

## The Woman's Journal.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 24, 1883.



## VICTORY

IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

PORTLAND, OR., Nov. 16. The bill striking out the word "male" from all election laws passed the Council of the Washington Territory Legislature, in session at Olympia to-day, by a vote of 7 to 5. It passed the lower House several weeks ago by 15 to 7 majority. Governor Newell has expressed the intention to sign the bill, and there is no doubt it will become law in the regular time, sixty days. The first opportunity the women will have to vote will be at the general election next November.

## CITY OF BOSTON.

## NOTICE TO WOMEN VOTERS.

BOARD OF REGISTRARS OF VOTERS.  
30 Pemberton Square, Nov. 16, 1883.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the lists of QUALIFIED VOTERS of the City of Boston for the Municipal election, at which members of the School Board are to be chosen, are now complete and posted in the several precincts, and copies of the same may also be inspected at this office.

The Central Office will open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and evening sessions will be held at the following places every week day from Nov. 16 to Nov. 27, from 6 to 10 o'clock P. M., for the registration of voters.

WARD REGISTRATION OFFICES.  
Wards 1-2—Court Room, Meridian Street.  
Wards 3-4—City Hall, Charlestown District.  
Wards 5-7—3-9-10-11-12—Central Office, No. 30 Pemberton Square.  
Wards 13-14-15—Ward Room, corner of Dorchester and Fourth Streets.  
Wards 16-17-18—Old Franklin Schoolhouse, Washington Street.  
Wards 19-20-21-22—Court House, Roxbury Street.  
Ward 23—Curtis Hall.  
Ward 24—Court Room on Adams Street.  
Ward 25—Wilson's Hotel, Brighton.

Registration will close on Tuesday, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock P. M., after which time no name can be added to the voting list.

JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN.  
LINUS E. PEARSON.  
MICHAEL CARNEY.  
Board of Registrars of Voters.

## FOUR MONTHS FOR SIXTY-FIVE CENTS.

Any one who subscribes for the WOMAN'S JOURNAL before the end of the year will have it four months for sixty-five cents. This offer is made with the hope and expectation that the subscription will be renewed, and continued till the suffrage is won for women. This offer is for those who would rather not subscribe for a full year until they have proved the quality of the JOURNAL. Now will not those who have read it for years show this offer to those of their friends who have not seen it?

L. S.

## REGISTER! REGISTER!

There are said to be several hundred women in this city who have been assessed, and who have paid their poll-tax, but whose names are not on the register. Each woman must personally see that her name is registered, or she may find on election day that she cannot vote. Tuesday next is the last day on which this can be done. It should be attended to at once.

Women who were registered on the voting list last year, and who have paid the necessary tax to entitle them to vote for School Committee at this year's election, can find blanks for re-registration at this office, 5 Park Street, Boston. By this means one can register by mail instead of by personal application to the Registrars.

L. S.

## SUFFRAGE SUCCESSES.

The bill striking out the word "male" from all election laws passed the council of Washington Territory Legislature, in session at Olympia on the 16th inst., by a vote of 7 to 5. It passed the lower House several weeks ago by a vote of two to one. Governor Newell has expressed his intention to sign the bill, and there is no doubt it will become a law in the regular time—60 days.

This action of Washington Territory will be hailed with gratitude by suffragists everywhere. It is the most important success ever gained by the suffragists on this side the ocean. Washington is a large Territory. Its population at the last census was 100,000, mostly natives. The Territory has been well governed, has no debt, has good schools, and a fine university at Seattle. The chief industries are agriculture, lumber and coal. It will soon be large enough to be admitted as a State. This acceptance of woman suffrage by Washington Territory will undoubtedly have a favorable effect on the vote of Oregon next June.

Meantime, while the East lags behind on this great question of equal rights, the young, progressive West leads the way, where, sooner or later, the East will have

to follow. But the meed of gratitude from women will be forever due to the brave, true young men of the West.

