

Woman's Journal.

Boston, Chicago and St. Louis, November 9, 1872.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE A REPUBLICAN ISSUE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM ADOPTED AT PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 9, 1872.

14. THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS MINDFUL OF ITS OBLIGATIONS TO THE LOYAL WOMEN OF AMERICA, FOR THEIR NOBLE DEVOTION TO THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM; THEIR ADMISSION TO WIDER FIELDS OF USEFULNESS IS VIEWED WITH SATISFACTION; AND THE HONEST DEMANDS OF ANY CLASS OF CITIZENS FOR ADDITIONAL RIGHTS SHOULD BE TREATED WITH RESPECTFUL CONSIDERATION.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN PLATFORM ADOPTED AT WORCESTER, AUG. 28, 1872.

S. RESOLVED—THAT WE HEARTILY APPROVE OF THE RECOGNITION OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN CONTAINED IN THE FOURTEENTH CLAUSE OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM; THAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF MASSACHUSETTS, AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF LIBERTY AND PROGRESS IS IN FAVOR OF EXTENDING SUFFRAGE ON EQUAL TERMS TO ALL AMERICAN CITIZENS, IRRESPECTIVE OF SEX, AND WILL HAIL THE DAY WHEN THE EDUCATED INTELLECT AND ENLIGHTENED CONSCIENCE OF WOMAN WILL FIND DIRECT EXPRESSION AT THE BALLOT-BOX.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION will be held at St. Louis, Mo., in Temple Hall, Nov. 20 and 21. Private hospitality will be provided for delegates.

Auxiliary societies should take care to secure representation by their full quota of delegates, corresponding in number to the Congressional delegations of their respective States.

All friends of Woman Suffrage who concur in the methods and objects of the American Woman Suffrage Association are invited to organize auxiliary societies in their respective localities, State, county, or town.

The great increase of the interest which is felt in all that concerns the rights and duties of women makes it imperative for us to hold this general meeting, even in a year crowded with political and party excitements. The direct intervention of Woman in all that concerns her own welfare, and that of Humanity, justifies itself more and more in the public mind. The consideration of this important question cannot be postponed in favor of any smaller and more immediate issue.

This third anniversary will be held in the Metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. We hope for a full and earnest meeting. Let the friends of Woman throughout the land spare no effort to make it so. The best wisdom and the purest zeal should unite to render our measures timely and effective. Truth and Justice are on our side. Ignorance and Prejudice are against us. In opposing these, we carry forward the good fight of human freedom, and contribute towards the enlightenment and enfranchisement of the Human Race.

LUCY STONE, Pres.

JULIA WARD HOWE, Chair. Ex. Com.

RHODE ISLAND CONVENTION.

THE RHODE ISLAND WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION hold their annual Convention in Providence, Thursday Nov. 14th, at Howard Hall. There will be three meetings morning, afternoon and evening. The annual supper of the Association will be given Wednesday evening, Nov. 13th, at Union Hall. The following speakers are expected: Julia Ward Howe, Mary F. Eastman, Frances E. W. Harper, Elizabeth K. Churchill, Anna C. Garlin, H. B. Blackwell, C. H. Malcolm, T. W. Higginson, and James Freeman Clarke.

R. A. F. PECKHAM, Secretary.

A MERITED LESSON.

The news of the arrest of Mrs. Woodhull and her sister, Jennie C. Claflin, will be heard by the public at large with sensations in which satisfaction will predominate. That two of our country women, having breathed the same free air and enjoyed the same general opportunities vouchsafed by Providence to the rest of us, should now appear as prisoners in the common jail, under an infamous charge,

is indeed a sorrow to all good men and women. But that a career of unparalleled recklessness and profligacy should have been forcibly interrupted by the strong arm of the law is matter for rejoicing to the community at large.

