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National Council of Women of the United States, report of its Tenth Annual Executive and its Third Triennial Sessions / edited by May Wright Sewall

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES

Executive— 1898— 1899—

(AFFILIATED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN)

REPORT OF ITS TENTH ANNUAL EXECUTIVE AND ITS THIRD TRIENNIAL SESSIONS EDITED BY MAY WRIGHT SEWALL

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NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES (AFFILIATED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN) REPORT OF ITS TENTH ANNUAL EXECUTIVE AND ITS THIRD TRIENNIAL SESSIONS EDITED BY MAY WRIGHT SEWALL

THE HOLLENBECK PRESS INDIANAPOLIS

INTRODUCTION

The Third Triennial of the National Council of Women of the United States convened in Washington on February 11, and adjourned on February 20, 1899. In many respects the session was most remarkable. The memorable storm of those days, which extended over all portions of the country, interrupting for several days railway and even telegraphic communication between many points, quite suspended traffic and business of all kinds in the National Capital from the 12th to the 16th, and greatly abated it during the entire period of the Triennial session.

Preparations on a large scale had been made by the energetic local committee in Washington for the comfort, not only of the members proper of the National Council, but also for that of the throngs of guests expected to attend its public sessions. Fortunately the storm did not begin until the day of the first business meeting, when most of the members of the Executive of the Council had already arrived. There were, however, exceptions, and storm-bound delegates who had left distant homes in ample time, under ordinary circumstances, to have reached the National Capital before February 11, suffered delays varying from five or six hours to as many days. Two delegates, storm-bound in northern Maine, arrived only in time to participate in the final business meeting, a week after the opening of the Council. Many of the delegates arriving in Washington before the storm had begun, or before it had reached its height, experienced their greatest discomfort and obstruction in the Capital itself. On several occasions women spent as many hours and as many dollars, in coming a few blocks from their respective hotels to the church in which the meetings were held, as under ordinary circumstances they would have expended in transportation from New York or Philadelphia. Indeed, one delegate, 4 storm-bound in a mountainous district in Virginia, to meet her particular

appointment with the Council, was obliged to enlist the chivalric interest of railway officials, and arrived on time only by aid of a special train consisting of one car and two engines.

On one occasion, when the storm was at its height, the Arlington Hotel, where, it being the headquarters of the Council, many of the delegates were stopping, suddenly dropped into darkness, gas and electricity alike yielding to the influence of the storm, and the meeting of an important committee was held in the glimmering twilight afforded by two wax candles supported in potato candlesticks, which would have seemed better suited to a frontier cabin.

The inconvenience, expense and exposure resulting from the storm-bound condition of the Capital had, however, rich compensations. The entertainments, receptions, afternoon teas, dinners, luncheons and other diversions which, under ordinary circumstances, would have interfered with the business meetings and caused a thin attendance at committees devoted to humdrum detail, necessarily were suspended. Moreover, in the shut-in condition in which they found themselves, the delegates placed a high value upon the privileges of their meeting. Women who were obliged to pay from five to seven dollars for a carriage each time that they came from their hotels to the meetings were inclined to come early and stay late and to devote themselves to the business in hand. One day when the snow in Washington was several feet on a level, and the sidewalks were piled so high with drifts that the houses which they fronted were invisible from carriage windows, there was no quorum in the United States Senate, and the sturdy Speaker of the House found the weather too inclement to permit him to venture from his hotel, but the Executive of the Council sat in full force from half past nine o'clock in the morning to five o'clock in the evening, indulging in no digression excepting at the luncheon hour which, as the day chanced to be the birthday of both Miss Anthony and Miss Shaw, was turned into a brief festival.

The actual final effect of the storm was undoubtedly to increase 5 the attendance on the business meetings. Even at the preliminary conference thirty-five members of the Executive were present. This number increased to forty-three by Monday morning and maintained the high average of a little more than five-sixths of the entire membership throughout the session. The continuity of the meetings, and the steady attendance increased the sense of ease and familiarity, so that the discussions were characterized by a frankness and fullness of utterance far exceeding the average at such meetings. Everyone had ample opportunity to express her views, and few, if any, abstained from full expression. The storm to which we have accredited the marked success of the business meetings was prejudicial to the public sessions, since an audience was almost entirely lacking up to Thursday, when, for the first time, the church proper, in the parlors of which most of the business meetings were held, was opened. Not until Friday did the weather permit a fair house to assemble. This being the anniversary of the death of Miss Willard, the revered first President of the National

Council and for many years the loved and cherished President of the second organization to enter the National Council, was devoted to a memorial service.

Impelled by motives of economy, and also by the consideration that addresses delivered at conventions do not obtain a sufficiently wide and careful reading to warrant their inclusion the in published official report, the Executive voted that, with the exception of the two formal addresses of the retiring * President, no speeches or papers should be printed in this volume. The editor, however, thinks that a just presentation of the Triennial requires a list of speakers at the public meetings with their subjects. Such a list will be found immediately following the report of the business meetings. The conditions described above changed the order in which the programme was rendered, but it is noteworthy that only three of the speakers announced, failed to deliver the addresses advertised.

* The editor has ventured to reduce this volume still further by the omission of the President's second address.

The Third Triennial will be memorable, not only for the storm, which occasioned incidents that will become traditions 6 in many of the families represented in the Council, but also by the importance of certain subjects considered. The election of Brigham H. Roberts to the United States Congress had involved the public in hot discussion which already had continued many months before the Triennial assembled. The fact that two important National bodies federated in the Council have a large membership in the Church of the Latter Day Saints increased public interest in the attitude of the Council upon a question concerning which many conventions already had expressed themselves.

The same fact augmented the desire of many of the Council leaders that the Council should make an explicit utterance. This led to the longest, probably the most earnest and keenest, debate which has ever taken place within the Council Executive. No observer of the debate, interested in the Council and in the growing influence of women in public affairs, but must have felicitated herself and the country upon the sweetness of spirit and the dignity of manner which characterized the utterance of all participants in this crisis discussion. Important questions involving a declaration of the Council upon national policies and international interests came up in the consideration of the Hawaiian, the Cuban and the Philippine questions and the Czar's Peace Rescript. The Council Executive is for the most part composed of women, each of whom has for many years been a leader in some great movement of philanthropy or reform. It was the unanimous expression of such leaders that the discussions of the Third Triennial unmistakably indicated a distinct advance upon any which they had previously witnessed in which the participants stood for such variety of interest and opinion.

The third subject mentioned in this introduction, but the first in importance so far as the continued vitality and usefulness of the Council is concerned, is its financial situation. Since the year 1893 (when the expense of convening a World's Congress of Representative Women fell in large measure upon the National Council, which, although doing its work under the auspices of the World's Congress Auxiliary, was practically the manager of that World's Congress and the hostesses 7 of the foreigners in attendance upon it) up to 1899, the Council had been weighted by the great expense in which it was involved during the Exposition year. To the second administration fell the World's Congress of Representative Women which has just been mentioned. To the third fell the representation of the organized work of women at three expositions, viz., those of Atlanta in 1895, Nashville in 1897, and Omaha in 1898. The first part of the third administration, under the leadership of the revered President, Mary Lowe Dickinson, had in addition to the work involved in connection with these three expositions the national celebration of the birthday of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. I feel that the services of Mrs. Dickinson in connection with the Stanton celebration were invaluable, and while to some it may seem like a divergence to comment upon them here, no other opportunity offering itself, no apology will be made for calling the attention of our Council workers again to the significance of that occasion. The place that Elizabeth Cady Stanton will occupy in the final history of the United States may not yet be known. That, however, this place will be near the head of the roll of great reformers who, to an enthusiasm for humanity, have added a statesman's grasp upon the philosophic conceptions underlying human governments, one ventures to predict. The statesman's mind and the philosopher's capacity for synthesis are in Mrs. Stanton united with a daring humor; the application of which to a class of subjects which to most minds are withdrawn from the arena of humor, probably accounts for the solicitude, not to say the aversion, with which many devout souls have regarded Mrs. Stanton's opinions. That a woman so devout and, in the noblest sense of the term, so conservative as Mary Lowe Dickinson should by her own personal quality focus divergent minds upon Mrs. Stanton's birthday, thus making it the occasion for a demonstration of mutual forbearance, sympathy and recognition, thus far without parallel in our country's history, means a heroic service for which Mrs. Dickinson must wait to receive just recognition and reward.

The extraordinary labors to which the National Council 8 has been called, as above indicated, fully explain its large expenditures; expenditures that could be made only by the heroic self-sacrifice of the different officers, who, from time to time, have been charged with carrying forward the Council. Probably neither the second nor the third administration of the Council will ever receive quite the acknowledgment due them, because both were impelled by a perhaps false modesty to bear many expenses which they never reported, and thus to make donations of money which must remain unrecorded. However, what is recorded in the final report of the Treasurer (see pages 129-133) is sufficient to indicate the work which has been done. The readers of this report are referred to

pages 122 and 123 in the following record of the business meetings for the instructions given by the Council at the third Triennial. It will be seen that the treasurer asked and was granted to the first of May to finish up the business of her term and turn over her accounts to her successor. Her prolonged absence on the Pacific coast, and some delay incident to getting in the reports of officers made it necessary to postpone until May 27, the date of the transfer of her records to her successor. On May 27 an unincumbered treasury was turned over to Mrs. Solomon. A careful study of the report of the Treasurer, which bears the signature of the chairman of the Auditing Committee, will show that the Council is entirely unincumbered by debt, and that the new administration has, what no administration since the first has had, freedom to lay its plans according to its certain income, and do its work unembarrassed by any inherited obligations.

If the recommendations presented by the retiring president at the last Triennial and adopted by the unanimous vote of the Executive shall be followed in active work, the Council will soon have, in addition to its yearly income from membership fees and its occasional extra fees from Annual Contributors and life Patrons, a permanent fund. Only by the support of such a permanent fund can the Council be enabled to do the largest measure of service to its generation, and effect the speediest alliance with existing and future organizations of men.

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In conclusion, I beg the attention of Council members and particluarly of all members of the Council Executive (from whom I hope these pages may win a diligent perusal) to the following statement explaining the character of this record, the manner in which it has been produced and the order in which it is presented. Fortunately the stenographer, who took the report of the meetings at both Omaha and Washington, had obtained by her four years' service as Council secretary to the President, an acquaintance with Council names and Council subjects which secured for her verbatim report an uncommon accuracy and ampleness. Immediately after the adjournment the stenographer, under the supervision of the editor, produced four typewritten copies of the full report, one of which was sent to each of the following of the newly elected officers, viz., the President, Mrs. Gaffney, the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Barrett, the First Recording Secretary, Mrs. Spencer, and the Treasurer, Mrs. Solomon. Aided by the suggestions which came back from this committee of criticism, the stenographer, under the supervision of the editor, reproduced an abridged record of the proceedings. This work was pushed with the utmost rapidity, with the hope that the report of the Triennial could be published in time to have copies of it furnished to members of the Executive of the International Council at the London meeting in July. However, the second delay in the Treasurer's report and the difficulty encountered by the editor in securing correct copies of the reports of organization Presidents and committee Chairmen, which she had been instructed to include in this volume, made it impossible to bring out this report before the London

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Quinquennial. Therefore, with the concurrence of the members of the retiring administration and the administration-elect, the editor prepared a booklet containing an abstract of the history of the Council for distribution at the London meeting. It was expected that the publication of the full report would be made immediately on her return from England in August. The decision of the administration not to hold an annual executive meeting removed the pressure which would have compelled the publication of the report before such Executive, which it 10 had been anticipated would be held in November. For the delay since November no excuse can be offered excepting pressure of work, and the usual consumption of more time than is expected in gathering from those alone possessing it bits of information which one never sees are lacking until the printed proofs are in one's hands.

In correcting the proof of this report for publication, the editor has been aided by the advice of the retiring Treasurer, Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, and the present Treasurer, Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, to both of whom first proofs were furnished, and to both of whom the editor is indebted for valuable suggestions. No reader who has not edited a similar volume can ever realize the work involved in bringing out such a report.

A few motions which were not carried, and a smaller number which were not even seconded, have been included in the report of the business meetings. No such motions have, however, been retained in the record unless they seemed indicative of an attitude of mind on the part of some member of the Council, or suggestive of some plan which might be made available by the administration. No changes have been made in the stenographic minutes reproduced in the following pages beyond those demanded by grammatical correctness.

The editor of a work of this character must to a degree be governed by her own judgment. She must always realize that some other editor would have included more, some other less, than she has done. I can only say that, with the amplest material, it has been my intention to reject nothing which would be of vital interest to the administration in carrying forward the Council work, and to include nothing which is not essential to the accuracy and continuity of a historic record.

May Wright Sewall, Editor.

CHAPTER I. MINUTES * OF THE THREE BUSINESS MEETINGS OF THE TENTH ANNUAL EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES OMAHA, NEBRASKA, OCTOBER 24-29, 1898. ABSTRACT OF MINUTES OF FIRST BUSINESS MEETING.

* Compiled from the stenographic report of Mary J. Burke by May Wright Sewall, editor.

The first business meeting was held in the parlors of the First Congregational Church, corner of Davenport and Nineteenth streets.

The meeting was called to order by President Sewall, at 10 o'clock A.M., October 24.

Mrs. Robbins being absent, on motion of Miss Shaw, seconded by Mrs. Wallace, Miss Octavia Williams Bates was made Recording Secretary for the business meetings.

Roll-Call.

The roll-call showed as present:

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, President; Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Vice-President at Large; Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Treasurer; Miss Susan B. Anthony, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace, 12 President of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls; Mrs. Flo Jameson Miller, President of the Woman's Relief Corps; Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells, Proxy of President of the National Woman's Relief Society; Mrs. Perkins, Delegate of the Loyal Women of American Liberty; Mrs. Castle, Proxy for President of the Local Council of Women of Quincy, Illinois; Mrs. Jane Richards, Delegate for the National Woman's Relief Society; Miss Lucy E. Anthony, Delegate of Wimodaughsis; Miss Octavia Williams Bates, Chairman of Standing Committee on Domestic Relations Under the Law.

Mrs. Flo Jameson Miller, President of the Woman's Relief Corps, stated that it was the custom in that organization to appoint a committee to look after the relations of their order to the National Council, and added that three members of that committee were present. An invitation was extended to the Council Committee of the W. R. C. to attend all business meetings during the week.

At the request of Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Susa Young Gates was invited to attend all the business meetings.

Mrs. Helen M. Stirer, of Nebraska, was present as the Fraternal Delegate of the Order of the Eastern Star.

The minutes of the executive session held in Nashville in October, 1897, were not read owing to the absence from the meeting of both the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries.

An invitation from the local section of the National Council of Jewish Women to the members of the National Council to a luncheon and reception at the Metropolitan Club, Wednesday afternoon, was accepted.

Treasurer's Report.

The Treasurer's report was read by Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Treasurer, and showed:

Money received, $1,711; money expended, $1,587.92; leaving a balance in the treasury of $123.08.

Liabilities coming over from past administration, $800. Due on printing history and minutes, $300.

Amount of all liabilities, minus the balance in the treasury, $976.92.

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On motion of Mrs. Robbins, seconded by Miss Shaw, the report was referred to an auditing committee, composed of Mrs. Flo Jameson Miller and Miss Lucy E. Anthony.

Mrs. Sewall spoke on the subject of the Council finances, stating that no regular report had been received from the Finance Committee appointed at the Nashville meeting. She spoke of the promise she had made at the Nashville meeting to carry the burden of the Council until the first of January, 1898, and said in part: “I feel that the discussion of this financial question is the important duty before this body, and I do not think the mere discussion of it and then dropping it for a twelve month is the way to dispose of it. I think that you should vote to have the financial question in all its aspects made a subject of discussion and action at the Saturday morning meeting.

“In June, 1899, the Second Quinquennial Session of the International Council will be held in London, and this Council should be properly represented in that session. Proper representation can not be made without money. The correspondence that must be done during the next six months will be very large. Our Treasurer is hopeful that the dues which must be paid by the organizations belonging to the Council before the Triennial meeting will pay the ordinary expenses of the Council, provided money can be raised for outstanding debts. An association having undertaken any work must realize that to execute that work there must be money, and it is impossible to carry on such an organization without the expenditure of considerable sums in the simple items of printing, postage and clerical help. The responsibility of this must be shared by all the officers of all the organizations and by every society within these national organizations.”

On Motion of Miss Shaw, seconded by Mrs. Miller, the financial situation was made the special order of business for 10 o'clock A.M. Saturday, October 29.

The question next proposed was:

"Shall the next Triennial, which is to be convened in 1899, sit in two houses?"

On request, Mrs. Sewall explained: "It is intended to have 14 the presidents of national organizations and a part of the officers sit in an Upper House or Senate to discuss national questions, and to have representatives of Local Councils and the rest of the general officers sit in a Lower House to consider questions relating to State and local work."

Miss Shaw: I move that the next Triennial, which shall convene in Washington in 1899, do not sit in two Houses.

Motion seconded by Miss Anthony.

Lengthy discussion followed.

Mrs. Wells: I think we should learn a great deal by sitting in two houses and separating the business.

Mrs. Sewall (in response to questions): We have eighteen national organizations represented by presidents and delegates; this would give us an Upper House of thirty-six members. We have five Local Councils and a State Council that are already affiliated. There are three other Local Councils, which, I think, will be affiliated before the Triennial. The ones that are affiliated would give us a body of twelve members in the Lower House. General officers are six in number. Three added to the Upper House would make thirty-nine, and three added to the Lower House would make a body of fifteen. Annual Contributors and Patrons can go to either House they choose, as spectators, and Patrons can take part in the discussions in both Houses. The intention simply is that the Upper House, considering national questions, and the Lower House, considering municipal and local questions, shall, in their private meetings, sit separately, but that in the public meetings they shall sit in joint session. More work can be done in the same length of time in this way than if all attempt to work together.

Miss Shaw: I think the National Organizations composing the National Council, have not as yet fully grasped the Council idea. A great many of these organizations have been unrepresented in our national meetings, and if we attempt to divide this body we seemingly divide the interest in 15 the problems considered. The women belonging to the Local and State Councils will find themselves separated from those representing National Organizations, and it would not seem to them as if they were a part of the Council proper.

Mrs. Wells: I feel that the women would be better educated by coming together to legislate in separate meetings.

Mrs. Snow: I think we ought to give this two-House plan a trial at the next Triennial by holding one such meeting.

Mrs. Castle: We ought not to divide the members. I feel that the work of our Local Councils can be done in our own Local Council meetings, and that we should come to the meetings of the Natioaal Council to discuss national affairs and learn about them.

Mrs. Sewall: Would there be any objection to having one divided session and one joint session where reports of what has been done in each House may be made? Would you be willing to direct the Executive Committee to provide for one session divided into two Houses?

This was agreed to by all present and on request Mrs. Sewall formulated the following:

" *Resolved*, That the next Triennial shall not sit in two Houses, excepting only that the Committee on Programme shall have the privilege of arranging for one session which shall illustrate the manner of work provided the two-House rule were followed."

This was carried by unanimous vote.

The question next considered was:

"Shall the National Council of Women of the United States recommend an amendment to the Constitution of the International Council of Women, the object of which shall be to secure a more direct representation of the work and interests of the separate organizations belonging to each National Council in the International Council?"

Miss Anthony presided while Mrs. Sewall, presenting this matter, said in part: "I refer to representation of National 16 Councils in the International Council. I bring this question forward to-day because the action of this executive must be sent to the corresponding secretary of the International so that she can have it printed in the *Agenda*, which will be sent out by the International Council to the Councils of all countries belonging to the International Council. When I consider that eighteen great national bodies, representing so many different lines of work, five Local Councils and one State Council are included in our National Council of Women, I think that the National Council of Women of the United States is not adequately represented in the International, which by the present Constitution provides:

"'Article V, Section 3: The President and two delegates from every federated National Council, together with the general officers, shall alone have the right to vote at the meetings of the International Council. These

officers and delegates, when unable to be present, may vote by proxy, under arrangements to be further specified in the standing orders.'

"I do not speak of the inadequacy of the women who represent the National Council; but three votes are not enough to represent it. Now, if I feel thus for my own country, do you think I am less capable of perceiving the discrepancy of giving to the over three hundred organizations in the National Council of Great Britain only three votes on the Executive of the International? I feel the same concerning the sixty-four societies in the German Council. I think it is impossible that such aggregations of societies should be adequately represented in the International by the vote of a President and two delegates. Once in five years it is expected that a conference of the representatives of the different National Councils will be held. That conference will usually be held in the country where the next Quinquennial is to be convened. Thus at least twice in the Quinquennial period representatives of all the different Councils will come together. The conference which precedes the Quinquennial is, in my opinion, even more important than the Quinquennial 17 for everything excepting the social pleasures of the meeting. I do not think a National Council ought to be represented by one member from each national organization; this would be unreasonable. My opinion is that work which the Council intends to do may be divided along certain great lines, and the lines may follow those that have been laid down for the programme of the Quinquennial to be held in London next year. They may be called: Educational, social, moral, political, reformatory, professional and literary. In every country women are working along all these seven lines. All the organizations that are in our Council, as well as all of those in the National Council of Great Britain, may be classified under some one of these heads. Would not the sense of relationship between each National Council and the International Council be strengthened by a larger representation through a more numerous delegation at the Quinquennial conference and the Quinquennial public session?"

Mrs. Flo Jameson Miller: I move that the Executive of the National Council of Women of the United States should favor a larger representation of National Councils in the International on the lines suggested by Mrs. Sewall.

Motion seconded and carried.

First business meeting adjourned.

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ABSTRACT OF MINUTES OF SECOND BUSINESS MEETING.

Tuesday, October 25th, 10 A.M.

Meeting called to order by the President.

Roll-call showed as present, in addition to those who had responded at Monday's meeting, the following: Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Delegate of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Clara Bewick Colby, Delegate of the N. A. W. S. Association; Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, President of the Woman's Republican Association of the United States; Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Representative of the Florence Crittenton Missions and also Delegate of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity; Mrs. Lillian M. Hollister, President Supreme Hive Ladies of the Maccabees; Mrs. Snow and Mrs. Dougall, respectively Proxy for President and Delegate of the Young Ladies' National Mutual Improvement Association; Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, President of the National Council of Jewish Women; Dr. Amanda H. Hale, Delegate of the American Anti-Vivisection Society; Mrs. Jennette B.S. Neubert, President of the Rathbone Sisters; Mrs. I.C. Manchester, President National Association of Loyal Women of American Liberty.

Announcements of local arrangements made by the Women's Department of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition were received.

Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood was unable to be at the meeting on account of illness, so no report was made on badges and pin.

The following resolution was proposed by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, and seconded by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster:

" *Resolved*, That there be a standing committee formed in the National Council to consider the care of dependent and delinquent children."

Discussion followed.

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Mrs. Sewall: We have a standing committee on Domestic Relations under the Law, which was formed to investigate the different laws in the States.

Mrs. Bailey: I do not think the resolution goes far enough. Why "consider"? Why not *"investigate"?*

Mrs. Sewall: I think the word "consider" includes the idea of investigation, because we can not consider until we have investigated.

Mrs. Barrett: This resolution was not introduced by me with the idea of the Council's taking action; but simply to keep the question open. Institutions can then present their side, and we can have both sides discussed.

Resolution was carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Sewall: In what manner do you approve of forming this new standing committee?

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster: What is the rule of the Council in this respect?

Mrs. Sewall: No formal rule has ever been adopted, but the practice is: To find out what organizations within the Council are particularly interested in a certain line of work, and then get nominations from the Presidents of these organizations of women peculiarly adapted to that work and correspond with them.

Mrs. Barrett: You say “organizations that seem to be interested in this work”?

Mrs. Sewall: A letter is sent to the President of each organization with the question: “Does this question concern some line of work your organization is interested in?”

Mrs. Barrett: There are individual women in this Council who do not belong to organized bodies who are interested in this work, who are personally interested in it.

Mrs. Foster: It seems to me that the chair should select the woman of all women she knows who is best adapted to 20 head a committee of this sort, and then let this person, advising with the President, gather about her a committee from these various organizations. To this end I move that the President of the National Council shall appoint a chairman for this committee, and that the chairman, with the President of the Council, shall select the other members from the organizations within the Council.

Miss Shaw: I second Mrs. Foster's motion.

Mrs. Foster's motion carried by unanimous vote.

Introduction of new business pertaining to the next Triennial.

Mrs. Sewall: I feel it incumbent upon me to bring before you the necessity for making ample arrangements for the next Triennial. Even the preparations for such a meeting as this have cost an

amount of labor which I wish to put before you as an indication of what you will be called upon to do to prepare for the Triennial.

Between November 1, 1897, and October 20, 1898, there had been sent out from the office of the President the following communications:

Number of separate letters mailed 2,200

Number of copies of letters enclosed 399

Number of parcels of printed matter sent out 535

Number of separate pieces in the parcels 1,833

This does not include programmes, which would add 4,000

And would make the total number of pieces sent out 5,833

Number of letters received at office 597

Copies of Mrs. Sewall's address 300

Copies of Countess of Aberdeen's address 200

Copies of Hon. Charles C. Bonney's address 200

Copies of three addresses together 50

Printing done in Indianapolis:

Letter heads 4,000

Large envelopes 1,000

Small envelopes 3,000

Annual Contributors' letters 500

Patrons' certificates 200

Annual Contributors' certificates 200

Catechism envelopes 599

Linen envelopes, large 200

National Council catechisms 2,000

Preliminary programmes for executive session 1,000

Business announcements for executive session 1,000

Programmes of public meetings of executive session 2,000

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Each time that an entire set of letters is sent to what is called the Executive Board, they must be addressed to:—

Five general officers,

Twenty-three presidents of organizations,

Twenty-three delegates,

Five members of cabinet and

Seven chairmen of standing committees;

making a total of 63.

When we have to send to Patrons as well, 170 copies must be mailed. This shows what it means to write one general Council letter and indicates the work necessary to prepare for the approaching Triennial.

Mrs. Sewall resumed the chair.

Miss Anthony: I move that the President shall be authorized to go to Washington prior to the Triennial to look after the arrangements for that meeting in person, and that her expenses shall be paid out of the Council Treasury.

Mrs. Solomon seconded the motion, saying: “Heretofore no expenses of any of the officers have been paid, and I think no one can make the arrangements for this meeting like the President herself and we have no right to ask her to go to Washington to do this work without bearing the expense.”

Motion carried by unanimous vote.

Miss Anthony: Madam President, I wish to ask if we have a definite person to look after securing concessions from the railroads. If we have no one, I move that Miss Lucy E. Anthony shall be appointed Railroad Secretary.

Motion seconded and carried.

The business meeting adjourned to reconvene at the Paxton hotel, Saturday morning, at 9 A.M., with the understanding that an all-day sitting would be necessary.

THIRD BUSINESS MEETING.

Saturday, October 29.

Meeting called to order at 9 A.M. by President Sewall.

Roll-call showed as present, in addition to most of those who had responded on Tuesday morning, the following: Mrs. Louise Barnum Robbins, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Mary Newbury Adams, from the Cabinet; Mrs. Frances E. Leiter, representing the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and also the Standing Committee on Dress; Mrs. Margaret A. Caine, Proxy for Mrs. Solomon; Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson, Mrs. G. B. Bigelow and Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck, Patrons.

Minutes of Tuesday morning's meeting read by Miss Bates, Acting Recording Secretary, and adopted.

Time was now given for the informal introduction of business.

Mrs. Gates: The Committee on Dress should include a much wider scope of action. The name should be enlarged; “Dress Committee” seems too restricted.

Mrs. Sewall: Very much and very large work has been done under the name, Dress Committee. Had we not a Committee on Domestic Science it might be well so to expand the title of this committee as to include domestic science. When Mrs. Russell was chairman of the Committee on Dress, it was

largely due to the National Council that the college women throughout the country were able to put on a short dress, and correspondence was had with all the co-educational colleges as well as the women's colleges. The articles published in the *Review of Reviews* and the *Arena,* with cuts of the dresses, resulted from the work of this committee.

Mrs. Robbins: Mrs. Solomon left with me this suggestion for the meetings of the Triennial, that each organization present one paper, and that the sessions be limited to four days.

Mrs. Bailey: The chairman of one of the committees has sent in a bill of four hundred dollars which was contracted without the Council's having authorized it. I wish to make a motion on this subject.

I move that no standing committee in the Council, in the execution of its work, shall incur bills without positive authorization, accompanied by a statement of the limit of the funds that shall be used by the committee, unless the committee provide the money for its own use.

Motion, seconded by Mrs. Manchester, was carried by unanimous vote, and it was ordered that a copy of this motion be sent to the chairman of every standing committee in the Council.

Miss Lucy E. Anthony: I move that the price of the paper-bound copies of the History and Minutes be reduced to twenty-five cents and that of the cloth-bound to fifty cents.

Miss Shaw seconded the motion.

Mrs. Manchester: I move as an amendment that the paper-bound copies be placed at fifty cents and the cloth-bound copies at one dollar.

This amendment, seconded by Mrs. Adams, was carried, and the original motion as amended was carried.

Mrs. Sewall: How will the Council distribute these books?

Miss Anthony: I move that five hundred copies of the History and Minutes, paper bound, be distributed by the Council to libraries throughout the country.

Motion seconded by Mrs. Wells.

Mrs. Bailey: I would like to amend by giving Miss Anthony one hundred copies of the paper-bound ones also.

Amendment seconded by Mrs. Manchester was carried.

Motion, as amended, carried by unanimous vote.

Miss Shaw: I move that a committee be appointed by the chair to have charge of placing these copies of the History and Minutes in the libraries of the country.

Seconded by Mrs. Hollister.

It was moved to amend this by authorizing the committee to distribute also the report of the first Triennial.

Amendment seconded.

Motion, as amended, carried.

Miss Shaw: I move that Mrs. Sewall be asked to serve as Chairman of this Committee on Distribution of Council Literature, and that she choose her own assistants.

Miss Bates: I second that motion.

The motion was carried by unanimous vote and Mrs. Sewall accepted the duty.

Mrs. Snow: I move that the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to communicate with every organization affiliated with the Council and urge that organization to take ten copies of the book.

Motion seconded by Mrs. Richardson. Carried.

Mrs. Sewall: What proposition has any one to make to cancel our indebtedness, which the Treasurer informed us the other day was about eight hundred dollars ($800), due to the former administration, and about three hundred dollars ($300) due the Council printer, making eleven hundred dollars ($1,100)?

The original debt was incurred by entertaining the first Quinquennial of the International Council, and “it paid,” for that effort carried the seeds of Council work to thirty-five foreign countries.

Mrs. Bailey: There are a number of our organizations that could not take the obligation on them of paying any part of this debt. I know it is difficult for them even to raise the money for their

Triennial fee. I know there are others that could do it. I think we could easily raise the sum here today by pledges if we would undertake it. There are women here who would be willing to pledge one hundred dollars if they had to pay it themselves. They could get friends outside to help them; and could get Patrons and Annual Contributors.

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Mrs. Sewall: Some of our members take it for granted that anyone who should pay one hundred dollars into the Treasury could become a Patron. This is not so. We have selected Patrons with care; we have tried to have them distributed geographically, temperamentally, and according to lines of interest; then, no matter what the location, or the temperament or the interest, I think no one has ever been invited to become a Patron who would not bring strength and grace to our movement. I may say this because I believe that Patrons who have been introduced by other people have been just as carefully selected as the Patrons who have been introduced by myself. The fee is the very least consideration. It is a law of our Council that Patrons must always be nominated by a general officer. If anyone here pays one hundred dollars she may also have the privilege of *suggesting* the name of some one whom she would like to have made a Patron, and doubtless whoever is recommended by anyone here will easily secure the nomination of the general officers, but no one must think that any one may become a Patron or even that any one may nominate a Patron. Only a General Officer may nominate to Patronship. Mrs. Bailey now has the floor to raise one thousand dollars.

An informal talk followed in which almost every one present participated by making pledges of help.

Miss Shaw: If the Triennial is to be held next spring to-day is not too early to begin preparations for it, as immediately upon the adjournment of this meeting it will be necessary for the President to begin her work.

I therefore move that out of the funds already in the hands of the Treasurer one hundred dollars ($100) be appropriated to the President for postage and printing for the coming Triennial, and one hundred dollars ($100) to the Council Stenographer on the work done since the last meeting.

Motion seconded by Mrs. Richardson was carried by unanimous vote.

Miss Lucy E. Anthony: I move that the meeting proceed at once to the discussion of the Triennial.

Motion seconded and carried.

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The discussion continued several hours, interrupted only by luncheon, which was served to the entire Executive, in the Paxton Ordinary.

The discussion was most interesting, but resulted in only the following positive actions:

I. A large number of resolutions were turned over to the Resolution Committee.

II. The President was authorized to form a Press Committee representing different parts of the country, and a motion was carried to add the Press Committee to the Standing Committees of the Council.

III. The President was charged with the preparations for the Triennial and was instructed to see that no Department meeting of a separate affiliated organization should conflict with any business or public meeting of the Council.

The discussion on the Triennial being concluded the work of the International Council was next approached.

The President called upon Miss Octavia Williams Bates, who had represented as Delegate the National Council at the Conference of the International Executive in London in June, 1898, to present her report of the meetings of both the Executive Committee and the Committee of Arrangements.

Miss Bates in response read a most interesting report, omitted here for the sake of brevity.

Mrs. Robbins: I move the adoption of the report, with the thanks of the Executive Committee to Miss Bates for preparing it.

Seconded by Mrs. Hollister and carried.

Mrs. Sewall: The report is admirable, but there are certain points that are not mentioned in it upon which the Council of the United States has to act. To three of these points I should like to call the attention of everybody here.

I believe in a generous amount of printing, but the Treasury of the International Council, like that of our National Council, is very inadequate to the work it has had to do; and the result has been that in printing the reports a very limited number have been sent out. Last year I could get but 27 one set of the documents of the conference held in London in June, 1897. This year it was voted that complete sets be printed in sufficient numbers to permit the President of each National Council to furnish

to the President of each organization belonging to the National Council a set of the International documents. I have sent to each President a full set of these. They need study because they are very condensed and they go over a great deal of ground. I have here a very important set of papers to distribute among you. The Quinquennial fee of the National Council to the International should be paid into the Treasury of the latter before June. A resolution should be passed here to-day directing the National Council to pay its Quinquennial fee to the International Council.

Miss Anthony: I move that the Treasurer of this National Council of Women be instructed to forward one hundred ($100) dollars to the Treasurer of the International Council as the Quinquennial fee of the National Council of Women of the United States.

Motion seconded by Mrs. Robbins and carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Sewall: Nominations for the officers of the International Council can be made only by the Executive of the International Council and the Executive of each National Council. Therefore the Corresponding Secretary of the International Council sends to each President of a National Council a blank, and it is expected that you will make your nominations for the officers of the International Council and return the blanks to its Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. Robbins: I would like to present a resolution endorsing the nomination of Mrs. May Wright Sewall for President of the International Council; her nomination to this high office having been made by the Executive of the International Council last June in London.

(Mrs. Sewall at this point retired from the room, having urged the committee to act in this matter on their judgment, and not to be actuated by personal friendship.)

