

News LIBRARY Clippings

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

SUBJECT

1900
Retirement S. B. Anthony
N. A. W. S. Assn.
Election C. C. Catt

NO.

Card 1900

Mrs. Catt Answers.

An association of men and women, who call themselves "The Illinois Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women," has recently issued an "address" to the "people of the West," in which they have carefully recorded their reasons for their opposition to woman suffrage. Divested of its worthy explanation, their platform is as follows:

1. We are opposed to woman suffrage.
2. Because women cannot perform military duty. "This is the foundation of our opposition."
3. Because women as "priestesses of motherhood" have duties to perform more important than lawmaking.
4. Any movement which tends to render women independent entities is a "movement backward toward the original industrial slavery of women."
5. "A man is known by the company he keeps," and woman suffrage is bad because it has been advocated by free lovers, Mormons, Populists, Socialists and Prohibitionists.
6. Woman suffrage would render politics more corrupt.

7. Woman suffrage would make the individual the unit of the government, instead of the family and this would be a direct step toward socialism.

8. This is the best exposition of their faith the opponents of woman suffrage can make, and if, as some one has said, the American people "will wobble" around to reason, if they have time enough, the day cannot be far distant when the women of the United States will vote.

9. The foundation of their opposition, as they themselves say, is that women cannot fight. The address continues, it is "the consensus of civilization and science that since women cannot enforce their ballots they should not vote." "The consensus of civilization and science" said no government could exist without a king ruled by "divine right." It was believed "always, everywhere and by all"; but there are many republics. It was "the consensus of civilization and science" that slavery would continue to the end of the world in civilized nations. It was believed "always, everywhere and by all"; but slavery exists in no civilized country. In the early days of our republic, it was "the consensus of civilization and science" that the non-taxpayer would never vote. It was believed "always, everywhere and by all"; but he does vote. It may be possible that "the consensus of civilization and science" declare that since women cannot enforce their ballots they should not vote, but there is no proof that "the consensus of civilization and science" will not change its mind, as it has been forced to do thousands of times. There never has been a military qualification for voting in the United States. Not a single voter has ever been asked to prove himself able or willing to fight before being vested with the right of the suffrage. The only test of a voter which is applied in all states is that he shall be a "male of twenty-one years of age."

10. If only such persons shall vote as have "physical strength and endurance necessary to enforce the ballot," half of the men in the United States would of necessity be disfranchised by present laws. A recruiting officer in Boston received 5,000 applications for enlistment in the war with Spain, but only 1,200 could pass the necessary tests. There are 13,700 men in Massachusetts already discovered who should be disfranchised at once, if we are to apply the military test to voters. Unfortunately, the enforcement of such a qualification for the suffrage would disfranchise the best half of our men. A nation is not great when it possesses powerful armies, but when it has a well diffused intelligence. A country like ours could hardly afford to entrust its political affairs to the muscular and physically strong only.

11. Laws are enforced by courts, police, and in extreme cases by the militia. All of these powers are voluntary and each is paid for its service by the people. The citizen pays for the protection of his vote by the system of courts, police and militia as he pays for his hat or his bread; the only difference being that the government directs the process in the interests of economy and good order, and the citizen in turn pays the government for its trouble with his tax levy. Since the tax money of women goes to support courts, police and militia, quite as much as the tax money of men, it is difficult to see why women do not already bear their full share of the burden of the enforcement of law, although they are not permitted to share in making it. In fact, there is no connection whatever between military service and voting, and there never was in this country. Secretary of the Navy Long sums up the answer to this fallacy in one terse sentence: "Fancy arguing with a sober face against a man whose brains are reduced to such a minimum that he solemnly asserts a woman should not vote because she cannot fight! In the first place, she can fight; in the second, men are largely exempt from military service; and in the third, there is not the remotest relation between firing a musket and casting a ballot."

12. A woman writing in the New York Sun announces herself converted to woman suffrage by the second plank of the anti platform. It reads: "Nature has recompensed woman for this lack of physical strength by bestowing upon her a richness of sensibility, a purity of sentiment, a nobility of moral exaltation which fit her for the highest and most important duties that devolve upon mankind." The woman reading it sees a contrary logic to the one plane and exclaims: "If so, what a tremendous loss to the representative value of the suffrage must be involved in the disfranchisement of such nature!"

13. Every woman in the nineteenth century, which has in the eighteenth century afforded women no

tended to put "women on an independent basis, so far as man is concerned," and every such tendency has brought none but good results. The opening of schools and colleges, the control of property and wages, the opening of occupations and professions, the right of public speaking, the freedom to organize and work, all of which have come within the century, has each tended to "put women on an independent basis."

As they have grown independent, they have proved far wiser helpmates for husbands, far abler counsellors for children, and far more valuable members of society. Although this Illinois Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women declares in its address that "we cordially accept every development which broadens and harmonizes the life and character of women, etc., etc., yet each and every one of the advantages won, which they now so cordially accept, have encountered the same scare-crow prejudice which has always appeared in the same garb. Beware, it will be a movement backward, 'for it is contrary to nature.' The first organized remonstrants appeared in 1853, and they declared in an address which had many points of striking resemblance to the one under discussion that if women should hold conventions, and speak in public, nature would be violated and all order would be at an end. Yet nature has survived, and now the remonstrants avail themselves of the privilege gained, to baffle further extensions of privilege. In fact, 'the consensus of civilization and science' accepts all the advantages won by the woman's rights agitation, as wise, good and helpful, because they are here. It opposes the one right not yet won because it is not here.

14. If woman suffrage or anti-woman suffrage is to survive or perish according to the quality of the company they keep, common sense will not be long in choosing. Divest yourself of partisan bias and read the history of your century as a student of the future will read it, and ask yourself what names deserve to be recorded as the chief makers of that history? What has been the greatest event? No one doubts; the civil war and the emancipation of the slaves. The result was made possible by the labors of a band of the most exalted, purest and noblest characters of the century. Sumner with his uncompromising attitude in the senate; Garrison with his unanswerable logic of his newspaper in Boston; Phillips with his fiery eloquence upon the platform; Curtis with his clear perception of right and duty; Whittier with his pure verses ringing with the spirit of liberty; Harriet Beecher Stowe with her pathetic tale, stirring conscience asleep; these were the real makers of our best history. All of them were woman suffragists. Above all others in the century there towers the colossal figure of Lincoln, the martyred president, a woman suffragist. The Boston Herald said editorially when Phillips Brooks died, that there had been three truly great pulpit orators in the last half century; men who had left a lasting impress upon the thought and liberty of their time. These three were Dr. Storrs, Henry Ward Beecher and Phillips Brooks. All were woman suffragists. Turn to any list of eminent women though compiled by an anti-suffragist and the leaders of that list will be Clara Barton, Mary A. Livermore, Julia Ward Howe, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone, and Frances Willard; all woman suffragists. If by chance an occasional "crank" endorses woman suffrage there is surely plenty of company on his side of sufficiently exalted character to prove that the crank had at least one rational idea. On the other hand there are still persons of intelligence who oppose woman suffrage. So does every gambler, every saloon keeper, every criminal, every briber, every corrupt politician. Every evil in the land is notoriously opposed to woman suffrage. In Kansas some years ago a similar address in opposition to woman suffrage appeared from Brooklyn. The leading name signed was the wife of a prominent divine. This address was kept for free distribution in the saloons of the state and more than once, according to authentic reports, this lady's health was drunk by frequenters of these resorts. More than once woman suffrage has failed to become a law through the introduction of bribery. No one familiar with those campaigns, whether friend or foe, doubted it. A question fair minded men and women should ask themselves is, Who is so much opposed as to pay money to defeat such a measure? Bribery does not come from those who fear women will grow unwomanly, and that politics will efface the "bloom from the peach;" it comes from the practical bribers who see in the defeat of woman suffrage a financial advantage to themselves. The election of Mr. Roberts, the expelled congressman, is cited as proof of the bad company kept by woman suffragists. But unfortunately for the Illinois anti, Mr. Roberts keeps company with their side of the question, for he is the most virulent opposer of woman suffrage in Utah, and his election was opposed by the suffragists of the state. Mormon as well as Gentile. If I were a stranger to this cause and should choose sides for the company it keeps, I would say, "give me woman suffrage."

15. These good people, I presume they are good people, are afraid women will corrupt politics. They fear all the bad women will turn their polluted aid to political corruption, and that virtue will mysteriously take wings and depart from good women, leaving only the dregs of bad impulses to be turned to political service. This may sound like serious reasoning, but it deserves small consideration, for the very good reason that women do not remain disfranchised because good people fear the influence of bad women upon politics, or the influence of bad politics upon women. They are disfranchised because bad people fear the influence of good women upon politics, and the influence of good politics upon men. A little practical experience in the woman suffrage campaign would demonstrate the fact to the satisfaction of the most casual observer.

16. Of all the curious fallacies set up by oppo-

nents of woman suffrage, the family as the unit of government is the airiest. Whatever may have been true in other countries, in this the family was never the unit of government. The father of a family of fourteen sons would not only vote himself, but each one of the sons as well. Bachelors and childless widowers vote and families have no connection with voting. The whole plea of the woman suffragists is that the action of the government in suppressing the wishes of some individuals and granting authority to others, of equal qualifications, is autocratic and unjust.

It may be that "the consensus of civilization and science" declares the women of the United States will never vote. But since women are free, rational beings, owning and controlling millions of dollars' worth of property; since one woman in

every six, according to the census of 1880, is engaged in gainful occupation; since 40,000 are now studying in our universities and colleges; since already the per cent of illiteracy is less among women than men, one may predict with certainty that "the consensus of civilization and science" will be forced at an early day to take a more advanced position, in order to keep pace with changed conditions.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,
President of National Woman's Suffrage Ass'n.

TRIBUTES PAID TO MISS ANTHONY

Anniversary of Her Birth Observed by the Equal Suffragists of Des Moines.

The celebration of Miss Susan B. Anthony's birthday was held at the home of Mrs. Cyrus Kirk yesterday afternoon, by the Des Moines Political Equality club.

The programme was opened by Miss Russell with a piano solo. Miss Katherine Pierce gave an interesting sketch of Miss Anthony's life. Mrs. Jenny of Syracuse, N. Y., a personal friend of Miss Anthony, spoke of Miss Anthony as a woman, paying tribute to her worth as neighbor, friend and home maker, as well as to her great services to the suffrage cause.

Two vocal solos were rendered during the afternoon, "The Angelus" by Mrs. Minnie Hunter, and "Barbara Frietchie" by Miss Duncan of Albion.

A symposium was held upon the question "What characteristic of Miss Anthony appeals to you most strongly?" Two-minute talks were made by Mrs. Will Read, Mrs. Henry Griffiths, Mrs. W. L. Eaton, Mrs. Sweet, Mrs. Senator Craig, Mrs. Cora Keith, Mrs. Marie Pardy Peck and Miss Mary Safford.

A number of characteristics were mentioned, but all the speakers agreed that Miss Anthony's most marked trait is her indomitable perseverance in the face of discouragements—her wonderful "stick-to-it-iveness."

At the close of the symposium, Mrs. Richey offered the following resolution, prefacing it by saying that "while it may not be possible for Iowa to produce a man worthy to fill Governor Larrabee's shoes, it is possible for Iowa to produce a woman worthy to stand in Susan B. Anthony's shoes, as president of the National Women's Suffrage association."

"Resolved, That we hereby express our gratification at the action of the national convention in choosing Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt as president to succeed our great leader."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Cake and coffee were served and a social hour enjoyed. Among the out of town ladies present were: Mrs. Representative Bennett of Manning, Mrs. Senator Craig, Mrs. Hon. W. L. Eaton, Mrs. Satterlee of Dunlap and others.

Mrs. Kirk proved an ideal hostess. The rooms were beautiful with decorations of smilax, jonquills, sunflowers and yellow ribbon, while between the parlors was draped the Stars and Stripes.

Advocate Charles City Ia

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Woman Suffrage association, had an article in the Sunday Chicago Tribune answering the six recorded oppositions to the extension of suffrage to women which recently appeared in an address by the Anti Suffrage association of men and women. It was condensed and to the point, and reflected the sound reasoning of the writer.

News Clippings
1900

Nat. Am. Women, Suppl. Am.
Retirement S.B. Anthony
Election C.C. Catt

Bryant

Mawr

Living City

The man who gave Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman Catt her last name has been discovered. He is George B. Catt, of New York, vice president of the New York Dredging company, an extensive engineering concern. Mr. Catt is a prosperous and successful business man. He formerly made his home at West Side, Io., and is a graduate of the state agricultural college at Ames, as is also his talented wife. The theory that the husband of the woman in politics is always a much abused individual is said to be effectually disproved in this case. Those who are acquainted with the home life of Mr. and Mrs. Catt describe it as ideal and assert that the husband and wife are heartily interested in each other's work. Particularly is it set forth that Mr. Catt is proud of the fact that his wife has attained such prominence in the woman suffrage movement and hopes to see her marching to the polls beside him some day. The moral of which is that you can't believe everything you see in the funny departments of the newspapers.

Mason City, Ia.
2 Sept 1900

MRS. CATT AND MISS ANTHONY.

Cedar Rapids Republican:—Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman Catt who is now the president of the National Suffrage Association is something of an Iowa woman. Her maiden name is Carrie Lane. Her first husband was a newspaper man of some reputation, employed on the Des Moines Register when Carrie found him or when he found Carrie. Whether or not he is dead deponent sayeth not. The expressive feline name she achieved together with her second husband. Whether he is dead or alive deponent sayeth not. He is just simply lost in the shuffle of fame that has attended the new president's rise in the suffrage world. There is no doubt about Mrs. Catt's ability or eloquence. She has won her own way to the front in the great organization which has been so long presided over by the venerable Susan B. Anthony. Miss Anthony has made the American suffrage movement what it is today. She was a pioneer. To hear her peak was to be all but converted to whatever she advocated. There was a purity and sincerity and an intellectuality, in her words that no man open to such influences could resist. And whatever views one may hold on the suffrage question, it must be admitted that its agitation in this country during the past 30 or 40 years has been helpful in many ways. Interest in public affairs, however manifested, is bound to be helpful.

Monticello Express

Mrs. Carrie Lane Catt who was elected president of the National Woman's Suffrage association, last Tuesday, as the successor of Susan B. Anthony is regarded as one of the brightest and pleasantest of the many distinguished women who are seeking universal suffrage. She was born in Iowa, and received her education in this state. She graduated at the State college at Ames in 1880. Shortly after, she married Mr. Chapman a newspaper publisher of Mason City. She published the paper for a time, after his death, and a few years later married Geo. W. Catt, who graduated from the same college in 1882. Mrs. Catt's husband is the wealthy president of the New York Dredging Co. He is proud of his wife and her forensic ability, and delights in humoring her in her public career.

Iowa has been honored by the unanimous election of Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman Catt to succeed Miss Anthony as president of the National Equal Suffrage association. Mrs. Catt began active life as a school ma'am—that avocation which is the training school for all that's good. After her marriage to Mr. Chapman she assisted him in his newspaper ventures, including a considerable service on the Pacific coast. While on the coast she became interested in ameliorating the conditions under which women wage earners were obliged to work. When her husband died she came back to Iowa and delivered a series of lectures on the subject. She early became interested in the equal suffrage cause, and because her superior ability has been pushed forward to its leadership. In addition to special fitness for executive duties, Mrs. Catt is one of the most effective women speakers in the world. Especially does she excel in logical and lucid presentation of subject. Not all her Iowa friends are able to agree with Mrs. Catt concerning suffrage, but all are proud of her and feel that the distinction she has attained is richly earned.—Des Moines Leader.

THE DENISON REVIEW,

FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Account of National Convention in Washington.

BRAINY WOMEN THERE.

Mrs. J. Fred. Meyers Writes a Descriptive Letter for The Review. Continued in Next Issue.

The attendance at the Woman's Suffrage meeting has increased largely from day to day since the opening of the convention. At the evening session there has not been even standing room.

Lillie Devereux Blake, who was the only formidable candidate against Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, but who being a keen politician, saw that things were not coming her way this time, in a neat speech to the convention, withdrew her name, which left the field

practically clear to Mrs. Catt for the presidency of the association. A ballot for nomination was taken, and with a dozen scattering ones, Mrs. Catt had a clear 250 majority out of a possible 285 votes so it was moved to make her choice unanimous which was done with a rush and a hurrah.

Miss Anthony was made a committee of one to present Mrs. Catt to the convention. The women went wild as Miss Anthony erect and alert, with her snow white hair banded smoothly about her face, walked to the front of the front of the platform, holding the hand of her young co worker of whom she is extremely fond, and of whom she expects great things. Miss Anthony's eyes were tear-dimmed and her tones were uneven, as she presented to the convention its choice as a leader, and paid her tribute of praise to the woman who had been her "right hand man" for so many years. It was such a tribute as most people get only after the sun of another world dawns upon them. It was a tribute freighted with love and tender solicitude, and rich with reminiscences of the past and full of hope for the future of Mrs. Catt and her work.

Suffrage is not longer a theory but an actual condition and new occasions bring new duties. There newer duties, these changed conditions, demand younger heads and fresher hearts. In Mrs. Catt you have my ideal leader. I present to you my successor."

By this time half the women were using their handkerchiefs on their eyes and the other half were waving handkerchiefs in the air. Mrs. Catt said quickly, "Your president if you please, but Miss Anthony's successor, never! There is but one Miss Anthony and she could not have a successor." Much moved Mrs. Catt made a brief but strong talk to the convention, pledging herself and her energies to the organization.

SKETCH OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was born in Ripon, Wis. One of her grandfathers fought on the American side in the revolutionary war. Her parents, Lucius Lane and Maria Clinton were both born at Potsdam, N. Y. but moved to Wisconsin when their daughter was seven years old they moved to Charles City, Iowa, where the girl grew up. She was educated at the State Industrial College of Iowa, after which she took a special course in law. For three years she was principal of the High School and general superintendent of schools in Mason City, Iowa.

Mrs. Catt in addition to being a good organizer and eloquent speaker has in a pre-eminent degree the gift of statesmanship—the power of understanding and dealing wisely with political conditions, of laying plans on long lines and combining all the elements that lead to victory.

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford has returned from a most interesting Eastern visit and is full of anecdotes and stories about places and people of public interest. She spoke before the National Suffrage association in Washington, before the Woman's clubs of Newport, New Castle, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Wayne, and to several chapters of the D. A. R. in different cities. In New York she talked to the Equality club and in Brooklyn to the Woman's Suffrage league. At the Suffrage meeting in Washington she made a stir among both men and women by the able and eloquent address made on her favorite topic, equal suffrage.

"I will not say anything about the Suffrage meeting," she said yesterday. "Mrs. Amy Cornwell has told you all about that. I attended the meeting of the D. A. R. before I left Washington. As far as the glitter of diamonds and sheen of silks is concerned, it was a grand success." Mrs. Bradford smiled daily. "Seriously, though, they are doing a great work," she went on, with a change of expression. "They are preserving historic places, and educating the public to patriotism. The association has taken into its ranks women who have never before belonged to an organization of any sort, and in this way it has broadened the outlook of women. The reception at Mrs. McLane's, given by Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, was very entertaining, as was also the private view at the Corcoran art gallery, when the members of the Senate and House, the judges of the Supreme court and as many officers of the army and navy as were in Washington were asked to meet the delegates and friends of the D. A. R."

"Chauncey Depew was the speaker of the evening. It was the evening of Washington's birthday anniversary. It was in the city that bore the great general's name and Mr. Depew was sent as the representative of the Sons of the American Revolution to talk to the Daughters of the American Revolution. He got up in a self-satisfied and patronizing manner and told silly stories on Washington, and gave the people the impression that he was well satisfied with Martha Washington's behavior, 'although she was brought up in the backwoods.' Senator Carter of Montana spoke that evening also. People who attended both the suffrage and the D. A. R. conventions said that the women of the Suffrage association held and helped their audiences far more than the men who did most of the speaking at the D. A. R. council. There was a reception given at the White House for the Daughters, and any number of other delightful social functions. Here I met Miss Marie Barnes and Miss Desha, who founded the D. A. R. and who figured so prominently in the organization of the women of Kentucky when the bitter fight was made against Breckinridge. She is a brilliant conversationalist and an altogether charming woman. I felt extremely proud that the women had had a share in the election of a man, so brave and loyal to his convictions as Congressman Shafroth. Mrs. Shafroth made a great hit at Miss Anthony's birthday celebration in

the little speech with which she presented the loving cup.

"I had also the pleasure of being put up at the Washington club, during my stay, by Mrs. John McNeil. This club owns a fine club house. Its only programme is the session devoted to current topics one morning in the week, but under this head some of the most celebrated people in the country have spoken. With the exception of this, the club is purely a social organization and is based on the principle of which Mrs. Platt-Decker strongly disapproves, it being extremely exclusive.

"In reference to the meeting at Wayne, where I made a suffrage speech, there was a suffrage committee formed. Remember that this is in one of the federated clubs of conservative Pennsylvania, and unless the Colorado federation has very recently changed its rules such topics are barred in the meetings of our own progressive state. In New York I stayed with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt for almost a week, and this is equivalent to saying that one has met the great constructive stateswoman of to-day on the side which reveals her most gracious and winning qualities. The home and the hostess are alike ideal. I went with Mr. and Mrs. Catt and Miss Mary G. Hay, Mrs. Catt's efficient and delightful coadjutor, to a meeting of the Nineteenth Century club at the Waldorf-Astoria, where Mrs. Catt took the affirmative in a debate on 'Shall Women Be Given the Ballot?' Mrs. Cranell of Albany took the negative side.

"The plan of the anti-suffragist did not stand for a moment for the serene sweet-

ness and the strong reasoning power of the new leader of the suffragists. This famous club before which she spoke was founded by Courtland Palmer, and numbers among its members the cleverest artists, men and women of letters, lawyers, and clergymen in New York. That evening there were present such men as William Dean Howells, Henry Van Dyke, Brander Matthews and Nicolas Murray Butler. I also attended the meeting of the Patriot club while I was in New York, when David Starr Jordan made his anti-expansion address, 'The Blood of a Nation.' Helen Gardner was there, May Riley Smith and Annie Nathan Myer. I had there pleasure of meeting at the home of Mrs. Roger Pryor, Miss Mary Johnston, the author of 'Prisoners of Hope' and 'To Have and to Hold.' Miss Johnston is a typical Southern girl, soft-voiced and gentle-mannered, with the persuasive charm that seems to go with Southern womanhood in its twenties.

"I called on Caroline Sheridan, who is now connected with the New York Evening Post, but did not find her in. Miss Sheridan is rapidly securing an enviable position in the world of journalism and letters. Another Denver woman I met was Mrs. Mary Holland Kincaid, who has made a great hit in journalistic work in Chicago. With her I visited the Chicago Woman's club, and, like all other visitors, fell in love with the charming quarters.

"However, there is nowhere shown in the women's clubs of the country that altruistic spirit that belongs to the club of Denver."

The Daily Herald

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HISTORIC BIRTHDAY

And a New President for the National Suffra- gists' Association.

The thirty-second annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage association will be held in Washington, D. C., Feb. 8 to 14. The leading feature of this convention will be the celebration of Miss Susan B. Anthony's eightieth birthday, to which invitations read: "All those who recognize the greatness of the occasion and desire to honor themselves in honoring the woman whose work has given her a position second to none among the great personalities of this century, are cordially invited to be present." Not all recognize the greatness of Miss Anthony, but it is an encouraging sign that many who have in years past ridiculed her have changed their tune to one of praise. Only women may understand the greatness of this woman who has led the movement for woman's emancipation for more than sixty years, and those who appreciate her most are her fellow workers, who have lived with her in sympathy and effort, and as many of these as have the price will honor her with their presence on the occasion

of her birthday, and assure her of their affection in return for her devotion and self-sacrifice to woman's cause, which has so far advanced that the sun of woman's century is already so high that as Miss Anthony descends the slopes of life into the shadows its rays glid the darkest places, and reflect the perfect freedom of her sisters yet to come. At this convention, as a result of her expressed wish, Miss Anthony will retire from the presidency of the Nat'l E. S. A. and it is thought her mantle will fall upon Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, whom all Colorado remembers with affection and admiration, for it was she who secured political freedom for our women. The story of the coming of this wonderful woman of eloquence, wisdom and womanliness to Colorado to plead the cause of women will be handed down from mother to daughter in this state for time without end, and if Mrs. Chapman were going to run for president of the United States she would receive the entire vote of Colorado women and those of many of the men, who believe her highly capable of dignifying the most exalted position the nation has to give and of administering it with wisdom. This is not idle talk, but the exact language expressed by both men and women during the campaign in Colorado, when she electrified and won all. (Mrs. Chapman has been chairman of the Nat'l. Com. on organization E. S. A. for seven years, Miss Anthony is very fond of her, and everything points to her becoming the leader of woman's battle for equality before the law.

One of the birthday offerings Miss Anthony will receive will be a painting of Colorado scenery by a Colorado artist from the women's clubs of Colorado, given as a testimonial of appreciation of the political freedom she has conferred upon them, indirectly, it is true, but true, nevertheless. Such manifestations as this, coming from women of all sections of the state, should forever silence the croakers who say that women are tired of their political freedom in Colorado. Some male non-descripts in Denver have lately deplored the fact of equal suffrage, complaining that women have not purified politics. These creatures would expect an angel to purify a scavenger's dump-pile at a breath; they forget, or never knew, that women claim the right to vote as a matter of justice and that to purify politics does not appear in the contract. However, the truth is that suffrage is growing in popularity with the masses, and particularly among the districts where there was great opposition to it, and that women are rapidly becoming intelligent and willing voters, the increase in popularity being particularly marked in southern Colorado, which was strong anti-suffrage, and from here we send hearty greetings to the retiring president, Susan B. Anthony, and At Hall to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, whom we trust may take the chair.

THE WESTERN CLUB WOMAN

THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION.

I always draw a long breath when I settle myself down into the soft easy cushions of a Pullman. In a continued journey from Denver to Washington one is sure of a few days quiet, and traveling as a whole is a rest for me. How glad we will be when they wear out those old Pullmans with their stuffy little toilet rooms, for that seems to be their only excuse for continuing them on different lines, and adopt the ones we found on the Burlington & Missouri, with nice, commodious toilet rooms almost as large as the gentlemen's; they are actually large enough to get the full sweep of one's hair when dressing it, and two ladies can dress with quite a degree of comfort, so when we transferred from one of these to a Pullman on the Baltimore and Ohio, where the toilet room was not over three by six and all the fixtures and some fire escapes, axes, brooms, rubber tubing, etc., where one could hardly find standing room, we felt a little discouraged.

We knew that the train was an hour late, giving us about an hour and a half to find the house where we were to be entertained, eat our breakfast, refresh ourselves, and go to the "Church of Our Father," where the National American Woman Suffrage Convention was to be held.

The rain was coming down in such an easy way that it looked as if it might go on forever. We found Mrs. Ware at 1529 Rhode Island avenue, a delightful hostess; she and her niece, Miss Pierce, from Portland, who was spending the winter with her, did everything to make us feel at home. They told us the church was near and directed us to it.

We were very glad to shake the rain off of our umbrellas and enter the church where we passed so many pleasant hours. Picking up the program I found my name second in the addresses of state presidents—my heart came up into my throat in time to be swallowed.

Dear Aunt Susan is inspiration, and when she welcomed and introduced me as a representative of the men and women of an enfranchised state, who could have failed to give a tribute to her and a report to the convention that was welcomed by all? When I turned to leave the platform she laid her hand on my shoulder and said:

"I have a very warm spot in my heart for you."

She watches us, the men and women of Colorado, with trustful and loving care, and she understands that seeming failure is not failure, that it is an attempt to gain an honest footing, and so if we have not always succeeded in all the laws that we have tried to amend, introduce and enforce, and in the puri-

fication of politics for which we seem to be held responsible, although there are thirty thousand more male voters in the state than female, to say nothing of the political condition of six years ago, she still has faith in us.

But I diverge. Let us look over the women of the Convention. I would love to single out many of them, for there were representative women from almost all the states. The East, South and the Middle states were better represented, yet Oregon and California had their women there. They had met for a united purpose and had no time for any great differences. Reports of the past year and plans for future work were discussed in the morning session with always bright little talks from Miss Anthony, bringing up many of her very interesting experiences and looking forward with so much encouragement.

Susan B. Anthony had declined the nomination of the president of N. A. W. S. A. I was anxious to see her preside over a convention and felt doubly repaid. Many who have been with her for years said that "Aunt Susan" was at her best. It was a marvel to see her strength of mind and body. She was indefatigable, the center from which all radiated.

The Rev. Anna H. Shaw, vice president at large, who sat at her right hand, was always ready with her sparkling wit and humor to help to make the convention free from constraint and overwork.

Alice Stone Blackwell, with her strong intellectual face and level head, taking down accurately each detail of the session, for she is the recording secretary, and we could not have a better one, and where could we find a more faithful corresponding secretary than Rachel Foster Avery, who had charge of the programs, and a few women who have charge of the programs in our club work understand what it might be at a national convention. She looked worn to the quick the last few days.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, the treasurer, was ever ready to answer questions as to the financial condition of the Association.

But of all the women in the convention next to Susan B. Anthony stood Carrie Chapman Catt, with her sweet, earnest face and logical reasoning. Her practical work as chairman of the Organization Committee makes it possible for her to understand and come in touch with the people in her future work as president of the Association. When she took hold of the organization work a few years back—less than five—there were no state organizations to speak of, and the income of the Association was less than two thousand dollars a year. She has now organized forty states into flourishing associations, which send delegates regularly to the national body, and she has brought the income of the association up to fifteen thousand dollars a year. She has traveled over fifty thousand miles to do all this, and she has never drawn a cent of salary and has paid her own expenses. She has tremendous will power, an iron constitution and great executive ability. She has also money, which she spends freely for the cause. This was one of the arguments brought in favor of her nomination as president. There had been quite a talk in the papers about opposition, but when the afternoon of election came Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, who was the only other candidate, withdrew her name and Mrs. Catt had two hundred and fifty majority out of a possible two hundred and eighty-five. It was moved to make her election unanimous. Miss Anthony presented Mrs. Catt to the convention amid a tumult of applause, and paid a most touching tribute to the woman who had been her "right hand man." She said among other things: "Suffrage is no longer a theory, but an actual condition, and new occasions bring new duties. These newer duties, these changed conditions demand younger heads and fresher hearts. In Mrs. Catt you have my ideal leader. I present you my successor." Some of the women were using their handkerchiefs on their eyes and some were waving them in the air, for their beloved Miss Anthony was about to leave the chair that she had filled for thirty-two

years. Mrs. Catt said quickly: "Your president, if you please, but Miss Anthony's successor never; there is but one Miss Anthony, and she could not have a successor."

Mrs. Catt spoke briefly of the new duties and the new responsibilities overbalancing the honor, and pledged her ability to the Association. All the other officers were re-elected.

Mary G. Hay has been a great help in the financial department. I never saw a woman that could raise money from an audience as she could; and as secretary of the Organization Committee, she has done much to make the Association enter the new year out of debt, and with good prospects of ten thousand dollars.

The meeting of the National Woman's Suffrage Association in Washington last month was a noteworthy occasion in many ways. Unfortunately we are unable to print any account of it this month because it is still in progress as we go to press, and none of our Colorado representatives have yet returned. Mrs. Cornwall, president of the state association, will have an article for the next issue. It is a little trying to suffragists all over the country to think that "Aunt Susan" has retired, and she really has not done so. She has only been relieved of certain duties that she may have more time for other duties. As long as she lives she will be "the head of the army." The election of Carrie Chapman Catt to the presidency of the national association will meet the approval of every Colorado woman. She is a great and a good woman, wise, gentle and far-seeing. No better leader could have been chosen.

Club Women, Denver

They didn't recognize Mrs. Catt.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, general organizer of the woman's suffrage party in this country, is a young and strikingly handsome. She is a brilliant talker, amiable in manners, and is always stylishly dressed. A year or two ago she was on her way to address a state convention in Topeka, Kan., when she got into conversation with two gentlemen on the cars. One of them was a judge, and the other a newspaper editor of the same town. A few seats in front of them sat a spectacled, angular woman, sallow as to complexion and drab as to dress. Her clothes were cut in a fashion severely plain. The talk had turned upon the rights of women.

"See that woman yonder?" said the judge. "I'll warrant she's a delegate to that woman's rights convention up at Topeka."

"Sure," chimed in the editor. "Funny, ain't it? There's a woman that has no husband, never could get one, has all the rights she needs, and she gallivants around the country asking for more. Funny, ain't it? I'll bet she's Mrs. Catt. Well named, ain't she?"

Mrs. Catt smiled, and changed the subject. When they reached Topeka she said to the judge:

"I am very glad to have met you. I am Mrs. Catt. The lady in front is the wife of a banker in Chicago. She is going out to visit her married daughter. I know her very well. She is opposed to woman's suffrage. Good-bye."

Chicago Chronicle

SUFFRAGISTS TO MEET TODAY.

Susan B. Anthony Will Retire and Mrs. Catt May Be Honored.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The National Woman's Suffrage association will begin its annual six-day meeting here tomorrow. Tonight at a meeting of the executive committee Miss Susan B. Anthony, the venerable president of the association, who is now in her eightieth year, announced that she would not be a candidate for reelection. She will devote herself to office and campaign work in behalf of the movement. Miss Anthony was selected as an assistant secretary at the convention of 1852 and has held office ever since. The impression prevails that Mrs. Caroline Chapman Catt of New York will be elected president. Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake is a candidate also. Miss Anthony will preside at this convention.

Mrs. Caroline Chapman Catt was a newspaper writer and lecturer before she became identified with woman's suffrage work. Originally a Wisconsin woman, she took her degree at the Iowa Agricultural college and became an enthusiastic educator. She was superintendent of schools at Mason City, Iowa, for several years and retired to become the wife of Leo Chapman, proprietor of the Mason City Republican. When her husband died a year after their marriage she took the editorial management of the newspaper. In 1888 she entered the lecture field and soon became interested in the suffrage movement. Her capabilities as a public speaker won her immediate success.

Three times she has addressed national conventions, also taking the leadership of department work. For some years she has been chief national organizer, with headquarters in New York. In 1890 she became the wife of George W. Catt of New York.

Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake is an eastern woman, born at Raleigh, N. Y. She was educated at New Haven. As a girl she led the gay society life opened to her by wealth and family position. She was married to Frank Umsted, a Philadelphia lawyer, who died three years later, leaving her with two little children. In 1866 she married Grenfill Blake of New York, who died in 1896. After moving to New York Mrs. Blake became interested in philanthropic movements. For eleven years she was president of the New York State Woman's Suffrage association, organized the New York City Suffrage league in 1886 and has been its president ever since. She recently took the leadership of the New York Union of Civic and Political Equality. She contributed to the North American Review, Atlantic, The Forum and Harper's Monthly. Mrs. Blake's latest work was a volume of short stories published in 1894 under the title "A Daring Experiment."