On the same day (Nov. 16) that Washington Territory voted to strike out the word "male," a great meeting of more than a thousand members of the Liberal Association was held in London for the purpose of laying out a part of the government programme for the coming session of Parliament. It was expected that the London Municipal reform measure would be urged as of the first importance, but contrary to expectation, it was held to be second to the household and county franchise bills.

This action supports that of the great Conference at Leeds reported in these columns last week, so that there is fair ground of hope for woman suffrage in the next session of Parliament.

In Canada, Attorney-General Mowatt, of Ontario, in reply to a delegation from the City Council and the Canadian Women's Suffrage Society, says that the time must undoubtedly come when the franchise will be extended to women, and that the question will be given very serious attention by the colonial government. They have the admirable "equal franchise" bill of Sir John A. McDonald already proposed. So the outlook for suffrage is hopeful, and every suffragist may be sure that "in due season we shall reap if we faint not."

L. S.

## THE SUFFRAGE SOCIABLE.

The first suffrage sociable of the season was held in the Melancon last Wednesday evening. There was a good attendance. The song "On to Victory" was sung in chorus to the tune of "Hold the Fort." Supper was served at 6 P. M., after which the meeting was called to order by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who expressed her gratification that so large a company had gathered, and spoke of good news received from different quarters.

A solo, called "The Summer Shower," was sung by Miss Edith Leavitt.

Mrs. Howe made a brief address of welcome, and suggested that speeches should be limited to five minutes.

Henry B. Blackwell said that our greatest need was organization. He proposed the formation of a Woman Suffrage League of men and women in every Ward of our city, and in every town in the State. There are enough suffragists in Massachusetts, if they were organized, to secure the election of a Legislature favorable to Municipal Woman Suffrage. As an illustration, he alluded to the defeat of Mr. Sayward in Ward 20, and said it was the direct work of the women, whom he congratulated, because a woman suffragist had been elected in place of Mr. Sayward. He wanted to see woman suffrage leagues formed all over the State. Little principle was involved in the recent contest in Massachusetts, but there were new issues to come up in the form of woman suffrage, temperance, etc., which were of great importance.

Lucy Stone spoke hopefully of the work. She hailed the action taken last week in Washington Territory that gives suffrage to women on the same terms as men, and also that just avowed in Ontario. She reported the action of more than 500 Liberal Associations at Leeds, England, to have the county and household suffrage made the first business of Parliament. This measure was also reaffirmed in London by more than a thousand delegates from Liberal associations. So our good cause wins its way, and grows all the time.

Mrs. Dr. Simonds, of Washington Territory, gave a history of the work in her home, and said she thought other Western States would soon fall into line.

All united in a song, "Ring the Bells of Freedom."

Mr. E. E. Williamson, of Quincy, who recently spoke for woman suffrage in his caucus, spoke earnestly for the formation of suffrage leagues.

Rev. Lorenza Haynes gave a description of scenes witnessed by her while travelling in Europe during the past season, and said she found the woman suffrage question was the uppermost question of the day all over the world. She alluded to the fact that women were obliged to pay as much of a tax for the privilege of voting for school committee as a man did for all the privileges which he receives.

Hon. Samuel E. Sewall spoke of the great Liberal Conference held last month in Leeds, England, which resolved almost unanimously to include women in their effort for the extension of the franchise. The change in laws and public sentiment in Massachusetts during the past forty years is wonderful.

Mrs. Lucy Stone added "a foot-note," that two ladies, the daughter of John Bright and the daughter of Richard Cobden, the two great Liberal leaders, were members of the Conference, and had spoken in support of the proposal to make Woman Suffrage a part of the Liberal programme.

Miss Page recited Tennyson's "Lady Clare" with a sweetness and pathos which charmed her audience.

Mr. Arthur P. Ford called upon all the men present who approved of the proposed organization to rise. All but two did so. A similar expression by the ladies was unanimous. Mr. Ford then circulated a paper for signers, and announced that a meeting would soon be called for practical action.

Rev. Ada C. Bowles rejoiced that the women now had champions among the voters. She spoke of the spirited action of women, with the approval of the knights, in the days of chivalry, and urged young women to speak frankly and fearlessly for the rights of their sex.

