister and brought them to her own home. From that day to this she has always had dependent upon her in some degree children small, or children grown up. Some years ago Miss Shaw gave up preaching to one parish to preach the gospel of applied Christianity to the world. She was elected president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association at Washington, last winter, having been its vice president for many years.

The legal adviser of the National Woman Suffrage association is Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch of Chicago. Mrs. McCulloch is the law partner of her husband Frank H. McCulloch. She is the mother of three lovely children and the McCulloch home is an ideally happy one. Largely through her efforts the Illinois Legislature enacted a law making mothers co-guardians with fathers of their minor children. Mrs. McCulloch secured the hearing for the suffragists before the platform committee of the Republican nominating convention last June. She is prominent in many good works in Illinois and has more invitations to speak before women's clubs and reformatory associations than she can possibly accept. Those who know Mrs. McCulloch best marvel that such a little woman, physically, can be so great intellectually.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has spoken a number of times in Warren and is quite well known here. On one occasion she was the speaker on "Woman's Day" at the county fair. Mrs. Catt came directly from New York for that meeting and her train which was due in Warren at 6 a. m., was delayed by a wreck near Meadville. She herself received a severe jar when the collision occurred, witnessed the gruesome sight of six men killed, completed her journey, breakfasted, arriving in Warren at 11 a. m. A carriage was waiting for her and she was driven directly to the fair grounds where she made a magnificent speech to several thousand people. She left for home at 2:17 p.

m. the same day. This story is illustrative of Mrs. Catt's self-control under the most trying circumstances. She was elected president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, organized at Berlin, Germany, last June. Mrs. Catt is distinguished not only for her eloquence and power as a public speaker but also for her wonderful grasp of political problems. She is a college bred woman and a profound student. Her husband Geo. W. Catt is the millionaire president of the National Society of

Pacific Mining & Dredging company, a prosperous concern with headquarters in New York, in which city Mr. and Mrs. Catt reside.

Miss Kate M. Gordon, corresponding secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage association, is a native of New Orleans. She is a member of a distinguished Southern family and no citizen of New Orleans is held in higher esteem than is she. Miss Gordon was largely instrumental in securing taxpayers' suffrage for women property owners in her city, to which measure must be credited the present splendid drainage system of that once fever infested community. Miss Gordon is an efficient officer devoted to the suffrage association and to many other public interests, but withal she possesses and exercises these social graces for which the Southern woman is so justly famed.

Cora Smith Eaton, the second auditor, is a surgeon well known in her own city, Minneapolis, and indeed throughout the northwest. She has a large and lucrative practice. Young, enthusiastic, possessed of a charming personality, always attractively gowned she is a woman of whom any association might well be proud. Her husband is an attorney and like most "suffrage husbands" is in hearty sympathy with the aims of the association. Within the past year the Eatons have adopted two beautiful children, a boy about five years old and a baby girl. Dr. Eaton is much beloved by her co-workers both in the National and State associations.

The famous Clays of Kentucky have no more worthy family representative today than Miss Laura Clay, first auditor of the N. A. W. S. A. and president of the Kentucky Equal Rights association. Miss Clay lives in Lexington during the winter, but her summers are spent on her farm at Whitehall, where stock raising is an important industry. She is a thorough business woman. There is no member on the board of officers of the National association whose counsel is more judicious, whose estimate of persons and measures is more just or whose devotion to the cause of woman's enfranchisement is more marked.

Miss Lucy E. Anthony, a niece of Susan B. Anthony, is Rev. Anna Howard Shaw's private secretary. She looks after Miss Shaw's lecture engagements and is home-maker in Miss Shaw's charming house in Philadelphia. Miss Anthony has for many years looked after the local arrangements at the national conventions, and is one of those quiet workers who accomplish everything unobtrusively. At Washington last winter she was chosen chairman of committee on railroad rates. While in Warren she will have a conference with a number of railroad men to arrange for rates and the route for the 1905 convention in Portland.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton is too well known in Warren to need any words of introduction. Ten years ago she was elected treasurer of the N. A. W. S. A.

The Association was in debt and was hand-dling at that time about \$2,000 a year. Now it is out of debt entirely and has "money to loan" and Mrs. Upton handles annually \$30,000.

Mrs. Upton is also state president of the O. W. S. A. and a member of the Warren board of education.

It was on Mrs. Upton's account that the National headquarters were moved to Warren. Miss Elizabeth Hauser is chief clerk at headquarters assisted by Laura Ray and Mary Andrews.

Warren Daily Tribune
Sept 28, 1904
It has been a long time since there were more people in the Warren Opera House than were there Tuesday

night, nearly every seat, including the gallery, being filled. It was a representative audience, too, including many people from Niles and Girard as well as the Warren people, and all went away well pleased with what they heard, for it was worth while.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Political Equality Club and was for the purpose of giving the people of Warren and vicinity an opportunity to hear those women who have won world-wide renown by their efforts to get suffrage for the women of the United States tell something about the work and why they are so enthusiastic over it.

The stage was prettily set and was decorated with palms, and on it were the speakers of the evening, Miss Susan B. Anthony, honorary president of the N. A. W. S. A.; Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, president; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt,

president of the International association; Miss Kate M. Gordon, corresponding secretary; Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, recording secretary; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, treasurer; Mrs. McCulloch, legal adviser; Miss Laura Clay, and Dr. Cora Smith Eaton, auditors; also Miss May Anthony, Miss Lucy Anthony, Mrs. Sadee K. Izant, president of the Political Equality Club; Dr. Sarah Gaston, auditor of the Ohio Suffrage Association; Mrs. Marie Howe, member of the executive committee of Ohio; Mrs. Blanche Caulfield, president of the Trumbull county association.

Mrs. Izant, as president of the Political Equality Club, extended a welcome to the distinguished guests and also to the people who had come out to hear them. She called attention to the fact that not one of the national officers receives any salary, and introduced Mrs. Upton as the first speaker.

In opening Mrs. Upton said that although the politicians and the base ball players of Warren and Niles might disagree, the women were united for suffrage. She said she remembered when Miss Anthony came to Warren, a number of years ago, and there were just thirty people in the Opera House to hear her, and she was disappointed, but her father, who introduced Miss Anthony at that time, told her that the people of Warren did not run after anything they had not thought of, and since then they have been thinking. She said she considered it a privilege to have been near Miss Anthony, and closed by saying: "We believe she is the greatest, grandest, and the most wonderful woman who has ever lived in the United States."

Miss Anthony, a young woman, despite her eighty-four years, was greeted with enthusiastic applause when she stepped forward. She spoke of how the second suffrage convention ever held was held in Ohio, at Salem in 1850, and the third at Akron a year later, and the third national convention at Cleveland in 1853. She also spoke of some of the women who took an active part in the movement in the early days, mentioning Elizabeth Jones, Emily Robinson, Lucretia Knott, Antoinette Brown, Lucy King, and several others. These are grand times, she said, and she felt thankful that the intelligence and education had increased and that the great suffrage movement today extends around the world. Its principle, she said, was, is now, and always will be, that of perfect equality of rights, both civil and political. As she sat down a magnificent bunch of red roses was handed to her.

The next speaker was Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, a Chicago lawyer. She told, in a most interesting manner, of what she saw when

she attended the Illinois Republican and Democratic conventions, this year, saying that in both of them the will of the people was stifled, in the Democratic by a force of a crowd of Chicago toughs, who overran anyone not in accord with the machine, and in the Republican by long drawn out intrigue and trading. She said the whole trouble was barred from these conventions and recommended as a medicine for such proceedings the injection of woman suffrage.

Dr. Cora Smith Eaton, of Minneapolis, said that people say women do not need to vote as they can use their influence, but that is the old-fashioned way, and while the women have power and now the trouble is that they are hidden under a but it would be to put the civil gov-

ment. She told of how the "power" of women has increased in the four States where women have suffrage, and said that influence without the ballot amounts to very little.

Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington, Ky., who is a farmer in the spare moments she gets from the suffrage work, spoke at considerable length on the position occupied by both men and women because of the fact that women have not the right of suffrage, and characterized that position as degrading. She came of revolutionary stock, she said, and believed she was entitled to the freedom that her forefathers fought for. She urged all those who believe in the suffrage movement, men as well as women, to let the world know it and stand up for its principles.

Alice Stone Blackwell, of Boston, said she felt that the national officers and association owed something to Warren because Warren had given it one of its best and most valuable members, Mrs. Upton, and that there was no reason why the intelligent American woman should not vote. In introducing Miss Kate M. Gordon she said she wanted the people to look at her closely and see if they found anything mannish, as it was claimed that voting would cause women to lose their femininity, but Miss Gordon had voted over three hundred times at one election in her home city of

New Orleans, the laws being such that on certain matters women who did not want to vote could give their proxies to some one to vote for them, and Miss Gordon had voted over three hundred proxies at one election.

There certainly was nothing mannish about Miss Gordon's appearance when she got up to speak. Should inter-stellar communication be established one of the first questions to be asked of earth would be: "Are we men people?" she said, because this government is said to be a government of the people and yet women are not allowed to say anything about it. The civilization of today traces the civilization of the past, she said, and

the opinions of the past are reflected in the opinions of today. She spoke of the treatment of the women of ancient Greece and Rome, and compared it with the way women are treated today, and the comparison was not flattering to the much vaunted intelligence of the present century. She scored the press for its treatment of women and the suffrage cause, and while she admitted that the press of today was a little more friendly than that of a few years ago she said that there was plenty of room for improvement in the press of today.

Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, of Philadelphia, was the next speaker and she made one of the best addresses of the evening. In part, she said: "I can't understand that egotism that makes any man or woman believe that the Almighty created them a little bit better than anyone else. A man once said to me that the Bible taught that man was the ruler of the universe and the superior of woman, and I said it was all the worse for the Bible to have taught such an idiotic thing as that man claimed it taught. It is remarkable how the scriptures can be twisted around to mean almost anything. I don't know what some men would do without God and the Bible to lay their sins on. Some scientists are trying to prove that man is superior to woman and others that woman is superior to man, but anyone who is trying to prove superiority is working along absurd lines. Such scientists will be ridiculed in the future. The thing that impressed me most at the international congress this summer was the astonishment of the foreign women at the intelligence that all intelligent American men were not feminists. The trouble is that many have not considered the question at

all, and how any intelligent man, especially any man who aspires to leadership or to teach can not have given this important question consideration. I cannot understand. The English women have greater political liberty than the American women, and it is hard for them to understand the situation in a country with so widely heralded freedom. They can't understand how any man will allow women to be classed with illiterates. We boast of things we do not do. Man is able to grasp ideals without living up to them. You are going to have a great political meeting here in a few days and the political orators will thrill you through and through, but every one of their utterances will be false. They will talk of the grand government by the people when they know it is not true. They will speak of how the voice of the people is the voice of God. It is not, for how can you go to the people and hear the voice of all the women people at a general election. It is all false, all false but false from a more false to

before, because you have not learned your lesson. Your ancestors died because they believed the principle of taxation without representation was tyranny. They saw a vision but could not realize it."

She said that the three greatest Americans, George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Susan B. Anthony were all born in February and that the greatest of these is still living. She scored the Daughters of the American Revolution, who did not believe in suffrage, and said they were repudiating the principles for which their ancestors died. She said that if the political orators, Saturday, would speak the truth they would be laughed down. They would say, she said, that taxation without representation, by males, is tyranny; that the voice of the males is the voice of God, etc. She also scored both the Republican and Democratic parties for their treatment of the committees of suffragists who tried to have a declaration for suffrage inserted in the resolutions at the national convention. She told of the political corruption in her home city of Philadelphia, and said that "your magnificent president cries, 'Give us more children,' and then when the children grow older there are not enough school rooms for them. Until the Republican party can furnish sufficient school houses don't ask for more children." She touched on the terrible accident near Cincinnati, a few days ago, and on the Slocum horror, and said that political corruption was responsible for them. She said that unless the world was made better that it had better end at once, and appealed to all to help make it better by giving the woman suffrage.

The last speaker was Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York. She said we were trying an experiment in democracy. In Germany the law is respected through the fear of the military, but we, she said, must evolve a condition where the law is respected because it is the will of the majority of the people. There is little difference in the two great political campaigns was a battle of personality for party power and patronage, men being rewarded according to the political power they can wield. She said the people will never respect the law as long as the mothers feel that they have no responsibility in making it and we must evolve sufficient character to feel such responsibility. All citizens should have the power to express their opinions in the ballot box, and the spirit of democracy must go on until the people respect the will of the majority. She urged all her hearers to work to make Warren the model city in this respect, by giving the women the right of suffrage in municipal matters, even if necessary to go to the Legislature for the right so to do, and expressed the hope that if such opportunity came it might be successfully embraced.

A Good Example.

A bequest of five thousand dollars has been made by Miss Laura Sutton Bruce, of Lexington, Ky., to Miss Laura Clay for the woman suffrage cause. It is as follows:

I give, devise and bequeath to Laura Clay as trustee my cottage, No. 718 North Broadway; also my part of lot on Bruce street, both of these pieces in the city of Lexington, with shares of stock sufficient to make a \$5,000 house and lot included. This amount is to be used for the work of the National Suffrage Association. The trustee is to use her judgment as to how the money should be used.

No better object could have been named and no more judicious person designated. Let other women and men follow the example of Miss Bruce and promote the suffrage cause in their wills.

SENATOR GEO. HOAR DEAD

VENERABLE MASSACHUSETTS STATESMAN SLEEPS PEACE—FULLY AWAY.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 30.—United States Senator George Frisbie Hoar died at his home here at 1:49 this morning.

He maintained to the last the wonderful fight he has made against death from the first, and it had seemed for the last 12 hours that he could not possibly live another hour.

The immediate members of the senator's family were at his bedside when the end came.

SUFFRAGISTS VISIT THE SCHOOLS

Miss Anthony Speaks at Tod Avenue---Miss Shaw at High School---Kentucky Bequest Announced.

Sept. 29, 1904
The *Warren Daily Tribune*

The sessions yesterday of the officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association were devoted to such matters of business as required counsel from the association's legal adviser, Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch. Mrs. McCulloch left for Chicago last night.