MRS. CATT LOOKS INTO FUTURE.

Says Before Twentieth Century Is Ended She Believes Woman Will Be President.

New York, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—"It is my hope and firm belief that before the close of the twentieth century a woman will have been elected President of the United States," today said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who is looked upon as the probable successor of Susan B. Anthony as the head of the National American Woman Suffrage association.

"You may think this statement rather strong," continued Mrs. Catt, "but if I were a prophet that would be my prophecy. The agitation to lead up to that result must not be sudden, but gradual."

"We women suffragists are working steadily and earnestly for a gradual change in the State and national laws which will put woman in her rightful position in the world, both political and social. The strides made by the woman suffrage movement in the last fifty years fully justify my hope for the future. Why, fifty years ago the opposition to co-education was more bitter than the feeling against woman suffrage is today."

CHICAGO NEWS

TALKS BY WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS

Miss Anthony and Mrs. Catt Address Meeting of the D. A. R.

[By The Associated Press.]
Washington, D. C., Feb. 23.—Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Suffrage association, were present at the morning session of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The president-general introduced Miss Anthony as a member of the Irondequoit chapter of Rochester, N. Y. Miss Anthony made a brief speech in which she said that such organizations as the D. A. R. were the outgrowth of the fight for the right of women to speak in public and to organize. Mrs. Catt also spoke for the cause of women's organizations.

The Press, Danville

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who succeeds Susan B. Anthony as president of the American Woman Suffrage association, is unquestionably the foremost active suffragist of this day. She took up the cause several years ago and has devoted to it all the time she could reasonably spare from her duties of the household. Mrs. Catt was born in Iowa and lived in that state until she became the wife of George A. Catt, the big New York dredging contractor. Since that time she has made her home in New York City and Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea, where the Catts have one of the coziest summer residences in Long Island. The new head of the suffragists has a personality altogether out of line with the traditional (and false) idea of the woman's rights woman. She is an ideal hostess, a housekeeper of enviable ability and resources and a cook whose dishes are famous. She is fond of horses, flowers and pretty bric-a-brac. She is a student and one of the most eloquent public speakers in the country. She is in the suffrage movement because she has convictions and these convictions she is quite capable of conveying to others by the lucidity of her arguments and the indispensibility of her conclusions. She has never sought for an office in the association of which she is now the chairwoman.

ASTINCY, ILL. WHIG

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who succeeds Susan B. Anthony as president of the American Woman Suffrage association, is unquestionably the foremost active suffragist of this day. She took up the cause several years ago and has devoted to it all the time she could reasonably spare from her duties of the household. Mrs. Catt was born in Iowa and lived in that state until she became the wife of George A. Catt, the big New York dredging contractor. Since that time she has made her home in New York City and in Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea, where the Catts have one of the coziest summer residences on Long Island. The new head of the American suffragists has a personality altogether out of line with the traditional (and false) idea of the woman's rights woman. She is an ideal hostess, a housekeeper of enviable ability and resources and a cook whose dishes are famous. She is a student and one of the most eloquent public speakers in the country. She is in the suffrage movement because she has convictions.

MISS ANTHONY IS REMEMBERED

Woman Suffragists Shower Birthday Gifts Upon the "Grand Old Woman" of Their Cause—Mrs. Catt, the New President.

[SPECIAL TO THE TIMES-HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—To-day was one of the most notable in the life of Susan B. Anthony, the unswerving leader of the woman suffragists, and for fifty years a friend and advocate of everything designed for woman's advancement. Perhaps to-morrow will be a greater day in some ways, for then will be held the formal "birthday meeting" in honor of Miss Anthony's having passed the eightieth milestone on life's journey. But to-day everything was informal, "not on the programme" and simply a sort of natural, kindly gushing of love and adoration for "Aunt Susan."

United with the feeling that Miss Anthony was serving for the last time as president was the consciousness that the end of the most notable convention in the history of the suffragists was about reached. The programme, as mapped out, was completed this evening. Consequently there was a general impulse to shower kindnesses on the grand old woman who has directed the suffragists for so many years.

Nearly every state gave some sort of a gift to her, and many of the presents were rich and beautiful. Miss Anthony was greatly surprised and actually got nervous, a rare thing indeed. But her nervousness at the showing of kindness simply added zeal to the good deeds of her worshipers.

The most of the gifts were sent to her or given in person by representatives of the states on the close of the morning session. The association gave her two large and costly Turkish rugs for her library and reception-room and an album containing the pictures of all the state presidents. From Utah there came a magnificent silk dress pattern.

Product of Utah Women.

The silk worm farm is in Utah, managed by women, and the dress was woven by Utah women, so that it is entirely the product of women, and presented by women. Mrs. Richards of Utah presented Miss Anthony with a pair of elaborately made sofa pillows. Miss Amelia Williams of Ypsilanti, Mich., presented a silver dessert spoon.

From Kate Green, Idaho, came a beautiful silver vase of unique shape, on which was a loving inscription. California gave a purse of gold, amounting to \$150, and innumerable other gifts of cash, dress goods, jewelry and articles for her home were sent to her hotel during the afternoon.

If this was a notable day for Miss Anthony no less was it for the association of which she is now the honorary head. She herself announced the fact that the association closed its meeting here free from debt and later in the day came the good news that about \$10,000 had been raised to carry on the general work of the suffragists. Miss Mary Hay began the campaign for the latter fund and met with generous response. There is now no doubt but that the fund is to be realized in the early future.

This afternoon both Miss Anthony and Mrs. Catt have been the recipients of much attention in Washington. The suffragists say that they have never received so much social consideration and given such a warm welcome in the history of the society as they have during this convention.

Hitherto they have been somewhat shunned by the so-called elite because they were feared, as cranks. This era seems to be over, and at this writing Miss Anthony and Mrs. Catt (in their official capacity) are being elegantly entertained at a very swell function.

Mrs. Catt's Rare Ability.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, by the way, is a product of Wisconsin, and can be claimed by the middle west on the score of nativity at least. She is a woman of supreme charm and a diplomat of the Mrs. Potter Palmer stripe.

Mrs. Catt was born in Ripon, Wis. One of her grandfathers fought on the American side in the revolutionary war. Her other grandfather lived in Canada, but moved to the United States because of his sympathy with the young government. Mrs. Catt thus

comes honestly by her citizenship. "Taxation without representation."

Her parents, Lucas Lane and Maria Clinton, were both born at Potsdam, N. Y., but moved to Wisconsin. When their daughter was 7 years old they moved to Charles City, Iowa, where the young girl grew up. She was educated at the State Industrial College of Iowa, after which she took a special course in law. For three years she was principal of the high school and general superintendent of schools in Mason City, Iowa.

Mrs. Catt, in addition to being a good organizer and eloquent speaker, has in a pre-eminent degree the gift of statesmanship—the power of understanding and dealing wisely with political conditions, of laying plans on long lines and combining all the elements that lead to victory.

Some of Her Great Victories.

Of late years she has been closely connected with almost every important victory that the cause has won. She worked in the Colorado campaign, and the Colorado women attribute the carrying of the amendment largely to her. She worked in Idaho, and all the four parties put equal suffrage planks in their platforms, and the amendment carried by almost two to one.

By invitation of Mrs. Caroline E. Merrick of New Orleans and other southern women she addressed the Louisiana constitutional convention, and it gave taxpaying women the right to vote on all questions submitted to the taxpayers.

Mrs. Catt is not only a hard student and logical thinker, but, as one who knows her well says, "an all around woman, a good housekeeper, an accomplished cook, an enthusiastic gardener and cultivator of flowers, a tasteful dressmaker and milliner; in fact, well trained in all housewifely arts."

She is unselfish and without the slightest taint of personal ambition or craving for notoriety. She never sought an office, but all her life offices have sought her and pressed themselves upon her. She has not a tinge of the "anti-man" spirit that embitters the speech of a few—fortunately only a small minority of the suffragists. The present discussion of the question in Iowa and the prestige of the suffragists in that state are largely due to her influence.

To-night's meeting was well attended. A note of triumph rang through all the addresses. Every woman present seemed to have renewed hopes in the ultimate success of the cause. The topics of the evening denote all this. Abigail Scott Dunoway of Oregon talked enthusiastically on "Success in Sight." Then Caroline Hallowell Miller of Maryland spoke of "Our Problem." John C. Bell, member of congress, made a stirring speech on "The Woman's Vote in Colorado."

Last Word of Miss Anthony.

Congressman Bell said that the elevating effects of woman suffrage are no longer questionable, but are known to a certainty. Mrs. Catt won distinct favor again on her address on "The Three I's," noting in a novel way the value of independence, industry and other equally desirable qualities among women. Mrs. Catt believes in woman suffrage heart and soul, and believing in it as she does, her nature is to work in its behalf night and day.

Then came the last word from Susan B. Anthony. Miss Anthony, in her simple, Quakerish style thanked her "dear girls" for what they had done for the cause in the past, and also for what they have contributed to her own encouragement. Miss Anthony commented on the success of this convention and held it to be the greatest in many ways of any ever held in behalf of woman's suffrage.

The suffragists will remain here to-morrow to take part in the birthday celebration at the Lafayette Square Opera House. The national officers will go from here to Baltimore to hold a special conference.

Chicago Tribune.

THE SUFFRAGISTS' SPLIT.

Sad news reaches the ears of Mrs. Catt almost before she has fitted the generous mantle of Miss Anthony to her shoulders and firmly grasped the helm of the National Woman's Suffrage association. The vessel has missed stays and is drifting on a lee shore. A quarrel has broken out in the ranks which, it is said, will result in a secession and the organization of another association, which will be headed by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake.

The saddest part of this ruction is the statement of a spokeswoman for the secessionists, which throws a wet blanket upon the supposed gentleness, lovingness, and harmony of the members and forces one to believe that the leaders in their argu-

tion to secure the rights of men have displayed the political duplicity and chicanery of men. It is charged that Miss Anthony worked against Mrs. Blake and for Mrs. Catt because she can use the latter as her tool and has never liked the former, who would not knuckle down to Susan; that she has displaced every prominent woman in the movement; that she would not allow Mrs. Blake even to speak in the recent convention; and, worst of all, that the delegates who elected Mrs. Catt had been bought and that their expenses to the convention were paid for them in consideration of their doing what Miss Anthony told them. Another serious disqualification of Mrs. Catt for leadership is her youth. Miss Anthony, having no cause for the concealment of her age, confesses to 80 years. Mrs. Blake acknowledges 60, and Mrs. Catt 42. For the last two, however, the usual allowances for understatement must be made. Mrs. Catt, though apparently she has reached the age of discretion and is past the first bloom of youth, is looked upon as an inexperienced, giddy young thing who will not be able to resist the insidious designs of Susan.

From an abstract point of view there is nothing unusual in this split of the suffragists. It is the inevitable drift of all parties. The Republicans have had their splits once. The Democrats were split during the war, in the 16 to 1 campaign, and they are split now. The Populists have split into various factions, occupying various parts of the road. Even the Prohibitionists are split, and some of them are not so dry as the others. There is no good reason, therefore, why the suffragists should not split and secede. According to Milton even the angels split and seceded, and if the celestial angels could not agree, how can we expect the earthly ones to keep in harmony? Close upon the heels of this disagreeable discovery comes the announcement that the House of Representatives in Massachusetts has defeated the proposition for woman suffrage by a vote of 124 to 32, a larger majority than for many years. Misfortunes never come singly.

One of the saddest features of this row is the doubt it will cast upon the sincerity of Lovely Woman. Upon the day when Miss Anthony was 80 years of age and retired from the Presidency the entire convention was dissolved in tears. The plotting secessionists were there and wept. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake was there and wept like one refusing to be comforted. Are all women crocodiles?

From the Chicago Tribune
Mr. Sterling

Mrs. Caroline Chapman Catt has been elected to succeed Susan B. Anthony as president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association by a vote of 254 out of a total of 278. Mrs. Catt is known as a woman of splendid ability. Originally a Wisconsin woman, she took her degree at the Iowa Agricultural College and became an enthusiastic educator. Later she married, and at the death of her husband she assumed editorial management of his paper, the Mason City (Iowa) Republican. In 1888 she entered the lecture field and soon became interested in Suffrage work—and that's the kind of a Catt she is.



CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, WHO SUCCEEDS MISS ANTHONY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who succeeds Susan B. Anthony as president of the American Woman Suffrage Association, is unquestionably the foremost active suffragist of this day. She took up the cause several years ago and has devoted to it all the time she could reasonably spare from her duties of the household. Mrs. Catt was born in Iowa and lived in that state until she became the wife of George A. Catt, the big New York dredging contractor. Since that time she has made her home in New York City and in Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea, where the Catts have one of the coziest summer residences in Long Island. The new head of the American suffragists has a personality altogether out of line with the traditional (and false) idea of the woman's rights woman. She is an ideal hostess, a housekeeper of enviable ability and resources and a cook whose dishes are famous. She is fond of horses, flowers and pretty bric-a-brac. She is a student and one of the most eloquent public speakers in the country. She is in the suffrage movement because she has convictions, and these convictions she is quite capable of conveying to others by the lucidity of her argument and the indisputability of her conclusions. She has never sought for an office in the association of which she is now the chairwoman.

SUFFRAGISTS IN REVOLT.

Mrs. Blake Is Expected Soon to Head a New Association.

ANGRY WITH MISS ANTHONY.

Prospective Bolters Say She Forced Mrs. Catt's Election and Will Control Her.

[SPECIAL TO THE TIMES-HERALD.] NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—"Mrs. Catt means well and she is all right, but she is too young for the position to which she has been elected. She lacks the experience of Mrs. Blake, who has been working in our movement for over thirty years."

This rather sensational statement was given out to-day as the keynote of the quarrel that has developed in the ranks of the woman suffragists since the election of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt as president. One of

the most startling results of the quarrel is the report that there is to be a secession from the old organization and the formation of a new association, to be headed by Mrs. Little Devereaux Blake, who was Mrs. Catt's chief rival for the presidency at the Washington meeting. Mrs. Blake admits that a new plan is afoot, but naturally she is not as radical in her statements as some of her sisters.

Behind all the trouble is found the name of Susan B. Anthony. It is gravely charged that this veteran aided and abetted the election of Mrs. Catt because the latter is a young woman and could be controlled, to a large extent, by the old warrior of the suffragists. It is even said that Miss Anthony has a strong personal dislike for Mrs. Blake and that, although the two have worked apparently harmoniously in the cause, at heart they have been very unfriendly and each ready at any time to oppose any plan that was likely to be approved of by the other, if the opposition could be worked out without any notice being taken of it.

Say She Suppressed Rivals.

Also it is charged that for years Miss Anthony has suppressed all the strongest women who have taken part in the work of the suffragists on the theory that she herself wished to be the controlling power in all things. For this reason, it is now said, she fought the election of Mrs. Blake, who is able and clever.

It is even said that the delegates who elected Mrs. Catt were taken to Washington at the expense of somebody, and that all they had to do while there was to follow the lead of Miss Anthony and elect the officers whom she approved.

Now as to the ages of the interested persons. Mrs. Catt owns that she is only 42 years old. Mrs. Blake confessed to 60. Miss Anthony retired only when she was too old

to be able to do the work herself, but she was 72 when she was first elected president of the national organization. This, her friends and foes say, is one reason why Mrs. Blake thinks Mrs. Catt entirely too youthful for the head of such a stately and dignified concern.

Mrs. Catt's friends declare their loyalty to her. The adherents of Mrs. Blake are in a similar mood, and the immediate prospect is that the women are entering on a bitter war, the outcome of which will be the formation of a rival to the old national suffrage association.

Work for a New Society.

"My friends are extremely friendly toward all the members of the national association," Mrs. Blake said to-day when asked about the quarrel that is on. "I have been in it and worked for it for years. The only difference which ever has existed was on questions of national policy."

"The efforts of the association have for years been to organize, or rather to endeavor to organize, in towns and villages, particu-

larly throughout the West. My own view of the best method of securing better conditions for women included the securing of national and state legislation. This part of the work has been set aside and neglected entirely during the last year."

"For five years I was chairman of the legislative committee of the national association. After the convention in Grand Rapids, Mich., that committee was entirely dissolved, after its members had delivered their report and left the convention, and entirely without the knowledge of any of them."

"In view of these circumstances and the fact that it is impossible to secure the cooperation of the national association, it is possible that those in favor of that branch of our work may form a new association devoted to legislating."

But another woman, who obviously would not allow her name to be used at this time, was more free in her utterances and did not hesitate to tell the whole tale of the strife that has broken loose. This woman was one of the committee which went to Washington with Mrs. Blake and knows all about the workings of the women and their likes and dislikes.

Knew Mrs. Blake Couldn't Win.

"When we went to Washington," she said, "we understood perfectly well that Mrs. Blake could not be elected, because Miss Anthony had used her influence wholly for Mrs. Catt. Miss Anthony has never liked Mrs. Blake, and there has really been strong antagonism between them, though they have worked harmoniously."

"The truth is that Miss Anthony was afraid of Mrs. Blake, for it was obvious to everyone that she was Miss Anthony's natural successor, but Miss Anthony did not intend to be succeeded by anyone whom she could not control."

"Bluntly speaking, Miss Anthony was jealous. She has always been so of every able woman in the movement and has kicked them out one by one. That's what she meant to do to Mrs. Blake in Washington last week; she tried to annihilate her, and we know it. Why, during the entire convention Mrs. Blake was not invited to speak one word. Just think of it!"

"Mrs. Blake and Miss Anthony have always differed on questions of public policy and years ago Miss Anthony found that Mrs. Blake is as strong as she is, and so when Miss Anthony found that she must retire she put in a woman who will be her tool. Miss Anthony will stand behind Mrs. Catt and direct every movement, as she always has."

"The delegates who elected Mrs. Catt had been bought, and their expenses to the convention were paid for them."

Heeded Miss Anthony's Wish.

"Why, one after another came to us there and said that they would like to vote for Mrs. Blake, but that they did not feel that they could go against Miss Anthony and her last wish, as it were."

"Mrs. Catt means all right, but she's too young. She lacks the experience of Mrs. Blake, who has been over thirty years in the movement."

"Certainly we shall form another association, and it will be national, with Mrs. Blake

as president. All over the country there are able women whom Miss Anthony has forced out of the association, and they will rally to Mrs. Blake on the instant.

"Among these are Mrs. Olympia Brown of Wisconsin, Belva Lockwood of Washington, Fhebe Cousins of Missouri, Laura De Foe of Gordon of California, Mrs. Josephine K. Henry of Kentucky, and Victoria Whitney. They are all able, strong women, over whom Miss Anthony rode rough shod because it was the only way she could hold her place; and for ten years not one of them has spoken a word on our platform.

"Nothing definite has yet been done about the new association, but the first meeting will probably take place in New York, and the name 'suffrage' will not be used."

Springington, Ills. Bulletin

ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

Annette Tells of the New National President.

IN PERSONAL RECOLLECTION

Admires Miss Anthony's Successor
Without Subscribing to Her Views
—Her Life Work.

At the recent suffragists' convention in Washington, Iowa was honored by the unanimous election of Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman Catt to succeed Susan B. Anthony as president of the National Equal Suffrage association. Mrs. Catt began active life as a country school teacher, that avocation that has been a training school for so many eminent women and men. After her marriage to her first husband, Chapman, she was his "right-hand-bower" in his newspaper ventures, seeing considerable of such business life on the Pacific coast. While on the coast it was that she became interested in ameliorating the conditions under which women wage earners were obliged to work. When her husband died she returned to her native state, Iowa, and delivered a series of lectures on the subject. She became greatly interested in the cause of equal suffrage early in its agitation, and through her superior ability pushed forward until she is now the chosen head of the organization. In addition to special fitness for executive duties Mrs. Catt is the most effective woman speaker that has ever been before the public. She excels in a logical and lucid presentation of her subject, and is thoroughly conversant with every phase of the question. While I am on the opposite of the question from Mrs. Catt, I cannot but admire her and congratulate her on the distinction she has attained and so richly deserves through a conscientious study of her belief. She is a comparatively young woman, and possessed of sufficient of this world's goods to enable her to assume the duties the office will impose upon her without calling upon her organization to assist her financially. Mrs. Catt will have to bear all the criticisms, but I fancy that the criticisms directed to her through her position will be preferable to such communications as the following that Susan B. Anthony was obliged to look over in almost daily mail: "Once upon a time we were women, then we got to be women's rights agitators, then we were strong-minded women, emancipated women, advanced women, woman suf-

ragists, female suffragist, mannish women, new women, bloomer women. Now we are female parasites. Olive Schreiner, in the Cosmopolitan, has cooked our goose!" Mrs. Catt will have to have great fortitude to bear up under such communications, but from my limited acquaintance with her I think she will be equal to the emergency.

Some two or three years ago I had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Catt (and that is no formal society expression here) but genuine, because to meet such a personality as Mrs. Catt is not only a pleasure, but a benefit. In a little visit with her she said: "If we ever get in power or a semblance of it, I am sure we will have a cleaner, more morally healthful government. Many good, conservative men are on our side today. Men who are willing to join forces with the feeble side and push our cause to glory. One thing sure under a regime of women's influence, there would be more of the 'Peace on Earth, good will to men,' discipline, by which all would profit. We are working as hard as any political body of men for the solution of the great national problems of the day, whether we attain prominence sufficient to cause a political revolution remains to be seen. We can only work and hope. We have done much; we are doing much more; and we will do even more in time."

Miss Anthony's influence will continue to be felt as long as that woman lives. It is only because of her age that she retires from the supremacy of the suffragists, descending from the pedestal, to give the reins into younger, more physically healthy hands. But the suffrage cause will go down to immortality with Susan B. Anthony's name at its head, and her head will always be surrounded by halo that so few women would grace.

Mme. Annette.

Our Best Words

ONCE THE WIFE OF A SHELBYVILLE BOY.

Now President of the American Woman Suffrage Association.

The first young man who joined the First Congregational (Unitarian) church when it was organized in Shelbyville, was Leo Chapman, son of the veteran soldier, James Chapman of Rhodes, Ia., and brother of Mrs. Irene Chapman Barker of this city. That young man became an enterprising journalist and married a gifted young woman who was a most faithful and helpful wife till the husband's death. After his death the widow entered the lecture field. She visited Shelbyville a few years ago and gave a brilliant discourse in the Unitarian church, which her noble husband had helped to build. She finally married a gentleman of New York City, and has since been known by the name

of Carrie Chapman-Catt (or Mrs. George Washington Catt.) This month of February at the National Woman Suffrage Convention in Washington, D. C., Mrs. Catt was elected to succeed Miss Susan B. Anthony as president of the American Woman Suffragist Association.

To succeed such a grand heroine and veteran in so high position, is certainly a great honor. Our Best Words sends congratulations.

Anti-Woman Suffragists Answered.

By Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of National Woman Suffrage Association.



THE association of men and women opposed to the extension of suffrage to women has recently issued an address in which they have carefully recorded the reasons for their opposition to woman suffrage. Divested of its wordy explanation, their platform is as follows:

We are opposed to woman suffrage—

1. Because women cannot perform military duty. "This is the foundation of our opposition."
2. Because women, as "priestesses of womanhood," have duties to perform more important than law-making.

3. Any movement which tends to render women independent is a "movement backward towards the original industrial slavery of woman."

4. "A man is known by the company he keeps," and woman suffrage is bad because it has been advocated by free lovers, Mormons, Populists, Socialists, and Prohibitionists.

5. Woman suffrage would render politics more corrupt.

6. Woman suffrage would make the individual the unit of government, instead of the family, and this would be a direct step towards socialism.

If this is the best exposition of their faith, the day cannot be far distant when the women of the United States will vote.

1. The foundation of their opposition, as they themselves say, is that women cannot fight. There never has been a military qualification for voting in the United States. Not a single voter has ever been asked to prove himself able or willing to fight before being vested with the right of the suffrage.

2. While motherhood may well be regarded as a high and holy calling,

yet it in no wise conflicts with political duty. The rearing of the future men and women is indeed service to the state—a service so great, in fact, that even if the military qualification was required of men it would be an unfair advantage to record motherhood an equivalent qualification for women.

3. Every event in the nineteenth century which has affected women has tended to put "women on an independent basis, so far as man is concerned," and every such tendency has brought none but good results.

4. Divest yourself of partisan bias and read the history of our country as the student of the future will read it, and ask yourselves what name deserves to be recorded as the chief makers of that history. What has been the greatest event? No one doubts—the civil war and the emancipation of slaves. Sumner, Garrison, Phillips, Curtis, Whittier, Harriet Beecher Stowe—these were the real makers of our best history. All of them were woman suffragists. Above all others towers Lincoln, a woman suffragist. Every gambler, every saloonkeeper, every criminal, every briber, every corrupt politician, every evil in the land is notoriously opposed to woman suffrage.

5. Women do not remain disfranchised because good people fear the influence of good women upon politics, or the influence of bad politics upon women. They are disfranchised because bad people fear the influence of good women upon politics, and the influence of good politics upon men.

6. Of all the curious fallacies set up by opponents to woman suffrage the family-unit-of-government is the airiest. Whatever may have been in other countries, the family never was the unit of government in this. The father of a family of fourteen sons not only votes himself, but one of his sons votes as well. Bachelors and childless widowers vote, and families have no connection with voting.

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FREE PRESS: FRIDAY, M.

HANDWRITING ON THE WALL

MRS. CATT SAYS EQUAL SUFFRAGE
IS SURE TO COME.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
CLOSED LAST NIGHT.

Mrs. Emily B. Ketcham Was Elected
President.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Michigan Equal Suffrage association closed last evening at the Unitarian church. The auditorium was crowded and even the galleries were pressed into service. Mrs. Lenor Starker Bliss, of Saginaw, the retiring president, presided and Miss Carrie Kingsley opened the programme with a song. Mrs. F. E. Britten, of Detroit, pronounced the invocation and Miss Jennie M. Stoddard sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," the entire audience joining in the chorus.

The address of the evening was made by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and like its predecessors was full of point and originality. Her talk was along the line of justice and equality, and was well received. She spoke of men objecting to women filling up every avenue of employment. In the first place men took out of the hands of women their homespun articles and all other goods they manufactured in their homes, and continued making them in factories and now it is no more than right that women should be employed therein.

"True, a great many women to-day do not want the vote," said she. "It is because they are reflecting the same skepticism concerning democracy. Throughout all history we find that every active period is followed by a re-action. May I ask now if man's suffrage is a failure? It has been in existence ten years, and yet is it a failure?"

Danger From the Briber.

"I have noticed that in every country in the world where men have not the ballot they have that sneaking, slinking look that is unmanly and repulsive. In our own country, no matter how degraded a man is, he can look everybody in the face. He has self-respect, no matter if he does sell his vote, and in no nation in the world do the men equal the American type, because they have the vote and political freedom. Bribery and corruption exist, and the danger lies not with the bribed but with the briber.

"Statistics show that women are intellectually capable of voting. In proportion there are more women in America able to read their ballots than men. The logic that bars out virtuous and self-respecting women to-day because some ignorant men think them incapable, is not logic at all. The bad, ignorant men alone fear what good, capable women may do. The czar of Russia when crowned took the diadem and placed it upon the brow of his wife, teaching his people that he shared his power with her. Why can the American men not touch their crowns to the heads of their wives and swear the same fealty? We are willing to share with men the responsibilities and duties of this great republic because it is just, it is expedient, it is right, and the handwriting on the wall declares that it must be."

Mrs. Catt's Address.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in her energetic and womanly way, talked upon the important topic, "How to Organize a State." She advocated the founding of headquarters for the suffragists of the state, to be left in charge of a salaried secretary, a young woman of ability and ambition, who was to keep in touch with every branch of the federation. "Campaign Work" was discussed in a business-like manner by Mrs. Martha E. Root, of Bay City, and Mrs. Mosher, of Hillsdale.

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roman.

From

Grand Rapids, Mich.,
Herald

FEB

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SUCCESSOR TO MISS ANTHONY.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who succeeds Susan B. Anthony as president of the American Woman Suffrage association, is unquestionably the foremost active suffragist of this day. She took up the cause several years ago and has devoted to it all the time she could reasonably spare from her duties of the household. Mrs. Catt was born in Iowa, and lived in that state until she became the wife of George A. Catt, the big New York



Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

dredging contractor. Since that time she has made her home in New York city and in Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea, where the Catts have one of the coziest summer residences in Long Island. The new head of the American suffragists has a personality altogether out of line with the traditional idea of the woman's rights woman. She is an ideal hostess, a housekeeper of enviable ability and resources and a cook whose dishes are famous. She is fond of horses, flowers and pretty bric-a-brac. She is a student, and one of the most eloquent public speakers in the country. She is in the suffrage movement because she has convictions, and these convictions she is quite capable of conveying to others by the lucidity of her argument and the indisputability of her conclusions. She has never sought for an office in the association of which she is now at the head.

Mrs. Catt attended the national meeting in this city a year ago and many in Grand Rapids have pleasing recollections of her charm of manner and many graces.

CIVIL.

MISS ANTHONY CAN HAVE NO SUCCESSOR.

Susan B. Anthony will next week celebrate her 80th birthday and the ripe anniversary will be marked by her relinquishment of the honors she has long borne as the head and front of the woman suffrage movement in this country. When she began her life work Miss Anthony was practically alone in the cause, but today she has hosts of helpers and there will be no lack of aspirants for her honors at the head of the procession. Whoever may succeed her as leader, whether Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt or some other, the cause which Miss Anthony more than any other represents will suffer. Her sway, so long continued, was undisputed by rivals, and universally acknowledged. She can have no successor and whoever may be chosen to bear the honors will inevitably find rivalries and jealousies to contend against and this means division.

From

MERELY A COMMENTARY.

All who read what Rev. Anna H. Shaw, vice-president of the North American Woman's Suffrage Association, said to her sisters in the faith at the Unitarian church will concede her exceptional ability, her convincing manner of speech and the admirable skill with which she handles the dangerous weapon of sarcasm.

Far be it from us to attempt final judgment upon the irrepressible conflict in which she appears as so formidable and willing a champion. Not any. We might be induced from a high sense of duty to try to part man and wife after they had clinched and had all hands full of hair, to judge a joint debate, to referee a prize fight, possibly, under high pressure, to umpire a baseball game. But this is different, and we serve the standing notice of a previous engagement.

But we do feel impelled to give a little space to the old-fashioned man who takes courteous exception to the statement that we have various kinds of distinguished fathers and never any kinds of mothers. To be sure he is a venerable foggy and not up to date, but he has some gentle sentiments that are entitled to a hearing.

Discussing the mother, in his reverent way, he will insist that "She wields a power more decisive far than syllogisms in argument, or courts of last appeal in authority." He recalls that Napoleon once asked a lady of France what the nation required for the right teaching of its youth and the perpetuity of its liberal institu-

tions, and that the one word, "Mothers," answered the Corsican.

He even recalls that in scriptural history good rulers invariably had good mothers, and bad rulers bad mothers, from which he reaches the conclusion that the original source of rulership was in the mothers, and that the gratitude of the ages belongs to those who fashioned an immortal spirit after the model of the Master.

He finds vulgar history interspersed with like evidences of woman's supremacy and control through that wondrous intuition that seems born of a mother's love.

He recalls with a patient smile the words of that western orator who said that man is the head of the family, but woman is the neck, turning the head at will. He manifests a strong prejudice against dragging mothers to the lower level of politics where they come within the contamination from which strong men shrink, and where woman must surrender the higher and purer attributes enjoyed in her existing relations.

Poor old fogey! We realize that he is bringing upon his whitened head, his cultured nature and his kindly heart the stings and sorrows of a merciless opposition. But he would say it, and he is not the manner of man you can refuse.

Rev. Anna H. Shaw is most brilliant as a satirist, but there is a question whether it be the most effective style for reaching the popular intelligence. Ridicule is a terrible weapon against the individual, but there is a question of generalship involved when it comes to dealing with the vast majority.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

The Unitarian church was filled Sunday on the occasion of the first visit to this city of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Association of Women's Suffrage societies. Mrs. Catt has a national reputation for her ability and brilliancy as a lecturer, a fact fully demonstrated in her address.

Mrs. L. H. Ford presided and after the opening devotional services, presented the speaker of the evening.

Taking for her subject "Christian Citizenship," Mrs. Catt said: To many minds voting is something connected solely with the business affairs of life and to be carried on by business men. To vote means to put your prayers, hopes and aspirations into the ballot box. We permit ignorance and intelligence to meet there, and there is a resultant for bad or good according to the proportion. We are growing or retrograding, everyone, and every election day is a milestone showing the progress of the community. The future will show wiser and holier individual men and women and it is our duty to help civilization onward.

Referring to the welfare of society she said that today Christian men and women are asking, "Am I my brother's keeper?" The Christian church is the great power striving to uplift humanity. Two-thirds of the church members of America are women, hence the church comes to the electoral urn disfranchised. The next power after the church, said the speaker, was the public school, but at the ballot box, it too is a silent power.

Mrs. Catt enumerated some of the great problems of the day, dwelling especially on the "rapid growth of political bribery." The altruistic movement was given as the third great power and she prophesied that one by one these powerful women's organizations would fall to pieces and on the ruins would be erected an organization composed of men and women working together for the good of mankind.

In closing Mrs. Catt made an earnest appeal for the right of suffrage to be extended to women, as their most sacred right and responsibility.

Last evening another meeting was held in the interest of the suffrage movement and a large audience gathered at the First M. E. church to hear Mrs. Catt, one of the most charming women who has ever honored the city by her presence. Mrs. L. H. Ford presided and introduced Mrs. Catt, who gave a stirring address on "True democracy." She emphasized her plea of the previous evening, stating that only through equal suffrage could true democracy be obtained.

Relative to the great fight woman suffragists have had, Mrs. Catt recently wrote:

"There is no more elaborate argument or determined opposition to woman suffrage than there has been to each step of the progress of the rights of women. Scientists measured heads and weighed brains to prove that girls could master a college education. Clergymen read the scriptures to prove that they must not, and public opinion echoed the opinions of both. But girls did master the college curriculum. When the world recovered from its astonishment, scientists investigated anew and discovered that measurement and weight could determine little of the quality of the human brain; clergymen reinterpreted the scriptures, and public opinion adjusted itself to the new conclusion.

"Each step of the way has been bitterly contested, and that there has been advancement in the rights of women at all is due entirely to the fact that the few, not the many, possessed the right to insure the change. Had it been necessary to submit the question of co-education to popular vote before the experiment had been tried, there would not be 40,000 young women studying in our colleges and universities today.

