HALF A CENTURY OF SUFFRAGE WORK

Famous Women to Attend Coming Convention in Portland J By Johnston McCulley.

Famous Women Coming

Suffragists to Gather in Portland on June 29.

National Woman Suffrage Associa-tion will meet in Portland from June 25 to July 5, this year. The National offi-cers, and Susan B. Anthony, honorary ent, will be present, and the list of speakers will include, besides these, some States and in the world.

sions every day, which will be open to the public at large. There will also executive sessions in the mornings, at which the actual business of the association will be transacted. There will be an election of officers, with many candidates

The work of over half a century will be reviewed by the speakers, and statistics will be on hand to show the development in the movement since its inception; also to show what has been done in some states where the suffragists have in a measure wen out. A campaign for broader ees will be inaugurated, and Ore-

gon will be marked as one of the buttle

THE CONVENTION.

Meets June 29 to July 5. Hundreds of delegates from all parts of the country will be present.

Many famous women will deliver ad-

Plans will be formulated for greater

Important resolutions will be passed. Convention will be conducted solely by women, and as true to parliamen-

ounds, for in Oregon, among other states, the suffragists hope to gain many the state may be held up to other states results in good and not evil.

Contrast With First Convention. The convention which will meet in Portland this Eummer will be in marked contrast with that first convention called so many years ago, when the advocates of suffrage were looked upon as unwomanly women, when it was even hinted that they were wanting in intelligence and

Back in 1848, when Susan B. Anthony was very young and very ambitious, she was refused permission to speak at a temperance meeting. Her righteous in-dignation was aroused, she conferred with other young women with ideas like berself, and timidly called the first convention of what has since developed into a strong organization. The call stated that the convention was to consider the legal. the convention was to consider the legal, political and social status of woman. Lucretta Mott, Lydia Maria Child, Abby Kelly Foster, Lucy Stene, Antoinette Biackwell. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and a dezen other intreffid spirits answered the call and began a fight which has been waged unceasingly ever since.

Miss Anthony Reviled.

Miss Anthony immediately became the catured and ridiculed. She suffered more indignity, through the public press than any woman of the ceptury. Others foreshared the fate of

William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker had instituted their warfare against slavery, and they persuaded Mins Stone, one of Miss Anthony's colleagues, to lecture at Malden. Mass. It was in the Assumn of 1847. Miss Stone had recently graduated from Ober-lin College. The pastor of the First Con-gregational Church of Malden made the following announcement from his pulpit: "I am requested by Mr. Mowey to say that a hen will undertake to crow like a cock at the Town Hall this afterpoon at 5 o'clock. Any one who desires to hear that kind of music will, of course, attend."

Large Crowd Hears "Hen" Crowement was sensational, the people of Malden had never heard a womtwo things combined to give Miss Stone a large audience. - That was the beginning. From that time forward, Lucy Stone trav-

New England town, a pane of glass was removed from behind her, a hose was pushed through and she was deliged w. at tey water. She wrapped a shawl closely about her and calmly finished her address. Again at Cape Cod the Anti-Slavery Soclety held an open-air meeting. A mob surrounded the speakers, and Miss Stone was very roughly handled. The bravery of Miss Stone finally overcame the leader of the mob and he turned in and defended her. She finished her lecture with him standing by her side.

Persecution for Years.

This persecution continued for years, effect was all the other way. When Lucy Stone died, in 1695, the entire press of America eulogized her, and the Boston Herald, a paper that had reviled her in days gone by, said that she went to her grave honored, respected and loved

by the entire American people.

Miss Stone was not alone in these trials.

Miss Anthony and the others who attended that first convention in 1848, and who were actively engaged in the work of the cause, came in for their share of the persecution. Mirs Anthony immedi-ately attacked legislation that was ad-verse to the rights of women. In 1845, one year after the convention, she went after the New York Legislature. At that time there was in force in all the states with some medifications, the old English law, and these were some of its statutes: It forbade a man to whipfile wife with

a stick bigger around than his thumb. It gave the husband absolute control of

money from the bank without her.

Opened Spheres of Usefulness.