Miss Lucy E. Anthony, chairman of the committee on railroad rates, had an all afternoon's conference with A. T. Cleveland, general agent of the C. & N. W., A. W. Bower of the same road and W. A. Golden, representing five railroads. The official route to the Portland convention has not yet been decided upon.

Miss Laura Clay reported a bequest of \$5,000 from Miss Laura Bruce of Kentucky. Miss Bruce left to Miss Clay as trustee for the N. A. W. S. A. real estate and stocks to the value of \$5,000, the interest from same to be used as Miss Clay directs. As the Kentucky law allows two years for the settlement of an estate the association will probably not come into immediate possession of the bequest. Miss Bruce was a valued personal friend of Miss Clay and a staunch supporter of the woman suffrage cause at all times. Her passing away is a matter of profound sorrow among her co-workers.

At one o'clock yesterday the pupils in the various schools were addressed by some of the visiting suffragists. The exercises at the High school were particularly interesting. All of the pupils were congregated in the assembly hall and Rev. Anna H. Shaw was introduced to them by Mrs. Robert T. Izant. Miss Shaw was greeted with a great outburst of applause. She spoke earnestly for about fifteen minutes, giving in her charming and forceful manner the story of Susan B. Anthony's "last great service to boys and girls," the raising of \$8,000 in one day to complete the sum necessary to open the doors of the University of Rochester to girls. Miss Anthony suffered a nervous collapse after this trying day's work and some time later when Miss Shaw said to her, "O, Miss Anthony, why did you do it? It wasn't worth such a sacrifice of your strength," the splendid old Roman replied, "Why, I had a

letter from my washerwoman today thanking me because her daughter can now enter the university. I consider that worth all it cost."

At the close of her remarks Miss Shaw presented the High school library with the History of Woman Suffrage as a gift from Miss Anthony. Prof. Carey thanked Miss Shaw in a gracious speech in behalf of the school.

The pupils of the Harmon street school were assembled on the lawn and from a temporary platform Miss Shaw addressed them, telling in a most eloquent way the story of her own struggle for an education and pointing out the many advantages of the present generation.

Miss Susan B. Anthony visited the Tod avenue school. She was escorted by Mrs. Frances H. Brown and Mrs. F. W. Adams. Mrs. Newton Strain conducted Miss Kate M. Gordon to the Fulton street schools, Mrs. S. W. Park, Miss Blackwell to First street, Miss Estabrook, Dr. Cora Smith Eaton to Elm, Prof. Phebe Sutcliffe, Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch to Market street and Mrs. C. F. Clapp, Miss Laura Clay to Prospect street.

The ladies made brief addresses in the respective rooms and it is safe to say that so much "equal rights" doctrine was never before dealt out to so many boys and girls in Warren. The evening was spent in international work.

Miss Mary S. Anthony accompanied Mrs. Izant and Mrs. Carrie Harrington to the schools addressed by Miss Shaw.

The visitors express themselves as well pleased with the location of the headquarters here, and seem to be enjoying their stay in spite of being so very busily occupied.

New members continue to be added to the Political Equality club, and many "converts" seem to have resulted from Tuesday evening's public meeting. A belief in equal suffrage and the payment of 50 cents per year as dues are the requirements for membership in the local club. Mrs. Ella M. Bell is the treasurer.

Will Voit is going to take some pictures of headquarters and of the officers for use on souvenir postal cards.

Dr. Woodcock Succeeds Late Bishop Dudley

August 12, 1904
Livingstone, Arden, and Harwood
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 16.—Dr. Charles Woodcock rector of St. John's Episcopal church at Detroit was elected tonight bishop of Kentucky to succeed the late Bishop Dudley. The election was made on the twelfth ballot by the Episcopal council of Kentucky.

August 11, 1904

BISHOP POTTER'S SALOON

"Bishop to aid a Bar"—"Saloon is opened by Bishop Potter."

These are samples of the headlines which have recently appeared in the daily papers. We do not wonder that this action was heralded as unique and astonishing. We are gratified that leaders in the Episcopal church have hastened to let it be known that the church is in no way responsible for Bishop Potter's act.

The avowed object of the saloon in question is "to serve pure liquor and food, under the best possible moral conditions." The promoter is reported as saying that they will give their patrons more for their money than they can get at any other saloon in town; women can be brought to the soda fountain and beer can be had there, but women will not be allowed in the bar room. All kinds of drinks known to the saloon world will be on sale.

The report that only two women were present at the "dedication" of the saloon does not indicate that women are rejoicing over the establishment of such a place. Singing the Doxology at the dedication must have impressed thoughtful, intelligent people as sacrilege, to say the least. The time has come when ministers of the Gospel are not expected to smile upon liquor selling and when God's blessing can not be invoked upon the saloon. The effect of alcohol will continue to be the same whether bought in Bishop Potter's saloon under the name of pure whisky or at Pat O'Flanagan's place under the name of whisky. The worst poison found in any intoxicating liquor is alcohol itself and like any other poisonous drug the purer it is the less of it is needed to produce a deadly effect.

This experiment is but a passing incident and it will soon be counted in with other vain attempts to make liquor selling bring forth good results.

Anna Shaw, of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock, in the parlors of the Woman's Club. The public is invited to attend.

The following guests and delegates arrived yesterday and last night and are entertained by friends:

Miss Margaret Merkur, of Louisville, is the guest of Mrs. Jere Morton; Prof. William Giltner and Mrs. Giltner, of Covington, are the guests of Mrs. Clark, on Elm Tree Lane; Mrs. Emma Roebuck and Mrs. Sarah Charles, of Newport, are the guests of Mrs. Thornton Moore; Mrs. M. F. McLaughlin and Miss McLaughlin, of Covington, are the guests of Mrs. D. G. Falconer; Mrs. Isabella H. Shephard, of Covington, and Miss Laura Spinks, of Newport, are the guests of Mrs. S. A. Cramer; Mrs. Elizabeth Lehman, of Midway, and Mrs. Charles McLaughlin, of Covington, are the guests of Mrs. Alice Carpenter; Mrs. Loring, of Covington, is the guest of Mrs. Wellington Payne; Miss Sarah McConnell, of Newport, and Mrs. Harriett B. Stanton, of Cincinnati, are the guests of Miss Laura Clay, and Miss Sallie Herndon, of Frankfort, is the guest of Mrs. John Morgan.

Below are some of the press notices concerning President Shaw's ability to entertain an audience:

As they sat in the opera house on Sunday and heard the Rev. Dr. Anna H. Shaw, of Philadelphia, hold an audience of 2,000 people (many of them standing in the aisles) spell-bound for more than an hour, they asked themselves, "Why should woman keep silence in the churches?" and believed that if the spirit of St. Paul had been listening he would have proclaimed a repeal of his famous dictum.—The Sunny South, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Shaw is an eloquent speaker, and charms her audiences everywhere by her brilliant mental attainments and personal magnetism. She is equally charming off the platform, and has won many adherents.—The Denver Republican.

Dr. Anna Shaw Will Be Here

To Take Active Part In Session of Kentucky Woman's Equal Rights Association Convention.

The Kentucky Equal Rights association will meet here November 18 and 19. Dr. Anna Shaw, of Philadelphia, the president of the National Woman's Suffrage association, will attend the meeting and deliver lectures in the afternoons and at nights.

The first afternoon of the meeting will be taken up with reports from the committees. After that there will be discussions of woman suffrage and other questions. There may be a resolution passed requesting the next legislature to amend the laws granting the women of Kentucky the right of suffrage.

In 1838 Kentucky started the woman's suffrage movement and gave school suffrage to widows. In 1861 Kansas gave school suffrage to all women. Wyoming was the first state to give full suffrage to all women. That was in 1869. Kansas, Colorado and other western states have followed Wyoming's example.

Miss Laura Clay, the president of the Kentucky Equal Rights' association, will preside at the meeting. She said last night that she expects about 40 delegates to attend. The meeting will be held at the Women's club at Market and Second streets.

In speaking of the association last night Miss Clay said:

"It is not radical in the sense that we are introducing new principles, for we stand on the political principles which our forefathers as expressed in the Declaration of Independence; that is, taxation without representation is tyranny; that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

"We feel that the disfranchisement of women a hundred years ago may not have been so great an injury, but since that time there has been such vast evolution in the educational, social and industrial conditions of women that there is required a similar evolution in their legal and political positions and rights to protect them from very serious injustices and injuries."

"In the days of our grand-mothers the industrial conditions were such that very few women had to work outside of their homes, because there was plenty of it for them there. Our last United States census shows that there are now more than 5,000,000 women and girls working outside of their homes. Certainly such a vast change requires some direct political power to afford their adequate protection."

"I have long thought that the most convincing book in favor of woman's suffrage is the census book."

The Equal Rights' association of Kentucky was organized in 1838. It is an auxiliary of the Woman's Suffrage association. Since that time it has secured the passage of the following laws by the general assembly:

A law which made a wife's wages payable only to herself.

A law giving a married woman the right to make a will and control her real estate.

The association labored to secure the highest educational advantages for the young women of the state. Through the publication and distribution of literature, and by appeals to college authorities, it has succeeded in opening to women the doors of several colleges.

A law making mandatory the appointment of women physicians for the women's wards of the state asylums for the insane.

It has secured the enactment of the present righteous husband and wife law.

Some of the laws the association is advocating are:

To permit a married woman to make a will.

To prevent a husband from collecting his wife's wages.

To prevent marriage from giving the husband all the wife's personal property, which could be reduced to possession, and the use of all her real estate, owned at the time or acquired by her after marriage, with power to rent the same for not more than three years at a time and receive the rent.

The members of the association felt insulted at the wording on the statehood bill that so far as voting goes puts them in the class with illiterates and criminals. That portion of the bill taken exception to is: That said state shall never enact any law restricting or abridging the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, or on account of any other conditions or qualifications, save and except on account of illiteracy, minority, sex, conviction of felony, mental condition, or residence; provided, however, that any such restrictions shall be made uniform and applicable alike to all citizens.

The lectures of Dr. Shaw are for the public and afternoon and night all are welcome.

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"THE EVOLUTION OF DEMOCRACY"

Brilliantly Discussed By National President—Old Officers Re-Elected and Important Measures Adopted At Final Session

Yesterday, November 19, 1904, the circuit court room of the court house was not half large enough last night to accommodate the immense crowd that gathered to hear Rev. Anna Shaw, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage association, speak on the subject, "The Evolution of Democracy." There was not breathing space for the five hundred persons who sat jammed and stood crowded together for an hour and a half and heard Rev. Shaw present woman's appeal for suffrage.

Her speech was a profound, logical argument for woman's suffrage. Rev. Shaw said there never has been a reason given why women are disfranchised. Their have been prejudices uttered and conservatism written, but not one reason had been found.

Chairs were carried from all parts of the court out and put in the aisles. Still there was not room enough. The eloquent, entertaining speech of Rev. Shaw Thursday night at the opera house had been heard of and everyone whether for or against woman's suffrage wanted to hear Rev. Shaw in the last address of the convention.

There was no room at the Woman's club yesterday afternoon because Rev. Shaw was on the program for a talk. The committee appointed to solicit membership secured another hundred names for the Equal Rights' association after the speech. They might have secured more had the blanks been distributed before Rev. Shaw began her speech.

Rev. Shaw's address was food for thought and many converts will doubtless become members of the association as a result of her eloquent appeal.

According to Rev. Shaw the American government is not a republic, but an aristocracy. It is fast approaching a republic, she says, and when all the persons governed are permitted to assist in making the laws that govern them the ideal republic will have been established.

Since the discovery of America, says she, there have been five governments here. First a monarchy, second a religious government, third a taxpayer's government, fourth a white man's government, fifth a man's government.

Each step was an evolution from a monarchy to a republic. In the last 50 years, Rev. Shaw says, more legislation has been enacted for the betterment and freedom of women than there had been in the 5,000 years prior to that time. There is but one step to make and an ideal republic will have been established in America, and that is when women are given complete suffrage.

Probably the most striking feature of Rev. Shaw's talks is her fair and kind statements about men. She does not think men intend to do women an injustice by not permitting them to vote, for she says men suffer more on account of the injustice to women than the women do, for in justice to humanity the mothers must be free in order that the men born to them may be free.

Rev. Shaw is of the opinion that one reason why women are disfranchised is because many of them are content to be disfranchised. Certainly not because they do not possess the qualifications of good citizens. The necessary qualifications for a good citizen, according to the late Senator Hoar, are:

1. A stake in the government.
2. Love of country.
3. Ability to judge of measures.
4. Ability to judge men.

According to Rev. Shaw the American women possess these qualifications.

Mothership is a woman's best guarantee of stake in the government. No one, she says, can doubt a mother's loyalty to her country and as for the woman's ability to judge measures history proves that they are equal to men. Women can judge men better; men can judge men. Rev. Shaw thinks, and her belief is unchallenged.

The best public servants in America today, Rev. Shaw says, are the school teachers and seven-tenths of

them are women. Women must necessarily possess the qualifications of good citizenship to train their children to be good citizens. But whatever may be the condition of the women today Rev. Shaw thinks they are better qualified to exercise suffrage than any class of men that have been granted suffrage at the time the government granted it to them. Certainly better than the plantation negroes, the ignorant laborers and the untutored pilgrim fathers.

Only once during her address did Rev. Shaw take a fall out of the men and that was for the insult given the women by the disqualification clause in the statehood bill. As she touched on this subject her blood boiled, and as she resented the idea that women should be disqualified along with criminals, lunatics, idiots and male babies, the faces of the women of the audience bore a mark of approval of her resentment.

But, says Rev. Shaw, every good thing has been bought with a price. The blood, the tears and the prayers of the good men and women have paid the price for the strides made toward national woman's suffrage have not been without success.

Yesterday morning a feature of the session was the discussion of juvenile courts with the recommendation that efforts be made to secure the passage of a law enforcing the county judge to establish such courts.

The association put itself on record as favoring the creation of the position of dean of women at Kentucky State college and the establishment of a department of domestic science.