"The consensus of public opinion in 1830 was that the brains of women were quite incompetent to receive a college education; that their physical health could not endure a four years course of study; and that a college educated woman was an anomaly alike repulsive to men and women. Had a vote been taken, co-education would have been overwhelmingly defeated.

"The progress has come because women of a larger mould, loftier ambitions, and nobler self-respect than the average have been willing to face the opposition of the world for the sake of liberty. More than one such as these deserve the rank of martyr. The sacrifice of suffering, of doubt, of obloquy, which has been endured by the pioneers in the woman movement will never be fully known or understood. For sixty years and more a vigorous agitation has been waged in the United States to establish equal rights for women and men. Under its influence and guided by the brave leadership of brave men and women, the evolution of woman's right has moved on without a break."

TRUE DEMOCRACY.

Mrs. Catt Addressed a Large Audience on the Suffrage Movement.

Last evening an interesting meeting was held at the First M. E. church in the interest of woman's suffrage and many gathered to hear Mrs. Catt, one of the most charming women who has ever honored the city by her presence. Mrs. L. H. Ford presided and introduced Mrs. Catt, who gave a stirring address on "True democracy." She emphasized her plea of the previous evening, stating that only through

She Was Sarcastic.

In her speech before the Michigan Equal Suffrage association the other evening, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw remarked that after every other excuse had been offered that man could devise, against the enfranchisement of women, that some learned men such as Dr. Buckley and Herbert Spencer had said that women are too emotional and hysterical to be allowed an interest in the affairs of state; that it was the "calm, composed, legal mind of man" to which such affairs should be left—she said that probably Spencer had never attended a nominating convention composed entirely of men.

"But," she continued, "I have, and shall again. Especially do I remember the nomination of President Harrison. Men jumped upon chairs, whooped, howled, shrieked, yelled, tossed their hats into the air, and walked all over them when they fell. They jammed each other's hats over their eyes, embraced one another and actually kissed each other, while they shouted, 'What's the matter with Harrison?' and other calm, legal minds howled back, 'He's all right.'"

"Now, did you ever see emotional, hysterical women act like that? Did you ever see women throw their bonnets into the air and shriek, 'What's the matter with Susan B. Anthony?' and then howl and shriek and jump into chairs and jam one another's bonnets over their eyes while yelling, 'She's all right.' No, it is only the calm, legal male mind that thus calmly gives way to its emotions."

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In closing Mrs. Catt made an earnest appeal for the right of suffrage to be extended to women, as their most sacred right and responsibility.

This evening she will give another address at the First M. E. church on "True democracy." No admission will be charged.

Mrs. Catt has worked unceasingly to spread in foreign countries knowledge of the American movement in behalf of equal rights for women. Her Woman's Century Calendar, published at the beginning of this year, has been translated by a Mohammedan woman in Constantinople into Turkish, and now Prince Owang Chung Huel, son of the governor of Peking, has announced his intention of translating it into Chinese.

All her life Mrs. Catt has been interested in public affairs. After graduating as a lawyer she was for three years principal of the high school and general superintendent of schools in Mason City, Ia. In 1884 she married Leo Chapman, editor of the Mason City Republican, and became, with him, joint owner and editor. A year after their marriage they sold the paper and moved to San Francisco where Mr. Chapman died. Mrs. Chapman remained there for some time doing newspaper work and was the first woman reporter in San Francisco.

In 1891 she married George W. Catt, a successful engineer and contractor. Mr. Catt is very much in sympathy with his wife's work and a generous contributor to the association.

GARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, WHO SUCCEEDS MISS ANTHONY

Detroit Journal



Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who succeeds Susan B. Anthony as president of the American Woman Suffrage Association, is unquestionably the foremost active suffragist of this day. She took up the cause several years ago and has devoted to it all the time she could reasonably spare from her duties of the household. Mrs. Catt was born in Iowa and lived in that state until she became the wife of George A. Catt, the big New York dredging contractor. Since that time she has made her home in New York city and in Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea, where the Catts have one of the coziest summer residences in Long Island. The new head of the American suffragists has a personality altogether out of line with the traditional (and false) idea of the woman's rights woman. She is an ideal hostess, a housekeeper of enviable ability and resources, and a cook whose dishes are famous. She is fond of horses, flowers and pretty bric-a-brac. She is a student, and one of the most eloquent public speakers in the country. She is in the suffrage movement because she has convictions, and these convictions she is quite capable of conveying to others by the lucidity of her argument and the indisputability of her conclusions. She has never sought for an office in the association of which she is now the chairwoman.



MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

Successor to Susan B. Anthony as President of the American Woman Suffrage Association.

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From

Brief pen pictures of some of those "awful women who want to vote" might possibly disabuse the minds of some people of the idea that masculinity predominates in their characters.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Equal Suffrage association, is a rather handsome woman, of the semi-blond type, of good figure, a tasteful dresser, calm and self-possessed in her manner, and with a quiet determination in her face that might mean indomitable perseverance, or unlimited ambitions, perhaps both. She is a woman who impresses one as having an immense amount of reserve force; a woman of great executive ability, and certainly a woman with considerable dramatic power, as was shown in her lecture, delivered on the closing night of the convention, especially in those parts where she made a most eloquent plea for the ballot. She seems to take her work with exceeding seriousness, and presents it with an undeniable dignity.

Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, vice-president of the National Equal Suffrage association, is perhaps better known in Michigan than Mrs. Catt. She was born and reared in the state, her father being one of the pioneers. She is a stout woman, not above medium height, whose face in repose is somewhat severe, with the gray eyes shaded by heavy black brows, the firmly set jaw, and the gray hair rolled away from a wide forehead. Her mouth is, perhaps, the most delicate feature she possesses, and her smile is one of the sweetest ever seen, transforming her countenance, twinkling her eyes, and

showing the fun-loving spirit within. For Miss Shaw does not look out upon life at all time with particular seriousness. She sees all the humor that is in sight, is capable of the most polished sarcasm, and is impulsive and emotional just to a degree that makes of her a delightful woman. Her talk is full of fire and spirit, and one must believe her an ardent and faithful friend.

Where Mrs. Catt would present logical conclusions to make her point and plead in the name of womanhood for what she desired, Miss Shaw would make apt illustrations to color her thought, and then deliberately poke fun at the men for their own inconsistency. Yet both are brilliant women, each in her own special manner, and both very popular among the equal suffragists.

CANTON, OHIO,

An interested but rather small crowd of women gathered Tuesday evening in the audience room of Calvary Presbyterian church to attend the second session of the Stark county convention of women suffragists. The feature of the evening was the address of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Woman's Suffrage association, recently elected to succeed Susan B. Anthony, retired. The address was an eloquent and forcible argument in support of the views of the speaker. The arguments were drawn largely from the history of this country. The conditions of the Nineteenth and Eighteenth centuries were gone into almost in detail, not only to the enlightenment of the people present upon the question at issue, but to their pleasure as well.

ORGANIZATION EXPECTED.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Caroline McCullough Everhard, of Massillon. It was opened by invocation by Rev. H. Clay Ferguson.

After Mrs. Catt's address a collection was taken, followed by a request from Miss Mary G. Hay, the secretary of the national committee on organization, for those present to signify their willingness to join a woman's suffrage club in Canton should one be organized. Many responded to the request, and it is said a local club will be formed shortly.

THE KENT COURIER. ORGANIZED

Kent Equal Rights Association

AND ALSO A COUNTY ASSOCIATION

At the Woman's Suffrage Convention in Kent Last Week—Something About the Prominent Speakers Who Were Here.

The Portage county woman suffrage convention in Kent closed Friday night, after several very profitable and interesting sessions.

Interest centered in the presence of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who is one of the brightest women orators in this country. She is prepossessing, a fluent talker, has a pleasing address and shows herself to be a woman of broad culture. Few men and perhaps no women surpass her as a platform orator. She is president of the National Woman's Suffrage association with headquarters in New York city. She was elected to that position in 1899, having succeeded Susan B. Anthony. Though but a

young woman she is regarded as an able successor to the venerable champion of woman's elevation and promotion. She is the wife of Geo. A. Catt, a prominent New York dredging contractor.

SANDUSKY REGISTER.

EVENING SESSION.

If the afternoon session was a success, the evening meeting was eminently more so. The hall was filled to its full seating capacity, and among those present were the leaders of all the movements in which the women of the city have been interested. The officers of the literary clubs, those who have been working for better educational advantages, the prominent members of temperance and other moral reforms were gathered there. In the audience, also, were a fair sprinkling of the sterner sex.

Preceding the address of the evening, the Misses Sadler favored the audience with an instrumental selection.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was then introduced. Her appearance was an irrefutable denial to many of the popular impressions concerning the character of the women who are engaged in this reform. Instead of being the bold claimant with masculine qualities, peculiarities of dress, or other marked features so undesirable, she showed herself the embodiment of all those qualities which men reverence and admire, a perfect type of womanhood. An orator she is unsurpassed by any lecturer, without regard to sex. She possesses all those qualities which go to make up the successful reformer: earnestness of purpose, familiarity with her subject, and adds to them a power of word painting and logical thought. Her subject was "Is Democracy a Failure," and as she developed her subject, she was given the most rapt attention, broken only by frequent outbursts of applause.

Mrs. Chapman said in part:

"At all times and in all ages there is ever a fine sentiment hovering above humanity and forever trying to elude its grasp. Finally, it becomes crystallized into law, and is adopted by a world which wonders that it so long failed to grasp its meaning and its truth, and then its place is taken by a still finer sentiment, which in time goes through the same process of crystallization. Today the finest, the grandest, the loftiest sentiment, is the enfranchisement of woman. It is the finest, because it calls upon men to exercise the most unselfish attributes of mind and conscience; the grandest, because its accomplishment would give to man as independent, as free, and as himself; the loftiest, because in its elevation of motherhood it elevates the race. But this sentiment is met, as have all reforms been, by the opposing influences of ignorance, vice and bigotry. If you will find the most degenerate and illiterate man upon the streets and ask his opinion, he will tell you that he is opposed to equal suffrage, and give you as many reasons as a college professor. The illiterate and degenerate oppose it because they cannot think. There is opposition to it among the educated because they have not taken time to think."

Mrs. Catt then said that the movement was but another step in social evolution. The eighteenth century had been the century of men. An historical research showed that it was only by hard work and in long peri-

ods that man had become free, and his ballot unqualified either by property, educational or religious limitations. With man woman had progressed in the acquisition, but ever "the forces behind." The present century would be a "century of woman," and she in the law of progress will receive an equal ballot. An incident repeated with telling effect was that of Harvard college president. The first had endorsed a belief of witchcraft; another had acquiesced in the divine origin of slavery. Both positions were repudiated within 25 years from the time they were made. "Recently," said the speaker, "Harvard's president signed a protest against the introduction of equal suffrage in Massachusetts, and within 25 years his reputation will equal that of his predecessors."

The speaker said that every argument for a ballot for man applied equally well to woman. If there were to be limitations on the system it should be on the place from which danger is expected.

Mrs. Catt spoke for over two hours, and gave what many declared to be the most explicit and comprehensive discussion of the subject ever heard in this city.

Sandusky Register

THE WOMEN

Who Will Make Bright the Suffrage Convention.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who will address the coming woman's convention, is one of the brightest women orators in this country. She is prepossessing, a fluent talker, has a pleasing address and shows herself to be a woman of broad culture. Few women surpass her as a platform orator. She is president of the National Woman's Suffrage association with headquarters in New York city. She was elected to that position in 1899, having succeeded Susan B. Anthony. Though but a young woman she is regarded as an able successor to the venerable champion of woman's elevation and promotion.

Rev. Anna H. Shaw, who will also speak, is well known to many Sandusky people. She is an eloquent speaker and charms her audiences everywhere by her brilliant mental attainments and personal magnetism. On no theme is she more forcible than political equality for women, in which her wit, pathos and pointed logic hold her auditors completely.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, the president of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage association, who will be here, is also treasurer of the National Woman's Suffrage association. She is the daughter of Hon. Ezra B. Taylor of Warren, who succeeded Garfield in congress, and it is interesting to know that her father has always been a believer in political equality for women, whereas Mrs. Upton had been converted. However, she insists that she converted herself, for while engaged in writing articles for the press opposing woman suffrage, she found to her amazement that the arguments were all on the other side. Mrs. Upton is a member of the board of education of Warren and president of a political equality club of 80 members.

All sessions of the convention will

Woman Suffragists.

Kent Courier



MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

County Convention

BEING HELD IN KENT.

The Eloquent National President, Carrie Chapman Catt, Ohio President Harriett Taylor Upton, Mary G. Hay and Others in Attendance.

The Suffrage Question Very Ably Presented in all its Phases by Visiting and Local Speakers.

The Portage County Woman Suffrage Association convened in Kent yesterday for a two days' session.

Among the prominent suffrage workers present were Mrs. Chapman Catt, of New York, President N. A. W. S. A.; Mary G. Hay, of New York, National Organizer; Mrs. H. T. Upton, of Warren, President Ohio W. S. A., and all the leading local suffrage workers, besides a number from various parts of the county.

Thursday Afternoon.

The convention was held in the Universalist church. It was opened by prayer by Rev. F. B. Huffman, followed by vocal music by Miss Julia Sawyer and Rev. Huffman.

Miss Mary G. Hay gave the opening address in a manner that put all at ease. She is a very entertaining speaker.

A symposium on woman suffrage followed.

The question, "Does the wife, mother and unmarried woman need it?" was answered in a most decisively affirmative manner by Mrs. Ada Longcoy.

Mrs. Upton told of the needs of the working and business woman for suffrage. She gave a very able talk.

The needs of the professional and tax-paying woman for suffrage were ably told by Rev. Abbie Danforth.

Mrs. Catt closed the meeting with a very interesting talk.

Thursday Night.

Last night's session was one of the most interesting of the convention.

It was opened with prayer, followed

by a recitation by Loren Longcoy. An instrumental solo was given by Miss Bessie Hathaway.

The address of the evening was given by Mrs. Catt. Her subject was "True Democracy." Mrs. Catt is an ideal public speaker, a lady who lends an earnestness to her talk that wins friends for the cause she espouses. Her talk was highly enjoyed by all who heard it.

To-day's Program.

To-day's sessions will be held in the Methodist church.

The morning session begins at 10:30. A county association will be organized and instructions given to officers.

The afternoon session begins at 2 o'clock. "Is there a military qualification?" will be discussed by Mrs. Dolly Longcoy. W. W. Patton will speak on "Would woman suffrage benefit the State?" There will be an address by Mrs. Upton, followed by discussion and question box.

At 8 o'clock to-night the closing session convenes. The principal feature will be an address by Mrs. Catt. Her subject will be "Blank Cartridges."

Speakers Arrive.

Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Upton and Miss Hay arrived yesterday on Erie train 13. The meeting of the day before at Warren was a great success. All the Clubs of Trumbull county sent delegates. The daily papers had editorials favoring woman suffrage.

Mrs. Catt and Miss Hay are stopping with Mrs. Danforth. Mrs. Upton is being entertained by Mrs. Ada Longcoy.

SUFFRAGISTS ACTIVE

The County Convention a Medley of Interesting Song, Recital and Oratory.

From Wednesday's Daily CHRONICLE.

The series of woman suffrage conferences to be held in Ohio, under the joint management of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the State Suffrage Association, opened at the Baptist church, this morning at 10:30, under most auspicious circumstances. The church had been beautifully decorated for the occasion, under the direction of Miss Helen R. Smith. Mr. George Gaskill furnished a large number of magnificent palms, which were arranged with artistic effect. The organ loft was draped with flags, the suffrage flag, with its four stars representing Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, being conspicuous. A large bunch of yellow daffodils adorned the reading desk.

Miss Elizabeth Hauser, as President of the County Association, presided over the meeting. In behalf of the county she thanked the national and state officers for planning this meeting for Warren. She said this morning meeting was of interest to workers chiefly, was entirely informal, and all persons present were invited to participate in the discussions.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton was the first speaker. "Importance of Increasing Our Membership," was her topic. She said there are four reasons why it is important to have a large membership: First, because of the effect on legislative work; second, because of the effect on the sentiment of the community and the local press; third, a large club in a county seat, strengthens organizations in smaller surrounding towns; fourth, the larger the club the more dues paid—and money is absolutely necessary to the accomplishment of good work.

The Presidents of the various local clubs in the county, and others present participated in the discussion on "How to Double Our Membership," which followed.

Miss Harriet Roberts told "How it Was Done in Farmdale." This club doubled its membership last year, and will double it this year before the county convention in September.

Mrs. Hannah Crawford, of Champion; Mrs. Angie A. Hardy, of Cortland; Mrs. Virginia Crandon, of Girard; Mrs. Carrie S. Mackey, of Warren; Mrs. Lettie C. Osmer, of West Farmington, took part in the program. Miss Mary G. Hay and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt both participated in the discussion and offered many practical suggestions to workers.

At twelve o'clock the meeting adjourned and the ladies repaired to the Disciple church, where the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Y. M. C. A. served dinner.

The afternoon session of the conference is in progress as the CHRONICLE goes to press. A record of the proceedings will be published to-morrow.

The program for the evening meeting, which will begin at 8 o'clock, includes a violin solo by Mrs. L. V. Ruhl, and a song by Mrs. Rolland I. Gillmer. Mrs. Catt will deliver the address of the evening. Gentlemen are especially invited to be present at the evening meeting. A large attendance is expected.

From Thursday's Daily CHRONICLE.

The afternoon session of the woman suffrage conference, held yesterday, was very well attended. Miss Mary G. Hay presided. Rev. H. S. Jackson, of the First Methodist church, offered prayer, after which Mrs. Robert T. Izant sang a double number charmingly. Mrs. Jannette Freer and Mrs. Martha K. Izant told of the good results of woman suffrage in Wyoming and Colo-

state. Miss Hay stated that the Governor who signed the bill which gave the ballot to the women of Wyoming was an Ohio man. Mrs. Mary Wood Swift, of San Francisco, was introduced and spoke entertainingly for about ten minutes on the topic. "Do Women Know Enough to Vote." Mrs. Swift is the able President of the California Equal Suffrage Association and is on her way home from an Eastern trip. She, of course, said that in her opinion women in general do know enough to vote, but she said: "When I go to Washington and listen to the arguments of the anti-suffragists at a Congressional hearing, I think there are some women who do not know enough to vote."

In presenting Mrs. Chapman Catt, Miss Hay said: "I do not know the subject of the next speaker, but I think it probable that she will talk on woman suffrage." The National President did talk on woman suffrage, and she did it most effectively, as usual. She spoke earnestly, and especially urged women who "have all the rights they want" for themselves to think of their sisters, who are not so fortunately conditioned.

Miss Hay's appeal for pledges of money to carry on this work in unorganized counties and for a collection met, with a generous response.

Mrs. Sabin then gave "Sally Ann's Experience" in a manner which delighted the audience. "Sally Ann" is one of the cleverest stories of its kind ever written. It mingles humor with pathos, and so effectively did Mrs. Sabin render it that her hearers laughed and cried almost in the same breath.

The violent downpour of rain just at the time for the evening meeting interfered materially with the attendance, but the audience was appreciative. Mrs. Upton presided over the meeting. Rev. Mr. Ralston offered prayer, after which Mrs. L. V. Ruhl played a beautiful violin solo. Mrs. Ruhl is a finished performer, and Warren audiences always delight to hear her.

Mrs. Catt's address was logical and convincing, as her arguments always are. Mrs. Catt is not only good to hear, but she is good to look at. No one can listen to her without being convinced of her great earnestness and of her consecration to the cause of human liberty.

A most pleasing selection was the solo "Good Bye, Sweet Day," which was sung by Mrs. Rollind I. Gillmer.

Mrs. Catt will occupy the pulpit at the Disciple church, Sunday evening, and Sunday at 3 p. m. Mrs. Catt, Miss Hay and Miss Harriet May Mills, the latter of Syracuse, N. Y., will speak at a Y. M. C. A. meeting.

A conference similar to the one held here will be held in Kent, to-day and to-morrow. Mrs. Catt, Miss Hay and Mrs. Upton went to Kent this morning.

The Rev. Anna Howard Shaw and Miss Hay will hold a meeting in Niles, Monday evening, the 16th, at the Disciple church.

Commercial Tribune
Chapman Catt

IN CLUBDOM.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who succeeds Susan B. Anthony as President of the American Woman's Suffrage Association, is unquestionably the foremost active suffragist of the day. She took up the cause several years ago, and has devoted to it all the time she could reasonably spare from her duties of the household. Mrs. Catt was born in Iowa, and lived in that State until she became the wife of George A. Catt. Since that time she has made her home in New York City and in Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea, where the Catts have one of the coziest summer residences in Long Island. The new head of the American suffragists has a personality altogether out of line with the traditional (and false) idea of the woman's rights woman. She is an ideal hostess, a house-keeper of enviable ability and resources, and a cook whose dishes are famous. She is in the suffrage movement because she has convictions, and these convictions she is quite capable of conveying to others by the lucidity of her argument and the in-

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, WHO SUCCEEDS MISS ANTHONY

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MRS.
CARRIE
LANE
CHAPMAN
CATT

she is quite capable of conveying to others by the lucidity of her argument and the indisputability of her conclusions. She has never sought for an office in the association of which she is now the chairwoman.

CONVENTION.

Carrie Chapman Catt.

Addressed Woman Suffragists In Akron.

President of the National Association.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton Is Present Also.

Excellent Program Given Monday Afternoon.

The Woman Suffragists' convention, held at the Universalist church, under the auspices of the Akron Suffrage club, brought out a number of interesting discussions and the several sessions have been addressed by speakers of national reputation.

Monday evening a fair sized audience listened to an address of unusual excellence. The speaker was Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York city, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association. Besides being thoroughly conversant with her subject, Mrs. Catt possesses a pleasing presence upon the platform and has the faculty of impressing her hearers with the earnestness she has for the cause.

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some of the country's most gifted wo-
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SUFFRAGE.

Women of Canton to Organize.

MRS. CATT'S LECTURE

Heard By a Large Audience Including a Number of Men —Parlor Talk Abandoned.

A large number of representative Canton women and a considerable number of men gathered in the assembly room of the City hall Saturday evening to hear Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Woman's Suffrage association, speak on "Equal Suffrage." Mrs. Catt is a clever, cultured woman and her telling sentences held her hearers' attention closely from the beginning of her talk to the end about an hour and a half later. She was introduced by former Mayor James A. Rice, who talked a few moments before he presented the speaker of the evening and expressed his strong sympathy with the movement and his deep conviction of the lack of equity under the present system. Mr. Rice said it is not a question of whether equal suffrage is a fad or whether it is a fashion at the present time, but a matter of right. He gave a brief description of a recent meeting held in this city when Mrs. Catt spoke here before, and drew comparisons between the methods employed in conducting it and those employed by men in similar gatherings. Mr. Rice declared that to his knowledge there is no argument against women voting.

PLAN FOR SUFFRAGE FETE.

Women Who Believe in Equal Rights May Hold a National Bazar at Chicago.

SPECIAL TO THE PLAIN DEALER.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Mrs. Carry Chapman Catt, the newly elected president of the National American Woman Suffrage association, is planning a big suffrage fete for Chicago during 1909.

The successor of Susan B. Anthony is a western woman—an Iowa product—and she intends to apply western energy and method to the work of the organization which she heads. Her plan is nothing more nor less than a national bazar. Women who are in league with the suffrage work are to prepare articles for sale. From every hamlet and county, from every township and village in the United States, it is planned to have the women who believe in equal rights, make and send something to the bazar. This is to be held at Chicago, according to present plans, and the proceeds of the sale of these examples of home handwork are to be devoted to fighting fund of the association. The bazar is to be held in the fall.

Since Mrs. Catt took charge of the organization the offices of the association have been moved from No. 63 Park Row to the American Trinit society building, where a large suite of rooms is occupied. There Mrs. Catt and several assistants are mapping out a campaign for Indiana and Ohio and preparing and sending out literature, which they hope in time will result in their having captured the ballot and all its prerogatives.

Though Mrs. Catt is little more than forty, and scarcely looks that age, she has been working in the cause of equal rights for over a decade. She was born in Wisconsin, but when a very wee miss went to live in Charles City, Ia., and from there she went into her life work. In 1888 she began lecturing in that state as the official state lecturer for the suffrage association. Two years later she went to South Dakota and took part in a hot campaign, which was being fought for equal suffrage. Later she assisted in the battles that won for the women of Idaho and Colorado equal suffrage. She has spoken for equal rights in all of the states of the union except seven, and this last year traveled 31,000 miles and visited twenty-five states.

Mrs. Catt smiled when the reports were repeated to her that there was strife in the association and that a rival society was said to be a possibility. "Why, I know nothing of it. There is no chance of a rival organization, and I do not think there is much dissatisfaction either. Some of those who have criticized us for being extravagant are the ones who have never given a cent to the funds of the association. Anyway, we could not have been very bad, for each contributor knew in advance where every dollar of the contribution was to be used."

With that, the new leader of the woman suffragists—the woman who insisted on wearing a becoming bonnet while addressing the association at Washington the other day—began new plan for capturing the elusive ballot.

TWO SESSIONS

Of the Trumbull County Equal Suffrage Convention Wednesday.

The afternoon session of the county Convention of the W. S. A. was largely attended. The audience was enthusiastic.

Miss Hay occupied the chair. Mrs. Robert T. Izant sang in a most pleasing manner. Mrs. Jeannette Freer spoke on the results of woman suffrage in Wyoming. She said there are fewer divorces granted in Wyoming than in any other state, and that a woman stands a better chance of "staying married" in this state than in any other. She spoke of Wyoming's magnificent system of public schools which is almost entirely in the hands of women.

Mrs. Martha F. Izant said that as a result of woman suffrage in Colorado the polling places are cleaner, the primaries are orderly, slate-making has been largely done away with. The women legislators were instrumental in securing the passage of a bill raising the age of protection for girls to 18 years, and of another making mothers joint guardians with fathers of their children. Woman's influence is seen principally in matters pertaining to the welfare of women and children on educational affairs and in questions concerning the public health.

Mrs. Catt then delivered a characteristic address, impressing the women with their responsibility towards this great question. She was frequently interrupted by applause, which is a somewhat unusual occurrence in this city. The entire session was marked with good cheer and enthusiasm. The appeal for financial assistance to carry on the work was generously responded to.

Mrs. Catt talked for nearly an hour and was closely followed to the end. She is a fluent speaker. Her English is pure and her address pleasing. Added to her intellectual charms is a charming personality.

Miss Hay made a "collection speech" and Mrs. A. F. Harris, Mrs. M. B. Tayler, Miss Elizabeth Gillmer and Miss Elizabeth Hauser passed the plates and received a good-sized contribution from the audience.

A GREAT MEETING.

Woman Suffragists' Convention in Washington.

MISS ANTHONY'S FAREWELL.

Pioneer of the Movement Almost
Worshiped by Her Followers—
Stories of the Week.

Special to the Capital.

Washington, Feb. 15.—This city has been filled during the past week with a class of women who do not object to being called veterans—a class of themselves. Reference is made to the women suffragists. They have been here 400 strong under the leadership of Miss Susan B. Anthony—a person they come as near worshipping as the second commandment will allow.

This is the thirty-second annual gathering of these women and it has been remarkable in many ways over those which have preceded it. For one thing it marked the retirement of Miss Anthony as the association's president, a position she has held and filled with signal ability for twenty-eight years.

It does not require that one be a believer in woman suffrage to yield tribute to the tremendous influence for good which has been exerted by Miss Anthony for women in all these years. It is admitted that she has been the dominating force, largely, that has brought about the present conditions among women—when they compete with men in so many of the professions; are such a power in politics, in literature and in art; and, in fact, have equal privileges with men, save and except the right of suffrage.

Miss Anthony was the beginning of the movement to bring about woman suffrage, and it has been her life dream that she might be its end—but this, it seems, is not to be her portion. It is related of her that as far back as 1867 she rode over the state of Kansas in a buggy trying to get the voters to bring the state into the suffrage fold. And such has been her work in other states. Possessed of a courage that has never been daunted and an energy that never falters, Miss Anthony has been an ideal leader of an almost forlorn hope—seeing it flicker and almost die out many, many times, then gather strength and purpose as the years went by, until today women have full franchise in four and partial franchise in twenty-eight states.

Something of the esteem in which Miss Anthony is held may be judged from the statement of Miss Anna Howard Shaw, the president at large for the association, who told of the great mass meeting in London.

"It was one of the greatest meetings I ever saw," said Miss Shaw. "They were the representatives of the best examples of women in Ireland and England who are working for suffrage. The great halls were packed and hundreds never were able to get within sight of the doors. But it is of Miss Anthony's reception I wish to tell you. The ovation which she received upon being introduced was something wonderful. For ten minutes she stood before that notable gathering of

women, while the vast audience cheered, and cheered again. It was a noble tribute to a noble American woman, and how I did glory in the triumph."

There were other distinguished women present at the meetings the past week, besides Miss Anthony. Kansas people have heard many of them from the rostrum, and their names have become almost as familiar as that of Miss Anthony. One of these is Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who succeeds Miss Anthony as president, a woman of good address and most charming personality. Mrs. Catt has been an organizer and lecturer for the National Suffrage association since 1895, and has a reputation for being one of the most eloquent and logical speakers on the platform. She has charge of the national headquarters in New York, where she edits the National Bulletin, prepares courses of study for local clubs and attends to the vast correspondence connected with the headquarters.

Another famous suffragist present is Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, also of New York. Like Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Blake is a handsome appearing woman and a forceful speaker. She has an added reputation as a skillful politician and adds plenty of healthy turmoil to the gayety of the meetings by some of her daring ventures in that line. Figuratively, she had the rest of her sisters by the ears when she distributed a circular among the delegates to further her claims as a candidate for the presidency.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York, who was this week elected president of the National Equal Suffrage association, at Washington, D. C., was in Blackwell two years ago in the interest of the equal suffrage movement. She formed many acquaintances among the ladies of Blackwell who remember her as an enthusiastic worker in the equal suffrage cause.—Daily Spoon. *Kan*

WAS A RIPON WOMAN.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt the Suffrage Leader Born in This County.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, recently elected president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, is a Fond du Lac county woman and was born in Ripon. One of her grandfathers fought on the American side in the revolutionary war. Her other



MRS. CATT.

grandfather lived in Canada, but moved to the United States because of his sympathy with the young government.

Her parents, Lucas Lane and Marie Clinton, were both born at Potsdam, N. Y., but moved to Wisconsin. When their daughter was 7 years old they moved to Charles City, Iowa.

Mrs. Catt is a woman of scholarly attainments, a trained diplomat and a born leader.

be the results.

The woman suffragists are giving evidence that they propose to be strictly up to date by developing a row of stupendous proportions in the organization. The advancement of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt to the presidency constitutes the rock on which the association proposes to divide and maintain two separate and distinct heads, a la Kentucky, though at present there is little indication of a sanguinary conflict. The revolutionists, who purpose starting a rival organization, insist that Mrs. Catt is too young and consequently too susceptible of influence to be placed in the position of national leader. Miss Anthony, it is recalled, had reached the age of seventy-two before she was elected president of the national organization, while here a mere girl of less than fifty has been elected her successor. Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, who modestly admits that she is past sixty, and who was Mrs. Catt's chief rival, is heading the new movement which gives promise of arousing a lively interest.

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From

*Times
Hampden
2-27-15*

The new president of the National Woman's Suffrage association, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, is another of Wisconsin's brainy women to come to the front. She was born at Ripon forty two years ago, but moved to Iowa at the age of seven. She has been married twice, and has not a tinge of the "anti-man" spirit that embitters some of the suffragists. Mrs. Catt belongs to the best type of the equal rights woman.

From

*Herald
Laurel
2-15*

one of our nation's noblest men.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, was elected to succeed Miss Susan B. Anthony as leader of the National Woman's Suffrage association. She was born in Ripon, Wis., and moved with her parents to Iowa, when but 7 years old. She is a very able woman and has not a tinge of the "anti-man" spirit that embitters the speech of a few—fortunately only only a small minority—of the suffragists.

From

*Fond du Lac
2-21*

The woman suffragists are giving evidence that they propose to be strictly up to date by developing a row of stupendous proportions in the organization. The advancement of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt to the presi-

ORIGINALLY A BADGER

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the New Leader of Woman's Suffrage Association.

SHE WAS BORN IN RIPON, WIS.

Spent Early Childhood in This State
—Probable Successor to
Miss Anthony.

After a half century of devotion to the cause of woman suffrage, the greater part of which time she has been the recognized leader, of the movement, Susan B. Anthony gives over the reins to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, a woman of decided ability and in every way capable to care well for the interests placed in her keeping. While the last few years have not been fruitful of the results which the champions of the cause of woman suffrage hoped to see attained, the aggressive campaign is to be continued. Mrs. Catt is a Fond du Lac county woman and was born at Ripon, though she has resided out of the state for a number of years.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the probable choice of the National Woman's Suffrage association for the successor to Miss Susan B. Anthony at the election on Monday was originally a Wisconsin woman. Mrs. Catt was born in Ripon, Wis., and moved with her parents to Charles City, Ia., when she was but 7 years old. She was educated at the state industrial school of Iowa and afterwards took a special law course. For three years she was principal of the high school and city superintendent of schools in Mason City, Ia.

In 1884 she was married to Leo Chapman, editor of the Mason City Republican, of which they became joint owners and editors. Mr. Chapman encouraged her to write, and her gifts in this line began to attract attention. At the end of a year they sold the Republican and Mr. Chapman went to the Pacific coast to find a more active field of labor. While there he sickened with typhoid fever and died in San Francisco. Mrs. Chapman remained in that city for a year, doing general newspaper work, and was the first woman reporter in San Francisco.

In 1888 she entered the lecture field and soon became interested in the suffrage movement. Her capabilities as a public speaker won her immediate success. Three times she has addressed national conventions, also taking the leadership of department work. For some years she has been chief national organizer, with headquarters in New York. In 1890 she became the wife of George W. Catt of New York.

Mrs. Catt is not only a hard student and logical thinker, but, as one who knows her well says, "an all-around woman, a good housekeeper, an accomplished cook, an enthusiastic gardener and cultivator of flowers, a tasteful dress-maker and milliner; in fact, well trained in all housewifely arts." She is unselfish and without the slightest taint of personal ambition or craving for notoriety. She has never sought an office, but all her life offices have sought her and pressed themselves upon her. She has not a tinge of the "anti-man" spirit that embitters the speech of a few—fortunately only a small minority—of the suffragists.