In Mrs. Sewall's absence Vice-President Shaw took the chair, and Mrs. Robbins introduced the following resolution:

" *Resolved*, That the National Council of Women of the United States, in formal Executive session, October 29, 1898, endorses the nomination of May Wright Sewall for the office of President of the International Council of Women for the next Quinquennial term (viz., 1899 to 1904) made by the Executive Committee of the International Council on July 5, 1898.

"Appreciating the distinguished services of their honored President, the members of the Executive Board of the National Council of Women of the United States rejoice in the presentation of her name for this high and important office. With a deep conviction that she is eminently fitted for the position, and that she will, if elected, acceptably and successfully carry forward the great work of

the International Council of Women, which has been cherished and advanced by its distinguished President, the Countess of Aberdeen, we earnestly hope that this nomination will be confirmed by all other National Councils."

This was seconded by Mrs. Colby, and carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Sewall was summoned to resume the chair, and Miss Shaw informed her of the action that had been taken.

Mrs. Sewall said, in part: "I feel gratified by this expression of confidence, and intend to justify it to the extent of my limited ability. I hope that some time the Council may be on a basis where you will not be driven to take the only woman who can be compelled by you to carry the drudgery of the cause, but where you can make a choice of women able to work along large lines with a truly magnanimous spirit.

"I wish to remind you that if you are going to work to any purpose as a factor in the International Council, it is necessary that your national feeling should be subordinated to the feeling for humanity, as in order to be good members of the National Council it is necessary to have your feeling about your own respective organizations take its proper subordinate place. If our Council is going to accomplish the work it 29 ought to accomplish, it must go to London next year in the spirit of wanting to find out from the other nations of the world what is being done elsewhere."

Miss Anthony: Is this not a good time to nominate our delegates to represent us in the International Council? Besides your President you have but two voting representatives in the meeting in London next June; but inasmuch as your President is the Vice-President at Large of the International Council, and will therefore have a vote in the Executive session by virtue of her official place in the International Council, I am glad to have you elect a proxy for her.

Mrs. Sewall: My presidency will have expired before June; my successor will be your official representative. You have therefore no occasion to elect a proxy for me.

Miss Anthony: I move that Miss Shaw be a delegate to represent the National Council of Women of the United States at the Meeting of the International Council of Women to be held in London next year.

Motion seconded by Mrs. Gates and carried by unanimous vote.

Miss Shaw: I feel very deeply grateful to you for this, because England is my native country, and I shall be happy to go back there as the representative of our (American) National Council.

Mrs. Robbins: I nominate Miss Octavia Williams Bates as the second delegate.

Mrs. Gates: I nominate Miss Susan B. Anthony as the second delegate.

Miss Anthony: I nominate Mrs. Bailey as the second delegate. As Miss Shaw is Vice-President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, I think you had better not nominate the President of that organization.

Mrs. Colby wished Miss Anthony nominated.

Miss Bates: I thank you very much for nominating me, but I withdraw in favor of Miss Anthony.

Miss Anthony was elected to represent the National Council in the International Council in 1899 as delegate.

Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson was elected as alternate for Miss Shaw, and Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey was elected as alternate for Miss Anthony.

Miss Shaw requested that Miss Anthony be placed as the first delegate. This request expressed the unanimous desire of the Executive, and was granted by consent.

Mrs. Sewall, by unanimous request, presented the plan, as far as developed, for the Quinquennial to be held in London in June, 1899. An hour was spent in discussing the International movement, and the relation of the National Council of the United States to it.

Mrs. Sewall reported the nominations made by the Executive of the International for the Quinquennial programme, and urged the necessity for immediate but deliberate and well considered action by the President of each organization affiliated with the Council, to the end that all of the main subjects indicated by the skeleton programme already announced may be discussed by duly endorsed representatives of organizations belonging to the National Council.

Nominations were then submitted and approved.

Mrs. Sewall explained that in extending the invitations to nominees each would be informed that it was voted by the Committee of Arrangements in London that no one should be announced on

the Quinquennial programme who did not expect to be present and give her paper or address in person. She also urged all present to give the matter the most serious consideration, in order to be ready to assist the Presidents of their respective organizations in presenting nominees for the programme.

Miss Shaw: I move that the President of the National Council of the United States be authorized to add to the list of names already submitted any others which she may think proper.

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Motion seconded by Mrs. Adams and carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Sewall reported the situation regarding the representation of the work of American women at the Paris exposition, and gave a résumé of her correspondence with Mrs. Potter Palmer, with the official members of the National Council, and with members of Congress in respect to Mrs. Palmer's appointment as a member of the Commission of the United States.

Miss Anthony stated that whether or not Mrs. Palmer should be appointed to represent the work of the women of the United States, the National Council of Women of the United States should undertake the representation of the organized work of women in our country at the Paris Exposition, and added: “I move that Congress be petitioned to appoint Mrs. Sewall to this department of representation in the Paris Exposition.” This motion was seconded by many voices, and was unanimously carried.

Miss Carty, the Fraternal Delegate from the Canadian Council, stated the initiative taken by the National Council of Women of Canada to secure the representation of the work of Canadian women at Paris, and concluded her remarks upon this subject with a graceful expression of appreciation of the courtesies which she had received from the National Council of the United States.

Overcome with fatigue the Executive of the Council, having been in session since 9 o'clock A.M., with the exception of a short hour for luncheon, adjourned at 6:45 P.M.

CHAPTER II. * MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETINGS OF THE THIRD TRIENNIAL SESSION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES

Washington, D.C., February 11-19, 1899

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MINUTES OF FIRST BUSINESS MEETING.

Held in Parlor A, of the Arlington Hotel, Saturday, February 11, 1899.

* Compiled from the stenographic report of Mary J. Burke, by May Wright Sewall, editor.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, presiding, called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock P.M.

There were present:

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, President of the National Council of Women.

Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Vice-President at Large.

Mrs. Frances Stewart Mosher, First Recording Secretary.

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, Secretary Department of the Home.

Mrs. Mary Newbury Adams, Secretary Department of Religion.

Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck, Secretary Department of Art and Literature.

PRESIDENTS OF AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. Mary P. Davis, National Free Baptist Woman's Missionary Society.

National Council of Women of the United States, report of its Tenth Annual Executive and its Third Triennial Sessions / edited by May Wright Sewall http://www.loc.gov/resource/rbnawsa.n8354

Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells, Proxy, National Woman's Relief Society.

Mrs. Martha Horne Tingey, Proxy, Young Ladies' National Mutual Improvement Association.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity.

Rev. Amanda Deyo, Representative Universal Peace Union.

Mrs. Judith Ellen Foster, Woman's Republican Association of the United States.

Mrs. I. C. Manchester, National Association of Loyal Women of American Liberty.

Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, Council of Jewish Women.

Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Representative Florence Crittenton Missions.

Mrs. Lillian M. Hollister, Supreme Hive Ladies of the Maccabees of the World.

Dr. Amanda M. Hale, Proxy, Anti-Vivisection Society.

Mrs. Ida M. Weaver, Proxy, Rathbone Sisters of the World.

Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, Council of Rhode Island.

Miss Mary C. Raridan, Proxy, Local Council of Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. L. M. Beck, Local Council of Bloomington, Ind.

DELEGATES.

Mrs. Ida H. Harper, National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Miss Anna M. Gordon, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Miss Lucy E. Anthony, Wimodaughsis.

Mrs. Minnie J. Snow, Young Ladies' National Mutual Improvement Association.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Woman's Republican Association of the United States.

Miss Sadie American, Council of Jewish Women.

Mrs. Emma L. Robertson, Florence Crittenton Missions.

Mrs. Mary A. Lovell, Anti-Vivisection Society.

Miss Bina M. West, Supreme Hive Ladies of the Maccabees of the World.

Mrs. Frances M. Swain, Local Council of Bloomington, Ind.

COMMITTEES.

Programme: Mrs. Mary G. Osgood, National Free Baptist Woman's Missionary Society.

Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Resolutions: Miss Ann Mousley Cannon, Young Ladies' National Mutual Improvement Association.

PATRONS.

Mrs. Alice E. Peters, Mrs. Lucy B. Young, Mrs. Kate Beckwith Lee.

On motion of Miss Shaw, seconded by Miss Anthony, and unanimously voted, all ladies present, not belonging to the classes named in the programme as eligible to attend the business meetings, were invited to remain as spectators.

Mrs. Sewall called attention to the number present, saying that although only six weeks had elapsed since the date of the meeting was decided, the presence of thirty-three of the possible fifty-six voting members coming from such distances in the inclement weather indicated unprecedented interest.

Mrs. Sewall asked what Presidents had arranged for department meetings of their respective organizations.

Mrs. Deyo: We had intended to hold a department meeting of the Universal Peace Union, but have no special programme arranged.

Mrs. Solomon: The meeting of the Council of Jewish Women arranged for Thursday will not be the regular department meeting of this society; but such a meeting will be held the Sunday evening after the Triennial.

Miss Anthony: Is it clearly understood by all Presidents that department meetings should not be arranged for any time occupied by the regular Council meetings?

Mrs. Sewall: The mornings and evenings and some of the afternoons will be taken by the regular meetings of the Council.

Miss Anthony moved that the chair appoint a Committee on Credentials consisting of three persons.

Seconded by Miss Shaw and carried.

Replying to a question by Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Sewall said that Fraternal Delegates who should not be present on Tuesday morning, the time assigned to their introduction, would be presented whenever convenient during the week.

Replying to a question, Mrs. Sewall said: It is expected that the Resolutions Committee of the Council shall serve from Executive Session to Executive Session, or from the last Executive Session of a Triennial term to the Triennial climax of 35 that term. Some years ago the precedent was established of asking each President of an affiliated organization to appoint one member of the Resolutions Committee. The object of the continuous service of this Committee is to prevent resolutions from being brought before the meeting that are not well matured.

Names of the Committee on Resolutions were read, as follows:

Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby, National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Rebecca B. Chambers, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. Coralie Franklin Cook, National Free Baptist Woman's Missionary Society.

Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells, National Woman's Relief Society.

Miss Mary H. Williams, Wimodaughsis.

Miss Ann M. Cannon, Young Ladies' National Mutual Improvement Association.

Mrs. William C. Bolles, National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity.

Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, Woman's Republican Association of the United States.

Mrs. I. C. Manchester, National Association of Loyal Women of American Liberty.

Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood, Woman's Relief Corps.

Miss Marie L. Pierce, National Association of Women Stenographers.

Miss Gertrude Berg, Council of Jewish Women.

Mrs. Anita M. Oliphant, Florence Crittenton Missions.

Dr. Amanda M. Hale, Anti-Vivisection Society.

Mrs. Elizabeth E. Brown, Supreme Hive Ladies of the Maccabees of the World.

Mrs. D. M. Wood, Rathbone Sisters of the World.

Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, Council of Women of Rhode Island.

Mrs. Ella D. Zinn, Local Council of Women of Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. Emily M. Bradford, Local Council of Women of Quincy, Ill.

Mrs. Frances M. Swain, Local Council of Women of Bloomington, Ind.

On motion of Mrs. Stevens, Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer was instructed to convene the Committee on Resolutions.

Mrs. Sewall: The resolutions which have been sent to President will be given to the committee.

I will ask each President of an organization present, who knows that the member she appointed to serve on the Resolutions Committee is not present, to fill the vacancy.

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Miss American: I have felt for a long time that the Council, as a whole, has not the influence upon the individual members of its various affiliated organizations that it should have. Those of us who attend Council meetings have known their value; but the influence of the Council throughout the United

States has not been commensurate with its importance. I do not say this in a spirit of criticism, but simply that we may correct this defect.

I think we feel too greatly the influence of our own particular work, and we feel that we can not spend enough time or money on the Council work. I think we should consider this very carefully and fully in order to see what we can do to make the Council more active as a body in the intervals between sessions. I think we should make the work of our Standing Committees of larger importance, and, if it is possible, issue information from time to time in regard to special work and make it a duty of the President and Delegate of each organization to spread the knowledge of the work of the Council among its own members.

Mrs. Sewall: I feel more hopeful than Miss American does on one point. While we must be ready to consider our weaknesses in order not to grow weaker, we must also consider gratefully and humbly our points of strength. There is one idea that the Council has worked upon from the very first day the resolution was adopted for its organization, and that is the idea of harmonizing and unifying diverse organizations, each one of which has its own special work. Although the weight and influence of the Council are sadly out of proportion with its aspirations and with the hard work that has been done in its name; yet in summing up its achievements, one must take into account that countries where a national organization of women of any kind, excepting perhaps a Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was an unheard of thing a decade ago, now have National Councils. That the Council idea is a deep, searching and all-pervading influence in many countries is in large measure due to the National Council of the United States. Presidents of affiliated organizations are often so absorbed in their work and their responsibilities 37 are so heavy that it is not strange that many of them forget to let the membership of their societies know anything about their relation to the Council.

The Woman's Relief Corps, more than any other affiliated organization, makes a regular and periodic effort to acquaint every single Local Corps of which the General Relief Corps is composed of its relationship to the National Council.

Some of the organizations have printed under their name, wherever that name stands, “Affiliated with the National Council.” This emphasizes the relation and carries it right along in daily work. I wish the Presidents of organizations within the Council would, out of their experience and their convictions, out of what they have done and what they have failed to do, give their views upon this subject.

Miss American: The good things that we do take care of themselves, so we must speak of the weak points in our work. The information about the National Council sent out from the office of the

Council of Jewish Women has been read formally, and has not meant much. I wish to give notice that I will, at a business meeting, make two motions. First: To carry out the idea suggested by our President, that every affiliated organization should be requested to have printed on its literature, under its own name, the words "Affiliated with the National Council of the United States, and through it with the International Council of Women." Second: That a digest of the Council plans shall be printed in a leaflet and each organization shall purchase a certain number and see that they are distributed at all the meetings of its various smaller sections. The members will thus read resolutions more carefully and think them over, as they would not were they simply read at a meeting.

Mrs. Beck: The National Council is not so much to the organizations affiliated with it as the Local Council is to the organizations affiliated with it. Any Council, Local or National, must be held superior to the organizations which compose it.

Mrs. Barrett: We who live in Washington know a good deal about conventions. When I received the programme of this meeting I sat down and read it carefully, and could not help being struck with the difference between this and the programmes of other organizations I have received in the four years since the last Council Triennial. I do not believe there is an organization of women in the United States which stands in public esteem where the Council stands. I have had a good chance to know something of this, for I have been doing some lobbying in Washington in the last two years. I received a letter from the President of the National Council saying that she wished the name of a certain woman to be presented to Congress for a certain position. I wrote to our representatives, and each one I wrote to said they would vote for the nominee of the National Council of Women. All said that they had received names of other women to be voted for, but they would vote for the nominee of the National Council.

I believe that every one of us can do more to make her organization a better Council member than it has been. The labors of our officers have been simply phenomenal. Anybody who has struggled along in the darkness as I had done for twenty years, and suddenly stumbled into the National Council as I did, will appreciate it. I understand what it is to get people who will sympathize with you and listen to you, whether they agree with you or not.

Rev. Amanda Deyo: I rise in good old Methodist fashion to testify to my love for the Council and to tell you of my joy when I found my way into the Council. The National Council is doing more to open the eyes of men and women to the importance of the work of women than anything that has ever been done. The Council work mobilizes and concentrates; it brings us all together in such relations that we can help each other. It seems to me that we should have a paper in which the reports of each of the organizations could be printed. We ought also to have a Bureau of Information

in Washington. That would be better than the little pamphlets 39 which each organization publishes. In this way we should begin to learn what a great world we are in and what work has been done and is being done. The work of the Council will break down the partitions between nations as it has between denominations and little sects, and make them all work together harmoniously.

Miss Anthony: It is all right to talk about having a great paper, but when we have those papers nobody buys them or reads them except those who are already converted. I would give more for access to one good secular paper as a means of diffusing a knowledge of Council work than for all the specific women's papers in the world. Mrs. Harper, for the last four weeks, has had an article in the *Sunday Sun*, of New York, and one good suffrage woman told me that those four articles had met the eyes of more unconverted people than all the Woman Suffrage papers published in a year had met. The people whom we want to reach do not buy women's papers. I want you all to think, not of starting new papers, but of getting the work of the Council into the secular papers.

Mrs. Spencer: I want to give my most hearty assent to what Miss Anthony says. The Providence Society for Organized Charity had begun to feel some time ago that the things which we wanted to have said about sociological movements, which were so well said in our own columns, did not get the attention of the general reader for which we were so anxious. We appointed a committee from our Executive who would take the responsibility of furnishing to a certain woman, already associated with the *Providence Journal*, the material we wished to have used, and she entered into a business arrangement with the editor of the paper. First, she got a quarter of a column in the Sunday paper, later a third, then a half, and now sometimes she uses a whole column. She takes the material the committee furnishes and makes it readable and interesting. She is paid by the paper, which does not know that a committee stands back of her.

Miss Shaw: I wish to speak of the feeling on the part of many organizations that the Council is not doing for them 40 what they anticipated; that they are not getting enough out of it to pay for belonging. I am sure that there are a great many of the individual members of our affiliated national organizations who do not know that they are members of the National Council. I am sure there are very few of our organizations who have taken the Council back to their own membership as a part of their distinctive work, and who have made the Council a part of their programme.

Mrs. Stevens: Our last Convention was a peculiarly sad one, and perhaps some things were not emphasized in it that were emphasized in former Conventions. At the Convention two years ago Miss Willard spoke at length on the Council and on the importance of the Council Idea. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has the greatest interest in the National Council; it could not be otherwise, because our great leader was its greater leader.

Mrs. Davis: It has been our custom, not only to report the Council work to our Missionary Society in its annual gatherings, but also in our publications and in our meetings; and we have had in our programme an address devoted to the National Council, and have found it very helpful.

Mrs. Solomon: Diverting attention from the subject, which has been pretty thoroughly discussed, I wish to speak in regard to the election of officers. The election is to be held on Saturday morning, and as it is impossible for me to attend the meeting, I would like to know whether I can cast a proxy vote.

Mrs. Sewall: In regard to the time of the election, I think I should make some explanation. The correspondence, which necessarily has been crowded because of the brief time for preparation, indicated that there would be a larger attendance of Council voters at the end than at the beginning, or even in the middle of the Triennial; therefore Saturday was set for the election. If, for any reason, the Council wishes to change this session to Wednesday, it can be done. I am 41 not suggesting this, I am simply announcing that it can be done. I am much gratified and somewhat surprised at the large attendance at this opening business meeting.

Miss Shaw: I do not think we ought to have a business meeting on the Sabbath day of any member of the Council; therefore I move that Mrs. Solomon be a committee of one, in consultation with the President, to transfer the meeting announced for Saturday morning to some other day during the coming week.

Motion seconded by Mrs. Spencer and carried.

Mrs. Sewall: Heretofore there has always been a special business meeting called for the Monday following the adjournment of the Triennial, and I have assumed that this precedent would be followed.

I wish to have the privilege of reviewing very briefly what has been said here to-night, which to my mind ought to cause important discussion.

In the first place, in regard to the Standing Committees. I think we must always bear in mind the multiplicity of relationship which the Council implies. After the Omaha Executive I received letters filled with valuable suggestions, some of which will be brought forward next week. Mrs. Susa Young Gates, who is the Chairman *pro tem* of the Press Committee, has offered most valuable suggestions in relation to the work of all the Committees. The Dress Committee has just published its Catechism and is ready to begin more aggressive work.

I wish to take the advantage of an officer who, by constitutional limitation, if not by your unanimous desire, will soon retire from office. I think no woman should become a General Officer of the Council who will not give its business her first love and devotion. You could not have done better than you did in 1895 in electing Mary Lowe Dickinson; and I certainly do not know any other Vice-President who would have put up with the President whom you elected to fill Mrs. Dickinson's unexpired term, as Miss Shaw has done. You must look not only for President and Vice-President who have no 42 stronger bonds than the National Council; but you must have a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary and a Treasurer who will do all that belongs to their respective offices.

I feel that I ought to make this plea in behalf of our successors. The presence of the women here to-night shows that the Council has been molded as an instrument, and in a sense is shaped to its work. It needs the best women to officer it. It needs, not only for its chief officer, but for all the others, one who does not divide with any other organization her devotion. Now, if you elect your six general officers on this basis, and, then, if the Presidents of all the organizations and the heads of standing committees can engraft upon what they have already done all the suggestions that have been made to-night for promoting the Council idea in their respective organizations, the Council will become a power.

Mrs. Solomon: I think we should be very practical in this business of electing officers. I do not know whether any nominating committee is to be appointed.

Mrs. Sewall: According to Council precedent, an informal ballot is taken, and the three women having the largest number of votes become the candidates; then the formal vote is taken.

In a letter written some time ago, I asked the President of each organization to appoint a member of her society to consider this matter. Later, remembering that the lay members of the affiliated societies, as a rule, are little informed of the work of the Council, while the Presidents of such societies are well acquainted with it, I requested the Presidents themselves to consider this matter.

Mrs. Manchester moved that Mrs. Solomon be made the chairman of a committee to convene the Presidents of organizations for the consideration of officers.

Motion seconded by Mrs. Deyo and carried.

Mrs. Sewall: I wish to suggest to you that among the questions you are to consider will be the quinquennial session 43 of the International; also, that we expect to elect or appoint a Finance Committee within the National Council, whose business it shall be to secure patrons for the International. Every National Council belonging to the International is asked to do this. We are also

asked to elect a member of our Council to serve on the Finance Committee of the International Council. That committee will be composed of one woman of each nationality where National Councils are organized. You will also be asked to give me the names of women whom you know in countries where National Councils are not yet organized who would be adapted to organizing National Councils in such countries.

Miss Lucy E. Anthony next reported on advertising done. She said that notices in the amusement column of three papers would cost $28 for the week, and about $14 for three days.

It was moved by Miss Anthony and seconded by Mrs. Barrett that the announcements be inserted every day for the coming week. Motion carried.

Mrs. Deyo asked that she be allowed to divide her time on the programme with Miss Sarah J. Farmer.

Mrs. Sewall replied that Presidents of organizations might divide the time allotted on the programme to their respective societies as they wished.

It was moved by Mrs. Solomon and seconded by Mrs. Barrett that the President appoint a time-keeper, and that each speaker be kept strictly within the limit of her time. Motion carried.

It was suggested that Miss Lucy E. Anthony be made time-keeper, but as her duties as Railroad Secretary would compel her to be absent from the sessions part of the time, Mrs. Alice E. Peters was appointed time-keeper.

The President appointed the following Committee on Credentials: Mrs. Rachael Foster Avery, Mrs. L. M. Beck and Mrs. Mary G. Osgood.

On motion the first business meeting of the Triennial was adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE SECOND BUSINESS MEETING.

Held at Universalist Church, Thirteenth and L Streets, Monday, February 13.

The meeting was called to order at 10 A.M.

In addition to the members of the Executive who were present at the conference held Saturday evening at the Arlington, there were present at this meeting also the following:

PROXY FOR PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Virginia T. Smith, National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mrs. Annie White Johnson, Chairman Committee on Dress.

DELEGATES.

Mrs. Mary N. Fiske, Local Council of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Mrs. Zina Young Card, National Woman's Relief Society.

Mrs. Ida M. Weaver, Rathbone Sisters.

MEMBERS OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Rebecca B. Chambers, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Miss Mary H. Williams, Wimodaughsis.

Mrs. Elizabeth E. Brown, Ladies of the Maccabees.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Susa Young Gates, Young Ladies' National Mutual Improvement Association.

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTORS.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Adams, Mrs. Ralph Emerson.

Minutes of Saturday's meeting were read by the Recording Secretary and approved.

On motion of Mrs. Solomon the report of Miss Helen Matthews, chairman of the committee of local arrangements, was accepted with gratitude.

On motion of Miss American, seconded by Mrs. Solomon, Mrs. Sewall was authorized to make arrangements for securing an audience with President McKinley.

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After brief preliminary remarks, Mrs. Sewall spoke of the resolution passed at the Omaha Executive authorizing the placing of the History and Minutes and the reports of former Triennials in public libraries and the libraries of colleges and universities.

Mrs. Spencer: I move that Mrs. Sewall, as a committee on distribution of literature, be requested to continue the good work of distributing Council literature; that this literature shall be limited to the reports of the International Council (held in Washington in 1888), the History and Minutes, and Reports of Executives and Triennials of the National Council.

Mrs. Sewall: A statement should be made in regard to the resolutions offered at Omaha. Some of these were voted and referred to this Triennial for confirmation; others were merely accepted, were not voted upon, but referred to this body. At the top of page 36 (Omaha Minutes), * in the resolution presented by Mrs. Colby, occurs the following:

Resolved, That the National Council recommends its auxiliary bodies to discuss at some time before its next session a resolution favoring the extending to women the exercise of the right of the elective franchise, to the end that if such resolution shall be passed as the sense of the auxiliaries, the National Council may stand as favoring laws recognizing and enforcing the civil and political equality of women.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Omaha Executive the minutes of the business meetings of that session were published in a pamphlet of 60 pages. This pamphlet, from which the minutes of the preceding chapter were condensed, is frequently referred to in the following discussions.—M. W. S.

Miss Anthony: I rise for information, to inquire whether in the passage of Miss Shaw's resolution which follows there is any instruction to the Delegates present to take action upon it?

Mrs. Sewall: This resolution was meant to be handed over to the Resolutions Committee of the Triennial.

Mrs. Solomon: I wish to ask if, when these resolutions are before us, it means that we shall again have the privilege of discussing them, and then pass them or not?

Mrs. Sewall: Yes; the resolutions were put in the hands of the Resolutions Committee, and will be brought before the Council in their regular order. Certain resolutions were passed in Omaha; these go to the Committee with the approval of the Executive, but others were not acted upon at all.

The business left over from the last Executive relates to the Treasurer's report.

It was decided that at this Triennial the Council should be convened as one body; but it was asked that there might be one session to illustrate how a Council might be convened in two Houses (See Omaha Minutes). * Although the privilege was granted, the haste in preparing for the Triennial made the plan impossible.

See foot note on preceding page.

A resolution which the Annual Executive was competent to pass reads: (See page 15, Omaha Minutes.) *

See foot note on preceding page.

The members of the National Council of Women of the United States unite in recommending an amendment to the Constitution of the International Council of Women, the object of which shall be to secure a more direct representation of the work and interests of the separate organizations belonging to each National Council in the International Council.

The next action will be found on page 12 (Omaha Minutes). * A resolution that a committee be formed to consider the care of dependent and delinquent children was passed. Mrs. Judith Ellen Foster has been appointed Chairman of this Committee. On her nomination, Mrs. S. A. Thurston, of Topeka, Kan., has been appointed a member. It was recommended that each of the philanthropic organizations belonging to the Council should be requested to name one member of this committee. This request has been sent to the Presidents of the Florence Crittenton Missions, the National Christian League for the promotion of Social Purity and the Council of Jewish Women. All organizations have a right to appoint a member, but these three have been especially requested

to do so. It was decided at Omaha that the committee need not consist of more than seven or nine members.

See foot note on preceding page.
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At the third business meeting in Omaha a resolution was presented from the Local Council of Women of Indianapolis,

That there should be appointed at the Annual Executive a committee to study the question of expansion, and to collate the arguments advanced by public men for and against the policy, and that this shall be one of the subjects on the programme for the Triennial.

There was not time between the Omaha Executive and the Triennial to form a committee to study this question, but we have placed a symposium on this subject on the programme.

Please observe a resolution (the Omaha Minutes):

Resolved, That no standing committee in the Council, in the execution of its work, shall incur bills without positive authorization, accompanied by a statement of the limit that shall be used by this committee, UNLESS THE COMMITTEE PROVIDE THE MONEY FOR ITS OWN USE.

Miss Shaw: We passed a resolution in Omaha reducing the price of the History and Minutes. We did this so that the work might be put in the hands of the people. I know the way similar books of other societies are sold, and I know that people will not pay a dollar a volume for our books, no matter how valuable they are, and I think they would do us a great deal more service if the price were still further reduced. If read they would be a means of increasing the interest of people in our work.

Mrs. Solomon: At a meeting of our Advisory Committee I was authorized to buy ten copies to be distributed through our own society, and in that way to the members of our Council. I have not yet done so, and should prefer to get twenty copies if the price of these volumes were still further reduced.

Miss American: If the price were reduced to twenty-five cents a volume, it would be possible for us to take the ten dollars appropriated for books and put one copy of the paper-bound, in each of our sections. A great deal of good would result from this.

I therefore move that the price of the History and Minutes 48 of the National Council be reduced to fifty cents for the cloth and to twenty-five cents for the paper-bound volumes.

Motion seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Beck: How much is still owing on the publication of these books?

Mrs. Sewall: Two hundred dollars. I think there are about fifteen hundred copies on hand.

Mrs. Spencer: If those who have recently contributed money for the purchase of the History and Minutes can take advantage of this action, why can we not make it apply to all unfilled orders?

Miss American: I move that all unfilled orders be filled at this price for the sake of propaganda.

Motion seconded and carried.

The Secretary was instructed to send a telegram to Mrs. Louise Barnum Robbins announcing the action taken by the Executive, so that orders received by her but still unfilled might be placed at the reduced prices.

Mrs. Solomon: It seems to me that the different organizations belonging to the Council do not know enough of each other's work. The only literature I have received from other organizations came from Mrs. Hollister, and I was very much interested in what she sent. I should be glad if other organizations would send constitutions and reports to us. In this way we might be able to help each other's work, not officially, but unofficially.

Miss Shaw: I think it would be a good thing if organizations brought their literature to the Council meetings and exchanged with each other.

Mrs. Solomon: We are so busy here that perhaps that would not be a good way. I think the Presidents of organizations ought to have the names of the Presidents of all the other affiliated organizations on their mailing lists.

Miss Shaw: That would reach the Presidents but not the lay members; I think both methods should be followed.

A motion was made and passed requesting Mrs. Sewall to present her report at the afternoon meeting.

Mrs. Sewall explained that the Working Women's Home Association was put upon the programme under the impression that it was a National organization. This being an error, she asked the courtesy of the meeting for Mrs. Laura G. Fixen, of Chicago, its representative, who spoke briefly.

Owing to the absence of the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Louise Barnum Robbins, Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery was made Corresponding Secretary *pro tem*.

Mrs. Lockwood announced that the Women's Press Association would give a reception at Willard's Hotel, Wednesday evening, and extended an invitation to the members of the Council to attend, and also to attend the meetings of the Press Association.

Mrs. Sewall announced that, owing to the storm and the inability of some of the speakers on the afternoon's programme to be present, a paper on “How Can Women Aid in Municipal Reform?” would be read and discussed, and that the rest of the afternoon would be occupied by a business meeting.

Meeting adjourned.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2:00 o'clock by the President, Mrs. Sewall. After discussion on the paper, “How Can Women Aid in Municipal Reform?” Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Fraternal Delegate from the National Association of Colored Women, was introduced and spoke briefly. Dr. Elizabeth A. Davis, Fraternal Delegate from the National Woman's Dental Association, was also introduced, and gave a brief report of her association.

At 3:00 o'clock the business meeting was convened. Miss Shaw, the Vice-President at Large, took the chair while Mrs. 50 Sewall read the following abstract of her Report and Recommendations:

MRS. SEWALL'S ADDRESS.

Members of the Executive of the National Council of Women, including Associate General Officers, Presidents and Delegates of affiliated organizations, members of the Cabinet, Patrons and Annual Contributors: Ladies, I have thus formally enumerated the classes whom I have the honor to address, because I desire to discuss at this time the function of each of the classes named in its relation to the Council as a whole, and to the other constituent elements of the Council.

In the address which I shall have the honor to pronounce before you on Saturday evening of this week, I shall take occasion to discuss briefly the events of the eleven years which measure the life

of the National Council. For the moment I consider these years simply with reference to what they have witnessed in the maturing of the idea which was born out of the memorable convention of 1888. Thus far each Triennial has been marked by recommendations from the Council's official head respecting what may be called the Council machinery.

Never can the attention of the public and of ourselves too often be emphasized upon that feature of the Council which differentiates it from all other organizations, viz., that it is the purpose of the Council to bring together, not individuals on the basis of common aims and common principles, but organizations whose aims and methods are essentially different, and may, indeed, so far as their fitness to unite in the Council is concerned, be essentially antagonistic.

A brief review of the composition of the Council at different Triennial epochs will show an increasing appreciation of the direction in which benefit is to come from the Council method. At the date of its birth (1888) but two National organizations united to constitute the National Council. At its first Triennial (1891) its constituent Associations had increased to ten. At its second Triennial (1895) its membership included seventeen National Associations and three Local Councils. At its Third Triennial the Council finds its membership 51 increased to eighteen National Associations, one State and six Local Councils. Although the membership of the Council has been increased by three large National organizations, one State Council and four Local Councils since the last Triennial, aggregating an increase of two hundred and fifty thousand individuals, it is found that all of these can obtain relatively adequate expression in a session covering eight days. This is largely due to the fact that organizations are less insistent in regard to their department meetings. Surely the reason for this is not that the different organizations value less than formerly their integral dignity; but that they are constantly seeing with larger clearness that their own dignity and power alike are increased by becoming for a few days annually at the Executive Sessions of the National Council and for a week or more once in three years at the Triennials, one of many co-ordinate parts of a larger body.

The history of philanthropy and reform shows that often the charge of one-sidedness justly has been brought to bear against these organized agencies for the improvement of human society. Every National organization which is a member of the Council is conscious of having experienced an expansion of sympathy and an access of intelligence through its Council relationship, which abates the danger of this charge.

RELATION OF THE COUNCIL TO NATIONAL LIFE.

(This subject was postponed to the President's closing address.)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

THE LOCAL APPLICATION OF THE COUNCIL IDEA.

The last four years have been characterized by a growing sensitiveness to the prevailing defects in American municipal organization and management. Since our last Triennial the National Municipal League for the Improvement of Local Government has been organized, and includes in its membership some of the most distinguished citizens of our country. The influences which brought the League into being have caused intelligent women living in American cities to feel the 52 conditions of municipal life a direct appeal to their own consciences. Sensitive as the average woman's conscience is to personal wrong, even a superior woman needs an awakening to cure her of her obtuseness to official organized public wrong.

During the last four years a wonderful change has been wrought in American women in this particular. The Local Council is a manifestation of this change, and the Local Council will be found to be the most effective instrument that has been shaped to woman's hands for the correction of evils and the inauguration of the reign of virtue in public places. For proof of this assertion I refer you to the reports which in the course of this Triennial will be submitted by the affiliated Local Councils. See page 208.

CABINET.

It was the first president of the Council, our now sainted Miss Willard, who suggested the creation of Cabinet offices as a part of the machinery of the Council Idea. Cabinet offices, however, were not created until 1895, when in my opening address I recommended the formation of an advisory board which, corresponding to the Cabinet in the administrative Department of our National Government, should assist the chief officer in the performance of her duties.

It must be confessed that all the advantages which it was claimed would follow the organization of such an advisory board have not materialized. However, I think a candid inquiry into the causes of this frankly confessed failure will show that such causes lie quite outside of the character and function of the advisory board *per se*. My esteemed successor in office, Mary Lowe Dickinson, called to her Cabinet to initiate this experiment women of conspicuous ability and equal devotion to the public service; but not one of them but has been handicapped in the execution of her task, either by public duties to which she was pre-engaged, or by private calamities, or by both. For example: Mrs. Frances Newbury Bagley, Secretary of the Department of Art and Literature, 53 found her time engrossed by the care of an invalid daughter, whose death was soon followed by her own.

