

Wendell Phillips, Henry Ward Beecher, Susan B. Anthony and Frances D. Gage were among the speakers. In 1869 this society split into the national and the American Women Suffrage association, which reunited in 1890 as the National American Woman Suffrage association.

There are now four national societies, all working in harmony: the National American Woman Suffrage association, the Friends' (Quakers) Equal Rights society, the National College Equal Suffrage league, and the National Men's League for Woman Suffrage.

There are forty-eight state suffrage associations (the anti-suffragists claim to have seventeen), and there are a vast number of local societies. Of late years powerful co-operation has been given by the woman suffrage party, a non-partisan society of men and women existing in many states. It is organized along political lines, by wards and precincts, and aims to defeat candidates, irrespective of party, who are opposed to suffrage, and to carry equal suffrage amendments when submitted to the voters. The woman's political union and the equal franchise society are organized in a number of states, and are doing energetic work.

The suffrage movement in the United States is represented by six monthly periodicals, one fortnightly and three weeklies—the Woman's Journal, founded in Boston in 1870, the Maryland Suffragist and the Connecticut Suffragist. Another weekly, The Suffragist, is about to be started in Washington, D. C. The anti-suffrage movement is represented by one small quarterly and one monthly.

**March of Equal Suffrage**

The woman suffrage movement is world-wide. How much has it actually achieved?

Eighty years ago women could not vote anywhere, except to a very limited extent in Sweden and a few other places in the old world.

In 1838, Kentucky gave school suffrage to widows with children of school age. In 1850, Ontario gave it to women both married and single. In 1861 Kansas gave it to all women. Municipal suffrage was granted to women in Finland in 1863, and in New South Wales in 1867. In 1869 England gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows, Victoria gave it to women both married and single, and Wyoming gave full suffrage to all women.

In 1871 West Australia gave municipal suffrage to women. School suffrage was granted in 1875 by Michigan and Minnesota, in 1876 by Colorado, in 1877 by New Zealand, in 1878 by New Hampshire and Oregon, in 1879 by Massachusetts, in 1880 by New York and Vermont. In 1880, South Australia gave municipal suffrage to women.

In 1881, municipal suffrage was extended to the single women and widows of Scotland, and full parliamentary suffrage in the Isle of Man. Nebraska gave women school suffrage in 1883. Municipal suffrage was given by Ontario and Tasmania in 1884, and by New Zealand and New Brunswick in 1886.

In 1887, municipal suffrage was granted in Kansas, Nova Scotia and Manitoba, and school suffrage in North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and New Jersey. In the same year Montana gave tax-paying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers.

In 1888 England gave women county suffrage, and British Columbia and the Northwest territory gave them municipal suffrage. In 1889 county suffrage was given to the women of Scotland, and municipal suffrage to single women and widows in the province of Quebec.

In 1890 school suffrage was granted in Oklahoma, and in 1891 in Illinois.

In 1893, school suffrage was granted in Connecticut and full suffrage in Colorado and New Zealand. In 1894, school suffrage was granted in Ohio, bond suffrage in Iowa, and parish and district suffrage in England to women both married and single. In 1895, full state suffrage was granted in South Australia to women both married and single. In 1896 full suffrage was granted in Utah and Idaho.

In 1898, the women of Ireland were given the right to vote for all officers except members of parliament; Minnesota gave women the right to vote for library trustees; Delaware gave school suffrage to tax-paying women; France gave women engaged in commerce the right to vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce, and Louisiana gave tax-paying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers. In 1900 Wisconsin gave women school suffrage, and West Australia granted full state suffrage to women, both married and single.

In 1901, New York gave tax-paying women in all towns and villages of the state the right to vote on questions of local taxation and Norway gave them municipal suffrage.

In 1902, full national suffrage was granted to all the women of federated Australia, and full state suffrage to the women of New South Wales.

In 1903 Tasmania gave full state suffrage to women and bond suffrage was granted to the women of Kansas.

In 1905 Queensland gave women full state suffrage. In 1906 Finland gave them full national suffrage, and made them eligible to all offices, from members of parliament down.