With the horrible scandals whose circulation has given occasion for the arrest just mentioned, the press of the country has at present absolutely nothing to do. It has, however, its protest to make against procedures which dishonor and degrade the opportunities of journalism. If any husband wishes to criminate his wife and any other party, let him do so in the manner appointed and recognized by Society. This would allow the parties called upon to meet him fairly in the field, and to encounter irresponsible assertions with well-considered evidence. But for any husband to commit the mother of his children to the ruthless hands of the professional defamer, under whatever estrangement, under whatever suspicion, would be an act equally criminal and cruel.

The phrase just used touches the gravamen of the whole matter. If Mrs. Woodhull and her sister have any profession, it is this unhappy one of defamation. Wall Street, unhappily as it may be, would have given peaceable place and possession to two hard working, honest women brokers. But in their case, it soon became evident that their chief business was to pry into the business of other people, to steal secrets which did not belong to them, and to drive a dishonorable trade for their suppression. To balance this lowest degree of human meanness, pretensions to superhuman power were asserted.

With the unhappy history of the Woodhull and Claflin periodical, I have no wish to meddle in these columns. While all of us have loathed the doctrines set forth in that print and while its falsehoods have moved our earnest indignation, we have thrown no stone, because the editor thus offending against the laws of morality and of truth was a woman, and we, as women, did not feel called upon to denounce her. But now that the audacity and publicity of her offenses have reached their climax, we are forced to say "Learn the true uses of speech, or be forever silent! Human society guars reputations as jealously as it guards lives. The spite, the greed, the folly of individuals are not allowed to trifle at will with the name and fame which are dearer than life to those who think honorably." Let, then, the prophets of falsehood learn a lesson from the severe retribution which has overtaken her. Let her seek some honest business, no matter how humble, leaving the maneuvers of banking to those who have been bred in them, the reform of society to those who at least understand the basis of the Moral Law, and the reputation of her fellow-beings, to those whom it most concerns,—themselves and God." J. W. H.

WOMAN'S VICTORY.

The Women of America have won their first recognized political battle. The loyal Women of the Republic have given new evidence of "their noble devotion to the cause of Freedom," by united and effective action in behalf of Republican principles. An infamous Coalition of the foes of Impartial Liberty, under the specious guise of Reform, is overwhelmingly defeated. The Republican party of the Nation, sustained with speech, and pen, and personal influence, by the intelligent Womanhood of the Country, stands pledged henceforth to give respectful consideration to Woman's honest demand for additional Rights. The Republican party of Massachusetts, having gone before the people of the Commonwealth with an explicit endorsement of Woman Suffrage in its platform, has been overwhelmingly sustained by the suffrages of the people.

Like the Indians, who forbid a young man to marry until he has taken a scalp, Mr. Greeley and his friends have declared that "Woman must not vote because she cannot fight." Woman has accepted the alternative. She has entered the political arena. Mr. Greeley and his friends cannot complain, though the scalp she has taken proves to be his own.

Power is always respected. In this Campaign Woman has proved herself a power, and she will be respected accordingly. How great a power, will never be fully known. Mary A. Livermore, and Lucy Stone, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Adelle Hazlitt, and Matilda Fletcher, and Frances Harper, and Olympia Brown, and other women, have won many thousand votes in the Canvass. The largest and most enthusiastic meeting held in Eastern Massachusetts was the Woman's Republican meeting in Boston. The most successful meeting held in Western Massachusetts was the Woman's Republican meeting in Springfield. The great Woman's meetings in New York, Rochester, Jamestown and elsewhere, probably turned the scale in the Empire State. The wigwams of Philadelphia and Scranton have responded to the eloquent voices of women. The most brilliant meeting held in Connecticut was the Woman's Republican meeting in Hartford, last week, at which Mrs. Livermore and Mrs. Stanton spoke and Gov. Jewell presided, and Gen. Hawley made the closing address. In conservative Rhode Island, at

Providence and Woonsocket, thousands of men and women applauded the utterances of Elizabeth Churchill. Adelle Hazlitt has swayed great audiences in Michigan, as the wind sways the primeval forest. The glowing words of Matilda Fletcher have thrilled Iowa, and Nebraska, and Indiana, and Ohio. We have the assurance of several State Central Committees that she has exerted an untold influence for the party in the West. The Republican women of San Francisco have spoken for California. Mrs. A. J. Duniway and her *New Northwest* have roused the women of Oregon, and helped to carry that State for Grant. The WOMAN'S JOURNAL and the *Woman's Campaign* have been widely circulated. The Address of the Republican Women of Massachusetts to the Women of America has been scattered by the Republican National and State Committees, from Maine to Minnesota. The Massachusetts State Central Committee, alone, distributed 40,000 copies of the Address in every town and ward of the Commonwealth.