Election of Officers.
All the old officers were re-elected as follows:

President—Miss Laura Clay, Lexington.

First Vice President—Mrs. Mary B. Clay, Richmond, Ky.

Second Vice President—Mrs. Mary C. Cramer, Lexington, Ky.

Third Vice President—Mrs. N. S. McLaughlin, Covington, Ky.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Mary C. Roark, Lexington, Ky.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Emma M. Roebuck, Newport, Ky.

Treasurer—Mrs. Isabella H. Shephard, Covington, Ky.

The convention was addressed by Prof. B. C. Hagerman, of Campbell Hagerman college; Mrs. Frances Beauchamp, president of the state W. C. T. U., and Mrs. McClellan Brown, of Cincinnati, O.

Committee on Resolutions.
The committee on resolutions offers the following:

Resolved, That this association objects to the word sex in the bill for the admission of Arizona and other territories as states which gives the same validity to the enfranchisement of women as to criminals.

Resolved, That this association heartily endorses every effort to secure a woman dean for the State, and to place in said college a department of household economics.

Resolved, That the thanks of this association be extended to the Lexington press, to the members of the Fayette County Equal Rights' association. Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET MERKER, Louisville.

MRS. SARAH CLARK, Covington.

MRS. SARAH CARRINGTON, Nicholasville.

The delegates elected to the national convention of the N. A. W. S. A. to be held at Portland, Ore., next year were: Mrs. N. S. McLaughlin, Covington; Mrs. Sarah Charles, Newport; Mrs. Mary C. Cramer, Lexington; Miss Hallie Herndon, Frankfort; Mrs. Loring, Covington; Mrs. S. C. Bennett, Richmond; Miss Aylwood, Covington.

Alternates—Mrs. Laura Spinks, Newport; Prof. Giltner, Covington; Mrs. A. M. Harrison, Lexington; Mrs. B. C. Hagerman, Lexington; Prof. B. C. Hagerman, Lexington; Mrs. J. R. Hagerman, Lexington; Mrs. Mary Light-

Mrs. Mary E. Giltner, Covington, was selected as a member of the executive committee of the N. A. W. S. A.

SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN ADVOCATED

THEY ARE NOT IDIOTS

Dr. Shaw Makes Strong Plea For Female Suffrage—Equal Rights Association Adds New Names to roster and Closes Successful Meeting—Officers Re-Elected.

The Lexington Herald, Nov. 19, 1904
The finale of the Equal Rights Association Convention was marked by the adding of new member to the roster, which took place last night at the court house after Dr. Shaw's address. "Evolution of Democracy" was Dr. Shaw's subject, and she handled it with ease, grace and virility.

Preliminary to Dr. Shaw's introduction by Miss Laura Clay, the Rev. Robert Ogilvie Kirkwood pronounced the invocation. Miss Clay presented Dr. Shaw to the audience in a graceful speech. Not being seen by those seated in the rear of the court room, Dr. Shaw mounted the Judge's bench with the statement that she would endeavor to be a just judge. The purpose of the argument was to show the part women had played in the governments of the world; reasons why the women of the United States should not be excluded from the use of the ballot along with "idiots, minors and criminals." The speaker asserted that until every inhabitant of a nation possesses absolute freedom it is not deserving the name of a republic, and that the same conditions exist today against which the followers of Washington fought—taxation without representation—and contended that government without the consent of the governed is tyranny, and that disfranchisement is as great tyranny now as it was then. "Why are women disfranchised in this country today? In all ages men have been striving to catch higher ideals and to attain higher visions. Men have in the ages gone, been able to utter great truths but have not been able to live up to them. We call ourselves a republic, yet we are in reality a monarchy. But we are nearer to being a republic than we have been in a long time. Men have said 'Freedom,' and each successive body of men supposed that government was a republic. Rome was called a republic, Greece and Carthage and Dutch republics were so called, yet in no other sense were they republics."

Dr. Shaw then proceeded to analyze the five changes in the government of our country. The pilgrims, fleeing to America so they could enjoy religious freedom, restricted religion to the orthodox church, which ever it happened to be in any certain community, and allowing only churchmen to have a say in the government. After the government grew and the rebellion was started the cry was "representation." That was all they asked. When the revolutionary war closed they said: "Who shall have a voice in the government?" and the answer was "property owners."

Then the Democratic ideas of Thomas Jefferson took the government from the wealthy few, and placed it in the hands of the great common people. Yet, while the land of the free was heralded to all parts of the globe, the negro was a slave, and had no voice in the government. It was a white man's government. Next the Republican party gave to the negro the right to vote, not because they loved the negro, not because they thought the negro more fitted to have a hand in the share of the government than have the women of today, but because it needed the negro vote to maintain supremacy. Yet this move marked the evolution of a republic from a monarchy. Continuing, Dr. Shaw said: "You have used the eraser on the con-

stitution, always leaving the word male. 'Male' stands alone, the limitations of religious, rich and white having been eliminated. Will you men have the courage to once more bring into requisition the eraser and wipe that word 'male' off the list. It is not well for man to be alone.' Dare you take the step of your time, just as the preceding generations took their steps? If not, why not? We women are certainly as capable of exercising suffrage as well as was the negro when it was given him fresh from the cotton field and plough handle. What is a republic? Look in the dictionary for the definition 'a state in which the sovereign power resides in the whole body of the people, and is exercised by representatives elected by them.' What voice have the women in the government of this country? Yet they are part of that body composing the so-called republic.

"It is contended that women interfere with the highest development of the government, and that a share in government would interfere with the highest development of women. In the days when the men were addicted to nothing but warlike pursuits, women started the collection of property. When it was collected, the men took it away, and have kept it ever since. Measure the difference between us and the unspeakable Turk. In the seventh century, an ecclesiastical body was called together to decide whether or not women had souls. After mature deliberation they decided that they have, and we women have been sincerely grateful ever since. Had they not so decided, all women would have been annihilated, and what would the poor men have done then? Speedily followed:

"In the past fifty years there have been more laws passed for the privileges of women than in 5,000 years preceding.

"Justice is represented as a woman, and the scales are balanced. How even a marble figure as a woman could look upon the injustice done to women and allow the scales to remain balanced can only be explained by the fact that the men have blindfolded her, and she can not see.

"Liberty is also pictured as a woman, as all the virtues are. The statue of Liberty enlightening the world has her back turned on America, and it is enough to make any woman 'get her back up' when she views the impositions on her sex.

"The qualifications deemed necessary to have a share in the government are to have something at stake, love of country, judge of measures and an ability to judge of men. What greater stake has any one than that of motherhood? What greater demonstration of love of country could be given than was shown by the wives and mothers of our fore-fathers, who melted the bullets for the rifles to fight the oppressor, nursed the wounded and aided in every way to gain freedom, religious liberty and the pursuit of happiness—for the men? Are we not entitled to freedom, and the pursuit of happiness? We do not furnish one-tenth of the criminals, we do not ask to vote until we are twenty-one years of age, and we are certainly not all idiots. Some of us are, but if this were not the case, some of the men would be very lonesome. Then why should we be placed in the same category?

"Are we capable of judging of measures? Did not the Salam women, in the face of an edict prohibiting women from holding a meeting of any kind at any house, hold a meeting on a roof, and decide that they would not drink tea as long as there was a tax on it. This was before the men dumped the tea into the Boston harbor. As to their ability to judge of men, even Shakespeare, in the Merchant of Venice, when he had a delicate point to settle, chose a Portia as the judge. Women could look through the consideration 'can he carry West Virginia; can he gain a majority in New York,' and ask themselves 'has he a soul?' They would deal with local issues, moral issues,

and by their 'near-sightedness' purge their own community, leaving to the far-seeing mind of the men the national and international issues. The government derives its just power to govern from the consent of the governed. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that we are 'persons,' and as such it is self-evident we are entitled to a vote in the issues which concern us, for the disposition of the property we own. When this is consummated, when the women of this country are raised above the classification of the criminals, lunatics and idiots and given the suffrage given the negro, then, and not till then shall we develop a Democratic government out of a monarchy."

Morning Session.

The morning session of the association was taken up with routine business. The association put itself on record as favoring the creation of a position of Dean of Women at State College, and also of the establishment of a department of domestic science. All the old officers were re-elected, and are as follows:

President—Miss Laura Clay, Lexington.

First Vice President—Mrs. Mary B. Clay, Richmond, Ky.

Second Vice President—Mrs. Mary C. Cramer, Lexington, Ky.

Third Vice President—Mrs. N. S. McLaghlin, Covington, Ky.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Mary C. Roark, Lexington, Ky.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Emma M. Roebus, Newport, Ky.

Treasurer—Mrs. Isabella H. Shepard, Covington, Ky.

The convention was addressed by Prof. B. C. Hagerman, of Campbell-Hagerman College, Mrs. Frances Beauchamp, President of the State W. C. T. U., and Mrs. McClellan Brown, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

After Dr. Shaw's address last night, all present were invited to join the association, and a great many, men and women, accepted the invitation. About sixty names were added yesterday and last night. Dr. Shaw will leave for her home in Philadelphia today.

Women Voters of Colorado

How They Have Exercised Their Right of Franchise

The charge that women helped to do the ballot box stuffing that elected Congressman Shafroth of Colorado has revived the whole subject of woman suffrage. Suffragists and anti-suffragists have hurled accusation after accusation at each other, newspapers have been swamped with communications and every sort of testimony has been heard, from the glittering generality of the suffrage leader to the positive "I saw her do it" of the actual witnesses of the direful deed.

About any assertion that one chooses to make about woman suffrage can find a proving instance in Colorado. If he wants to prove that the proportion of educated women who vote is above that of the ignorant and vicious he can point out community after community where such is the case. If he wants to show that the women of the latter type are the only ones who vote in numbers he can find still other communities.

If he wishes to show that a town has been purified morally and beautified physically by its women voters, he can put his finger on that town. And again, his opponent in the argument can point to towns that were cleaner in every way before women received the ballot.

About the only thing that can be positively proved by Colorado instances is that the ten years of woman suffrage in that State have proved absolutely nothing. As one woman, a woman who, by the way, has yet to cast her first vote, said:

"Ten years is not a very long time, by no means long enough to form the basis of but one true answer to so grave and many sided a question. Women in Colorado, in the use they have made—and not made—of their political power have helped—and then they have hindered."

The matter arouses a great deal more interest outside of the State than it does in it. The right of the ballot has not created an interest in using it.

About the same proportion of women vote in Colorado as are struggling for the right to vote in New York. All the others go serenely on their way, and after the excitement is over remark surprisedly over the breakfast table:

"Why, yesterday was election day, wasn't it?"

The women engaged, or even interested, in politics in Colorado form a very small part of the total feminine population, and of these the aspirants for political office are surprisingly few. The women who vote do so for about the same reasons that they would here if they got a chance.

A few of them have earnest convictions on the subject of suffrage, and use their power conscientiously and consistently. A few of them vote because their club or church society has indorsed a certain measure and pledges their support, but more than all the others vote because their husbands or fathers tell them to.

Of all the women of Colorado who vote for conviction's sake there is none more thoroughly convinced than Mrs. Elizabeth Cass Ledyard Goddard of Colorado Springs. Mrs. Goddard belongs to the Goddards of Providence and the Republican party, and both are equally dear to her heart.

After these two things in her affections come dogs. Not pet dogs, she does not own a single one, but the stray, mangy, street dog, with the city dogcatcher for its hereditary foe.

No dogs are ever killed in Colorado Springs for lack of a tax tag; Mrs. Goddard pays for them all. Whenever a stray dog is picked up, Mrs. Goddard is immediately notified by telephone, and, no matter what her engagements may be, she posts down to the city pound, pays the required fee, sees Mr. Doggie equipped with collar and tag, and then returns home again. Every year she pays the tax on more than a hundred dogs of various degrees of ornerness.

Mrs. Goddard is the leader of Colorado Springs women, both socially and politically. As Mrs. Goddard votes, so do all the women of her set. Not to vote or to vote other than the Republican ticket is to be put on her blacklist.

A woman of many social and philanthropic interests, she drops them all when election time comes around and devotes herself exclusively to the business of vote getting. She does not go out among the poorer classes if women or even out of her own particular set. But for the votes of that set she pledges herself, and never once has she failed to deliver the goods.

It is probable that not one of her friends would exercise the privilege of voting if it were not for this energy to woman. She makes a social issue of it, and so great is her authority that no one dares stand against her.

Mrs. Goddard is purely disinterested. She has never held nor will she hold a public office, nor will she consent to use her influence for appointments. She believes in women in public office, but she does not care for office for herself. Her own activities in office holding are limited to the

Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the American Revolution and similar organizations.

Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford is to Denver what Mrs. Goddard is to Colorado Springs, but in a less degree, as she has not Mrs. Goddard's social influence. Mrs. Bradford is personally ambitious, too.

She has been a candidate for various State offices, has served in several appointive political offices, and deep down in her heart she cherishes an ambition to go to Congress, or to attain some post of authority that would make her a leader in her State and a power in politics. She is now president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, a post of not a little importance since all its members are voters.

It is said of the Colorado women that since they gained the right of suffrage they have gone about with a ballot in their hands, flourishing it under the noses of any one who chanced their way. In reality Colorado women do not take so much trouble over the matter.

The proportion of women holding office in the State is but little higher than that of States having a more limited suffrage. At different times women have been candidates for Lieutenant-Governor, for Presidential elector, for State Senator, and for various less important offices, but at present the State officeholders are limited to a few members of the lower house of the Legislature, the various State charitable boards, and the superintendents of public instruction.

Mrs. Helen B. Grenfell was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction by the Democrats, but so capable did she prove herself that at the close of her term her reelection was not contested by the Republicans. About 50 per cent. of the county superintendents are women, and about the same percentage are members of school boards.

The legislation inaugurated by women since they gained the ballot has been for the most part directed toward bettering the condition of their sex.

The first bill introduced in a Colorado Legislature by a woman, Mrs. Carrie Clyde Holly, was to raise the age of consent from 14 to 21 years. After a vigorous discussion in which the five women members of the Legislature argued valiantly for their measure it was finally compromised by placing the age at 18.