Isabella Charles Davis, Secretary of the Department of Social Economics, as organizer for the King's Daughters, has little margin of leisure for a department in which she is deeply interested. Lillian M. N. Stevens, of the Department of Moral Reform, was practically compelled by the long illness of Frances E. Willard to perform in large measure the exacting duties of that high office, which Miss Willard's death has made her first and most sacred obligation. Rachel Foster Avery, whose secretarial ability justified the expectation that as a secretary of any kind she would stand without a peer, has found her gifts mortgaged to the young claimants in her own home, and to the organization to which her first affection is given. Mary Newbury Adams, the Secretary of the Department of Religion, has perhaps given more time to her department than any other member of the Cabinet, and yet her dominating interest is not in religion but in history, and she, like all the members of the Cabinet, with only one exception, has pleaded to be relieved. The Secretary of Foreign Relations found her duties so intimately connected with her work as Vice-President at Large of the International Council that the office was no additional burden, but when called to fill the unexpired term of Mary Lowe Dickinson, she could not remain a member of her own Cabinet.

Does this prove that a Cabinet is either an unnecessary, a useless or an unmanageable part of the Council machine? To my mind, not at all.

From the time of the organization of the Council I have served it in some official capacity, and have devoted to it so large a portion of my time, that I may, without egotism, hope to have studied its mechanism to some purpose. In this connection may I, without arrogance, remind you that from its organization in 1888 to 1891, I was its Corresponding Secretary; from 1891 to 1895 its President; from March, 1895, to October, 1897, at the head of its Department of Foreign Relations; from October, 1897, to date, again its President. With the opportunity thus given me to watch the movement of the 54 Council, to test its strength, and through testing its strength to discover its weakness, I am more and more convinced that its mechanism will be imperfect until its equipment with Cabinet officers is complete.

Let me indicate how the work of the Cabinet may become practical and effective; how such an advisory board may be made to serve the interests of economy of effort, the capacity for which, it must always be remembered, is one of the inherent merits of the Council Idea.

The twenty (more or fewer) National organizations within the National Council may always be grouped under a few general titles, for with all the infinity of ramifications compassed by the activity of the human spirit, human activities, may, after all, be brought into compact form through intelligent classification and grouping.

What is true of the National organizations within the National Council in this respect is equally true of the much larger number of local organizations unified through the agency of the Local Councils. The Local Councils that are affiliated with the National Council include three hundred or more local organizations. There is no one of these organizations whose work does not lie in the direction of one or another of the following objects, viz: Religion, Education, Civics, Politics, Economics, Industry, Professional Freedom, Literature, Art, Charity and Philanthropy.

At the present time, to facilitate the work of the Council, I think great pains must be taken to group under these heads all of the organizations belonging to the Council. At the head of each of these groups there should stand one woman who will garner information and radiate influence bearing upon the subject of her portfolio.

Far from feeling like abandoning the Cabinet because the Cabinet has not yet been more useful, I feel that what has not been done by it emphasizes what may be done. Upon this head, therefore, I offer the following recommendations:

First: That a committee shall be formed during this Triennial whose business it shall be (*a*) to secure a complete list of all the titles under which women are gathered into organizations 55 in this country, and (*b*) to classify these titles and group them under the heads above mentioned, or under similar but more comprehensive titles.

You will observe that this recommendation does not limit the work of the committee to grouping the organizations that are already within the Council; but extends its work to grouping all organizations existing irrespective of their Council affiliation.

Second: I recommend that the Council shall request my successor to appoint ten or twelve women each to stand at the head of one of the ten or twelve departments above mentioned.

Third: I recommend that institutions as well as organizations shall be admitted to membership in this Council. Institutions should, in my opinion, be admitted on the pecuniary terms and with the same representation that Local Councils are admitted; but I recommend that the relation of Local Councils to the National be reconsidered with a view to closer observance of 1ogical sequence.

I feel that to this third recommendation it is necessary to append some explanation. The Council as it at present stands, when fully developed, will include all organized effort; but some of the most important institutions that exist in our country, and in all countries, are the result of individual initiative and enterprise. Take, for example, the following very different institutions: Hull House, the Woman's Reformatory of Indiana, the Women's Prison at Sherbourne, Mass., the Working Woman's

Home of Chicago, and the Woman's College of Law in Washington. Each of these institutions is distinctly individual, and while there are other institutions related to each which might be brought into affiliation with these, constituting a national group of similar but still separate institutions, I feel that on the one hand the Council would be greatly strengthened by bringing into affiliation with itself institutions of the kind indicated; and, on the other hand, its own influence would, through such institutions, find channels of expression now denied to it.

The National Council of Great Britain has been able to 56 bring the unified influence of much of the organized life of Great Britain to bear upon educational questions through including in its membership the separate women's colleges.

Fourth: I think it quite in harmony with my third recommendation, as thus explained, to add a fourth, that an effort shall be made to bring different women's and co-educational colleges into affiliation with the National Council. To my mind it would be of more value to the Council to have a dozen of the co-educational institutions brought into direct membership in it than to bring into its membership the National Association of Collegiate Alumnæ, although the latter is eligible to Council membership, and would both give and receive strength through entering into such membership.

You will see that my recommendation for thus extending the Council relationship is intended in no way to duplicate the work of any other organization. I do not, for example, think that any local Suffrage Society or any local Woman's Christian Temperance Union, or any local Woman's Club should be brought into the National Council, or that such a society should be considered eligible to membership in the Council, since the particular object for which a Suffrage society, a local temperance union, or a local literary club, stands has already been nationalized through the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which are already within the Council, and through the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which is, and has been, since its organization, eligible to membership in the Council.

Some of the best work done is the product of strong and unique individualities, and as the Council is primarily a deliberative body, an extension of its relations which would enable it to include strong individualities that have built up unique institutions would vastly increase the good that the Council can receive and the good that it can distribute. I do not overlook the fact that the bringing of institutions into the Council membership implies a modification of the constitution, but I think it entirely possible so to modify the constitution that such institutions may be brought into the 57 Council. I recognize that this extension of the Council involves the most delicate discrimination and the most rigid adherence to high standards.

Fifth: That this subject may be wisely considered, I recommend at this Triennial the appointment of a committee to weigh this particular suggestion in all of its bearings upon the Council, to consider what modification of the constitution may be necessary in order that such institutions may be received and also to collate information respecting such institutions, with a view to bringing in an approximately complete list of the most important institutions of strongly individualized character in the United States at the next Executive Session of the Council.

Sixth: I recommend also that the constitution of the Council be amended so as to provide a standing committee on plan of work less unwieldy than the Executive Committee, with more carefully specified duties. To my mind this committee should consist of the General Officers of the Council, the members of the Cabinet and the Chairmen of the Standing Committees.

Seventh: In the grouping of organizations account should be taken of the titles under which our present standing committees exist, and each of the standing committees would, in my opinion, have its work facilitated, its importance magnified, and its just powers augmented by being put into close relations with one group of organizations within the Council and therefore with one of the Cabinet departments.

Eighth: I recommend that each president of an organization belonging to the Council shall be requested to send within a certain definite limited time a statement of her own views in regard to the means which organization presidents shall take of keeping the fact of their Council affiliation before the members of their respective organizations, and that the President of the National Council shall be authorized to make up from these suggestions a formal series of requests to organization presidents. I would not have conformity with these requests sustained by a constitutional provision; I would leave each president free to modify according to her 58 own judgment the recommended method; but I would have a constitutional provision requiring every president of an organization belonging to the Council to send to the President of the National Council a sufficient number of copies of every bulletin issued by such president to her organization and of every programme rendered by the affiliated organization as would enable the Council President to supply each member of the Council Executive with such documents. In no other way can the President of the National Council and the *ex officio* Vice-Presidents be kept fully informed of the lines of work that are included in the Council; yet without such full information it is evident that the President can not be most helpful to the organizations composing the Council.

Ninth: I recommend that a committee composed of one representative from each organization belonging to the Council be formed at this meeting with instructions to prepare a series of

standing rules for the guidance of the different General Officers, Cabinet Officers and Chairmen of Committees in the performance of their respective duties.

At this point I venture to remind you that at the time of the organization of the National Council it was necessary to give scrupulous regard to the natural sensitiveness of organizations which in uniting to form the Council entertained the fear which in the beginning was natural, lest membership *in* the Council might mean subordination *to* the Council. It was the recognition of this possible and even natural attitude of mind on the part of its constituent elements that rendered the original committee of sixteen, charged with the duty of drafting a constitution for the National Council, so solicitous to reduce the formal constitutional requirements and rules of order to a minimum. It is my opinion, resulting from the experience of eleven years in close and varied official relations to the Council, that the adoption of a series of standing rules, not only would facilitate the work of the officers and members, but that it would also tend rather to augment than to diminish the integral dignity of the units which combine to constitute the larger unit. It can not too often be repeated that membership *in* the Council does not subordinate any 59 organization *to* the Council; that the Council indeed finds its life in the *common purposes* of the different organizations which compose it; while these organizations at the same time find a new life in the recognition of their common purposes, but retain in its fullness their separate individual life unabridged and indeed unmodified by Council relationships.

Tenth: Finding my remarks relating to the qualities of Council Officers made at the business meeting Saturday evening somewhat misunderstood, I venture a few additional sentences, which I do not put in the form of a recommendation, but in the form of a request. I ask my coadjutors in the Council, not only those who have a vote, but all Patrons of the Council as well, to consider the reasonableness and the possible value of the following:

(a) No one should be considered for a General Office in the National Council to whom the task of unifying and harmonizing the parts into a more perfect whole is not of primary importance.

(b) This request, to my mind, affects only the General Officers. I think one can not expect to find a Cabinet Officer or a head of a Standing Committee to whom her work in that relation is her exclusive or most important work in connection with organized effort.

(c) I do think it of the utmost importance that no one shall be placed, even as a member of a committee, much less as Chairman of a Committee or head of a Cabinet Department, whose willingness to serve is not positively known. Of course it must be taken for granted that no one

would be thought of in this connection whose ability to serve in this great place had not been tested in smaller places and proven by success.

I feel that I may be considered somewhat bold to speak so emphatically and so frankly upon all of these subjects; but the longer I have been engaged in Council work, the more fully have I been convinced of the infinite balm and blessing contained within the Council Idea, if those to whom its culture, development and administration are assigned have a sufficiently exalted conception of it and a sufficiently consecrated devotion to it.

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Eleventh: In view of the practical extension of the United States, the acquisition of Hawaii, and the close relations that will probably henceforth exist with Porto Rico and Cuba, and the possible continuation of close relations with the Philippine Islands, I recommend that the National Council shall form a committee for the study of the social and domestic conditions of life in these Islands with a view to seeing in what way the women of the Islands can be aided by us through their initiation into American methods of organization for mutual benefit and for the public weal. That these studies may be intelligently prosecuted, I recommend that a commission be nominated from the National Council and that the Council endeavor to secure for this commission the recognition of the United States Government, and that the commission be instructed to visit and inspect the conditions of life on the Islands along the lines indicated in the preceding recommendation.

Twelfth: I further recommend that the National Council of Women of the United States endeavor to secure for their elected representative at the Universal Congress of Women, to be held in Paris in 1900, the endorsement of the National Government.

Thirteenth: I further recommend that the last act of the present administration of the National Council shall be, sending to the Czar of Russia a properly prepared and engrossed letter expressing the sympathy, appreciation and gratitude of the women included in the Council for the initiative taken by his Majesty in behalf of disarmament as a first step toward placing the so-called civilized nations of the world upon a permanent peace footing.

Fourteenth: I recommend also that the National Council express toward the National Committee in Great Britain having in charge the organization of circles and societies committed to the advocacy of disarmament the sympathy of the Council with its work, and that the Council shall, through its representatives, appointed or elected, participate in the proposed crusade for peace.

Fifteenth: It is essential to the preservation of the Council Idea that the distinction of association membership, instead 61 of individual membership, be guarded in all Councils, whether International,

National or Local, and that the representative character of the Executive Board of a Council also be rigidly maintained.

Therefore it is recommended that

(a) The National Council prepare a form of constitution for Local Councils in perfect harmony with the constitution of the National Council; and

(b) That in so far as the two points above mentioned are concerned, all Local Councils affiliated with the National, or organized under its auspices, shall be expected to make their respective constitutions conform to the constitution of the National. That is, their voting members shall comprise only their General Officers and the presidents and delegates of their affiliated organizations; that to increase the interest of individuals, they, like the National Council, may have Patrons and Annual Contributors, on such pecuniary terms as they may respectively elect, but that such individuals may not have a vote.

Sixteenth: And finally, although it is now hoped that by the first of May (the time to which the present Treasurer asks to retain her books before handing them over to her duly elected successor) all debts will be paid, and that a treasury neither mortgaged nor empty shall be handed over to the next administration, still the experience of the past and the work herein recommended demand the creation of a permanent fund, the income of which shall be devoted to the prosecution of enterprises undertaken by the National Council and in its name. To the end that such a fund shall be created, I recommend that a standing Finance Committee be appointed to work with the Treasurer in devising a plan for the establishment of such permanent fund.

Mrs. Solomon moved, Mrs. Wells seconded the motion, that the report of President Sewall be accepted with deep appreciation by the members of the Council.

Miss American: Does “accept” mean to endorse the recommendations contained in the address?

Mrs. Solomon: I wish the word “receive” substituted for “accept.”

Mrs. Spencer: We should accept with great appreciation our President's report and hold the recommendations for discussion at the next business meeting.

Miss Shaw: May I suggest that the parts of the address embodying the future policy of the Council be referred to the Resolutions Committee, and that they refer them again to us to settle? The parts relating to a plan of work should be referred to a Committee on Plan of Work.

Mrs. Spencer: The Resolutions Committee has many troublesome things to settle now. Matters of general policy should be settled by the largest voting body of the Council.

Mrs. Sewall: Perhaps it is a violation of parliamentary courtesy for me to speak on this matter, but I take the privilege.

What the Vice-President has said embodies exactly my idea of what should be done. The Resolutions Committee of the Council has always before it two kinds of resolutions, one bearing upon the policy of the Council itself, and another bearing upon the attitude of the Council towards public matters. These should come back to the Council for final action after some section of its Executive has given them careful study. The Resolutions Committee forms such a section. The Council can “receive” them and can “accept” them for discussion.

Mrs. Solomon asked that the words “for discussion at the earliest possible moment” be added to her resolution. This was permitted, and the motion was carried by unanimous vote, as follows:

That the report be accepted with deep appreciation by the members of the Council, for discussion at the earliest possible moment.

Mrs. Sewall: Mrs. Bailey, our Treasurer, who has been obliged to go to the Pacific Coast, sent me her report and 63 asked that it be handed over to Miss Lucy E. Anthony; and also that Miss Lucy be made Treasurer *pro tem*., pending the election of her (Mrs. Bailey's) successor.

It was moved and seconded that Miss Lucy E. Anthony be made Treasurer *pro tem*., in accordance with Mrs. Bailey's request. Motion carried.

The President called for the report of the Vice-President.

Miss Shaw: I have prepared no report. The main part of my work for the Council since the last Triennial was when I had charge of the meeting at Nashville. The report of that I gave at the Executive meeting following, and as I have done very little work since that time I have very little to report.

When I took the office we had a President in whose ability we all had the greatest confidence, and whom we all knew to be a leader we should be proud to follow. Mrs. Dickinson's first work as President of the Council was in connection with the celebration of the eightieth birthday of Mrs. Stanton. After that she called the Executive meeting in Boston. From that time she was ill, and I took up a little of the work; all that I was able to do, which was very little. Even were I at home all the time I do not consider I have the ability to do the work of the President of this association; but as I was in the field all the time I could not very well carry on the correspondence. When Mrs. Dickinson's illness made it impossible for her to prepare for the Nashville Annual Executive I was obliged to do the very best I could. Every one who attended that meeting knows that it was reported to us by the Board of Lady Managers of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition that there was no convention during the season which impressed itself upon the people of Nashville so much as did the meeting of the Council. We had the largest audiences, and the courtesies of the city were extended to us. If I had not been backed up by the lady who was then only a subordinate officer, being at the head of one of the Cabinet positions, who led me bravely on, I do not know how I could have filled the social position at Nashville, for I know nothing of social affairs; but I felt the dignity of the position and tried to do the very best I could.

A remarkable impression was made by that meeting; in fact, the Board of Lady Managers wished us to remain and continue our services another week so that all the people of the city could be impressed. There was quite an interest among Southern women, and if Mrs. Sewall could have been free to go through the South after the meeting at Nashville, I think we could have organized a State Council in every Southern state. Indeed, I think the great need of our Council is to have some one in the field to gather up the effects of our meetings. I think if we had a woman who was free to go out into the world and gather up the real sentiment which is created favorably towards the Council, we could before the next Triennial more than double the number of associations we have in the Council to-day.

I am sure, I never could have done the work for the Nashville meeting but for Mrs. Sewall's help; while professing to help me she did the major part of the work. Then, too, Mrs. Avery was utilized. Mrs. Sewall and Mrs. Avery, as we know, have been the great promoters of the Council Idea from the beginning. I had their help for the Nashville meeting, and therefore we had quite a respectable meeting of which, before it closed, I was quite proud. We were proud of each other and proud of the organization to which we belong, and I believe if our auxiliary societies did more hard work for the Council there would be ten times more enthusiasm on the part of the organizations in the Council.

At the Nashville meeting Mrs. Sewall was, by all sorts of promises and pledges, induced to take the presidency. We disliked to accept Mrs. Dickinson's resignation; but we felt it was not just to her not to take her own statement of her condition and of her inability to carry on the work. After promising Mrs. Sewall a great many things which we hoped to carry out, and never have carried out, she took the position, and since that time I have been of very little service. I hope the Vice-President who shall be elected in my place will be better able to take up the work of the President if anything should happen to compel her to do it.

Mrs. Sewall: Miss Shaw has been a positive and constant aid, and I have always thought the Council would be fully equipped were Miss Shaw its organizer in the field. I hope that day will soon come.

The next officer who should present a report is the Corresponding Secretary. Mrs. Robbins telegraphs me that she is detained by illness and may not be able to get here.

The next report is that of the First Recording Secretary, Mrs. Mosher.

Mrs. Mosher: On the resignation of Mrs. Burlingame Cheney, at Nashville, I was appointed to her place. I could not attend the session at Omaha, and kind friends did for me there what I could not do. That is the only meeting which has occurred since my election, so I have no report to make. Miss Octavia Williams Bates, of Detroit, did the work of the Recording Secretary at Omaha.

Mrs. Sewall: Mrs. Helen Finlay Bristol, of Quincy, Illinois, has notified me that she will be present, but she has not yet arrived. Mrs. Bristol has not been able to attend any of the meetings of this Triennial term because of the long illness of her husband, followed by his death in 1898.

The Treasurer's report should come next.

The Treasurer's report was read by Miss Lucy E. Anthony, Treasurer *pro tem*. The report was incomplete, and Miss Anthony asked that action be deferred to the final business meeting of the Triennial. (See pages 129-133.)

Mrs. Sewall asked the meeting to instruct the officers as to whether an evening meeting should be held.

On motion of Dr. Hale, seconded by Mrs. Manchester, and carried by unanimous vote, it was decided to abandon the evening meeting on account of the storm.

Mrs. Sewall asked the further pleasure of the members.

Miss Anthony: I move that we proceed to the discussion of the President's Report and Recommendations.

Motion seconded and carried.

Miss American: I move that no one be allowed to speak a second time on any of these recommendations until every other person who wishes to speak has spoken, and that each speaker be limited to five minutes for each separate recommendation.

Motion seconded.

Mrs. Sewall: Would the mover be willing to change that to a discussion of the general policy? I am having the President's Recommendations printed, that each one of you may have a copy before you when you discuss them separately.

Mrs. Spencer: I should like to have the general policy of the Council the order of business for the rest of the afternoon.

Miss American: In view of the fact that we shall have another business meeting Wednesday morning, I withdraw my motion.

Mrs. Solomon: I object to the discussion of the general policy of the Council. I do not believe there is any necessity for it.

Miss American: I move that we take up the President's Recommendations seriatim, and that each speaker be limited to five minutes on each recommendation.

Motion seconded and carried.

The first and second recommendations were read by the Secretary.

Miss American: I do not think that we ought to appoint so many committees. I am entirely in favor of the department idea. I feel that it ought to be one of the duties of these Cabinet officers to find out exactly what is being done on the line of work for which she is appointed, and if she is made responsible for that, she will do it. I think it is entirely within the duty of our Executive officers to outline the departments of our work, and then when the heads of departments are appointed

they can bring together the organizations working along the same line. I think every one of 67 our Standing Committees should be a sub-committee of some one of these departments.

Mrs. Gates: Would this do away with the present departments, or would it embrace the present Cabinet positions?

Mrs. Sewall: My intention is, not only to continue the Cabinet but to increase it. There are a number of departments for which we have never had a Cabinet officer appointed. My intention is to have the organizations grouped under the same titles that indicate the heads of the departments.

Mrs. Gates: What would be the position of the Standing Committees?

Mrs. Sewall: My recommendation leaves the Standing Committees.

Mrs. Gates: I believe with so many Standing Committees the Council would be unwieldy. Should we do away with the Standing Committees and put all the work under the members of the Cabinet, and then have sub-committees under these heads, more will be done.

Mrs. Sewall: Each Standing Committee is to be a sub-committee serving one group of societies.

Miss American: I want to know the method of procedure here. Here are two recommendations; would it be proper to adopt them at this time, or would it not?

Mrs. Sewall: I should say not. We are discussing them here for mutual enlightenment. I have not worked them out in detail; I only have outlined what seemed to me the lines along which progress could be made.

Mrs. Spencer: I think the grouping is of very great importance. I should like to know if the President in her recommendations includes the thought that these groups or departments should take cognizance, not only of the organizations composed of women entirely, or should it include those embracing both men and women in their membership?

Mrs. Sewall: Our Council now includes organizations of mixed membership. I think we should take cognizance not only of women's organizations, but also of those in which both men and women work.

Mrs. Beck: Will this grouping give us expert workers?

Mrs. Sewall: It ought to; that is the intention. In the Local Council of Indianapolis we find such classification absolutely necessary in order to arrange logical and sequential programmes. The Standing Committees of that Council correspond with the groups of the federated societies.

Miss American: I would suggest that recommendations 3, 4 and 5 be read together.

Mrs. Solomon: I believe I should recommend the consideration of the third recommendation, but by no means a hasty adoption. We must consider that the larger this Council is the greater its influence; but at the same time by getting in individual institutions of any sort we make the Council unwieldy at its Triennial sessions, and it seems to me it might hamper the work of the Council. Of course, we might get a great many colleges to come in under one group. At the same time if individual institutions are to receive the same consideration that large organizations do, or even that Local Councils comprising forty or fifty different societies enjoy, it will make our Triennials so unwieldy that two or three weeks would not suffice to hold them.

Mrs. Swain: I should like to ask Mrs. Sewall what she means by co-educational institutions, and in what way she would get them into the Council?

Mrs. Sewall: This idea of affiliating educational institutions with the Council is not original, but is adopted from the practice of the Council of Great Britain. The Collegiate Alumnæ, as you know, does not belong to the Council; but many able members of that body are friends of the Council. They have indicated that they look to a time when such affiliation 69 may come; but for the present they say that higher education is not yet on a sufficiently firm footing to make it possible to ally itself with other bodies and still command the public good will; that they should be suspected of going into all sorts of things that are in the Council, of becoming Suffragists, for instance, and they can not afford to risk misinterpretation. Then they say that they are in a sense international, since there is a linking together of the college women of Great Britain, Canada and our own country. In England the college women have said the same thing, and the English Council, having adopted a certain basis of representation for institutions that is entirely different from that of national organizations, includes in its membership Girton, St. Margaret's Hall, Somerville Hall and Newnham; my friends in the Council of Great Britain told me that through having brought these independent colleges into membership in the Council the National Council has obtained an opportunity to exert its influence in the solution of educational problems. Women in England interested in higher education have told me that by affiliation with the Council the colleges have been set to discussing subjects pertaining to social and civic reform that never before had come up in their meetings.

Mrs. Solomon has seen some great difficulties. One is in discriminating among the institutions, and it would, of course, take perception, discrimination and courage to vote rightly upon such questions; but I think we can expect the Council to have these qualities.

Mrs. Beck: I think our State Councils will help. In Bloomington we have the State University, and our Woman's League, which is the largest women's society in the college, belongs to our Local Council. We have found the relation very helpful, not only to the college girls, but to us. I believe from my own experience that our college life would become largely interested in the Council in just this way. My plan would be to form in every State in the United States a State Council. I believe in Indiana we could get most of the colleges into such a State Council.

Dr. Hale: In the case of organizations which are composed of both men and women, belonging to the Council, do the women only belong to the Council?

Mrs. Sewall: They all belong to the Council; the entire organization belongs, but must be represented in our Executive by women.

Dr. Hale: In the case of institutions or colleges would it be possible to carry out the same provision?

Mrs. Sewall: Certainly, for no college need vote to come in unless they vote to accept that provision. A college is a corporate institution, and if a co-educational college enters the Council the men as well as the women enter.

Mrs. Beck: In our Local Council the Board of the Monon railroad is represented by a woman.

Miss American: I think no argument could induce me to vote for this. I am a believer in individual responsibility; but for the individual as an individual, or the individual institution, we have no place in the National Council of Women and we should be weakening the Council to take them in. The conditions differ here from the conditions in England. The standing of institutions in England differs from the standing of institutions in the United States. I do not care for the complications of our programme; we must repress ourselves, and have our general meetings and these things in departments. I think the admission of institutions would weaken us just as much as the admission of individual clubs. The Collegiate Alumnæ eventually will affiliate. They will do this when they think we can give them more benefit than they can give us. There would always be friction and misunderstanding should we admit institutions.

Mrs. Spencer: In case in developing this matter it should prove best to drop the Standing Committee idea in its present form and absorb it in the grouping, could you not, without 71 destroying your plan, drop out the words “Standing Committee” and bring them all under your Cabinet heads?

Mrs. Sewall: The Standing Committee doing a certain line of work would be associated with the group of Societies interested in the same work, and could be brought easily under the direction of the appropriate Cabinet officer.

Mrs. Beck: Should the Committee on Plan of Work help in the work between executive sessions?

Mrs. Sewall: That is exactly my desire.

Mrs. Spencer: These questions of detail of arrangement are secondary in my mind, decidedly, to the main question of whether we shall build our Council for eternity or for a hundred years, or whether we shall consider ourselves as a Woman's Council, a very provisional arrangement by which women's work and organization shall be more consolidated, in order to make as rapid and sure connection as possible with existing associations of men and women? My feeling about the Council is defined entirely along that line. I have no interest whatever in multiplication of women's organizations. Therefore, if those groups or standing committees in our Council can be so arranged, so officered and so in detail managed that they shall make immediate connection with existing organizations of men and women, I am heartily in favor of giving more and more service to the Council and using it as a stepping-stone. The Council of Women of Rhode Island, of which I have the honor to be President, feels itself to be but a helping hand to organize woman's work in such form that it can demand, in no aggressive way, but with that winning appeal of approved service, a definite recognition by men in their organizations; and if we have come as a Council to that position, then I say an enormous possibility of practical service awaits the Council. If not, if we are to be a competing body with any large national body of women which may at any time spring up, then I say that we shall not be likely to command for any great length of time a sufficient number of fully competent women, fully trained and expert workers, to do 72 the magnificent work outlined by our President. I think that this question strikes under every question of detail. Such is my deep feeling about this question that I believe that one of the great dangers of the present time for women is their deification of sex from their point of view. I am sorry to hear disparaging remarks of men in this work. The National Association of Charities and Corrections has upon its boards men and women. In New York, at our last annual meeting, there was not a question on which the vote of women was not asked for with earnest desire to know what the women thought about it. American women are recognized by men as no other women on earth are recognized. It is not the time for us to lay our lines ahead for sex exclusiveness, and I, as a member of this Council, shall here and now declare that the chief

interest that I have in this Council, as distinguished from any other body of women, lies in this, that by provision such as we have in our Council of Rhode Island, where we say we are composed of delegates of organizations where women are prominent, or composed of women, we open the door for all this union of men and women.

Mrs. Grannis: I heartily agree with Mrs. Spencer in what she has said. Organizations can not begin to accomplish the results if they are composed of women only or of men only that they can accomplish with both men and women on a par in voting privileges, and along all lines, all things being equal.

Meeting adjourned at 5:30 P.M.

MINUTES OF THIRD BUSINESS MEETING.

Held at Universalist Church, Thirteenth and L Streets, Wednesday, February 15th.

Meeting called to order at 10:30 A.M.

Reading of full record of preceding business meeting omitted by consent.

Reference to minutes showed the election of officers to be the special order of business for this hour.

Mrs. Foster: Do proxies of absent Presidents vote?

Mrs. Sewall: Yes; if the President of an organization is not present her proxy votes in her place.

Mrs. Davis: One of our General Officers has a vote, and is also a delegate from another organization; does she have two votes?

Mrs. Sewall: Yes; she can not help having two votes.

Miss Maddix: Has a delegate, who is also proxy for the President of her association, two votes?

Mrs. Sewall answered that she had, and asked if both rulings she had made were accepted by the meeting.

Both rulings were accepted unanimously.

Miss Shaw: In case the President and Delegate of an organization have come to the Triennial, but are snow-bound and can not reach the hall, if their member of the Resolutions Committee happens to be present, will that society be entirely disfranchised, or will the member of the Resolutions Committee be allowed to cast the votes for the President and Delegate?

Mrs. Sewall: I have no power to answer that question. I may only ask: What shall be done? The member of the 74 Resolutions Committee of a society whose President and Delegate are snow-bound at Cleveland Park is present. Shall she be permitted to vote for one or both of the absentees?

Mrs. Barrett: I move that this member of the Resolutions Committee be permitted to vote for one absentee, as she was appointed by her President on the Resolutions Committee.

Motion seconded.

Mrs. Hollister: By our constitution have we the power to say who shall vote?

Miss Shaw: Since last Saturday night we have changed the programme, and the election which was announced for next Saturday has been transferred to to-day. The members of the Executive, to whom we refer, probably do not know this, and doubtless expect to be here in time to vote on Saturday.

Mrs. Barrett's motion carried by unanimous vote.

The roll, being called by organizations, showed that the Presidents and Delegates were present or represented by proxies and alternates as follows:

National American Woman Suffrage Association: Miss Susan B. Anthony, President; Mrs. Ida H. Harper, Delegate.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union: Mrs. Rebecca B. Chambers, Member of Resolutions Committee. (Later both Mrs. Stevens, President, and Miss Gordon, Delegate, arrived.)

National Free Baptist Woman's Missionary Society: Mrs. Mary P. Davis, President; Mrs. Frances Stewart Mosher, Delegate.

National Woman's Relief Society: Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells, Proxy for President; Mrs. Zina Young Card, Delegate.

Wimodaughsis: Miss Mary H. Williams, Proxy for President and Delegate.

Young Ladies' National Mutual Improvement Association: Mrs. Martha Horne Tingey, Proxy for President; Mrs. Minnie J. Snow, Delegate.

National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity: Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, President and Delegate.

Universal Peace Union: Rev. Amanda Deyo, President; Mrs. Phoebe a. Wright, Delegate.

Woman's Republican Association of the United States: Mrs. Judith Ellen Foster, President; Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Delegate.

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National Association of Loyal Women of American Liberty: Mrs. I. C. Manchester, President and Delegate.

Supreme Hive Ladies of the Maccabees of the World: Mrs. Lillian M. Hollister, President; Miss Bina M. West, Delegate.

Woman's Relief Corps: Mrs. Peters, Proxy for Member of the Resolutions Committee.

National Association of Women Stenographers: Miss Fanchon E. Maddix, Proxy for President, and Delegate.

Council of Jewish Women: Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, President; Miss Sadie American, Delegate.

Florence Crittenton Missions: Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Superintendent; Mrs. J. P. Adams, Alternate for Delegate.

American Anti-Vivisection Society: Dr. Amanda M. Hale, Proxy for President, and Delegate.

Rathbone Sisters of the World: Mrs. Ida M. Weaver, Proxy for President, and Delegate.

State Council of Rhode Island: Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, President; Mrs. I. C. Manchester, Delegate.

Local Council of Women of Indianapolis: Miss Mary C. Raridan, Proxy for President; Mrs. Mary a. Moody, Alternate for Delegate.

Local Council of Women of Bloomington: Mrs. L. M. Beck, President; Mrs. Frances M. Swain, Delegate.

Local Council of Women of Rochester: Mrs. Miriam Lansberg, Proxy for President; Miss Susan B. Anthony, Alternate for Delegate.

Local Council of Women of Minneapolis: Mrs. Mary N. Fiske, Proxy for President and Alternate for Delegate.

Mrs. Sewall: No proxies have been appointed for General Officers who are absent. The President, the Vice-President at Large and the first Recording Secretary are present, and you have made Mrs. Avery proxy for the Corresponding Secretary and Miss Lucy E. Anthony for the Treasurer in every respect but this. Should they not also vote for those whose duties they are performing?

It was unanimously decided by the meeting that Mrs. Avery and Miss Lucy E. Anthony should vote as proxies for the absent officers whom they respectively represented.

Mrs. Avery announced that there were forty-seven votes represented.

The President appointed the following tellers: Mrs. Swain, of Indiana, Chairman; Miss Boswell, of New York; Miss American, of Illinois; Miss West, of Michigan.

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On request it was moved that the visitors present should be invited to remain as observers of the election.

Motion seconded and carried.

Mrs. Sewall was authorized to invite the newspaper women who were present to remain as spectators on condition that in their newspaper articles they should announce merely the results of the election.

Ballots were then distributed for nominations for President.

The Tellers, through Mrs. Mosher, the Recording Secretary, announced that on the informal ballot forty-seven votes had been cast, of which the Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer had received twenty-six, Mrs. Fannie Humphreys Gaffney eighteen, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett two, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw one.

Mrs. Gaffney: I should like to withdraw in favor of Mrs. Spencer. I have wished her from the first, and will do all I can to uphold her in every way.

Mrs. Spencer: I am not now in a position to say whether I could or could not serve the Council as its President unless I know what sort of support I should have to depend upon. I therefore feel I ought to withdraw my name. I could serve as the President of this Council provided other elements were introduced into the Board. I could not for a moment think of taking the Presidency if I had to carry forward the work as Mrs. Sewall has had to carry it forward. The only thing for me to say is that in the present unsettled condition of what support the President may have I must withdraw my name.

Mrs. Barrett said that she was not a candidate for the Presidency.

Miss Shaw: As the only remaining candidate I will say that my name is withdrawn. I shall cast my vote for the woman I want, and if she is elected I will stand by her, and if she is not, I will stand just as strongly by the woman who is.

The formal ballot resulted in giving Mrs. Spencer twenty-four votes and Mrs. Gaffney twenty-three.

Mrs. Gaffney: I move that the vote be made unanimous for Mrs. Spencer.

Mrs. Spencer: I can not accept an office which is not more unanimously tendered. I say this with respect for all, and with a feeling of the greatest relief that the ballot has shown an almost equal preference for us both, and I therefore positively refuse to accept the position.

Mrs. Solomon: I move that the Secretary cast the ballot for Mrs. Gaffney for President of the National Council of Women.