E. D. Draper recalled a meeting, forty years ago, when he and others formed a society for the promotion of total abstinence, anti-slavery, peace and woman suffrage.

Charles W. Slack predicted victory for woman suffrage at no distant day, but, as Mr. Sayward's vote only fell 60 behind that of Mr. Robinson, while his Democratic opponents had a majority of 500, he did not think that the women of Ward 20 were the main cause of his defeat.

Mr. Blackwell said he was assured by citizens of Ward 20 that the movement of the ladies had prevented Mr. Sayward from again securing the support of the Democrats who voted for him last year. He reminded Mr. Slack that Bishop's vote in Ward 20 last year was smaller than Robinson's this year, yet Sayward was elected last year, and this year was defeated by the same constituency. What else caused the change?

Rev. Annie H. Shaw was glad to report that Barnstable County, whose representatives in the Legislature were unanimous for woman suffrage last year, was likely to be so this year. Mr. Crowell, her own representative, was the strongest suffragist in her town, and before he was a candidate had headed a woman suffrage petition. She had been asked to tell us what shall we do to be saved politically. She answered: "Believe in woman suffrage with all your heart and soul and strength, and show it by your works."

Mrs. Howe spoke in tender and appropriate terms of the loss sustained since we last met in the death of our dear friend and valued co-worker, Charles H. Codman. He was especially active and helpful in these sociables. The inspiring mottoes on the walls were prepared by him, and recall him to our recollection. Mr. Codman's son was present with us, active and helpful, like his father.

Miss A. E. Newell, of South Boston, a member of the Woman's Ward and City Committee, urged all the women to see that their names were registered as voters for school committee before next Tuesday. Remarks were made by others. The next sociable will be held in January.

After another fine solo from Miss Leavitt, and another spirited recitation from Miss Page, all joined in singing:

"We're coming, Free America, ten million women strong."

to the tune of John Brown, and the meeting adjourned. But the friends lingered to exchange greetings and congratulations, and gradually dispersed, with the feeling that it was good to have been there.

H. B. B.

## PRESIDENT ROBINSON ON CO-EDUCATION.

President Robinson, of Brown University, in a recent address before the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association, said:

I now proceed to give my impressions about the admission of women to the educational institutions, and I half suspect that some have said that is the topic to hear about from one representing an institution of learning. It has been my lot for years past to have been associated with gentlemen who have the care of a college strictly for women, and it has been my lot within the past ten years to have been approached on many sides with the question why the doors of the college which I represent have not been opened to young women. I have sometimes asked in return why Vassar College was not opened to young men. It is as short as it is long, one side and the other. I do not appreciate some of the arguments advanced in favor of educating young women in the same institutions with young men.

I do not believe that women are weaker than men in intelligence. Admitting that women cannot endure the same amount of intellectual toil and labor as men, yet woman more than makes up in quickness and in insight. In all the schools the girls go ahead of the boys; only show me the school where they do not. There is, therefore, no advantage to be gained for young women in the intellectual point of view in admitting them to an institution of learning with male students; and if I had half a dozen daughters to educate, instead of seeking admission into a second-rate college, I would put them in a school for young women where they could get a first-class education. And I do not believe that men are the best instructors. Miss Mitchell, of Vassar, has no superior in the country in astronomy, and although the Professor of Rhetoric is a man, I would willingly vote for any good and competent woman to take the place. I would be glad to see every seat in institutions for the education of women filled by women, and to see the foremost women of the land come forward and fill the foremost places in connection with such institutions.

