

**The New Northwest.**

A Journal for the People.  
Independent in Politics and Religion.  
Alive to all Live Issues, and Thoroughly Radical in Op-  
posing and Exposing the Wrongs of the Masses.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE):**  
One Year, by Mail.....\$5 00  
Six Months, "..... 3 00  
Three Months, "..... 1 50  
Per Month to City Postoffice (delivered)..... 25

Advertisements will be Inserted at Reasonable Prices.  
All Correspondence intended for publication should be ad-  
dressed to the Editor, and all business letters to the  
**DUNIWAY PUBLISHING COMPANY,**  
No. 5 Washington street, Portland, Oregon.

PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1881.

**ANNOUNCEMENT.**

To-morrow morning, Mrs. A. S. Duniway will leave Portland for Corvallis on business connected with the NEW NORTHWEST. It is also her intention to visit Dallas and Independence, and possibly other west-side towns.

**NOT TILL THEN.**

During the debate upon the Woman Suffrage resolution in the State Temperance Alliance, of which mention was made last week in these columns, an elderly gentleman, who is very much opposed to the enfranchisement of his wife and all other women, vehemently declared that they are not to be trusted with the ballot, because, as he alleges, they smile upon profligate characters and keep the company of dissipated men in preference to that of those who are sober and moral. He demanded that women, especially young women, should ostracize the men who drink, and asserted that, until they do, they need not ask for the ballot. But the gentleman (he is a preacher) signally failed to show how it would be possible for women to obey this mandate.

The life course of women is marked out for them by fathers, husbands and brothers. Very few of them are in salaried positions; their work at home is work without wages; and the few who have salaries are in danger of losing their places to make room for those who have votes. The men who drink are very often their own fathers, husbands, brothers or sons. Their lives have been subordinated to the service of men. If their husbands are intemperate, wives are not in a position to ostracize them; and mothers have no desire to ostracize intemperate sons, no matter how badly they deserve the punishment. The young lady whose brother is a drunkard cannot consistently cut the acquaintance of a young gentleman who drinks, and who may have a sister that her own brother may fancy also. To demand this of a dependent class is to demand an absurdity—an impossibility. A young lady whose brothers are brilliant, convivial, handsome and slightly intemperate has a host of other young lady friends whose brothers are equally so.

Our censor says, "Ostracize them all, if you would prove yourselves worthy of the ballot." It cannot be done—ballot or no ballot. The women who would undertake it would only succeed in making themselves objects of derision. Nor are the young men who drink so much to be blamed as he supposes. They have seen the examples of older men—often their own fathers—from childhood. They have known these men, in some instances, to reach high positions. They have heard woman's independence berated and its advocates maligned and ridiculed. They have learned to hate "strong-minded" women. As soon as they are out of school, they are given clerkships or other comparatively independent positions. Women have none of the advantages of independence. They are looked upon in a spirit of lofty patronage by men who have money. Society is all they have, and men form this society. To ostracize men is to place themselves beyond its pale.

Men who have grown gray in a futile endeavor to appear superior to women, and young men who fancy themselves far more capable of deciding their mothers' sphere than the mothers themselves, may delude their fancies till doomsday with ardent self-conceit, and may counsel women to perpetual dependency, and then berate them if they are not strong, but all of this will not deter women from demanding their inalienable right to a voice in making the laws they are taxed to sustain; nor will it enable them to ostracize their own fathers, husbands, sons and brothers, or the not strictly temperate relatives of other women. Why do men deprive women of the power to demand a strict line of moral rectitude in men, and then berate them for not performing an impossibility?

Women are striking for liberty. They demand equal rights, pecuniary, political and domestic, with men. They are asking for the opportunity to demand that the lives of men shall be as sober, proper and correct as their own. The power of the ballot shall make them free. Then shall they no longer be the silent victims of circumstances wherein they have no choice but submission. Then shall they be sovereigns and not subjects. Then shall they possess the financial independence that will enable them to demand as good conduct on the part of husbands as husbands of right demand of wives.

Our thanks are due to Mrs. Sarah C. Waldrip, of Marengo, W. T., for substantial favors. A friend like herself is badly needed in every district.