In 1907 Norway gave full parliamentary suffrage to the 300,000 women who already had municipal suffrage. Denmark gave women the right to vote for members of boards of public charities, and to serve on such boards, and England, with only fifteen dissenting votes out of the 670 members of the house of commons, made women eligible as mayors, aldermen and town and county councillors.

In 1908, Michigan gave tax-paying women the right to vote on questions of local taxation and the granting of franchises; Denmark gave women who are taxpayers or the wives of taxpayers a vote for all officers except members of parliament, and Victoria gave full state suffrage to all women.

In 1909 Belgium gave women the right to vote for members of the conseils des Prudhommes, and made them eligible; single women and widows paying taxes were given a vote in the province of Vorarlberg (Austrian Tyrol), and Ginter Park, Va., gave tax-paying women a vote upon all municipal questions.

In 1910 Washington gave full suffrage to all women; New Mexico gave them school suffrage; Norway made municipal woman suffrage universal; Bosnia gave the parliamentary vote to women owning a certain amount of real estate; the diet of the crown province of Krain (Austria) gave suffrage to the women of its capital city, Laibach; New York gave women in all the towns, villages and third-class cities a right to vote on bonding propositions; the Gaekwar of Baroda (India) gave the women of his dominions a vote in municipal elections; the kingdom of Wurtemberg gave women engaged in agriculture a vote for members of the chamber of agriculture and also made them eligible; and Vancouver gave municipal suffrage to married women. Single women and widows had it before.

In 1911 California gave the women full suffrage. Belize, the capital

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of Honduras, gave them municipal suffrage.

In 1912 Kansas, Oregon and Arizona gave women full suffrage. Kentucky, which had temporarily abolished school suffrage for women, restored it in an enlarged form, giving a vote upon educational matters to all women who can read and write.

In 1913 Alaska has given women full suffrage, Norway has made parliamentary suffrage for women universal, and Illinois has given women the right to vote for presidential electors, for all statutory officers, and upon all propositions submitted to the voters.

In addition, since January 1, 1913, the legislatures of twelve states of the union have given majority votes of both houses in favor of submitting the question to the voters. In most cases the majority was very large. Thus in New York the vote stood 40 to 2 in the upper house and 125 to 5 in the lower; in New Jersey 14 to 15 in the upper house and 46 to 5 in the lower; in Iowa 31 to 15 in the upper and 81 to 26 in the lower; in Montana 15 to 2 in the upper and 75 to 2 in the lower, etc.

Years ago, when woman suffrage was much more unpopular than it is now, Bishop Gilbert Haven was asked if it were true that he had been speaking at a suffrage meeting.

"Yes," answered the bishop, "I don't want to fall in at the rear of the reform. I prefer to march with the procession."

There can be no doubt as to which way the procession is moving.

Bishop Thomas Bowman, the senior bishop of the Methodist denomination in the United States, celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday at his home in Orange, New Jersey, July 14.

**Five Hundred Bank Crashes**

In the fifty years of our national banks over five hundred have gone to the wall; in the last depression, following '93, nearly one hundred failed within three years. These failures involved over \$350,000,000 of assets. They were for the most part small institutions, in communities where their closing must have wrought both havoc and suffering. To have created a fund from which depositors could have been paid in forty-eight hours would have required a yearly tax upon deposits of a fraction of 1 per cent—a tenth or a twentieth. The average loss to the fund on the money so paid out even under the local and "friendly" receiverships still in vogue, would have been 15 per cent—a total of perhaps 20 or 30 millions—less than the life cost of a single battleship. Yet it is seriously pretended that a deposit guarantee fund of this character would promote "wildcat" banking and make our banks unsafe! As though, perchance, the depositors of the \$30,000,000 in the Pittsburgh bank, for example, would have been less cautious in the choice of institution for the "safe keeping" of their funds.

The Oklahoma law has gone through the fire and found not wanting—it has been in operation 5½ years and no depositor has lost a cent nor been compelled to wait for the return of his savings. Write today for copy of the law, with booklet giving full information as to the depositing of your funds in an Oklahoma state bank. Interest paid on savings deposits and time certificates. Accounts from thirty rates.

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