Mrs. Spencer seconded the motion.

Mrs. Gaffney: I feel that I really must speak at this time. I think the convention can see that, with all the willingness I have to serve you in any capacity, my possibilities of service can not weigh against the experience of the member here present who has by your absolute choice a majority.

Mrs. Solomon's motion carried, and the Secretary cast a ballot for Mrs. Gaffney, who was declared the duly elected President of the National Council of Women of the United States.

The informal ballot for Vice-President at Large showed that of the total forty-seven votes, Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck, of Iowa, received twenty-four, Mrs. Spencer seventeen, Miss Shaw three, Mrs. Barrett two, and Mrs. Solomon one.

Miss Shaw: I move that the result of the informal ballot shall be regarded as the formal ballot, and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the vote of the Executive for Mrs. Peck.

Motion seconded and carried by unanimous vote, and Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck was declared Vice-President elect.

The result of the informal ballot for First Recording Secretary showed that of a total of forty-seven votes cast Mrs. Spencer received forty, Mrs. Smith two, Mrs. Barrett one, Mrs. Beck one, Mrs. Swain one, Mrs. Wells one, and Miss Lucy E. Anthony one.

Miss American moved that the result of the informal ballot 78 be made the formal ballot, and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the vote of the Executive for Mrs. Spencer as First Recording Secretary.

Motion seconded and carried, and Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer was declared First Recording Secretary elect.

The result of the informal ballot for Corresponding Secretary showed that out of a total of forty-seven votes Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett had received forty-four, Mrs. Wells one, Mrs. Weaver one, and Mrs. Solomon one.

Mrs. Spencer moved that the result of the informal ballot be made the formal ballot, and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the vote of the Executive for Mrs. Barrett.

Mrs. Fiske seconded the motion, which was carried, and Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett was declared the Corresponding Secretary elect.

Of the total number of votes on the informal ballot for Treasurer, Mrs. Solomon received forty-four, Mrs. Peters one, and Mrs. Smith one.

Mrs. Foster moved that the result of the informal ballot be made the formal ballot, and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the vote of the Executive for Mrs. Solomon.

Mrs. Peters seconded the motion, which was carried, and Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon was declared Treasurer-elect.

The informal ballot for Second Recording Secretary showed a total of forty-five votes cast, of which Mrs. Wells had received twenty-five, Mrs Smith thirteen, Mrs. Beck six, Miss Gordon one.

Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Beck were announced to be the candidates, and the formal balloting began.

The first formal ballot resulted as follows: Mrs. Smith, eighteen; Mrs. Wells, seventeen; Mrs. Beck, eleven. Necessary to a choice twenty-four.

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Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon arrived while the voting was in progress, and the second formal ballot showed forty-eight votes, of which Mrs. Wells received twenty-two, Mrs. Smith seventeen, Mrs. Beck nine. Necessary to a choice, twenty-five.

The third formal ballot showing that of forty-seven votes cast Mrs. Wells had received twenty-four, and Mrs. Smith twenty-three, Mrs. Wells was declared elected.

Mrs. Sewall: When the constitution was constructed no provision was made for auditors.

Mrs. Stevens: If there is no constitutional barrier, I see no reason why this body is not perfectly competent to authorize the election of auditors.

Mrs. Solomon: I feel as if the duties of the Treasurer would be important, and if we could suggest informally two members of the Executive to act as assistants to her in a finance committee, of which she should be chairman and head, and then at the end of a certain period submit the books to an expert accountant, not a member of the Council, it would aid her.

Mrs. Stevens: It seems to me very important that there should be an auditing committee consisting of two members. I think this auditing committee is necessary, even if we have the finance committee suggested by the Treasurer-elect. I move that there shall be an auditing committee consisting of two members.

Mrs. Snow seconded the motion which was carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Stevens: I move that the President appoint the members of the auditing committee.

Mrs. Manchester seconded the motion, which was carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Sewall appointed Mrs. L. M. Beck, of Indiana, and Miss Emma M. Gillett, of Washington, D. C., as an auditing committee.

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The Secretary then read the complete list of officers elect, who, being formally presented to the voting body of the Council, were received with enthusiasm, to which they responded by brief speeches.

Mrs. Avery read announcements as follows:

An invitation from the League of American Penwomen to the members of the Council to visit their headquarters in the Corcoran Building.

Letter from the Corresponding Secretary of the International Young Women's Christian Association regretting that they had not been able to send a Fraternal Delegate.

Invitation from the General Spinner Memorial Association to the members of the National Council to attend the meetings of that body to be held in Washington.

Miss Susan B. Anthony read a letter from the President of the Local Council of Women of Rochester.

Meeting adjourned at one o'clock for luncheon.

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MINUTES OF FOURTH BUSINESS MEETING.

Held at Universalist Church, Thirteenth and L Streets, Saturday, February 18.

The meeting was called to order by President Sewall at 10 o'clock A.M., when there were present:

Mrs. Sewall, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Mosher, Mrs. Avery, Miss Lucy E. Anthony, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Stevens, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Card, Miss Williams, Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Gates, Mrs. Tingey, Mrs. Grannis, Mrs. Deyo, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Foster, Miss Boswell, Mrs. Manchester, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Barrett, Dr. Hale, Mrs. Lovell, Mrs. Hollister, Miss West, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Spencer, Miss Raridan, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Swain, Mrs. Castle, Mrs. Fiske.

Mrs. Spencer, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, moved that the resolutions be taken up as soon as possible; and that action upon them take precedence of all other business. Taken by consent.

When, however, it was found that the printed copies of the resolutions had not arrived, it was decided to consider first the President's recommendations, printed copies of which were in the hands of the Executive.

Mrs. Stevens moved the adoption of the first recommendation contained in the President's address.

Miss Anthony seconded the motion, which was carried by unanimous vote.

The Recommendation as adopted, is:

" *First:* That a committee shall be formed during this Triennial whose business shall be (*a*) to secure a complete list of all the titles under which women are gathered into organizations in this country, and (*b*) to classify these titles and group them under the heads above mentioned, or under similar but more comprehensive titles."

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Mrs. Spencer moved that the second recommendation be adopted. Motion seconded.

Mrs. Spencer: I wish that the appointive power should not be placed so exclusively in the hands of the President. I feel it wiser to place it in the hands of the General Officers.

Miss Shaw: I should like to amend this recommendation to read "that the General Officers shall have power to appoint."

The amendment was accepted by Mrs. Spencer and the Recommendation as amended was voted unanimously as follows:

" *Second:* I recommend that the General Officers shall have power to appoint ten or twelve women, each to stand at the head of the ten or twelve departments above mentioned."

Mrs. Manchester moved to postpone action on the third, fourth and fifth recommendations.

Mrs. Spencer seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mrs. Fiske moved that the sixth recommendation be carried.

Mrs. Swain seconded the motion.

Mrs. Spencer: I move to amend by leaving out the last clause, “and the chairmen of the Standing Committees.”

Miss Lucy E. Anthony: I second the motion to amend.

Mrs. Colby: I hope this clause may stand as it is. I think the Chairmen of the Standing Committees should be familiar with all the work that comes up in the Council.

Miss Shaw: I am in favor of the amendment suggested by Mrs. Spencer.

Mrs. Gates: How long are members of Standing Committees supposed to remain in office?

Mrs. Sewall: A new administration has a right to re-form 83 the committees, but the incoming administrations have always been glad to retain the Chairmen of Standing Committees who have worked.

Mrs. Spencer's amendment carried.

Recommendation as amended and carried reads thus:

“ *Sixth:* I recommend also that the constitution of the Council be so amended as to provide a Standing Committee on Plan of Work less unwieldy than the Executive Committee, with more carefully specified duties. To my mind this committee should consist of the General Officers of the Council and the members of the Cabinet.”

Mrs. Davis: I move that the seventh recommendation be adopted.

Mrs. Swain: I second the motion.

The vote being called, the motion was carried, and the seventh recommendation adopted as follows:

Seventh: “In the grouping of organizations account should be taken of the titles under which our present Standing Committees exist, and each of the Standing Committees should, in my opinion, have its work facilitated, its importance magnified, and its just powers augmented by being put into close relations with one group of organizations within the Council and therefore with one of the Cabinet departments.”

Mrs. Spencer: How large a meaning has the words “account should be taken?”

Mrs. Sewall: The Standing Committees should be so grouped that each will feel itself identified with a certain group of organizations, and thus be brought into relationship with a Cabinet portfolio.

Miss Anthony: I feel that the chairmen of Standing Committees should be appointed by the member of the Cabinet under which they will work. I would rather have the Standing Committees abolished and have each Cabinet officer appoint associates to help her carry out the work she has in hand. It seems to me that ten or twelve Cabinet officers and 84 ten or twelve Standing Committees would make an unwieldy body.

Mrs. Manchester: What does the President mean by “under the direction of the Cabinet officers?”

Mrs. Sewall: Take the Department of Education, for example. The Cabinet officer, at its head, ought to be in an attitude of mind which will make her a seeker in every direction in the educational field. There is a great deal thought at the present time about physical education, industrial education, etc. When the Department of Education is organized under a Cabinet officer, in order to do her work well she will need committees organized within the Council, with an expert at the head of each one, each committee writing and thinking and collating along one of these lines. My opinion is that no Cabinet officer can alone make up all these committees. She can make recommendations; but the committees must be endorsed, at least by the Executive, and I shall hope that the nominations and endorsements will be made when the whole Executive is present to vote upon these matters at an Annual Executive Session.

Mrs. Manchester: Would these committees do away with the necessity of each organization's giving an account of its work at each Triennial and at each Executive Session?

Mrs. Sewall: Not at all.

Mrs. Weaver moved that the eighth recommendation be adopted. Mrs. Wells seconded the motion.

Mrs. Wallace: The Woman's Relief Corps consists of thirty-four departments. We have a Standing Committee to work for the National Council of Women. The manner in which we call attention to it is through a series of general orders, which are sent to our thirty-four department presidents, and also to general officers.

Miss Lucy E. Anthony: It seems to me that these documents should be sent to the Corresponding Secretary rather 85 than to the President. It is putting too much work on the President.

The vote was called and the eighth recommendation adopted unanimously, as follows:

" *Eighth:* I recommend that each President of an organization belonging to the Council shall be requested to send, within a certain definite limited time, a statement of her own views in regard to the means which organization Presidents shall take of keeping the fact of their Council affiliation before the members of their respective organizations, and that the President of the National Council shall be authorized to make up from these suggestions a formal series of requests to organization Presidents. I would not have conformity with these requests sustained by a constitutional provision; I would leave each President free to modify according to her own judgment the recommended method; but I would have a constitutional provision requiring every President of an organization belonging to the Council to send to the President of the National Council a sufficient number of copies of every bulletin issued by such President to her organization, and of every programme rendered by the affiliated organization, as would enable the Council President to supply each member of the Council Executive with such documents. In no other way can the President of the National Council and the *ex officio* Vice-Presidents be kept fully informed of the lines of work that are included in the Council; yet, without such full information it is evident that the President can not be most helpful to the organizations composing the Council."

Mrs. Stevens: I move that the ninth recommendation be adopted.

Mrs. Hollister: I second the motion.

Mrs. Gordon: I move to amend by striking out the words, "standing rules," and substituting "by-laws."

Mrs. Spencer seconded the amendment, which was carried.

Ninth recommendation, as amended, was adopted by unanimous vote thus:

" *Ninth:* I recommend that a committee composed of one representative from each organization belonging to the Council 86 be formed at this meeting with instructions to prepare a series of by-laws for the guidance of the different General Officers, Cabinet Officers and Chairmen of Committees in the performance of their respective duties.

Consideration of tenth recommendation postponed by request.

Mrs. Wallace: I move that the first half of the eleventh recommendation be adopted. Motion seconded.

Mrs. Spencer: I move to amend the first half of the eleventh recommendation by omitting the last phrase, so that it will end with the words, "can be aided by us."

Mrs. Harper: I do not like the phrase “in the way the women of the island can be aided by us.” I hardly think it is well to assume that they need our aid. I would move to substitute some other phrase.

Mrs. Spencer: I will withdraw my amendment and let Mrs. Harper arrange hers.

To give opportunity for the construction of the proper amendments, action was by consent postponed.

Mrs. Wallace: I move that the last half of the eleventh recommendation be adopted.

Mrs. Deyo: I second the motion.

Mrs. Tingey: Does that mean that we shall ask the United States Government to bear the expense?

Mrs. Sewall: I think the phrase leaves us free to get all the recognition and aid we can.

Motion to adopt the last half of the eleventh recommendation carried by unanimous vote.

The twelfth recommendation was read, and Mrs. Sewall said: This was adopted at the first business meeting of the Triennial, and a report will be made to you in Executive session.

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Mrs. Lovell: I move that the thirteenth recommendation be adopted.

Mrs. Alexander: I second the motion.

Dr. Hale: I think that to adopt this recommendation would be acting prematurely. If the present intoxication with the hashish of conquest is to go on, if we are to absorb the Philippines and other outlying countries that tempt our ambition, to pass the resolution at the present time would be to subject ourselves to the charge of egregious hypocrisy.

Miss Shaw: We are not acting for the United States Congress or for the Nation outside of this body. The only position we assume is the attitude of this body toward this question, and I think nothing we can do is more worthy of us than passing this recommendation. We ought to recognize the initiative taken by the Czar, and if our nation and Germany and the Czar's own nation and England would recognize it, we should not be keeping up our present military ambition. Whatever anyone else may do, we at least should be grateful, and only trust that the Czar will not be left to stand alone.

Mrs. Deyo: The condition of Russia in this respect is worse than our own, and yet the Czar has dared to make this proposition, and I trust that this body will uphold him to this small degree.

Mrs. Grannis: I do not understand that the government has endorsed this; and we are called upon here only to put ourselves on record in favor of this recommendation. I am in favor of it.

Mrs. Alexander: I want to say that more than one million representative women of the United States are in favor of this proposition of the Czar's, and we should adopt this recommendation.

Mrs. Hollister: We should record ourselves as being in favor of this recommendation.

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The vote being called was unanimous for the adoption of the thirteenth recommendation as follows:

" *Thirteenth:* I further recommend that the last act of the present administration of the National Council shall be sending to the Czar of Russia a properly prepared and engrossed letter expressing the sympathy, appreciation and gratitude of women included in the Council for the initiative taken by His Majesty in behalf of disarmament as a first step toward placing the so-called civilized nations of the world upon a permanent peace footing." (See page 278.)

Mrs. Davis: I move that the fourteenth recommendation be adopted. Mrs. Card seconded the motion, and the recommendation was adopted without discussion, as follows:

" *Fourteenth:* I recommend also that the National Council express toward the National Committee in Great Britain having in charge the organization of circles and societies committed to the advocacy of disarmament the sympathy of the Council with its work, and that the Council shall, through its representatives, appointed or elected, participate in the proposed crusade for peace."

Apropos of the fifteenth amendment Mrs. Spencer asked: Is it a fact that in any Local Councils other persons vote now besides the General Officers and Presidents and Delegates of affiliated societies?

Mrs. Fiske: The Local Council of Women of Minneapolis has been trying the plan of allowing subscribing members to vote.

Mrs. Sewall: We expect the Local Councils belonging to the National Council to have perfect freedom in the management of their own affairs. I anticipate no trouble whatever with the Minneapolis Local Council.

Mrs. Swain: I move that the fifteenth recommendation be adopted.

Motion seconded and carried, and the fifteenth recommendation was adopted, as follows:

" *Fifteenth:* It is essential to the preservation of the Council Idea that the distinction of association membership, instead of individual membership, be guarded in all Councils, whether International, National or Local, and that the representative character of the Executive Board of a Council be also rigidly maintained.

"Therefore, it is recommended that

"(*a*) The National Council prepare a form of constitution for Local Councils in perfect harmony with the constitution of the National Council; and

"(*b*) That, in so far as the two points above mentioned are concerned, all Local Councils affiliated with the National, or organized under its auspices, shall be expected to make their respective constitutions conform to the constitution of the National; that is: Their voting members shall comprise only their General Officers and the Presidents and Delegates of their affiliated organizations; and to increase the interest of individuals they, like the National Council, may have Patrons and Annual Contributors, on such pecuniary terms as they respectively may elect, but such individuals may not have a vote."

Mrs. Weaver: I move that we postpone discussion of the sixteenth recommendation until our next business meeting.

Mrs. Spencer seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mrs. Harper, returning to the eleventh recommendation, said:

"I move that we amend the eleventh recommendation of President Sewall by substituting the words, 'can co-operate with us for mutual benefit and for the public weal,' for the phrase, 'can be aided by us through their initiation into American methods of organization for mutual benefit and the public weal.'"

Miss Gordon seconded the amendment, which was carried by unanimous vote. The motion to adopt the recommendation as amended was also carried by unanimous vote and as adopted stands thus:

" *Eleventh:* In view of the practical extension of the United States, the acquisition of Hawaii, and the close relations that probably henceforth will exist with Porto Rico and Cuba, and the possible continuation of close relations with the Philippine 90 Islands, I recommend that the National Council shall form a committee for the study of the social and domestic conditions of life in these Islands with a view to seeing in what way the women of the Islands can co-operate with us for mutual benefit and for the public weal. That these studies may be intelligently prosecuted, I recommend that a commission be nominated from the National Council, that the National Council endeavor to secure for this commission the recognition of the United States Government, and that the commission be instructed to visit and inspect the conditions of life in the Islands along the lines indicated in the preceding recommendation."

Mrs. Sewall announced that this closed for the day action on the President's Recommendations.

The report of the Resolutions Committee now being called for, Mrs. Spencer, the Chairman, said:

When my committee started on the work we found a mass of resolutions, recommendations, etc., including forty-five different subjects. We have had to work hard and deny ourselves the pleasure of being present at the public sessions in order to report this morning. We have prepared ten resolutions to present to this Council as of absolute importance. These are brought before you because they could not be brought before any committee. All the resolutions that properly could be referred to the Standing Committees have been so referred. We have brought before you ten, and have referred to the Standing Committees twenty. We have referred back to one organization an important resolution regarding the spreading of its propaganda, with a reference to a standing rule of this body.

Mrs. Spencer read the report of the Resolutions Committee, as follows:

The National Council of Women of the United States, in its Third Triennial session assembled, reaffirms the ideals it has already set forth and embodied in the work of its Standing Committees on Healthful and Aesthetic Dress, Equal Pay for Equal Work, Education in Citizenship, Domestic Science, Social Peace and International Arbitration, Social Purity, Domestic Relations Under the Law, Care of Dependent and Delinquent Children, and declares the following statement of principles, of purposes and of recommendations concerning the detail management of the Council.

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Resolution I.

Whereas: The National Council of Women can not afford to lose from its Executive Board a woman who has had the experience of directing its policy as President.

Therefore, be it resolved: That a President of the National Council, upon retiring from her office, shall be made Honorary President of the Council, with all powers and privileges; including that of the vote upon the Executive Committee.

Further, be it resolved: Should this resolution commend itself to the judgment of the Executive, that the names of May Wright Sewall and Mary Lowe Dickinson, the two living Presidents of the Council, be immediately placed upon the official staff, and that the constitution be so amended as to include Past Presidents as Honorary Presidents within its limits.

Be it also resolved: That no one except the Presidents of the National Council shall have either the title or the privilege of an Honorary President.

Resolution II.

Resolved: We believe the State should give to all children in schools under its control physical as well as mental education.

Resolution III.

Resolved: That the National Council of Women requests the Government of the United States to consider how it may most largely avail itself of the services of women in the regulation of such matters pertaining to the Army and Navy, as the proper preparation of food, sanitation, nursing, medical attendance, etc.

Resolution IV.

Believing that the two strongest unifying forces of organized effort are human brotherhood and Divine Fatherhood, and rejoicing in the expression of humanitarian principles in the manifold activities of American women as represented by the National Council of Women, therefore

Resolved: That this faith in the Divine Fatherhood should be expressed by either vocal or silent prayer at the opening of all sessions of the Council.

Resolution V.

Resolved: That we protest against the canteen system in our Army and Navy.

Resolution VI.

Resolved: That we deprecate war and are in hearty sympathy with the Conference called by the Czar of Russia for the gradual disarmament of the nations of the world, believing that all difficulties between civilized peoples may be settled judicially by a High Court of Nations without the sacrifice of life.

Resolution VII.

Resolved: That the National Council of Women of the United States send a communication to President McKinley requesting him to use his influence in endeavoring to put a stop to bull fights in Cuba, on account of their extreme cruelty and their demoralizing effect upon those who witness them.

Resolution VIII.

Resolved: That in view of the wholesale destruction and threatened extinction of whole species of beautiful and useful song birds for millinery purposes, 92 and the consequent rapid multiplication of insect pests and serious menace to the agricultural interests of our country and the world, and in view of the manifest inadequacy of moral suasion to prevent the wearing of birds and parts of birds on women's hats, we urge the passage of a United States law prohibiting the sale by hunters of any bird plumage obtained by the destruction, torture or injury of birds.

Resolution IX.

Whereas: The National Council of Women of the United States stands for the highest ideals of domestic and civic virtue, as well as for the observance of law in all its departments, both State and National; therefore,

Resolved: That no person should be allowed to hold a place in any law-making body of the nation who is not a law-abiding citizen.

Resolution X.

Whereas: The National Council of Women is composed of many organizations having diverse aims and varied activities; and

Whereas: Its own chief object is “the overthrow of all forms of ignorance and injustice,” by “the application of the Golden Rule to society, custom and law,” and

Whereas: This diversity in its constituency and the increasing number of its allied societies tend more and more (under the present form of procedure) towards the presentation of resolutions and petitions too special in character to be fully endorsed, and too great in number to be properly discussed by the Council as a whole, therefore,

Resolved: That this Committee on Resolutions recommends that at succeeding sessions of the National Council of Women of the United States, no resolutions or petitions be presented except such as bear upon the objects, policy or work of the Council itself, in its internal administration or in its relation as a body to other organizations or to some specific recommendation of the Council in regard to National or International enterprises or meetings.

This report was endorsed by members of the Resolutions Committee from the following organizations:

National American Woman Suffrage Association.

National Woman's Relief Society.

Wimodaughsis.

Young Ladies' National Mutual Improvement Society.

Universal Peace Union.

Woman's Republican Association of the United States.

National Association of Women Stenographers.

Council of Jewish Women.

Florence Crittenton Missions.

Anti-Vivisection Society.

Supreme Hive Ladies of the Maccabees of the World.

Rathbone Sisters of the World. 93 State Council of Women of Rhode Island.

Local Council of Women of Bloomington.

Local Council of Women of Indianapolis.

A minority report was presented, as follows:

Agreeing with the above, with the exception of Resolution IX and Preamble, we offer the following as a substitute for said Preamble and Resolution:

Whereas: The passage of the Edmunds Bill (so-called) established the law of monogamic marriage as binding upon all citizens of the United States, therefore

Resolved: That no person shall be allowed to hold a place in any law-making body of the nation who is not in this, and in all other matters, a law-abiding citizen.

The minority report was endorsed by the members of the Resolutions Committee from the following organizations:

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

National Free Baptist Woman's Missionary Society.

National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity.

National Association of Loyal Women of American Liberty.

Mrs. Chambers: I move that the resolution presented by the minority be substituted for Resolution IX in the majority report.

Mrs. Stevens: I second the motion.

Mrs. Chambers: I make this motion because it is a matter of conscience; because we believe that public opinion is in such a condition that it demands some expression of no uncertain sound upon a specific subject which is not covered in Resolution IX of the majority report. We also believe that this National Council should deal with national questions, and because this question concerns the condition of womanhood, we feel that it is necessary that we should express our conviction in this great Council of Women. The resolution presented by the minority was not prepared by any of the

organizations which signed it, but was rather a substitute for another resolution; and I beg you to believe is supported by the organizations 94 that signed it simply because they think it right for them to stand by the resolution brought in by a sister organization, because they believe it the better of the two offered.

Mrs. Grannis: I can give some information regarding this resolution. My organization sent it, but not in this form. I should like to read the first form of the resolution.

We, the National Council of Women of the United States, leagued together in behalf of an equal moral standard of personal and social purity, and of such measures as conduce to the betterment of offspring, earnestly petition the United States Congress to refuse Representative-elect Roberts his seat in that body, or to expel him for his avowed polygamy.

I have used a definite name. I am here to serve the country, the whole country, and I am not here to serve the Council above that, nor to serve the National Christian League above that. The League represents itself.

Mrs. Davis: In behalf of myself, and in behalf of the society I represent, I would put myself on record as voting for the minority report.

Mrs. Manchester: As one of the signers of the minority report, I am glad to stand here to say that I think the minority report is not too strong.

Mrs. Gordon: As the delegate of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, I want to put myself on record as in favor of the minority report which is before us. This is a National question; we are a National Council, and we should meet the question fairly.

Mrs. Lovell: I want to put myself on record as being in favor of the minority report.

Mrs. Spencer: I am not now speaking as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, but as President of my organization.

My objection to the minority report is not that it is too strong, but that it is not strong enough. My preference for 95 the majority report is because, in my opinion, it says more than the minority resolution. I do not believe the only priceless question of National importance is included under any form of allusion to domestic relations. There are at least three States the condition of which, in respect to their representation in Congress, causes some of us moral alarm; and, to my mind, the introduction of the words “civic virtues” into the resolution largely augments the moral power with which we speak upon the requirements of this Nation and of our Council that the representatives of

our several States in Congress should be law-abiding citizens. There is one man whose name should be mentioned if any man's is, who is seeking to become a part of the law-making body of the Nation, when he is not, as we consider it, a law-abiding citizen.

Mrs. Bolles: The name of my society on the minority report defines my position; but I would like to call attention to one point, and that is that the Czar's peace proclamation points only just to one thing. There is a bill before Congress now providing that no polygamist may be Senator or Congressman, and I wish this definite question may be voted on by this Council.

Mrs. Foster: I shall vote for the majority resolution and against the report of the minority. The Council Idea, which we accepted when we entered this body, and which we are in honor bound to maintain on this floor while we hold seats here, seeks to establish the Golden Rule in society and law, by affording a platform on which there shall be the widest expression of the organized work of women. This wide expression of views does not commit the Council to the views taught by any organization; we are all committed to a kindly attention and consideration of the doctrines of the organizations belonging to the Council. All organizations represented here are composed of law-abiding, liberty-loving women; otherwise they would not have been accepted in this body.

In loyalty to this Council Idea we are often obliged to put aside from consideration in the resolutions many expressions 96 of individual and organization belief which are very dear to our hearts. Among these subjects of the greatest importance in my belief is total abstinence; but the country will hear no expression on this vital question from the Council, simply because it is referred to the organizations which are committed to the great work of teaching this doctrine. The ethics of organization work forbids any expression of the Council on this vital subject through its resolutions.

There are, however, questions of great current interest relating to subjects not covered by organizations which are members of the Council which knock at its door and ask an utterance from its lips. These questions are considered to be of such great interest to all women and to all organized bodies of women as to be termed “crisis resolutions.” Concerning this class of resolutions the general Council rule should be suspended.

Resolution IX, and the minority substitute for it, are of this class, and we are therefore justified in presenting and acting upon them.

It is a matter of current knowledge that great concern is felt, amounting to actual alarm among thousands of our best citizens, because they believe that the foundations of the Nation's life, moral and political, are threatened by an attempt to re-establish in certain sections of the country a form of family life inconsistent with the standards universally acknowledged among civilized people, and,

except among the small number of persons who receive this standard as a part of their religious faith, abhorrent to the enlightened conscience of the present day. If I shared in this alarm, if I believed such an effort was being made I should vote to suspend the Council rule and pass this minority resolution. This is not my belief. I believe plural marriages and the practice of polygamy are things of the past in the Church of the Latter Day Saints. I believe the manifesto of that church in the year 1890 was sincere, and the Edmunds law and its execution are accepted as the deliberate and relentless judgment of the American people. I believe the election of the person, unnamed but well known, was not an act of the church to which 97 that person belongs. I learn from sources I can not fail to respect that his nomination and election were opposed by some members of the church as strongly as they were advocated by others. I believe the elements of his election were the ordinary and often complicated forces of political life, wholly independent of ecclesiastical domination. I believe the Mormon Church in its teaching and practices is now loyal to the Government of the United States.

It goes without saying that the House of Representatives is a law unto itself concerning the qualifications of its members. This person comes duly accredited from a State in amity with the Government of the country of which it is a part. At the bar of the House of Representatives charges should be brought, if there be real or supposed ground for charges. It is a rule of law and a principle of morals that a man is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty.

This is why I can not give my vote for the minority resolution, and why, out of deference to the public sentiment, which in a measure we represent and which I respect with all the forces of my being, I shall vote for the majority resolution which states general principles in so inclusive a manner as to cover the case desired to be reached. If it shall, at any time, or concerning this or any other persons, appear that there is ground in fact for the fears which have been suggested I shall demand action from this body of women.

Mrs. Stevens: I claim to be a woman of broad ideas; if I did not I should not be so deeply interested in the Council Idea. Had there been a resolution brought from the Resolutions Committee, that we could pass no resolutions upon any great question which seemed to affect or to touch the hearts or minds of any of those who are members of this body, I should have voted gladly for such a resolution as that. But I ask, why do we have Resolution IX at all? Would it have come to us in any form but for the particular question which is agitating our country today? A great many societies, not alone the so-called Christian and religious societies, but all societies interested in humanity, are taking it up and resolving about 98 it. This country is looking to us, if we speak at all, to say something that will be understood, and so I am in favor of the minority resolution.

Mrs. Beck: I am in favor of the minority report. I hasten to say this as I must withdraw at this time to reach my train.

Mrs. Foster: I move that ladies who are obliged to leave the meeting on account of trains be allowed to record their votes on this subject before leaving.

Motion seconded and carried, and Mrs. Beck's vote for the minority resolution was recorded.

Mrs. Stevens: I move that when a vote is taken on this subject a yea and nay vote be taken, and that any lady compelled to withdraw to take her train leave her vote in open convention.

Motion seconded and carried.

Mrs. Stevens: I move that the same rule in respect to voting power be observed that was observed in the election of the officers, and that the yeas and nays be called.

Miss Shaw seconded the motion, which was carried.

Meeting adjourned for luncheon.

Meeting reconvened at 2:30 P.M.

Discussion of resolutions continued.

Mrs. Gordon: I was deeply interested in what our Chairman of the Resolutions Committee said of the minority report on Resolution IX. She said that the minority resolution was not strong enough. I want to offer an amendment to the minority report which will strengthen it. I move to amend by substituting the following:

Whereas: The National Council of Women of the United States stands for the highest ideals of domestic and civic virtues, as well as for the observance of law in all its departments, both State and National, and

Whereas: Congress in 1882 established the law of monogamic marriage as binding upon all citizens of the United States, therefore

Resolved: That no one be allowed a place in any law-making body of the Nation who is not in this, and in all other matters, a law-abiding citizen.

Mrs. Bolles seconded the motion.

Mrs. Wells: I want to say that in forming this Miss Gordon has gone back to 1882 when the law was first passed. The penalties and imprisonments all came after 1884.

Mrs. Grannis: I am exceedingly anxious to hear the women speak on the other side. I want to know any argument that can be brought against this minority report.

Miss Shaw: I am in favor of the amendment by Miss Gordon. It does away with the objections raised by the speakers upon the majority report this morning, that the minority report did not cover the point.

Mrs. Colby: I am opposed to this amendment. This matter has been gone over very thoroughly, and the combining of the two “Whereases” does not give the thought of those who presented the resolution.

Mrs. Deyo: It seems to me that this amendment which has been so well framed by Miss Gordon covers all the ground and I do not see why we can not unite upon it. I can give my vote for Miss Gordon's amendment.

Mrs. Snow: I am certainly in favor of the majority report, and I am extremely grateful for all that has been said on both sides. I think to act intelligently one must have facts and not rumors. The reason I favor the majority report is not because it concerns my personal welfare, or that of my church or people, but because it seems right and covers the ground.

Mrs. Stevens: Miss Gordon's amendment is with reference to the minority report, and does not bear upon the majority report at all.

The President called the discussion back to Miss Gordon's amendment.

100

Miss Cannon: I wish to state that this amendment which has been offered has the same objection that has been raised to the minority report itself. The Council Idea, if I understand it correctly, is that no one shall be aimed at, that no one party shall be singled out for opprobrium. If this amendment is accepted by this body it means that the finger of scorn will be pointed at a people who have stood by their views and who have suffered everything for what they believe to be right. If you allow this opening wedge to come in it will bring dissension and strife into your midst, and you will never be able to accomplish the great purposes for which you have united. I think the majority report is

sufficient to cover all the ground. When you understand the legal grounds you will know that it is not necessary to pass such a resolution. The Mormon people have declared their willingness to obey the laws of the country, to stand for a just enforcement of law, and to ask for nothing more than that consideration and respect which are due all law-abiding citizens. Their belief is not on trial. We believe that church and state should not be united. I ask you now to forbear from passing upon a question which you do not understand, and where you are in doubt, we ask for the benefit of your doubt; and I think, from the customs of your organization we have a right to expect it. I therefore am not in favor of the amendment to the minority report, but of the majority report as it now stands.

Mrs. Snow: In rising now it is my purpose to reply to charges that were made by several ladies this morning. I had not intended to reply, but to sit quiet and listen. I wish to express here my deepest gratitude to one lady who spoke of the platform on which we stand as a religious body. Another lady who opposed asked: “Why do not the authorities of that church stand out and make plain their position upon this subject?” This was evidence to me that many of the most thoughtful women of this Nation have an understanding of this question from only one side, else why do they not know of the stand of the head of the Mormon Church on this question? I will read from a newspaper interview an 101 exact statement of the stand of the President of the Mormon Church.

By courtesy Mrs. Snow was permitted to read President Snow's declaration.

Mrs. Bolles: I heartily endorse the amendment to the minority report. Several of the members have said that the minority report does not go far enough, that it is not broad enough. The combining of the two, it seems to me, eliminates that objection. The striking out of the words, “Edmunds' Bill,” takes away their objection to it. This hits all law-breakers, and no one else. If the people of Utah are not law-breakers, it does not touch them. If it touches the law-breakers of Pennsylvania or New York, or any other State, I am in favor of it.

Mrs. Spencer: I think the proposed amendment does not remove my objection. It might if it included some other one or more forms of law-breaking, if it alluded to some other one or more laws to break which would make a person incompetent morally for membership in a law-making body.

Miss American: It was not my intention to come to the business meeting to-day, but I think it is my religious duty to come and cast my vote for a resolution expressing such breadth of view as is contained in the majority report.

MRS. SEWALL (in reply to a parliamentary question): The effect of the passage of the amendment would be to put the minority report before us with Miss Gordon's amendment.

A rising vote was called for on Miss Gordon's amendment to the minority report. This being taken, the amendment was declared lost.

Miss Raridan: Mrs. President, I wish to retire, and before going I wish to record my vote against the minority report. (Miss Raridan's vote was recorded.)

Miss Anthony: We have a law on the statute books of nearly every State in this Union that is strong enough to hold 102 and to punish every legal husband in the so-called monogamic marriage if he violates the law and betrays his pledge of loyalty to one woman. Now, I ask, if we do not go up to Congress and investigate every man who is there who has violated the law of monogamy, why should we go out to Utah and probe around to find out if an individual man has violated the law of that State and the law of the prevailing church of that State? I feel that we have no more right to pass a resolution of censure upon the man who has come up from that old institution, which has been abolished both by the state and the church, and probe around to find out if that individual man has violated the law than we have to institute proceedings here to investigate whether other Senators or Congressmen have violated the law of monogamy.