But all this grand surface movement was unimportant in comparison with the *home influence* silently exerted upon fathers by daughters, upon husbands by wives, upon brothers by sisters. Plank Fourteen did a greater work than its authors ever expected. At a moment when the public mind was plastic and impressible, it sounded a bugle blast of Progress and Reform. It took half a million votes from Horace Greeley and threw them into the Republican scale. It checked the growing tendency to disintegration, and welded the hearts of a million women to the leaders who had espoused their cause. It recalled the wandering sympathies of progressive people, and assured them that the mission of the Republican party is not yet ended.

Now that the political struggle is over, Woman's campaign fairly begins. Now that outside opposition is quelled, our work is with Republicans themselves. Let Woman Suffragists combine to secure the fruits of Victory.

To this end, let all who can go, attend the Annual Meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Association, at St. Louis, on the 20th and 21st inst., in order to devise plans for concerted action. Let every State Legislature be called upon to enact laws conferring Municipal and Presidential Suffrage upon Woman. Let Congress establish Impartial Suffrage for Woman in the District of Columbia and all Territories. Wherever the National jurisdiction is unimpeded by State legislation, let Congress prohibit all political distinctions on account of Sex. Let it establish Equal Rights for all American citizens, rich and poor, white and black, men and women.

H. B. B.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The third annual meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Association should call together the largest audience which has ever convened on such an occasion. St. Louis, the place of meeting, is midway between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. It will be as accessible to the friends in California and Oregon, and all the far West, as it will be to those who go from the East.

The occasion will be one of more than common interest. Our cause has gained a foothold on the last rampart that divides us from victory. The part women have taken in the political canvass which has just closed, gives them a vantage ground which can never be lost. The friendly recognition we had from the Philadelphia Convention and the complete endorsement by the Republican State Convention of Massachusetts put our question directly into the national and State politics, whence it can never go out, and where it must soon be settled. We have fresh cause for courage and hope. We have only to plan wisely and work well, to win to us the force we need to establish our claim. Let the friends then come together at St. Louis in great numbers, so that, in the multitude of counsellors, we may find safety. The women of Wyoming and Utah, who are voters, should be there to meet the disfranchised masses from the great West, the South and the East, who should never forget that felons, fools, lunatics, unpardonable rebels and women, are classed together and excluded from all participation in the election which has just closed, as they have also been from all which have preceded it.

Any proper sense of this injustice and wrong would arouse every man and woman to immediate effort to annihilate so shameful a condition.

If the meeting at St. Louis can accomplish this, it will have accomplished all. Let us go there, one and all, prepared to use our whole influence for this result. L. S.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN CALIFORNIA.

DEAR JOURNAL:—Your valuable paper is always gladly received; but especially welcome was the last issue, containing the report of your recent Republican demonstration.

The cause of Woman Suffrage is not as popular with us as in your region, hence we have not the material wherewith to get up one so large a scale. Yet we could not resist the impulse to do something, and the result of our

effort I send you as reported by the *Daily Alta*, our leading Republican paper.

In one respect, California is now in advance of Massachusetts, inasmuch as she has recently opened her university to Woman. This step, is mainly owing to our persistent agitation, and especially to the efforts of Prof. E. S. Carr, who is in sympathy with our movement, and a worthy co-laborer in our ranks. It is deeply to be regretted that Harvard still denies us its privileges, notwithstanding the masterly report in favor of the co-education of the sexes just submitted by Dr. Clarke. But the world moves, and it cannot be that Woman's earnest appeal for equal rights and opportunities shall much longer be resisted.