Miss Anthony also attempted to open more spheres of employment for women. more spheres of employment for women. At that time women could do nothing but the work of a seamstress, factory operatives and in the household. Women in journalism, in commercial circles, were never dreamed of, and were not tolerated. Yet there are now in the United States more than 150,000 women teachers, some of the city superintendents and high school principals, and two of the largest women's colleges in the country. Bryn Mawr and Wellesley, have women at their heads.

Elizabeth Hackwell, back in the '28s, was the first woman to get a medical dipoloma; today there are hundreds of wom-



en attending medical institutions, hundred are in active practice, they are admitted to the majority of men's medical colleges, they support three large National medical schools of their own, bestimany smaller ones. And the legal attent of a mean physician is the same as that of a man physician.

Women in Law and War.

It is the mane in the profession of its the women are common are number of the present day in this cause most skillful bospital workers, either man or woman ever in the service of the Government woman approach and they have altered as that of a man physician is the same as that of a man physician.

Women in Law and War.

It is the mane in the profession of its the women are common, are common whose name appeared on the Government whose name appeared on the first woman architects, women woodcarvers, women clerks, women declars, women declars, architects, women declars, women architects, women architects, women architects, women declars, architects, women declars, architects, women architects, women declars, architects, women arc

WOMEN WHO ARE FOREMOST IN SUFFRAGE WORK

SKETCHES OF THOSE WHO GIVE THEIR BEST EFFORTS TO THE CAUSE BEV. ANNA H. SHAW, president of | Interested in the woman suffrage ques-

the Associate Stock Her grand-mother refused to pay tithes to the the National Suffrage Association, Church of England, and year after year sat in the doorway of her humble hom knitting and denouncing the law, while her goods were seized and sold in the streets for taxes she would not pay.

Her granddaughter inherited from her the sense of the injustice of caxation without representation, and as the determined Revolutionists fought for this cause against the lion of Britain, so has she fought against the prevalent idea that the ballot-box is for man alone. Rev. Anna Shaw is regarded as one of

the most pleasing lady speakers that ever addressed an audience. She possesses a wonderful magnetism, has a fine voice and the power of pointed argument, and eloquent in no small degree At the age of 15, after eagerly devouring

knowledge whenever the opportunity afforded itself, she began her career as a public schooltescher. To do this she overcame almost insurmountable obstacles. Every book, every paper that came into her hands, was eagerly read. In this manner she became acquainted with a wide range of subjects. To this she added keen lusight into human nature, and the result was, at the age of 15, when Rev. Anna Shaw was but a girl, that she possessed the knowledge rarely exhibited by a woman of mature years.

attended the theological department of the Boston University, from where she graduated in 1878. She served thereafter as pastor of churches in the southeastern part of Massachusetts. She followed this line of work for 14 years. The Methodist Episcopal Church refusing her ordination, she received it from the Methodist Prot-estant Church in 1880. During her pastorate she studied medicine and received, the degree of M. D. from the Boston UnF-versity. She is believed to be the first woman to have the double distinction of the titles "Reverend" and "M. D." Her family were upposed to her studying for the ministry and taking up the study of medicine, on the ground that for a woman to take such an unlicard-of course would be to less than a diagrace. Her success, however, has effectually reconciled them to the "disgrace." Rev. Anna H. Snaw has been foremost in suffrage work for several years, and gince she has been at the head of the association she has conducted the work with commendable energy and efficiently.

A NOTHER woman crater who has gained renown is Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, vice-president-at-large of the Woman's Suffrage Association. Her voice clear and musical and her presmagnetic. She is not aggressive or arbi-

trury in her logic.

Mrs. Catt was born in Wisconsin and educated in Iowa, to which state her parents moved in her early girlhood

time and energy to the enfranchise ment of women.

In 1890 she married Mr. George W. Cait, of New York. Her husband is in full sympathy with her work and believes in the cause his wife advo-

In 1900 Mrs. Catt succeeded Susan B Anthony as president of the associa-tion. On account of ill health she re-signed the presidency at the Washing-ton convention in 1904. That the na-tional board might not be deprived of her aid she was made vice-president-at-large. Mrs. Catt is to take a trip abroad for her health and will attend the International Council of Women in Berlin in June, and also the Interna-tional Suffrage Convention, which tional Suffrage Convention, which meets at the same place.