Miss Shaw: As far as I am able to discern, in the resolution before us there is no name, and the passage of this resolution will not strike at any individual, and it does not strike at any church. I am in favor of the minority report because I believe it is of vital importance to us, to our Nation and to the whole social life of our people. We are told over and over again that we are to speak of general principles and not of any definite person. Is this not of as great importance as whether a woman wears a feather in her bonnet, or whether there are to be canteens in the army? I consider it is our duty to take a stand here, not because the world expects it, but because it is right. If there is no guilt on the part of the person named he is no more to be touched by it than I am; if he is guilty, then I believe every woman in this land ought to protest against allowing a violator of the law to take a place in the highest law-making body of the United States.

Mrs. Gates (speaking with much emotion): I have refrained from attempting to speak on this question because I feared the very result which has followed, that I should not be able to control my voice. I know of nothing that will make the women of this Council appear before the world better fitted to act as arbitrators than the way in which they have treated this question. Women who have agreed and 103 women who have disagreed with us in this matter have treated us with kindly consideration. They have spoken with zeal and earnestness, but without bitterness. I can not expect any woman who has not been brought up under the circumstances which have surrounded me from my earliest years to understand what it means for us to be associated in a body like this. I ask you to think carefully before you do that which, although it seems right to you at this moment, will not

affect the right or wrong of this matter. You can not legislate people into goodness, neither can you by resolutions force them to your point of view. We do not expect you to share our point of view; but we ask you to do as you have done in the past, to wait until by closer union we can show you where and how we stand.

Mrs. Dickinson: If there is no danger in this, why should all our religious people pray and resolve against it? When I found myself called upon as a representative of a religious body to give my name to an expression against this menace to our social life, I came near doing it; but when I found this would commit an organization, I declined. If I had a vote this afternoon it would be for the majority report.

Mrs. Tingey: We do not want to establish a dangerous precedent. We all know that the Edmunds' Law was made especially for one class of people, and naturally it reflects upon that people, and we feel that the minority report is superfluous; that it is casting a stone unnecessarily; that the majority report covers the whole ground, includes every one, and that there is no need of pointing at a particular party.

We are heart and soul in all your labors for the purification of the government and of the nation at large in all of its branches, but we object to being singled out as the only ones liable to break the law.

Mrs. Grannis: I want to say a word in regard to the minority report's not having any reference whatever to any church or any people. It does have a reference to the one scape-goat now before the public, and he may be used for the 104 greatest possible good of every State and every church. I do not know why the Mormon Church should not come in on our side and sustain the minority report, nor why every one of these women here should not help us. I know of no reason why every one of us should not call in the Mormon Church to help the resolution I am so much in favor of.

Mrs. Spencer: There are other resolutions to be considered, so I think a vote should be taken on this minority report, and I now ask that the vote be taken.

Vote on the minority report resulted in its loss. The vote standing ayes sixteen, nays thirty-one.

Mrs. Wells: I move that Resolution IX be adopted.

Miss American: I second the motion.

A rising vote was called for. Twenty-four women supported the motion. No one voted against it. Twenty-three thus abstained from voting; the President announced that Resolution IX was adopted.

Resolution I was read and the motion to adopt was carried unanimously without discussion.

Mrs. Fiske moved that Resolution II be adopted. Motion seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Foster moved that Resolution III be adopted.

Motion seconded and carried.

Mrs. Manchester moved that Resolution IV be adopted. Motion seconded.

Mrs. Stevens: Does this mean that each “session” or that each “meeting” shall be opened by prayer?

Mrs. Spencer: I think the intention was to have prayer at the formal opening of a session, and to leave its being repeated to the presiding officer.

Mrs. Stevens: I wish to have prayer at “all meetings,” and not merely at the opening of the session. I move to amend by striking out “sessions” and substituting “meetings of the Council.”

Mrs. Davis: I second the motion.

Miss Anthony: It seems to me that a law like this in a Council composed of women of all religions, and perhaps including people of no religion, is a mistake. It is enough for people who think alike to have their ceremonies to suit themselves. I do not like the idea. It seems to me it would be a retrogade step for the Council to take this action.

Mrs. Foster: I am the author of the resolution in its present form. It was my intention that it should apply to all meetings of the session.

MRS. HARPER: I wish to endorse the position taken by Miss Anthony.

Mrs. Grannis: Is it the law that we are to have only “silent prayer”?

Mrs. Sewall: “Vocal or silent” is the wording of the resolution.

Mrs. Grannis: Do we intend to follow the example of the United States Congress in all things?

Mrs. Bolles: We have to listen to everyone here, and if we have to listen to their papers or reports we may as well listen to their prayers.

Mrs. Gates: If a vocal prayer is to be made, who is to make it?

Mrs. Sewall: The management of the meetings in such details must rest with the President of the Council.

The vote being called Mrs. Steven's amendment carried.

Resolution as amended carried, as follows:

"IV. Believing that the two strongest unifying forces of organized effort are human brotherhood and Divine Fatherhood, and rejoicing in the expression of humanitarian principles in the manifold activities of American women as represented by the National Council of Women, therefore

" *Resolved:* That this faith in the Divine Fatherhood should be expressed by either vocal or silent prayer at the opening of all meetings of the Council."

Mrs. Deyo: I move that Resolution V be adopted. Mrs. Foster seconded the motion.

Miss Anthony: Does the word "canteen" cover the use of tobacco?

Mrs. Foster: A great many people believe that the *canteen* always deals in intoxicating liquors. The army *canteen* system is bad, not alone in the opinion of the women here, but it is condemned by the generals in the army.

Miss Anthony: Let the generals settle it then, and not the Council. I do not believe it is a question we should resolve upon.

Mrs. Colby: I was present when this resolution was passed in the Resolutions Committee. The *canteen* has many parts and is different in many camps. I have found that in places the *canteen* has provisions, delicacies for the sick and canned goods, so as to keep the soldiers from being imposed upon by extortioners. I think this should be changed to mean simply the exclusion of intoxicating drinks from the canteens.

Miss Shaw: I should like to know what questions we can settle and what questions we can pass upon as a Council. I think we have kept ourselves down to little things that nobody objects to long enough, and now we must strike at some things that people object to.

The *canteen* was one of the greatest curses fastened upon our army during the Spanish war. Anybody who has seen the effect of the *canteen*, with its easy access to intoxicating liquors, upon young boys in the army away from the influences of home life, knows that it should be abolished. I believe as a Council we have a right to vote on this question.

Mrs. Dickinson: In the experience of last summer I became thoroughly convinced that one of the curses of our whole army system was the *canteen*, and I think every woman's voice ought to be raised against it.

Mrs. Stevens: Would it not be an unusual thing if a body of women like this would vote for the canteen system when the Congress of the United States votes against it?

The vote being taken, Resolution V was carried unanimously.

Mrs. Bolles: I move that Resolution VI be adopted. Mrs. Stevens seconded the motion, which was carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Lovell: I move that Resolution VII be adopted. Mrs. Grannis and Mrs. Deyo simultaneously seconded the motion.

Mrs. Lovell: The Department of Agriculture has announced that one-twentieth of the farm produce of the country is lost through the depredations of insects. Our women and the small boys are responsible for this. This is an economic question. Are we to go on destroying a beautiful part of God's creation for our adornment? I think every woman who decorates her head with an aigret should know that it is taken from the breast of the mother bird, and the little birds are left to starve. Is it proper for women who are mothers and who are kind-hearted to continue this custom?

Miss Shaw: Why should the resolution provide for the punishment of only hunters and milliners? Why not say “All persons who offer these articles for sale?”

Miss Anthony: I should like to change the resolution to punish the women who put them on their heads.

Dr. Hale: The resolution was brought from the annual meeting of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. So far as I know, it is only the milliners who sell and the huntsmen who kill the birds who can be reached by law.

The vote being called the resolution was carried.

Mrs. Snow: I move that Resolution X be referred to the Executive meeting to be held Monday, February 20.

Mrs. Moody seconded the motion, which was carried, and the meeting adjourned at 6:15 P.M.

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MINUTES OF FIFTH BUSINESS MEETING. HELD IN PARLOR A, OF THE ARLINGTON HOTEL, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1899.

The meeting was called to order by President Sewall at 9:30 A.M.

The roll call showed that there were present: Mrs. Sewall, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Mosher, Mrs. Gaffney, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Solomon, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Avery, Miss Lucy E. Anthony, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Stevens, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Grannis, Mrs. Hollister, Miss West, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Brown, Miss American, Mrs. Manchester, Mrs. Deyo, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Card, Mrs. Tingey, Miss Cannon, Mrs. Gates, Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Foster, Miss Boswell, Mrs. Davis, Miss Williams, Mrs. Colby, Dr. Hale, Miss Raridan, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Richards, Miss Howland, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Emerson.

At Mrs. Sewall's request, Mrs. Spencer read Resolution X, which was not acted upon at the Saturday business meeting.

Mrs. Wells: Is it in order to make a motion now? If so, I move that the resolution as read by the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee shall be adopted.

Miss. American: I second the motion.

Mrs. Grannis: As I understand the resolution I do not approve it. By its passage the resolutions which can be considered by the Council might be reduced to a very small number. It might be said that no organization should send in more than two; but each organization should have the right to send in one or more resolutions.

Mrs. Gaffney: In no way, as I understand this resolution, are the societies precluded by it from sending in resolutions, but they must send them in to the official board for preliminary action.

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Mrs. Sewall: Would this do away with the Resolutions Committee formed of one member from each organization?

Mrs. Spencer: It would take the place of it. It does seem as if something must be done to regulate procedure. Now the preliminary consideration of the resolutions takes all the time of the women who are on the Resolutions Committee, and they lose all the benefit of the public sessions.

Mrs. Davis: I can not see how the Executive Committee is going to do its work if all the time of the session is consumed by the Resolutions Committee.

Mrs. Spencer: My thought was that the Executive Board, were it placed in their hands, could send out a circular letter to the societies writing resolutions, and the Board might consider them before the time of meeting.

Mrs. Manchester: Would the Executive Board be so situated that they could come together in time to consider this sufficiently?

Mrs. Solomon: If this were made a part of the duty of the Executive Board they would find a way to do it. I think, were the resolutions a little better thought out before being presented, time might be saved.

Mrs. Wells: I feel that I could not possibly serve on another Resolutions Committee, having had such an experience in this Triennial and in the Triennial of 1895; but I ask for the opinion of the President.

Mrs. Sewall: I certainly approve of everything that has been said. It is a valuable privilege to every organization to be represented on the Resolutions Committee by one of its members. It would also facilitate the business very much were one member appointed to serve each organization for three years. This also would serve to bind more closely the organizations to the Council. Members of the different organizations at their separate meetings could discuss resolutions they desire to send to the Council Executive and to the 110 Triennial. Then the members of the Committee could send up the resolutions from the respective organizations to the Executive Board a certain time before its meeting.

Mrs. Lovell: Would this involve correspondence among the members of the Resolutions Committee?

Mrs. Sewall: It certainly would.

Miss West: It seems to me the method our President has outlined could be supplemented by the General Officers who should compile the resolutions, have them printed and send them to all the voting members of the Council.

Mrs. Solomon: I should say “have them printed if there was any money in the treasury to pay for having them printed.”

Miss American: I move that this resolution be referred to Mrs. Spencer for re-writing, and that it be brought before us again later during this meeting.

Miss West seconded the motion, which was carried.

Miss Shaw: Will the President give us a report of the interview which she was authorized last Wednesday to seek with President McKinley?

Mrs. Sewall: Miss Anthony, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Gaffney and myself had an interview with President McKinley last Wednesday in which he made arrangements to receive this Executive to-day. He has indicated that he will give the recognition of the United States Government to the appointee of the Council to represent the organized work of the women of the United States at the Universal Congress to be convened in Paris in 1900 in connection with the International Exposition.

Miss Shaw: What is the difference between the work to which the Council has appointed you and that for which the Council nominated Mrs. Potter Palmer?

Mrs. Sewall: To answer this question adequately I must summarize the action of the Council in respect to Mrs. Palmer's nomination.

Last spring when it had not yet been settled that there would be no woman's department in the Paris Exposition, and when it was supposed that there would be such department, Miss Anthony wrote me saying that she thought the National Council ought to take the initiative in suggesting the appointee of our government. I found by correspondence that the different organizations would approve the appointment of Mrs. Palmer. Through direct correspondence with Mrs. Palmer I secured her consent. Mrs. Palmer wrote me that she should accept with reluctance; but would accept an appointment if supported by the unanimous voice of our Council. She expressed her belief that no woman would be placed on the Commission and added that should a woman be appointed she did not think an appropriation would be made for women's work in Paris. She also said, that she, of course, would accept no compensation or salary.

I wrote the President of every affiliated organization requesting her to see that letters were sent to the Senators and members of Congress from her own State. I also, as your representative, sent a letter to every member of the lower House and to every Senator. I received in reply letters from perhaps thirty members of Congress, in which every one said that, providing this representation was made, he would be glad to bear in mind the Council's nominee. Now, apparently, it has been decided that there will be no representation of women's work as such in the Exposition; and it seems probable that in consequence of this decision no woman will be appointed on the Paris Exposition Commission. At the same time that the Council was endeavoring to secure Mrs. Palmer's appointment by the United States Congress to represent the work of American women at the Exposition in Paris in 1900, it was proposed if there should be a Universal Congress convened in Paris in connection with the Exposition, that the Council should send a representative to such Congress. The Universal Congress has been decided upon; the Council has received an invitation to be represented in the Congress. My appointment is 112 to represent the work of the National Council of Women of the United States in the Congress, or series of Congresses—(for the French Government has not yet made a decision in regard to the number of the Congresses).

You will see that should Mrs. Palmer be appointed on the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition, and should I represent the Council in the Congresses which are to be convened in connection with the Exposition, that there could be no conflict between our duties. While I was much gratified by the unanimity of your desire that I should represent the National Council of Women at the Universal Congresses, I certainly should have declined the position had it seemed to put me in competition or rivalry with Mrs. Palmer.*

See note on next page.

Mrs. Sewall (in reply to a question): A committee has been formed in Paris to organize a series of Congresses, one of which shall be a Woman's Congress, but that committee has not yet secured the endorsement of the French Government.

Miss Shaw: Instead of “Exposition” the word “Congresses” should be substituted in the Omaha Resolution, by which Mrs. Sewall was elected to be the Council's Representative in Paris in 1900.

Mrs. Solomon: I move that with this correction we ratify the action of the Omaha Executive, and in case a Congress is held that our action stand, and that we petition Congress to endorse our election of Mrs. Sewall by giving her a Commission.

Mrs. Sewall (in response to a question): It is expected that Congresses will be carried on as they were in 1889, under the auspices of the Government. In this case, naturally, the governments of the respective nations that will be represented will grant commissions but otherwise the Congresses will be entirely separate from the Government and from the Exposition.

Miss Anthony: Will this Council send only one delegate, and only on one subject of organized work?

Mrs. Sewall: My understanding is that the Council made one appointment, hoping that the Government would give its recognition to the Council's appointee. My view is that your appointee should secure places on the programme of the Universal Congresses for at least one speaker in each line of work.

Mrs. Spencer: It seems to me that in regard to Mrs. Palmer, the Council sought to have her appointed on the Government Commission by the United States Congress; that in regard to Mrs. Sewall the Council has elected her as its delegate to the Universal Congresses, and that it asks for her a Commission from the United States Government, and I second Mrs. Solomon's motion.

The motion was carried by unanimous vote.*

Since the date of this meeting Mrs. Palmer has been appointed on the Commission to the Exposition and Mrs. Sewall has received her Commission to the Congresses.

Mrs. Sewall: The International Council should have a permanent headquarters at Paris during the six months of the Exposition. If the International at its Quinquennial decides to maintain such headquarters, the action just taken by this Council will be helpful.

Mrs. Sewall added that this meeting should be devoted to the International Quinquennial, and requested the Council to listen to the minutes of the last two meetings of the Committee of Arrangements sitting in London. These minutes were read and awakened a keen interest.

Mrs. Gaffney: I should like to move that all matters relative to the continuation of arrangements for the Quinquennial, so far as the United States is concerned, be left in the hands of Mrs. Sewall, and that our Corresponding Secretary be instructed to inform the authorities of the International having the Quinquennial in charge that all correspondence and arrangements continue in the name and authority of Mrs. May Wright Sewall.

Mrs. Solomon seconded the motion, which was carried by unanimous vote.

In reply to questions Mrs. Sewall explained how appointments for speakers at the Quinquennial had been made, and said that she had made the following nominations last June:

Miss Susan B. Anthony, Political Rights.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, Factory Legislation.

Miss Jane Addams, Social Settlements.

Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, Effect Upon Domestic Life of the Admission of Women to the Professions.

Miss Grace Dodge, Working Girls' Clubs.

Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, as the member of our Cabinet on the Department of the Home, “How Home Education can be Related to Education in the Schools.”

Dr. Bamburger and Dr. Dewey, Educational Experiments.

MRS. SEWALL added: Afterwards I was asked to suggest names of American women who were conspicuous in public work. I handed over a printed list of Presidents of organizations belonging to the National Council. I particularly nominated Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson for King's Daughters work, and Rev. Anna Howard Shaw for “Women as Lecturers.”

Mrs. Sewall read a list of subjects for which American speakers were desired by the committee of arrangements for the Quinquennial, and the following nominations were made:

Labor Problems: Mrs. Alzina P. Stevens and Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson. *Co-Operative Kitchens:* Professor Mary Roberts Smith and Mrs. Susa Young Gates.

Home as Workshop: Miss Lillian Wald.

Training and Qualification of Women Doctors in the United States: Dr. Rachel Hickey Carr, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson and Dr. Clara Marshall.

Professional Training of Nurses: Mrs. Isabel Hampton Robb and Miss Lillian Wald.

Dramatic Art: Madame Modjeska, Mrs. Julia Marlowe Tabor, Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, Miss Mary Shaw, and Miss Maude Adams.

Preventive Work: Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell and Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett.

Rescue Work: Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett.

Art in its Various Branches as a Profession for Women: Miss Harriet Hosmer, Miss Lea Merritt, Miss Emily Sartain and Miss Laura Lee.

Prison Reform: Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson and Mrs. Eliza Hendricks.

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Social Settlements: Miss Lillian Wald, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Miss Vida Scudder and Miss Mary Mcdowell.

Girls' Clubs: Miss Edith Howes and Miss Vida Scudder.

Equal Moral Standard for Men and Women: Dr. Mary Wood Allen, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett and Mrs. Kate Warner.

Temperance: Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens asked that Miss Shaw be transferred from the subject for which she was first nominated to this. Miss Shaw said she would prefer it to the first subject assigned her, and this change was approved.

Social Clubs: Mrs. Annie W. Longstreth, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Mrs. Sarah L. Platt.

Kinderqartens: Mrs. Eliza a. Blaker, Miss Genevieve Merrill.

Special Labor Legislation for Women and Children: Mrs. Catherine Waugh Mcculloch.

Women in the Professions: Rev. Celia Parker Woolley and Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane.

Motherhood as a Means of Regeneration: Mrs. Virginia T. Smith and Mrs. Elizabeth Powell Bond.

Dress Reform: Mrs. Annie White Johnson and Mrs. Annie Jenness Miller.

Vacation Schools: Miss Sadie American.

Arbitration: Mrs. May Wright Sewall.

Political Rights of Women: Mrs. Fannie Humphreys Gaffney.

Sociological Problems: Miss Bina M. West.

Mrs. Foster: I move that Mrs. Sewall be asked to speak on the subject of the organized work of women at the Quinquennial.

Mrs. Stevens seconded the motion, which was carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Spencer: I move that a rising vote of thanks be given to Mrs. Sewall for the pains she has taken to have every one rightly represented.

Miss Gordon seconded the motion, which was carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Foster: I move that Mrs. Gaffney be asked to choose some subject on which she would prefer to speak.

Mrs. Dickinson seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mrs. Sewall reported that the International Committee of 116 Arrangements wished some one to represent the Anti-Suffragists.

Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer was nominated.

Mrs. Gaffney: I move that a committee of three be formed to look after the matter of transportation for the delegation attending the Quinquennial; and that the committee be composed of Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Chairman, Mrs. Sewall and Miss Lucy E. Anthony.

Mrs. Manchester seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mrs. Gaffney: I move that the action of the Omaha Executive in asking for a larger representation of National Councils in the International Council be endorsed by this Triennial.

Miss American seconded the motion, which was carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Gates: I move that the action of the Omaha Executive in its endorsement of the nominations for International Council Officers made by the Executive of the International Council be approved by this Triennial.

Miss Shaw seconded the motion, which was carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Sewall: It is most important that we have men and women who stand high in the Government, and whose names the Council can cite with pride, for Patrons of the International Council.

Miss Boswell: I move that a committee be appointed to secure Patrons for the International Council.

Mrs. Gaffney seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mrs. Gaffney: Should not this list of International Council Patrons include names prominent in other than Government circles?

Mrs. Sewall: It is desirable that the Patrons of the International Council nominated by the National Council of 117 Women of the United States include men and women honorably conspicuous in every department of life.

Miss Shaw: I move that no member be permitted to solicit contributions from Council members for Council purposes except by the authority of the President.

Mrs. Barrett and Mrs. Lovell seconded the motion which was carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Lovell: No provision has been made for carrying out the resolution passed on Saturday requesting that President McKinley be asked to use his influence to prevent bull fights in Cuba.

Miss Shaw: I suppose it will be done through the Secretary of the Council.

Mrs. Dickinson: I move that until the time when a permanent Press Committee shall be formed, Mrs. Susa Young Gates be continued as the Acting Chairman of the Press Committee.

Mrs. Barrett seconded the motion, which was carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Hollister: I wish to ask if there has been an appropriation made for our part of the expense of the International Council Quinquennial, and also what are our dues to the International.

I think an appropriation should be made for paying the expenses incidental to the work that has been put in the hands of the Honorary President, Mrs. Sewall, in continuing her work in connection with the Quinquennial. I wish to offer this as a resolution.

Miss Shaw seconded the motion, which was carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Sewall: The National Council is asked to appoint at this time a member of the International Finance Committee.

Miss Shaw: I move that the Treasurer-elect, Mrs. Solomon, be appointed to represent the American Council on the International Council Finance Committee.

Mrs. Foster seconded the motion, which was carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Sewall: Does this Council approve of the establishment of International and National Bureaus of Information? This question is presented at the request of the Executive of the International Council.

Mrs. Dickinson: I move that this body approve of the formation of National and International Bureaus.

Miss Anthony seconded the motion, which was carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Sewall read from the minutes of the Committee of Arrangements for the Quinquennial a request to consider and recommend measures for forming National Councils in countries where there are now no National Councils.

Miss Shaw moved that this be deferred, and suggested that all members who have correspondents in foreign countries send the addresses of such to Mrs. Barrett.

Miss Boswell seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mrs. Sewall read from the minutes of the International Committee of Arrangements a suggestion as to Fraternal Delegates from countries where there are no National Councils, and added:

“I would suggest that every National Council shall attempt to get Fraternal Delegates through the co-operation of the minister of its country to the countries where there is now no National Council and no International Council Vice-President.”

Taken by consent.

Mrs. Sewall: Is it desirable for the International Council to invite International organizations to send Fraternal Delegates to the Quinquennial?

All agreed that this was desirable.

Mrs. Sewall: What is the opinion of the National Council 119 of this country in regard to the method of opening the meetings of the International Council? What attitude do you wish the National Council of the United States to take on the question of public prayer?

Mrs. Spencer: I think this whole question should be left with our representative on the Committee of Arrangements for the Quinquennial.

Miss Anthony: I move that this whole question be left with Mrs. Sewall's proxy in London, Mrs. Jane Cobden Unwin.

Mrs. Spencer seconded the motion.

Discussion followed, in which Mrs. Sewall, Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Manchester, Miss Anthony and Miss Shaw took part.

The motion was carried by majority vote.

The meeting adjourned for luncheon at one o'clock, after which the members of the Executive proceeded to the White House, where President McKinley granted them a formal audience, in which Mrs. Sewall briefly stated the substance of the resolutions passed by the Council which involve a request for the support or endorsement of the National Government.

Meeting reconvened at three o'clock P.M., and work was resumed without preliminary.

Mrs. Sewall: When shall the next Annual Executive be held? The regular time for the Executive is October, and most of the Executives have been held the last week of that month.

Miss Shaw: I desire that the time be fixed so that it does not conflict with the Annual Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. Solomon: I desire that the next Annual Executive be held in Rochester, New York, as many of the women wish to go there to celebrate Miss Anthony's birthday.

Mrs. Sewall: Invitations have been extended as follows: By the Commerical Club and the Local Council of Indianapolis, Indiana, to hold the next Annual Executive of the Council in that city; by some of our Patrons to hold it in Chicago; by the commission of Niagara Falls Park to convene it there.

Mrs. Gates: I move that no Executive Session be held before 1900.

Mrs. Moody seconded the motion, which was lost by an almost unanimous vote.

Informal questioning elicited the information that to avoid conflict with the dates set for its annual convention by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Annual Executive should be postponed to November.

Miss Lucy E. Anthony: I move that the next Annual Executive be held the last week in November.

Mrs. Lovell seconded the motion.

Miss Anthony: I move to amend the motion before the meeting so that the new administration may have some liberty in fixing the exact date, but with the understanding that it shall be toward the last of November.

Mrs. Foster seconded the motion, and Miss Anthony's amendment was carried by unanimous vote.

Motion as thus amended carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Tingey: I move that the National Council accept the invitation of the Commercial Club and the Local Council of Indianapolis, Indiana, to hold its next Annual Executive session in that city.

Mrs. Gaffney seconded the motion, which was carried by unanimous vote.

Miss Raridan and Mrs. Moody thanked the Council in behalf of the Local Council of Women of Indianapolis.

Mrs. Sewall read a letter from Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood inviting the Council to hold its Annual Executive of 121 1903 in Ohio, under the auspices of the Ohio Centennial Commission.

Mrs. Solomon: I move that the Ohio invitation be accepted.

Miss American seconded the motion.

Miss Shaw: I move to substitute for Mrs. Solomon's motion the following: We acknowledge the invitation, and direct that it shall be turned over to the next administration.

Mrs. Solomon: I withdraw my motion.

Miss Lucy E. Anthony seconded Miss Shaw's motion, which was carried.

Mrs. Sewall read correspondence with Mr. Vincent in regard to a partly developed plan to hold a special Congress of the National Council at Chautauqua in 1900.

Mrs. Spencer: I move that in reply to Mr. Vincent's last letter we say that we are changing administrations, and that the proposition will be duly considered and if possible executed.

Mrs. Barrett seconded the motion.

Mrs. Gates: As a substitute for Mrs. Spencer's motion I move that the invitation be accepted, and that all details of arrangement be referred to the incoming administration.

Mrs. Spencer: I acquiesce, and, with the consent of my second, withdraw my motion.

Mrs. Barrett: I consent.

Mrs. Gaffney seconded Mrs. Gates's motion, which, the question being called, was carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Wallace: The Woman's Relief Corps is contemplating securing a couple of Patrons, and we wish their fees to be applied on the debt to the retiring administration.

At this point a question was raised in regard to the division of financial responsibility between the retiring administration and the officers-elect. Mrs. Sewall was asked what she would consider a fair adjustment.

Mrs. Sewall: Mrs. Bailey, the Treasurer of the retiring administration, has asked that she may have to May 1 to settle up the accounts of the closing triennial term. I know that it is the intention of the administration to pass over to their successors an unincumbered, although perhaps an empty, treasury. To do this the members of the retiring administration have secured and will endeavor to

secure Patrons. Many of the Patrons whom I have secured have become so with the understanding that their fees shall be applied to the liquidation of debts incurred by the work carried on under my administration. To my mind the fees of all Patrons whom we have secured, or whom we may secure prior to May 1, should be paid to Mrs. Bailey, the retiring Treasurer. The retiring administration has no right and no desire to use the fees of affiliated organizations beyond such as are due prior to the close of this Triennial session. Therefore, the new administration may at once collect fees from affiliated organizations, secure patrons, etc., to carry on the work of the opening term.

With this statement of what I think due the retiring officers I will add that I feel we should pay all debts incurred duing our term in office, but that we should not be held responsible for raising money for printing the report of this Triennial session. The retiring administration has borne the expense of printing one Council volume, viz.: the “History and Minutes,” edited by Mrs. Robbins.

Mrs. Dickinson: I agree in the main with Mrs. Sewall's statement. I, of course, feel very grateful to the retiring administration, since it is my administration, and work that I was obliged to drop has been carried on for me. I think, however, the Council should understand that, although the retiring administration wishes to assume this obligation, they (the retiring officers) are no more responsible than any other members of the Council; they do it voluntarily, and not because the Executive can exact it. In this connection, inasmuch as a part of the administration indebtedness is to myself, I will say that if, when the time arrives for Mrs. Bailey 123 to pass over her books to her successor, she has not been able to raise enough money to liquidate the debt, I will myself contribute whatever the balance may be, so that the treasury of the incoming administration may be unincumbered.

Mrs. Solomon: I move that the interpretation of the financial obligation, as stated by Mrs. Sewall and Mrs. Dickinson, shall be approved and declared the will of the Executive.

Miss Anthony seconded the motion, which was carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Snow presented the following resolution:

Resolved: Inasmuch as the History and Minutes includes reports of the business meetings of the National Council up to the Omaha Executive, that the retiring administration be authorized to prepare a report of this Triennial, which closes the third periodic term of the National Council; that this report shall include the Minutes of the Omaha Executive, and that the administration be given to the first of May to do this work.

Mrs. Spencer seconded the motion, which was carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Sewall: Whom will you make responsible for the preparation, the editing and the publication of this report?

Mrs. Gaffney: I move that Mrs. Sewall be requested to do this work. Miss Shaw seconded the motion, which was carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Sewall accepted, stating, however, that she did so only with the understanding that she was not financially responsible for raising money for having the work done.

Mrs. Spencer: I think every one should go home and try to raise a fund to pay for the preparation and printing of the report of this Triennial.

Mrs. Sewall: Am I to understand that all members of the Council are equally responsible for the expenses of this work?

Every one present concurred in this view.

Mrs. Colby: I move that speeches be omitted from the printed record, but that the reports of affiliated societies and of Standing Committees be included.

Miss Shaw seconded the motion, which was carried by unanimous vote.

Miss Anthony: I move that the addresses of the President, Mrs. Sewall, as summarizing the policy, the work and the status of the Council be included in this report.

Mrs. Dickinson seconded the motion, which was carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Colby: I move that when the Council Committees are formed, or when the work is grouped into departments, each organization shall be asked to appoint a member on each of the committees.

Mrs. Colby's motion was not seconded.

Miss Anthony: I move that this Executive suggest to the incoming administration that it carefully consider the matter of retaining Standing Committees, and also retaining the Chairmen who have been active in discharging their duties.

Mrs. Foster seconded the motion.

Mrs. Spencer: I would suggest instead, that the heads of Cabinet Departments should appoint sub-committees under them to carry on the work in which they are interested.

Miss Anthony withdrew her first motion with Mrs. Foster's consent and substituted the following:

I move that this Executive recommend to the Executive Committee of the Council that in providing for the grouping of organizations of women in this country, they shall also be asked to provide for bureaus under each Cabinet Department.

Miss Shaw seconded the motion, which was carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Sewall: I desire to have the following motion introduced as a recommendation from this Executive to the Executive Committee, viz: “That the Chairman of each present 125 Standing Committee be corresponded with to ascertain who are the working members in her Committee, and that no one be put as a worker in the bureaus which this Executive has recommended the new administration to constitute, until her assent has been obtained.”

Mrs. Gates moved that Mrs. Sewall's recommendation be adopted as the wish of this Executive.

Mrs. Moody seconded the motion, which was carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Spencer read recommendations 3, 4 and 5 of the President's opening address, which had not been acted upon at the Saturday business meeting.

Mrs. Sewall: The only thing which we are competent to act upon, it seems to me, is the last recommendation, viz.: That a committee be appointed to study and consider the whole matter and report upon it at the next Annual Executive.

Miss Anthony: I move that a committee be appointed, according to this recommendation of the President, to consider the matter contained in the third, fourth and fifth Recommendations of her opening address, and to report at the next Executive.

Mrs. Dickinson seconded the motion, which was carried by unanimous vote.

Miss Anthony: I move that this Committee shall be formed by the incoming administration.

Miss Williams seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mrs. Gaffney: I think it would be well to divide the task between the retiring and the new administrations.

Mrs. Foster: By the vote just taken the new administration is left free to consult the retiring officers.

Mrs. Sewall spoke with much sympathy of Lady Edgar, a Fraternal Delegate from the Canadian Council, who had been snow-bound in Baltimore, and of Mrs. Archibald, of Halifax, another Fraternal Delegate from the Canadian Council, who, 126 snow-bound at Philadelphia, had used the first abatement of the storm to return to her distant home.

Mrs. Foster: I move that telegrams of regret be sent by the Council to Lady Edgar and Mrs. Archibald.

Motion seconded and carried, and Mrs. Avery was instructed to send such telegrams.

Mrs. Spencer offered the following resolution, which she had prepared, according to instructions from the Executive, to take the place of Resolution X sent down from the Resolutions Committee:

" *Resolved:* That the following be adopted as the standing rule of the Council in regard to Resolutions:

" *First:* Each organization belonging to the Council shall appoint one member of the Resolutions Committee, to hold office from the close of one Triennial to the close of the succeeding Triennial.

" *Second:* Each organization may send in two resolutions to the Executive Board at least one month preceding the Triennial or Annual Executive session at which they are to be considered.

" *Third:* No resolution shall be presented to the Council at the Triennial or Executive Sessions, except by the Executive Board."

Mrs. Wells: I move that the resolution as read be adopted.

Mrs. Dickinson seconded the motion, which was carried by unanimous vote.

Miss Shaw: I move that the Executive appoint Miss Susan B. Anthony Fraternal Delegate from the National Council of Women to the Daughters of the American Revolution now in session in Washington.

Mrs. Dickinson seconded the motion, which was carried, and Miss Anthony was appointed to carry the greetings of the Council to the D. A. R.

Mrs. Wallace: The Illinois Industrial School for Girls, the institution which I have represented so long, having accomplished the purpose for which it came in, will go out of the National Council at this Triennial. I shall probably also go out as the Delegate for the Woman's Relief Corps, so I may not again appear before you with Delegate powers. I thank 127 you all for the benefit and pleasure I have received from the Council. I may come to you in the future as a Patron.

Mrs. Sewall: It will be a matter of extreme regret if Mrs. Wallace does not continue to sit in the Council as a voting member.

Dr. Hale: In as much as an enormous amount of work has been placed on the Corresponding Secretary, I move that Mrs. Mary F. Lovell be appointed a committee of one, with such associates as she may desire, to communicate to Congress in any way she thinks most advisable the Resolution passed by the Council on behalf of birds.

Mrs. Moody seconded the motion, which was carried.

Miss Anthony: I move that telegrams of regret and greeting be sent to Mrs. Bailey and Mrs. Robbins who have been kept away from this Triennial by illness.