But I am not in favor of educating young men and women together. Up to a certain period boys and girls can be educated together just as well, and better, perhaps; but beyond a certain period it is better that they should be educated apart. So far as I am personally concerned, I would have no objection to open Brown University to women, except that it might be harder to manage than before. But I do not consider such co-education desirable, even if practicable. On a recent visit to Cornell I found the young women occupying a separate building, and in some other colleges the young women are required to board outside. It is claimed in behalf of the common

education of the sexes that young women can obtain better training and instruction in colleges for male students. I say that the education in Vassar is as good as can be obtained in Michigan University, and I believe that in Vassar College a young woman can obtain a better education than she could if admitted to the lecture-rooms of Brown University. It is the social contact that is the chief part of education, the influence of student upon student in the daily routine of study; that the women students in a college for males cannot obtain. They go into a class-room; the young women are on one side and the young men on the other, and they stare at each other, and after repeated starings they come, perhaps, to a mutual understanding; but the young women are not likely under such circumstances to be greatly benefited by the lectures. As far as education is concerned, Smith College at Northampton can furnish as good advantages as any college in the country. Vassar will compare favorably in every respect with nine-tenths—I might say nineteen-twentieths—of the colleges in the country. In attending the Commencement at Vassar I heard just as clear, intellectual and simple rhetoric as I hear anywhere on such occasions, so there was the evidence of mental culture. I again say, as an advocate of woman's rights, that institutions for the education of women should be manned and ruled by women, and I will willingly resign my place on the Board of Vassar as soon as any good, clear-headed woman is ready to take the place. Let women be on your School Boards, where women are to be dealt with; let women have a voice in the management of institutions where women are restrained.

One of the most discouraging facts in life is the difficulty of transmitting to our children the results of our personal experience. Every generation has to learn by its own errors and mistakes. Akin to this is the strange perversity which calmly ignores the history of the past fifty years, and continues to predict imaginary dangers, and evils which have proved chimerical.

Here are two hundred American colleges, and normal schools by the score, practising co-education, and testifying to its benefits, physical, mental and moral. And here are Presidents Robinson and Eliot and Rev. Dr. Dix and the Williams Athenæum theorizing to the contrary. Such institutions as Oberlin and Cornell and Colby and Bates and Boston University and the Institute of Technology are not so much as noticed. The State Universities of Vermont, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Oregon, Washington Territory, and California are overlooked. The experiences of Girton and Newnham come to us from Oxford and Cambridge. London University welcomes women. In numerous seats of learning in the old world and the new, the coming woman is welcomed. But these conservative gentlemen continue to spin spider's webs of argument from pre-conceived ideas, and to evolve doubts and denials, like the German professor's camel, from their interior consciousness. No wonder that men and women not college-bred look with scepticism on the results of college training! Can the stream rise higher than the fountain? If instructors have not learned to accept the hard logic of facts, can they impart the art of reasoning to their pupils?

H. B. B.

## SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING.

A man who claims to have lived for a year and a half in Wyoming has written a long anonymous letter to the New York Times, describing the bad effects of woman suffrage in that Territory.

His argument is briefly this: Women have voted for fourteen years in Wyoming, yet gross immoralities and abuses exist there still; therefore woman suffrage has done no good, and has only made things worse. Now, there have been churches and religious services in Wyoming for fourteen years, also; yet immoralities and abuses still exist. Does it follow that the churches have done no good, but have only made things worse? We have ample testimony from the most eminent men in Wyoming, over their own names, that woman suffrage has been a civilizing and humanizing influence in that Territory as far as it has gone; and that, bad as things may still be there in some respects, they were worse before woman suffrage was established.

There is hardly an abuse mentioned by the anonymous correspondent of the Times as rampant in Wyoming which is not still more rampant elsewhere. Are there forty liquor-saloons in Cheyenne? There are more than forty in one street of New York or Boston. There are thirty houses of ill fame in Cheyenne. Are there fewer in the capital of any State or Territory where women do not vote? Not one-twentieth of the voters attend the primary meetings. Do one-fifth of the voters attend the primary meetings in Boston? A mob—of men—took a murderer out of Cheyenne jail and lynched him; and the women stood at their windows and trembled and cried, instead of coming to the rescue. Their political influence did not avail to stop the lynching. But is lynching unknown in States where women are disfranchised? And does their "silent influence"—so much more potent than political influence, according to our opponents—avail to stop it? Male citizens commit a crime while female citizens tremble and cry; therefore the female citizens ought to be disfranchised! That is logic and justice with a vengeance. The editor of

the Times sensibly asks: "Is it altogether certain that any material part of the vice, corruption and laxity of public morals said to characterize the social fabric of Wyoming is chargeable to female suffrage? Would not these odious features exist in Wyoming in a manner as rampant and heaven-defying as now, even if woman suffrage had never been embodied in local law?"