Many of the old suffragists were women of whom these things could truly be said. But in all these respects Mrs. Catt belongs to the best type of the equal rights woman.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the Newly Elected President of the Woman's Suffrage Association

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the newly-elected president of the National Woman's Suffrage association, is by no means a stranger in the West, as the West claims her as a shining example of Western culture typified in the highest type. Tall and elegant in figure, with smiling blue eyes, soft brown hair, oval features and a complexion more blonde than brunette, she is a decidedly handsome woman. She is also what is known among women as a good dresser, as she never offends by a mesalliance of incongruous colors or style of

paper work in San Francisco as a means of earning her living.

More than 10 years ago she became active in the woman suffrage movement, and for two years she was the state organizer and lecturer for the Woman's Suffrage association of Iowa.

In 1891 she was married to George W. Catt, who stands high in his profession as a civil engineer, and who conducts large interests in behalf of the government.

Mrs. Catt's successful work as state organizer in Iowa was so distinct that Miss



MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

make in choosing the pretty gowns and bonnets which she wears.

Her election is unqualifiedly popular in suffrage circles, especially so in the South and West.

Mrs. Catt was born about 33 years ago in Ripon, Wis., and from there she moved with her parents to Charles City, Iowa, where she grew up. She attended school at the Industrial College of Iowa and after her graduation she studied law, completing a course fitting her for practice. She found teaching a congenial vocation, and her success as a teacher was so marked that she was chosen as principal of the high school and general superintendent of the schools of Mason City, Iowa.

In 1884 she was married to Leo Chapman, a newspaper man of Mason City, and to the training and experience she received as a newspaper co-worker with her husband, who was owner and editor of the Mason City Republican, does she give the credit much of her great success in public as a suffragist in the cause of women. Chapman died within a year after the marriage, and the girl widow took up news-

Anthony and other prominent leaders had her transferred as chairman of the National organization committee, and in this capacity she has lectured for equal suffrage from one end of the country to the other, and has never received a penny compensation and has often paid her own traveling expenses.

She is recognized as possessing the gift of statesmanship and is wise in dealing with political conditions and discordant elements. Her manners are gentle and conciliatory, and she has so rare a tact in meeting newspaper representatives that she invariably makes a friend of her interviewer.

Mr. Chapman is in full accord with the work of his wife, as her suffrage ideas in no way counteract her accomplishments as a housekeeper.

Their handsome home at Bensonhurst, Long Island, and visitors to that happy home are enthusiastic in praise of the wife who makes a happy home while planning the larger opportunities for her sex which she believes will be the result when women field the ballot.

President of the N. A. W. S. ASS'n.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York, named as president of the National Woman's Suffrage association on the retirement of Miss Susan B. Anthony, is an able, eloquent, gracious and handsome woman. Her birthplace was Ripon, Wis., where her parents had removed from New York state soon after their marriage. Her childhood was spent on an Iowa farm. Mrs. Catt is a college-bred woman. Graduating at the state college with first hon-

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THE KANSAS CITY TIMES. WOULD GIVE WOMEN RIGHT OF FRANCHISE

**Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt Wants a
Reform Included in Demo-
cratic Platform.**

Among the visitors to the democratic national convention is one whom the women of Kansas City would have delighted to honor had they known of her arrival. Her name is widely known, not as the successor of Susan B. Anthony, but as Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage association. Mrs. Catt arrived in the city Tuesday noon, accompanied by Miss Mary G. Hay, herself a prominent and successful national organizer in the suffrage work.

They came to Kansas City not for the pleasure of attending the convention, but to get a hearing before the platform committee of the convention, with the hope of inducing them to adopt in the platform a declaration approving the submission by congress of an amendment enfranchising women.

Mrs. Catt and Miss Hay attended the sessions of the convention yesterday afternoon, and last night were seen at the Kansas City club, where the platform committee was in session, and where they were waiting to hear the success of their mission in Kansas City.

Mrs. Catt had not intended to come west just at this time, as Miss Anthony, who recently came to Ft. Scott, Kan., to attend the funeral of a brother, had intended to stop in this city and attend to the resolution it is desired to have put in the platform, but changed her plans, and Mrs. Catt took up the mission. She possesses that "most excellent thing in woman," a low voice, to which her gentle manner and quiet determination seem to correspond, and unite in making her a charming woman to meet and know.

A reporter of The Times found her as she sat with Miss Hay in the parlor at the Kansas City club last night, and the conversation turned upon the subject of woman's work and led to the expression of many interesting thoughts by Mrs. Catt.

"As all roads lead to Rome," she said, "so every time a woman succeeds in any work which is public; every time an organization of women perfects itself, a step is taken toward woman suffrage. Women who may be the most active instruments in producing these results may deny it, but they are the unconscious agencies which are bringing it about nevertheless. For instance, in Chicago the wages of the school teachers were withheld this last year and in consequence there was great suffering and discontent. An organization of teachers was effected and it was discovered they were unable to secure the payment of their wages. The association rented an office, placed a president and secretary of the teachers' organization upon a salary and instructed them to make a thorough investigation as to the causes of the withholding of their salaries. The investigation disclosed the fact that taxes which had been levied had been dodged and not paid. In consequence the discovery stirred up a great sensation among the teachers of the city. The result of their investigation not only secured them the payment of their wages, but their experiences and knowledge gained in the process made suffragists by the hundreds of them. In Brooklyn a similar condition of things existed and upon one occasion thirty school teachers joined a suffragist club, saying they had discovered that the real protection of labor lay in the ballot. So intelligent and systematic a process of determining the status of labor would have been an undreamed of possibility ten years ago."

When asked if she thought that suffrage would ever become universal Mrs. Catt replied, "Indeed it will. When it is remembered that women are really organized by the millions and that these organizations are learning self reliance and business and an interest in public affairs it can not be doubted what the end will be. It is commonly thought that suffrage is an idea confined to reformers, but as a matter of fact it is as wide as the world and there is now no civilized country which does not have its woman suffrage movement. It seems strange, does it not, that the women of Russia, Siberia, Norway, Sweden and all of the British provinces and colonies have more political privileges than the women of Missouri. When women ask for suffrage they do not ask for any privilege which is not a precedent, but are simply asking for equal privileges with our sisters in foreign lands."

"How many states have suffrage in this country?" was asked of Mrs. Catt.

"In our own country fifteen states have

some form of suffrage, and four of them, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, have suffrage for women on equal terms with men. Did you ever observe," continued Mrs. Catt, with a suspicion of a smile, "something I noticed in your own paper this morning, too, that whenever a woman appears in a public place as a suffragist the newspapers as well as individuals who meet her define her as being astonishingly effeminate, refined and womanly. This is only a reflection of what has been the popular idea of a woman who believes in equal political privileges, that she must of necessity be an exception to all other women. It is strange that one who pauses to think at all would fail to understand that no person who is a true American and has any public spirit, could sit in a convention such as is being held in Kansas City now, and not desire to be a part of the thing it represents. It lacks only a little time to remove the remaining prejudices which are gradually dying out, when women will surely enter the kingdom of political freedom. Bishop Gilbert Haven said a few years ago when asked if it were true that he had really spoken at a suffrage meeting, replied that it was true and that he believed in keeping up with the procession. There can be no possible question as to in which direction the procession is moving."

Mrs. Catt's manner is as convincing as her arguments and one instinctively feels that she will accomplish whatever she undertakes. She leaves with Miss Hay tonight for New York, business of importance making it impossible for her to remain until the close of the convention.

St. Louis Post MRS. CATT THE CHOICE

WESTERN WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS
WANT HER FOR PRESIDENT.

CONVENTION MEETS FEB. 8.

Miss Susan B. Anthony Will Retire
From the Presidency and Her Suc-
cessor Will Be Named.

The coming National Convention of the American Woman Suffrage Association, which will be held in Washington, D. C., Feb. 8, is attracting considerable attention among women throughout the United States because of the probable retirement of Miss Susan B. Anthony from the presidency of the association at that convention.

Mrs. E. P. Johnson of St. Louis, one of the delegates from Missouri, will leave for Washington Tuesday. Other delegates will leave during the latter part of the week. The delegates are: Miss Ella Harrison of Carthage, Mrs. Maud Willis Allen of Albany, Mrs. May Waldo Calkins of Maplewood, Mrs. Alice Mulkey of St. Louis, president of the Woman Bryan Club, and Mrs. E. P. Johnson of St. Louis.

Miss Anthony has been at the head of the association for 50 years and expects to retire at the national convention, not on account of any loss of mental or physical powers, but because the work will be easier for her in standing back of a new president.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is Miss Anthony's probable successor. She is the choice of the Western States, being a native of Iowa, where she served one term as principal of the public schools at Mason City. She is still a Western woman in thought and feeling, although since her

marriage to Mr. George A. Catt her home has been in New York. Her husband is president of the New York and San Francisco Dredging Co. Mrs. Catt is one of the ablest platform speakers in the country and is a notable housekeeper, even in this age when hygiene of good cookery is so well understood and the science of good housekeeping receives so much attention. Her home at Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea has figured in almost every architectural magazine in the East as the most beautiful home on Long Island.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt says of the work of the Equal Suffrage Association: "There is no more elaborate argument or determined opposition to woman suffrage than there has been to each step of the progress of the rights of women. Scientists measured heads and weighed brains to prove that girls could not master a college education. Clergymen read the Scriptures to prove that they must not, and public opinion schooled the opinion of both. But girls did master the college curriculum. When the world recovered from its astonishment, scientists investigated anew and discovered that measurement and weight could determine little of the quality of the human brain; clergymen reinterpreted the Scriptures, and public opinion adjusted itself to the new conclusion. Each step of the way has been bitterly contested, and that there has been advancement in the rights of women at all is due entirely to the fact that the few, not the many, possessed the right to insure the change. Had it been necessary to submit the question of coeducation to popular vote before the experiment had been tried, there would not be 40,000 young women studying in our colleges and universities to-day. The consensus of public opinion in 1830 was that the brains of women were quite incompetent to receive college education; that their physical health could not endure

a four-year course of study, and that a college educated woman was an anomaly like repulsive to men and women. Had a vote been taken, coeducation would have been overwhelmingly defeated.

"The progress has come because women of a larger mold, loftier ambitions, and nobler self-respect than the average have been willing to face the opposition of the world for the sake of liberty. More than one such as these deserve the rank of martyr. The sacrifice of suffering, of doubt, of obloquy, which has been endured by the pioneers in the woman movement will never be fully known or understood. For sixty years and more a vigorous agitation has been waged in the United States to establish equal rights for women with men. Under its influence and guided by the brave leadership of brave men and women, the evolution of woman's rights has moved on without a break."

Springfield, Mo. Republic

FEB 17

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND DIVORCE.

Mrs. Catt, who has been elected President of the National Woman's Suffrage Association to succeed Susan B. Anthony, says that not a single divorce has been recorded of a woman prominent in woman suffrage work. Whether Mrs. Catt means to say that women who favor woman suffrage are more amiable in their disposition and home life, whether they are away from home so much their husbands do not get an opportunity to pick a quarrel with them, or whether they have been more successful in fighting divorce suits does not seem quite clear. Women who take an active part in the work are, as a rule, more intellectual than those who are content to stay in the kitchen or spend their time looking after the wants of the husband and children. Of course Susan B. Anthony was never divorced for the very good reason that she was never married. But this cannot be said of the lady with the feline name. Certainly it cannot be successfully claimed that woman suffrage work tends to make a better wife, daughter, mother, as Mrs. Catt seems to intimate. There is nothing, however, in

the work incompatible to the duties of a wife provided she does not neglect her home for the work. It is a well known fact that most women who are in the higher walks of life have plenty of time to spare and they might as well spend such time in that line of work as in any other unless it be, perhaps, a work of charity or religious duty. Be that as it may, it does not explain Mrs. Catt's statement. If it be true that no prominent woman suffragist has been divorced there ought to be some good reason for it. If woman suffrage has proven a panacea for the divorce disease that is affecting the Nation, by all means let's have woman suffrage. It is barely possible that it is only one of those strange coincidences which are beyond explanation. At any rate let us hope that the divorce evil will not depend entirely upon woman suffrage for a solution.

KANSAS CITY STAR
2-18

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the newly elected president of the Equal Suffrage association, goes into office with a practical understanding of the duties that await her. As national organizer, she knows the strength and the weakness of the society in every locality in the United States. She is said to be neither arbitrary nor aggressive and argumentative only "for the good of the cause." It is worthy of record that there has never been an undignified scramble for office in suffrage conventions. Every successive president has been cordially welcomed and unanimously indorsed. The association has really missed the excitement and incidental advertisement that follows factional fights.

KANSAS CITY TIMES
FEB 18

Mrs. Catt Elected.

At a recent session of the National Woman's Suffrage association at Washington, D. C., Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was elected president of that body to succeed Miss Susan B. Anthony, who has held the position since its organization, but declined re-election. Mrs. Catt is a native of Iowa, having spent the early years of her life as a resident of Charles City. She graduated from the State College of Agriculture at Ames in 1880 and has since then been continuously engaged in suffrage work, her present home being in New York city. Many of our readers will remember her visit to Alden. Mrs. Catt is an exceptionally gifted woman and will bring credit to the position she is called to fill.

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From SOUTH BEND
TRIBUNE

FEB 2

MRS. PRESIDENT CATT.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the new president of the American Woman's Suffrage association, succeeding Miss Susan B. Anthony, brings a new personality to the woman's cause, which heretofore has been in the control of the straight-haired, serious old maids, who have been very severe in their demands.

Mrs. Catt is not only pretty in form and feature, but she is intellectual, an ideal housekeeper, a splendid cook, fond of society, of horses, of flowers, of bric-a-brac and is withal an eloquent public speaker and has good executive ability. She is a western girl by birth, but is married to a wealthy New York contractor, George E. Catt. She is greatly interested in the suffrage cause, but she does not neglect her household duties to serve the public. She has a charming home in New York city, and a delightful summer residence on Long Island.

The new president is very popular with the association and has enough tact while adhering firmly to principle not to antagonize the men too much, and it is believed that she will better serve the cause than did Miss Anthony or the others who have presided over the destinies of the association before her. She has great faith, however, in the advancement of the movement to the extent that women will yet secure the right of suffrage and that a woman will occupy the presidential chair.

From SOUTH BEND TRIBUNE
FEB 14

Mrs. Catt, the new head of the woman suffrage association, is said to be not only talented, but has a pretty face and winning ways. Her name is not particularly attractive though.

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THE ARIZONA JOURNAL-MINER

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

An Enthusiastic Meeting Held in Phenix in Support of the Cause.
The Campaign Opened.

Those who said and thought that the woman's suffrage movement in Arizona had received its death blow in the 20th legislature, observed, a few days ago, a sudden coming to life of the supposed corpse. This renewed animation was occasioned by the arrival in Phenix Nov. 19 of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Miss Mary Hay, chairman and secretary of the national committee of organization for the Woman's Suffrage association. On the afternoon of the 20th these ladies opened the territorial convention of the Arizona Woman's Suffrage association in the Patton opera house. Several delegates were present from different sections of the territory, not so many, however, as would have been were railroad travel less expensive.

Miss Hay and Mrs. Catt at once proceeded to organize a territorial association and a constitution was read and adopted and necessary committees appointed that afternoon. The spare time was occupied by Mrs. Catt and Miss Hay, who pointed to the fact that success was so nearly obtained in the last legislature when only their own efforts were put forth to obtain it. The women of the territory were not organized then and practically nothing had been done to show that the women of Arizona wanted the ballot. Their remarks had the effect of arousing in the women present a determination that the next legislature should find them organized and equipped to make a valiant stand for their rights.

At 8 o'clock that night the public assembled in the opera house to hear Mrs. Catt's lecture entitled, "A Prophecy." Her audience were interested and attentive to the end of her lecture, which lasted almost an hour. Her argument was clear and without one exaggerated statement. She claimed the ballot for woman as her inherent right and showed conclusively that woman is in no way, mentally, morally or physically incapacitated to exercise this right. As she proceeded along the line of her argument she pointed out the marvelous advancement the suffrage movement has made in the last twenty years. This advancement rightly interpreted is the handwriting on the wall which surely foreshadows the coming of woman's suffrage. No one could possibly look in the sweet face of Mrs. Catt and listen to her clear modulated tones and associate her with anything coarse or unladylike. Her lecture was listened to with rapt attention.

On the morning of Nov. 21 the delegates assembled in the opera house and elected the following corps of officers:

Mrs. Wm. O. O'Neill, Phenix, president; Mrs. Nellie A. Sullivan, Safford, first vice-president; Mrs. J. M. Murphy, Kingman, second vice-president; Mrs. H. F. Robinson, Phenix, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. L. Munds, Prescott, recording secretary; Mrs. L. G. Porter, Phenix, treasurer; Mrs. F. E. Robson, Mesa, Mrs. F. A. Tritle, Prescott, auditors; Mrs. E. W. Layton, Thatcher, member national executive committee.

The election of officers was gotten through with in an expeditious and harmonious manner. The election of Mrs. O'Neill as territorial president of the Woman's Suffrage association was received with enthusiasm. The women of Arizona have not forgotten the efforts of the brave Captain O'Neill in their behalf and they feel convinced that Mrs. O'Neill will make the ablest officer they could have selected.

To an outsider it might look as though Phenix had received more than her share of the honors, three of the territorial officers having been chosen from that place; but the president, corresponding secretary and treasurer constitute the working body of the organization or the number necessary for the transaction of business. In this country of long distances it was necessary that they should reside as near together as possible and the selection was made with the full approbation of every delegate present. In the afternoon a short business session was held and the affairs of the convention were wound up in a neat and satisfactory manner.

The convention was a great success in every respect. In all the talking that was done not one word was said to the disparagement of men. In fact many nice things were said about them. Women have found that they no longer have to fight men to obtain their rights. All they have to do in these days is to convince them that when they want a thing to get it. The women of Arizona have decided that they want the ballot, and the men of Arizona are going to give it to them, too.

Although the Phenix ladies were largely in the majority in the convention they treated the outside delegates with the greatest fairness and consideration.

Mrs. Catt and Miss Hay left for New Mexico the evening of the 21st for the purpose of effecting a woman's suffrage organization in that territory. These ladies are intellectual and gifted women and both are of very winning presence. Success is sure to attend their efforts wherever they go.

A DELEGATE.

2-17. 2512.

MISS ANTHONY has retired from the presidency of the National Woman Suffrage Association as she declared she would do many years ago if she was still in the office on her eightieth birthday. She has made the cause all it is, she has made it possible to go on ward and upward in all walks of life, she has done more for her time than any man of two centuries. She is more wonderful now, in her ripe old age than at any period of her life. Her fine, keen sense of humor has become her strongest characteristic. She laughs and makes others laugh. She is the queen of entertainers, she always was but she has become so jovial and full of merriment that she makes one forget instantly that she is one year beyond her prime. When we know that this is the result of her loyalty to what she believed to be right, to a clear conscience and a steadfast faith to purpose, when we realize all that she has been and will ever be to womanhood, we lack words to express, what she cares so little for and what is of so little value, appreciation of it all. As Abraham Lincoln is a constant impetus and inspiration for young men so Miss Anthony is all that and more to young women.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt who succeeds Miss Anthony in office is a quiet woman of most charming personality, strong, intelligence and a most eloquent and finished orator. She has been close to Miss Anthony for many years, she has always been in the work and she has a broadness of vision, a care for detail a knowledge of the minutia of this cause in America that few women possess. Her opponents will have hard work to find any flaw in this woman either as an officer, a private citizen or a public speaker. It would be as impossible for Mrs. Catt to rant as it would be for her to dress unbecomingly or to look anything but handsome on the platform.

A class of cheap space writers, money worshippers, penny a liners who are sitting in empty editorial chairs of some of our daily papers will occupy their stupid pencils for the next month jotting down alleged jokes on Mrs. Catt's name. Each one will fail to know that his joke has been said and sung before by some other fellow, each will forget that of all cheap wit that of punning about a proper name is the cheapest and especially when it is simply the name of a man a woman marries, and the shaft is directed to the woman, it becomes idiotic.

LEADER OF THE SUFFRAGISTS.

A Bright, Clever Western Woman Succeeds Miss Anthony.

The new president of the National American Woman Suffrage association, Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman Catt, is a bright, clever western woman, young, possessed of first-rate executive ability, clear-headed, a brilliant and magnetic speaker, and with the personal qualities valuable in a leader.

Mrs. Catt is a native of Iowa, but was connected with one of the San Francisco newspapers when she first became interested in woman suffrage. Business women in the west were at that time underpaid for the same work done by men. It was generally known that they were not earning enough money to support themselves, and they were subject, as a class, to insult. All of this trouble Mrs. Catt concluded was due to their disenfranchisement. It was then that she began her work for the "cause," to raise, as she said, the "standard of money and morality."

Mrs. Catt has done valuable work for woman suffrage in different parts of the west. She was the chief worker in the campaign in Colorado, where she made a tour of the state, organizing county committees, raising money and interesting the people.

As the wife of George W. Catt of New York for the last few years, Mrs. Catt has made her home at Bensonhurst. In 1894, when a strong campaign was begun by the suffrage workers of New York state to have the word "male" stricken from the electoral article of the state constitution, a campaign which aroused all classes of women as nothing has before or since, to action for or against the suffrage cause, Mrs. Catt was one of the most convincing speakers. She addressed many meetings, speaking sometimes both afternoon and evening. Since her residence in New York she has been closely allied with the suffrage work here. She is a temperate as well as enthusiastic worker. Speaking of women in political offices in connection with universal suffrage, Mrs. Catt once said:

"The time is not ripe for women to hold political office. Perhaps some time if a woman happens to be better fitted for a position than a man she may. The struggle for woman suffrage is not made with the idea of women holding office. It is not in the nature of things that she should to any extent."

Mrs. Catt also believes that the husbands of the women workers for suffrage are interested in their work, and says she has never known a "hen-pecked" husband among them.

MRS. CATT MAY VISIT OMAHA

National President of Woman Suffragists to Come to West.

Mrs. Hayward, state president of the Woman's Suffrage association, was in the city yesterday on her way home from the national meeting held at Washington last week. She spent the day with Miss Laura Gregg, state organizer.

Speaking of the national meeting, Mrs. Hayward said:

"The gathering was one of the best that we have ever held and was largely attended, nearly every state in the union having delegates present. All of them reported that large numbers are being enlisted in the cause and that ere long the influence of the suffrage will be felt."

Mrs. Hayward spoke in high terms of Mrs. Catt, the new president of the association. She was described as a woman of strong personality and a great worker in the cause. Both Mrs. Hayward and Miss Gregg expect that Mrs. Catt will visit Nebraska sometime during the coming summer or fall.

ROW IN THE SUFFRAGE CAMP.

Mrs. Blake Shakes Mrs. Catt and Starts a Party of Her Own.

Chicago Tribune.

Sad news reaches the ears of Mrs. Catt almost before she has fitted the generous mantle of Miss Anthony to her shoulders and firmly grasped the helm of the National Woman's Suffrage association. The vessel has missed stays and is drifting on a lee shore. A quarrel has broken out in the ranks which, it is said, will result in a secession and the organization of another association, which will be headed by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake.

The saddest part of this ruction is the statement of a spokeswoman for the secessionists, which throws a wet blanket upon the supposed gentleness, loveliness and harmony of the members and forces one to believe that the leaders in their agitation to secure the rights of men have displayed the political duplicity and chicanery of men. It is charged that Miss Anthony worked against Mrs. Blake and for Mrs. Catt because she can use the latter as her tool and has never liked the former, who would not knuckle down to Susan; that she has displaced every prominent woman in the movement; that she would not allow Mrs. Blake even to speak in the recent convention; and, worst of all, that the delegates who elected Mrs. Catt had been bought and that their expenses to the convention were paid for them in consideration of their doing what Miss Anthony told them. Another serious disqualification of Mrs. Catt for leadership is her youth. Miss Anthony, having no cause for the concealment of her age, confesses to 80 years. Mrs. Blake acknowledges 60 and Mrs. Catt 42. For the last two, however, the usual allowances for understatements must be made. Mrs. Catt, though apparently she has reached the age of discretion and is past the first bloom of youth, is looked upon as an inexperienced, giddy young thing who will not be able to resist the insidious designs of Susan.

From an abstract point of view there is nothing unusual in this split of the suffragists. It is the inevitable drift of all parties. The republicans have had their splits once. The democrats were split during the war, in the 16 to 1 campaign and they are split now. The populists have split into various factions, occupying various parts of the road. Even the prohibitionists are split, and some of them are not so dry as the others. There is no good reason, therefore, why the suffragists should not split and secede. According to Milton even the angels split and seceded, and if the celestial angels could not agree, how can we expect the earthly ones to keep in harmony? Close upon the heels of this disagreeable discovery comes the announcement that the house of representatives in Massachusetts has defeated the proposition for woman suffrage by a vote of 124 to 32, a larger majority than for many years. Misfortunes never come singly.

One of the saddest features of this row is the doubt it will cast upon the sincerity of lovely woman. Upon the day when Miss Anthony was 80 years of age and retired from the presidency the entire convention was dissolved in tears. The plotting secessionists were there and wept. Miss Lillie Devereux Blake was there and wept like one refusing to be comforted. Are all women crocodiles?

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Nebraska Woman's Suffrage
Convention Held at Lincoln. No-
vember 28 and 29.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Nebraska woman's suffrage association met in Lincoln on November 28 and 29. It was an important meeting, as the state had just been thoroughly canvassed for organization under the auspices of the national association. The national plan is to organize each state in turn and to assist it until it becomes self-supporting, establishing permanent headquarters with a paid secretary in the capitol or chief city of the state. Then, when an opportunity presents itself to advance the cause, there will not be necessary waste of time and money that there was in organizing California. The last state organized was Iowa and this year they took in Nebraska. They placed four managers and eight lecturers in the state, all paid by the national association, and these women visited every county in the state. They were to assemble in Lincoln and make their report to the state association and the officers of the national association.

The sessions were held at the capitol, in the senate chamber, and by the way, what is the matter with the chairs there? Many of them seemed rather unsteady on their legs. Two collapsed totally the first evening. Does it come from the heavy responsibilities that they have carried, or have the honorable senators used them to enforce their arguments?

In the evening there was a good audience to hear Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's address on "The True Democracy." This was the gem of the convention, a fitting apotheosis of a most delightful two days. Mrs. Catt is not only a beautiful woman but a most graceful and finished speaker. In pure logic it was the address of a statesman, while her peroration reminded me most forcibly of Mary Anderson in Jeanne d'arc. The same spirit of exaltation and prophecy radiated from her and one felt herself carried off her feet by her eloquence.

It would take too long to try to give a report of her address in detail, so I will confine myself to a general outline. She began by stating that the eighteenth was the man's century, while the nineteenth was the woman's century. The eighteenth century was not only made famous by its great men but also for the struggle for and extension of the suffrage for man. In the beginning of the eighteenth century universal male suffrage was quite as unheard of as suffrage for woman in the beginning of nineteenth. In fact the struggle even in America lasted well into the nineteenth century.

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MARYSVILLE, CAL. Appeal.

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The retirement of Miss Susan B. Anthony from the presidency of the National Woman Suffrage Association seems likely to be followed by bitter strife between different factions of that ornamental if not useful organization. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was elected as Miss Anthony's successor and it is charged by the defeated candidate for the honored position, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, and her friends that the retiring executive used her great influence in favor of the successful aspirant. We fail to see where Miss Anthony committed any great wrong if she did, even though it should be true, as charged by Mrs. Blake, that her object in securing Mrs. Catt's election was to control the Association through the subserviency of the new president to her influence. Miss Anthony has proved herself an honest and able executive. She is fully conversant with all the affairs of the Association, its history and its hopes. People, whether male or female, hate to relinquish power, and naturally Miss Susan regretted to step down and out from the high office which she has so graced. But seeing that the time had arrived for her to make way for a successor, she did what the rest of us would probably have done under similar circumstances—selected the one who would give the best promise of being guided by her advice, who would prove the most likely to carry on the great movement along the lines which she herself had followed. All this is well enough. Mrs. Blake should accept her defeat gracefully and bide her time. Miss Anthony can't live forever. But it is likely that while she does her influence will control the woman suffrage agitation. She is in fact a Diaz in petticoats. Like the great Mexican she has builded up an organization over which her personality predominates, and it is likely that when death calls her it will be a long time before a worthy successor will be found.

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Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who succeeds Susan B. Anthony as president of the American Woman Suffrage Association, is unquestionably the foremost active suffragist of this day. She took up the cause several years ago and has devoted to it all the time she could reasonably spare from her duties of the household. Mrs. Catt was born in Iowa and lived in that State until she became the wife of George A. Catt, the big New York dredging contractor. Since that time she has made her home in New York city and in Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea, where the Catts have one of the coziest summer residences in Long Island. The new head of the American

suffragists has a personality altogether out of line with the traditional (and false) idea of the woman's rights woman. She is an ideal hostess, a housekeeper of enviable ability and resources and a cook whose dishes are famous. She is fond of horses, flowers and pretty bric-a-brac. She is a student and one of the most eloquent public speakers in the country. She is in the suffrage movement because she has convictions, and these convictions she is quite capable of conveying to others by the lucidity of her argument and the indisputability of her conclusions. She has never sought for an office in the association of which she is now the chairwoman.

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home club women.
Greer for a charming treat.

Equal Suffrage Convention.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, will reach Memphis on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. She will be accompanied by Miss Mary G. Hay, as national organizer for the association, and a speaker of rare power. These ladies will be guests of Mrs. Lida Meriwether, 14 Talbot street, during their stay in the city.

At all conventions of the National Woman Suffrage Association it is the custom to hold Sunday services. These meetings are always opened with devotional exercises, and if an ordained minister is present a regular sermon is preached and the meeting differs in no wise from the ordinary church service. If the speaker is not a minister the subjects chosen are of a moral or religious nature, and nothing is said that would be out of place at any Sunday gathering.

On Sunday evening at 8 o'clock Mrs. Catt will address the public in the Grand Opera-house, and will discuss the "Moral Side of the Suffrage Question." All meetings throughout the convention will be open meetings free to all, and all are cordially invited.

Scimitar - Memphis

Mrs. Chapman-Catt.

Mrs. Chapman-Catt, who will arrive in the city Sunday, the noted lecturer on equal suffrage, is not only a brilliant woman, but a beautiful and charming one, and, best of all, is an adept in domestic art, and has solved satisfactorily those problems of domestic aggravation which beset most housekeepers.

Contrary to general ideas of the woman lecturer, Mrs. Chapman-Catt is a womanly woman in the rarest sense of the term; "she looketh well to ways of her household." Her home is perfection of the best of housekeeping, and her domestic service is said to be ideal. This side of this famous suffragist will appeal to every woman, whether she desires "equal rights" or not.

Mrs. Chapman-Catt will be the guest of Mrs. Lida Meriwether while she is attending the equal suffrage meeting.

EVENING SCIMITAR, MEMPHIS.

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt, who is lecturing in the city in behalf of equal suffrage, is a bright, attractive woman, whose very sweet face and charming personality are an eloquent argument for the cause she champions.

Her public life as a lecturer in a cause which even yet meets with so much opposition has not left its mark of defiant boldness upon her, as it so often does upon women reformers and lecturers. She is a personally magnetic woman, who never antagonizes her hearers, but by persuasive argument and clear reasoning appeals to their brains and their hearts and their sense of justice. She began her public life as a journalist, after which she was prominent in the W. C. T. U. work, and last February, after the retirement of Susan B. Anthony, she was unanimously elected

president of the National Association of Equal Suffrage.

Mrs. Chapman-Catt has a beautiful home at Bensonhurst, a delightful suburb of Brooklyn, where she and her husband, who is a noted civil engineer, enjoy an ideal life, for Mrs. Catt understands the practical applications of "theories" to the solving of domestic riddles, which make the machinery of domestic life run rough.

Mr. Catt is his wife's most earnest sympathizer and co-worker, and is not simply his wife's husband, but is an independent force in the business world.

From here Mrs. Chapman-Catt and Miss Mary J. May, Mrs. Catt's able assistant organizer, will go to Little Rock to the Equal Suffrage Convention; from there to New Orleans, and thence to Clarksdale, Miss. They will complete their Southern tour and be back in New York by June.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE SPEECH.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the Woman's Suffrage Association of America, delivered a lecture on woman's suffrage to a good sized audience in Representatives' Hall last night. During the course of her remarks she stated that the movement, both in sentiment and membership, has been quadrupled in the South during the past five years, and if the present rate of increase continues within the next few years women will be allowed all the privileges of the ballot. She called attention to the movements to secure constitutional conventions in Alabama and Virginia, and expressed the hope when these two bodies assemble they will extend the voting franchise to women without restrictions of any nature. Mrs. Catt says that the best women in the South are at the head of the woman's suffrage movement, mentioning that in Kentucky the President of the State Association is Miss Laura Clay, a niece of Henry Clay; the Alabama President is Mrs. General Clopton, formerly Miss Clement Clay, a Washington society belle of ante-bellum days, and that in Louisiana the President is Mrs. Judge Merrick, whose husband was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court during the war. Mrs. Catt closed her lecture tour in this city.

Washington

THE DAILY CLARION-LEDGER;

AT REPRESENTATIVES HALL.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt Will Lecture on Woman's Suffrage.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the noted woman's suffrage advocate, arrived in the city on the morning train from Vicksburg and is the guest of Maj. R. W. Millsaps and family on North State street.

Mrs. Catt will deliver an address on woman's suffrage at Representatives Hall tonight and a cordial invitation is extended to the public to be present. Mrs. Catt is unquestionably a woman of great brilliance and her presentation of the suffrage question is able and concise. Personally, she is a charming lady and the possessor of a goodly amount of personal magnetism. Beyond doubt she will be greeted by a good-sized audience.

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The many who have listened to the eloquence of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and the many others who have not had that pleasure but are desirous of hearing her, will be glad to know of her approaching visit to New Orleans and of the lecture to be given by her under the auspices of the Era Club on Tuesday night, at Tulane Hall. The tickets are placed at a low figure, to enable as many as possible to hear this gifted and beautiful woman.

When Mrs. Catt was here last, the constitutional convention was in progress, and her address before that body was much enjoyed and appreciated. The members were so far persuaded by her arguments of the justice and wisdom of adopting woman suffrage that they introduced into the new Constitution the clause permitting women taxpayers to vote on questions relating to taxation.

Mrs. Catt is the new president of the National Woman's Suffrage League, and wherever she goes she leaves the clear and beautiful stamp of her remarkable individuality and thought. She is one of the finest orators of which the country can boast, and while in New Orleans will lecture under the auspices of the Era Club. Personally, seen at the closer range of personal acquaintanceship, Mrs. Catt is the ideal woman of the day, unaffected, gracious, resourceful and with a gentle individuality that always smooths and never antagonizes. She has none of the slap-sided, all-in-a-bunch air and style of dressing which caricaturists claim for the woman's rights woman, but is a woman whose gowns are things of beauty and joys of fashion. Her coming will be a social as well as a mental event.