Mrs. Sewall said that such telegrams had already been sent by Mrs. Avery.

Mrs. Sewall, on behalf of the Executive, asked Miss Anthony to say a last word before the meeting adjourned.

Miss Anthony: All I can say is that my appreciation of the Council grows with every added meeting. This one has shown more than all others the importance of its place and office, and when we get full grown, so that we can take up, not only feathers and birds and dress, but the rights of human beings, we shall be stronger than we are to-day. I shall wait patiently for the outer husk to be taken care of, and by and by I think the Council will reach the kernel. We started with the husk, the dress, and now we have dared to bring out ten questions; by and by we shall get where we dare give attention to the pivotal question of equal human rights.

Mrs. Wells: As a body we wish to express our appreciation of the ability, skill, patience and devotion of the retiring administration.

I move that we give our retiring officers a rising vote of thanks.

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Motion numerously seconded and unanimously carried.

Mrs. Sewall was called on for a word of farewell. She said:

"When the ideal Triennial of the National Council of Women of the United States is convened it will be held, not in the opera house where it was born, but in some small but beautiful and dignified apartment. We grow from small to great, and when we met in an opera house it was because the greatness of the Council was not at all appreciated, its destiny not in the slighest degree anticipated. It was regarded as a very remarkable mass Convention, but *only* as a mass Convention. When we have really grown into our own proper greatness, which is the greatness of essence, of power, not the greatness of mass or of numbers, we shall sit in a small hall as a deliberative body where, under no circumstances, can more than one hundred people come as witnesses of our deliberations; and those deliberations will touch every vital question agitating the outside world. We shall consider the vote, but we shall consider things transcending the vote; for the vote after all remains a method and not an end; in itsel it is not righteousness; it is only a symbol of a righteous idea; it is only one means among many for the attainment of righteousness.

"I wish to felicitate you upon my conviction that you have been drawn more nearly to the pivotal point of power where such a Triennial of the National Council as I have indicated may be held, by this Triennial than by any preceding meeting ever held under the auspices of this body, whether Annual Executive or Triennial.

"With great appreciation of your unvarying courtesy to your retiring President, she commends you to her successor, hoping that Mrs. Gaffney will experience in her official relationship to you all of the joy and all of the growth that your retiring President has experienced; knowing, however, that she can not experience the growth unless she experience also the pain of growing; knowing that she can not experience the joy unless she test her own capacity prayerfully day by day and hour by hour for drudgery. These conditions of success are universal; no other conditions for its attainment exist. I thank you, my friends and co-workers, for your goodness to me, for your patience with me. You, the Council, with all it signifies, has my heart always."

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CHAPTER III. COUNCIL FINANCE.

The Minutes of the Nashville Executive show that at that meeting a special Finance Committee was appointed to collect funds for carrying forward the work of the Council; that Mrs. May Wright Sewall, President-Elect, agreed to advance money to carry forward the necessary work up to January 1, 1898.

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The Finance Committee appointed at Nashville was unable to accomplish the task which had been assigned. For the work done between October, 1897, and January 1, 1898, Mrs. Sewall furnished the means, presenting no bill to the Council. From that time, by an understanding between the President and the Treasurer, for convenience in carrying forward the work, such of the patron fees, annual contributors' fees, donations, etc., secured by Mrs. Sewall as were paid directly to her were reported to the Treasurer, but deposited to the order of the President of the Council, who thenceforward paid the bills incurred by her in doing the work of the Council from this Council fund. On May 20, 1899, with the following statement of receipts and expenditures, Mrs. Sewall turned over to the Treasurer receipted bills for every expenditure, excepting that of postage, and with her statement of postage an itemized account of the letters and parcels sent out from her office, with letter books and letter-press books containing complete records and copies of the same, as indicated in the following acknowledgment of the Treasurer:

Received from Mrs. May Wright Sewall the following account, which must be included as a part of the Treasurer's report. Mrs. Sewall's account is accompanied by receipted bills for all expenditures, excepting $116.73 for postage. For the correctness of the bill for postage, and expressage, Mrs. Sewall submitted lists showing the number of letters and parcels of each separate kind, with the amount of postage required by each, together with letter-press books containing copies of every letter sent out, and record books, showing the date upon which each letter was sent. These, with the bills receipted directly to me, are also submitted to the inspection of the auditors.

Hannah J. Bailey, *Treasurer N. C. W. of U. S.* Indianapolis, Ind., May 20, 1899.

TREASURER'S REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET.

Hannah J. Bailey, Treasurer, in Account With National Council of Women of the United States of America.

By Mrs. Sewall; Since Omaha Executive:

Received from patrons:

Mrs. Cornelia C. Fairbanks (paid in full) $100 00

Mrs. Elizabeth C. McCune (paid in full) 100 00

Mrs. Lucy B. Young (paid in full) 100 00

Mrs. Ralph Emerson (paid in full) 100 00

Mrs. Frederick Nathan (first installment) 34 00

Mrs. Mary A. Moody (first installment) 34 00

Miss Isabel Howland (first installment) 40 00

(By Miss Emily Howland):

Mrs. Virginia T. Smith (first installment) 33 33

Total from patrons $541 33

Received from annual contributors:

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake 5 00

Mrs. Louise Oberholzer 5 00

Mrs. Priscilla P. Kennings 5 00

Mrs. Benjamin Adams 5 00

Total from annual contributors $20 00

Received from local Councils:

Local Council of Rochester, N. Y. 8 00

Local Council of Minneapolis, Minn. 8 00

Total from local Councils $16 00

Received contributions:

Mrs. Esther Herman 10 00

Mrs. Helen B. Tillotson 25 00

Mrs. Henrietta M. Banker 25 00

Mrs. Lydia Avery Coonly Ward 15 00

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch 25 00

Mrs. Louise Southworth 100 00

Total contributions $200 00

Received from Mrs. Bailey to apply on Triennial expenses 200 00

Total receipts from all sources $977 33

Receipted bills paid from the above moneys:

Oct. 29, 1898, paid at Paxton Hotel, Omaha, for Miss Burke, Council Stenographer $29 00

Dec. 24, 1898, paid Miss Burke to reimburse her for money spent at Omaha and on return trip 9 00

Feb. 21, 1899, paid Lucy E. Anthony, treasurer *pro tem.*, in Washington 100 00

March 20, paid Carlon & Hollenbeck, printers 171 29

March 27, 1899, paid Mary J. Burke, for clerical aid 261 10

Feb. 3, 1899, paid Elizabeth Morris, for clerical help 5 90

Feb. 13, 1899, paid Elizabeth Morris, for clerical help 11 32

April 8, 1899, paid Elizabeth Morris, for clerical help 2 79

May 14, 1899, paid Mary J. Burke, for clerical help 25 00

Total expenditures exclusive of telegrams, postage and expressage $615 40

For cablegrams, paid 3 72

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For telegrams, paid 3 16

$6 88

For postage and expressage from November 1, 1898, to March 22, 1899 84 57

For postage and expressage from March 22 to May 20, 1899 32 16

$116 37

Returned to Mrs. Bailey, money advanced by latter for expense of Triennial 200 00

Total expenditures $939 01

Total receipts 977 33

Balance turned over to Treasurer $38 32

May Wright Sewall, *President of the N. C. W. of U. S.*

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, last report, October 15, 1898 $73 58

Returned by Mrs. Sewall, as shown by above statement 200 00

Mrs. Sewall, donations, patron fees, etc., received by her and unexpended, as shown by above statement 38 32

Cash received—Patron fees:

Mrs. M. L. Goodloe for Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson $100 00

Mrs. George Brooks Bigelow 100 00

Miss S. B. Anthony for Mrs. Clara B. Colby 100 00

Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck 100 00

Dr. S. G. R. Eavenson (balance of Patron fee) 32 00

Mrs. Fannie Humphries Gaffney 100 00

$532 00

Cash received—Annual Contributors:

Mrs. C. H. Castle $5 00

Mrs. Carrie S. Thomas 5 00

Mrs. Emily S. Richards 5 00

Mrs. Virginia Cornish 5 00

Mrs. A. L. Reid 5 00

Mrs. Sarah Berger Stearns 5 00

Mrs. J. Davis Allen, second annual contribution 5 00

Mrs. Margaret T. W. Merrill, second annual contribution 5 00

Chicago Section C. of J. W., second annual contribution 5 00

$45.00

Cash received—Membership fees:

Loyal Women of American Liberty $61 67

Mrs. E. B. Grannis for National Christian League for Promotion of Social Purity 100 00

Bloomington, Ind., Local Council 12 00

National Association of Women Stenographers 33 33

F. Baptist Mission Society (balance due) 30

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Florence Crittenton Missions 33 00

Quincy, Ill., Local Council 12 00

Indianapolis Local Council 8 00

$260 30

Cash received—Donations:

Mrs. Emma J. Bartol 5 00

A friend, by Mrs. Barrett 1 00

A friend at Omaha meeting 5 00

Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth 50 00

Mrs. Bagley for Woman's National Relief Corps 100 00

Miss Lucy E. Anthony, Treasurer, *pro tem.* 11 13

$172 13

Total $1,321 33

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid, account of Mrs. Robbins (clerical help, office supplies, etc.) $100 00

Mrs. Robbins to pay E. B. Stillings & Co., on account 100 00

Paxton Hotel (delegates' dinners) 4 00

Mrs. Sewall (postage and printing) 100 00

Mrs. Sewall (expense relating to Triennial meeting) 96 15

Miss M. J. Burke (clerical work for president) 50 00

Miss F. M. Blackall (clerical work for president) 23 86

Mrs. Dickinson on note (Mrs. Dickinson donating whatever portion of the $400.00 still due her, which should remain unprovided for by fees and donations due the retiring administration (see pages 122 and 123) 300 00

Carlon & Hollenbeck (printing) 65 40

C. E. Hollenbeck 3 25

Ross Shire Printing and Publishing Company 13 70

Miss Lucy E. Anthony 20 00

Mrs. Sewall (advanced for expenses of Triennial, returned by Mrs. Sewall, see receipts) 200 00

Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, (contribution to the expense fund of the International Congress, convened by the International Council) £10 48 70

Treasurer International Council, Quinquennial Fee 100 00

Mrs. Avery, balance on note 100 00

(Mrs. Avery donating $100 plus the interest on the note.)

Balance, note of Mrs. Robbins to E. B. Stillings & Co., printing History and Minutes 203 00

$1,528 06

*Due ex-Treasurer for moneys advanced $206 73

$1,321 33

Received of Mrs. May Wright Sewall $200 in *full* payment of money advanced by me for the National Council of Women.

Chicago, Ill., January 5, 1900. Hannah J. Bailey, *Ex-Treasurer.*

Respectfully submitted,

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Hannah J. Bailey, *Treasurer.*

Winthrop Center, Me., May 27, 1899.

I have carefully examined the record book, reports and vouchers of the Treasurer of the National Council of Women (Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey), and find them to agree in every particular. Respectfully submitted,

L. M. Beck, *Auditor.*

Bloomington, Ind., January 20, 1900.

Inasmuch as certain fees pledged were not at the end of this Triennial term paid, it is proper to supplement the foregoing report with the statement of the resources at the command of the retiring administration at this date.

BALANCE DUE TREASURY OF THE EX-ADMINISTRATION OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF THE U.S.A.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, on patron fee $50 00

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, on patron fee 66 00

Mrs. Mary A. Moody, on patron fee 66 00

Miss Isabel Howland, on patron fee 60 00

Mrs. Virginia T. Smith, on patron fee 66 67

Loyal Women of American Liberty, on membership fee for last Triennial term 28 34

Total $337 01

Hannah J. Bailey, *Ex-Treasurer.*

Since the Treasurer's statement was written Mrs. Sewall has received the following moneys from patrons:

Mrs. Rebecca Raymond Adams, paid in full $100 00

Miss Clara Holbrooke, paid in full 100 00

Mrs. Mary A. Moody 35 00

Total $235 00

And has paid out—To Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey $200 00

Balance in Mrs. Sewall's hands $35 00

By referring to the Treasurer's statement of balance due the ex-administration it will be seen that the retiring administration expects yet to receive $337.00, which, by the terms of agreement with Mrs. Dickinson, should be made over to her, thus, in the end, reducing her donation to $63.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb, 1, 1900. May Wright Sewall.

CHAPTER IV.

PROGRAMME RENDERED AT PUBLIC SESSIONS.

On Sunday, February 12, at 3 o'clock P.M., there was held under Council auspices an evangelical religious service, arranged and conducted by Elizabeth B. Grannis, of New York. This was followed by a sermon by Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, and a brief address by Miss Sarah J. Farmer. At this service the congregation was greatly diminished by the severe storm.

On Sunday afternoon, February 19, at 3 o'clock, the Council held its final public service, with the following programme:

St. Hilda of Whitby—How Abbesses Were Educators and Civilizers, Mary Newbury Adams, Iowa.

Is the Church Universal a Hindrance or a Help to the Development of Womanhood? Elizabeth B. Grannis, New York.

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The Message of the Madonna Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, Illinois.

Between these two religious services there were delivered greetings from organizations sending fraternal delegates, as follows:

National Council of Women of Canada, Mrs. Adelaide Hoodless, Hamilton, Ontario.

World's Unity League Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, Illinois.

General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mary S. Lockwood, District of Columbia.

Workingwoman's Home Association Laura G. Fixen, Illinois.

The Woman's National Press Association, Ellen S. Cromwell, District of Columbia.

Six other important National Organizations which had appointed fraternal delegates were prevented from representation on account of the storm. During the week public addresses were delivered as follows:

The Sisterhood of Women Minnie J. Snow, Utah.

Equality the Most Potent Conservator of Human Rights, Ida M. Weaver, Idaho.

Fraternal Life Benefit Societies as Social Institutions, Bina M. West, Michigan.

Are Men Supplanting Women in the Business World? Netitia H. Scott, Illinois.

The Social Conscience in its Relation to Industrial Problems, Maud Nathan, New York.

The True Knowledge of Good and Evil Sadie American, Illinois.

The Retrogression in Equal Rights Susan B. Anthony, New York.

The Beginnings of Literature and Art in America Maria Purdy Peck, Iowa.

Politics and Prosperity Helen Varick Boswell, New York.

Organized Political Work for Women Jane Pierce, New York.

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The Women of Hawaii Susa Young Gates, Utah.

The Relation Between the Council and Peace and Arbitration, Rev. Amanda Deyo, Pennsylvania.

Christianity as Related to Sociology Mary Perkins Davis, Maine.

The Possibilities of Women Martha Horne Tingey, Utah.

Some Effective Methods of Missionary Work in the South, Coralie Franklin Cook, District of Columbia.

Expression Through Dress Mrs. Denton.

Mother and Child Zina Young Card, Utah.

In addition to the single, separate addresses, two symposia, as follows increased the interest of the meetings:

What Should be the Attitude of the Women of the United States Toward the Peace Conference Proposed by the Czar?

Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, Rhode Island.

Carrie Thomas Alexander, Illinois.

Kate Waller Barrett, District of Columbia.

Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Pennsylvania.

Is Expansion for the Best Good of Our Country?

Affirmative, Judith Ellen Foster, District of Columbia.

Negative, Cornelia S. Robinson, New York.

Many of the able speakers named above delivered their carefully prepared addresses before audiences almost limited to the Executive Committee of the Council, and with the utmost good humor each woman took the place on the programme, so far as time was concerned, which

was assigned her by the caprice of the storm; appearing whenever her arrival rendered it most convenient to others concerned on the programme whose addresses had not already been delivered. Of all the speakers announced on the programme, only three failed to keep their engagement with the Council. One of these, Mrs. Flo Jamison Miller, arrived only in time to attend the last business meeting, and another, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, sent, with the notification of her detention by the storm, a substantial contribution. To Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, who was charged with the task of readjusting the programme to suit the exigencies of the case the Council was deeply indebted for the exercise of a tact and patience to which much of the success of the public sessions was due. After Thursday speakers enjoyed fair audiences; but the speakers whose addresses had been listened to only by their Council associates maintained both serenity and enthusiasm.

CHAPTER V. REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FEDERATED IN THE NATIONAL COUNCIL. TRIENNIAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION. PRESENTED BY RACHEL FOSTER AVERY, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Since the Triennial of 1895, the National American Woman Suffrage Association has held three annual conventions and published three yearly reports. As the Convention of 1899, by special action of the Association, has been postponed from the winter to the spring, this report cannot include the work of the year 1898, since that will be brought into the Convention which will occur in April. This is, therefore, the report of three years of effort on the part of our Association:

Among the new departments of work instituted are:

Official organ.—It having long been felt as a need to facilitate the work, the National Suffrage Bulletin has been issued monthly since September, 1895, as a means of communication between the National Association and all State and local organizations for suffrage work. It in no sense takes the place of the regular woman suffrage papers which exist for propaganda. We believe it forms an added bond of union between national and local workers.

Political equality leaflets.—Desiring a series of brief leaflets on very practical issues, the Association decided to publish the Political Equality Series, and beginning April, 1896, it has published monthly ten thousand copies.

National headquarters.—The National Board of officers being representative of all parts of the country, the members are 137 necessarily widely separated, except at the times of Conventions and Board meetings. It was therefore decided that a National headquarters was a necessity, and, through the generosity of a few members, it was established in Philadelphia in 1895, and removed to the

World Building, New York City, in the spring of 1897. At this headquarters the greater part of the business of the Association is transacted.

Press work.—Eighteen hundred and ninety-six saw the beginning of an effort on the part of our Association to use the mighty lever of the public press in behalf of our work. Since March of that year a weekly average of seven hundred copies of woman suffrage articles has been sent out to the Press Committees of our State Associations. Even allowing a generous margin for those which do not gain admission to newspaper columns, these articles must reach the eyes of at least a million readers weekly.

Course of study in political science.—In September, 1895, the first year's Course of Study was issued. At a subscription so small as to bring it practically within the reach of all, a valuable series of books has been placed in the hands of hundreds of clubs, as well as individuals, who have taken advantage of the course which is intended "to prepare every woman for intelligent and conscientious use of the ballot."

The Course was planned for three years: (1) Study of the mechanism of the Government. (2) A study in political economy, with a collateral study of the tariff and finance. (3)Sociology.

In addition to the regular line of study, each year's course included one book upon woman suffrage. The value of the course will be indicated by the names of some of the books used: Fiske's Civil Government, McCracken's Swiss Solutions of American Problems, John Stuart Mill's Subjection of Women, which had to be republished, as it was out of print both in this country and England.

The Course of Study Committee also published Legal Status of Women, by Jessie J. Cassidy, and the Bayonet and the Ballot, by Carrie Chapman Catt, included in the second and third years' courses. In three years the committee handled twenty-two thousand books and pamphlets, besides having fifteen thousand on hand for the beginning of the fourth year's work.

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Work of organization committee.—This committee, which was formed in 1895 at the Atlanta Convention, has had in charge the work which its name indicates, but its efforts have by no means been confined to this one field. Several thousand meetings have been held directly under its auspices all over the country.

Following the Atlanta Convention of 1895, it carried forward a campaign in the South, in which every Southern State except Texas, Florida and Kentucky received some aid from the committee. It has

organized a number of State Associations, which have, of course, become auxiliary to the National body.

Mrs. Stanton's eightieth birthday, November 12, 1895, was celebrated in over one hundred different localities by as many different clubs.

Fiftieth anniversary of the Seneca Falls convention.—The Annual Convention of 1898 celebrated the Fiftieth Anniversary of the first Woman's Rights Convention, held at Seneca Falls in 1848. This occasion was used to call public attention to the great gains which have been made in the last half century, both directly in the line of woman's political enfranchisement and indirectly in her "position revolutionized in the home, in society, and in the church; public sentiment changed, customs modified, industries opened, co-education established, laws amended, economic independence partially secured."

Congressional hearings.—The Conventions of 1896 and 1898, held at the National Capital, included Congressional hearings before committees in both Houses. In 1898, in connection with the Fiftieth Anniversary, the hearing was prepared with a special reference to that event, and the addresses were so arranged as to form a complete statement of the whole question of woman's enfranchisement, both ethically and practically considered. This hearing, published by Congress, forms a valuable woman suffrage document.

Finances.—The total of money expended during the three years from January 1, 1895, to January 1, 1898, by the N. A. W. S. A., is $34,828.92. Of course, many times this sum has been expended by the State and local auxiliaries.

State campaigns.—In 1895 the President and Vice-President contributed their services to the constitutional convention campaign in which the women of Utah were engaged 139 to secure their enfranchisement, and the workers there give a generous meed of praise and gratitude to these officers and feel that their presence did much to help on the victory. In 1895 came also the beginning of the preparations for the California campaign. In 1896 an active effort was made to secure woman suffrage in the new constitution of Delaware, and in Oklahoma to secure full suffrage from the Territorial Legislature.

In that same year, through the Organization Committee, and by the invitation of the Idaho Association, the N. A. W. S. A. co-operated with the State workers very actively, and, through the united efforts of both organizations, the campaign was carried to a successful issue, resulting in a majority of 5,844 votes for the amendment.

In 1896 also occurred the great California campaign, in which, although our National Association made no direct contribution of money, the State workers were glad of the assistance of our President, Vice-President and Chairman of the Organization Committee, as well as several of our National Organizers, during the entire campaign, in which, to quote the Oakland Inquirer, in summing up the vote, “Woman suffrage did not come so very far from winning?”

Gains.—In no similar period of time since the cause was inaugurated in 1848, have we gained so much. In 1896 Utah entered Statehood with its women enfranchised, and Idaho made its women the political equals of its men by a constitutional amendment. In 1898, through the work of our Association at the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana, that State gave tax-paying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the tax-payers.

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TRIENNIAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION. PRESENTED BY LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PRESIDENT.

“The heart which, like a staff, was one For ours to lean and rest upon, The strongest on the longest day With steadfast love is caught away,— And yet our days go on, go on.”

One year ago our peerless Leader, Frances Willard, went to fairer worlds above. In all the Continents of the earth women who called her their President, and men who honored and revered her name, mourned with us that she, who loved the human race with such divine affection, would no more walk and work with us as she had done for a quarter of a century. Humanly speaking, our Society was irreparably bereft, but we have tried to look up and to press on, fully believing that she still lives and leads and rejoices in all that is being done to raise men and women toward that highest heaven which she was ever so well fitted to enter and enjoy.

I am expected briefly to report the gains made within the last four years by the Society which she was instrumental in leading to a place where it ranks as the largest single society of women in the world. In 1896 1,175 new unions were organized and 15,888 new members secured. In this statement I take no account of the losses. But in the year just closed over and above all of our numerical losses we have made a gain of 5,009 members. It would seem to be much more inspiring could we consistently report gains made by the National W. C. T. U. in any four years of its earlier history rather than that made the last four years, for then State after State was being organized, and department after department was being added, as the Do Everything policy of Miss Willard was adopted and applied. To the casual observer there would 141 seem to be far more that we could

reckon up and point at than in these later years, and yet I unhesitatingly affirm that each to-morrow has found us farther on the way and more firmly established than we were the day before.

As already stated, we have gained in membership and all of our departments of work are prosperous. Our Department of Peace and Arbitration, under the leadership of Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, has done much during the past four years in educating public sentiment in regard to the desirability of settling all difficulties between Nations by arbitration (but we couldn't prevent the war with Spain). Our work among the Soldiers and Sailors has formed an important part of our record the past year. We have exerted our influence against the abominable canteen system, and shall continue to do so until the prayers of the mother heart crying out for protection for her endangered boy are answered. Through this department relief funds have been raised, Sailors' Rests have been established, pledges and literature distributed, food delicacies and pure cold water have been supplied, and we were among the first to send a money contribution to the suffering Cubans.

There has been an increase in members and interest in our departments of the Young Woman's Branch and the Children's Branch. By the Loyal Temperance Legion, during the last year 540 new Legions have been organized. The same is true of our work among foreign speaking people. Great advance has been made in our departments of Health and Heredity, and our women are studying the questions of diet, household economics, hygiene, municipal, town and village sanitation, and because of the knowledge shed abroad by our Superintendent of Non-alcoholic Medication much less alcohol is used in medicine than heretofore. It is remarkable how many substitutes the skillful physician can prescribe when there is a conscientious protest by patients against alcoholic medicine. Prior to 1895 through our efforts laws had been enacted in all States save three, requiring that pupils in all schools supported by public money should be taught the nature and effects of alcohol. During the last four years these laws have been greatly strengthened in some of the States, notably in the State of New York, and amendments introduced by us to secure better enforcement are now pending in several States. There may be some honest difference of opinion 142 among good people in regard to *some* of our methods, but all *thinking* people, save those who are financially interested in the liquor traffic, are practically of one mind in regard to the right training of the youth in the principles of total abstinence. To illustrate:

Two weeks ago when a W. C. T. U. Committee was having a hearing before a State Legislative Educational Committee asking for a stronger Scientific Temperance Instruction Law, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, being in session at the same time, passed unanimously a resolution endorsing the action and sent the same to the Legislative Committee.

In the early days of our work we were surprised and pained find in the prisons so many who had once been Sunday School boys, and we learned that their stumbling block had been intemperance.

We resolved to try to reach the Sunday School children with some specific teaching concerning this great evil, with the result that there is temperance teaching in nearly all of the Sunday Schools of the land, and during the past four years the reports have been most encouraging.

With our well organized Anti-Cigarette Department an immense amount of sentiment has been made against the cigarette evil and all other dangerous narcotics.

In 1895 fourteen States were systematically working in our Department of Mercy; now there are thirty-five, and in eleven States there is an expressed sentiment toward compulsory humane education; legislation against vivisection; and against wearing bird plumage.

For fourteen years Social Purity, or rather Purity, has been one of our most prominent departments, and each year we have made progress. Last year 5,428 meetings are reported as held in the interest of purity through the efforts of this department; most of these were Mothers' Meetings.

Time will not admit of my speaking of our departments of Temperance Literature, Temperance and Labor, Parliamentary Usage, School Savings Banks, Unfermented Wine at Sacrament, Penal, Reformatory, Police Station work, work among Lumbermen and Miners, Flower Mission, Kindergarten, Mothers' Meetings, Rescue work and some others; but I might go on and show in detail that great gains have been made within the last four years in all of our departments, and 143 prove that the Do Everything policy is a success; but I should weary my hearers, and will allude to only one more.

We have known how to petition from the beginning; Legislative bodies are well aware of this. Our petitions range all the way from the appeal to the country grocer to the different Governments of the World.

Four years ago when the second Triennial of the Council was in session, the great Polyglot Petition was presented here in Washington by Miss Willard, Lady Henry Somerset and other white-ribboners, with its seven million signatures and attestations. That number has since been increased and the Petition has been presented to the Queen of the British Empire. Last May it was presented to the Canadian Parliament and received by a graceful speech from Sir Wilfrid Laurier. This Petition, as is well known, is addressed to the Governments of the world, and calls for the Prohibition of traffic in alcoholic liquors as a drink, the prohibition of the Opium traffic, and all forms of legalized social vice.

We have constantly at Washington our National Superintendent of the Department of Legislation and Petitions, Mrs. M. B. Ellis. During the last year she has had the co-operation of women in forty-five States and Territories, while four years ago her report shows that there were only twenty-one

States and the District of Columbia aroused to the importance of co-operating with her in a *National* way; while in all of the States women were and are interested in local and State legislation. Each year our members are becoming more deeply interested in legislative and governmental affairs, and their rapidly increasing efforts must count on the side that makes for righteousness, peace and good will. We have constantly in the field fifty-eight National Organizers, Lecturers and Evangelists.

There has been a great gain in the number of total abstainers in this country within the past four years. It is an interesting fact that, counting in the Orientals, the great majority of people in the world do not drink intoxicants. The Labor Department returns plainly indicate that the consumption of alcoholic drinks of all kinds is growing less year after year. Our Society takes to itself a large share of the credit in bringing about this change, which has been very marked since 1895. I confidently believe no other Society within the last four 144 years has done more to advance woman's cause; that no other society has done so much toward breaking down sectarian and sectional barriers, thus making its members worthy to bear the name of Christian and of Temperance; and we are a union of hearts and a union of hands, founded on the great principles of Prohibition, Total Abstinence and Purity; a Society destined to gain more and more in members and influence, until the shadows caused by the liquor traffic shall flee away. When will this be? We do not know. No one has ever been able to foretell when any great reform question would be settled and settled right; but lifting our eyes unto the hills we shall aim to reach loftier heights of endeavor and achievement and to evermore

“Stay by the truth, wherever it may lead us, At last 'tis crowned in light.”

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TRIENNIAL REPORT CONDENSED BY THE NATIONAL FREE BAPTIST WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY. PRESENTED BY EMELINE B. WELLS, PROXY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The Free Baptist Woman's Missionary Society in the morning of its second quarter century of active benevolence, greets you in the “comradeship of Christian good will.” With Frances Willard, we recognize the religion of the world as “a religion of peace, a religion of love.” This cements us all in one common sisterhood.

Comparing the present status of our society with its basic principles of organization, we congratulate ourselves upon aggression with undiminished loyalty and devotion to conviction of duty.

“Woman's Work for Women and Children”; a more perfect development of the body and the home by practical Christian living; the training of our children to habits of benevolence; the enlightenment

and redemption of the ignorant and unsaved in our home-land and the foreign field—these were the initial efforts of our Society; they occupy us still; we work independently, yet in harmony with the older, parent society of our denomination.

Since the last Triennial of the National Council, organization, system and conscious responsibility have been leading characteristics of our workers; so that never were our women so well united for systematic work as now. In our constituency of 8,000, representing twenty-five States, the province of Quebec and India, with a disbursement of over $13,000 in 1898, the work is so apportioned that every woman may know her individual obligation. During the past three years, marked by financial failures in business circles, our pecuniary obligations have been fully met. From the first year of our existence, the treasury has never been empty. Our motto is: “Faith and works win.” From the annual “Call to prayer,” which has strengthened the faith of woman's heart, she has gone forth to win by consecrated work, not failing to lay upon 146 the altar her “Thank-offering” for Divine inspiration and blessed success.

From the “Hitherto hath the Lord helped” we have advanced to “I can do all things through Christ who strengtheneth me.” As to all true organizations, these years have been fraught with stronger sympathy between members geographically separated. Mutual interest and common service unite hearts. We note a more truly womanly ability to gather the minute details of every day into a forceful combination to conserve the consecrated purpose; a higher conception of individual womanhood as related to the world's betterment, with increased realization of responsibility, and readier response to it. A general awakening of our young women to the need of special work and the acceptance of personal responsibility in our auxiliaries and in the general work of our Society; and a larger enrollment of the children in Mission bands and Junior societies are two of the most important phases of the work of the last four years.

We have a constantly increasing number of women who have broken the falsely interpreted Pauline injunction which would bind them to “keep silence” and “learn of their husbands at home.” Obedient to the Divine call, they have completed the prescribed theological course, and, duly recognized by their brethren, have received ordination.

Our Western denominational college is represented here by a lady professor who is one of the general officers of this Council. In that college forty women have received instruction as lay preachers and Bible teachers, and four have received ordination. An equally good summary may be made from our Eastern college.

While the W. M. S. has not a Theological department, the evolution is clearly traceable from the timid woman whose heart was touched, who with fear and trembling caught the first echo of her own

voice in a mission circle of women, to the ordained pastor, who to-day in many a pulpit proclaims the Christ-love with true womanly dignity, sweetness and spiritual power.

The newest auxiliary to our work is the “Cradle Roll of Little Light-bearers.” The object of this is to bring together as helpers the little ones in our churches under five years of age, throwing around them in their infancy the missionary 147 influence and teaching them to send the light to the little ones in darkened lands. Through them the mothers become interested in the cause of missions. The payment of at least 15 cents a year is to be used for the smallest children in our Orphanage in India, and in other parts of our mission work. The motto of this movement is: “Bud the tender twig with the fruit that it should bear.”

I would not fail to mention our monthly magazine, “The Missionary Helper,” indispensable as a connecting link of information between “home” and “foreign” workers. An increased subscription list and many commendations are proofs of loyalty and appreciation of its efficiency.

These are some of the methods of work and reflex influence upon ourselves as co-workers in the world's redemption. What have been the results upon other lives? Not till we stand in the Infinite Presence and to our wondering, listening ears come the words “Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these” shall we fully estimate the account. “The fruitage of our work is its own best eulogy.”

We have a “Western Field Agent,” a regularly ordained clergywoman, doing efficient service in the midst of formidable obstacles known only in frontier work.

At Storer College, Harper's Ferry, five lady teachers receive their salaries from our treasury. At the beginning of the present school year, a young woman graduate of Storer, who has completed with honors the full curriculum of one of our leading Northern co-educational colleges, was placed by our Board upon the faculty of Storer.

In our foreign field, kindergarten work was established in Balasore, India, in 1896. A new kindergarten building has been recently completed, furnished and occupied. This was a long-felt necessity. One teacher writes: “You know, I believe we have lost years and years in our work by not taking these people in their early childhood; by not keeping them constantly under our influence. I do not know what I shall do with these shiny, oily, wriggling little brownies if they go on increasing. These dear children are as teachable as any at home, but before they have reached an ordinary school age the most of them have learned enough evil to keep them unlearning for years.” The kindergarten teaching is like the moulding of the plastic clay before any malformations are 148

made; every impression counts for good. “Changes for the better are seen in every child who was troublesome at first.”

In India are thousands of outcast widows, many of them mere children, turned out of doors, forced into lives of sin and shame, famishing for food for body and soul. To them the story of a home with enough to eat is like a fairy legend. Prayer and effort, combined with Christian sisterly benevolence, have triumphed over obstacles, and we have a “Widows' Home,” a blessed shelter for these stranded unfortunates. A “Golden Memorial” fund has been created, the income of which is for the support of the widows. Industrial work is to be carried on there as an aid to self-support.

But do any fancy that the onward march of this Society has been a non-persistent, “go-as-you-please” movement? The women have generally realized the necessity of personal fitness to occupy important positions in their own society, and equal positions with men in all affairs both religious and secular; that only by this means could they conserve the highest purpose of womanhood and the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom. We credit the noble manhood of our denomination with recognition of this fitness by granting us representation in Church, General Conference and General Conference Board. Nor had we to wait for years of argument to open the doors to us. That ours was an independent organization with systematic methods successfully practiced, with election of its own missionaries for work among women and children, with independent disbursements of its own money, with a secure financial basis, with an invested fund of $43,000—all these facts aroused and intensified the desire of the General Conference to make us its very own. That body, three-fourths of whom were men, desired us to transfer all our methods, our invested funds and entire treasury to it. One man said: “The women had robbed them of the heart of the work.” The argument on their part was that the influence of the W. M. S. would be more extended as subordinate to the General Conference Board than in its limited capacity as a woman's organization; also that the work could be more easily managed if the funds were all in one treasury, that treasury controlled by a body composed largely of men. We were forcibly reminded of the careful (?) husband who felt that allowing his wife to spend her own money after she earned it was giving 149 her too much liberty. After years of agitation a plan for the unification of all our denominational forces was presented to our W. M. S., which was returned to the General Conference with modifications.

We consented to one treasury on the following conditions:

1. The incorporation of the W. M. S. should be perpetuated for the care of its invested funds and the disbursement of the income thereof.

2. The constitution of the General Conference should be so changed as to admit an equal representation of women on its Board.