It can hardly be expected that a cosmopolitan city like San Francisco should be as progressive as Yet much good seed Boston, has been sown here which we trust will yet yield an abundant harvest. In addition to the few earnest workers in our midst, we have been cheered by the presence of Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony. And I need not assure you that a visit from Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Livermore or Mrs. Stone would greatly gladden our hearts. Yours very truly,

MARY F. SNOW.

San Francisco, Oct. 17, 1872.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The following is the text of a petition that has been issued by the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, and circulated for signatures throughout the State:—

To the Constitutional Convention of the State of Pennsylvania:—

We, the undersigned, firmly believing that "all just governments derive their power from the consent of the governed," and that taxation without representation is anti-Republican, respectfully petition your honorable body to so amend the Constitution of the State as to secure to women the exercise of the right of suffrage.

Signatures to this petition are received at the office of the association, No. 700 Arch Street, where blanks may be had by those who will circulate them. It is hoped that every friend of impartial suffrage in this city and State will be represented on these petitions, and that it may be shown that the object in view has the sanction of a powerful constituency. W.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1872.

The Citizens' Association of Pennsylvania met on the 1st inst., in Philadelphia, in the office of Mr. E. M. Davis, No. 333 Walnut Street. In view of the approaching Constitutional Convention of delegates elected by the votes of men only, the following address to the people of Pennsylvania was adopted, also a resolution expressive of the sense of the Association.

THE ADDRESS.

National government is a necessity. It is rendered necessary because individual self-government is inadequate to secure what, of right, belongs to every human being. It is the mode of exercising sovereignty. Its highest function is to put in action the law regulating the division of sovereign powers so as to secure the greatest good to every individual. This law is called a Constitution.

The Constitution of a State is the lawful expression of the sovereign will of all the citizens residing therein.

A Commonwealth is that form of government in which the administration of affairs is open to all the citizens. Municipal or civil law has been defined to be a "rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in the State commanding what is right, and prohibiting what is wrong." The law is a precept which all persons are bound to obey. But law, to be of binding force, must be made in conformity to the Constitution, which is the fundamental law of the State.

In our government, sovereignty resides in the great body of the nation, and belongs to all the citizens; hence they have the right to say what form of government they will have, and to whom they will delegate this sovereignty, which includes legislative, judicial, and executive powers.

In this State, a Convention of delegates, elected by a minority of its citizens, will soon be held, for the purpose of framing a new constitution—such an one, it is to be hoped, as will truly express the sovereign will of all the people of the State, without regard to race, sex, birthplace, or antecedents. Our present constitution, as judicially interpreted, is unjust and tyrannical. It authorizes one class of citizens to usurp rights and enjoy prerogatives which belong to all. It deprives half of its adult citizens of all right to participate in the government under which they live, and to sustain which they are taxed. It compels them to obey laws, in the making of which they had no voice. Thus, in a Republic where equality of rights should be the crown and glory of citizenship, where the humblest should be the peer of the proud, do we see two distinct classes of citizens—the one equal in numbers, intelligence, and morality, with as great interest in all the institutions and laws as the other, but deprived of all power to decide upon those measures by which their rights and interests must be preserved and protected.

This disfranchised class includes all the women citizens of the State, who, being deprived of the ballot—which is "the fundamental right of the citizens in all free governments"—are partially enslaved, and in consequence of which they are governed as inferiors.

Those citizens who wield the power of the ballot constitute the governing or superior class, thus practically making Pennsylvania an aristocracy rather than a Commonwealth. The ballot is the birthright of citizenship. It is the mode of expressing choice, and the power to choose is the natural attribute of the citizen in all free governments—the only one which distinguishes the sovereign from the subjects. As women are citizens entitled to "enjoy all the privileges which properly belong to citizens," this Association demands their en-

franchisement. If a moiety of citizens have the right to disfranchise the rest, for any cause, except crime, then the rights of citizens are not equal and the government is not free.