The condition of women in shops and factories has been bettered, and child labor regulated. It has not all been accomplished easily, and woman suffrage has made itself more than one enemy by the tactics of the determined few.

That politics with women in it is more or less of a social game is illustrated at every Colorado election. Receptions for the women are as much a part of the campaign as are political meetings for the men.

They may not be known as political teas, and the hostess probably would resent the suggestion, but it is a significant fact that no sooner does a man of social position become a candidate for an office than the feminine members of his family enlarge their visiting list to an astonishing extent, while their invitation lists grow out of all proportions.

On one occasion it was urged against a certain man's fitness for an office that he and his family were too exclusive, that they were proud, and west of the Missouri River there is no greater crime than pride, that they did not know any one but wearers of kid gloves and silk hats, and that even while he was soliciting the votes of the workmen his family were scorning them as they rolled by in their luxurious carriages.

Immediately that same family was notified that its particular duty lay in the disposing of the accusation of pride. So all that fall two of the best known women in town, the wife and daughter of the candidate, trudged up and down the streets in the dust and mud, while their horses and coachman rejoiced and grew fat at home.

All the fall they called industriously on people they had never heard of before, and gave large, noisy receptions where the formal invitation was seconded by a personal visit, and an exhortation to bring the baby if there was no one to leave it with at home. Those receptions were the joy of the town, for they were just as entertaining to the women of the hostess's own particular set who were pressed into the service, as they were to the women from the side streets who saw the doors of social preferment swinging open to them.

No two politicians ever worked harder than did those two women that fall. They worked for the women vote of the town, and they got it, too, without regard to party. But their man failed of election all the same, and now all the women who took their babies to the parties wonder why their hostesses are never at home when they call, and never see them in driving past them in the street.

SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR SPECIAL WORK

Progress May 1917

We are happy to announce that the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund of sixty thousand dollars was completely subscribed at 9 p. m., on April 29, 1907.

The plan for raising this fund originated in Baltimore a year ago last February, at the time of the National Woman Suffrage Convention. Susan B. Anthony, who was staying with Miss Garrett, told Miss Garrett and Miss M. Carey Thomas, the President of Bryn Mawr College, of her anxiety about the financial future of the woman suffrage work now that she was no longer able, by reason of her health, to beg money for the cause.

Careful investigation showed that the annual dues and subscriptions were not more than sufficient to carry on the routine business of the association, and that the officers of the association,—the president, corresponding secretary and treasurer,—who gave their whole time to the work of the association, were compelled to divide their time and strength between the work of the association and earning and saving money, and that any new work, such as the campaign for equal suffrage, recently conducted in the State of Oregon, or traveling expenses of speakers to address labor unions, State granges, or other assemblies of men and women, had to be met by money especially begged for the purpose.

Miss Anthony and the officers of the National Woman Suffrage Association stated that if there were placed at their disposal, the sum of twelve thousand dollars annually, over and above all that they were able as heretofore to collect and beg, more could be accomplished during the next five years, now that people are eager for information in regard to equal suffrage, than had been accomplished during the preceding twenty or thirty years, in which it had been necessary to arouse interest in the subject.

Miss Garrett and Miss Thomas promised Miss Anthony and Miss Shaw in Baltimore to try to find a number of women who, although unable themselves to take an active part in the equal suffrage work, were in cordial sympathy with it, and would be willing to contribute twelve thousand dollars a year for the next five years to support the work, and thus show in a practical way their admiration and gratitude for what has been accomplished for women by Susan B. Anthony and her associates, and their faith in the cause of equal suffrage.

Miss Anthony was greatly comforted by the proposed plan, and talked of it frequently during the few weeks that elapsed between the Baltimore convention and her death, and her last conscious words were a request to Miss Shaw that everything which she had to leave be given to this fund.

Within a few months after Miss Anthony's death, the following committee was organized:

Miss Garrett, 101 W. Monument St., Baltimore, Chairman.

Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, Perkins St., Jamaica Plain, Boston.

Mrs. David P. Kimball, 48 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Mrs. Coonley Ward, 620 Division St., Chicago.

Mrs. Henry M. Wilmarth, Auditorium Annex, Chicago.

Mrs. Henry Villard, 145 West Fifty-Eighth St., New York.

Mrs. Richard Aldrich, 317 W. Seventy-Fourth St., New York.

Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, 237 S. Twenty-First St., Philadelphia.

Miss M. Carey Thomas, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, Treasurer.

And all subscriptions to the fund were made contingent on the raising of the total amount of sixty thousand dollars on or before May 1, 1907.

The active work of obtaining subscriptions was begun by Miss Garrett and Miss Thomas and other members of the committee in February, 1907, and, with the exception of the subscriptions of members of the committee and two other persons, the entire fund was subscribed during the next two months.

The subscriptions, arranged in order of date, are as follows:

1 Miss Garrett, Baltimore.....	\$2,500
2 Mrs. Henry Villard, New York	2,500
3 "A Friend," New York.....	2,500
4 Mrs. Russel Sage, New York.....	2,500
5 Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, Boston.....	2,500
6 Mrs. Coonley Ward, Chicago.....	2,500
7 Mrs. Henry M. Wilmarth, Chicago	2,500
9 Mrs. Russell Sage, New York, (second subscription)	2,500
8 Mrs. David P. Kimball, Boston.....	2,500
10 Mrs. Emma J. Bartol, Philadelphia	2,500
11 Miss Mary A. Burnham, Philadelphia	2,500
12 Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Clothier, Philadelphia	2,500
13 Mr. and Mrs. William P. Henszey, Philadelphia	2,500
14 Miss Emily Howland, Sherwood, N. Y.	2,500
15 Mrs. Robert Allen, New York.....	500
16 Mrs. Frederick Nathan, New York	500
17 "A Friend," Providence, R. I.	500
18 Miss Ella Mench, Philadelphia.....	500
19 Dr. Anna P. Sharpless, Philadelphia	500
20 Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller, Geneva, N. Y.	1,000
21 Miss Anne Fitzhugh Miller, Geneva, N. Y.	500
22 Mrs. William Ivins, New York.....	500
23 Mrs. Lucretia L. Blankenburg, Philadelphia	500
24 "A Friend"	20,000
Total	\$60,000

By the conditions of the gift, the above sum of sixty thousand dollars is to be paid over to the officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association by the chairman and treasurer of the committee on the first day of May, beginning May 1, 1907, for the next five years, in five equal annual installments, with instructions that \$4,500, or about one-third of each annual amount, shall be used to pay salaries to the devoted women who are giving their whole time to the equal suffrage cause, and that the remaining \$7,500 shall be used to the discretion of the officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to promote the cause of equal suffrage by every means in their power.

After these next five critical years it is confidently believed that so many men and women will have become convinced of the necessity of equal suffrage that the work will be abundantly supported.

The chairman and treasurer, who are chiefly responsible for raising the above fund, report that in almost every case subscriptions to the fund were given with the statement that it was a delight to be able to contribute to such a fitting memorial to Susan B. Anthony. Instead of being an unpleasant task to raise this fund, everyone who has taken part in it feels that it has been a great privilege.

THE STATE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mrs. Mary J. Coggeshall, of Des Moines

One year has passed since we last met together in convention. One year since we looked into each other's faces and wondered in our hearts how much headway we would make in the next twelve months.

I know that I look into the faces of earnest workers. Many of you since we last met have walked up and down the streets of our cities, asking our business men by their signatures to petitions to help advance our cause.

In the villages and hamlets all over our state you faithful ones have hastened through your morning tasks that you might have a precious hour or two to leave your homes for the public good; while others of you in the rural districts have taken your petitions in your hands and trodden the lanes and byways of your neighborhoods with a martyr's faith. Time and effort in good works are never lost out of the world. As I look into your countenances I see that your good thoughts—thoughts for others beside yourselves—have chiselled themselves into your faces from low to high relief as the years have gone by. It is plain that you enlisted for the war, for when once we have stood upon the mount of vision and heard the call of God and answered "Here am I," can we ever go back to the level of the commonplace.

The other day some one was rash enough to insinuate that many of us are becoming ancient and that we had been "dropping our buckets into empty wells, and growing old in drawing nothing up." But do suffragists ever grow old? Certainly not! Though winter may be upon our heads, yet eternal spring is in our hearts.

But are we any nearer the goal of political freedom than we were at last convention? Counting our progress by acts of the state legislature we must answer "No." But counting our progress by that force which controls legislatures, we answer emphatically that we are.

Those who have a chance to feel the pulse of the people all over the state know this to be true. We could not hold back the onward march of this movement if we would, for every tendency of the time is in the direction of human liberty. But evolution is the slow growth of centuries, and we would speed the day of our own enfranchisement. What nature does slowly and ruthlessly, we may do providently, quickly and kindly. Before the civil war many good men said that the evil of slavery would pass away in God's good time; but not until the abolitionists came with their denunciation of the constitution as "an agreement with hell" did the fortress of slavery totter. There were those who believed the civil war would end in ninety days, but success was not gained by a single victory but by a hundred toilsome campaigns. It is a serious fact that there is nothing so revolutionary, so anarchistic as the strain to keep but un-settled questions have no mercy upon the repose of states or nations.

In all this vast state of ours, a state which makes the greatest hubbub about liberty, there is no class of people who could come before our lawmakers more helpless and defenceless than women. We are compelled to ask our freedom from each individual voter. Men's liberties would be seriously endangered were they placed at the mercy of every man.

If today the question were submitted to the voters in some of our states whether the office-holders, the employers, the capitalists should have the suffrage, they might find themselves upon election day disfranchised.

Perhaps even the most advanced of our suffrage thinkers have underestimated the enormous task that we have begun; an effort to free one-half the people from a world old tyranny through the consent of the other half. Belief in the justice of slavery of man to man was a trifle compared to the universal belief in the God-given right of men to rule women.

It is intertwined with almost every article of our religious belief; it is sanctified by thousands of years of custom, and intensified by the thought that there can be no putting away of the women as there could be of slaves.

The dominant political party of Iowa has had its heel upon our necks for over a quarter of a century. Each of the two great parties have contended for the control of state politics, the leaders of each party fearing that to adopt woman suffrage would result in advantage to the other party. Last winter the legislature again repeated that most undemocratic and unrepudiable act of standing between us and the voters and saying "no, no. Your heels shall not reach the rank and file of the voters. We will keep our women on the same strata as the

tribal Indian, the convict and the idiot. On this we will stand pat."

An argument of expediency is the argument of tyranny always. Why? because it is based upon the suggestions that those who have the power may deem it expedient or not according to their own will, whether they extend any power to others.

If women must forever remain the silent unit in the state then it is an outrage to count us in the census returns as men.

We remember how the hearts of our good northern men swelled with indignation that the south should count its slaves in the basis of representation—five slaves equaling three voters. But here each woman counts as a man in the census in their great grandstand force of representing us.

In history's great conflicts it was counted a grievous accident of war if the naive population was left under a foreign yoke. Our good forefathers in the war of independence broke a foreign yoke from their own necks, then made one just like it and fastened it upon the necks of their women. Channing has said that "the greatest obstacle to human progress was the stupidity of good people."

The United States flaunting its flag as a republic is practically an oligarchy where one-half the citizens have entire control of the other half. We believe no other nation in the world is so restricted by a written federal constitution; then we have forty-five written state constitutions, none of which can be changed in the least except by consent of a majority of the voters. This national constitutional limitation I believe does not exist in a monarchy in Europe, and is so hedged about with restrictions that with the exception of the three amendments made necessary by the civil war, our national constitution has not been amended for a hundred years.

Since we in Iowa have been coming to our state legislature with our petitions, more than one million women—the world over—have been enfranchised. The pioneers of Iowa framed our state constitution so that women may be deprived of the ballot FOREVER if a majority of the voters so decide.

It is true that in some states municipal and school suffrage have been conferred upon women by act of the legislature, but the supreme court has in more than one instance decided that it was unconstitutional and taken the privilege away.

Some of the good legislators of Iowa in 1894, seeing how hard it is to secure any voting privilege, and the colossal injustice of our being deprived of it, came to the rescue—broke through the wall—and gave us the privilege to vote upon municipal bonds; and strange to say the supreme court allowed it to stand.

It is not quite clear to us why, if they could give women the privilege to vote upon city bonds, they could not give the right to all women to vote upon everything; and sincere as is our gratitude for this scrap of suffrage, yet it is punctured with the thought that it is class legislation.

The women of the cities and towns now wield a tremendous power of which the women of the country are utterly deprived. The women upon Iowa farms are keeping in touch with the times and need the chance to vote upon a tax levy for a school house, a bridge or a highway the same as do the women of the cities and towns.

Class legislation came to the front years ago when many good men felt the incongruity of giving representation to capital and denying it to labor, and the ballot was given to the working man. Today we have 400,000 wage slaves for whom we ask the same protection.

Let us trace the cause of our continued disfranchisement to its rightful source. Not to the illiterate or vicious foreign voter. Not to the uneducated black man, but to our educated, intelligent, cultivated American men. Men who know that woman suffrage is just and right; men who are not afraid that it will work evil to women—evil to the family, or evil to the state.

Why then do our law-makers persist in keeping women chained to their political chariot wheels and drag them around the state as Achilles did the body of Hector around the walls of Troy?

We interpret their purpose thus: "We know your cause is just, but we do not want you with us in the affairs of politics. The machinery is now in fair running order. We know almost to a certainty how many votes our party can control. An influx of new voters would upset our calculations. Therefore we will keep you out as long as possible. The sentiment in your favor has grown so immensely in your state that there would be great risk in its coming before the voters. When we have no further ambitions to gratify our successors in the legislature may pass your measure if they choose,

Yet not all the blame lies with the legislature. Thousands of men who have convictions of justice in the abstract and would vote fair if the question were submitted to them, are not strong enough to be aggressive in the face of party indifference. The legislature knows this.

An ex-representative, who was chairman of the house committee on constitution amendments in 1898, said to us a few weeks ago that at that session there were 100,000 petitions for a woman suffrage amendment presented, and about 75 per cent. were by men; yet they were disregarded and the average voter never seemed to care.