The admissions of the Times' correspondent are more significant than his accusations. He asked a large number of his acquaintances in Wyoming what they thought of woman suffrage. "The replies of women were mostly that they were glad of a chance to vote against bad men or for good men. A leading citizen of the Territory said: 'We vote our women relatives to counterbalance the votes of the degraded classes.'" One working man said that when he lived in Colorado, he had scorned a bribe of \$10 for his vote; but when he came to Wyoming and was offered \$50 for the votes of himself, his wife and three daughters, he succumbed. If he had happened to have four sons instead of three daughters, he could no doubt have got \$50 for the family vote in Colorado, and would have succumbed just the same. Is that a reason why the wife and daughters should be disfranchised any more than the head merchant of votes?

Several years ago, the editor of the Laramie Daily Sentinel, referring to the "anonymous scribbler" who wrote to eastern papers that woman suffrage in Wyoming was a failure, said: "We take this occasion to answer them all at once, and do it through the columns of the Sentinel, because it will readily be conceded that we would not publish, here at home, false statements upon a matter with which all our readers are familiar, and which, if false, could be easily refuted. We assert here, then, that woman suffrage in Wyoming has been in every particular a complete success. We have never seen any of the evil results growing out of woman suffrage which we have heard predicted for it by its opponents. On the contrary, its results have been only good, and that continually. . . . And we invite any man or woman of Wyoming who disagrees with the foregoing sentiments, or who endorses the slanders to which we refer, to come out over their own signature and in their own home papers and take issue with us, and our columns shall be freely open to them."

If thinking men in Wyoming are disgusted with woman suffrage, why was not this challenge taken up? Why is it that these dismal statements about suffrage in Wyoming are always made in the papers of other States and Territories, and not in those of Wyoming itself?

To set against this anonymous writer, we have the emphatic testimony of Governors Campbell, Thayer and Hoyt, of Judge Kingman (Republican), Hon. N. L. Andrews (Democratic), and Rev. Dr. Crary, Presiding Elder of the M. E. churches of Northern Colorado and Wyoming. We have also the testimony of the entire legislature, which is worth more than that of any one man. The men in Wyoming greatly outnumber the women, and can take away the suffrage from the latter whenever they choose. Yet, the last time a member of the legislature moved the repeal of woman suffrage, no other member would second his motion, and he was laughed down by the House. Evidently the people of Wyoming, who ought to know most about the matter, are generally of the opinion that woman suffrage in their Territory works well. A. S. B.

## WELL DONE, WARD 20!

One of the ladies whose names were appended to the successful Remonstrance against the return of William H. Sayward, received the following letter of hearty congratulation from Miss Eastman:

TEWKSBURY, NOV. 17, 1883.

My Dear Friend:

I must congratulate you and your co-workers on the defeat of Mr. Sayward. Whoever wrote the appeal to the voters deserves the thanks of all suffragists for the fair, direct, and yet adroit way in which the case was stated. Did you see the item in the Boston Journal of to-day, saying, "An amusing incident occurred at Young's Hotel when Rep. Sayward, who has won the disapproval of the Woman Suffragists, was hailed on the stair-case, and said, 'I am defeated myself, but the head of the ticket is elected. Three cheers for Robinson!'" I am glad the Journal does not miss the connection between fact and result.

This was better than last Monday's Advertiser, which thought "the suffragists should not be allowed even so much glory as this." The glory is "allowed" us!

Sincerely yours,

MARY F. EASTMAN.

Woman suffragists, who are beset with discouragements most of the time, have two recent events to cheer them. The Washington Territory bill, giving the ballot to women, which the governor will probably approve, was a step in advance. On the other side of the line progress is announced. The attorney-general of the