**WORDS OF CHEER.**

During the preparation for and progress of the late Woman Suffrage Convention, the officers received many letters from friends of the cause illustrative of their deep interest in the work. The NEW NORTHWEST has not space for all of them, but we will give several quotations, merely stating that they afford a general idea of the tenor of the whole.

Hon. C. W. Fulton, of Astoria, who introduced the Woman Suffrage resolution in the Senate, writes: "Permit me to say that I have noticed with great satisfaction the deep interest which prevails throughout the State on the subject of Woman Suffrage, and I think I may safely congratulate your Association and say the day is not far distant when the law-makers of Oregon, recognizing the injustice of our present system, will extend to every citizen, irrespective of sex, the natural right of suffrage."

From Hon. Lee Laughlin, of North Yamhill, who introduced the suffrage resolution in the House of Representatives: "My convictions upon the subject of equal suffrage for the sexes are like the vintage of the vine—the more age, the greater strength. I do not say this with the feelings of an enthusiast or fanatic, but from the force of unimpassioned thought and deliberation, backed by a preponderance of evidence in its favor which I conceive cannot but be clear to the perception of every unprejudiced and intelligent mind that is disposed to view this in the same light that they would any other subject to judge of its merits."

This is from Mrs. E. R. Gray, President of the Baker County Woman Suffrage Association: "I would be very happy to attend, and would do so did not the weather and roads make traveling at present almost impossible. We are getting along with our Association here as well as could be expected—have some thirty members, have drafted a set of by-laws, and have had a new election of officers. Regret very much that we cannot send a delegate to the Convention."

Miss M. E. Whipple, principal of the Astoria public school, says, under date of February 7th: "I cannot let this week pass without writing and letting you know how much interested I am in the proceedings of the Convention, and of the work you will, I hope, be able to accomplish for the cause in Oregon. I shall look eagerly for every published report in the *Daily Oregonian*. I can hardly be content to think of being so near and yet so far away; but my duties are so numerous it is impossible for me to leave a single day."

Judge L. O. Sterns, of Baker City, writes: "In consequence of one of those peculiar incidents that occasionally occur in the family circle, my 'better half' will be unable to attend; and, as for myself, considering the dangers of that kind of a trip this inclement weather, I guess I shall also be able to stay at home. This, however, will not in the least mitigate against our sending you our heartfelt wishes that the members of the Convention may have 'a feast of reason and flow of soul' while considering the most important political and social problem of the age, and which must inevitably attract to its standard the thinking men and women of the country ere another decade."

Hon. F. O. McCown, of Oregon City, writes: "There has been an advance movement along the whole line. Public sentiment is rapidly crystallizing, and in the coming contest there will be no neutral ground."

Mrs. Kate P. Wolfard, of Colfax, W. T., says: "I regret very much that it is impossible for me to attend the Convention. Be assured my heart and sympathy will be with you, both now and during the four years' struggle which the friends of universal suffrage must endure to bring their suffrage resolution to a successful issue."

From Hon. S. M. Gilmore, of Rockland, member of the Washington Territory Constitutional Convention: "I consider that you are engaged in a laudable and noble undertaking—to raise woman to a political equality with man—and I trust the good work will go on until that great object is attained. I have been an earnest advocate of the equality of women for the last fifteen years."

From Mr. and Mrs. Ames, of Union, Oregon: "We are glad to be known and honorably recognized as friends of woman's enfranchisement, but regret our inability to attend the Convention, which does not meet in a favorable time of the year for those of us who live in Eastern Oregon. We long for the time when our beloved country may be indeed the 'land of the free and the home of the brave.'"

Mrs. L. A. Moffett, of Lower Cascades, W. T., writes: "I sincerely hope the Convention may prove a success in every respect, and that thousands who have heretofore stood by as silent and almost indifferent spectators of the mighty struggle going on around them, may be awakened to a keener sense of their own individual responsibility, and taught it that they ought to do something more than merely fold their hands and rest secure in the thought that others will do the work for them."

From Hon. W. H. Smallwood, Goldendale, W. T.: "All women, as well as all men, are created free and equal, and there should be no taxation without representation. The eyes of the Nation are fixed on Oregon, and I trust that, under the leadership of Mrs. Duniway and other brave and effective champions of Woman Suffrage, Oregon may yet give the Nation the first practical illustration of the grand principles enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence."