It is this dead wall of indifference of the voter against which we must turn our heaviest batteries. One of two things must be done. Bring a pressure to bear upon the legislature that will make it feel that it is to the interest of its good name to submit this question; or we must have a kingler breed of men.

I am reminded here of the old story of a beautiful little girl who was the daughter of a very homely minister. She was one day sitting in her father's room looking at herself in the glass, and occasionally glancing at her father. Suddenly she said, "Papa, did God make me?" "Yes, my dear," "Well, papa, did God make you?" "Yes, dear," "Then God's improved on his work."

Our men are growing better as the decades go by.

The system of slavery had reached its lowest depths when the slave himself had lost his wish for freedom. So there are many women today who do not care for their own enfranchisement, and perhaps more who would rather stay as they are than to come under the ban of being classed with the strong-minded. Men have resisted the demand for the enfranchisement of other men. Is it strange that some women should resist a similar demand for other women? It is to our interest to stir up the indifferent women, chiefly for its reactionary influence upon men.

People delight to tell us (and here is another evidence of the stupidity of good people) that when a majority of the women ask for the ballot that we will get it. So far in the history of governments the ballot has never been given because it was asked for. Before the tradesmen and artisans were given it they protested against its being thrust upon them, and congress certainly never asked the black man whether he wanted the ballot. When the dominant party in Iowa sees that this movement can no longer be repressed with safety to itself we will be given the ballot whether one in ten thousand of us want it or not.

But let us be patient with the men of our generation. It is no miracle that it is hard for them to let down the bars. If women had inherited the same legacy of power over men we think the situation would have been no better.

It is claimed that from man we get the thought habits of the barbarian and from women the thought habits of the slave; yet from this curious brain mixture we are steadily rising to a higher civilization. In the fifty years since the first public appeal was made for the rights of women, more privileges have been granted them than the world had ever known in that length of time. The outposts have all been taken, the citadel cannot long resist our attacks.

We have met here for a few days to compare notes from every portion of the Iowa field. We have but to plan wisely, execute thoroughly and march on. We believe the suffragists of this country are the genuine "old guard" of liberty, and like the "old guard" of Napoleon, the bugle must never call retreat for us. If some of us should fall into the trenches and never behold the promised land, what does it matter, if over our bodies many thousands of the younger women may march safely to freedom?

But the skies are bright with promise. Legislatures may come and legislatures may go, but the tide keeps steadily coming in and when some glad day we shall find ourselves free, we will cheerfully turn our energies into other channels for the good of humanity.

My friends, we are fortunate to live in this great state of Iowa. With a little knowledge of conditions in the various states we are led to the conclusion that Iowa is one of the best, one of the most hopeful states in the union for our aggressive work. Let us make this year a record-breaker. Let us strengthen the clubs we have and form scores of others. Is there a single club in this state that could not gather its members together—even two or three persons—and with some previous work, go into some other neighborhood and form a club? Let us invite other clubs to meet with ours, and let us be one with our kind wherever we are.

By petitions and by every act of our societies let us bring everything to bear upon the legislature to emphasize this one point, that we do not ask them to give us woman suffrage; we only make the reasonable request that they permit men to vote upon it. Trust us to take care of a campaign when we are once given the chance. My friends, we are on the high road to political freedom and I am proud to be with you in God's great army marching towards the good, the just and the practical.

At the Woman's Club, Friday night

was "An Afternoon of Old English Ballads," a program quaint and rare, and enjoyed by a large audience of club members and their guests of honor, the delegates to the State Equal Rights Convention.

The meeting was in charge of the Shakespeare Class and Mrs. M. A. Scovell, one of the committee, presided. The platform was decorated with chrysanthemums and ferns and the meeting made in every way attractive.

The program began with an introductory talk by Prof. Clarence Freeman of Kentucky University, who told interestingly what is known of the origin of the English and Scotch ballads and their form. They are the germs of poetry, Epic, Dramatic and Liric, having begun in the barbaric age with the dance, then the injecting of lines by the dancers and so on to the finished ballads, which have been handed down through various generations before being printed, which is only a late development. Prof. Freeman closed his talk with the reading of two of the quaintest of the old ballads to show their meaning and form. Illustrations were then given of these old songs, which tell a story in perfect simplicity, by Miss Alice Smith and Mr. Bristol Taylor, of Hindman, Knott county, two students who are returning to their studies after a visit to friends in Louisville. Mr. Taylor is attending Berea College and Miss Smith is a student of the W. C. T. U. School at Hindman.

Mr. Taylor played skillfully and tunelessly the old airs on the "dulcimer," a pretty stringed instrument he makes with his own hand, and sang the ballads handed down by tradition in his home.

Miss Smith sang, unaccompanied, a group of the familiar ballads learned in the families of her parents, "Barbara Allen" and others.

When the program of songs was finished Rev. Anna Shaw, who was one of the guests of honor, was asked to speak and gracefully accepted, complimenting the music and giving the audience of women some valuable thoughts upon usefulness and the value of service to others. How the rearing of children from the cradle to manhood could best be accomplished with more mother in the government and more father in the home.

Mrs. Harrison, President of the club, invited all present into the parlors, where a reception was held in honor of Dr. Shaw and the delegates, and those who took part in the program.

Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Scovell, Dr. Shaw, Prof. Freeman, Miss Alice Smith and Mr. Bristol Taylor received the guests, and tea, buttered bread and loaf cake were served.

It was an English tea, as the Shakespeare Class was in charge. The tea table was spread with a large piece of Mont Mellick embroidery, upon which was a big glass candelabra holding white candles and around it glass candlesticks towards the edge of the table. A glass vase of pink and white roses was on one corner and a tea service of splendid royal Dolton ware lent by Mrs. Warner Kinkead added to the beauty.

Mrs. Milton J. Durham presided over the tea cups, assisted by Mrs. H. P. Robbins, a pretty young matron of Boston.

Mr. Taylor was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Kinkead while in the city, and Miss Smith of Miss Cravens. They gave a recital of their music at the Woman's Club while in Louisville.

THE PANAMA TROUBLE

The tradition of Roosevelt's personal policy in establishing the republic of Panama by the aid of American ships of war and American marines, is now resolving itself into a warlike attitude upon the part of the people of Panama resulting from a general scramble by opposing factions who are anxious to handle and disburse the \$10,000,000 paid to Panama by the United States for the canal strip. Following this comes the order for the American war fleet to remain at Panama, while every indication points to the conclusion that the integrity of the little republic is threatened and that hostilities will result with the United States in the shape of a foster-parent taking a hand in it.

With the orders issued by Secretary Paul Morton, of the navy department, yesterday the "big stick" is rapidly coming in evidence. It is but natural that the Roosevelt administration should feel called upon to defend and protect the government it established through its share in the insurrection and its connivance thereat, and when Secretary Morton cabled to Capt. Merriman in command of the Dixie, now stationed at Colon, such orders as, "In case of insurrection or riot at Colon or Panama utilize all your resources, including marines, in support of the present government," the hand of the master may be seen through it all.

Nor is this all, but American arms are to be directed by the newly created president of Panama, as the order directed that such should be done in case he should call upon them. Here then is the first display of American arms to enforce order in foreign nations and the Rooseveltian Panama policy becomes pregnant with danger. This is just what that policy means, and what it will bring to the American people is yet an unsolved problem. Only a vague sort of a guess can be made, but every fact points in the same direction. They point to a constabulary power by the United States over the Latin republics of America, to be dismembered or disrupted at the will of the chief executive of this nation. It means a constantly patrolling force at American cost and expense, and if this thing continues the American people will live to regret the day they returned the "man on the horse" to political power.

The chief danger to this country lies not without, but within, and the immediate developments of the Panama revolt will be watched with a great deal of interest and concern.

LIGHT FOR WOMEN WHO WOULD VOTE

Meeting Called for Instruction
of Gentler Sex in Elec-
tion Law.

INVITATION IS GENERAL
The St. Paul Daily Press, Oct. 12, 1904.

I am a woman suffragist—have been for years—so of course I will vote Nov. 8. The free textbook amendment to the city charter is a good one. I am an ardent advocate of free textbooks, but my advocacy of woman's right to vote is even more ardent. I cannot say how the women's vote will be, but I expect it will be large enough to surprise some of the people who doubt the sincerity of women in their appeal for suffrage.

—MRS. EUGENIA B. FARMER,
Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Press Committee.

The desire to vote is gaining strength among St. Paul women.

Women suffragists and women who have not been any too ardently such are all in a flutter over the opportunity offered them for the exercise of the right of franchise on the free textbook charter amendment.

Many women want to vote because they believe it is their right, others will cast their first ballot for the novelty of the thing and hundreds of others will mark "yes" after the free textbook amendment because they believe books should be furnished school children free.

INSTRUCTION FOR WOMEN.

But ballots are difficult things to decipher, particularly if you've never seen one before. It's hard enough for an old-time politician to get the marks in the right place when there is a national, state and county election, let alone the necessity of voting on numerous amendments, so St. Paul women who are preparing to cast their first ballot will be instructed as to the modus operandi.

Mrs. Eugenia B. Farmer, who is an ardent woman's suffragist and believes every woman in St. Paul should go to the polls Nov. 8 next, has arranged for a meeting where the mysteries and complications of the ballot will be explained.

The meeting will take place at the Neighborhood Settlement house, 155 Robertson st., West side, Thursday afternoon, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock.

SHE KNOWS THE ROPES.

Mrs. Farmer knows how to vote and understands how questions of the election judges must be answered and all that, so she will be able to inform any timid suffragist just what to do.

She will exhibit sample copies of the ballot, explain how to mark it and answer questions concerning the election laws.

The meeting will be open to all St. Paul women.

and law-makers. There, as in other thickly populated negro States, she learned lessons that she has evidently not forgotten, and when she returns to those chivalric people of the South she will not blush for the part she took in sparing them from the added burden which this Michigan negress would place upon them.

UNITED STATES NOW OWNS THE PANAMA CANAL

TITLE IS TRANSFERRED

Final Act to Complete Sale Performed in Paris Yesterday—Stockholders Will Ratify Contract Today and Purchase Price Will Be Paid Immediately.

The Associated Press, Oct. 23, 1904.

PARIS, April 22.—The Associated Press is authorized to announce that the contract by which the ownership of the Panama canal passes to United States is signed, sealed, delivered, and is complete. The title to the canal route is now vested in the Government of the United States.

The document by which this transaction is consummated bears the signature of President Bo and Director Richman, of the Panama Canal Company, who signed for the company as its responsible officials.

The transfer is complete and is without reservation, and the United States secures a perfect title.

Result Unexpected.

This result has been accomplished quietly and most unexpectedly, as the public had been given to understand that the contract would not be executed until after the meeting of the stockholders of the Panama Canal Company tomorrow, at which the question of ratification would be presented. As a matter of fact, however, when the meeting takes place tomorrow, President Bo will announce that the sale is completed, and instead of asking for authority to execute a future contract, it will only remain to ratify the contract of sale which the officers of the company have already formally completed.

Will Be Ratified.

It is confidently believed that the completion of the sale before the meeting will increase the vote for ratification, as it will be recognized that nothing remains but to acquiesce in the action taken by the highest officers of the company.

When Chas. W. Russell and W. A. Day, United States Assistant Attorneys General, who are in Paris to assist in the transfer of the property, were seen tonight and they reluctantly admitted that the transfer had been consummated.

It would hardly be expected at the North that a child of the famous abolitionist, General Cassius Marcellus Clay, our distinguished and venerable friend and fellow citizen, would oppose any measure looking to the equality of the negro and the whites. But we record with pride and point to the fact as significant of the lofty intelligence of the Southern-born lady, that when, at the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, at Detroit last week, a colored woman from Michigan offered a resolution demanding that colored women in the South be permitted to ride in the same cars with white women, Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky, warmly attacked the resolution as an insult to Southern white women. After a warm debate the resolution was thrown out as tending to create factional feeling.

We all know Miss Clay to be, in intelligence, culture, patriotism and force of character, the equal of any woman engaged in the noble work of disenfranchising her sex from the unjust inequalities under which it exists, and when she set her foot down upon this piece of sentimentalism she was backed up by a high sense of right and expediency. Miss Clay has, probably unlike nine-tenths of her colleagues, traveled this nation over, from the snowy North to its sunny southern borders, and realizes that conditions and not theories are to be met and solved. We met her once in the Old Palmetto State, where her splendid service for her sex in one campaign came near winning for woman the ballot—that the intelligent, cultured women of that Commonwealth might have their rights and voice in their rulers.

To Be Paid For At Once.

They said the property will shortly be delivered on the Isthmus, and upon that being done, the purchase price will be immediately paid. The main figures in transfer have been President Bo and Richman for the company, Day and Russell for the United States and Consuls General Gowdy and Robert Lewis for the United States and Panama, respectively, the two consular representatives joining in affixing seals and attesting signatures.

MARK TWAIN ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

An American author of great distinction once said he had noticed that men who advocated the giving of educational, industrial and political rights to women were universally married to women of superior character. Possibly this is the reason why Mark Twain has so certainly committed himself to woman's cause. Anyone who has read his autobiography as published in the North American Review cannot but feel that Mrs. Clemens was a remarkable woman and had much to do with the phenomenal success of her husband.

In speaking of women voting in New Zealand, Mark Twain, in "Following the Equator," says:

"Here is a remark to the other sex's credit, too. I take it from official report. A feature of the election was the orderliness and sobriety of the people. Women were in no way molested!"

"At home a standing argument against woman suffrage has always been that women could not go to the polls without being insulted. The arguments against woman suffrage have always taken the easy form of prophecy. The prophets have been prophesying ever since the woman's rights movement began in 1848, and in forty-seven years they have never scored a hit."