THE FEMALE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

Mrs. Catt Believes That in Less Than a Hundred Years a Woman Will Be Elected President.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who, it is generally conceded, will wear the mantle of Susan B. Anthony as president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, has publicly placed on record her "hope and firm belief that before the close of the twentieth century a woman will have been elected President of the United States." "If I were a prophet," she says, "that would be my prophecy. The agitation to lead up to that result must not be sudden, but gradual, but it will be none the less sure, is my earnest belief." Mrs. Catt has fixed a generous margin of time for the fulfillment of her belief. It is evident she expects to be gathered to her fathers, or, as the suffragists would prefer to say, to her mothers, long before the movement she expects to lead culminates in the sweeping victory she so hopefully forecasts.

Mrs. Catt is prudent in declaring that the agitation leading to this result must be gradual. It cannot be otherwise. The kingdom of election is not to be taken by violence. The National Woman's Suffrage Association holds its annual convention in Washington this week and will be in session six or seven days. It is but natural to anticipate that the progress of the

movement during the twentieth century will be the principal subject for deliberation. As they review its history they will find that for several years past there has been a steady decline of public interest in the question of female suffrage. They will find that during this century suffrage has been granted in four States—Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado and Utah. They will find that the voting population of Wyoming and Idaho, male and female combined, is so small that the workings of female suffrage have not been sufficiently marked to arouse even a languid interest in the results. They will find that in Colorado and Utah the movement has lost ground. * * * They will find that in several other States women have been given the right to vote for school officers, and that in each succeeding year the number of women who have availed themselves of that privilege has steadily declined, although education appeals more forcibly to women than any other public question.

In comparing notes of progress during the century the members of the National Woman's Suffrage Association will also find that the most effective obstacle has been placed in the way of the movement by women themselves, and that woman's anti-suffrage associations are multiplying rapidly. It is owing to the arguments made by representatives of these associations that the upper house of the New York Legislature the other day refused to consider a woman suffrage resolution and that in Oregon, where a suffrag amendment to the Constitution is to be voted upon in June, the women of the State are more enthusiastic opponents of the amendment than the men.

Judged by the recent drift of the movement, Mrs. Catt is safe in saying that the agitation during the coming century must be gradual.

NEW ORLEANS STATES
FEB 18

MRS. CHAPMAN CATT.

Miss Susan B. Anthony is no longer the head and front of what is to-day the most powerful woman's organization in this country, if not in the world. After perhaps half a century as a leader and many years as president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, "Aunt Susan," at the age of eighty years, has laid the gavel down. Laid it down with the happy assurance that the new general who takes her place will skillfully lead the fight over the now practically cleared way that

the pioneers cut out with so much difficulty. During the week in Washington City, this large political organization of women elected Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt a leader. To her with the utmost confidence they have confided the work that her two able predecessors, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Miss Anthony have brought to a point where unusual mental gifts are required to engineer the battle for equal rights for women. Mrs. Catt is especially well endowed for the difficult place she will now occupy. Still with the flush of youth upon her, possessed of personal beauty, grace of manner, having the power of wearing faultlessly tasteful and artistic costumes, and being the mistress of a well appointed home with leisure at her command and a husband of means, who approves of her, she is not handicapped by either having to overcome disagreeable first impressions or nagging in her domestic life. Now as to her mental gifts. She readily took the best education offered in her State, Iowa, where she grew up, she was born in Potsdam, N. Y., at the State Industrial College, afterwards studying law. For three years she was principal of the High School and general superintendent of the schools in Mason City, Iowa, where she grew up, she was born Miss Carrie Lane. She married twice, her first husband, Mr. Leo Chapman, was a journalist, and together they edited the Mason City Republican. On the death of Mr. Chapman, on the Pacific slope, in the early years of their marriage, she remained a year in California, doing general newspaper work and was the first woman reporter in San Francisco. In her duties as reporter, her sympathy became known

in the woman's cause and she began preparing herself to be helpful by giving general lectures to test her powers of oratory.

In 1890 she entered in the suffrage cause. In 1891 she married Mr. George W. Catt, president of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company, engineers and contractors.

In a recent article in the woman's journal Mrs. Catt's qualifications for the leadership is thus rated:

"Mrs. Catt, in addition to being a good organizer and eloquent speaker, has in a preeminent degree the gift of statesmanship—the power of understanding and dealing wisely with political conditions, of laying plans on long lines, and combining all the elements that lead to victory."

Recently The San Francisco Chronicle asked Mrs. Catt to tell the public how she would plan her life if she were again 18 years of age. Of course she said to work for the political enfranchisement of women, but in closing her reply she added a few words that give the key note to the greatness of her character. She said: "A few years ago the following sentiment was found written upon the walls of a deserted cabin on the prairies of Dakota. Whether it was a quotation, or the noble thought of some refined soul who had inscribed it there, no one seemed to know. This sentiment I should make the motto of my life: 'I am only one, but I am one. I cannot do everything, but I can do something. What I can do, I ought to do; and what I ought to do, by the help of God, I will do.'"

Miss Anthony's Successor.



Mrs. Caroline Chapman Catt.

Mrs. Caroline Chapman Catt, who was elected president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association at its recent convention in Washington, is well known in this city. She has lectured more than once here, and made a brilliant and effective plea for woman's enfranchisement during the constitutional convention. Mrs. Catt was born in Ripon, Wis., her maiden

name being Lane. In 1878 she entered the Iowa Agricultural College, graduating at the head of her class and with a degree of B. S. She became principal of the Mason City High School, and afterward was promoted to the superintendency of schools in Mason City. When, in 1885, she married Leon Chapman she became associated with him in publishing the Mason City Republican. The editorial department of the paper was under her direct control, and many of the strongest editorials which appeared in the paper were her own work. When her husband died within a year Mrs. Chapman went to San Francisco, where she continued her newspaper work.

In 1891 she married Mr. George W. Catt, president of the Atlantic, Gulf and

Pacific Company, engineers and contractors. Mr. Catt stands high in his profession, has planned and superintended many large public works, and is now building two dry docks for the government, one at Mare Island, San Francisco, the other at League Island, Philadelphia. He is a strong believer in equal suffrage, contributes generously to its funds, and is in hearty sympathy with all his wife's reform work.

It was in 1888 that she entered the general lecture field, but some years had passed before her interest in the cause of woman's enfranchisement led her to enter the exclusive suffrage work. She then became a state lecturer for the Iowa Suffrage Association. Since then she has acted as national lecturer and organizer, finally becoming chairman of that department. Last year a small volume bearing her name and entitled "Woman's Century" was published in New York, and has been read widely in woman's club circles.

Of late years, Mrs. Catt has been closely connected with almost every important victory that the cause has won. She worked in the Colorado campaign, and the Colorado women attribute the carrying of the amendment largely to her. She worked in Idaho, and all the four political parties put equal suffrage planks in their platforms, and the amendment carried by almost two to one.

Mrs. Catt is not only a hard student and logical thinker, but, as one who knows her well says, "an all-around woman, a good housekeeper, an accomplished cook, an enthusiastic gardener and cultivator of flowers, a tasteful dressmaker and milliner; in fact, well trained in all house-wifely arts."

CRYSTAL SPRINGS.

Lecture by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

Crystal Springs, Miss., May 2.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association of America, spoke here to a large audience on the subject of woman's suffrage. Mrs. Catt's address was well received. The town already has a suffrage club, whose numbers will now doubtless be greatly augmented.

The Arkansas Gazette

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt Lectures On the Subject.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of Brooklyn, N. Y., lectured at the Y. M. C. A. hall last night to a fair sized and appreciative audience. Mrs. Catt is the successor of Mrs. Susan B. Anthony as president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, having been elected to that position upon Mrs. Anthony's retirement. Previous to that time she was a journalist and was prominent in W. C. T. U. work before the acceptance last February of her present position. She is accompanied in her travels by Miss Mary G. Hay of Philadelphia, an organizer of the association, and both are stopping at the capital. Mrs. Catt is in Little Rock on a tour of the South in the interest of the woman's suffrage movement, and will leave this morning for New Orleans. Her lecture last night was free to all who desired to go, and was greatly enjoyed. She made most forcible arguments in advocacy of her views, not antagonizing her audience, but appealing to their sense of justice with such persuasive arguments as to make firm and lasting impressions upon them. Her rare ability as a word artist is remarkable, and her diction and delivery in her lectures is most notable. She gives a practical value to the truths she conveys by her magnificent word pictures.

NEW LEADER FOR WOMEN



MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

The new President of the National American Women's Suffrage Association, Mrs. Catt, was born in Wisconsin, where she received her education, and when a young woman she went to Iowa, where she was a teacher in a leading high school. While in Iowa she was married to Mr. Chapman, of California, who was the owner and publisher of a newspaper. Mrs. Chapman joined Mr. Chapman in his work and became a newspaper woman. It was while she was engaged in this work that she saw and realized the disabilities under which women were working as wage-earners, and she made up her mind to do all in her power to rectify conditions. She was left a widow and she returned to Iowa, where she started out in the lecture field, interested in lending her powers to reconstructing affairs so that women should be placed on an equality with men. She carried on her work throughout the State. Later she married Mr. Catt, who was in direct sympathy with her undertakings.

The leaders in the movement were cognizant of Mrs. Catt's every movement and watched her with interest. It was not long until she was called to New York to consult with the leaders, and it was on her suggestion that an Organization Committee was effected and she was given the chairmanship of that committee. She began her campaign at once, taking as her assistant Miss Mary G. Hay, of Indianapolis, who had been chosen Secretary of the National Suffrage Society. The two women visited all the States and took numerous notes of what had been accomplished in the four States where suffrage had been granted—Utah, Wyoming, Colorado and Idaho. Between thirty and forty societies were organized by Mrs. Catt before the close of 1899. From the time Mrs. Catt went into the work her headquarters were in New York, and she was busily engaged there when she was not out on organization tours.

Mrs. Catt is a woman of prepossessing appearance, graceful in all of her

movements, entirely self-possessed and has a voice that is most agreeable. It has that carrying power which makes her a very successful speaker. She is pre-eminently qualified physically and mentally to take up the honors which Miss Anthony lays down.

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RS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, the newly elected President of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, is a

brilliant woman of charming personality. She is among the most forceful lecturers of the day, and she made one of the effective pleas for woman's enfranchisement during the constitutional convention. Mrs. Catt was born in Ripon, Wis.; her maiden name being Lane. In 1878 she entered the Iowa Agricultural College, and was graduated at the head of her class with the degree of B. S. She became principal of the Mason City High School, and afterward was promoted to the superintendency of the schools in Mason City. In 1885 she married Leon Chapman and became associated with him in newspaper work. The editorial department of the Mason City republic was under her entire control. When Mr. Chapman died within a year she went to San Francisco, where she continued her newspaper career. In 1891 she married Mr. Catt, the President of the Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Company, engineers and contractors. Mr. Catt stands high in his profession, and is now engaged in building two dry docks for the government, one at Mare Island and the other at League Island, Philadelphia. He is a strong believer in equal suffrage, contributes generously to its funds, and is in hearty sympathy with his wife's work. It was in 1888 that she entered the general lecture field, but it was some years later that she became interested in the suffrage cause. She was the State lecturer for the Iowa Suffrage Association before she acted as national lecturer and organizer, then she finally became the Chairman of that department. Last year she published a small book called "Woman's Century," which was widely read and added much to her reputation as a logician. Of late Mrs. Catt has been identified with every important victory the "cause" has won. She worked in the Colorado campaign, and the Colorado women attribute the carrying of the amendment to her untiring efforts. She worked in Idaho, and all four political parties put suffrage planks in their platforms and the amendment was carried by two to one. Mrs. Catt is not only a hard student, but one who knows her says she is an "all around woman. A good house-keeper, an accomplished cook, an enthusiastic gardener, a tasteful dressmaker, a

milliner, in fact, she is thoroughly trained in all housewifely arts."

MRS. CATT

ON "ANTIS."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the newly elected president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, is well informed on the history of the movement. In a recent address she gave a review of the amusing objections that have been urged by the conservatives, men and women alike, against every step in the progress of women, from the days when the subject of geography was considered so unfeminine that a girl who ventured to study it was jeered after in the streets with the cry, "There goes the geography girl!" Of the effort to secure equal suffrage Mrs. Chapman-Catt said:

"We are told that this movement is quite different from all others in that there has been a determined opposition of women against it; but the remonstrants. In 1800 the remonstrant was horrified at the study of geography. In 1810 she accepted geography, but protested against physiology. In 1820 she accepted physiology, but protested against geometry. In 1835 she accepted geometry, but protested against collegiate education. In 1840 she accepted the college, but remonstrated against equal property laws for married women. In 1850 she accepted the property laws, but remonstrated against public speaking by women. In 1860 she protested against the freedom of organization. In 1870 she remonstrated against the professions for women. In 1880 she protested against the school suffrage. In 1890 she protested against women in office. In 1900 she accepts everything that every decade of remonstrants protested against, and, availing herself of the right of free speech secured by the women's rights movement, pleads publicly that she may be saved the burden of voting for President."

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT. *Louiseville, Pa.*

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who succeeds Susan B. Anthony as President of the American Woman's Suffrage Association, is unquestionably the foremost active suffragist of this day. She took up the cause several years ago and has devoted to it all the time she could reasonably spare from her duties of the household. Mrs. Catt was born in Iowa and lived in that State until she became the wife of George A. Catt, the big New York dredging contractor. Since that time she has made her home in New York city and in Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea, where the Catts have one of the coziest summer residences on Long Island. The new head

of the American suffragists has a personality altogether out of line with the traditional (and false) idea of the woman's rights woman. She is an ideal hostess, a housekeeper of enviable ability and resources and a cook whose dishes are famous. She is fond of horses, flowers and pretty bric-a-brac. She is a student and one of the most eloquent public speakers in the country. She is in the suffrage movement because she has convictions, and these convictions she is quite capable of conveying to others by the lucidity of her argument and the indisputability of her conclusions. She has never sought for an office in the association of which she is now the Chairman.

A WOMAN'S CENTURY CALENDAR.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in compiling her "Woman's Century Calendar," has done much to spread in foreign countries a knowledge of the American movement in behalf of equal rights for women. A Mohammedan lady in Constantinople has translated the calendar into Turkish, and now Prince Hwang Chung Huel, son of the Governor of Peking, announces his intention of translating it into Chinese. Prince Hwang has long been an opponent of foot binding, and an advocate of education for Chinese women. This is a noteworthy instance of liberal views in the highest court circles, for Prince Hwang is entitled to wear the "orange button," indicating a rank even above that of the

THE SATURDAY *Atlanta, Ga.* REVIEW.

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN-CATT, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

By a practically unanimous vote Mrs. Catt was elected President of the N. A. W. S. A. when it held its annual convention in Washington, D. C., in February.

She is a woman of fine presence and attracts attention on sight as being above the ordinary.

When she addresses an audience on her favorite subject, equal rights for women, she captivates and enthalls, in the end she convinces it that she firmly believes in the justness of her contention and generally converts and converts unbelievers to her way of thinking. The men cannot claim that she is a man-hater, since she has been twice married and still retains Mr. Chapman's name hyphenated to Mr. Catt's, her second husband. Mr. Catt is as deeply interested in securing equal rights for women as his wife, so there is no call for a surmise that "they live a cat-and-dog life," on account of woman suffrage. It goes without saying, therefore, that Mrs. Catt will not meet with greater difficulties than Miss Anthony has encountered in attending to the affairs of the National Association. It is said that her husband has greatly assisted her in her responsible work as chairman of the organization committee, and together, as law partners they manage successfully to keep the wolf far from their doors. In my opinion Mrs. Catt is the right woman in the right place, and like Susan B. Anthony, I believe the voting delegates of the N. A. W. S. A. knew what they were about, when they elected Carrie Chapman-Catt the leader of the army of women who are working for equal rights for all people, regardless of sex. As that great woman, Frances E. Willard, used to say, "Let us all stand by her."

* * * * *

Carrie Chapman Catt.

THE election of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York to succeed Miss Susan B. Anthony as President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, has met with unqualified approval. Mrs. Catt was born in Ripon, Wis., but her parents removed to Iowa when she was but a child and she was educated at the State Industrial College of Iowa, after which she took a special course in law. For three years she was principal of the High School and General Superintendent of Schools in Mason City, Iowa, and even then showed her generalship and the positiveness of character which is one of her chief characteristics.

In 1884, she was married to Leo Chapman, editor of the Mason City Republican, of which they became joint owners and editors. Mr. Chapman encouraged her to write, and her gifts in this line already began to attract attention. At the end of a year they sold the Republican, and Mr. Chapman went to the Pacific coast to find a more active field of labor. While there he sickened with typhoid fever, and died in San Francisco. Mrs. Chapman remained in that city for a year, doing general newspaper work, and was the first woman reporter in San Francisco. During her life there she became familiar with the hardships and privations of working women in great cities, and for the first time realized the temptations that beset poor girls thrown upon their own resources. After one particularly distressing incident that came to her notice, she resolved that the rest of her life, with whatever ability God had given her, should be expended in making the working women of the United States respectable and respected, and their right to labor unquestioned.

With this purpose she went upon the platform as a lecturer upon general topics, seeking to gain a foothold in this way. It was not long before the suffrage cause claimed her attention.

Since 1890 she has devoted herself to it. For two years she acted as State lecturer and organizer for the Iowa W. S. A., with marked success, raising all her expenses and replenishing the treasury as well.

In 1891 she married Mr. George W. Catt, President of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company, Engineers and Contractors. Mr. Catt stands high in his profession, has planned and superintended many large public works, and is now building two dry docks for the Government, one at Mare Island, San Francisco, the other at League Island, Philadelphia. He is a strong believer in equal suffrage, contributes generously to its funds, and is in hearty sympathy with all his wife's reform work.

Mrs. Catt was a woman of too much power for her work to be limited to one State, and she was soon drafted into the service of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. For ten years she has been most prominent in enlarging the scope of the work and increasing the funds of the association. She is a handsome woman of 40 years, of strong convictions and positive character, and an indefatigable worker in the cause with which she has been so long identified.

ACTIVE WORKERS FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The leading national associations which have been organized to advance the cause of woman suffrage have all had delegations in Philadelphia. The mother of suffrage clubs, the National American Woman Suffrage Association, of which Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony were the pioneers, has had as its representatives the president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and a number of the leading workers.

The object of the visit of the delegation was to present the views of the association at a hearing before the Republican convention committee on platform and to gain some recognition of women as political factors in the Republican platform.

Miss Susan B. Anthony was expected to be in Philadelphia and present the resolution, but was called to Kansas by the sudden announcement of the death of her youngest brother. The resolution reads:

"We recognize the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen to cast one free ballot in all public elections, and have that ballot duly counted.

"You are respectfully requested in the national Presidential campaign of 1900 to place the following plank in your platform:

"Resolved, That we favor the submission by Congress to the various State Legislatures of an amendment to the Federal Constitution forbidding disfranchisement of United States citizens on account of sex."

Carrie
Chapman
Catt

Mrs. Catt is the newly-elected president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and her presence in Philadelphia, therefore, has been of special interest. She may be taken as a type of the "new equal suffrage woman."

Despite her frequent appearance in public life Mrs. Catt is a thoroughly domestic woman. She is a good housekeeper and an excellent cook, and has a beautiful home at Bensonhurst, a suburb of Brooklyn. She is a clear and forcible speaker, has studied oratory, and has also thoroughly studied modern law and literature pertaining to the cause of woman's rights as seen and found and practiced in various nations.

Moreover, she is not insensible to the attraction of pretty clothes, and her gowns are tasteful and fashionable. Perhaps the best that can be said of Mrs. Catt is that Mr. Catt is thoroughly satisfied with her. As for Mrs. Catt herself—some one asked

her a short time ago: "Are you happy?" to which she replied: "I am too busy to question myself, but I feel sure, now that you ask me, that I am." And Mr. Catt agreed that she was.

Mrs. Catt tells a funny story of her experience at the time when California men were voting whether women should or should not have the right of suffrage. Mrs. Catt did vigorous work throughout California. The day after the election, when defeat was acknowledged, she made a trip to Chinatown to make some purchases before leaving for her home in the East.

In one store, after making her purchases, Mrs. Catt asked a big fat Chinaman, with a smile, if he had voted yesterday. His smile expanded, he gaily rubbed his palms together and proudly said that he had. He pointed to another Chinaman and said that he had voted also, but that the third Chinaman over in the corner had not voted, because he was not born in this country. "Well," said Mrs. Catt, "did you vote for woman suffrage?" The Chinamen all looked blank, and finally the smiling fellow said, in a bewildered way: "We know not what you mean." "Why," she replied, "did you vote for the women to vote?" He smiled with superiority, and drawing himself up with pride he replied, patronizingly: "Oh, no, woman not know enough to vote. Me no want them to vote."

Mrs. Catt says that every year immigration is permitted as it is now will add five years to the time before women will have the right of suffrage. Immigration works against suffrage, for immigrants are usually most ignorant.

Life.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

Miss Anthony's Successor as President of the National Woman's Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who succeeds Susan B. Anthony as president of the American Woman Suffrage association, is unquestionably the foremost active suffragist of this day. She took up the cause several years ago and has devoted to it all the time she could reasonably spare from her duties of the household. Mrs. Catt was born in Iowa and lived in that state until she became the wife of George A. Catt, the big dredging contractor. Since that time she has made her home in New



CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

York city and in Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea, where the Catts have one of the coziest summer residences in Long Island. The new head of the American suffragists has a personality altogether out of line with the traditional (and false) idea of the woman's rights woman. She is an ideal hostess, a housekeeper of enviable ability and resources and a cook whose dishes are famous. She is fond of horses, flowers and pretty bric-a-brac. She is a student, and one of the most eloquent speakers in the country. She is in the suffrage movement because she has convictions, and these convictions she is quite capable of conveying to others by the lucidity of her argument and the indisputability of her conclusions. She has never sought for an office in the association of which she is now the chairwoman.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in compiling her "Woman's Century Calendar," has done much to spread in foreign countries a knowledge of the American movement in behalf of equal rights for women. A Mohammedan lady in Constantinople has translated the calendar into Turkish, and now Prince Hwang Chung Huel, son of the Governor of Peking, announces his intention of translating it into Chinese. Prince Hwang has long been an opponent of foot binding, and an advocate of education for Chinese women. This is a noteworthy instance of liberal views in the highest court circles, for Prince Hwang is entitled to wear the "orange button," indicating a rank even above that of the red button.

It appears that Carrie Chapman Catt, the new president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, got her rather extraordinary name from Mr. George W. Catt, whom she married about ten years ago. He is an engineer and contractor, who stands high in his profession and who believes in woman suffrage. Moreover, he certifies that his wife is a good housekeeper and a good cook, notwithstanding her absorbing interest in affairs outside the family circle.

Carrie Chapman Catt, the new president of the Woman's Suffrage Association, maintains that men and women should get equal pay for equal work. Mrs. Catt is right, and she may live to see this rule prevail.

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THE WOMAN QUESTION

A Delegate Tells of the Recent Suffrage Convention.

NEW AND THE OLD PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt Succeeds Susan B. Anthony as the Head of the National Woman's Suffrage Association—Gifts for the Retiring President.

Esther A. Pownall, of Richboro, a delegate to the recent national convention of the Woman's Suffrage Association, held in Washington, sends to The Republican the following chatty report of the meeting:—

The thirty-second annual convention of the national American Woman Suffrage Association, recently held in Washington, has been a triumph for the cause, the appreciation of the justice and the popularity of which has been accumulating during the past fifty years of effort of its grand leader and her co-workers. Thousands of people beside the delegates attended the meetings, have been educated, converted and inspired by the eloquence and logic of Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Anna Shaw, Carrie Chapman Catt and a host of others.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was almost unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy as president, caused by Miss Anthony's resignation. In her address she reviewed the objections to and triumphs of the cause, her clear voice, sweet, womanly face and manner charming all who saw and heard her. She said: "In the early days, when colleges and public schools were closed to women and the education of girls confined to the three Rs, an agitation to permit girls to study geography was begun. Society received it with the cry of 'indelicate.' At that time delicacy was the choicest charm of woman and indelicacy was a crushing criticism."

"But the battle was won. The second great battle occurred between 1850 and 1860. Upon every hand, incorrigible woman, with a big W, arose to irritate and torment the conservatories of the world. She appeared in the pulpit, on the platform, in conventions, in new occupations and in innumerable untold fields. Everywhere the finger of scorn pointed at her and the world with merciless derision pronounced her immodest. We are now in the heat of a great, great battle. We ask for the suffrage. The world answers 'impractical.' We are told this movement is quite different from all others since there has been an organized opposition of woman against it but the remonstrant is not new. The century has witnessed ten generations of remonstrants. In 1800 they were horrified at the study of geography. In 1810 they accepted geography but protested against physiology. In 1820 they accepted physiology but protested against geometry. In 1830 they accepted geometry but protested against the college education. In 1840 they accepted the college, but protested against the property laws for married women. In 1850 they accepted the property laws but remonstrated against public speaking by women. In 1860 they protested against freedom of organization. In 1870 they remonstrated against the professions for women. In 1880 they protested against school suffrage. In 1890 they protested against women in offices. In 1900 they accept everything every generation of remonstrants have protested against, and availing themselves of the right of free public speech secured by the woman's rights movement, plead publicly that they may be saved the burden of voting for President."

"The remonstrants of 1800 said 'indelicate;' of 1850, 'immodest;' of 1900, 'impractical.' In the vocabulary of woman's rights the three terms become synonymous. That the forces of conservatism will surrender as unconditionally to the forces of justice in the great battle of the impractical as they did in the battle of the indelicate, and the battle of the immodest is as inevitable as that the sun will rise to-morrow."

Mrs. Catt was born at Potsdam, N. Y., but her parents moved West and she was educated in the State Industrial College of Iowa, after which she took a special course in law. For three years she was principal of the High School and general superintendent of schools in Mason City, Iowa. During the past few years she has been chairman of the organization committee with headquarters in the World Building, New York. Last Summer she felt the necessity for rest and took a vacation but the active brain ever on the alert, conceived the idea of the "Woman's Calendar" which Miss Shaw said was unlike any other calendar as it was and always would be new and fresh like everything and everybody else's that went into the suffrage movement. Miss Anthony not excepted. Most of her vacation was consumed in compiling this little book which contains facts concerning the legal, social, political, educational and financial status of woman from 1800 up to 1900.

Each suffragist could not do better or more efficient work with fifty cents than to possess herself of at least two copies, one for her own use and one to give some one who is not educated up to the belief in her natural rights.

Mrs. Blankenburg, our State President, headed the Pennsylvania delegation of thirteen and when pledges of money were called for to carry on the work for the coming year, asked the delegates from the counties represented to pledge \$50, which they did, the delegate from Bucks not being instructed and knowing that we are in debt to our President, for the convention last Summer, did not venture to pledge but \$5 of the amount.

Mary G. Hay, secretary of the Organization Committee, a fine looking, pleasant faced woman, with a strong, clear voice took the platform and called for the pledges. She said that William Lloyd Garrison promised \$1000 when they should raise \$9000, so she called for \$500 pledges, which several States responded to, but the most interesting were the \$50 pledges for life membership in the Association. Women were popping up all over the room and soon \$6000 was pledged and the hour for adjournment and lunch was approaching, but Miss Hay was incorrigible and said: "You can't go to lunch ladies until you pledge the \$9000." And it was done. Then came a surprise for Miss Anthony, when Mrs. Avery presented to her in behalf of the Association two large, handsome Smyrna rugs for her library in Rochester, N. Y., and an album containing the pictures of all the State residents. Utah presented her with material for a black silk dress which was produced on a silkworm farm, in that State, managed by women who employ women as weavers. California gave a purse of gold containing \$150. From Idaho came a silver vase of unique design, and from the president of Utah a pair of sofa pillows. Miss Anthony was about to adjourn the session when she was told to sit down and then the presents came. After two or three had been given she said: "Is

that all now, we must adjourn." She had some trite remarks and words of grateful acknowledgement for each gift, and then it was her turn to surprise the convention by telling them they were out of debt and would have a neat little sum in the treasury for the new and young president to begin with.

NEW ENGLAND SUFFRAGE FESTIVAL

There was a large and brilliant gathering in Faneuil Hall at the annual Festival of the New England and Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Associations, on the evening of May 29. The four hundred dinner tickets had all been sold two weeks in advance, a fact unprecedented in the past, and one significant to those persons who fancy that interest in equal suffrage is dying out. The gallery also was crowded.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe called the meeting to order, and said:

MRS. HOWE'S ADDRESS.

I congratulate you all, my friends, on being present amid such good cheer. We are met in this historic place to advocate equal rights for women. In the past, all the forlorn hopes of reform have brought their banners here, when they were preparing to labor and go forward. Here was proclaimed the liberty of our country, and later the emancipation of the slave, and now the freedom of one-half the human race.

Mr. Blackwell reminds me that I am just entering upon my thirty fourth year as president of the New England W. S. A. That is a long time to work for anything and not get it, yet to-day my hope of the final victory is not less but stronger. We ought to have the ballot, we must get it, and we shall get it. To the question why promotion was so slow in a certain division of the army, the answer given was, "It is because few of our officers die, and none resign." We suffragists must die—the death-rate among us, I suppose, is the same as in the community at large—but we do not resign. Like the Old Guard, we die but never surrender. If our progress is slow, it is partly because we have been waiting for the men; and you know it always takes men some time to get ready. It gives me great pleasure to introduce our honored Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. John L. Bates, who will take the chair this evening.

HON. JOHN L. BATES'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bates said:

I recognize that applause as entirely for Mrs. Howe. I feel like going on where she left off, and congratulating this Association on what has been accomplished, and also on the fact that its president is one of those who do not resign, and who never give up a fight. I think any one would become a suffragist, flanked as I have been this evening. I must have been converted if I had come in here of any other stripe. Circumstances and environment often change men's opinions.

After extending to you my personal congratulations, I wish I could go on to extend to you those of the Commonwealth; but I cannot. Think of the fifty years or more during which Dr. Blackwell and others have climbed the hill to the State House, and then gone down again! But some day some one will come here representing the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will congratulate you on your full success.

I heard a gentleman say to-night that this was an unusually large meeting, and that he did not see why there should be this increased interest, as there had been no recent success in Massachusetts to justify it. But there is much that we can rejoice over to-night. We do not want to circumscribe our horizon. Massachusetts is a grand Commonwealth, but it is not the world. This cause is being carried on in many lands and climes. If we wish for victories, we only need to go across the water to see the action of the House of Commons; we only need to turn our eyes to our own Western States, or to Australia and New Zealand. Wherever we strike a progressive commonwealth, this cause also has made advance there. If

you have not seen the banners of victory, it is because you have been too far in the rear of the procession. Those banners are floating, but they are in the van, on the frontiers, where men and women together are building up a new civilization.

We in this State are too busy settling the rights of Porto Ricans, Kanakas, and Filipinos to give attention to the rights of the intelligent women of our own State. Yet this cause is progressing rapidly right here in Massachusetts. Women have been emancipated here in many ways—in regard to education, to property rights, and to the control of their children; and by these signs we can gauge the progress of the movement.

To-morrow we commemorate Memorial Day. A grateful nation will pay tribute to the brave men who dared all for their country, in what John Bright (whose daughter sits on this platform to-night) said was the one war in all history which was justifiable. We might refer to women's part in it, to Clara Barton, her face blackened with powder as she cared for the wounded at Antietam; to Miss Gates, Helen Gilson, and other noble women who helped men through the great transition from life to death.

The Declaration of Independence of 1776 was not made fact for more than a century. It took us that time to find out the truth of Abraham Lincoln's statement that a nation cannot exist half slave and half free. We must not be discouraged

if this cause also takes time. But it is advancing constantly. To-day I visited the Handel and Haydn Society. This corporation is eighty three years old, and during all that time it has used woman's voice, but has not let her vote. Last night it voted unanimously to appoint a committee to decide, not only as to enabling women to be members of the corporation and vote, but also to hold office.

The great Methodist church, after existing for more than a hundred years, has just invited women to come in and help govern the church. Woman is now equal in the home and in the church, and she must soon be equal in the State. The Handel and Haydn Society and the Methodist church have just come up to the line—the women have not changed.

There is need of women in public affairs. I do not need to call your attention to the ice trust, to the alleged blackmailing in Philadelphia, to the scandals in Cuba, and to the stormy state of politics in Kentucky. All these things indicate that government is not completely successful under present conditions. But we are looking forward to a time when men and women together will take part in public affairs, and we shall then have a much more nearly perfect government.

The next speaker will be a lady who lately had a celebration of her eightieth birthday, and I have been looking around for some one who looked like a person eighty years old, but I have not found her. You will all be delighted to hear from that aggressive champion of equal rights for fifty years, Miss Susan B. Anthony.

MISS ANTHONY'S SPEECH.

Miss Anthony said:

The Lieutenant-Governor has told the whole story. We sowed in the East the seed of this great agitation, and the fruit is garnered in England and the West. I wondered if the Lieutenant-Governor had considered the reason of this.

The colonies of Australia and New Zealand, where women vote, are much like our Western States. A very bright woman wrote me from England, last summer, to ask why suffrage was still delayed in the Eastern States, where it had been advocated longest, but was already granted in the West. I said it was because the brightest and best and most progressive young men educated here at the East have taken Horace Greeley's advice and gone West; and when that bright young man goes West, he does not always go alone.

Often a bright young woman accompanies him, and there is such a comradeship between them, amid the hardships of building up a new civilization, that it comes easily and naturally to him to give her equal rights. It is work done in Boston and New York that has enfranchised the West. My own nieces have gone out there. And I appeal to you to keep on with the work, and to give money to promote the spread of equal rights at the West to those who know how to use it. Wendell Phillips said of some decision of a Wisconsin court, which was more liberal than those of the Massachusetts courts, that it was because the civilization of Massachusetts was in the gristle in Wisconsin.

My father was one of the early manufacturers in Western Massachusetts, at Adams, and the only foreigner in the town then was a Scotchman, a highly skilled workman whose wife could read Burns more beautifully than any one I ever knew. Now, in the factories of Western New York, you will hardly find one native American. Legislators vote down woman suffrage because they know that they would not be supported by their

constituency in passing it. But I am not discouraged. I am glad that these foreign men are here, and are here to be educated.

In the West we have something of the same kind to encounter, but not so much of it. When a woman suffrage amendment was submitted in South Dakota in 1890, the returns showed that a majority of the native-born men voted for it. But there were in South Dakota a great number of foreign-born men, and they voted almost solidly against it. They were largely from Russia and other countries where liberty had hardly been dreamed of even for men—yet they were glad to vote. But, while they accepted for themselves everything that this country could offer in the way of larger freedom, it never occurred to them that their wives and mothers should have any more rights than they had had in the old countries.