M ISS LAURA CLAY, first auditor of the association, is a native of Kentucky. She is a distant relative

When the Kentucky Equal Rights Association was formed in 1888, Miss treated. Clay was made its first president. This association has succeeded in securing

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

Honorary president, Susan B. Anthony, of New York. President, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, of Philadelphia.

Vice-President-al-Large, Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York. Corresponding secretary, Kate M. Gordon, of New Orleans. Recording secretary, Alice Stone Blackwell, of Boston, Treasurer, Harriet Taylor Upton,

Warren, Ohio.

First auditor, Laura Clay, Lexing-Second auditor, Dr. Cora Smith Eaton, Minneapolia. National headquarters, Warren, O.

of Henry Clay and a daughter of Cas- property rights of married women and one requiring women physicians in inasylums where women

ts first president. This Miss Clay owns and manages a farm in Madison County, a part of the tract which her grandfather, General Green

Clay, took up under the land laws of leans, and through this Miss Gordon cast and 1848 Susan B. Anthony launed the call She has been an auditor of the association since 1896.

THOUGH a young woman, Miss Kate M. Gordon, corresponding secretary of the association, has gained a national reputation through her splendid work in behalf of better sewerage and drainage in the city of New Orleans.

The last Louisiana Constitutional Convention gave tax-paying women the right to vote on all questions submitted to taxpayers. At that time New Orleans was almost the only city in the country without underground sewera. In consequence it was often scourged by epidemics, and often it was the gate through which yellow fever entered the South.

on after the tax-paying v New Orleans were enfranchised they carried through a proposition to levy a spe-cial tax to provide the city with under-ground sewers, improved drainage and a better water supply. Every effort to secure this piece of legislation had falled prior to the time the women were enfranchised. Miss Gordon was a leader in the field.

the fight.
A system of proxies existed in New Or-

labor to look up the women entitled to vote and secure their proxies and cast them in the proper election district, but this Miss Gordon did. She is recognized them in the proper election district, it this Miss Gordon did. She is recognis as among the most earnest of leaders the association.

M ISS ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, for years the recording secretary of the Woman Suffrage Association, is the daughter of Lucy Stone and Henry B. Hinckwell, known the world over for their progressive ideas and work in behalf of all kinds of reforms that tend to make the world better, and especially in the movement for woman suffrage.

Miss Blackwell is looked upon as a veritable encyclopedia of knowledge by her co-workers. She says that the only re mantic incident in her life happened before she was old enough to remember. Her mother refused to pay the taxes one year, and let her household goods be sold to pay the tax. One of the things taken was Miss Blackwell's cradle, and her mother wrote a project against taxation without representation with the child or

her knee.
In 1969 her parents moved to Boston and started the Woman's Journal, which has started the Woman's Journal, which has since been the official organ of the suffragints. Miss Blackwell was fitted for college at Chauncy Hall. She was an extensive reader. She entered Boston University at a time when there was but one other girl in her class. At the close of the first year she was elected class president. The former Governor of Massachusetts, Governor Bates, several members of the Legislature of Massachusetts and the editor of the must widely circusting the start of the must widely circusting the start of the must widely circusting the college of the college and the editor of the must widely circ lated paper in Boston were among he

She graduated with honors in 1881, went She graduated with honors in lost, went to work the asme year helping her parents edit the Woman's Journal, and has been actively engaged in suffrage work since that time. She is chairman of the executive committee of the Massachusetts and New England Woman's Suffrage Association. She is also a member of the New England Women's Press Association.

MRS. HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, of Warren, O., has served as treasurer for the National Woman suffrage Association for many years and is regarded by members of the organization as one of the most faithful workers. She is also precident of the Ohio State Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Upton is a born business woman, energetic, sealous tactful, and is said to possess a remarkable insight into numan nature. She has a wonderful capacity for looking after details. She is a member of the Board of Education of Warren.

Before Mrs. Upton became engrossed

in the suffrage work she did a great deal of literary work, centributing to several prominent magazines and newspapers. Her stories have appeared in Harper's, St. Nicholas, Youth's Companion, and her articles have been taken as authoritative whenever she has written on sorious subjects.