Men ought to begin to feel a sort of respect for their mothers and wives and sisters by this time. The women deserve a change of attitude like that, for they have wrought well. In forty-seven years they have swept an imposingly large number of unfair laws from the statute books of America. In that brief time these serfs have set themselves free—essentially. Men could not have done so much for themselves in that time without bloodshed—at least they never have; and that is argument that they didn't know how. The women have accomplished a peaceful revolution, and a very beneficent one; and yet that has not convinced the average man that they are intelligent, and have courage and energy and perseverance and fortitude.

"It takes much to convince the average man of anything; and perhaps nothing can ever make him realize that he is the average woman's inferior—yet in several important details the evidences seem to show that that is what he is. Man has ruled the human race from the beginning, but he should remember that up to the middle of the present century it was a dull world and ignorant and stupid; but it is not such a dull world now, and is growing less and less dull all the time. This is woman's opportunity—she has had none before. I wonder where man will be in another forty-seven years?"

LIFE AND DEATH.

So he died for his faith. That is fine—
More than most of us do.
But say, can you add to that line
That he lived for it, too?
In his death he bore witness at last
As a martyr to truth.
Did his life do the same in the past
From the days of his youth?
It is easy to die! Men have died
For a wish or a whim—
From bravado or passion or pride.
Was it harder for him?
But to live—every day to live out
All the truth that he dreamed,
While his friends met his conduct with doubt
And the world with contempt!
Was it thus that he plodded ahead,
Never turning aside?
Then we'll talk of the life that he lived—
Never mind how he died.

ERNEST CROSBY, in "Unity."

Richmond Cling
May 17.

KENTUCKY E. R. A. NEWSLETTER. APRIL, 1904.

The Kentucky Equal Right's Association did not succeed in getting any bill passed by the General Assembly. Officers of the Kentucky E. R. A., are its Legislative Committee, and Mrs. Mary C. Cramer and Miss Clay visited Frankfort four times during the session.

Hon. J. A. Averdick, of Covington, introduced the bill for co-guardianship of minor children; and Hon. J. W. Newman, of Woodford, that for School Suffrage for Women who can read and write the English language.

We are also indebted to Hon. R. W. Miller, of Madison county, for his efforts for the Co-guardianship Bill in the Committee on Kentucky Statutes of which he was a member. The School Suffrage Bill was never reported from the Committee. The Co-guardianship Bill was favorably reported, but too late in the session to be put upon its passage. Mrs. Cramer and Miss Clay deemed it best not to introduce bills for women on the Board of Trustees for the State College, and Presidential Suffrage, as they believed that the two bills which had been introduced would have a better chance of passing, if too much was not asked. The final result is only another illustration of how little consideration is given by Legislatures to the wishes and interests of non-voting citizens.

The local Associations in Covington, Newport, Nicholasville, Richmond, Bowling Green, Lexington, and perhaps others, did good work in recommending to their Legislators favorable consideration of the Equal Rights Bills; and thanks are due to them for much of the good educative work which it is hoped was done during the session. An article on the bills from our accomplished Press Superintendent, Mrs. Oberchain, was published in the Lexington Morning Herald, and the State Association had a copy of it laid on the desk of each member of the Legislature.

The Thirty-sixth Annual Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association was held in Washington, February 11-17. The National Association greatly regretted that Mrs. C. C. Catt declined a re-election to the Presidency, as the last eight years of severe application to the interests of the Association, first as Chairman of its organization Committee and for

four years as its President, made her feel it a necessity to take some rest. Rev. Anna H. Shaw, the former Vice-President, was elected President, and Mrs. Catt's valuable counsels in the Board were retained by electing her as Vice-President.

A very complimentary invitation to hold the convention of 1905 in Portland, Oregon was received from the Board of Managers of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition. The invitation was unanimously accepted and June 22 to 29 inclusive, are the dates that have been agreed upon. Exceptionally low railroad rates have already been promised. The tickets will extend over three or four months and this will be a remarkably favorable occasion to visit the West. We hope that many members of the Equal Right's Association will plan to take a trip to the Pacific Coast at a time to benefit by the exceptional advantages offered by the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition Managers.

The interesting points of the Convention are too many to be touched upon in this letter, so it is hoped many branches will send fifteen cents in stamps to Mrs. Harriet T. Upton, Warren, Ohio, for a copy of the National minutes. One of the important acts of the Convention was reducing the price of its quarterly publication, "Progress" from twenty-five cents to ten cents, in the hopes of giving this invaluable sheet a wide circulation. Unless a large subscription list is rolled up, the National must lose heavily by this reduction of price. Let every Club make an effort to secure a goodly number of subscribers, remembering with every paid subscription a free copy will be sent to one of the State papers. Subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. Harriet T. Upton, Warren, Ohio.

We wish to remind the local branches again of the State Club for the Woman's Journal. We have been informed by its editor that the Club may be completed any time during the year. We have already secured a number of subscriptions, but not sufficient to get the \$20.00 premium to the State. Can you send a few subscriptions at \$1.50 each? If so, send the names and money to Miss Laura Clay, 191 North Mill St., Lexington, Ky., so that the subscriptions can be credited to the State Club.

The National Convention again calls upon Suffragists everywhere to increase the membership!

WOMEN HAVE PART IN WARREN AFFAIRS

Men Voters Proud of the Band of
Feminine Suffragists, Who
Make Their Power Felt.

MOVING FOR HIGHER THINGS

They Will Entertain National Suffragists—Plans for Opening
Ohio Republican Campaign.

Editorial Disposition

Believing that the people of the Pittsburgh district (embracing in that term the contiguous territory of the three States) are interested in the development of each and every portion of that territory The Dispatch has commissioned a staff correspondent to describe local conditions and development in Eastern Ohio. His first letter, from Youngstown, appeared Saturday; his second, from Niles, yesterday. The third appears to-day.

By R. W. EDAN, Staff Correspondent.
[Special Telegram to The Dispatch.]

WARREN, O., Sept. 11.—Men of Warren have been forced to take a back seat. Women are having their day here and they are making the best of it. The men folk declare Warren has more brainy and self-reliant women than any other city in the country.

However, the women do not attribute their present position in life to the courtesy of the men. Banded together as members of a Political Equality Club they are fighting for suffrage. They already have school suffrage, with two women members on the school board. They expect to make a fight next year in the Legislature for the enactment of laws that will give them the right to participate in local and State elections. The right to vote is not all the women here are working for. They are interested in every occupation usually claimed by man. Women of this town are noted orators, writers and artists. There is one woman lawyer and the number of women politicians, who work in a quiet way, cannot be enumerated.

The women of the town are planning to entertain the officers of the National American Suffrage Association September 27.

Including Honorary Vice President Susan B. Anthony. The president, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, of Philadelphia; Vice President at Large Carrie Chapman Catt of New York, Corresponding Secretary Kate M. Gordon of New Orleans, Recording Secretary Alice Stone Blackwell and Auditors Laura Clay of Lexington, Ky., and Cora Smith Eaton of Minneapolis, will all be present. These officers have recently made a trip to Europe to attend an International Suffrage Association meeting. During their absence the work of the national organization fell upon the shoulders of National Treasurer Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of this city. She will make a general report on the work accomplished. The meetings will be supplemented by a series of entertainments in honor of the distinguished visitors. Incidentally the presence of the leaders will be used to convert to suffrage ideas all women who have not already been influenced.

Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Catt are orators of national fame. The other officers have all done work which has gained for them distinction.

The Original Suffrage Advocate.

Mrs. Upton of this town is the inspiring source in the fight for woman's rights, especially at the polls. She is a daughter of the famous Congressman E. B. Taylor, who succeeded Garfield and who served in Congress with McKinley. While in Washington he met Susan B. Anthony and was so impressed with her arguments favoring woman's suffrage that he afterward used his influence in the cause. And his daughter, who rather scoffed at the idea of women voting, many years ago interviewed Miss Anthony. She not only became a convert, but also the leader of the movement. She is the author of "Children of the White House," and has done many clever things.

Men like to say that women who dabble in politics and who go in for woman's rights and that sort of thing make poor housekeepers. Mrs. Upton has the reputation of being the most scientific housekeeper in Warren. She has great regard for the woman who is self-reliant, the woman of action, who does things and makes herself known and respected in the world. Mrs. Upton's talk is not all about the women of clubs and society. She is more interested in the girl who earns her own living, the woman who has written a book or the widow who succeeds her husband in business and makes a success of the undertaking. She delights in first telling you her ideas and then calling attention to the number of really great women of Warren.

There is Miss Lulu E. Mackey, a capable business woman, a member of the Trumbull county bar and court stenographer. Study and close application to work were responsible for her rise. She is building up a practice. Mrs. Carrie Park Harrington and Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton are members of the school board. The men will not discuss the election at which two of their number were badly defeated. The two women had the best element of the town on their side. The verdict of the people has since been vindicated. The schools are in a flourishing condition and the two directors are given special credit. Mrs. Harrington is Chairman of the Text Book Committee and her colleague is chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Supplies. There have been no school scandals during their terms and none are likely to occur inasmuch as they look after every detail of the school business.

Well-Known Newspaper Woman.

Mrs. Zell P. Hart is a leading business woman of Warren. As Secretary and Treasurer of the Warren Daily Tribune and an active worker in the various clubs, she is generally known and admired as a woman typical of that successful class of her sex in the city. Miss Elizabeth Hauser, a clerk at the national headquarters of the Suffrage Association, is a native of Warren. She at one time conducted a newspaper at Girard, and is known throughout the State. Miss Cornelia G. Smith, assistant librarian of this county, is a graduate of the Warren public schools and of Wellesley College. Another woman of note is Miss Clara Ewalt, State primary secretary of the Ohio Bible School. Mrs. L. F. Hunter, the author of many short stories, lives in Warren. She has entered several competitive contests and generally carried off the prizes. Another of the exceptionally bright women here is Miss Phoebe Sutliff, a graduate of Vassar, who was principal of the Rockford (Ill.) College for a number of years. She is a historian. Mrs. Justine Iddings Baldwin is the author of many short stories. She is a contributor of St. Nicholas Magazine and has written several charming tales for children. She is a sister of Louis Iddings, secretary to the United States Embassy at Rome. The women of the town are also active in humane work. Those who are active in humane work are: Mrs. Homer C. Reed, Mrs. D. R. Gilbert, Mrs. S. W. Park, Mrs. George Kneeland, Miss Mary Iddings, Miss Elizabeth Baldwin. Miss Iddings is Secretary of the association and Miss Baldwin, Vice President.

Mrs. S. W. Park was one of the early settlers of Montana and the first person to teach school in that State. She is appreciated by the people here. Mrs. H. I. A. Ford has charge of the free kindergarten work in Warren, and is an exceptionally clever woman. Mrs. Nancy Porter invented a cover for slates, which met a ready demand.

There are half a dozen clubs here ably managed by women. Including the Every Other Week Club, of which Miss Kathleen Willard is President; the Thursday Afternoon Club, Fortnightly Club and the Twentieth Century Club, of which Mrs. Mary Wheeler Ingersoll is President. Mrs. Julia Comstock has been for 30 years a popular telegraph operator. Many other women are engaged in business.

To Entertain Famous Women.

The female suffrage advocates of this town like to discuss the independent spirit of the women at the head of their national association. President Shaw is the only regularly ordained female minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Vice President Catt, who will deliver an address here, was, prior to her marriage to a wealthy man, a newspaper woman in San Francisco. She avows she had to do a man's work for a woman's pay. Recording Secretary Blackwell is a daughter of the famous Lucy Stone. Miss Laura Clay of Lexington, Ky., is a member of the famous family by that name. The 300 local members of the suffrage association are planning a series of meetings in honor of their distinguished guests.

The Republican State Committee has selected Warren as an appropriate place for opening this fall's campaign. The first big rally will be held here October 1. All the prominent leaders of the party will be present and speakers of national note have been assigned to fire off the campaign thunder. Secretary of War Taft, Senator J. B. Foraker and Governor Myron T. Herrick have all been booked to make speeches. The local Republican committee is planning to make the event a memorable one. Trumbull is one of the solid Republican counties of the State and Warren is considered a good spot to start the ball rolling.

GOOD ADVICE TO HEED.

Will you permit me to drop two hints as to the conduct of your cause? The first is: Keep ever in your mind that the professional politician is your implacable enemy. This, in the nature of things, he must be, for he never fights fairly; or rather his idea of fairness in politics is crystallized in the motto, "All's fair in love and war." To him an election is not a process for ascertaining the will of the majority, but a battle to be won by any strategy whose maneuvers do not end within the walls of a penitentiary. Among legitimate means he classes exclusion from the electorate of all he believes himself unable to control, and vice versa. Now the machine politician knows that yours would be a most uninfluenceable vote. You do not spend much time in clubs, you do not loaf on the street corners, you do not frequent bar rooms. He knows that he could not "get at" you; therefore he will never consent to your enfranchisement until compelled by the gathering force of public opinion. Do not then waste more time upon him than by nature of the case you are compelled to do. Rely not upon wise and eloquent appeals to legislatures and conventions, if composed of a majority of the machine's engineers and firemen. It is in the campaigns for the election of the legislative bodies that you should marshal your forces and use to the full the all-sufficient influence with which your antagonists

credit you. Secure the election of men who do not give up to party all that was meant for mankind and your pleas are not so likely to be made in vain.

In the second place, allow me to suggest that you at all times give prime emphasis to the fact that today all over the civilized world women vote. The most unfair advantage taken by the opponents of woman suffrage, either through a class ignorance that refuses to be enlightened, or through willful perversion, is their insistence upon a treatment of the subject as though it were still a matter of abstract speculation, and that its transference to the realm of the actual would be followed by nameless consequences to society, the family and the sexes. Spread broadcast therefore the information that in four or five of the United States and throughout the widespread federation of Australia women vote on equal terms with men; that in the United Kingdom, whose institutions, habits and customs most resemble our own, women possess all but the parliamentary suffrage; and yet no traveller from those bourns reports the fulfillment of the fell prophecies of the anti-suffragists. Din this into the public ear; refuse to consider seriously any argument that does not accept it as an established premise; for in these United States whose people claim to be the most enlightened upon earth, the ignorance of these elementary facts is wonderful.

HENRY DICKSON BRUNS, M. D.

Holy, Holy, Holy!