Equality of citizenship is the only safeguard of liberty. Deny suffrage to women citizens and you may deny it to any other citizen, white or black, Protestant or Catholic, poor or rich. Indeed, it has already been proposed to govern our large municipalities on the same plan as corporations, allowing citizens to vote according to their wealth. If this proposition should prevail in the cities, what would prevent its extension throughout the land? Thus, government would become a huge corporation for the security and protection of property, instead of the representation of the sovereign will of its citizens, protecting each and all in their natural, equal, and inalienable rights.

These rights, the new Constitution should secure. But the Convention to make it consists only of men citizens, many of whom may require arguments to convince them of the injustice and danger of denying to any class of our citizens the highest privilege of citizenship.

Now is the time for action. Let all who believe with Chief Justice John Jay, that "The citizens of America are equal as fellow-citizens and joint tenants of the sovereignty," do their duty in this crisis, and the arguments will be forthcoming. The Citizens' Suffrage Association demands of the Convention a Constitution which shall recognize this equality, and for this end urges the immediate cooperation of the people of Pennsylvania.

THE RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That we claim suffrage for women on the ground that the right of self-government is a natural right, and that, as our laws have decided, that this right can only be practically exercised by the ballot, to prevent any class of citizens of mature age from using the ballot, is a violation of a fundamental right.

LETTER FROM OREGON.

EDITORS WOMAN'S JOURNAL:—Our Suffrage Bill, which was pending in the Legislature when I last wrote you, was placed, a second time, in the hands of a Committee, who again spirited away one-half its intent, and when it came up on its final passage, it failed; yeas 21, nays 22.

The amusing part of this very important farce, was the evident reluctance of both friends and enemies of the bill to go upon the record: and one of the most convincing proofs, I have ever had to satisfy me that men alone were not brave enough to be entrusted with the sole charge of governmental affairs, was the alacrity with which divers and sundry members ran when there was a certainty that the time had come for them to "speak out in meeting."

Seat after seat was vacated, until one gentleman arose and ordered a "call of the house." The doors were closed, and the sergeant at arms ordered to arrest the fugitives.

To see them dropping in, one at a time, as they were compelled to come, and note the sheepish look with which they took their seats, amidst much suppressed merriment, while I, sole watcher of the Woman interest, sat at my desk and saw their terror, was victory enough to atone in part for the defeat of the bill; and the fact that the measure was only lost by a scratch, and that the straight Suffrage Bill in its original intent would have passed, beyond a doubt, inspires me with hope and courage to endure my next two years' hard work.

It is proper to state that the bill, as offered by the suffragists, demanded that the Legislature pass an Act, instructing judges of election to receive and count the votes of all citizens without reference to sex. The bill, as the select committee reported it, demanded that women be allowed to vote upon all questions connected with the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Just before the final vote, a gentleman arose and proclaimed himself a straight Woman Suffragist, but opposed to the bill in its present form. He said, to forbid women voting upon all honorable subjects, and permit them to have a voice upon the lowest of all abominations, was an insult to womanhood. He was a suffragist from principle.

So the Bill died gracefully and received respectable burial, while the friends of the great principle of Human Rights, are growing strong in the spinal column, and its worst enemies declare "it is only a question of time."

You will see by the *New Northwest* that the Woman's Republican Rally in the capital city of Salem was an immense popular success. I have more calls to lecture than I can fill.

One important feature of Eastern enterprise is lost sight of in this new country, and that is the financial aid which is needed to keep our newspaper afloat. I noticed in a recent number of the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, a proposal of aid from England, which I trust will prove tangible. I can realize how acceptable such a donation to the cause would be. One fourth of that sum would enable the *New Northwest* to do a mighty work which it cannot yet do. Will not the Eastern border remember our Western slope, and aid us of their abundance in the dissemination of knowledge for the multitude? Very Respectfully,

Mrs. A. J. DUNIWAY.

The Russian Gazette *De V Academie* states that the number of young ladies who have proposed to enter themselves as students in the special courses of medicine and surgery lately established for females in the Academy of Medicine, is about 300. Only seventy can be admitted.