Hon. Erra R. Taylor, her father, successed Garfield in Congress, and Mrs. Epton spent 13 seasons in the capital. At Wrahington, Susan R. Anthony always consulted Mr. Taylor in matters relating to the law, and while Mrs. Upton was a great admirer of Miss Anthony she did not approve of suffrage work. Mrs. Upton employed her pen against suffrage, and in searching for support in opposition to suffrage she found so much in favor of it that she became converted to the cause. secame converted to the cause.

Mrs. Upton now has charge of the vast amount of work connected with the National suffrage headquarters, which have been removed from New York to Warren, O.

DR. CORA SMITH EATON is a graduate of Boston University School of Medicine, the same college which gave a degree to Dr. Anna Shaw. She began practice in Grand Forks, N. D., and was president of the North Dakota Equal Suffrage Association during 1894-95. Her first suffrage work was done in that state before she studied medicine.

She assisted Henry B. Blackwell, of

FIFTY YEARS OF WORK.

First convention held in 1848. Susan B. Anthony issued call for Brat convention. In five states equal suffrage has

been submitted to votera. Colorado defeated it in 1877. Colorado voters passed it in 1893. In Washington, 1889, the adverse majority was 19,386; in 1898 it dropped to 2882.

In South Dakota in 1838 suffrage was defeated by only 3285 votes. In Oregon in 1884 there were 11,223 votes for and 28,176 against it.

In Oregon in 1966 there were 28,295 against and 26,265 for it. Gains have been shown where the question has been put to the voters more than once.

Boston, to get suffrage into the constitution when North Dakota became a state in 1889. For the past seven years she has been in active practice in Minneapolis, making a specialty of surgery and of the X-ray treatment for cancer. Her husband, Robert A. Eaton, is a prominent attorney in Minneapolis.

Dr. Eaton was chairman of the local arrangements committee for the Minneapolis convention of 1901. That year she was elected junior auditor of the National board. The following year she declined re-election because of her large practice, but last Winter she was again elected auditor. During the current year her chief activity in suffrage has been as chairman of the committee which prosented Mrs. Catt with a tes-timonial in the form of a handsome scalakin cape, the gift of many thou-sand members of the association.

We Work of Fifty Years

What the National Woman Suffrage Association Has Accomplished.

known as the National Woman Suffrage Association, with thousands of members and elegant beadquarters at Warren, O. At that first convention less than 50 were in attendance. At the convention which will open in Portland on June 21 there will ndreds of delegates, famous women will speak and hundreds more will be present to take an active part in the

work. ened through the efforts of this association. The work of a little over half a century has resulted in a complete reorganization of the customs of the people regarding the status of woman. In the poyears, and here many victories have been won, and indications point to many more in the near future.

Win in Five States.

In five states the movement has become strong enough for the question to be referred to the voters. In every case the nd time than the first. In Colorado equal scuffrage was submit-

ted to the voters in 1877 and defeated. It was submitted again in 1893 and carried. In Kansas, when submitted the first time, it received but 2100 votes. When ubmitted the second time it received 95,302 votes. In the state of Washington, in 1869, the

adverse majority was 19,396; in 1898 it dropped to 9882, In South Dakota in 1830 woman suffrage was defeated by a majority of 23,519, and in 1888 by a majority of only 2255.

.In the State of Oregon, the vote in 1884 stood 20,126 mays to 11,223 year. In 1900 it was 28,226 mays to 26,265 year. Ham Advanced in Ten Years.

The cause of equal suffrage has mamore advance in the last ten years than in the 50 years preceding. New England Women's Fress Association.

With Anna H. Shaw and Lucy P. Anthony she compiled "The Yellow Ribbon Speaker." She interested heraelf in the Armenians, both before and since the massacre, has helped the refugees to find work and has written and spoken a great deal in their behalf. The Armenians throughout the world know of her and communicate with her from all corners of the earth. Her home is full of presents they have sent her. A saintig old patriarch, living in a very atclent monastery at the foot of Mount Ararat, recently sent her a beautiful rosary of amber beads with his special blessing. This patriarch is the head of the Armenian National church.