Holy, holy, holy! Lord God Almighty!
Early in the morning our song shall
rise to thee;

Holy, holy, holy! merciful and mighty!
God in three Persons, blessed trinity!

Holy, holy, holy! All the saints adore
thee,

Casting down their golden crowns
around the glassy sea;

Cherubim and seraphim falling down be-
fore thee,

Which wert, and art, and evermore shall
be.

Holy, holy, holy! though the darknes
hide thee,

Though the eye of sinful man thy glory
may not see,

Only thou art holy; there is none be-
side thee

Perfect in power, in love, and purity.

Holy, holy, holy! Lord God Almighty!

All thy works shall praise thy name, in
earth, and sky, and sea;

Holy, holy, holy! merciful and mighty!

God in Three Persons, blessed Trinity!

Doxology.

Praise God from whom all blessings flow;

Praise Him all creatures here below;

Praise Him above, ye heavenly host;

Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

Reports for International Conferences.

We are indebted to the following for reports upon the legal, social,
and political status of women, in various countries:

Canada—Miss Mabel Peters and Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen.

Belgium—Mlle. Marie Popelin.

Holland—Mme. Margaretha Galle, Miss Van Dorp, Miss Goudsmith
and Miss Junquis.

Porto Rico—Mrs. Jennie R. Smith, and Bishop Blenk.

Denmark—Froken Henni Forshemmer.

Nicaragua—Hon. Wm. L. Merry, Mr. Chester Donaldson.

Costa Rica—Hon. Rufus A. Lane.

Chili—Senorita Carolina Huidobro.

Argentine Republic—Hon. Wm. L. Font and Dr. Cecelia Grierson.

Uruguay—Hon. William Finch.

Switzerland—International Labor Office, Bund Schweizerdcher-

Frauenverine, Hon. Arthur Hardy.

San Salvador—Hon. Jno. Jenkins.

Ecuador—Hon. H. G. Crisman.

Sweden—Fredericka-Bremer Forbundets, Hon. Thomas, Jr.

Austria—Robert S. McCormick.

Mexico—Mrs. Wilma Brown.

Turkey—Hon. Spencer Eddy and Dean Florence Fensham.

Venezuela—Mrs. Jose Raphael Ricart.

France—Hon. Horace Porter and Societi Feministe L'Egalite.

Germany—Bund Deutscher Frauenvereine, Fraulein Augsberg and

Fraulein Antoine Stille.

Italy—Mr. Richard C. Parsons, American Embassy.

New Zealand—M. H. Siewwright, President National Council of

Women of New Zealand.

Japan—Rev. Clay Macauley, Hon. A. E. Buck and Mme. Haricko

Hatoyama.

China—Mrs. F. L. Whiting and Hon. E. H. Conner.

The Program

OF

The Fifteenth Annual Convention

OF THE

Kentucky Equal Rights Association.

*Rooms of the Woman's Club
of Central Kentucky, No-
vember 17 and 18, 1904.*

"If ye abide in my word, ...ye shall know the truth and the truth
shall make you free."

ILWAY.

RAILWAY.

Pacific Coast

Los Angeles, etc.

ition,

05.



t various Pacific Coast points, and the
edly induce many thousands to visit
pleasure out of so lengthy a journey.
ed. The grandest mountain scenery
Canadian Pacific Railway. Stop-overs are

ray in both directions, or, if preferred, in one
United States lines in connection with the
ay be of assistance in mapping out your trip.

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shall make you free."*

Thursday, November 17.

Forenoon.

- 9:00. Plan of Work Committee.
10:00. Opening of Convention.
Devotional Exercises.
Minutes of Executive Committee.
Appointment of Committee on Credentials.
Report of Officers.
President, Miss Laura Clay.
Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Mary B. Clay, Mrs. Mary C. Cramer, Mrs. N. S. McLaughlin.
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Mary C. Roark.
Recording Secretary, Mrs. Emma M. Roebuck.
Treasurer, Mrs. Isabella H. Shephard.
Member of Executive Committee of National American Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Mary E. Giltner.
Report of Committee on Credentials.
Appointment of Committees on Finance, Publication, Auditing, Resolutions, Subscriptions to Suffrage Papers, Courtesies.
Plan of Work - Discussion.
Presentation of Business by Delegates.

Afternoon.

- 2:00. Devotional Exercises.
Minutes.
Music in charge of Mrs. T. D. Ballard.
Address of the President, Miss Laura Clay.
"Woman's Debt to Missions," Mrs. A. M. Harrison.
Report of Superintendent of Press Work, Mrs. L. C. Obenchain.
"Sally Ann's Experiences." A story by Mrs. Obenchain, read by Miss Bertha Garrison.
Women's Protest Against Suffrage Clause of Statehood Bill, with Remarks, by Rev. Anna H. Shaw.

Night.

AT OPERA HOUSE.

- 7:30. Invocation.
Music in charge of Mrs. T. D. Ballard.
Address. Rev. Anna H. Shaw, President of National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Friday, November 18.

Forenoon.

- 9:00. Plan of Work Committee.
10:00. Devotional Exercises.
Minutes.
Report of Auditing Committee.
Reports of Local Associations.
Reports of Superintendents of Bible Study, Enrollment, Work Among Young People, Advancement of Women's Work, Political Study, Literature, Educational Opportunities for Women and of State Historian.
Report of Plan of Work Committee—Discussion.
Elections.
Of Officers.
Of Member of N. A. W. S. A. Executive Committee and Delegates to National Convention.
Election of Superintendents and Historian.
Report of Committees.
Resolutions.

Afternoon.

- 1:30. Closing Plan of Work. Committee Meeting.
3:00. The Delegates are invited by the Woman's Club of Central Kentucky to "An Afternoon of Old English Ballads" and a reception.
5:00. Closing Executive Committee Meeting.

Night.

AT CIRCUIT COURT ROOM.

- 7:30. Invocation.
Music in charge of Mrs. T. D. Ballard.
Address, Rev. Anna H. Shaw.
Adjournment.

Holy, Holy, Holy!

Holy, holy, holy! Lord God Almighty!
Early in the morning our song shall
rise to thee;
Holy, holy, holy! merciful and mighty!
God in three Persons, blessed trinity!

Holy, holy, holy! All the saints adore
thee,
Casting down their golden crowns
around the glassy sea;
Cherubim and seraphim falling down be-
fore thee,
Which wert, and art, and evermore shall
be.

Holy, holy, holy! though the darknes
hide thee,

Though the eye of sinful man thy glory
may not see,

Only thou art holy; there is none be-
side thee

Perfect in power, in love, and purity.

Holy, holy, holy! Lord God Almighty!

All thy works shall praise thy name, in
earth, and sky, and sea;

Holy, holy, holy! merciful and mighty!

God in Three Persons, blessed Trinity!

Doxology.

Praise God from whom all blessings flow;
Praise Him all creatures here below;
Praise Him above, ye heavenly host;
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

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Fraulein Antoine Stolle.

Italy—Mr. Richard C. Parsons, American Embassy.

New Zealand—M. H. Siewwright, President National Council of
Women of New Zealand.

Japan—Rev. Clay Macauley, Hon. A. E. Buck and Mme. Haricko
Hatoyama.

China—Mrs. F. L. Whiting and Hon. E. H. Conger.

America.

My country, tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my father died,
Land of the pilgrims' pride;
From ev'ry mountain's side
Let freedom ring.

My native county, thee—
Land of the noble, free—
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees,
Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake;
Let all that breathe partake;
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong.

Our father's God, to thee,
Author of liberty,
To thee we sing;
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light,
Protect us by thy might
Great God, our King.

The Breaking Day.

BY SOPHIA M. HALE.

Tune—"Webb"

The light of day is breaking,
The nation shall be free,
For women are awaking
To ask for liberty—
To plead for truth and justice,
Nor shall we plead in vain;
We seek the nation's glory
And not our selfish gain.

And deeming it our duty
To save our homes from blight,
And seeking to protect them
From error's gloomy night,
Uniting with our brothers
In one harmonious band,
We'll strive to save the nation
And bless our native land.

Battle Hymn of the Republic.

BY JULIA WARD HOWE.

Tune—"John Brown."

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord,
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He has loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword;
His truth is marching on.

CHORUS—Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!
Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!
Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!
His truth is marching on.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat;
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer him! be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.—Chorus

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me;
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on.—Cho.

Auld Lang Syne.

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to mind?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days o' lang syne?

CHORUS:

For auld lang syne, my dear,
For auld lang syne,
We'll take a cup o' kindness yet,
For auld lang syne.

We twa ha'e run about the braes,
And pu'd the gowan's fine;
But we've wandered mony a weary fit
Sin' auld lang syne.—Chorus.

We twa ha'e paid't in the burn
Frae morning sun till dine;
But seas between us braid ha'e roared
Sin' auld lang syne.—Chorus.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & S. S. MARIE RAILWAY.
(SOO-PACIFIC ROUTE.)

A Suggested Itinerary OF A TRIP TO AND FROM THE Pacific Coast

IN CONNECTION WITH

Conventions at Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Los Angeles, etc.

AND THE

Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition,

PORTLAND, ORE., JUNE 1 TO OCTOBER 15, 1905.



BANFF HOTEL — CANADIAN NATIONAL PARK.

The Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition at Portland, the numerous conventions at various Pacific Coast points, and the very low rates which have been authorized, have aroused an interest that will undoubtedly induce many thousands to visit the Pacific Coast. One of the objects of the trip should be to get the greatest amount of pleasure out of so lengthy a journey. The Soo-Pacific Route is, par excellence, the route that will enable this object to be attained. The grandest mountain scenery in the world, unapproachable in magnificence and majesty, is on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Stop-overs are allowed on first-class sleeping car tickets as well as on the rail tickets.

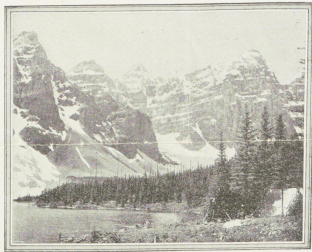
The low excursion rates allow the passenger to use the Canadian Pacific Railway in both directions, or, if preferred, in one direction only, either east or west, thus giving an opportunity to use one of the United States lines in connection with the Canadian Pacific.

For the information of prospective passengers we submit an itinerary which may be of assistance in mapping out your trip. Further information and illustrated literature will be supplied on application.

Suggested Itinerary of Trip to Portland, Ore., via the Soo-Pacific Route.

FIRST DAY. Leave **St. Paul** at 9.05 a. m. via Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway (Soo Line) passing through Minnesota's Lake Country. Almost every station has its lake resort. Continuing on through North Dakota, famed for its enormous wheat crops, to **Portal**, on the International Boundary and thence to **Moose Jaw**.

SECOND DAY. Arrive **Moose Jaw** 10.30 a. m. Here the main line of the **Canadian Pacific Railway** is joined. From **Moose Jaw** to the mountains the trip is through the far-famed cattle raising and farming country of **Western Canada**, which also is a paradise for sportsmen. Lakes are frequent, wild geese, cranes, ducks, a dozen varieties—snipe, plover and curlew, all common enough throughout the prairies, are found here in myriads. Antelope are abundant and frequently seen from the train.



VALLEY OF THE TEN PEAKS.

hem it in, it is the station for the Yoho Valley and Emerald Lake, where the company has erected a chalet hotel. A day or two can be very enjoyably spent here.

Arrive **Glacier** 2.25 p. m. A stop of at least a day should be made here. The most important feature is the **Great Glacier of the Selkirk**, larger than all the glaciers of Switzerland combined, and only a half hour's stroll from the station. Several short and interesting excursions can be made from here in addition to the **Glacier**.

The route now follows the **Illecillewaet River** through **Albert Canyon**, a gorge so marvelous that nearly all trains stop for a few minutes to allow passengers to see its wonders.

Arrive **Revelstoke** 5.45 p. m. An important center located on the Columbia River and from which a branch line to Arrowhead connects with Steamboats of the **Canadian Pacific** for points in the **Kootenay District**.

FOURTH DAY. Arrive **North Bend** 5.25 a. m. The station is in the heart of the **Fraser Canyon** and a short time is spent here to enable passengers to view the wonderful scenery. A few miles below **North Bend**, the principal canyon of the Fraser commences and the journey thence to **Vancouver** will be found not only interesting but startling.

Arrive **Vancouver** 10.40 a. m. Three hours will be spent here. **Vancouver** is the terminus of the **Canadian Pacific**, the port of the Company's "Empress" steamship line to Japan and China, and the Canadian-Australian Line and of the British Columbia Coast Service of the Canadian Pacific.

Leave **Vancouver** 1.00 p. m. by the Company's palatial **Twin Screw Steamer "Princess Victoria"**, one of the prettiest trips that can be made on the Pacific Coast. The route lies through lanes of water hemmed in by rocky islands and giving an unobstructed view of the lovely archipelago of the Bay of Georgia.

Arrive **Victoria** 5.00 p. m. Two hours is spent here to allow passengers to see this beautiful city. Leave **Victoria** 7.00 p. m. on the Steamship "Princess Victoria," a delightful ride on Puget Sound. Arrive **Seattle** 11.00 p. m.

(Passengers not desiring the **Puget Sound** trip may leave the main line of the **Canadian Pacific** at Mission Junction a short distance east of **Vancouver** and proceed by rail via **Sumas** to **Seattle**.)

FIFTH DAY. Leave **Seattle** 8.40 a. m. Arrive **Portland** 5.30 p. m.

Suggested Itinerary of Trip from Portland, Ore., via the Soo-Pacific Route

FIRST DAY. Leave **Portland** 8.30 a. m., arrive **Seattle** 5.00 p. m., leave **Seattle** 12.00 midnight, by the **Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Twin Screw Steamship "Princess Victoria."** (Passengers not desiring the Puget Sound trip may proceed by rail from **Seattle** via **Sumas** and **Mission Junction**.)