**WOMAN'S ANTI-POLYGAMY WARFARE.**

There are yet to be discovered clergymen or church-members who, no matter how bitter their opposition to the equal rights of the sexes, are alarmed when woman offers to grapple with the crime of prostitution or the sin of polygamy. They may think she will be degraded by dropping white slips of paper in a ballot-box, but they have no fear of her becoming contaminated by dealing with the greatest of social ulcers.

All classes of men will give their sanction to the efforts of the Ladies' Anti-Polygamy Society of Brooklyn, which intends to make a vigorous fight against the Mormons. At a meeting of the society on the 17th instant, many prominent women were present, and the message of Governor Nell, of Idaho, on polygamy, was read and commented on favorably. The society decided to place itself in communication with the principal cities with a view to forming auxiliary organizations, and to send printed petitions against polygamy to temperance associations and women's prayer meetings for signatures.

No objection is raised when women, without political power, undertake to uproot an evil which men have allowed to grow and thrive. There is no hue and cry about their keeping their sphere in the home circle. They are cordially invited and patronizingly urged to remove an ulcer that would never have existed if equal rights for all had been acknowledged when the Republic was formed. In the vain hope that men would deal with the Utah blot, women have waited until it has assumed startling proportions, and now the warfare against it must be waged by them, though they are denied any voice in the Government and the use of the emblem of citizenship. They are without the ability to legislate on the question, and must take on themselves the great task of arousing public sentiment to the danger of permitting polygamy to flourish longer. A decade will be required for them to accomplish the patriotic work which they could do in a year if the country they love so well regarded them as its citizens. Their labor in this direction will be applauded by all classes, but some men are shocked when women ask that they be unshackled and have the ballot to enable them to work efficaciously. They are asked and expected to do more in their hampered condition than men have done in their freedom.

Mr. Levi Leland, Grand Lecturer of the Good Templars, writes to this office, enclosing a copy of notices for some sort of a burlesque affair in Stayton, in which his name, Miss Anthony's and Mrs. Duniway's are made to appear in connection with Sitting Bull's and Spotted Tail's, the bills being signed "Ku-Klux." Mr. Leland wants the NEW NORTHWEST to "give them a severe reproof for using Mrs. D.'s well-respected name in such a manner," and adds: "I do not care when they abuse me to my face, but I am indignant when my good friends are backbitten." If it affords mischief-makers in Stayton any amusement to engage in gratuitously advertising an absent lecturer, we know of no law to prevent their doing so; and as the NEW NORTHWEST is not responsible for their shortcomings, we fail to see how we can effectually rebuke them, especially as they are unknown. If the "Ku-Klux" succeed in gaining notice, their aim will be accomplished, and while honoring Mr. Leland for his indignation at their conduct, we think it best to give them no further attention.

Two successive Legislatures of Wisconsin have passed a resolution for a Woman Suffrage amendment to the State Constitution, and the same next goes to the voters for their ratification. As the members of the Legislature were elected by popular vote, it is fair to presume that their constituents hold like sentiments and will endorse their action. If the resolution is sanctioned, Wisconsin will, as the *San Jose Mercury* says, "have the honor of being the first State in the Union to enact as law a measure of simple justice and equity." Much as the suffragists of Oregon would like their State to lead the van in the march of progression, they cordially wish and earnestly hope the movement will be successful in Wisconsin. All of us are working for the triumph of a principle, and if Wisconsin recognizes it a year or so before Oregon, we will unanimously vote the banner to the Badger State.

The Baker City *Reveille* says that Mrs. E. R. Gray of that place recently read at a club meeting in the Methodist church an original essay on the woman question, which "was well written and exhaustive; that is, it said about all that can be said in favor of granting women the right to vote and hold office." The *Reveille* then adds: "We favor giving woman the ballot; not, however, because of any such reasons as Mrs. G. advanced, but because if the unlettered, illiterate negro can vote and make laws, the intellectual white mothers, wives and daughters of the United States ought to have the same privilege." The NEW NORTHWEST regrets that the *Reveille* has no better conception of the principles which underlie the woman movement, but is nevertheless glad to find it favorable to the cause.

The Jacksonville *Times* of February 25th contains a respectful and courteous notice of the late Convention of the State Woman Suffrage Association. Several of the resolutions and the names of a number of the prominent men who participated in the sessions are given.