The mission of this nation is to assimilate all nationalities; and if we are true to it we shall come to the time when all men, and as the Quaker preacher said, "consequently all women," will enjoy equality of rights. Hard and faithful work is all that is necessary, and though I am past the four score mark, as long as I live I shall continue to work for the liberty of all the people of this country, women included.

MRS. CATT'S SPEECH.

Mrs. Catt was introduced by Mr. Bates as Miss Anthony's successor in the national presidency. "A successor of whom I am proud," said Miss Anthony. Mrs. Catt said:

With all respect for our chairman, I do not quite approve of his introduction, or of Miss Anthony's comment. Miss Anthony will never have a successor. There has been but one Susan B. Anthony, and there will never be another. Perhaps there will never need to be another; but one such woman in a century is enough.

When a general makes his estimate of his forces before a battle, he cannot count on all his men. There are the sick, the disabled, the traitors, the timid who will run away, and the over-sanguine who will rush in too rashly and not be able to stand their ground. In our suffrage armies we find these same classes.

There are two kinds of suffragists who cannot be relied upon, the pessimistic suffragists and the optimistic suffragists, and I don't know which are our greatest enemies. They are counted as among us, and swell our numbers, and our enemies fight us the harder on account of it, but they do not lift a hand to help the cause. The optimistic suffragists are the people who have learned just enough about evolution to believe that progress is a law of nature. They think of it as the small boy did of the flies.

"Jamie," said Willie, "see what a curious little fly! Look at his eyes, and his legs, and his wings; how did God ever make him?"

"Ho!" answered Jamie, "I don't suppose He made him as a carpenter makes things. God just said, 'Let there be flies!' and there is flies."

These optimistic suffragists—and their name is legion—think that God simply said, "Let there be progress!" and there is progress; and thus there is no responsibility resting on the individual. When they are asked to do anything, they say, "It is coming."

Then there are the pessimistic suffragists. They say, "The current is setting toward imperialism and aristocracy, and away from democracy, and nothing can be done; therefore let us not try to do anything." These two classes are our great obstacles. If these optimistic and pessimistic suffragists were real soldiers, we might march on to victory, or if we could count them out altogether.

Is our cause in a discouraging condition? Let us see. Every new idea must go through three stages—ridicule, argument, and opposition. Go study history, and can you find one idea that has not had to go through these three stages? Not one. After the first woman's rights convention, for twenty years there was a distinct period of ridicule. Lucy Stone once said that she had sometimes been pelted with eggs, but that she had never had any bad eggs, such as used to be thrown at Abby Kelly in earlier days; and she thought this delicate evolution of the eggs marked the progress of public sentiment. When Miss Anthony started out on a lecture tour, in a new and particularly stylish black silk dress, a prominent journal reported that "as usual, Miss Anthony wore a rusty black alpaca, much too short in front," and that absurd description of her went all over the country.

Then came the period of argument, when Mrs. Stone, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Livermore, and Mrs. Stanton went around lecturing at the Lyceums. People argued the question with them, and they argued it in the spirit of the old scholastic debate as to how many angels could stand on the point of a needle. Now we have reached the stage of active and organized opposition. The opposition to woman suffrage is stronger to-day than ever before (faint applause from an Anti in the back of the hall). Can you think of one new idea that ever went through these three stages, and was not victorious at last?

Some good and intelligent people oppose woman suffrage, because intelligence and education are not always commensurate with liberality of mind. Some years ago a learned man wrote a book to prove the existence of witches, and the necessity of seeking them out and punishing them. It was published, with a preface highly commending the work, and fully endorsing the views set forth in it; and that preface was signed by the president of Harvard College. Twenty-five years passed by, and there was not a educated man in any civilized community who did not know that there were no witches, and that there never had been a witch except in the disordered imaginations of those who believed in them.

When Daniel Webster made his great speech in Congress in defence of the Fugitive Slave law, an address of thanks to him was issued by several hundred of the leading citizens of Boston, and prominent among the signers was the president of Harvard College. Twenty-five years later there was not a slave in the United States, or in any civilized nation. So when a petition against suffrage for women is sent to the Massachusetts Legislature, we need not be surprised or discouraged because we find among the signers the president of Harvard College.

People fancy that we are excluded from suffrage because good men are afraid of the bad women, but it is because bad men are afraid of the good women. It is not chiefly because good men fear the influence of bad politics on good women, but because bad men fear the influence of good women on bad politics.

Why does woman suffrage meet with this bitter and vindictive opposition? The source of such an opposition is always a vested interest. What vested interest? Is it the banks? They can trust their women stockholders. Is it the manufacturing interests? They are not afraid of the women. No. It is the vested interests in the vice of this country. The vicious interests used to be represented by isolated individuals; but this is the age of trusts. The vicious interests are now in a trust, and they dare not commit their safety to a nation with a conscience.

When I was in Oklahoma a year or two ago, working for the passage of an equal suffrage bill, a Saloon-Keepers' League was organized throughout the Territory on purpose to defeat it. They established a finely equipped saloon close to the legislative halls, and furnished all the members with whatever they wished to drink, without charge, and money was freely used for bribery. In another State, when woman suffrage was pending, a negro who owned a whole street of brothels, came to organize the negro vote against the women. In still another State, the gambling interests organized to defeat us. Whenever you hear of a defeat in a Western State, you may know that it was due to the organized opposition of the vicious interests. The representatives of these interests do not appear before legislators at public hearings; they see them afterwards. They do not hold parlor meetings; they meet privately in back rooms. They do not print remonstrances; they circulate them.

The days of martyrdom are not over. This cause needs martyrs; it needs servants; it needs soldiers; it needs you. Let us stand for the purity of American politics, for the faith of our forefathers, for the democracy we love.

MRS. LIVERMORE'S SPEECH.

It does not seem worth while for any of us to say another word. Mrs. Chapman Catt has said it all, and has put the whole thing in so clear a light, and with so much force and power, that I cannot pull myself together. I am not often upset by anybody, but I have been greatly moved by her address. Besides, I am almost talked out. I do not get the credit that Mrs. Howe and Miss Anthony do for being old, but I shall be eighty myself in four or five months. I have made one long speech already this afternoon, and another yesterday, and seven within the last five days, and I have reached the end of my tether. An Irishman, who was at work on the roof of a house, slipped over the edge and fell to the ground. His fellow workman looked over, and called down: "O, Pat, is it kilt you are?" "No," answered Pat, in a faint voice, "I'm not kilt entirely, but I'm spacheless." To-night I am in the condition of Pat.

From

Herald
2.23 Mass
The newly-elected president of the National Woman Suffrage association, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who succeeds Miss Anthony, portrayed the position of the remonstrants against equal suffrage graphically when she said, in the course of an eloquent address:

"We are now in the heat of the great, great battle. We ask for the suffrage. The world answers, 'impracticable.' We are told this movement is quite different from all others since there has been an organized opposition of women against it, but the remonstrant is not new. This century has witnessed ten generations of remonstrants; in 1800 the remonstrant was horrified at the study of geography; in 1810 she protested against physiology; in 1820 she protested against geometry; in 1870 she remonstrated against the professions for women; in 1888 she protested against school suffrage; in 1890 she protested against women in office; in 1900 she accepts everything every generation of remonstrants have protested against and, availing herself of the right of free public speech secured by the woman's rights movement, pleads publicly that she may be saved the burden of voting for President."

Springfield, Mass
Republican
Feb - 4th 1900

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who is quite sure to be Miss Anthony's successor as president of the national American woman suffrage association, is a handsome woman of about 40 years, who has been prominent in enlarging the scope and the funds of the association in the last 10 years. She began early as a leader in affairs, for after graduation from the state industrial college of Iowa she took a special course in law, and was for three years principal of the high school and general superintendent of schools of Mason City, Ia., before she married a newspaper man of that place. She did newspaper work in San Francisco, where her husband, Mr. Chapman, died; and returning East she was soon drawn into suffrage work. She married again in 1891, her present husband, George W. Catt, being a large engineer and contractor, now engaged in building dry docks for the United States, one at Mare Island, San Francisco, the other at League Island, Philadelphia. Of course he is a believer in equal suffrage; and it may be added that she is a first-rate housekeeper.

FESTIVAL OF THE SUFFRAGISTS

Women Partisans Make the Cradle of Liberty Rock to their Favorite Tune

The annual festival of the New England and Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association held in Faneuil Hall was attended by many of the leading spirits of the movement from all parts of the country. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, president of the New England Association, presided, and with her sat Mrs. Helen Bright Clark, daughter of John Bright, and her husband, William S. Clark. In her speech of welcome Mrs. Howe commented on the significance of the meeting place where so much had been done in the interests of liberty and the emancipation of women. She said it was the thirty-fourth year of her presidency of the New England Association, "and as somebody had said, it seemed a long time to work and not get what you were working for, but my belief is we will get it. We must get it, and ought to have it. Some of us may die in the cause, but none of us resign. Our progress may appear to be slow, but it is not so slow as it looks."

She then introduced Lieutenant Governor John L. Bates as the presiding officer of the meeting. He said he would like to take up the discourse where Mrs. Howe left off. He congratulated those present upon what had been accomplished, and also upon the fact that its president in New England is a woman who may die, but who will never resign. He wasn't sure it would be quite proper to bring the congratulations of a Commonwealth which had for thirty years refused the requests of the association. That would be laughable. But somehow he felt sure that the long battle will at last result in success. He remarked that we are too busy with Cuba, the Philippines and other such problems at present to consider the rights of 20,000,000 women in the United States, and closed by saying that woman, who was equal in the home and equal in the church, must soon be equal in the State.

He then introduced Miss Susan B. Anthony, who received much applause. In commenting on the fact that woman suffrage had made great progress in the West she said it was really due to the teachings of the East, as it was the adventuresome and thinking young men and women of the East who had gone West and had made it possible there, so that today the practical results of the teachings are being carried out in several Western States.

Miss Carrie Chapman Catt was next introduced as the successor of Miss Anthony. She said that in the suffrage movement there were two classes, the pessimists and the optimists, those who have about lost heart of ever accomplishing anything, and those who are so optimistic they will do nothing. What is wanted is workers, those who are not afraid to work and who will work with intelligence. The real opposition comes from vested interests—the vested money interests in the vice of the country—the great vice trust. It is the bad men who are afraid that women will purify politics. She closed by predicting a great struggle in the near future between the vice trust and the woman suffragists.

Others who spoke were Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Lucy H. Day, John K. Anderson, Mrs. Helen B. Clark, William S. Clark, and Mrs. Helen A. Shaw.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS HOPEFUL.

Working Organizations in All but Two States—Gifts to Miss Anthony.

Miss Anthony presided over the meeting of the woman's suffrage association at Washington yesterday morning. Addresses were made by the state presidents of New Jersey and Montana, from which it appeared that the suffrage cause is making satisfactory progress. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York, who Tuesday was elected president of the association, read reports of the committee on course of study, headquarters and organization. She said in part: "Basing our judgment upon the reports of the states, we announce our belief that the organized condition of those states which we can rightfully call organized is more hopeful and satisfactory than ever before. Many states have reported an increase in membership this year. There are working organizations in every state and territory, except New Hampshire and Florida. All in all, our association is showing signs of greater stability, permanence and influence than ever before. The close of the year 1899 found us completely out of debt. We wish to express our deepest gratitude to our many contributors who have made it possible for our committee to perform its mission in the past year."

Miss Anthony stated that she did not like to retire from the presidency of the association with so little money in the treasury. Contributions were called for, and \$8021 was pledged. Just before the close of the session a large number of beautiful gifts were presented to Miss Anthony, among them a silk gown, rugs for her home in Rochester, art embroideries, a silver vase, an album containing the photographs of the officers of the association and something over \$100 in cash from friends in California.

CHINESE MINISTER ON CENTURY CALENDAR.

NEW YORK, APRIL 29, 1900.

Editors Woman's Journal:

I went to the Chinese Consulate yesterday morning with a copy of the Century Calendar for your Chinese friend. He was not at home, but a few hours later I received the following note:

Dear Madam: Many thanks for your kindness in presenting to me the "Woman's Century Calendar," a most admirable book.

I will take the opportunity to translate it into Chinese, and send to China to have it published, so that your work of humanity may exercise some influence in the Far East. I remain, dear madam,

Very respectfully yours,

HWANG CHUNG HUEI.

We expect to return to Geneva next Thursday. I hope the play was a success. We enjoyed the rehearsal.

ELIZABETH SMITH MILLER.

Mrs. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, in compiling her "Woman's Century Calendar," has done much to spread in foreign countries a knowledge of the American movement in behalf of equal rights for women. A Mohammedan lady in Constantinople has translated the calendar into Turkish, and now Prince Hwang Chung Huei, son of the Governor of Pekin, announces his intention of translating it into Chinese. Prince Hwang has long been an opponent of foot-binding, and an advocate of education for Chinese women. This is a noteworthy instance of liberal views in the highest court circles, for Prince Hwang is entitled to wear the "orange button," indicating a rank even above that of the red button. This decoration was greeted with the most marked demonstrations of respect when the Prince passed through the Chinese quarter of Boston during his recent visit to this city. Prince Hwang is Chinese consul to Peru, and is soon to return there.

In describing the younger speakers who grouped themselves around the pioneers at the Suffrage Festival, the Boston Globe says:

Chief among these was Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, successor to Miss Anthony, a splendid type of American woman, with a fine face and figure, and a head which is as well poised in its reasoning powers as in its physical set. She made the hit of the evening, although there were eminent speakers on the platform, including Lieutenant-Governor Bates. Hers is "finished" speech; there isn't much left to talk about when she gets through. There is never a slip of the tongue, no hesitancy, and her arguments are piled one on another like the charge of a judge to a jury. As Mrs. Livermore, who followed, said, she was rarely upset by a speaker, but Mrs. Catt had succeeded in accomplishing that feat. And her, what the actors call, "stage presence" is perfect. She has a splendid voice to crown it all.

LO. N.Y. EXPRESS
FEB 18 1900
Buffalo

TO LEAD THE WOMEN

*Mrs. Catt, New Head of the
Suffrage Association.*

SHE IS A WESTERN WOMAN

HAS LIVED ON LONG ISLAND IN RECENT YEARS, BUT WAS BROUGHT UP IN IOWA—A REPRESENTATIVE, BUSTLING WESTERNER—HIGH-SCHOOL PRINCIPAL, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, EDITOR AND LECTURER.

The mantle of Susan B. Anthony as president of the National Woman Suffrage Association has fallen upon the shoulders of a woman not so well known. But this was inevitable, for the names of Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton carry, at least at present, a significance to which none other can pretend. The new president of the association elected in Washington on February 13th, in consequence of Miss Anthony's refusal to hold the office any longer is Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman Catt of Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea, Long Island.

Mrs. Catt has had a career which exemplifies several of the possibilities of the nineteenth-century woman in America. She has been a Westerner most of her life. She was born in Wisconsin years ago and moved to Iowa when a child. She is a graduate of the scientific department of the State Agricultural College, where she took high rank as a student, and has the degree of B.S. For three years she devoted herself to teaching and was in turn principal of the Mason City (Ia.) High School, and superintendent of the Mason City schools.

Then, in 1885, she became wife, joint proprietor and joint editor of the Mason City Republican, and from Miss Carrie Lane became Mrs. Leo Chapman. Within a year Mr. Chapman died. Selling her paper she went to San Francisco and took up newspaper work. Then she entered the lecture field. The subject of Woman Suffrage interested her and she enlisted as State lecturer for the Iowa association. Since that time she has devoted herself to the cause of Woman Suffrage.

In 1890 Mrs. Chapman became the wife of George W. Catt, a civil engineer, who is the head of a New York dredging company. They have no children. She has been chairman of the organization committee of the National Woman Suffrage Association for five years. She is a good speaker and is a believer in organization as being the means to bring about the introduction of Woman Suffrage. She is described as "a very clever, energetic woman, who has spent a great deal of money for the cause, being backed by a wealthy and sympathetic husband. She is very optimistic of the future greatness of woman, as she confidently expects a woman President of the United States within 100 years."

Mrs. Catt has been associated with every important victory that equal suffrage has won of late years. She was in Colorado during the amendment campaign, and the Colorado women attribute their success to her more than any other one person from outside the State. She was in Idaho, and all four political parties put suffrage planks into their platforms, and the amendment carried. She was at the



MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

She succeeds Miss Susan B. Anthony as President of the National Woman's Suffrage Association.

Louisiana Constitution Convention by the earnest invitation of Louisiana women, and the convention gave tax-paying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the tax-payers. She has charge of the National Headquarters in New York, where she edits the National Bulletin, prepares courses of study for local clubs and attends to the vast correspondence connected with the headquarters.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake had been proposed as a candidate for the office, in rivalry to Mrs. Catt, but withdrew her name before any nominations were made. With the exception of the president all of the old officers were elected.

Friends of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who was elected yesterday president of the National American Women's Suffrage Association, say that she is an "all-around woman," and has given much attention to other things besides suffrage. They say she is noted as a house-keeper, an accomplished cook, an enthusiastic gardener and a cultivator of flowers. Besides all these accomplishments, she is a practical dressmaker and milliner. There is not a tinge of the "anti-man" spirit in her. She has never had a craving for notoriety nor sought office, but all her life office has sought her. Mrs. Catt was educated in the State Industrial College of Iowa, and took a special course in law. She was principal of the high school and General Superintendent of Schools in Mason City, Iowa, but of late years has devoted most of her time to the cause of suffrage.

J. S. S.

FIGHT TO LEAD *The Telegram* WOMEN'S CAUSE

Two Candidates to Succeed Miss Susan B. Anthony as President of National Woman's Suffrage Association, and Organization May Be Disrupted.



MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

She Is Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake's Rival for the Presidency of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, to Succeed Miss Susan B. Anthony.

There are two candidates in the field to succeed Miss Susan B. Anthony as president of the National Woman's Suffrage association.

One candidate is Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, who has been for thirty years devoted to the cause of woman. She has addressed committees of both Houses of Congress, and State Legislatures of New York, Connecticut and North Carolina, which held joint sessions to hear her. It is maintained by her supporters that she has been instrumental in passing more laws for the benefit of women than any other woman in the cause.

Among some of her benefactions for her own sex may be enumerated the obtaining for women of places as census enumerators, in 1880, and again in 1890, and beginning the agitation for giving pensions to war nurses, and opening all civil service positions to them. She originated the agitation for police matrons, and that for placing women on Boards of Education; aided in passing the school suffrage law, the law giving seats to saleswomen, that making mother and father joint guardians of their children, that placing women as trustees in all public institutions where women are confined, and many other beneficial measures.

Mrs. Blake is supported by all the older members of the women's suffrage movement, and they are determined to fight to the finish for their candidate. It is a well known fact that the pioneers in this suffrage movement are fighters, and though many of them are growing old there is lots of grit and fight left in them yet.

Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton are backing Mrs. Blake, and the election, which will be held in Washington next Thursday, promises to be a hotly disputed one.

The rival candidate, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, is a newcomer in the field of woman suffrage. She is a very clever, energetic woman, who has spent a great deal of money for the cause, being backed by a wealthy and sympathetic husband. She is very optimistic of the future greatness of woman, as she confidently expects a woman President of the United States within a hundred years.

One of the original and pioneer women of the suffrage cause, an ardent supporter of Mrs. Blake, said:—

"We do not want Mrs. Catt as the president of the Suffrage Association. She has only been a worker for five years. She has lots of money, which she is spending right and left; a husband whose purse is at her disposal at all times, and she is a stranger among the workers. Mrs. Stanton is backing Mrs. Blake, and if Mrs. Catt is elected next Thursday there will be a split in the association and we will form a new Woman's Suffrage Association, with Mrs. Blake at the head."

Mrs. Catt lives at Bensonhurst, L. I. She is the wife of George W. Catt, the president of a dredging company in this city. They have no children.

Mrs. Catt has been chairman of the Organization Committee of the National Woman's Suffrage Association for five years. She is an excellent speaker, and is a firm believer in organization as being the means to bring about the introduction of woman suffrage. She came here from Iowa, and has lived in New York for the last seven or eight years. In Iowa Mrs. Catt was an active worker in the interests of woman suffrage. She was graduated from the Iowa State College and for several years taught school in Mason City, Iowa.

TROUBLE AHEAD IN SUFFRAGE CAMP

Susan B. Anthony's Retirement as Head of National Association May Disrupt It.

TWO CANDIDATES IN FIELD.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt Would Succeed Her.

PIONEERS FOR THE FORMER.

One of Them Says They'll Launch a New Organization if the Latter Is Elected.

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SUPPORTED BY THE PIONEERS.

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WHAT MRS. CATT HAS DONE.

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NEW CAMP OF WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS BEING FORMED BY MRS. BLAKE

Composed of Members of the National Association, It Will Work to Obtain Legislation.

NOT HOSTILE TO OLD BODY,
DECLARES ITS ORGANIZER

But there Is Not a Little Bitterness Among Her Friends Left Over from Election.

SHE REPUDIATES SECESSION

Feeling Against Alleged "Defection" May Force Her Out.

Plans are maturing for the organization by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake and Mrs. Victoria C. Whitney of a national legislative association the object of which shall be to promote legislation for the benefit of women. Ever since Mrs. Blake's defeat for the presidency of the Woman's National Suffrage Association by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt it has been said that the suffragists would be rent in twain by the factional bitterness engendered in that contest and a new organization started with Mrs. Blake at the head. It was also said that Mrs. Blake would secede from the national association.

Secession she denies positively, and she told me to-day that, although the new organization was forming, it in no way conflicted with the Suffrage Association, and that she meant to take great pains not to antagonize that body, of which she would remain a staunch member and officer. The legislative work which she is desirous of accomplishing has been wholly eliminated from the programme of the National Suffrage Association, as neither Miss Susan B. Anthony nor Mrs. Catt has any interest in it, and Mrs. Blake was unable to maintain it under their administration.

Mrs. Blake Gives Her Reasons.

Mrs. Blake said:—"Since the meeting of the National Suffrage Association in Washington last March, when Mrs. Catt was elected president, I have received letters from all parts of the United States, from friends and strangers, regretting that I was not made president, and urging the formation of a new organization. I would never consent to antagonize the National Association. I am president now of the New York County Suffrage League, and the Civic and Political Equality Union, which is made up of many clubs in Greater New

York which are active in the advancement of women. I also have for some years represented the State Suffrage Association at the national conventions. I should not think of doing anything to antagonize the movement with which I have been so long identified.

"It is a matter of regret to me that more legislative work is not done by the National Association. For five years I was chairman of the Legislative Committee in that organization. The committee was wiped out at the convention in Grand Rapids last spring and was never reappointed.

"To my mind legislative work for the benefit of women is of paramount importance, and out of the great demand for that the new organization will be formed. It is a mistake to say that cards have been sent out for the first meeting. They have not, and I have nothing to say about it now."

Viewed in the Light of Rivals.

Suffragists all over the country have known that the new organization would come and many persist in regarding it as a rival to the old organization. The adherents of Mrs. Blake feel keenly her defeat for the presidency in March, and many of them are of the opinion that it was the personal feeling which Miss Anthony is said to have against Mrs. Blake which defeated her.

The trouble dates years back because, one of the members said recently, "Miss Anthony recognized Mrs. Blake's ability and was afraid of her." But the rock which Miss Anthony and Mrs. Blake split on officially was legislation, and the dissolving of that committee in Grand Rapids last spring will be neither forgiven nor forgotten by those who were of or approved it.

The committee was composed of five members from different States, who reported on the legislative work so dear to the heart of Mrs. Blake, as it was also to Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who preceded Miss Anthony as president.

That committee turned in, according to one member of it, "a fine report," at the Grand Rapids convention, and having done so, the members started for their homes. Scarcely had some of them arrived when they were informed that by order of Miss Anthony the committee was dissolved. No explanation was ever given, and no chance for a defence by the committee, whose members regarded it as a direct blow aimed against Mrs. Blake. Since then the National Association has attempted nothing in regard to legislating for women.

Campaign Left Bitter Feud.

The presidential contest in Washington last February was the bitterest ever fought in the annals of the association. Mrs. Catt was known to be the candidate preferred by Miss Anthony for the office she was abdicating, and Mrs. Blake's friends felt that, by reason of her long work and experience, the latter should be elected. Circulars setting forth Mrs. Blake's qualifications, signed by Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. Russell Sage, were distributed at the meetings before election, and feeling ran high.

Mrs. Blake was defeated because Miss Anthony threw her personal influence to Mrs. Catt, and it was afterward declared that delegates who voted for Mrs. Catt had had their expenses paid.

The new organization forming will follow the lines laid down by Mrs. Blake and she will continue with the suffrage work. There is an opinion, however, that an effort will be made to get her to retire from the Suffrage Association, some of whose members are said to be wroth at her so-called defection.

saying a great deal.

MISS ANTHONY'S SUCCESSOR.

Crowned with the laurels won in a vigorous life work for the uplifting of her sex, Susan B. Anthony has at last laid aside her active duties as president of the National Woman's Suffrage association. Upon her successor, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, devolves the leadership of the great movement of which Miss Anthony has been the unparalleled champion. She is a comparatively young woman but her experience has eminently fitted her for the position. An active campaign against Mrs. Catt was conducted by Lillie Devereaux Blake, another veteran of the suffrage movement. The association, however, preferred a younger president and Mrs. Catt won easily. After the election, Miss Anthony said that there was no one she would so gladly welcome to the office.

Mrs. Catt is about 40 years old and a graduate of the State Industrial college of Iowa. She also took a course in law; was principal of the high school, and superintendent of schools at Mason City, Iowa, for three years. Her first husband, Mr. Chapman, died at San Francisco, where she did newspaper work for a time. Her present husband, George W. Catt, is a wealthy contractor and builder of dry docks for the government. He shares her views on woman suffrage, but is equally proud of her as a homemaker. She has no children. Mrs. Catt is said to be handsome, as well as versatile and accomplished. She is an effective platform speaker and a great believer in organization. For five years she has been chairman of the organization committee of the association, and her duties there must have given her an admirable training for the important place she is now to occupy.

Mrs. Catt assumes the responsibilities of her new position at a particularly auspicious time in the history of the association and its work. Before she retires she may see the realization of all that the great leaders of her sex before her have prayed and worked for. The mantle of Elijah has fallen on Elisha and the great work will, must go on uninterrupted.

—Miss Susan B. Anthony has retired from the presidency of the National Woman Suffrage Association. She is eighty years of age and has spent the greater part of her life in the movement to place the ballot in the hands of the women of the country. Whatever success has been achieved, and there are several states where women now possess the suffrage, is largely due to the effort and influence of Miss Anthony. Her successor is Miss Carrie Chapman Catt of New York city, who is described as "a very clever woman, who has spent a great deal of money for the cause, being backed by a wealthy and sympathetic husband."—Utica Press.

THREE WOMEN PROMINENT IN WOMEN'S SUFFRAGIST CONFERENCE.

It does not seem that it would require many more advocates of the quality of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, with a compliance to her plan of campaign, to win the battle for woman suffrage. Such straightforward arguments, and as clearly and convincingly presented, as Mrs. Catt made them last evening, when persisted in, seldom fail of accomplishing their intended purpose.

This was the opinion of those who attended either the evening session or the afternoon opening of the Erie County Conference of Woman Suffragists yesterday at Union Hall in the Women's Educational and Industrial Union building. In the evening Mrs. Catt's arguments were given the more dignified title of an "address," while her remarks in the afternoon were announced as being informal. It is well to mention this. Otherwise, the distinction would not readily be defined.

Natural Oratory.

In both instances the speaker appeared a natural orator of high talent. She spoke without manuscript or notes, as has been her custom always. This does not imply that there might at times be a hesitancy in her delivery. She speaks with rather more than the ordinary rapidity, though with distinct enunciation, and perfectly maintained sequence of thought.

As she stepped forward on the platform after introduction, it was with an air of self-possession. She began to speak with confidence and earnestness which at once commanded attention that quickly evolved into interest, which increased as she progressed. Her voice made no jerks in high oratorical flights, but rather led on at a steady, strong pull, although the expression of her well featured face at times grew firmer in her earnestness.

Rouse to Action.

Before Mrs. Catt greeted the audience in the afternoon, the conference was called to order by County President Mrs. Abby Lawton, who introduced to act as chairman, Miss Mary G. Hay, for years a prominent national organizer. Miss Hay stated that the meeting was not a convention, but a conference to discuss what is best to be done towards obtaining woman suffrage.

"For more than fifty years," she said, "suffrage has been agitated, but it seems necessary to agitate more. It is not so much to get new converts as to rouse present converts to action. If the converts were banded together, under concerted action we could win today."

"Does the Taxpaying Woman Need the Ballot?" was the subject of a paper by Miss Lucy Sherman, who gave figures to show that the women of New York pay taxes in excess of those demanded by Great Britain of the American colonies at the time of the Revolutionary War, adding: "The Colonists declared that taxation without representation is tyranny, yet they had the same represen-

tation that is now allowed the women of this country."

All Depends Upon a Woman.

The Rev. Caroline Bassett of West Falls, was introduced as an ordained minister of the gospel, a position which a woman would not have been allowed to occupy a few years ago. She declared that the rights of half the human race are ignored. "Nothing goes right unless a woman goes right," she said. "Elevate woman and you elevate man; degrade woman, narrow her sphere, and man is dwarfed and narrowed."

She called attention to the fact that there is less crime and pauperism in the states where women vote and that overwhelming majority in prisons is composed of men, while the opposite is true of church congregations.

Harry Montgomery spoke on "The Opposition of Women to the Cause," and expressed the opinion that the extension of suffrage to women would not cause babies to be neglected, nor stockings to go undarned.

At the Evening Session.

Last night Mrs. Catt's talk was upon the logic of giving the suffrage to women. She viewed the subject historically, philosophically and practically; her style was witty, concise, brilliant and eloquent.

"The greatest contribution to the world has been the law of evolution," she began. "Women's suffrage is a natural and inevitable step in the line of evolution. It is inevitable because the lines of the governments of the world lie in the direction of democracy, and the lives of women are tending toward individuality and freedom."

Mrs. Catt proceeded to show how the rights of men had developed. She recited the restrictions that hemmed in the ballot in the eighteenth century, and cited step by step the progress to universal suffrage. Her illustrations tended to show that there were the same conditions in the case of all men getting the ballot as were presented today to the women.

As to Laboring Man.

"Placing the ballot in the hands of the laboring men was opposed by all property owners," she said. "When the sentiment grew they asked why enfranchisement should be given to those too ignorant to vote; when they advanced still more they said the laboring men did not want to vote. Then they progressed still more, and invited the laboring men to come and make speeches in their own favor at rallies and conventions, and the men would not come. If you and I could go back a hundred years, and speaking face to face to men of judgment, ask them if the laboring men would ever vote, they would have said 'never.'"

"In 1840 there were but seven occupations opened to women. As late as 1850, society in Boston was shocked from center to circumference by a woman going into the public library and reading

in the presence of men. Now there are 500 occupations open to women; they are free to organize library boards and maintain them; to enter all professions. They are socially, industrially free, and the only restriction is political.

Progress Has Been Made.

"For men, we have made our progress toward democracy; for women, the development has been toward individuality, self respect and self reliance. Now why shall any person, self reliant, self respecting, though she be a woman, be restrained from putting her inspiration in the ballot box?"

Mrs. Catt said that one great reason for the disfranchisement of women lay in an increasing distrust of the success of democracy within the last twenty-five years. It was a reaction from the Civil War, she said. In addition there was the immigration problem. Our commonwealth was receiving the vice and ignorance of Europe, instead of the intelligence and wealth it once did. Then the question arose, was it not plain that for every ignorant man there is a wife still more ignorant? There were too many had the ballot now, she had found was the opinion among many men.

Failure or Success?

"Now, I want to ask you is democracy a failure or a success? For that is the question, and from that we must decide woman suffrage. You and I are wont to hold ideal men before our mind's eye, who will not swerve from duty, who are honest, patriotic, and give political service. We are disappointed and discouraged. But go look in the face of men of the old countries; you will find a hunted, debased look, not one of self-respecting manhood. In the slow struggle upward, while American men are faulty, they stand higher in the scale of development than the men of any other country, and that is the test of democracy."

"The true development is that which will bring good to every class, and, my brother, we are not climbing upward until we are bringing the poorest with us. We can well afford to let the ignorant man have the little opportunity of voting. When you and I are trying to take away the little there is to his self-development we are wronging him and democracy. Therefore, I believe in democracy. Now is it true that if we apply these principles to women we shall suffer? I know there are many women who don't know enough to vote, but there are great many women who know more than a great number of men. Bring me a foolish woman, and I will bring you a foolish man. Gentlemen, I ask you, if we can prove for women what you can for men, ought we not to vote?"

She Cited Statistics.

Mrs. Catt illustrated her arguments from the working of woman suffrage in Wyoming, and in sociological conditions cited statistics to show that this was the first state in the Union.

BUFFALO EVENING NEWS:

Mrs. Catt and Miss Hay talked interestingly to a NEWS reporter this morning about the woman suffrage movement.

"We have been holding conferences of this kind in other States," said Miss Hay. "We have been in Ohio, Michigan, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. This is the first conference in New York State. From here we go to Hornellsville, Binghamton, Utica and Syracuse, holding a two-day conference in each place."

"These conferences are simply for the purpose of stimulating interest and discussing the general subject of woman suffrage. Any suggestions which may arise as a result of the conferences will be considered at the State convention to be held in the fall."

"Our work is now merely educational," said Mrs. Catt. "We are still trying to bring public sentiment to the point where the people will demand that women be given the suffrage on equal terms with men. In New York State we have many prominent individuals who favor our cause, among them both United States Senators and the Governor of the State. We are well organized in New York, and while we see many years of work ahead of us, we feel that we are steadily gaining ground."

New York, N. Y. Press

SUFFRAGISTS READY TO FIGHT

Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Blake Rivals for Susan B. Anthony's Place.

There is as pretty a bit of wire-pulling as ever happened in the feminine club kingdom just now on in the National Woman Suffrage Association, which is to hold its annual convention and election in Washington on February 8-14. Probably not even that bellicose organization, the Daughters of the American Revolution, ever ready to "present arms," and which is to have its annual battle—or, politely speaking, its "Continental Congress"—during the week of February 18, in Washington, will succeed in such rhetorical pyrotechnics as will take place at the convention of the Suffragists.

Miss Susan B. Anthony retires as president, an office she has held for many years, and asks that a younger woman take the chair. No less than six candidates aspire to the position.

The two between whom the tussle will take place, however, are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, now acting president, and Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, president of the New York County Woman Suffrage League, and one of the pioneers in the movement.