SECOND DAY. Arrive **Victoria** 4.00 a. m., leave **Victoria** 7.30 a. m., continuing on the same steamer for a most delightful trip across the Gulf of Georgia, one of the most lovely stretches of sheltered water in the world. Arrive **Vancouver** 1.30 p. m.; four hours will be spent here. **Vancouver** is the terminus of the **Canadian Pacific**, the port of the Company's "Empress" Steamship Line to Japan and China, and the Canadian-Australian Line, and of the British Columbia Coast Service of the **Canadian Pacific**. Leave **Vancouver** 5.30 p. m. For nearly 700 miles the trip is through scenery, for which the **Canadian Pacific Route** is famous.

THIRD DAY. Arrive **Revelstoke** 9.25 a. m. An important center located on the Columbia River, and from which a branch line to Arrowhead connects with steamboats of the **Canadian Pacific** for points in the **Kootenay District**. Arrive **Glacier** 12.15 p. m. A stop of at least a day should be made here.

The most important feature is the **Great Glacier of the Selkirk**, larger than all the glaciers of Switzerland combined, and only a half hour's stroll from the station. Several short and interesting excursions can be made from here in addition to the **Glacier**. Arrive **Field** 5.40 p. m. **Field** is a prosperous little village, but dwarfs into insignificance by the splendid mountains that hem it in. It is the station for the Yoho Valley and Emerald Lake, where the Company has erected a chalet hotel. A day or two can be very enjoyably spent here.

The run of sixty miles to **Banff** is through a world of mountains and scenery indescribable; passing **Laggan** from whence is reached "Lake Louise," "Lake Agnes" and "Mirror Lake," known as the "Lakes in the Clouds." A chalet has been erected at **Lake Louise**. A day's stop-over here will be found intensely enjoyable. Arrive **Banff** 10.00 p. m. The district for miles has been reserved by the **Canadian Government** as a **National Park**. A few days should be spent here, where half a dozen ranges of magnificent snow-capped mountains centre, each differing from the others in form and color.

FOURTH DAY. Arrive **Medicine Hat** 6.30 a. m. A railway divisional point, and an important station of the **Mounted Police**. The journey is through the far-famed cattle raising and farming country of **Western Canada**, which also is a paradise for sportsmen. Lakes are frequent, wild geese, cranes, ducks (a dozen varieties), snipe, plover, and curlew, all common enough throughout the prairies, are found here in myriads. Antelope are abundant and frequently seen from the train. Arrive **Moose Jaw** 4.00 p. m. A busy market town, and where you leave the main line of the **Canadian Pacific** for your trip through **North Dakota** and **Minnesota**.

FIFTH DAY. Arrive **St. Paul** 6.40 p. m.

Tickets Should Read:
When Puget Sound trip is desired—

M. St. P. & S. S. M. Ry. (Soo Line), St. Paul or Minneapolis, to Portal.

Canadian Pacific Ry., Portal to Vancouver.

Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Steamship Line, Vancouver to Seattle.

Northern Pacific Ry., Seattle to Portland.

When Puget Sound trip is not desired, but all rail preferred, tickets should read:

M. St. P. & S. S. M. Ry. (Soo Line), St. Paul or Minneapolis, to Portal.

Canadian Pacific Ry., Portal to Sumas.

Northern Pacific Ry., Sumas to Portland.

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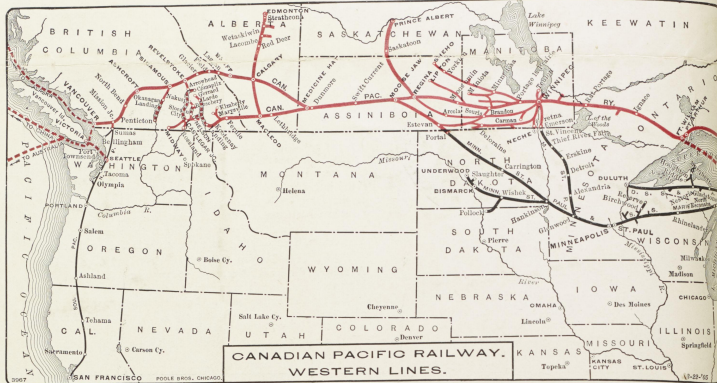
Northern Pacific Ry., Seattle to Portland.

When Puget Sound trip is not desired, but all rail preferred, tickets should read:

M. St. P. & S. S. M. Ry. (Soo Line), St. Paul or Minneapolis, to Portal.

The SOO-PACIFIC ROUTE should be used either going or returning:

- BECAUSE** There are 700 miles of stupendous mountain peaks, awe-inspiring canyons and mighty cataraacts, forming the most magnificent scenery in the world, to be seen from the observation car, **which is free**, without getting off the train.
- BECAUSE** The **Great Glacier** of the Selkirk, **Banff** in the Canadian National Park, **Yoho Valley**, **Emerald Lake**, **Lake Louise** and the **Lakes in the Clouds** and many other scenic places may be visited; no side trips are necessary.
- BECAUSE** **Stop-overs** are granted at all points on first-class tickets, and also on first-class sleeping car tickets, at a large number of points in the mountains.
- BECAUSE** The novelty of being in a foreign country also may be enjoyed.
- BECAUSE** A delightful steamer trip on Puget Sound between Seattle, Victoria and Vancouver is included in the regular ticket **without additional cost**.
- BECAUSE** It will give an opportunity to visit the Parliament Buildings of British Columbia at Victoria, the most magnificent on the Pacific Coast.
- BECAUSE** All the important cities on the North Pacific Coast and Puget Sound, including Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria and Vancouver are located on this route, and can be visited without the necessity of making a side trip.
- BECAUSE** All sleeping cars, dining cars and hotels on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway are owned and operated by the Company, and the service is perfect.
- BECAUSE** It is the most pleasant route at all times of the year. It has no alkali dust or deserts along its line.
- BECAUSE** Notwithstanding these exceptional advantages, the fare via the Soo-Pacific Route is **no higher** than via any other northern route.



Mileage of Canadian Pacific Railway System.

Rail Lines.		Atlantic Service.	
Canadian Pacific Ry.....	9,108	Montreal to Liverpool.....	2,833
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. (Soo Line).....	1,926	Montreal to Bristol.....	2,750
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry.....	565	Montreal to London.....	3,390
	11,599		9,083
Pacific Service.		Upper Lake Service.	
Vancouver to Hong Kong.....	6,271	Owen Sound to Fort William.....	550
Vancouver to Skaguay.....	867		
	7,138	British Columbia Lake and River Service.	
British Columbia Coast Service.		Kootenay, Arrow and Okanagan Lakes.....	404
Victoria to Skidegate.....	493		
Vancouver to Victoria.....	85		
Victoria to Seattle.....	85		
	663		
		TOTAL MILEAGE.....	29,437

Any railway ticket agent can sell tickets via this route. For further information and literature write

A. C. SHAW, General Agent Passenger Department, 232 Clark Street, CHICAGO.

C. E. BENJAMIN, Traveling Passenger Agent, - - - 315 Chestnut Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
 GEO. A. CLIFFORD, Traveling Passenger Agent, - - - 23 Carew Building, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
 E. C. OVIATT, Traveling Passenger Agent, - - - 363 Lake Avenue, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.
 C. W. SMITH, Traveling Passenger Agent, - - - 232 Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

WOMAN'S PROTEST COMMITTEE.

"The Status of Woman Marks the Degree of a Nation's Civilization."

OCTOBER 22nd, 1904.

DEAR MADAM:—A bill is now pending in Congress which so vitally affects the interests of women in the great South-West that we believe you and your organization would like to protest against the injustice therein threatened our sisters.

The bill proposes to unite Oklahoma and Indian Territories into one State under the name of Oklahoma, and to combine New Mexico and Arizona Territories into a State under the name of Arizona. This measure has passed the Lower House of Congress, has been read twice in the Senate and is now before the Senate Committee on Territories, of which Senator Albert J. Beveridge is Chairman, and the following named Senators are also members: William P. Dillingham, Knute Nelson, Thomas R. Bard, Henry E. Burnham, John Kean, William B. Bate, Thomas M. Patterson, James P. Clarke and Francis G. Newlands. Now is the time to amend, while the bill is in Committee.

The portion of the bill threatening injustice to the women in the proposed new States is found in Paragraphs 5 of Sections 3 and 21, which would allow these States, when organized, to disfranchise minors, criminals, lunatics, non-residents, ignoramus and women. This part of the bill reads as follows:

"Fifth—That said State shall never enact any law restricting or abridging the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, or on account of any other conditions or qualifications, save 'and except on account of illiteracy, minority, sex, conviction of felony, mental condition, or residence; provided, however, that any such restrictions shall be made uniform and applicable alike to all citizens.'"

There may be other objections to this part of the bill, that Congress gratuitously interferes to forbid negro disfranchisement, or disfranchisement "for any other conditions or qualifications," which latter will prevent disfranchisement for lack of United States citizenship, a prohibition never before laid on a State. This wording will be interpreted by some as even prohibiting the future enfranchisement of women in these new States. These paragraphs might well be omitted.

But the injustice to women might be averted if only the word "sex" were stricken from the paragraphs. The pioneer women of the West, who have labored and suffered by their husbands' sides to advance civilization, ought not to be so unjustly classed with felons, lunatics and children, while their own husbands, equals in other respects, are enfranchised. The Congress of the United States ought not to set its seal upon the possibility of the perpetual disfranchisement of these women, an unmerited disgrace and punishment. It is true that in many States women have been tacitly ranked with these defective delinquent and dependent classes, but never before has the insult been so open and flagrant, nor has it been in an Act of Congress.

The representative of the United States Government, the Territorial Governor of Arizona, once before interfered in Arizona legislation to the defeat of women, by vetoing the woman suffrage bill passed by the Legislature of Arizona.

The women of all our great country should now protest against the women of the Southwest being ranked with the classes justly disfranchised, any other member of which may by effort, behavior, or lapse of time, achieve enfranchisement.

Will you not ask your organization to write to the two Senators from your own State, to Senator Beveridge, the Chairman of the Committee on Territories, and to the rest of the Committee, asking each to work for the omission of the word "sex" from the two paragraphs quoted above, or for the omission of the entire paragraphs.

There is need of haste in this matter and we urge action by your organization at the earliest possible date.

The sending out of this letter is authorized by the following named women, who, as individuals, urge you to take speedy action:

Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, Honorary President General Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Susan B. Anthony, Honorary President National American Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Mary Wood Swift, President National Council of Women; Mrs. Hannah O. Solomon, President National Council Jewish Women; Rev. Anna H. Shaw, President National American Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Mary A. Livermore; Mrs. Fanny Garrison Villard; Miss Laura Clay; Miss Margaret Haley, President National Teachers' Federation; Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, Franchise Superintendent of National Women's Temperance Union; Mrs. Emily W. Thorndyke, President National Catholic Woman's League; Mrs. Lida P. Robinson, President Arizona Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Gilmer, (Dorothy Dix); Mrs. Mary T. Hagar, President National Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic; Mrs. Ellen C. Sargent, Honorary President of California Woman's Suffrage Association; Mrs. Mary S. Sperry, President California Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Catharine Waugh McColloch, Legal Adviser National American Woman Suffrage Association; Miss Clara Barton; Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Honorary President International Council of Women; Mrs. Elmina Springer, of the Woman's Relief Corps and Eastern Star; Mrs. Florence Kelley; Mrs. Emmy C. Ewald, President National Lutheran Woman's League; Mrs. Frederick Schoff, President National Congress of Mothers; Mrs. Leonora M. Lake; Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, Legislative Superintendent of National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Mrs. Lilian M. N. Stevens, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Will you notify your local press as to your action, and also notify Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, of Warren, Ohio.

A Day ON THE Columbia

One of the Most Delightful River Routes in the World. You Cannot Afford to Miss it.

Time Table

Trip No. 1 Round trip Portland to Cascade Locks by Steamer every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Leave 7 a. m., week days, return 6 p. m. Leave Sunday 9 a. m., return 6 p. m.

\$1.50

This is the Most Popular of all the Trips.

Trip No. 2 Daily. Portland, Cascade Locks and return, rail and steamer, leave Union station, Portland at 9.15 a. m. on the Chicago Special for Cascade Locks; return via Regulator Line Steamer; arrive in Portland 6.00 p. m.

\$2.00

Trip No. 3 Daily. Portland to Cascade Locks and return, steamer and rail. Leave Portland 7 a. m., on Regulator Line Steamer to Cascade Locks, return via O. R. & N. train, arriving in Portland 5.25 p. m.

\$2.00

Trip No. 4 Portland, Dalles and return, all steamer. Leave Portland 7 a. m., returning arrive Portland following day 6 p. m.

\$2.50

Trip No. 5 Portland, Dalles and return, up by rail and returning by steamer.

\$4.00

ACHTUNG! BE SURE your ticket reads
Via the Regulator Line.

To West Bound Tourists

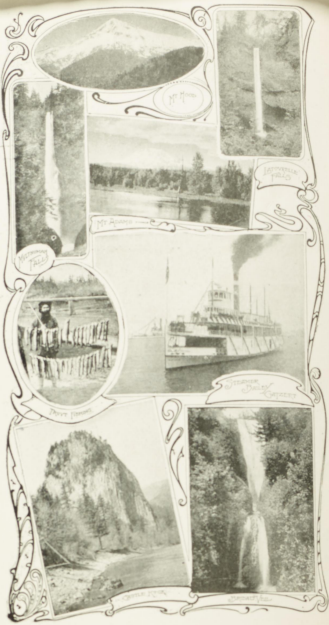
Get off the train at The Dalles and take the **Regulator Line Steamer** leaving The Dalles 7 a. m. for Portland, arriving Portland 6.00 p. m. You will have one of the most delightful, restful and inspiring trips that can be found anywhere. The scenery is indescribably grand, and you can only view it to perfection from the deck of a steamer.

Fare \$1.50. Excellent meals.

"See once Columbia's scenes,
then roam no more."

The Company reserves the right to change the above
schedule without notice.

METROPOLITAN PRESS, 147 FRONT ST., PORTLAND, OR.



**COLUMBIA RIVER
SCENERY**
REGULATOR LINE STEAMERS
ALDER ST. DOCK PORTLAND, OR



REGULATOR LINE STEAMERS