3. The General Secretary should be nominated by the W. M. S. and elected by the General Conference.

4. The President of the Woman's Society should be a member of the Board of the General Conference.

5. Committees of superintendence of mission work in India should be constituted equally of men and women.

6. The editor of the Missionary Magazine should be nominated by the woman's society and elected by the Board of the General Conference.

7. All benevolent work relating to men, women and children should be provided for as impartially as possible.

8. The union should not take place so long as any indebtedness existed on the part of the General Conference.

For three years this plan was discussed in private circles and public councils, until brought to the final decision of the General Conference in 1898. Neither men nor women were satisfied with the conditions of the plan. During the Conference the women, in a public meeting, ably set forth the methods and results of their work in a manner which convinced reasonable minds that they were able to maintain a separate organization with loyalty to denominational interests.

Thus we are left free to pursue our work in our God-appointed way; appreciating our own rights, not ignoring the rights of others, asking representation on the only just ground of competency. Valuable lessons have been learned from the controversy; among them the importance of careful, prayerful consideration of our relations to all co-workers for the mental, moral and religious uplifting of others and the necessity to appropriate all possible good that we may be “thoroughly furnished” for faithful service; for in the coming years woman 150 must think more, assume larger responsibility and exert broader influence.

Most gladly do I submit this partial résumé of the work of our Society affiliated with so many others in this “National Council of Women.” As we all advance in future service “In His Name” may we win “Not one new gem, but many for His crown.”

National Council of Women of the United States, report of its Tenth Annual Executive and its Third Triennial Sessions / edited by May Wright Sewall http://www.loc.gov/resource/rbnawsa.n8354

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TRIENNIAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S RELIEF SOCIETY. PRESENTED BY EMMELINE B. WELLS, PROXY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Although this Society is philanthropic and charitable in character, yet during the last few years the tendency has been towards practical measures in caring for the needy and unfortunate, realizing that it is better and more uplifting to create work and give employment, when possible, than to bestow charity. With this object in view the Society fosters industries suitable to its circumstances and adapted to different localities. The silk industry is well adapted to many parts of the Western country, and Utah silk, especially, is of fine texture and durable quality. In places remote from great factories, reeling and weaving silk from native cocoons has been made quite remunerative. In newly settled districts, where sheep raising is the principal source of revenue, carding, spinning and weaving (as in early pioneer days) is helpful to the working classes, and is encouraged by the Society. There are many women who love housewifery even to the minutest details of primitive work, who spin and weave and declare that stockings made at home (even silk ones) wear much longer than those made by machinery.

In a small town in Utah, distant from railroads, not long since the Society lacked means to supply warm winter clothing to the poor; so the women of the Society made an old fashioned “bee” in the meeting house, brought their spinning wheels and rolls, and spending the day in this pleasant way made sufficient yarn for the emergency. One or two who had looms did the weaving, others the sewing. Some of the yarn was woven white for underclothing and a part of it was colored for outside wear and woven in plaids and checks. This was an actual demonstration of practical charity.

Since February, 1895, when our last report was made to the Council in Washington, D.C., considerable material work has been done; more halls for meetings and Society purposes; houses for the aged and helpless, also granaries have been 152 built, and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies for the purposes designed; also large quantities of grain have been stored for a time of need; mulberry trees have been planted on land owned by the Society, and various other improvements made in the interest and for the welfare of the organization. Quite recently the Society has established a system of charitable nursing, which is working admirably. Salt Lake County, which contains fifty-three branches of the Society, with over three thousand members, has taken the initiative in the matter of getting regular physicians to employ trained nurses, under the auspices of the Relief Society, with the understanding that the nurses give a certain proportion of time and service as compensation for their education, under the direction of a competent superintendent, who will supervise the entire corps of graduated nurses. Each branch Society will have on hand emergency boxes containing such articles as are essential for use in the sick room, and will also

furnish medicine and nourishment as required. It is expected that other counties will follow this example until there will be no lack of trained nurses for the sick who are not able to pay the high price for professional help.

This Society is so perfectly organized that it is comparatively easy to carry out any plan formulated by the General Board. Each respective branch Society has control of its own local affairs and property, having its own Board of Officers, under the supervision of a Stake Board (an ecclesiastical term), similarly organized, to which branches make regular semi-annual reports, while the Stake Boards make annual reports to the Genera] Boards. Thus there are divisions and subdivisions of the Society, which consists at present of thirty thousand (30,000) members and more than six hundred (6.00) branches scattered through this and other countries, including some in islands of the seas. The annual report for the year 1898, from January 1st to December 31st, shows that 14,400 meetings and 180 conferences were held, besides concerts, entertainments and lectures of a helpful and instructive character, and fairs for the exhibit of various articles made under its auspices. Women speakers, missionaries duly authorized by the General Society to teach and to preach, visit the branches in their meetings and conferences. Through this means, and the “Woman's Exponent,” the official organ of the 153 Society, also by correspondence, the officers at headquarters are kept *en rapport* with the affairs of the entire organization. The Society is making preparations to build (as soon as sufficient means is obtained by voluntary donations) in Salt Lake City a large hall for Society purposes, meetings, conferences, congresses, lectures, etc., with a Bureau of Information and committee rooms.

The Society has been and is a veritable school of instruction in the methods of progress, and always is in the foremost rank of social and moral reform. Never, however, does it lose sight of its first main object, viz.; the best care of the sick, the needy, the afflicted and the unfortunate; to visit the widow and the fatherless, to administer comfort and consolation, as well as temporal relief; to encourage habits of industry and economy, to give special care to those who have not had proper training for life and its experiences; to care sacredly for the dying and the dead; to minister in tenderness to the lonely (however lowly) when death is near; to comfort the sorrowing and afflicted in times of grief and mourning, and to perform all these kindly deeds in a spirit of grace and heavenly charity; in fact, to cultivate a higher standard of excellence mentally, morally and spiritually, also to observe the laws of life and health, so wisely and well that future generations born under better conditions may even live, not only a hundred years, but to the age of a tree, as has been said by holy men of old.

TRIENNIAL REPORT OF WIMODAUGHSIS, PRESENTED BY ADA G. DICKERSON, PRESIDENT.

National Council of Women of the United States, report of its Tenth Annual Executive and its Third Triennial Sessions / edited by May Wright Sewall http://www.loc.gov/resource/rbnawsa.n8354

Wimodaughsis holds a unique position among Washington clubs. First, it is national in its membership; second, it is the only one in the city which carries on its educational work by a system of classes.

The period through which it has passed since the last Council has been a crucial one, but it has entered on an era of prosperity that is very gratifying to those interested in its future.

During these intervening years it has had as its presidents a number of earnest, energetic women, whose interests were centered in its progress and success—Mrs. R. G. D. Havens, Mrs. Jeannette Bradley and Mrs. Anna S. Hamilton.

In 1894, during Mrs. Hamilton's administration, it was decided to sell the house on I street and take quarters more centrally located. Accordingly, its present home in the Lenman Building, 1425 New York Avenue, was rented and the change has proved an advantageous one in many respects.

All the classes have developed and enlarged. Those which deal with practical subjects are growing daily and this has been a result much sought for and the occasion of much earnest work and thought. The Dressmaking class, under Mrs. Phoebe Hearst's patronage, increases constantly, and the Millinery class has a healthy registration. This work is undertaken scientifically, with imitation materials of the kind in vogue, and all the detail is taught. The practical results of the fine Typewriting and Stenography classes are shown in the fact that of the graduates from this class last June all but two have salaried positions.

Our new relations with Spanish-speaking countries have given an impetus to the study of Spanish, which has resulted in four fine classes in that language.

The other studies which are taught at Wimodaughsis are French, Journalism, Elocution, Physical Culture, German, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Literature, Dressmaking 155 and Penmanship. A demand for any study is promptly met and an efficient teacher provided.

Associated with the classes toward educational development yet entirely distinct from them are the Academy of Forty and the Magazine section. Both of these organizations combine the social and the instructive qualities in a most delightful way. The Academy of Forty, having as its object the development of the art of conversation, meets once a month, and its functions are noted for the wit and brilliancy of its members. It has had as its Magisters Mrs. R. G. D. Havens, Mrs. Sara Spencer and Miss Mary Williams. The members are socially inclined and frequently indulge in banquets and theater parties.

The Magazine section, which keeps in touch with the current literature, meets the second Friday in each month. The discussions which arise in this club over current topics of all kinds are most interesting. The leaders of the Magazine section have been Miss Catharine Garst and Miss Cora de la Matyr Thomas. Among the delightful special evenings this club has had, we note a lecture by Professor Maurice Eagan.

The Caroline B. Winslow Moral Education Society meets on the second Tuesday of each month. Discussions have been held on timely subjects.

The social side of Wimodaughsis has been developed this year more widely than ever before. Each Wednesday from 3 to 5 o'clock the President is “at home” at the club rooms, and these informal occasions increase in popularity.

On the fourth Tuesday of each month Wimodaughsis receives, and the increase in the attendance gives proof of the kind of entertainment afforded.

It would be impossible to recount each individual sign of Wimodaughsis's success, but every branch of its work is progressing and developing, and to the women who have aided and supported it through its struggling infancy this progress and success are sufficient reward.

TRIENNIAL REPORT OF THE YOUNG LADIES' NATIONAL MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION. PRESENTED BY MRS. MINNIE J. SNOW, DELEGATE.

More than ever before do I now enjoy the privilege of representing our Utah girls, because of having encountered, among my Eastern friends and sister workers, an unfavorable and mistaken impression regarding woman's work for woman the West; particularly does this affect the women of my own State—Utah. While willingly according what history claims for them—that most remarkable courage, perseverance, energy, and faith are their chief characteristic virtues, they are thought to be rather backward in intellecuality and refinement.

This impression has arisen, in part, from the fact that we are located in a newly settled country, in the wild fastnesses of the mountains, thousands of miles distant from the organizations of our sister women in the East, who enjoy advantages over us in being acquainted with the history, methods and results of experienced societies. This proves exceedingly profitable to younger organizations in guiding them to successful issues, and saving them from humiliating mistakes and possible failures.

So, organized woman's work in the West may be compared with an advance guard leading over untrodden paths, alone responsible for the good or bad results. I will here quote the words of one of the brilliant Eastern women who recently visited Utah: “It is so good to know that so many of the Western women are alive to the need and are eager to improve opportunities for woman's work along patriotic and other lines; truly it seems to me that Western State Societies are entitled to ten times more credit for that which they do than we in the East, environed as we are with historic buildings and sights, which alone ought to keep the spirit of patriotism bright in our hearts.”

After twenty-five years of personal knowledge, working 157 hand in hand with the majority of the young women, not only in our State, but in our great Western country, it is my good pleasure to present some facts exhibiting, in a degree, the progressive work that is being done by twenty thousand young women and girls, organized into what is known as the Young Ladies' National Mutual Improvement Association. This association was among the first to join the National Council of Women, has promptly paid its dues, sent delegations at the request of the Council, and otherwise given evidence of its loyalty to our esteemed President. Its branch, County and State, organizations are in closest touch with one another and perfect harmony characterizes their striving for knowledge, culture and advancement in developing woman's highest possibilities. There are over 2,000 officers who work with untiring devotion, giving their time, means and energy year after year without compensation. Each of the 443 single societies united in this organization is self-supporting, handling many thousands of dollars for its own and kindred interests. Since 1895 there have been held 34,770 regular meetings, 8,927 conjoint sessions with the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and 327 Young Ladies' Conferences. The nature of the exercises may be seen from the following report for the last three years: Addresses, 5,227; theological exercises, 11,528; historical, 7,208; physiological, 4,598; sentiments offered, 135,642; sketches given, 7,556; manuscripts prepared, 5,006; musical exercises, 19,113 lectures, 16,466; essays, 6,881; home readings, 900,062.

I might here add that in addresses, lectures, essays, etc., subjects are treated that are especially adapted to girl-life. Realizing as we do that maidenhood is the foundation upon which the grand structure of womanhood is based—that the girls of to-day are the women and possible mothers of to-morrow—we encourage and promote the educational advantages of girls by urging families to give them the preference over their brothers, where equal advantages are not possible.

It is the purpose of our Society to help young girls to an understanding of themselves, their powers, their forces, their possibilities, and to a knowledge of the world and its temptations; for we believe that providing against and preventing sin is better than rescuing from sin.

The members of our branch associations greatly influence 158 the social interests of our towns and cities and are the leaders in plans for intellectual advancement as well as in amusements and recreation. They establish libraries, reading rooms and gymnasiums and publish periodicals, one of which, the “Young Woman's Journal,” is most flourishing, and is edited and managed by women.

Under the auspices of this association dramatic and operatic companies have been organized. Among these may be mentioned the Salt Lake Opera Company, which ranks among the first in the nation. We believe and teach the equal moral obligation of the sexes, that man has no right to expect or demand a higher standard of purity in woman than he himself is willing to maintain. The truth is strongly impressed upon the minds of our young girls, that it is their religious duty to influence men to lead pure and chaste lives, and to regard the marriage relation as most sacred. With the members of our association the marriage ceremony is most holy, uniting husband and wife not for this life alone, but for all eternity, pronounced by authority to “bind on earth and it shall be bound in heaven.”

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CONDENSED TRIENNIAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL CHRISTIAN LEAGUE FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL PURITY PRESENTED BY MRS. ELIZABETH B. GRANNIS, PRESIDENT.

The League was organized in 1885 and obtained its National charter in 1889. This organization has ever pleaded for the co-operation of the church universal, and all seeking the betterment of the race. Its effort has been to promote for both men and women an equal standard of purity and a higher type of spiritual life than that which has yet been attained. We seek to impress upon the average mind, as upon the more thoughtful, the vast advantage of pure conjugal affection, which would effect such improvement in offspring as in one generation would result in comparatively a new race of men.

Not one-third of the children born are wanted or prepared for by parents before the child is begotten. Multitudes of children, if not three-fourths of the human race, are the result of unintention on the part of the parents. Countless ones are objects of hatred, and not a few of murder before birth. Not this organization alone is striving to attain higher ideas and methods in child culture. We see indications that the science of reproduction as applied to the human race is receiving more attention each year from educators and thoughtful parents. Women are associating themselves in mothers' congresses, and both men and women are making scientific studies of this most important subject. Many are putting forth efforts in various lines to learn how to attain the best pre-natal influence and child development in its broadest sense. Both natural and Divine law, which refers

to proper mating of human beings, has been shamefully ignored, from the theological professor down to the least intelligent of the common people. Righteous teaching concerning the matter of greatest importance to the well being of the race must emanate from the church. We can do better than to increase illegitimacy by preventing marriage of persons afflicted with physical or mental disease. Authentic records show over 800,000 defective 160 children in public institutions in the United States. What of the number outside of public institutions, in private quarters and homes? The morning papers, circulated for family reading among all classes and the masses, contain similar statements to the following: "The bodies of 26 murdered innocents were picked up in the upper part of New York during a period of about six weeks, and on investigation by the municipal authorities, not one case was successfully disposed of." We are doing what we can to create thought concerning the necessity of getting text books on the science of stirpiculture introduced not only into the higher schools, but into the homes of all married people. Suitable books ought to be prepared for all schools, from the primary to the university.

We would express our gratitude to Bible teaching and to the work of progressive womanhood in and out of the church for the advance made out of past conservative sex thralldom. Humanitarian and educational progress is sought by the League along all lines. We are working constantly through the Legislature for the passage of bills helpful to public morals and to prevent the passage of such as lower the standards. We are renewing our efforts for the bill to incorporate the Seventh Commandment into the laws of the Empire State this winter. We have brought this bill during the past eight winters; we have gained and lost, both in the Upper and Lower House, at the different sessions. The discouragements are many. The bill is almost the same as the law which exists in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, which imposes a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and imprisonment for not less than one year upon any person in wedlock proven guilty of breaking the Seventh Commandment.

The League has published a leaflet containing the law of every State in the Union and the penalty affixed to breaking the law of marital relationship. There are but three States in the Union with no semblance of law for the protection of the marriage relation. Our Empire State is down on a par with Louisiana and Delaware; adultery in these States is not even a misdemeanor. A man may be divorced on statutory grounds in New York and by crossing the ferry in one hour be made by a clergyman the legal husband to his co-respondent. The National Council of Women has for a number of years worked through a committee to secure a national law of 161 marriage and divorce. Where is the church that it does not arise in its might and influence the State to a righteous settlement of such questions?

The election of Representative Roberts, from Utah, to the Federal Congress has apparently aroused more than ordinary attention and interest throughout the religious and moral community. The sin of polygamy, or impurity of any sort, may or may not be considered more dangerous to the public under the protection of State law. Such sin under legal protection is certainly more detrimental in its effect upon offspring. Where Mormonism is indorsed by the church and the State children can not develop the same respect and reverence for conjugal affection as when trained under monogamic marriage. Many children born under Mormon law know full well that their parents have little association beyond the conjugal relation. The wrongs and the rights of this problem have all been argued in public prints. We have not forgotten the declaration of Bishop Doane in his plea before the Judiciary Committee of the New York State Legislature for it to approve our bill incorporating the Seventh Commandment into the laws of the State; he asserted that Mormonism in the Empire State is far more detrimental than where it is licensed. There is sore need of earnest prayers and strongest action to prevent this openly avowed polygamist from holding his seat in the Federal Congress. However much better his life may appear than those of the polygamists from States where polygamy is prohibited, the public influence of Mr. Roberts's being expelled from his seat in Congress on account of his polygamous relations will be most wholesome in its effect, not only upon Utah, but on every State in the Union. Notwithstanding the assertion of legal authority, that the State of Utah can not be held responsible, many people of excellent judgment believe the State should be held to account for breaking its pledge by sending a polygamist to represent it in Congress.

What is the duty and the privilege of the church to our whole people, and particularly toward a great number of our Southern heads of families, who with negro concubines produce out of wedlock whole families of yellow offspring? The statement recently was made to me by a Southern man of good standing, that the sin of amalgamation outside of wedlock had but slightly abated since the war; in proof of which he stated, 162 that in his own county fully one out of every ten of the so-called best citizens kept his negro mistress, many of them in affluence, to the detriment of his legitimate family. He also stated that the men without families who cohabit with negroes and are constantly becoming fathers of children with no legitimate name or heritage, are numberless. The negro population has now increased in this country to over 10,000,000, and while it is acknowledged the most prolific of all nationalities, the question confronts us: What is to be the outcome of the future, judging by the past and the present? Let us remember that a child possessing the smallest amount of negro blood, particularly in the South, is forthwith doomed to spend its life as a negro, and to be forever associated with the Afro-American race. The negro race has so changed that there is but a very small minority left of pure negro blood. If a child with the smallest amount of negro blood in its veins is a son or a daughter of a man high in social, intellectual or financial position, it must ever spend its life as a negro. Is not every Christian called upon to defend the weak and the

ignorant in our home-land? The greater responsibility of the wrong certainly rests upon those of the higher intelligence and most strongly protected by social environment.

It is the business of the church to see to it that these wrongs are righted.

The Breckenridge scandal moved the League to memorialize the Southern Presbyterian Assembly, about four years since, when it met in Nashville, Tenn. Our petition praying the Assembly to pass a strong resolution in favor of a higher and equal standard of purity for the people in and out of the church was only partly read through at the first attempt to present it. The stated clerk was interrupted by a doctor of divinity from Virginia, who declared that he would not permit resolutions to be read from a set of women and children of the North, implying that social purity was at a lower ebb in the Southern than in the Northern Church (which, by the way, was not implied). The next morning a doctor of divinity from Baltimore addressed the Assembly to the effect that so summary a condemnation of the resolutions presented the day before from such a source could not bring honor to the Assembly. He asked to have them carefully read through to the finish and duly considered. His request was granted. Not 163 only a day and something over was devoted to the discussion which followed, but a page and a half was given to the matter in the Nashville Banner, and an equal amount of space was devoted to the arguments in the "Presbyterian Observer" of Louisville, which is the organ of the Southern Presbyterian Church. The result was a strong resolution in the interest of a higher and equal standard of personal and social purity; the first of the kind ever passed by any ecclesiastical body of this country.

The League passed a resolution endorsing the protocol of the Czar of Russia, favoring the disarmament of the nations of the world, and the resolution was sent to the Czar through the American minister, who replied by letter acknowledging the same.

In 1896 the President of the League appeared as witness with Superintendent Harley and the Captain of the Thirtieth Street Precinct of New York city against John Doris, the proprietor of the Gayety Theater of Broadway, to secure his conviction for placing on the boards the play of "Orange Blossoms." The witnesses were put on the stand four times before the conviction was obtained.

In an interview in the New York World I stated that the bridal chamber scene was more demoralizing in its nature than anything I had before witnessed in any theater. The lewd insinuations and the licentious gestures of the leading lady in this play ought certainly to produce no pleasing effect upon people with any measure of artistic taste. Most men admire innocent, chaste naturalness of manner on the part of young women, rather than the aping of the mannerisms of lewd women. The woman who played the principal role in the "bridal chamber" scene, stated to me that her real motive was the money she received. She frankly acknowledged she would prefer to appear in plays of a higher

character, such as would promote the best interests of family life; even in such dramas as I should consider legitimate; still, she asserted that the American people were best pleased with plays similar to “Orange Blossoms” and patronized them generously. When I appealed to her as wife and mother, she answered that it was for her family's sake only that she accepted this role, which she admitted degraded the marriage relation and must necessarily injure public morals. She justified herself by asserting 164 that she was no worse than women who posed in living pictures. The insinuations of lewdness by motion are always more demoralizing than any effect of figures which are stationary. We succeeded in suppressing “Orange Blossoms;” the theater was closed by the city authorities and Mr. Doris was compelled to pay a fine of $250 and prohibited from presenting the play in the future. In this case we earned success no more faithfully than we had done in similar efforts which had failed to close certain other demoralizing shows and exhibitions.

Just after the close of the last Triennial of the National Council of Women, in May, 1895, the League opened its club house at No. 5 East Twelfth street, particularly for the benefit of self-supporting women and girls. The house was purchased by a member, who has personally earned the $5,000 which has been paid down upon this piece of property, leaving a mortgage of $34,000. The interest, taxes, changes and necessary expenses of the property amounted to much the same as the ordinary renting of such a house. The house contains twenty-eight rooms. The Home is managed exclusively on the family plan.

The Home is designed to give temporary relief. It will extend transient hospitality to the wayfarer in need, whether male or female, young or old, ignorant or cultured, if self-respecting.

The renting of the rooms and lodgings is a practical source of income.

We have provided a number of free beds and free rooms, for the support of which we need money.

A special feature of the Home and aid to the occupants is the industrial—sewing, clerical, laundry—employment bureau and other similar departments.

A restaurant serves meals at from seven to twenty-five cents.

The Home is managed on the co-operative plan.

The Home avoids in every possibly way the impression that it is established for girls and women who have in any sense stepped aside from the path of rectitude.

National Council of Women of the United States, report of its Tenth Annual Executive and its Third Triennial Sessions / edited by May Wright Sewall http://www.loc.gov/resource/rbnawsa.n8354

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TRIENNIAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSAL PEACE UNION. PRESENTED BY REV. AMANDA DEYO, REPRESENTATIVE.

In making its report the Universal Peace Union presents merely the prominent measures it has considered during the past four years. To report everything that the Union has done in this interval would burden the Council's programme. The Union has been unremitting in its efforts to remove the causes and abolish the customs of war, to live the conditions and promulgate the principles of peace. 1896 opened with a war alarm over President Cleveland's message respecting the Venezuelan boundary question. The Universal Peace Union was prompt to act, as indeed did every peace-loving agency throughout the civilized world. We had sent our Vice President, Conrad F. Stollmeyer, to Caracas, and he was eminently successful in inducing the Venezuelans to be willing to arbitrate. It was said of this mission, it was the crowning glory of a life-time. President Rojas Paul wrote us with grateful thanks, and bestowed upon our representative the decoration of the Order of the Bust of the Liberator and the title of the Minister of Peace, because he brought the olive branch of the Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia to his country.

This was followed by our action for public sentiment against any rupture with Great Britain. From Independence Hall we appealed to Lord Salisbury; we sent delegations to President Cleveland and memorials to Congress and recommended a commission of peace. It culminated in an immense demonstration in Philadelphia, the first session being held in our rooms and addressed by some of the most distinguished citizens of the United States, aided by some of our most prominent fellow citizens. This was the great event of the 22d of February, which united the question of general international arbitration and an arbitration treaty with Great Britain, and marked one of the memorable peace conferences of the year 1896 held under the auspices of the Union, the 166 others being held at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., and in the city of Washington, with many others throughout the world. Never before was the peace sentiment more thoroughly brought to the front, and the result has been the immortal treaty presented to the two English-speaking nations, through those eminent ambassadors, Hon. Richard Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote.

1896 was ushered in with the immense car strike in Philadelphia, involving the Union Traction Company and the comfort of the citizens. The Universal Peace Union was immediately at work and was most happily and ably encouraged by the efforts of other bodies, including the Citizens' Committee. It took days and weeks to adjust the difficulty, but after many meetings in our rooms in Independence Hall and elsewhere, there was a settlement which was the triumph of the principles of mediation, arbitration and conciliation.

It was early in this year that, after consultation with the Spanish Consul in Philadelphia, we forwarded to King Alfonso VIII, in care of the Secretary of State, a strong appeal for peace for Cuba, very plainly presenting those conditions that from our standpoint we felt assured would insure it.

1896 witnessed a strong appeal to Congress by the Peace Union “against the pending appropriations for coast defenses, the increase of the army and navy and the organization of the militia of the United States.” This was followed by protests, memorials and delegations.

An effort being made to introduce into the public schools of Philadelphia military drill, the board of education gave hearings to the opponents, of which the Union availed itself. A number of distinguished persons spoke against the proposition, and our society presented twenty-one condensed reasons for its rejection. These were printed, circulated and used in other cities and in various States, with gratifying results. We secured the endorsement of the peace principle by the Federation of Woman's Clubs in Louisville, Ky., at its biennial, and in other parts of America and of Europe obtained the co-operation of similar influential organizations.

The Union was represented in the Seventh International Peace Congress at Budapest, Hungary, where we urged the introduction of the teaching of peace principles in schools and colleges, and suggested proportionate disarmament which 167 would ultimately result in the complete abolition of standing armies.

The same year interesting receptions were given to prominent representatives of England, Germany and Italy in our Peace Rooms in Independence Hall, and valuable additions were made to these historic quarters, so that it has become a Peace Museum.

The Union contributed in sending Clara Barton, our Vice-President and the President of the Red Cross, to Armenia, giving her credentials and a letter to the Sultan. This was a most merciful and successful mission of peace and humanity.

1896 will ever be memorable by the erection and dedication of the Peace Temple at Mystic, Connecticut, in the grove of over ten acres belonging to the Universal Peace Union. This is the first temple dedicated to the promotion of radical and universal peace, in the history of the world.

We especially invite the Women's Council to meet in this Temple during next summer.

The Union petitioned Congress to appropriate one per cent. of every appropriation made for war purposes, or the army and navy, to a peace fund. Small as this would be, it would offset and overcome the great outlay for war.

We urged the ratification of the treaty of the Pan-American Congress.

1897 opened with our strongest efforts for peace in Cuba, and the reception of the Anglo-American treaty and our earnest efforts to secure its ratification. Appeal upon appeal was made, followed by personal interviews, and we very soon found the late administration was ready to ratify it, and then the new administration just as anxious to do so. Hence our efforts with the Senate, *the people are with us.* This and the work we engaged in for peace in Europe, especially in Crete and Armenia, brought us to the point of the publication of the work of thirty-one years. We appealed for justice, for freedom, for the rights of humanity, for religion, for the suffering Cubans, Armenians and Cretans, uniting with the International Peace Bureau and its American branch for an international arbitration treaty. We continued publishing our journal, "The Peacemaker and Court of Arbitration."

We offer the columns of "The Peacemaker" to the Women's Council, and we think it would advance the cause of the Council 168 if it would appoint an associate editor and double the size of the Journal and issue it weekly.

Our Vice-President, Senor Arturo de Marcoaatu, M. P., of Madrid, Spain, expected to visit the United States. He was prevented by the war. We corresponded with him to prevent war, and we found him ably seconding our views.

The Turkish-Greek war and the Armenian massacres engaged our attention. We appealed directly to the Sultan, through Clara Barton, our Vice-President, who went to Turkey on behalf of Armenia, and we have reason to believe our efforts were not in vain. We acknowledge the wonderful influence of the great powers of Europe in their concentrated efforts to prevent the continuance of the war between Turkey and Greece. We could see through it all a deep desire for peace, an unwillingness to become involved in war with each other, or with the two contending parties; we also saw and still see a general desire on their part to be fair and reasonable and an equal determination to maintain peace, also to adjust claims according to ability and justice.

While the horrors of the Armenian massacres continued almost in sight of the million of armed men of Europe, we felt constantly convinced that the remedy for such outrages and the protection of humanity must come from a far different source.

When Li Hung Chang visited this country we tendered him a reception in our historic rooms and received from the Secretary of the Chinese Legation a most appreciative and complimentary letter. We have had two very interesting receptions, one with Alexander Horstman of the Berlin Peace Association, and Countess Cora di Brazza of Italy.

In 1897 we held a meeting on the 22d of February, which has been styled Peace Day, and observed by many peace organizations throughout the world as Peace Day.

We were represented in the great meetings of the Woman Suffrage Association, in the Nashville Exposition and in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

It is a coincidence that the Civil War of the United States made the Universal Peace Union in 1866, and the war with Spain in 1898 has tested it.

1898 was a year of remarkable activity. We prepared and 169 forwarded a general letter to the operators, miners and all interested in the great strike in the Northwest.

We received through W. Evans Darby, of England, a copy of the “Memorial of the Religious Bodies of the World” to the President of the United States, in a strong appeal for international arbitration.

Interviews were held with the Central and South American delegates in Philadelphia, to encourage reciprocal commercial relations, and the ratification of the Pan-American arbitration treaty.

We were represented at the Eighth International Peace Congress held at Hamburg.

We memorialized Congress against an increase of the army and navy; in favor of an international court of arbitration, and against additional coast defenses.

We presented plans as substitutes for boys' military brigades, with illustrations, some of which have been adopted, viz., fire brigades, life-saving corps, accident relief clubs, etc.

Through a meeting and a peace tea we raised a fund for the relief of the suffering in Cuba.

When the war with Spain assumed serious proportions, we issued bulletins to our branch Societies, members and friends to appeal to the President, his Cabinet and to members of Congress to prevent war. Many grateful and encouraging letters were received. We induced the children of one of our Friends' first day schools to send a memorial to President McKinley and to the Queen Regent of Spain, for the same object. President McKinley responded with appreciation of the children's interest.

We aided in every way in our power to secure the six concessions made by Spain: 1. The withdrawal of Weyler. The retention of Lee. 3. The feeding of the reconcentrados. 4. Sending food in battleships. 5. Autonomy. 6. Armistice.

This last we urged by cable on the 9th of April direct to Premier Segasta, through Minister Woodford, and also through Cardinal Gibbons. On the 11th of April armistice was granted. Our cablegram was, “Urge the Queen to grant unconditional armistice.” Minister Woodford acknowledged the message. When we found even this concession did not satisfy Congress, we drafted a letter and mailed it, April 21st, to the Queen Regent of Spain and Premier Segasta. War was 170 declared April 24th; our letter did not go then, but was returned unopened, as the New York postmaster was instructed that letters to Spain or her colonies during the war were prohibited.

As our letter was written before the war and was for peace, we sent it to Washington, with the words, “We did not mean to act contrary to the government, or in any way to circumvent our President. Show the letter to the President or Secretary of State.” It was read and returned with the intimation that it could be sent through our Peace Bureau at Berne, Switzerland.

Because of this letter and the cry that we had in the Peace Museum a Spanish flag (which was a souvenir from our exhibit in the Chicago Exposition), along with the national flags of every nation, we were dispossessed of our rooms in the State House row.

Reaction has taken place, and scores of the highest journals of the country, and the best citizens, have testified their appreciation of the motives and action of the Peace Union.

Through Rev. Russell H. Conwell, who visited Jerusalem, we have proposed celebrating the opening of the twentieth century by a peace convention of all Peace Societies and friends of peace in Jerusalem. Dr. Conwell reports the people in Jerusalem will welcome the convention.

The month of May is reported as the best time. Should we convene a Universal Peace Congress at Jerusalem, we especially desire the Woman's Council to be represented.

We appointed delegates to the Ninth International Congress, to be held at Lisbon, early in October, but on account of the war it was postponed.

We record it as an interesting part of our effort to prevent the war with Spain, that even after war had been declared, we recommended a commission to be appointed by the President of the United States to proceed to Spain with the object of securing a peaceable adjustment of the difficulties and relief for the oppressed.

We would report our appeal to the Women's Council to note that the war with Spain was commenced ostensibly, not to acquire territory, or for national aggrandizement, but to liberate a weak and oppressed people; that the cry was “for humanity.” And yet we find the record of war

still appeals 171 to us that it is barbarous, that it is ruinous, that it begets war, that it stirs up strife throughout the world; that it brings hatred, animosity and dissension into our own country, pitting General against General, Admiral against Admiral. This is not all. Impurity, immorality, disease incurable, are fastened upon our men and our women. The fearful prostitution of all that is pure and manly and virtuous by the license given in war to the worst passions of men, cries aloud to the Women's Council, the mothers of our nation, for a policy of peace. Think of the thousands of young girls left now in the despair of depraved conditions, in the islands where our army has been, and where camps have been, and think also of the diseased soldiers returning to their homes to increase disease!

Let this subject be one for your earnest consideration.

On the 30th of August, 1898, the Czar of Russia, Nicholas II, issued his proclamation for a reduction of armies looking to universal disarmament, and invited an international conference next May. It will be held at The Hague. We hope the Women's Council will express its approval. The Union replied promptly, indorsing the action of the Czar, and we now have a distinguished Russian lady here in this country, Anna Evrcinoff, who is encouraging and popularizing this heroic, pacific movement.

At present our memorials are before Congress, opposing the annexation of the Philippines and the increase of the army and navy; favoring the introduction by peaceable means of republican institutions, of non-sectarian religion, and public schools into all islands, where by such means they can gain admittance; and the establishment of a general international tribunal of arbitration.

The year 1899, upon which we are just entering, will be marked by opening in our Peace Grove at Mystic, Conn., a Summer Peace Institute. Here the Union will make provision to receive tourists, visitors and students at a continuous peace conference, which will be in effect a summer school for them.

The President of the Council has been invited to speak on the principles of peace and arbitration.

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TRIENNIAL REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES. PRESENTED BY JUDITH ELLEN FOSTER, PRESIDENT.

The Woman's Republican Association of the United States was organized in 1888, and during the campaign of that year received the official indorsement of the National Republican Committee. Clubs were formed in many parts of the country and quantities of literature were carefully prepared

or selected, published and circulated. Mrs. Judith Ellen Foster, of Washington, who organized the political work for women, and Mrs. Thomas Chace, of Rhode Island, were the first President and Secretary of the National Woman's Republican Association. In the campign of 1892 the Association went into headquarters at the Hotel Savoy, New York City, and continued its educational work for Republicanism.