MRS. HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, of previous half-century, full suffrage

Susan B. Anthony, Mother of Woman Suffrage

T is the spirit and determination of Susan B. Anthony that has given a spirit and determination to the Nations) Woman Suffrage Association. Susan B. Authony was born in a small youse in the village of Adams, Mass., 36 years ago. When she was 12 years of age she worked in her father's cot ton factory. Here, perhaps, she gained the idea that woman had a higher sphere of usefulness than she was represented as having.

After the memorable convention of 1845, called by Miss Anthony because she had been denied permission to ad-dress a temperance gathering, she began to take an active part in the work of woman suffrage. She was ridiculed, reviled and insulted. At Rochester in November, 1872, she voted. She was arrested and released on bail. She of \$100 and costs. Then she made a

"May it please your honor," she said,
"I will never pay a penny of this un-just penalty. I have a right to vote because I am taxed. To refuse me this right is to make me submit to taxation without representation, a thing which caused the war of the Revolution."

Miss Anthony never paid the fins, and though efforts were made to col-lect it, they all falled.

lect it, they all falled.

Energy, perseverance, determination—these have characterized Suman B. Anthony. Wherever the fight for equal suffrage has been waged there she put forth every effort to realize victory. When the question was put up to the Kansas voters she took an setive part in the campaign, and she was caricalured as Kansas afterward carlocatured Carrie Nation. The entire life of Miss.



lawyers, physicians. She has seen women go to the polls and cast votes. She knows that it was through her efforts and the efforts of those associated with her from the beginning that these things have come to pass.
Susan B. Anthony may well be termed

Susan B. Anthony may well be termed the mother of woman suffrage.

If Miss Anthony's bealth will permit and her physicians think there is not too much danger in the long journey, she will attend the convention in Portland in June. It is feared, however, that she will not be able to make the trip. If she does she will be honored during the days of the convention as few women have been honored. If she does not there will be a kind and encouraging message from her to those who have gathered together, and a loving answer sent in reply. Since the time when advanced age desince the time when avances age or-manded she retire from active partici-pation in the work and resign as presi-dent of the organization she had cre-ated, she has been the honorary presi-dent. She was given this position by the unanimous vote of every member of the association and organizations affiliated with it.

association and organizations affinated with it.

A great deal of interest has been shown in the collection of books recently presented to the Congressional Library by Miss Anthony. Miss Anthony made a curstor selection of several hundred volumes, which comprises not only those on the "woman" question but autograph coples from authors, and many eld books now out of print. These she gave the library, and they have, been termed. The Susan B. Anthony Collection." There are only four other collections in the library designated by names, and this is the only one presented by a woman. In the collection is her grandmother's Bible, 150 years old, and some quality medical works. Not the least interesting are files of Garrison's abolitionist paper, the Liberator, educated in Iowa, to which state her parents moved in her early girthood days. After graduating from college she became a high achool principal, from which position she was promoted to City School Superintendent.

In 1885 she marrised Mr. Leo Chapman, who died a few months after the marriage. She then removed to San Brannisco, where she engaged in journalistic work. In 1885 she entered the removed to San Brannisco, where she engaged in journalistic work. In 1885 she entered the library, determination these has always declared that her rights and they have, been terned "The Siman B. Anthony. There are only some depth of a man. Now, after half a century of work, four other collection." There are only some depth of a man. Now, after half a century of work, four other collections in the library, deright down to stand the library of the greatest reformers of the age. Her cause has not been lost. She can see lection is her grandmother's Bible. In the compangin, and she was carried as Kanssa afterward carloatured carrie half of hiss been given to the cause of the greatest reformers of the age. Her cause has not been lost. She can see lection is her grandmother's Bible. In the compangin, and she was carried as Kanssa afterward carloatured carrie half of hiss has not one depth of the greatest reformers of the age. Her cause has not been lost. She can see lection is her grandmother's Bible. In the compangin, and she was carried as not been lost. She can see lection is her grandmother's Bible. In the companging, and she was carried as not been lost of its success. Women on every side of har are eight dent there is dentical with those of a man. Now, after half a century of work, for or other collection." There are conly antity of the greatest reformers of the age. Her canse has not been lost. She can see lection is her grandmother's Bible. In the companging of the grandmoth of the greatest reformers of the age. Her can be a man of the print These she gave the library, out of the depth of the man of the print These she gave