But as Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the first national president, when the organization was founded in 1869, and the only president, so far, except Miss Anthony, is strongly in favor of Mrs. Blake, as are Mrs. Victoria Conkling Whitney of Missouri and almost the entire New York State contingent, the signs point toward Mrs. Blake's success.

"The Catt contingent is trying to do up Mrs. Blake on the age question," said one of the latter's admirers last evening, with a suggestive accent on the cognomen of Mrs. Blake's rival.

"Now, Mrs. Blake is about 60 years old, twenty years younger than Miss Anthony, and she is the logical candidate for president."

SUSAN B. SPOKE BEFORE THE D. A. R.

Meeting of the Manor House Chapter in Washington.

SUFFRAGE ADDRESS, TOO

Told Daughters She Could Not Talk About Anything Else, But She is Proud of Her Ancestry—Clara Barton and Her Dress.

Susan B. Anthony is receiving invitations galore while she is staying in Washington, and if she accepted them all she would not return to Rochester before next fall. The most urgent came from Mrs. S. E. Gross, of Chicago, a very dear friend of Miss Anthony, who desired to take her away from all the excitement and round of engagements which Miss Anthony has been living through for the past month, to Old Point Comfort for a complete rest and change. The invitation also included Miss Mary Anthony, but neither felt that she could accept. The latter had to return to her home in this city, and Susan B. had important business in connection with the association that could not be neglected or postponed.

The business committee of the association was to meet at its headquarters, the Riggs house, Monday and Tuesday of this week, to complete unfinished business and plan for the future policy of the organization, with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt at its head. Mrs. Catt was interviewed by a correspondent of the Democrat and Chronicle as to her future policy, but the new president said she could only speak in a general way until after the business meetings.

"There was to be no radical changes," declared Mrs. Catt, "but the great effort will be towards organization. We shall endeavor to double the present representation in state and local societies. It is pretty generally understood that Mrs. Catt has her own ideas as to management, and that after she becomes convinced that a certain course of action is the best, she will follow it unflinchingly, no matter what pressure may be brought to bear in an opposite direction."

Welcome to the Women Suffragists.

The Courier.
For the first time in recent years, Buffalo is to be honored this week with the annual gathering of the New York State Women's Suffrage Association. It will meet this afternoon at the building of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union and will hold five sessions, concluding tomorrow evening. While many brilliant workers in the suffrage cause are to be in attendance, the presence of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who succeeded Susan B. Anthony last winter in the presidency of the National Association will be especially gratifying.

MRS. CATT SUCCEEDS SUSAN B. ANTHONY.



MRS. CARRIE L. C. CATT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York, was yesterday elected to succeed Susan B. Anthony as President of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake had been a candidate for President, but withdrew. Mrs. Catt is a young woman, handsome, talented and prepossessing. She has never solicited a vote and it was with reluctance that she permitted her name to be used. Miss Anthony was elected as honorary president. She declared that she had gone up a step higher since now her name stood side by side with Elizabeth Cady Stanton's.

Mrs. Catt made a short address in which she said that being elected to the presidency she did not succeed Susan B.

Anthony, who stood, not as the president of the national association, but the leader of a great cause. The other national officers were all re-elected.

The suffrage women were given hearings yesterday before the House and Senate committees, and Susan B. Anthony made earnest and eloquent pleas for a Sixteenth Amendment giving the franchise to women.

A contingent of anti-suffragists, composed of Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, Mrs. Rossiter Johnson, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. William C. Cowles and Mrs. George Phillips, New York; Mrs. Emily P. Bissell, Wilmington; Miss Alice H. Chittenden, Brooklyn; Miss E. H. Houghton, Cambridge; Mrs. Barclay Hazard, California; Mrs. A. J. George, Boston, were also heard by the committee in opposition.

TRACUSE, N. Y. HERALD

A SUFFRAGE SPLIT.

It is a curious result that at once on the resignation of Susan B. Anthony as president of the National Woman's Suffrage association and the election of Mrs. Catt as her successor, that association, notwithstanding the session just closed had been one of the most brilliant in its history, finds itself on dangerous ground, with serious threats of a schism and the organization of a new association with Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake at its head. No sooner was the guiding presence of the good Susan B. withdrawn than troubles arose. The seceders aver many things that they hold to justify their course. Mrs. Catt (whose singular name is the cause of many jests) is a woman of ability and

good looks who admits to 42 years, while Miss Anthony is 80 and Mrs. Blake is 60. One complaint is that Miss Anthony named her successor for her own purposes, and another is that the expenses of delegates were paid on promise to support Mrs. Catt.

These experiences are not unlike those of other political parties, which have secessions and bolts and harm themselves by foolish divisions. The Woman's rights party has made considerable progress, but is not yet sufficiently strong to split in two and expect to pursue its successes.

CAUSE OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

EARNESTLY ADVOCATED IN UTICA

Two Interesting Meetings Held at the Auditorium and Sessions Will Be Held This Afternoon and Evening—Addresses by Miss Mary Garrett Hay and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

It was an interested audience that attended the first of the series of four meetings which is being held at the Auditorium in the interest of the enfranchisement of woman. The opening meeting was held yesterday afternoon, and beside the Utica ladies present there were many from out of town. That it was an interested audience and not one composed of those assembled merely out of curiosity, was shown by the close attention accorded the speakers, and by the frequent applause which greeted the exposition of their opinions.

The meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. Dana W. Bigelow. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, organizer of the National Suffrage Association, was then introduced, and addressed the meeting. Miss Hay gave an interesting sketch of the work upon which the ladies are engaged at present, and making light of the difficulties which the many consider beset the path of the workers in this reform. Miss Hay said that in every city she has visited she had been told it was an extremely conservative town; that she should not feel hurt if not more than a baker's dozen attended the meetings. Miss Hay said she should not feel natural if her hostess did not impress this fact upon her several times before they reached her house. She has heard the same thing here, but she does not believe it. Utica may be conservative on this subject, but why? Because since 1893 there has been no public revival of interest in the subject; a statement which fully explains any conservatism or lack of interest.

Miss Hay continued, giving her experience in other cities of this state, which are supposed to be very conservative, and showing that there really is much interest in the subject, and that it needs only rousing. She spoke very highly of the press of this country, praising the attitude taken by it on this question. It, she said, is not conservative. The press is all right. It is ready to lead if the people are in touch with it. The fault lies with those who do not support it.

In closing Miss Hay spoke of the vast importance of personal responsibility in a movement of this sort, and urged upon her hearers a realization of this responsibility. She spoke strongly of the smallness of shouldering the responsibility upon others. She stated clearly what her part of the work in Utica was to be, and said that the organization which she and her companions represent stands for suffrage, pure and simple; that it wishes every woman, no matter what ballot she may cast, to have that vote which is simply an expression of opinion.

When the applause which greeted this address subsided, Miss Hay introduced to the audience, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York, who succeeded Susan B. Anthony as president of the National Suffrage Association. Mrs. Catt has been engaged in this work for years, and is full of enthusiasm in its behalf. She is an earnest, forceful speaker, and held her audience closely from the beginning to the end of her address. Mrs. Catt supported Miss Hay in her statement that she did not believe that the people of Utica are conservative. Her explanation of the existence of this so-called conservatism was very convincing. It was a story to this effect: In a southern city, Mrs. Catt once knew a brother and sister, the former very conservative, the latter progressive. The brother was constantly opposing the ideas of his sister. Upon investigation it was found that for six years the brother had been giving sixteen hours a day to his business, and had no time to give thought to the principle which he so stoutly opposed; that he knew nothing what ever about it. So it is everywhere. Those most opposed to suffrage are the ones who know least about it.

The inception of the idea and its growth were then interestingly sketched. The first step for the advancement of women was taken when it was advocated that they be allowed to study geography in the public schools, a proposition which met enormous ridicule and some opposition. In 1848 was held at Seneca Falls the convention which first stated boldly the aims of the Suffrage Association. It was at this time that Lucy Stone, one of the gentlest and most refined of ladies, first came into prominence and was so outrageously maligned. From 1848 to 1865 comprised the period of ridicule. From 1865 to 1880 was the period of argument, during which earnest workers went out and in every city, town and hamlet set forth their opinions. From that day dates the period of opposition, and the opposition never was so strong as it is to-day. That this is so is strong reason for encouragement. The best thing that could happen to Utica is the organization of an anti-suffrage society in this city. Mrs. Catt hopes that this will soon be established, thinking that it will be of incalculable benefit to the cause.

The speaker then went on to show how any movement which encounters such fierce opposition is one in which vital national interests are at stake. Such was the opposition which the slavery question met. "Some of you may think you are disfranchised because good men fear your influence in politics. This is not so. It is because the bad man fears the power of the good woman wielding the ballot." This statement was excellently illustrated from history.

The ignorance which opposes this movement so strongly was brought home by stories of the views of negro and Chinese voters relative to the question of woman's vote. This, said Mrs. Catt, is very common. "Go into your own streets and you will find it on every hand. It takes no thought to oppose suffrage; it takes much thought to advocate and support it."

Many other interesting and instructive phases of the work were brought forth and skillfully handled. Mrs. Catt concluded by saying: "We do not ask for the ballot simply because the men do not wish us to have it. We ask it because we consider it a sacred obligation. No woman has the right to exemption from putting the expression of her prayers and desires into the ballot box. There is no argument against it. The success of this struggle is bound to come, and when that time does come, we hope that Utica will not be behind in the procession, but will, perhaps, lead the state of New York in the accomplishment of this great end."

In the evening Mrs. Catt captivated her audience by the logical presentation of her arguments. Seldom is an address made in which so great amount of statistics is brought in as evidence without wearying in the least those who listen. Mrs. Catt's address was splendidly arranged, and carried conviction with each subdivision under which the speaker treated the subject.

The meeting was called to order by William C. McAdam, who made a brief address, introducing Miss Hay. The meeting was then taken in charge by that lady. After a piano solo by Miss Shothafer, Miss Hay spoke a few words introducing Mrs. Catt, dwelling upon the long experience of the president in the work to which she has devoted her life, and pointing out how she is pre-eminently fitted to address a meeting of this sort. All that Miss Hay said regarding Mrs. Catt was fully justified by the address which was extremely interesting, as well as highly instructive.

Mrs. Catt first turned the attention of her audience to that which she termed the evolution of woman. There are many who claim that in these days woman, by entering the ranks of labor and of professional life, is out of her sphere and is reducing the wages of men or, as they put it, taking the bread and butter out of their mouths. Equal suffrage claim that this not only is not true, but that the reverse is the case. This statement raised a laugh, but before Mrs. Catt had finished all saw that there was truth in the claim. She asked her hearers to come back with her to the early days of the century which is past. In those days we had no very rich and no very poor. The masculine portion of the population wrought in the fields, the woman in the home, and produce was legal tender. The

man provided the materials from which the woman produced the commodities essential to the existence and comfort of the members of the family. She it was who provided the food, equipped the house and clothed the members of her family. She was the great manufacturer

and the great producer, and upon her man was in great measure dependent. This was the sphere of woman till man, induced by the love of gain, invaded it. The first step of this invasion was taken when, with increased growth of cotton, a machine was invented which did away in large part with the necessity of the hand work of the woman. But this machine was too expensive to be owned by every family, so a group of men bought a machine, placed it in a building centrally located and called the building a factory. Thus started the great factory system of the present day. Woolen manufacture followed in the track of the cotton; knitting, the sewing machine, and all other inventions which do away with the hand labor of woman, one by one followed this until to-day we have our vast system of factories. And with what result? The women were left in idleness; the men are obliged to secure greater incomes that the wives may buy those things which formerly they made, and now the woman is obliged to go to work in those same factories that she may help provide that necessary income. Recent censuses show that there are 412 occupations along manufacturing lines, and that in all but eleven of these women have a part.

There is another factor in this discussion which should not be overlooked. In 1827 a German scientist discovered that children inherit equally from father and mother, and the old theory that sex inherits from sex lost credit. Later it was found that there is cross inheritance, mother giving to son, father to daughter. This is universally accepted to-day. A scholarly father often endows his daughter with literary tastes, not to encourage which would be criminal. A mother may give to her son qualities which fit him to be a cook above all other pursuits. This was illustrated from the personal experience of the speaker. Such cases are not rare. What is to be done with them? Shall talent be smothered simply because woman is woman and a certain custom has been followed heretofore?

The speaker then touched upon the relation of the male portion of the population to the female in the early part of the century and compared it with that relation at present when woman is no longer regarded as a contaminating influence, and asked in the light of all this evidence, "What is our duty?" leaving the answer to be made by her hearers.

Mrs. Catt then took up in order the great influences which are at work for the uplifting of humanity, showing how in each and every one of these woman is vastly in the majority. The first treated was the public school; that safeguard to the republic to which the optimist unreservedly refers the handling of questions of such vital national importance as the immigration question, the race problem and the curse of intemperance. More than two-thirds of those most interested in this great institution are women. So with the Christian church, so with all the great departments of altruism. Many say that altruism has brought woman out of her home. This may be so and may not. At any rate, they came together and humanity has cause to bless their coming. The work of the Red Cross League, the W. C. T. U., the kindergarten and kindred organizations was then touched upon and the vast majority of the woman workers in them noted.

In opposition to these great forces for good was placed the saloon and kindred institutions and the pitiable minority at the polls of the influences for good emphasized. The only reason why we hesitate, continued Mrs. Catt, is that there is ever present with us the shadowy tradition of the past. It is fear that produces the idea that in some way evil may come of this step. This idea is wrong, for the system has been tried thoroughly. Mrs. Catt gave instances of the success of the movement in the states in which it has been tried. She concluded by saying: "We ask you to accept it because we believe that it is your duty to use your influence for that which shall make society better. We do not want to take the place of man, to vote like man. We want to vote like women and to walk with man, working with him for the advancement of good. It is written on the wall in the handwriting of God that this thing must come."

This afternoon Dr. Shaw, who is famous for her question box, will conduct that exercise. She will speak at the evening meeting.

EVOLUTION OF WOMEN

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGISTS IN SESSION
AT THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—
MRS. CATT TELLS HOW MEN
HAVE INCREASED AND WOMEN
HAVE DECREASED, IN POWER;
AND ALSO HOW THEY HAVEN'T.

The first session of the Woman's Suffrage Association convention was held in the Messiah Universalist church yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The session opened with prayer by Rev. DuPugh Griffiths, followed by an address by Miss Mary G. Hay, in which she outlined the work of the suffrage agitators.

Universal suffrage, she said, is the demand and aim of the organization. Nothing short of this will be accepted. She believes organized effort is essential to success. The indifference of women who do not know the vital meaning of the work now engaging the attention of the association is the great hindrance to progress. Following this address was a paper written by Mrs. H. G. Jackson, and read by Mrs. Webster, on "Does the Farmer's Wife Need the Ballot?"

A paper on "Does the Mother Need the Suffrage?" was read by Mrs. Frances Thomas.

Dr. Elizabeth Corwin read a paper on the suffrage question studied from the stand point of the professional woman.

The last address of the afternoon was delivered by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National association.

Mrs. Catt's words were spirited and were spoken with effect. She outlined the evolution of woman from the conditions of a slave in pagan times, to the freedom and liberty she now enjoys in this country.

EVENING SESSION.

Mrs. Catt Says Men Have Invaded Women's Sphere, and Not Women the Men's, Leaving Time For "Tucks and Ruffles."

The Universalist Church of the Messiah was well filled at the evening meeting of the Broome County Women Suffrage association. After singing, and a prayer by Dr. H. W. Brown, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Woman's Suffrage association, spoke on the "Modern Democracy." Mrs. Catt is an unusually magnetic speaker, and she was closely followed by the hearers. At several points her remarks were greeted with hearty applause.

She began by telling of the evolution of the century by which man has taken away woman's sphere. She told of the time when women spun and wove and made the garments of the family. Then the spinning and weaving was taken out of her hands by an invention. The hours made idle by the change were filled with the making of tucks and ruffles. Then Elias Howe's sewing machine came and made more time to be expended on tucks and ruffles. Then the application of steam to the sewing machine took the manufacture of a great many things out of the woman's hands into the factory because men wanted to make money. The men, she said, had invaded woman's sphere, and not the woman who have invaded men's. The safety pin and the never-come-off button, stand-bys of the men, have left further time for tucks and ruffles.

Occupations for Women.

Several results, the speaker said, have followed this evolution. These things, taken from the women, have left them idle. These idle women have gone into the factory where their sphere had gone. They used to manufacture them in the home. Now they manufacture them in the factory and receive a cash payment. Another result of the evolution is the opening of new occupations. There are now 500 occupations for a woman to choose from.

In 1827 a German scientist, contrary to the beliefs of the time, discovered that children inherited equally from father and mother, whereas it had been believed that the inheritance was from the father. Later it was discovered that girls inherited more of the qualities of the fathers and the boys those of the mothers. Mrs. Catt then told some cases falling under her observation of a man who was cook at a college boarding hall and his wife, professor of Greek at the college; a woman who was the head of a large corporation with a brother chief trimmer in a millinery establishment; and others of the kind. Then she explained that if a man was a lover of Greek, his daughter was likely to inherit his love; if the mother was fond of dress, the son would probably make an excellent dressmaker.

"Because of this cross-inheritance," she said, "neither sex can rise without the other. We can't have great men unless we have great mothers and we can't have great mothers without great fathers. To make the best men and women, both sexes must have equal chances."

Woman's Advancement During Century.

Mrs. Catt referred to the advances in the position of women during the century. At its beginning, all a woman had, even to her wedding ring and, as the speaker remarked, to her false teeth, belonged to her husband. If she worked she could not collect her own pay, as it was her husband's. In many prayer meetings women could not pray, in church they could not sing. The history of the evolution of women speaking in public, "from bad eggs to good eggs and from good eggs to no eggs," was told and reference made to the steps taken in the Methodist General conference on Tuesday, when women were admitted to membership. The admission of women to colleges was rehearsed, including the scandal which shocked Boston in 1840, when Margaret Fuller went into a public library and dared to sit down and read in the presence of men.

The speaker referred to the property rights which had been given to woman, until now she owns more property in New York State than Cuba is valued at. The Mayor of Tacoma in the State of Washington, had a brilliant scheme a few years ago. He was going to provide husbands for the hopelessly single maidens of Massachusetts. He wrote to the Mayor of Boston, saying: "We have 30,000 bachelors out here. You have 90,000 old maids in Massachusetts. Can't we have

a sort of wholesale marriage and please both parties." The Mayor of Boston was frightened. He replied: "If we should send to you only 20,000 of these women, it would shut down many factories. Many men would be ruined and Massachusetts would be sadly injured."

Ballot for Women.

Summing up some of the changes the century has made, and showing how women and men had been placed on an equality in nearly all things, the speaker said: "This has been nothing of your work or mine. It is the evolution of the century. On the wall is the handwriting, 'Women are the equal of men.' We may

dispute it as we may. It is there and we must recognize it. We must give to woman the same weapons of offense and defense given to men. If you are going to give the ballot to the man in the factory where is the argument against giving it to the woman in the factory? There is none."

The speaker brought up the various uplifting influences in this country. The Christian church she put first and she said that all creeds were meeting on one point, that of making men and women better. Then she brought out that according to Dr. Strong, two-thirds of the members are women and so much of this power is lost at the ballot box. The public schools make another uplifting force but five-sevenths of the graduates here are girls. Altruism and altruistic movements follow. The speaker was not sure that women brought these movements, but mentioned Clara Barton and the Red Cross, the National Kindergarten association, the Women's Relief Corps and the W. C. T. U., as some in which the women are the energy. These and all the other organizations of women are silent at the polls.

Women's Ignorance and Knowledge.

Of the question of women's ignorance about politics she said that there are a great many women who don't know enough to vote, but there are a great many women who know a great deal more than a great many men. The census of 1890, she said, showed more women able to read than men.

"Now, I do not think," she added, "that woman's suffrage is going to perfect things. There is not a short cut to the millennium. But it provides an uplifting force. The encouraging results in Wyoming and Colorado were told, and in closing the speaker said: 'My sisters, you might as well make up your minds to woman's suffrage. It is the handwriting on the wall. Everythings that enfranchises the man enfranchises the woman. The question is whether New York will lead or follow.'"

from

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN UTICA.

National Officers to Be Present at a Mass Meeting May 24 and 25.

A county mass meeting of those interested in woman suffrage will be held in the Auditorium of the New Century Club, in this city, Thursday and Friday, May 24 and 25, commencing at 3 and 8 o'clock p. m., each day.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Rev. Anna H. Shaw, the president and vice president of the national association, will deliver the principal addresses at the evening meetings. An interesting programme has been arranged for the day meetings. On Friday afternoon Miss Shaw will conduct her famous question box. Every one is invited to hand in questions upon the subject of woman suffrage. Anti-suffragists are especially invited to do so.

The Sandusky Register says of Mrs. Catt, who will speak on Thursday evening: "As an orator she is unsurpassed by any orator, without regard to sex. She spoke for two hours, and was given the most wrapt attention."

The San Francisco Chronicle says of Miss Shaw, who will speak on Friday evening: "Five thousand people waiting on the steps of Temple Emmanuel for the purpose of hearing the woman preacher's last address, does not look as though her position was uncertain. Mere curiosity does not take the same people nineteen consecutive sessions."

A cordial invitation is extended to all. Admission free, with a silver collection.

BRIGHT ADDRESSES.

They Were Heard at Suffrage Mass Meetings.

ATTENDANCE IS LARGE

H. E. MONTGOMERY ANSWERS SOME ARGUMENTS AGAINST EXTENSION OF FRANCHISE—MRS. CATT TALKS ON SOME PHASES OF THE QUESTION.

The first session of the woman suffrage county mass meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Women's Union. It was announced for 2.30 o'clock and it was but a few minutes after that time when Miss Mary G. Hay, who presided, opened the meeting. The Rev. O. P. Gifford offered prayer. On the platform beside Miss Hay and Mr. Gifford were Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Lucy A. Sherman, Miss Abbie J. Lawton, the Rev. Caroline Bassett of West Falls and Harry E. Montgomery of Buffalo. The audience occupied about two thirds of the hall. It was composed of all sorts of women and a few men, who probably represented as varied types as the women. There were a number of delegates who came to aid the conference to the best of their ability; there were philanthropists, club women and others from the city who were in sympathy with the object of the meeting; there were those who came because they did not approve of woman suffrage and there were more who came out of curiosity. Those who came expecting to see unusual or peculiar women among the leaders were disappointed. Several uttered exclamations of surprise and approval were heard as the fashionably gowned women, bearing the impress of refinement, culture, gentleness and true womanliness on every feature rose to plead their cause or to define its meaning.

Miss Lucy A. Sherman read the first paper, dealing with the subject, "Does the Taxpaying Woman Need Suffrage?" She made her points plain and direct and proved clearly that, in her opinion, women who pay taxes ought to vote. The Rev. Caroline Bassett read a paper setting forth the claims of women to suffrage. She covered the ground of argument thoroughly, repeating some points often advanced before and introducing some new ones.

Miss Hay spoke next, briefly calling attention to an often overlooked fact, that all the privileges which women enjoy today are directly or indirectly due to the efforts made by the first women who worked for equal rights. Whatever privileges they have in school or commercial life or society, she said, were due to the early workers, and women of the present day owe them a debt of gratitude that they did not become discouraged.

Harry E. Montgomery was perhaps the principal speaker of the afternoon, because he took up the points usually brought out by the opposing party. His subject was, "The Opposition of Women." Among the objections, he mentioned, which women who oppose the ballot bring out, were their fear of being contaminated by entering the polling places. "These same people are in the district in which you live," he said, "If you object to the persons whom you may meet there, with whom you may have to stand in line for a few minutes, as you might at the theater ticket office or when you pay your taxes, you may move out of the district and find more congenial neighbors." That voting and studying politics will unsex women was another objection which the speaker thwarted by saying that a vote is merely an expression of an opinion and the study of politics is an education and neither edu-

cation nor expression of opinion had been known to make a woman less a woman. That attending political meetings would destroy home life or lead to difference in the family was proved to be an unfounded objection, as was also that politics is degrading. He called attention to the fact that women who work for temperance had been able to accomplish comparatively little because they lack the political influence which the ballot would bring them. There is no wrong in the State or city that does not fear the influence of good women," he said, in closing. "The government of a State or city is housekeeping on a large scale and as no house is complete without woman's influence, neither is a municipality."

Mrs. Catt was the last speaker of the afternoon. She said that the question of suffrage had had no different treatment than any other reform or change that has taken place in the world's history. All have had to pass through the stage of ridicule, argument and opposition. Higher education for women, in fact, nearly every privilege which woman enjoys had passed through those stages. Suffrage had got beyond the first two and was now in the third, and opposition had been growing stronger every year since 1880. "It is the surest sign of victory," she said.

At the evening session, the hall was crowded with men and women. It was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Powers of the Church of the Messiah, after which Miss Hay, who presided, announced that a telegram just received from Miss Anthony stated it was impossible for her to be there that evening on account of death and speaking of Miss Anthony's conscientious endeavor to meet all engagements, said she knew she would have been there to address the audience that evening if events had not made it impossible. After a few words of sympathy for her, she introduced Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who had been selected to take up the sceptre of office in the National American Woman Suffrage Association when Miss Anthony chose to lay it down. Mrs. Catt spoke for over an hour, but in such a manner that her audience was held in close attention without the slightest suggestion of uneasiness from first to last.

Mrs. Catt said in opening that suffrage was bound to come to women because it was in the natural course of evolution, evolution that meant perfect freedom and individuality. Briefly she reviewed the conditions of suffrage in the early days of this country, when only a privileged handful of men enjoyed the opportunity of voting. She spoke of the opposition with which the suggestion of giving the franchise to the laboring men had been met and how at last the victory was won and the laboring classes were made the balance of power between the great political parties until now there is now no class of men, criminal, idiots, black or white, who may not vote somewhere in the United States. When men were enslaved, she said, women were enslaved, when men gained their freedom, women obtained theirs, but always kept a little behind, so that they were closing this century about where men began it. Then followed a half a dozen anecdotes, drawn from history, illustrating the dependence of women at the opening of this century which kept the audience in a sustained ripple of laughter at their absurdity in the light of the present day. As the sun is going down on the century, she said, it finds the great battle for the freedom of woman won; socially, individually she is free, but still a little behind the

man, lacking only the privilege of placing her vote in the ballot box.

The great hindrance to granting her this right she believed to be the doubt that had arisen as to the efficacy of democracy itself, a natural reaction after extreme success. Then she told of a recent debate of men in New York on woman suffrage which she opened and closed. The consensus of opinion among these men was for a limitation of suffrage instead of extension so that when she came to close the debate from the very nature of what had been said she had to defend not her position in regard

to women, but the suffrage for men, for she found it was not a question of woman, but of man suffrage and the great question of today, "Is democracy a failure?"

She replied to this by calling before the mental vision of her audience the men of other countries showing that the men of America stand on a higher plane than those of any other country and that was the supreme test of democracy. "Democracy is not so much to make good government," she said, "as to make strong men. I used to be an advocate of the educational qualification, but I do not believe it now and I believe I have grown. One great danger is unscrupulous intelligence. It is not so much that men are bribed as that intelligence does the bribing. (Applause.)

"I know there are many women who do not know enough to vote, but I know a great many women who know a great deal more than a great many men. I think if you make a calm investigation you will find a great deal of ditto. Woman suffrage does not mean more ignorance. Statistics show that if all women were given the franchise there would be more women who could read their ballots than there would be men.

"It has been said that three fourths of the women are bad and some women repeat the statement, but it never had any foundation in fact. It was born in the heart of a bad man. He knows more bad women than any other kind and when this question is broached to him he immediately thinks of the women he knows. Just as long as a bad man has the right of defending his iniquity at the ballot box the bad woman has a right to defend hers. I believe in equality. But in every State where women vote the higher morality is catered to.

"We all have a civilization ideal," she went on in substance, "it must have a small per cent. of illiteracy, crime, idiocy, pauperism, disease. The census of 1890 showed that Wyoming, which has full suffrage, has the smallest per cent. in each one of any State west of the Mississippi. She presented the statement of Gov. Thomas of Colorado, that after five years' experience with woman suffrage he found that much good had resulted to the State, but more to the women themselves in developing their womanhood.

"I have never seen such chivalry toward women as in States where women vote," she said.

"Sisters, if respect is what you want, then I urge you to seek your enfranchisement. She told in conclusion how the men of Wyoming had the opportunity to kill woman suffrage at the time of her admission to Statehood, but after 25 years of experience with it refused absolutely to give it up."

Three sessions will be held today, at 10, 2.30 and 8 o'clock. In the afternoon Miss Shaw will conduct the question box which she made famous and this evening Miss Anthony and the Rev. Anna H. Shaw are expected to make addresses.

SUFFRAGISTS IN A ROW.

Lillie Devereux Blake and Carrie Chapman Catt After Presidency.

Former Will Argue for Vote by the Constitution Before Judiciary Committee of the House Feb. 13.

What promises to be the hottest struggle in the history of the National American Woman Suffrage Association for the leadership of that organization will open to-morrow in Washington.

It will result either in the closer welding of the forces that have so long stood for equal rights or in a division that strikes at the very heart of the movement. Susan B. Anthony has laid down the gavel. Her successor will face the deluge.

Candidates for the office are Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the acting president, both now of New York, though the former is a native of North Carolina and the latter claims the West as her birthplace.

Mrs. Blake has the claim of priority. Just past sixty, she has been identified with the work for more than thirty years. She has been closely associated with Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton in many fields. First and before all she has held legislative measures for the advancement of women, and mainly through her efforts the school suffrage law was passed, the law giving seats to saleswomen and that making mother and father joint guardians of their children. Mrs. Blake puts the matter frankly.

"I consider myself the logical candidate for the National Presidency," she says, "because of the years of labor I have given to the cause and the sum of experience I have acquired in the practical methods of working. My idea would be to have a yearly campaign and a committee of women stationed in Washington throughout the session to mingle in Congressional circles and secure us a vote at our annual hearing."

Mrs. Blake has been selected to make the constitutional argument for woman suffrage before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives on Feb. 13.

Mrs. Catt pins her faith to organization. As chairman of that committee she has travelled the country over enlisting recruits. She sways the West, while Mrs. Blake holds the East. According to the constitution as it now stands delegates may cast the entire vote that their State is entitled to. This, unless amended, may make the election hang on the mere accident of the East or the West being the more strongly represented at the convention. On this point the first engagement will be fought. Mrs. Blake's followers contend for amendment.

A second point at issue is the dissolution by the Business Committee of the Legislative Committee, of which Mrs. Blake was Chairman, and the appointment of a new committee. This occurred at the Grand Rapids, Mich., convention last year. This, it is claimed, is unconstitutional and will be challenged. The third cause of factional feeling is the abolition of national members.

Mrs. Catt has openly stated that, in the event of her election, Washington will be no longer the yearly meeting place; the convention will travel from city to city.

Mrs. Blake's friends aver that, if the national amendment goes through, their candidate is sure to win. In the case of her failure, they assert, they will split the organization and put her at the head of a new suffrage association.

Susan B. Anthony, who has held the position for many years. Miss Anthony relinquishes the National leadership because of her advanced age. She is eighty years old today, and her birthday will be appropriately celebrated by the suffragists at Washington with a reception that is intended to be the crowning event of her notable public career. Miss Anthony has been the central figure at the association's meeting. She was received with especial honor by President McKinley at the White House reception to the suffragists on Monday, and made an earnest and eloquent address in favor of a Constitutional amendment granting the right to vote to women before a Senate committee on the following day. In recognition of her distinguished services to the cause, Miss Anthony has been made an honorary president along with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who retains all her old-time interest in the work at the age of 84.

An active campaign against Mrs. Catt was conducted by Lillie Devereux Blake, another veteran of the movement. Mrs. Blake had Mrs. Stanton's support, but the association preferred a younger president and Mrs. Catt won easily. It is significant that in presenting her after her election, Miss Anthony said that there was no one whom she would so gladly welcome to the office. Mrs. Catt is about forty years old and a graduate of the State Industrial College of Iowa. She also took a course in law; was principal of the high school, and superintendent of schools at Mason City, Iowa, for three years. Her first husband, Mr. Chapman, died at San Francisco, where she did newspaper work for a time. Her present husband, George W. Catt, is a wealthy contractor and builder of dry docks for the Government. He shares her views on woman suffrage, but is equally proud of her as a homemaker. She has no children. Mrs. Catt is said to be handsome, as well as versatile and accomplished. She is an effective platform speaker and a great believer in organization. For five years she has been chairman of the Organization Committee of the association, and her duties there must have given her an admirable training for the important place she is now to occupy.

MRS. CATT KEPT HER BONNET ON.

She Declines to Take It Off at Miss Anthony's Advice.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's bonnet strings created a flutter in the peaceful camp of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to-day. The bonnet strings were white and tied in a big soft bow. A hatpin would have held her velvet toque in place quite as well, but a hatpin could not have added that quakerish touch to her grave face.

As she came on to the platform yesterday morning to speak in her new character of president, Miss Anthony, the retiring executive, surveyed her with kindly eyes and said: "I wish Mrs. Catt would set us a good example by taking off her hat."

Mrs. Catt smiled back, but evidently did not care to begin her administration with a good example, for she only said, "Oh, I would if I had time," and plunged into her speech. Perhaps she knew how becoming those bonnet strings were. Some of the delegates smiled and others looked dismayed. The meeting went on while Miss Anthony relapsed into a reverie.

Minneapolis was chosen as the place for the next annual convention. Its invitation came, not only from the suffrage association of the city and State, but from the Mayor of Minneapolis, the Board of Trade, and the heads of the most prominent newspapers. Mrs. Catt urged Minneapolis, saying that there were five excellent reasons for choosing it.

One of the delegates decided the matter by reminding the convention that if they convened in Minneapolis St. Paul would surely help them along by inviting the "antis" to convene in the neighboring city. So, in hopes of a lively time to come, the convention passed a unanimous vote in favor of Minneapolis.

Just before the close of the session a large number of beautiful gifts were presented to Miss Anthony, among them a silk gown, rugs for her home in Rochester, art embroideries, a silver vase, an album containing the photographs of the officers of the association, and something over \$100 in cash from friends in California.

MRS. CATT'S INSPIRATION.

Saw, as a Newspaper Woman, the Discrimination Against Her Sex in the Business World.

The new President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman Catt, is a bright, clever Western woman, young, possessed of first-rate executive ability, clear headed, a brilliant and magnetic speaker, and with the personal qualities valuable in a leader.

Mrs. Catt is a native of Iowa, but was connected with one of the San Francisco newspapers when she first became interested in woman suffrage. Business women in the West were at that time underpaid for the same work done by men. It was generally known that they were not earning enough money to support themselves, and they were subject, as a class, to insult. All of this trouble Mrs. Catt concluded was due to their disenfranchisement. It was then that she began her work for the "cause," to raise, as she said, the "standard of money and morality."