**POLICE "BOYCOTTING."**

San Francisco's Chief of Police has determined on a novel method of annoying disreputable women, and it promises to be so effective as to drive from the city those who have incurred his displeasure. It is similar to "Boycotting" as understood in Ireland, and is so termed. An officer is kept stationed before the door of a reputed harlot's house, and it is his duty, in the words of the *Chronicle*, to "quietly inform any intending visitor that to enter there is to leave behind all hope of not being arrested." This has the desired result, as the "visitors" invariably slink away, and the courtesan must of necessity be forced in time to leave the city.

The average reader will wonder why this system of persecution is not applied to other law-breakers as well as the prostitutes. Certainly the Chief of Police knows where several gambling dens are located, and he might drive their proprietors away by stopping their support. If prostitutes can be forced to leave, so can gamblers, and that the latter are not disturbed is another evidence of the value of political power. If the office-holders did not fear the influence of the "sports" on election day, an attack might be made on them. As the case now stands, the officers are blind to their duty for fear of the consequences; and the situation will not be changed until the women of the land have the ballot and can reward those who drive out criminals of both sexes and all classes.

**A NEW PAPER.**

Last week there reached this office a copy of a paper recently started in London, called *Woodhall & Claflin's Journal*, wherein the irrepressible "Woodhull" of the by-gone decade proclaims that the doctrines taught in the infamous *Weekly* that bore her name in New York were the fabrications of her husband, Colonel Blood, the agitator, and Stephen Pearl Andrews, the notorious Pantarchist. So, it seems, after all, that the vile teachings of the Woodhull paper were the works of men, and voters at that. And men have used the "free-love" shibboleth of Woodhull during all these years to snare the women of the country into subjection, lest liberty would make them libertines like her!—What a noble thing is man's protection of woman! In shielding her from reproach, how like an Adam he has proved himself, and in all the virtues of a voter how immaculate he has been!

Mrs. Woodhull's story may or may not be true, but we cheerfully give her the benefit of the doubt. She claims that her *Weekly* was made infamous by the parties above named during her absence from New York on lecturing tours. As the wife of Colonel Blood she was forced to submit to the outrage in silence; but she is divorced now and "converted," and, like a faithful Christian, she promises to tell the truth hereafter.

The women of Dayton, W. T., manifest an interest in local affairs that certainly proves them as deeply concerned as men in the welfare of the town and as fully deserving a voice in its government. We learn from the *News* that, while the men are agitating the "fire engine question," the women have gone to work, and are giving socials to aid in buying an engine. The fact that they will have nothing to say in the subsequent management and future disposition of the machine which they will have helped to purchase does not deter them from helping in the good work. This unselfishness is characteristic of women everywhere, and is a potent influence in retarding the movement for equality. Men mistake this self-renunciation of woman for indifference as to her position, and, finding that she will assist the powers that rule and oppress her, are slow to do her justice.

The *Northwestern Law Journal* has our thanks for this kind word: "The NEW NORTHWEST is the leading exponent of the Woman Suffrage cause of this coast. It is a neat and dignified eight-page weekly devoted to the interests of woman and the education of the public mind to a just appreciation of the debt we all owe unto 'The hand that rocks the cradle.' Its columns are always full of interesting matter, and we wish our contemporary all the success the merits of its editors deserve."

The beauty of "cribbing editorials" and the advantages of a "patent inside" are doubtless apparent to the *Sunday Welcome*. Two or three weeks ago it contained a leader on "Journalism," and last Sunday the article appeared in its "patent" columns, properly credited to the *Sioux City Journal*.

Last week there found its way to this office a copy of the *Bucks County Gazette*, published at Bristol, Penn., by Jessie O. Thomas. It is a clean and readable paper, and evidently favors the enfranchisement of woman. We welcome it as an exchange.

The course of Social Science lectures recently given under the auspices of the Unitarian Church in this city was conducted on the principle of the equality of the sexes, the discourses having been furnished by three ladies and three gentlemen.

The *Rising Sun* and the *Investigator* of this city both gave good notices of the recent Convention of the State Suffrage Association.

A local option law has passed the House in Delaware, and it is thought the Senate will also pass it.