Mrs. Catt has done valuable work for woman suffrage in different parts of the West. She was the chief worker in the campaign in Colorado, where she made a tour of the State, organizing county committees, raising money, and interesting people.

As the wife of George W. Catt of New York for the last few years, Mrs. Catt has made her home at Bensonhurst. In 1894, when a strong campaign was begun by the suffrage workers of New York State to have the word "male" stricken from the electoral article of the State Constitution, a campaign which aroused all classes of women as nothing has before or since, to action for or against the suffrage cause, Mrs. Catt was one of the most convincing speakers. She addressed many meetings, speaking sometimes both afternoon and evening. Since her residence in New York she has been closely allied with the suffrage work here. She is a temperate as well as enthusiastic worker. Speaking of women in political offices in connection with universal suffrage, Mrs. Catt once said:

"The time is not ripe for women to hold political office. Perhaps some time if a woman happens to be better fitted for a position than a man she may. The struggle for woman suffrage is not made with the idea of women holding office. It is not in the nature of things that she should to any extent."

Mrs. Catt also believes that the husbands of the women workers for suffrage are interested in their work, and says she has never known a "hen-pecked" husband among them.

Miss Anthony's Successor.

The National Woman Suffrage Association has with practical unanimity elected Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York as its president, to succeed

WOMEN IN PULPITS.

Talks by Mrs. Catt and the
Rev. Anna Shaw.

FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

MRS. CATT BELIEVES IT IS NEEDED
AND THAT IT WILL SOON COME—
MRS. SHAW SPOKE ON CHRISTIAN-
ITY AND WHAT IT MEANS.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, arrived in town late yesterday afternoon and went at once to the home of Mrs. Richard Williams on Franklin Street, where she will be a guest during her stay in town. She has just returned from a tour of the South, where she attended a number of State conventions. Every State in the Union except Florida and every Territory, she said, is organized in behalf of suffrage and the conditions in the South are very promising, for the controlling power is vested in the intelligent classes, unhampered by the Old World prejudices of the naturalized citizen, who abounds in the North.

Many prominent people, including politicians of a high order, have indorsed the suffrage movement and she believes the South will in time take the lead in it.

"In the early days of our Republic," she said, "the great ideas that shaped the history of our country came from the South. The South produced the Declaration of Independence, our Constitution and furnished our first great statesmen. Beginning with 1840, the leadership passed to the North and events which made history from that date on were instituted by Northerners. About 1880 the West began to compete in leadership and many of our progressive ideas have come from the West since that date.

"I prophesy that another turn of the wheel will come and the South will regain its leadership. I am proud of the record in the East, especially New York State. Our two Senators, Depew and Platt, and Gov. Roosevelt are all suffragists and New York is the home of Miss Anthony. We should expect it to take a position well in the lead on woman suffrage."

The announcement that Mrs. Catt would speak at the Church of Our Father drew a large audience to that church last evening. Mrs. Catt was introduced by the pastor, the Rev. Adelbert Hudson, as having been an acquaintance and friend in his family from early girlhood, and whose work and progress he had watched with interest.

Her subject was "Good Citizenship," her address a logical development of the theme that the power of the women of the nation is needed at the ballot-box. She has a pleasing and gracious manner, a clear, strong, well-modulated voice, and held the close attention of her audience the entire time of her address. Man, she said, is ever striving for an ideal set above him in the clouds. From time to time one is caught and then still another, higher, is placed above him. The grandest of all these, she said, was the enfranchisement of women, because it meant the uplifting of the whole human race. Opposed to it would be found the antagonism which had been exercised against every innovation since the world began. Her arguments were made from the usual point of beginning with the meaning or reason for government—the protection of society. And it was for this same purpose, she asserted, that schools, colleges, hospitals, reformatories and homes of one kind and another had been organized, all working for the welfare of humanity, but it was into the ballot-box that the hopes, desires, prayers and ambitions of the Nation were placed, that intelligence and ignorance

met, resulting in civilization as it is today. If more virtue, more intelligence are wanted the conditions must be uplifted.

"What are the influences making toward the welfare of society?" she asked. "What power deserves to rank above all others? I think you will agree with me that it is the public school. At first this was a political institution, started to teach men to vote, and now the greatest problems of the day are unloaded upon the shoulders of the children of the public schools. Posterity is expected to solve them."

Among these she enumerated immigration, than which no other country has a problem so hard to solve, the negro question, the increase of bribery and corruption which menace the very life of the Nation, for Rome was greater in her day than this country, yet fell an easy victim to the bribery of her statesmen. All these things, she said, were left to the future generation, in the confident belief the teachers of the schools would instruct the pupils to a loyal and upright Americanism. At the beginning of the century our girls were admitted to public schools of the country, at its close a majority of the teachers are women, and yet these women, when brought to the ballot-box, are but a silent power.

The second influence for the betterment of society, she asserted, was the church. All, of whatever denomination, were working to make mankind better and two thirds of their membership were made up of women, while many ministers were women and yet only the one third was able to respond when the call of the ballot-box was given.

The third influence she believed to be the great movements of altruism, such as the Red Cross, which embraces the whole world, the kindergarten associations and the W.C.T.U., each inspired by a love of humanity and desire to make the whole world better. These are composed of women, offset by no similar society formed exclusively of men. This is a period of transition, she said, when woman is preparing for a place in public life on an equal footing with man."

The greatest evil of all she regarded as the saloon, because it was the producer of evil, crime, idleness and their followers. These were represented by such a small number of women as to make the latter not worth considering in them; the saloon came to the ballot-box with its three thirds of power to offset by two thirds the one

third of the power of the church, the two important factors for good or evil in the community represented at the polls.

In answer to the assertion that were the ballot given to women, the good it would accomplish would be offset by the evil, she said, giving as an estimate based on figures obtained from the police of different cities, that of 500,000 fallen women in the country there were 11,000,000 good women left; that to each fallen woman were six fallen men, making it quite as much as the better, not to say virtuous, class of men could do to help the balance of power in their own hands. It had been shown, she said, that where women had the ballot there had been a general uplifting of politics. Whether partisan or otherwise, better men were insisted upon, calling forth higher ideals of personal character and general aims. An important result was the new ideal it set up before the youth of the country. Instead of dishonesty and immorality rewarded with success, the young men of the country are shown integrity and virtue occupying high places, and are thereby taught to bid up, not down.

"Women ought to take the ballot," Mrs. Catt said in closing, "not because it is a pretty privilege, but a duty, from which she ought not to be exempt. There was never a time when our Government needed moral assistance more than now. The influence of motherhood will always help women to be a little holier than men and we need that influence at the ballot-box."

Miss Shaw's Sermon.

The Rev. Anna Shaw preached to a large audience in the Church of the Messiah last night. She was introduced by the Rev. H. Philbrook Morrell, pastor of Grace Universalist Church, who conducted the opening exercises. Miss Shaw chose for her text, Acts xxvi, 19: "Whereupon O, King Agrippa, I was not disobedient to the heavenly vision." She began a clear and interesting discourse by saying that there had never been a time when there was less discussion about the minor points of religion than the present. People today are not so much troubled about the character of the hereafter or the nature of God as they used to be. There is not so much speculating about the things we may never know, but people are asking honestly "What does it mean to be a Christian?" Definitions may differ regarding the meaning of the term, but the speaker said it meant more than being born in a Christian land, reared under Christian influences, being a member of a church or a believer in a creed. "Christianity," she said, "is not a dogma, it is a life. He only is a Christian who lives Christ, be his creed what it may. There is a vast difference between a religionist and a Christian. One cannot be a Christian without being religious, but one can be religious without being a Christian. Saul of Tarsus was religious when he persecuted the early Christians because of their faith, he was religious and a Christian when he became obedient to the heavenly vision and loved them enough to suffer for them."

Miss Shaw said, to her mind, the best definition of a Christian was the text, "I was not disobedient to the heavenly vision." She said the strongest, most successful men and women have been led all their lives by a vision. The difference, she said, between the boy who worked in an office and died a janitor and the office boy who died a judge is the difference between a life guided by a vision and a visionless life. Every man who has succeeded in life is the man who has followed some sort of vision. As it is true of the material life, so is it of the spiritual. No good has ever come to humankind that has not come through men and women who have defied the traditions of their time and have followed visions.

The freedom that women have gained to raise their voices against any form of vice has come through women who have been strong enough to live down traditions and who have had visions of what the world would be with God's sons and daughters free from all forms of bondage.

TROUBLE AHEAD
FOR THE SUFFRAGISTS

There is blood on the moon according to the dictum of the woman suffragists and it is brought into evidence by the retirement of the good Susan B. Anthony as the head of the National Suffragist association.

The trouble in the camp of the suffragists is caused by the fact that there are two candidates in the field to succeed Miss Anthony as president and one of them declares that she will launch a new Woman's Suffrage association if the other shall be elected. One candidate is Lillie Devereux Blake, for more than a generation an ardent advocate of woman suffrage, and whose friends claim that she has been instrumental in passing more laws for the benefit of women than any other woman on the footstool.

Mrs. Blake is the candidate of the pioneers in the cause, who announce that they will make a fight to the finish to land their candidate. Miss Anthony and Mrs. Scanlon are backing Mrs. Blake, and the election, which will be held in Washington tomorrow, promises to be a hotly contested one, for the "pioneers" are fighters, as their long and active service in the cause demonstrates.

The opposing candidate is Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who, although a newcomer in the field of woman suffrage, has spent lots of money which her wealthy husband has given her to promote its advancement. Mrs. Catt is

an optimist and predicts that a woman will be elected president of the United States within a hundred years.

The advocates of Mrs. Blake go so far as to declare that if Mrs. Catt is elected to succeed Miss Anthony there will be a split in the organization and a new woman's association will be formed.

The good Susan B. Anthony must view with deep regret the quarrels of the factions in the association which she has done so much to build up and strengthen—and the war of the suffragist leaders will not be likely to promote their cause in the opinion of thinking people.

From Herald
Utica
5/17 N.Y.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MASS MEETING

To be Held in Utica Two Days
Next Week.

NATIONAL OFFICERS COMING

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and the Rev. Anna H. Shaw Will Give Addresses—
sessions to be Held in the Auditorium.

A county mass meeting of those interested in woman suffrage will be held in the New Century Club Auditorium, Utica, Thursday and Friday, May 24 and 25, commencing at 3 and 8 o'clock p. m. each day.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and the Rev. Anna H. Shaw, the president and vice president of the National Association, will deliver the principal addresses at the evening meetings. An interesting programme has been arranged for the day meetings. No one should miss hearing Miss Shaw Friday afternoon, when she will conduct her famous question box. Every one is invited to hand in questions upon the subject of woman suffrage. Anti-suffragists are especially invited to do so.

The Sandusky Register says of Mrs. Catt, who will speak on Thursday evening: "As an orator she is unsurpassed by any orator without regard to sex. She spoke for two hours and was given the most want attention."

The San Francisco Chronicle says of Miss Shaw, who will speak on Friday evening: "Five thousand people waiting on the steps of Temple Emanuel for the purpose of hearing the woman preacher's last address, does not look as though her position were uncertain. Mere curiosity does not take the same people to nineteen consecutive sessions."

A cordial invitation is extended to all. Admission will be free with a silver collection.

Paper Herald

City New York

Date Feb 6/1900 State N Y

TROUBLE AHEAD IN SUFFRAGE CAMP

Susan B. Anthony's Retirement as
Head of National Association
May Disrupt It.

TWO CANDIDATES IN FIELD.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake and Mrs.
Carrie Chapman Catt Would
Succeed Her.

PIONEERS FOR THE FORMER.

One of Them Says They'll Launch a New
Organization if the Latter
Is Elected.

There are two candidates in the field to succeed Miss Susan B. Anthony as president of the National Woman's Suffrage association.

One candidate is Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, who has been for thirty years devoted to the cause of woman. She has addressed committees of both Houses of Congress, and State Legislatures of New York, Connecticut and North Carolina, which held joint sessions to hear her. It is maintained by her supporters that she has been instrumental in passing more laws for the benefit of women than any other woman in the cause.

Among some of her benefactions for her own sex may be enumerated the obtaining for women of places as census enumerators, in 1880, and again in 1890, and beginning the agitation for giving pensions to war nurses, and opening all civil service positions to them. She originated the agitation for police matrons, and that for placing women on Boards of Education; aided in passing the school suffrage law, the law giving seats to saleswomen, that making mother and father joint guardians of their children, that placing women as trustees in all public institutions where women are confined, and many other beneficial measures.

SUPPORTED BY THE PIONEERS.

Mrs. Blake is supported by all the older members of the women's suffrage movement, and they are determined to fight to the finish for their candidate. It is a well known fact that the pioneers in this suffrage movement are fighters, and though many of them are growing old there is lots of grit and fight left in them yet.

Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton are backing Mrs. Blake, and the election, which will be held in Washington next Thursday, promises to be a hotly disputed one.

The rival candidate, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, is a newcomer in the field of woman suffrage. She is a very clever, energetic woman, who has spent a great deal of money for the cause, being backed by a wealthy and sympathetic husband. She is very optimistic of the future greatness of woman, as she confidently expects a woman President of the United States within a hundred years.

One of the original and pioneer women of the suffrage cause, an ardent supporter of Mrs. Blake, said:—

"We do not want Mrs. Catt as the president of the Suffrage Association. She has only been a worker for five years. She has lots of money, which she is spending right and left; a husband whose purse is at her disposal at all times, and she is a stranger among the workers. Mrs. Stanton is backing Mrs. Blake, and if Mrs. Catt is elected next Thursday there will be a split in the association and we will form a new Woman's Suffrage Association, with Mrs. Blake at the head."

WHAT MRS. CATT HAS DONE.

Mrs. Catt lives at Bensonhurst, L. I. She is the wife of George W. Catt, the president of a dredging company in this city. They have no children.

Mrs. Catt has been chairman of the Organization Committee of the National Woman's Suffrage Association for five years. She is an excellent speaker, and is a firm believer in organization as being the means to bring about the introduction of woman suffrage. She came here from Iowa, and has lived in New York for the last seven or eight years. In Iowa Mrs. Catt was an active worker in the interests of woman suffrage. She was graduated from the Iowa State College and for several years taught school in Mason City, Iowa.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

One of the Ladies Who Speaks in Utica
This Week.

Carrie Chapman Catt, who speaks in this city Thursday evening, is the woman upon whom the mantle so long and honorably worn by Susan B. Anthony has fallen. She was elected president of the National Suffrage Association at its last annual convention in Washington at the time of the celebration in honor of Miss Anthony's 80th birthday.

Mrs. Catt is a young and handsome woman with a charming personality, and one of the most eloquent and logical speakers upon the public platform. For the past five years she has been lecturer and organizer for the national organization, where she has shown rare executive ability and earnestness of purpose. With abilities which, if she were a man, would make her the governor of a state or the president of a university, and that, even as a woman, might bring her thousands of dollars a year as the head of a great business enterprise, she prefers to give her energies, without pay, to the cause of justice for woman.

Mrs. Catt has been associated with every important victory that equal suffrage has won of late years. She was in Colorado during the amendment campaign, and the Colorado women attribute their success to her more than to any one person outside the state. She was in Idaho, and all four political parties put suffrage planks in their platforms and the amendment carried. She was in the Louisiana constitutional convention and it gave women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers. She has charge of the national headquarters in New York, where she edits the National Bulletin, prepares courses of study for local clubs and attends to the vast correspondence connected with the headquarters.

Mrs. Catt is a Western woman, possessing all the energy and push for which they are noted. She graduated from Iowa State College in 1880, being at the head of her class. After graduation she was made principal of the high school in Mason City, Iowa, from which position she was soon promoted to that of city superintendent of schools.

In 1885 she married Leo Chapman and entered into partnership with him as a joint proprietor and editor of the Mason City Republican. Within a year her husband died. Disposing of her property, she went to California, where she engaged in journalistic work in San Francisco.

In 1888 she entered the lecture field, where she at once became a general favorite. At first she spoke only for lecture courses, but the cause of woman's enfranchisement soon enlisted her sympathies and since then she has given her time, strength and best thought, in fact, has dedicated her life to the enfranchisement of women.

In 1890 she married George W. Catt of New York, and since that time has been a resident of that city.

THE SUFFRAGISTS.

The meetings in the interest of woman suffrage, held in Utica during the week, have been productive of much good, from the standpoint of those who are engaged in the effort to secure the right of franchise for those of the gentler sex. The sessions have been well attended and the addresses were good.

The movement in which these women are engaged has been ridiculed, but they have met ridicule with argument, and while those who have opposed them have been persistent, the suffragists have continued to add to their ranks and to extend the work. They have succeeded in securing the right of franchise in several States and they expect to win in others. There can be no doubt as to their sincerity of purpose, notwithstanding the fact that they have been charged with meddling in affairs which should be left to men. It is true that the cause in which the women are enlisted has been harmed by statements of some of the extremists, but there are extremists in every work. All should not be judged by the position of the few. The suffragists believe that if all women were given the right to vote, pure elections would result. We cannot subscribe to that opinion. On the contrary, there might be a tendency to lower women in the estimation of men. To this the suffragists answer, rather pertinently, that the argument is an admission that our elections are corrupt and that if they were given the right to vote, there would be an improvement, not only in the elections but in the campaigns. The question can be discussed fairly and intelligently, and Utica women are to be congratulated upon having had opportunity to hear Mrs. Catt and Miss Shaw, two of the ablest advocates of the cause.

Among those who have been in the forefront of the woman's suffrage movement are Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony. The latter, many women believe, made a fatal error when she championed the cause of Polygamist Roberts, who sought to keep his seat in Congress, though his daily life had been a violation of the laws of the country. Mrs. Stanton, too, has been the subject of considerable criticism because of her denunciation of the Rev. Dr. Morgan, because he refused to perform the marriage ceremony for Mr. Bracken and Mrs. Huneker. It was a fierce outburst, and with it was an attack upon the Bishops of the Episcopal Church. She treated the subject of "easy divorce," holding that Dr. Morgan placed the church above the law. "He had no right whatever to refuse to marry those people," said Mrs. Stanton. "They were both of an age to know their own minds and before the civil law perfectly eligible for marriage. The canon law had no right to step in to prevent their marriage. Dr. Morgan, acting as he did, attempted to place the church above the law, a position that it has no right to occupy under any circumstances. Our forefathers foresaw the need of making this government purely secular, and insisted that the radical authority

in this Republic should be in civil hands and any citizen, be he clergyman or layman, who undertakes to controvert this principle, is the country's enemy. A woman should know all about the man she is to marry before she consents to marry him, and once she has given her consent no clergyman should have the power to thwart her will in any way. If the Episcopal Church is to take the stand that Dr. Morgan took yesterday

then let the public go to other churches. The Bishops of the Episcopal Church are to-day the greatest enemies of progressive women. These Bishops have opposed all progressive movements for the past fifty years. They are against co-education, suffrage, and, in fact, everything that tends to loosen their hold upon their female parishioners. It is these Bishops who are advocating the national divorce law, which will prevent women taking advantage of the freer laws of the Western States, where women are more in power. The easy divorce States of the West are today to woman what Canada was to the slave."

Mrs. Stanton's extreme views, her advocacy of "easy divorce," her apparent disregard for the sanctity of the marriage state, these will not contribute to an increase in the esteem in which she has been or is held. The suffragists should avoid the promulgation of such views. Mrs. Stanton's attitude is to be regretted. The women who are in session in Utica are to be congratulated upon not having entered into a discussion of questions of the sort treated by Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton—polygamy and easy divorce.

She traced the history of the suffrage movement from the early part of the century until now, showing how the cause of woman had advanced, and how widely different were the conditions today from those when the right to vote was confined to a comparatively few men.

Mrs. Catt said that woman had advanced steadily through the century and that now her only restriction was that she was refused the right of the ballot box, a right she would gain in time.

Continuing her argument in favor of granting suffrage to women, Mrs. Catt said:

"I know there are many women who do now know enough to vote, but I know a great many women who know a great deal more than a great many men. I think if you make a calm investigation you will find a great deal of ditto. Woman suffrage does not mean more ignorance. Statistics show that if all women were given the franchise there would be more women who could read their ballots than there would be men.

"It has been said that three-fourths of the women are bad and some women repeat the statement, but it never had any foundation in fact. It was born in the heart of a bad man. He knows more bad women than any other kind and when this question is broached to him he immediately thinks of the women he knows. Just as long as a bad man has the right of defending his iniquity at the ballot box the bad woman has a right to defend hers. I believe in equality. But in every state where women vote the higher morality is catered to."

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL.

WORK OF WOMEN

Address by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt in Favor of Woman Suffrage.

WOMAN'S VOTE COMING.

Mrs. Catt Thinks the Time is not Far Distant When Women will be Enfranchised.

Greatly to the disappointment of many who attended last evening's meeting in the cause of woman suffrage, Miss Susan B. Anthony telegraphed at the last moment that she would be unable to be in Buffalo last evening, owing to the death of a friend. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt took Miss Anthony's place on the program and delighted her audience with her talk in favor of granting suffrage to women.

The meeting was held in Union Hall, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, and was well attended. After a prayer by Rev. L. M. Powers, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Miss Anthony's telegram was read by Miss Mary G. Hay, state organizer, who presided at the meeting. A message of sympathy was sent to Miss Anthony, and then Mrs. Catt took up the discussion for the evening, speaking for more than an hour.

Mrs. Catt said that suffrage would eventually be granted to women and she expressed the opinion that the time was not far distant.

THE SUFFRAGIST FLURRY.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is the president of the Woman's National Suffrage Association, having succeeded to Miss Anthony's position, but she will by no means preside over the mass of women who so long followed Miss Anthony's lead. There is to be no rending in twain of that association, according to Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake's ideas as expressed, but those who desired to see her elected to the presidency, and were disappointed are maturing plans for another organization, the object of which will also be to promote legislation for the benefit of women. Miss Anthony and Mrs. Blake have not agreed, and Mrs. Blake has always been prevented from carrying out some very radical measures which she has proposed. These Mrs. Catt also objects to, and the result will be the new organization, with Mrs. Blake in the chair and a good half of the suffragists upholding her. They will keep their places in the old association, and endeavor not to antagonize that, but will have a new one where they can experiment at will.

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MARY WILKINS ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

I AM not and never have been of that variety of women who spend their time in agitating for the right of suffrage, and I have never been a member of a woman's club, notwithstanding the fact that my name was used as a director in the new Boston Authors' Club.

Personally, I have never felt the need of more "rights" than the Constitution of the United States has seen fit to grant me. But this is perfectly natural, since I am neither a property holder nor the head of a family. Instinctively, however, I rather recoil from active participation in the variety of work which the enthusiastic worker in the cause of "women's rights" deems necessary. I have always thought that the women whose names appear more often than others in the daily newspapers are sacrificing their womanhood on the altar of their conception of duty.

I shrink from the idea of a woman mixing with the crowd ordinarily surrounding a voting place.

Of the family side of the matter there is also much to be said. It does not need a knowledge of political technicalities or of the fundamental differences between the Republican and Democratic parties to understand that a married man does not of his own choice sanction the membership of his wife in either "women's rights" clubs or any other kind which will oblige her to give a greater or less portion of her time to outside interests.

First of these, as it seems to me, is the duty a woman owes to her home, her husband and her family. No movement of any kind can be or should be more important to her than the welfare of these, and I am convinced that to the by far greater majority of American women the home and all it represents is first and foremost in her thoughts and hopes.

WOMEN AND THE BALLOT

Discussed by Women Before the
Nineteenth Century Club.

Mrs. C. Chapman Catt Advocates Woman's Suffrage and Mrs. W. Winslow Crannell Opposes It.

"Should Women Have the Ballot?" was the subject of an almost exciting discussion given before the Nineteenth Century Club last evening by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. W. Winslow Crannell. Mrs. Catt is the newly elected President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Crannell represents the anti-suffrage movement, which has a centre in Albany. The discussion was conducted in the regular fashion of a debate.

Written for the EVENING JOURNAL FORUM by CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, President Woman Suffrage Association of America.



CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

IF Miss Wilkins had made as careful a study of the modern woman in politics as she has of the New England woman in family life, she would know that the advent of woman in politics has resulted in an utter revolution in the character of polling places.

The Australian ballot system has made it possible for polling booths to be quiet and orderly, and the fact that women are voters has resulted in cleaning the booths

and a full enforcement of the law.

Although there are some women in the voting States who do not value the suffrage, yet no one of them has been heard to say that she found it objectionable to go to the polls.

Miss Wilkins's position is one of supreme selfishness, which she undoubtedly fails to perceive. She has all the rights she wants; therefore, other women should have no more rights than she has.

Her gift is for writing stories, and this she does most admirably; but, fortunately, most women do not have this gift. If they had, Miss Wilkins would not be enjoying the popularity which is hers, for the world would be flooded with good stories.

It so happens that many women are endowed with the gift for improving public affairs. Their education and inheritance is along this line, and yet if Miss Wilkins's theories are to be carried out the woman who is endowed by nature with one kind of gift shall be permitted to increase and improve it by use, but a woman who is endowed with another kind of gift shall be compelled to hide it under a bushel. The doctrine of the woman suffragists is to give perfect freedom to all classes of mind and talent to develop to the uttermost.

They would grant to Miss Wilkins every possible incentive to make the most of the gift of story writing, and they would grant the same opportunity to every other woman, though it leads her into politics.

Mrs. Catt, in opening, made a strong speech in favor of equal rights.

"There is a satisfaction in being a second speaker," said Mrs. Crannell, "for then it is possible to dispose of the glittering generalities and confusing statements that have been made so freely. It is a libel to say that woman must have the ballot to secure her rights. She has superior legal rights to man and he must pay her alimony to secure pay for her lawyers while she is securing a divorce from him. When she says he is on a par with the criminal and idiots she says what is as false as it is untrue."

"Strange indeed have been the companions of woman suffrage in America. We have Mormonism in Utah, an equal suffrage State, and a polygamist is sent to occupy one of the highest positions in the United States Government. As to Socialism, it cannot be said that every woman suffragist is a Socialist, while it can be said that Socialist is a woman suffragist. How can woman suffrage be considered a reform when it is stated that every woman's vote will be cast for the party that will establish her rights? With suffrage comes the desire for office. The women of Colorado have been bitten already. With the office comes an aversion to motherhood and the moral sense is vitiated."

Mrs. Crannell told of one of the Governors of the States where there is equal suffrage writing a letter in favor of it at the request of the women whose votes elected him, and read a newspaper description of an election in Colorado. It described the men and women coming in at all hours of the night, of their sleeping on benches around the hotels, of some being obliged to walk the streets all night, and of the quantity of drink around, which was gone long before morning, and of the "blear-eyed" men and women to be found after the dissipation of an election. To these things Mrs. Catt answered.

"I was there at the time these things happened. The Governor mentioned came to the State opposing woman suffrage, but was convinced of its beneficial effects. I was the woman who asked him to write that letter, and the women did not know anything about it until it was done. I know who wrote the newspaper description mentioned."

"It was a woman sent by the proprietor of a New York paper. The President of the Woman's Suffrage Association, learning her errand, went to call upon her and offer her information, and she refused to see her."

"The women suffragists do not believe in the separation of men and women; they believe in their union in the home, the church, and in the State. If we do not obtain equal suffrage it is not because the women oppose us, but because a certain class of men oppose us, for they are afraid of the vote of good women."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION

Opened This Afternoon at the
Century Auditorium.

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

The President of the National Woman
Suffrage Association Speaks this After-
noon—The National Organizer Also Here
Meetings to Continue To-Morrow.

The first of the four interesting meetings devoted to the subject of woman suffrage was held in the Auditorium this afternoon. The principal speaker was Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of Brooklyn, the successor of Susan B. Anthony as president of the National Suffrage Association. Mrs. Catt, accompanied by Miss Mary Garrett Hay, national organizer of the Suffrage Association, arrived from Binghamton this morning. They were met at the depot by Mrs. John J. Town, who will entertain the ladies during their stay in Utica. With the Rev. Anna H. Shaw, who is considered one of the foremost of American orators, these ladies are making a campaign trip through New York State. Meetings lasting two days have been held in Buffalo, Hornellsville and Binghamton. From Utica the ladies will go to Syracuse.

The meeting this afternoon was opened by prayer by the Rev. Dana W. Bigelow. Miss Hay was then introduced and she took charge of the meeting. She spoke briefly.

Mrs. Catt followed with a general discussion of the theme of woman suffrage. Mrs. Catt has never before been heard in Utica. She has a charming personality and is an eloquent speaker. For the past five years she has been lecturer and organizer for the national organization, where she has shown rare executive ability and earnestness of purpose.

Mrs. Catt has been associated with every important victory that equal suffrage has won of late years. She was in Colorado during the amendment campaign, and the Colorado women attribute their success to her more than to any one person outside the State. She was in Idaho, and all four political parties put suffrage planks in their platforms and the amendment carried. She was in the Louisiana Constitutional Convention, and it gave women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers. She has charge of the national headquarters in New York, where she edits the National Bulletin, prepares courses of study for local clubs and attends to the vast correspondence connected with the headquarters.

Mrs. Catt is a Western woman, possessing all the energy and push for which they are noted. She graduated from Iowa State College in 1880, being at the head of her class. After graduation she was made principal of the High School in Mason City, Iowa, from which position she was soon promoted to that of City Superintendent of Schools.

In 1885 she married Leo Chapman and entered into partnership with him as a joint proprietor and editor of the Mason City Republican. Within a year her husband died. Disposing of her property she went to California, where she engaged in journalistic work in San Francisco.

In 1888 she entered the lecture field, where she at once became a general favorite. At first she spoke only for lecture courses, but the cause of woman's enfranchisement soon enlisted her sympathies and since then she has given her time, strength and best thought, in fact, has dedicated her life to the enfranchisement of women.

In 1890 she married George W. Catt of New York, and since that time has been a resident of that city.

The people of Utica have already had the privilege of hearing Dr. Shaw once. All who remember her cleverness, her power of amusing, her audience, and the kindliness of spirit she shows even towards her opponents, will be glad to listen once more to her logical exposition and her touching pleas for the women of the masses whose opportunities in life are so limited by the present social order.

Dr. Shaw will conduct her famous question box to-morrow afternoon, and will give an address on to-morrow evening.

Admission to all meetings will be free, and the public is cordially invited. There will be a silver collection to help in defraying the cost of the call.



its intensity, lifts them to an exalted sphere of hope and happiness quite abnormal.

The ideal of marriage which presents itself under these conditions pictures a continuation of that ecstatic bliss. No differences of opinion, no possible disagreements, no unhappy obstacles seem possible. Eternal happiness, helpfulness and serenity represent the ideal. That ideal is unquestionably destroyed under the actual experience of marriage.

not in the case of ninety per cent, but in every case.

The ideal is too abnormal and too ephemeral to be perpetuated into actual existence. Under the uniting influence of a newly-found love the lovers become ONE in spirit and feeling, but when the new love becomes a settled and every-day emotion these same lovers discover they are TWO in spirit and feeling. They are individuals with distinct and separate ideals, different opinions and points of view.

This discovery sometimes comes with a cruel shock, which utterly destroys the love which seemed so sweet and omnipotent in the days of courtship. In some cases it weakens the affections and disappoints the lovers; but in many others it serves to intensify, purify and exalt love.

Since such changes will inevitably take place, Professor Sumner is quite right in saying the ideal of marriage is lost, but, on the other hand, it is my belief that in fully half the marriages in the United States the ideal merely changes with more intimate acquaintance, and that such husbands

and wives would not be willing to admit their



ideal had been lost.

In many cases the first few months of marriage prove a severe strain upon the affections, and represent very doubtful happiness. Clashes of wishes and opinions and personal rights may be of every-day occurrence. But the storm passes on, and the husband learns to respect his wife as an individual human being, possessing decided opinions as to "the pursuit of happiness." He learns to regard her opinions and wishes as sacred as those of any other human being. He may discover with a sense of disagreeable disappointment that she is not an echo of all he thinks and desires. He may fret and grow irritable for a time, but he recovers, and a purer, riper, nobler affection comes to take the place of the earlier love.

On the other hand, the young wife discovers her every wish is not her husband's law as she supposed; that he does not propose to live alone to make her happy, and the knowledge may cause some heartache and some tears, but she rallies from it, and the new and better love comes to take the place of the old.

In short, I believe a very large percentage of

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married people would pronounce their tenth, twen-
tieth or thirtieth year of married life happier than
the first. The ideal of the ante-nuptial days may
have been destroyed, but a far more dignified one
has taken its place.

In spite of the fact that a constantly increasing
number of young men and women refuse to marry,
and that divorces are on the increase, I believe
there never was a time in the history of the world
when there was so large a percentage of happy,
satisfactory marriages as are to be found to-day.

The "oak and the vine" theory of marriage was
a beautiful one, and it was in full operation a hun-
dred years ago, but we have small testimony as to
the opinions of the vines in reference to it.

The average American home represents equality
of rights, opinions and responsibilities. This new-
ly found equality has brought with it strength and
happiness for both oak and vine. Marriage may
be a failure for the few, but will never be for the
many while companionship, sympathy, co-opera-
tion and affection are so intensely yearned for by
the average soul as they are today.

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From *Leslie's
Weekly
New York*

—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York, named as presi-
dent of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association



MRS. CATT, THE NEW HEAD OF THE
WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

on the retirement of Miss
Susan B. Anthony, is an
able, eloquent, gracious,
and handsome woman.
Her birthplace was
Ripon, Wis., where her
parents had removed
from New York State
soon after their mar-
riage. Her childhood
was spent on an Iowa
farm. Mrs. Catt is a
college-bred woman.
Graduating at the State
College with first honors,
she supplemented her
college course by a
course in law. She won
a high reputation in
Iowa educational circles,
culminating her peda-
gogical career as super-
intendent of the Mason City (Ia.) public schools. Mrs. Catt
has been twice married. With her first husband, Mr. Leo
Chapman, she was joint owner and editor of the *Mason City
Republican*. At his death, in 1882, soon after their removal to

San Francisco, Mrs. Chapman devoted herself to journalism,
and was the first woman reporter in that city. During her
work there she became deeply touched by the privations and
temptations of women wage-workers, and went upon the lect-
ure-platform in 1886 in the hope of securing better laws and
privileges for her sex. While she has had other subjects, her
main thought has been the political enfranchisement of women.
For the past six years she has gratuitously devoted her intel-
lectual and oratorical gifts and her remarkable organizing and
administrative ability to the suffrage cause, as national organ-
izer and lecturer. In 1891 she was married to George W. Catt,
president of the New York Dredging Company, who is as ardent
a suffragist as his wife.

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