The object of the Association is to unite the women of the community in educational work and social influence for the maintenance of the principles of the Republican party in the home and in the State. In States, where there is no State Association, clubs are formed under the direction of the National Association; where there are such, under the direction of State Associations, which in turn are guided by the National Association. The scope of the work was much broadened in 1892, and a third officer was elected to aid Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Chace in their work—Miss Helen Varick Boswell, of New York, Treasurer of the National Association.

In the campaign of 1896, the National Association had its headquarters in the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, and kept in touch with Republican women all over the country. During campaigns the Woman's Republican Association always works in harmony with and under the direction of the National Republican Committee.

Because the conditions of women, politically speaking, are so different in the several States, it is inexpedient to attempt the same form of organization in each State or the same basis 173 of representation from each State in the National body. Through its State Associations and the many small clubs directly under its guidance, the membership of the National Association includes more than fifty thousand women, to whom literature is regularly sent. All State Associations and clubs have their own constitutions, but work in accord with the plans of the National body.

The work of the Woman's Republican Association is especially active in Kansas. Mrs. S. A. Thurston is at the head of the work there, which is efficiently systematized and conducted by Congressional districts, each district having an active coterie of Republican women busy in the interests of the candidates of the district and equally watchful of the general results to which they greatly contribute. In Kansas, women are recognized largely in political work, because they vote at municipal elections and their work in local politics is needed and appreciated.

In the four States where women vote, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and Idaho, Republican women are associated with men in party work. In Colorado all offices in the State and county organizations are filled by both a man and a woman—that is, there is both a chairman and a chair woman of the State Central Committee, and also of the County Committees.

In Illinois women vote for a member of the Board of Trustees of the State University. This little fragment of the elective franchise has brought about an organization in this State under the leadership of the Woman's Republican State Central Committee. Its effort to elect women members of the Board of Trustees has led to their organization along party lines, and they are an acknowledged factor in the politics of the State.

The work in New York State is conducted by the officers of the State Association, of which Miss Helen Varick Boswell, the National Treasurer, is Chairman. Clubs are formed in the cities and towns; local reports are sent to the State Association, and the work of all clubs is outlined by the Chairman of the State Association.

Of course the center for most active work is in New York City and different methods necessarily prevail there in the congested tenement districts, which require lines of effort different from those needed in any other part of the country.

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The systematic tenement house canvassing now done by women in party interest, which takes the place of that formerly done under district leaders by so-called “ward heelers,” has been favorably commented on throughout the country. The efforts of Republican women in New York are appreciated and encouraged by State Republican leaders, and much power is put in the hands of the chairman of the Woman's Republican Association, by chairmen of both State and County Committees.

In almost every other State, local organizations are formed and valuable auxiliary work done in party interests by Republican women.

The National Woman's Republican Association being strictly a partisan organization, has in view, not the elevation of women as a class, not their enfranchisement, not even primarily to secure the enactment of laws for the betterment of woman's condition; but to secure the maintenance of the principles of the Republican party, through which all classes of citizens are protected, and all interests of the national life guarded.

There is no doubt among those who have studied the work of the Association and its relation to National and State legislation, that much good has resulted along many lines by the work of Republican women. The Association is content to know this, and it rejoices in it, and takes courage for the future.

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TRIENNIAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LOYAL WOMEN OF AMERICAN LIBERTY. PRESENTED BY MRS. I. C. MANCHESTER, PRESIDENT.

This Association was organized in Boston in 1888, the charter being obtained in the same year. Where could an association have a more patriotic birth than where the bones of Boston's sons, falling in the great struggles for independence, lie mingled with the soil of every State from New England to Georgia? What more fitting place to raise our voice against political sectarianism than there, where American liberty raised its voice? There is still lives in the strength of its manhood and full of its original spirit. We take for our foundation the principles upon which our government is founded and the constitution by which we are supposed to be governed. We are non-sectarian and non-partisan. Ecclesiastical despotism is entirely contrary to the principles of our civilization; the constitution in no way sanctions or encourages *"imperium in imperio,"* rule by prophet, priest, or king, or any other high dignitary. The framers of our constitution recognized the eternal principle that man's relation to his God is above human legislation, and his right of conscience inalienable. Hon. H. H. Crayon, of New Hampshire, in a speech in the House of Representatives, said: "When our forefathers reared this magnificent structure of a free republic in this western land, they laid the foundations broad and deep, upon the principles of eternal right. Its materials were all quarried from the mountain of truth, and, as it rose so majestically before an astonished world, it rejoiced the hearts and hopes of all mankind. Tyrants only cursed the workmen and the workmanship. Its architecture was new. It had no model in *Grecian or Roman history*. *It seemed like a paragon let down* from heaven to inspire the hearts and hopes of mankind and demonstrate God's favor to the new world. The builders recognized the rights of human nature as universal. Liberty, the first great right of man, they claimed for all men and from 176 God himself. Upon this foundation they erected the temple and dedicated it to Liberty, Humanity, Justice and Equality. Washington was crowned its patron saint; Liberty the national goddess, worshipped by all the people."

These are the principles the L. W. of A. L. are working for and sustaining.

Truth is mighty and will prevail, but this ultimate prevailing depends mainly upon the individual effort applied, not spasmodically or intermittently, but quietly and steadily. One of the planks in our platform is:

"Absolute separation of church and state, and non-appropriation of money for sectarian purposes."

We believe that the United States government has violated both the letter and spirit of the last amendment to the constitution by appropriating money from its national treasury for sectarian

purposes. Many millions have been appropriated for the contract schools. This is a dangerous practice. Other countries have taught America's sons and daughters that there is danger to liberty of speech, to a free press, and to all of our blood-bought privileges where church and state are connected. How deeply we have been convinced of the terrible evil in our late Spanish and American war. This war should open our eyes and teach us a lesson.

Since 1892 all denominations theretofore receiving government subsidy have, from principle, refused to accept money from the government to carry on their work among the Indians. The government has shown great indulgence to one particular sect (who have drawn more than all others to carry on their contract schools), by arranging to decrease their appropriation twenty per cent. each year, with the understanding that at the expiration of five years the appropriations shall cease. The time fixed for the dissolution of the co-partnership between the government and the church has arrived. After all this indulgence and consideration (which should never have been allowed) the church thus favored is making overtures for the renewal of the dangerous practice by the national government. Will not those who have any convictions upon the safe and normal relations of church and state present their protest against the reopening of this danger? We not only protest against reopening the question of sectarian appropriations now closed by Congressional action, but petition the 177 general government to adopt a definite, permanent, uniform principle in accord with the spirit of the United States' constitution for advancing education among the Indians on the basis of the American free, common school system in order that there be no departure from the American principle of keeping separate and distinct the functions of state and church.

A bill is now before the Legislature of California which aims to have a constitutional amendment submitted to the people, so they may by vote, say whether church property shall be taxed as heretofore, or go scot free. The scheme should be nipped in the bud. One church, with millions, will be exempt from any taxation whatever. Our forces are at work, hoping to defeat, by petition, the amendment. If successful it will result in an unjust discrimination in favor of church property, making the poor workingman, non-church member, pay the legitimate taxes of rich corporations. The exemption of church property from taxation tends to the union of church and state.

Another scheme is on foot in the same State to ask for the support of her sectarian parochial schools. Anything not directly owned and controlled by the public has no business to shirk its just proportion of taxation, and none other but the most dishonest could suggest such a move.

It is to be feared that the annexation of the Philippines may let down the bars in relation to the support of private schools from public funds, as schools in these islands are under the church—and

so establish a precedent that unscrupulous sects would take advantage of, and thus again violate our constitution.

We have circulated and sent to State Legislatures petitions protesting against the employment of any person in our public schools who should wear any garb or ecclesiastical dress, demonstrating his religion or belief, and demanding that every teacher wear only citizen's dress. I am glad to say we have been successful in having this evil removed in most places.

We have circulated and sent to Congress numerous petitions praying restriction of immigration. This war, and annexation of territory, should it follow, will send thousands of foreigners into this country and so increase our responsibilities, 178 taxes and all other evils and burdens that come from indiscriminate immigration.

Signatures have been secured to petitions asking for a bill to be passed, providing that unscrupulous men and corporations should not use our beautiful flag as an advertising medium for all kinds of goods and wares, including rum, whisky, lager beer and every kind of merchandise. We have earnestly petitioned the Judiciary Committee of Congress to report favorably on this bill, viz., House Bill, No. 5,172.

Our American flag should be the only emblem permitted to float over our public buildings, and processions of whatever kind should be allowed to carry no other banner on our streets.

When the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers were encamped at Framingham, Mass., Congressman Fitzgerald, Democratic Representative, left his seat in Congress, went to Boston, and took up a collection among the liquor dealers to purchase a green flag, which he presented to the regiment with the remark: “When you remember the Maine, don't forget Erin.” More applause was given to this flag than to the stars and stripes. When the regiment arrived at Falls Church, Va., they marched to the tune of the “Wearing of the Green.” An honorary member of the Loyal Women of American Liberty immediately applied to the President for a revocation of the order, issued by the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Meiklejohn, giving permission to these Irish regiments to carry the green flag. The President notified the Secretary, who notified the Assistant Secretary of War, who, in turn, notified General Miles, and the latter issued the order, which read:

“No ensign, pennon, streamers, or other banners of any kind other than the flag, colors, standards, pennants, or guidons prescribed by the army regulations, will be used by the army, or by any regiment or other organization thereof.”

In March, when the Spanish-American situation threatened to become serious, the President of the L. W. of A. L. gave her signature to resolutions of the National Council of Women, favoring a peaceful solution of the difficulties between Spain and Cuba, which were forwarded to the President of the United States.

We have been loyal to our boys in blue. Money has been 179 sent to hospital ships; cases of canned goods of all kinds, with every delicacy that could be obtained. The branches of our Society have also worked through their Relief and Sanitary Committee in different cities and localities; sewing for the soldiers has not been forgotten; making pajamas, comfort-bags, pillow-cases and various other articles. Books, magazines and periodicals have found their way into the camp through the efforts of this organization.

Under the “Cup of Loving Service,” hundreds of families have been helped in various ways. We find employment, provide fuel, food and clothing for the worthy poor; give scores of addresses to institutions, such as Old Ladies' Homes, Old Men's Homes, Reform Schools, etc., and our hearts are open and our hands ready to do anything for the betterment of humanity.

Since 1895, beside a great number of our notable R. I. clam dinners, we have given over five hundred excursion tickets to the worthy poor.

This Society has raised $1,000 to put into patriotic papers, for the purpose of educating the ignorant and indifferent to the present condition of things. Local branches have subscribed for papers to be sent to ministers, Congressmen, laymen and men occupying high positions in city and state. Josiah Strong says: “Political optimism is one of the greatest vices of the American people, and not one in a hundred question the security of their future.”

This organization has belonged to the Council since 1890. Your humble servant has attended every executive and triennial since 1890. We, in our local branches, have affiliated with Local Councils, where organized, and helped to carry on the legitimate work of the Council.

TRIENNIAL REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, AUXILIARY TO THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. PRESENTED BY EMMA R. WALLACE, DELEGATE.

The W. R. C. is the largest organization of women in the world whose chief cornerstone is patriotism. During the sixteen years of its existence it has worked along all patriotic lines, and the fruits of its labors are manifest throughout the Nation. It is pre-eminently a badge and banner society; its music

is martial; its colors are national; its meeting are ritualistic and secret, and its leader and guide is the Grand Army of the Republic, whose laws and methods are largely ours, and in whose footsteps we delight to follow. The Woman's Relief Corps is a wonderful Order in many ways, for it not only fulfills its mission of love and mercy, but it has become a great educator of woman; in it she learns military precision and punctuality; becomes patient and persevering, and, above all, is disciplined to serve others willingly and well. She finds that to be a great leader one must first be led—to exact obedience one must obey, and that the words Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty well understood and practiced make womanhood grander and stronger and the world better.

The W. R. C., as it is called by its friends and co-workers, has three distinct lines of work, but through them all runs the musical note, “My Country, 'tis of Thee.” First and foremost is its care for the Union veteran and his dependent ones. For this branch of their labors is established a Relief Fund held sacred to the objects named. There are Homes in many States directly and indirectly in its charge, and a National Home at Madison, Ohio, solely dependent for maintenance upon the Relief Corps, which, for that purpose, sets aside one-half of the per capita tax. The second line has, perhaps, a sentimental side, but it nourishes the sentiment of tenderness, loving gratitude and holy offerings; its business is to keep Memorial Day. The comrades of the Grand Army gather around the graves of those “gone before” and place upon them 181 flowers and flags for the brave men sleeping beneath the sod. To the Woman's Relief Corps is assigned the precious privilege of offering their loving tribute to the Grand Army of the Unknown Dead—buried, no one knows where—nameless here, ah! but known where the Great Commander calls the roll.

Following this comes the third object of our Order, viz.: Instruction in patriotism; and the work accomplished in this direction would take hours to tell. A paragraph from the report of our National Patriotic Instructor, given at Cincinnati last September, will give you a glimpse only of the whole. She says: “We have received figures but from 23 Departments (out of 35) and 4 Detached Corps (out of 60), and find reported 35,049 school rooms having flags; 26,352 rooms giving the salute to the flags; 1,619 Declaration of Independence Charts in use, and 1,250,319 children who repeat every school day, ‘We give our heads and our hearts to God and our Country. One Country, one language and one flag.’”

Our financial record will prove not only that women are capable managers of large affairs, but that in organized, systematic methods our Order is unequaled. While not attempting to give an account of our receipts and disbursements in full, I will report that the amount expended by the W.R.C. since its organization in 1883 to June 30th, 1898, and turned over to Grand Army Posts, is $1,692,150.76. We expend annually for the above purposes over $150,000, and since the last Triennial of the Council, i.e., during four years, have spent $678,590.40. This does not include the Emergency Fund which was

created for the soldiers of the present (Spanish-Cuban) war. Realizing the needs of the hour and the patriotic foundation upon which all our labors rest, our National President issued a call for funds to be expended for the sick and suffering of the Spanish-American war, and in a short time we raised and used almost $17,000 in cash, and sent to hospitals and camps over $6,000 worth of supplies.

Our membership is composed of the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of Union soldiers and sailors, army nurses and loyal women who are interested in patriotic charities and work. We numbered June 30th, 1898, when our last report was published, 144,245. We have lost by death since the report to our last Triennial, 5,040 members, and upon this list will appear the name of Frances E. Willard. She joined 182 America Corps, No. 31, in Chicago, Illinois, a very short time before she started upon that last journey to New York; and her sweet spirit, loving words and gracious presence will always remain as a benediction to those who witnessed her taking the obligation of the Order underneath the folds of the flag she loved so well.

We are divided into State organizations called Departments, and the Departments into Corps; we have in all Departments 3,095 Corps. We have no membership outside the Corps—our laws prohibiting honorary members—Paul Van De Voort, Past Commander-in-Chief G. A. R., and Clara Barton being the only exceptions.

Shortly after the last Triennial of the Council, some four years ago, was given into our hands the ground upon which the Andersonville Prison stood. We accepted the charge, not to foster the spirit of contention and sectionalism, but rather to make the place where once such misery was endured, the abode of plenty and pleasantness; where those who had suffered there could spend some declining hours, perhaps years, in peaceful pursuits, sunshine and flowers, thus making a wilderness to blossom as a rose, and into ploughshares turn the sword.

As we sum our record up, what will it show? A great army of earnest women who are working for “a Grand Army” of heroes who saved a Nation.

Their ranks are thinning fast; they are marching no longer in full brigades; each year finds the list of the promoted longer, the remainder smaller. “Taps” sounds every day for many, and “lights out” has supplanted the “reveillé”.

Oh, patriotic women of America! do not pass them by! Remember that in the morning of their lives they gave their best for you, and now, as the evening shadows gather, do you give your best for them. Out from the memories of the past they come, and over the Union they have saved let voices from the seen and the unseen unite in one grand anthem.

TRIENNIAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN STENOGRAPHERS. PREPARED BY GERTRUDE BEEKS, PRESIDENT.

It does not seem possible that there is another organization of women which has the obstacles to overcome which are met by the association which I represent. It works at great disadvantage because it is so difficult for its members to give the time necessary to further its objects. Another barrier has been the lack of interest on the part of the woman stenographer and a reluctance thus to identify herself with her profession. Perhaps the ridicule of the cartoonist and professional joke-maker has been the cause of the embarrassment felt by the brave young woman whom necessity has compelled to put aside sentiment and her cherished ideals, and bend her energy to the stern, practical work of the "typewriter." But, as the result of our efforts, this is gradually disappearing, and now, instead of having to plead for co-operation, we find the thinking women in our profession requesting membership. The assistance which we have been able to extend our members, as well as other young women, together with the attitude of the press, has helped to bring this about.
In 1895, our president, Miss Netta McLaughlin, took issue on behalf of our organization with an ambitious writer who credited the business woman with frivolous expenditure of her earnings and no saving propensity. This dates the beginning of a dignified recognition of our efforts. Papers read at meetings of this National Council of Women by such women, who practice this profession, as Miss Harriet A. Shinn, Miss Kathryn S. Holmes and Miss Marie L. Price, of Chicago; Miss Mae E. Orr, of New York; Miss Mary S. Paden and Miss Mary Hampton Lloyd, of Denver, have called attention to the intellectual attainments of our members and gained for stenography the respect which had not been accorded it.

Our opportunities for agitation and organization have been limited, of course, but we have grasped those within our reach, 184 with the result of the extension of our organization in each instance.
In August, 1897, we were represented at a convention of stenographers, held at the Nashville Exposition, which brought us in close sympathy with Southern women engaged in this line of work, as well as with the leisure women of Nashville, a reception being given us in the Woman's Building on the evening of August 20, 1897, by Mrs. Robert Weakley. Parenthetically, I want to say that these social functions given by the leisure women have helped to remove the sting felt by many upon entering the business world.

March 16, 1897, a bill was introduced in the Legislature of the State of Illinois, the passage of which would have rendered women ineligible as notaries public. The attention of the National Association of Women Stenographers was called to it. The President, Miss McLaughlin, immediately called a meeting of the board of directors, the result being that petitions were circulated against this bill. The press took up the matter, and Representative Walleck, who introduced the bill, telegraphed us that he would be glad to meet us and get our assistance in preparing an amendment. We were able to defeat this bill entirely with the assistance of our political friends, without the use of our petitions, which were signed by many prominent lawyers and representative business men, and without that obnoxious expedient of sending representatives from our organization to lobby at Springfield.

It being so dimly understood, except among those who practice it, what are the requirements for a successful stenographic career, we have felt it wise to state two things necessary in our work. First, the education of the public to an appreciation of our value. The fallacy has prevailed that the stenographer can take anything, parrot fashion, and make a transcript of it; while it is impossible to work in a line with which one is totally unfamiliar. One must be intelligent to begin with, have a keen and alert mind, and, if not equipped with a liberal education, she must have a good foundation and constantly build upon it. She must be able to comprehend what may have been the life study of the dictator. The promulgation of this idea we have felt would gain for our profession its proper place among other recognized professions.

Second, we have realized the necessity of discouraging persons, incapable of pursuing it, from entering upon stenography. 185 This we are accomplishing in Chicago through the Business Woman's Exchange—our employment department, in co-operation with the Association of Young Women's Clubs. The establishment of this institution is due to the efforts of the president of the latter organization, Mrs. Lynden Evans, who realized the necessity of providing a place where young women might obtain employment without having to pay 25 or 50 per cent. of their first month's salaries. The knowledge, too, that heads of departments in large business firms were often in collusion with these employment agencies—highway robbers—spurred her on in her endeavors. The report of the manager, Miss Matae B. Cleveland, who is also our corresponding secretary, read at our last meeting, will best demonstrate the efficacy of the work.

“As is always the case with the inauguration of a new enterprise, the first year was devoted mainly to outlining departments of work, devising methods best adapted to conduct these departments, advertising, and soliciting the interest and endorsement of business firms and the friends of self-supporting women. Business men at first were afraid to patronize us, looking upon it as a charitable organization, and therefore unable to supply expert service.

"After two years' existence, we are glad to report that the actual results attained warrant the statement that we have accomplished, in a good degree, the object of the organization as set forth in our printed announcement: "To create a center through which capable women out of employment can secure temporary or permanent work without paying the exorbitant commissions charged by mercantile agencies and the regular employment bureaus." We are gaining the confidence and co-operation of the employé as well as the employer, both feeling satisfied that our methods are legitimate, and their interests mutually considered. This feature contrasts us very favorably with the bureaus and intelligence offices, which are generally in unpleasant relations with those to whom they furnish positions.

"Investigations. We investigate the reliability of all firms not well known who apply to us for help, and are thereby able to protect women from contact with unscrupulous and disreputable people. These investigations made by our committee have, in several instances, led to the arrest and punishment of 186 fraudulent and misleading advertisers. Reported cases of unjust and unkind treatment toward young girls, especially, are dealt with by one member of the committee, whose influence and personal effort usually succeed in gaining justice for the wrongs inflicted. We also investigate the references of the applicants, regarding character, ability, etc., and where any doubt exists as to good character and ability, we are compelled to drop the name of the applicant from our files.

"Employment Department. In this department we have secured positions for 502 women since February 1, 1898. About one-third of these are stenographers; the remainder includes bookkeepers, office clerks, cashiers, saleswomen, companions, governesses, maids, etc. Those applying for business positions and lacking business qualifications are often induced to accept some desirable home position, and from such we are constantly receiving expressions of gratitude for advising and assisting them to an occupation that they are so much better qualified to fill. One bright young woman, who had been working in an office for several years at $7.00 a week, out of which she paid all of her expenses of board, car fare and incidentals, was persuaded, after much deliberation on her part, to accept a position as nursery governess in a refined, beautiful home in one of the suburbs at $5.00 a week. Though she started with many misgivings, she telephoned to the office the second day the most profuse thanks for sending her to such an "ideal position," as she calls it. She has since written twice, repeating her expressions of gratitude, and stating that nothing would induce her to give up the care of those three children for the wear and tear of office life.

"The stenographers who come from the colleges without the proper drill for speed, or knowledge of a business vocabulary, are advised to perfect themselves more nearly before attempting to secure positions. Two were induced to study for a better knowledge of English, spelling and punctuation,

and two for special drill in speed classes during the month of January the present year, which is a fair average for past months.

"Business Department. We conduct a public stenographic office, which contributes to the general support of the Exchange. In this department we do the copying, addressing and amnuensis work for many of the women's clubs of the 187 city and suburbs, and they are liberally patronizing us as their central business office.

"Domestic Department. Under the auspices of the Exchange, we are conducting a domestic employment office for the better class of domestic service, including seamstresses, companions, governesses, etc. We co-operate with a domestic science training school, located in adjoining rooms, and are not only creating a demand for intelligent and well-trained women, who are being placed in remunerative and pleasant positions, but also are opening an avenue of support for the overly ambitious young women who seek to enter business life.

"The president of the Exchange is Mrs. Lynden Evans, president of the Association of Young Women's Clubs, and the treasurer and chairman of the stenographic committee is Miss Gertrude Beeks, president of the National Association of Women Stenographers."

In June, 1898, we organized our first branch, it being the result of the presentation of our work, by special invitation, at the meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Denver. Here we met with uphill work, at first, however; a canvass of the situation revealed a sad condition of affairs, there being many refined, cultured, clever young women engaged in the profession, unacquainted with each other, whose social life was limited mostly to the business environment. They doubted the benefit of organizing, feared patronage on the part of the leisure club women, and were generally averse to the idea when first approached. Mrs. Charles Denison threw open her beautiful home on two occasions, and with the assistance of Mrs. Sarah S. Platt, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Miss Sadie American, Mrs. Lynden Evans, Miss Jane Addams and others, we were able to convince them of the desirability of launching the Denver branch of the National Association of Women Stenographers upon a career which has proven to be most successful. It is hard for those of us who witnessed its organization to realize that it could develop into such an enthusiastic, active branch in such a short time, but each letter tells of new triumphs. They are working hand in hand with the Denver Woman's Club, which repeats its literary programmes in the evening for the benefit of the branch, besides giving the time of its members to the work of the branch, which contributes, one evening a month, papers on 188 subjects allied to the business world, and gives their business judgment in co-operative work.

Realizing that effort must be directed on our part toward initiating a reform in the methods of the shorthand schools, we have devoted serious attention during the past year to an investigation of the same. The injury to the profession worked by the class (which seems to predominate) that is willing to grind out as competent stenographers all who are willing to pay the tuition, is incalculable, while the poor, unsuspecting, ignorant girls are given at these schools as much shorthand as they are able to pay for, and then, having spent the small family savings for this purpose, are sent forth to earn a pittance honorably, and sometimes more dishonorably. What we can do with this problem is yet largely a matter of conjecture. We find that the schools are generally willing to accept any who apply for tuition. There are a few exceptions where an English examination is given to the applicants, who, if found deficient in education, are either refused admission or induced to take an English course. We hope our agitation of this question will demonstrate to these business colleges that they will benefit themselves by adopting some such method whereby they will establish the reputation of supplying only competent stenographers. We are not so theoretical as to suppose it can be accomplished without a struggle, but hope it may be the ultimate result of our effort. Another solution of the problem may be legislation affecting the schools, but we are working that out as we progress and gain in strength.

This report would not be complete without mention of the social recognition extended business women by receptions given at our headquarters, Chicago, by Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Edwin Walker, Miss Sadie American and others, which encourages the belief that the old Puritan idea of individual worth may prevail again.

Our membership is truly national, including stenographers in New York, Virginia, Michigan, Texas, Tennessee, Florida, Colorado, California, Arkansas and Illinois.

Two years ago we created in our by-laws a provision for honorary members, and now have on our advisory board many well-known names.

It is impossible to chronicle the aid extended to young women in distress, or the mutual helpfulness, which is the 189 result of organized effort, but it may be of interest to mention that the following sick benefits have been paid since the last Triennial: $7.08, $42.00, $6.50, $6.00, $12.00, $25.00, $40.00, $12.00, $75.00, $40.00. The business woman who has gone bravely and honorably forward, with others dependent upon her, is not always able to provide for future emergencies, and we find the “sick benefit” branch of our work a source of pleasure and profit to the association as a whole.

National Council of Women of the United States, report of its Tenth Annual Executive and its Third Triennial Sessions / edited by May Wright Sewall http://www.loc.gov/resource/rbnawsa.n8354

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

TRIENNIAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN. PRESENTED BY HANNAH G. SOLOMON, PRESIDENT.

When the National Council last met, our organization numbered thirteen Sections, representing the Jewish women of our large cities. To-day we number fifty-nine Sections in thirty States, having a membership of about five thousand. We have kept strictly to our purpose—the study of Jewish history and literature, the study and practice of the newest and best methods of philanthropy, and work in the Sabbath schools.

The Jewish Council has, since the last meeting of the National Council of Women, held four highly successful general meetings—two in Atlantic City, one in Omaha, and its Triennial Convention in November of 1896 in New York. The proceedings of the Convention were published in full by the Jewish Publication Society, and furnish a complete statement of the work to that period.

The thought underlying our study is that correct knowledge leads to proper action; and so; indeed, it has proven.

The short space of our existence makes it impossible to record radical changes, yet we can note increased activity in Sabbath schools, renewed interest in religious work, greater effort in philanthropy, and an aroused consciousness of our possibilities.

We believe that Synagogue and Church as social institutions, if properly utilized, can and should be the strongest influence in the ethical development of a nation, and, combining with the public schools, can produce the highest type of citizen. In this age, materialistic as it is to the core, it is rather to the "queens in the parlor, eating bread and honey," than to the kings in the counting-house that the idealist must appeal; and when the queens will fully realize that their position as ornaments is quite as barbarous as was their position when they were held as property,—when labor, whether voluntary or for hire, is properly dignified,—we may hope for great results through the church.

Jewish history, though fertile ground for the student, has been neglected except by the few. From our history, as from no other, may be gleaned that majorities are not always right; that a minority, guided by faith in the justice and righteousness of the Creator, accumulates an ever increasing power and moral strength, and that no people will ever perish, because of its insistence for liberty of conscience and the right to worship God in its own way.

National Council of Women of the United States, report of its Tenth Annual Executive and its Third Triennial Sessions / edited by May Wright Sewall http://www.loc.gov/resource/rbnawsa.n8354

Our Society has organized study classes, in which studies in Jewish history and the Bible and the new thought in philanthropy are pursued. The programmes are prepared by the National Committee, but perfect freedom is allowed each auxiliary Section in planning its own work. Reports of work are furnished to the general committees and to the board, on report blanks prepared by them, so that the general officers are enabled to follow the work of each Section in detail.

These general programmes give no adequate idea of the sum total of the work of which a full knowledge can be obtained only by reading the individual programmes and reports.

During the last year seventy-five study circles met, varying in attendance from five to two hundred. Forty women were placed upon the Sabbath school boards. In addition many lectures were delivered. Seventy-nine lecturers, who were non-members of our Jewish Society, embracing every religious creed and sect, appeared before the Sections of the Council. Civic and educational questions are not neglected.

Since your last Triennial, we have established nine mission schools, thus reaching several thousand Jewish children, who are instructed in religion and ethics. As an example of what has been accomplished, let me state the work of two Sections:

First, that of a very small one in a small Western town, where no Synagogue exists. The women number twelve. They have organized a Sabbath school, attended by all of the Jewish children of the community. They have been instrumental in forming a congregation for Friday evening services. They meet on Sabbath morning to read the service, the President of the Section officiating. Besides this, they have a Study Circle under the leadership of an able Bible student. In philanthropy, they co-operate with the forces of the city and are often instrumental in beginning new work.

Second, that of a large Section, having about six hundred 192 members and the following departments: a large study circle, under the leadership of the Rabbi, a book club, a little girls' club, a sewing society, class in embroidery and dressmaking, a sewing class and board of friendly visitors, a free bath, mothers' meetings, kitchen garden and an employment bureau.

The annual due of our members is only one dollar. The money for all our philanthropic work is raised by voluntary subscription or by entertainments.

Our philanthropies are numerous.

The report of our philanthropic department for last year shows that $5,773 was raised in nineteen Sections, and expended in the following enterprises:

Three kindergartens, nine mission schools, fifteen industrial sewing schools, one night school, two working girls' clubs, one day nursery, one milk and ice depot, classes in domestic economy, work among the prisoners and caring for them as they leave the institutions, many boys' and girls' clubs, and work during vacation in vacation schools.

In addition our Council was well organized for army and navy relief work, and furnished not less than $10,000 in cash and supplies for the relief and comfort of our soldiers. Through the New York Section, about $3,500 in cash and necessaries were distributed. Many of our members gave personal service, meeting the trains that carried the soldiers, furnishing hundreds of lunches, and in every way assisting the forces at work for the alleviation of suffering.

It is rather to advance the arts of peace than to repair the ravages of war that we would use our energies and our substance, and we shall hail the day when the “swords will be turned into plowshares.” We endeavor to use our influence toward co-operation in philanthrophy, toward introducing principles of self-help, and toward preserving self-respect in those who need our assistance.

We have joined hands wherever possible with organizations of other faiths; our Sections are members of city, State and county federations, and join with them in all civic work and in all philanthropic efforts. In thought, we are far head of the practice of all charities of the land. We go on shutting up thousands of troublesome people in institutions, the aged and infirm, the foundlings, the orphan, ninety per cent. of whom have claims upon individuals who could and should care for 193 them, while there are thousands of sick and helpless unprovided for. I hope the time will come when criminal action can be brought for shutting up any healthy individual in any institution, excepting for temporary shelter.

It is evident from this report of the growth of our organization that the President of the Council of Jewish Women is an ardent expansionist, and while believing that Providence has a great future in store for the Council of Jewish Women and the United States, that either can accomplish anything upon which all unite, and which is followed with singleness of purpose, yet she doubts that there will be much field for her organization in either Cuba or the Philippines. However, if there are worse places for Jews to live in than Russia, they will reach them in time.

We hope, however, although no Section of the Council of Jewish Women may be established, that the beneficent influence of woman's work will not be lacking and that the new babes will have a little motherly care, and that the women of the islands will not be considered less capable of enjoying rights under a civilized government than they were as savages.

Liberty, Fraternity and Equality have been the watchwords of France, who has made the experiments in liberty for the rest of the world, although she herself has never profited by them. It remains for us to apply the principles of true democracy, to demonstrate that conquest of land will mean the extension of humane principles and the right of self-government.

Our association with the Council of Women of the United States is one which affords us great pleasure, for it is based upon the same principles which we are following in our organization, retaining the perfect freedom of each to act out the part which it has chosen, yet bringing all together to further the purposes upon which we all may unite.

In our narrowest, as in our broadest scope, we are working for all humanity, endeavoring to do our share toward extending the underlying and eternal principles that develop only in ethical thought and express themselves in right action.

TRIENNIAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY. PRESENTED BY DR. AMANDA M. HALE, DELEGATE.

The American Anti-Vivisection Society was organized February 23d, 1883, and incorporated in the following May.

The Society, at first, demanded only the restriction of vivisection, its regulation by law, but some years ago—I regret that I can not give the precise date—it abandoned this proposition and now stands boldly on the platform of "The total abolition of all vivisectional experiments on animals, and other experiments of a painful character."

This change of front at once brought to their membership the President, Dr. Matthew Woods, who had held aloof while they were willing to accept lesser measures than the complete abolition of this hideous practice.

The membership of the society constantly increases. It obtains its funds from life memberships, annual memberships, non-resident memberships, donations and occasional entertainments and bazaars. Its efforts are constantly widening, and its expenditures therefore constantly increasing, but it can always show a balance to its credit at the end of the year.

In conjunction with the Woman's Humane Society of Pennsylvania, it publishes monthly the "Journal of Zoophily," about half of which is devoted to the advocacy of the anti-vivisection cause. The Journal is edited by Mrs. Caroline Earle White and Mrs. Mary F. Lovell.

The "Journal of Zoophily" is sent to one hundred and twenty-two universities, colleges and libraries in various parts of the country. In it are published the addresses and papers given before the public by its editors on special occasions, and various contributed articles of great merit, notably Dr. Matthew Woods' paper on Hydrophobia as a simulated disease, which as well as his allied paper showing the extreme rarity of hydrophobia, have been published separately and sent largely to newspaper editors throughout the country. In this as well as in other ways the society is making strenuous efforts to dispel 195 the fog of superstition through which the average mind sees in every poor, sick or frightened dog a mad creature whose touch is death; and also to show the fallacy of the Pasteur theory of rabies and the absolute worthlessness of Pasteur's preventive inoculations, there being now a list of nearly four hundred cases which have succumbed to hydrophobia, so-called, after receiving the inoculations according to the Pasteurian regulations.

The Society recommends instead the Russian (vapor) bath, as employed by Dr. Buisson, an eminent French physician, which is used as a cure as well as a preventive, and has not, in any known instance, failed.

The "Journal of Zoophily" also takes note of controversies as they arise concerning vivisection and publishes the arguments *pro* and *con*.

After the annual meeting of the Society in January is published a supplement to the "Journal of Zoophily," which together with the annual report keeps the work well before the public.

The editors of the Journal also write papers, give lectures, and print articles in the newspapers whenever occasion demands or opportunity offers, thus forwarding the work by every means in their power. Large numbers of leaflets are published, which are distributed wherever it is believed they will do good. These can always be had by application to the office, 1530 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Through one of its Vice-Presidents, Mrs Mary F. Lovell, who is National Superintendent of the Department of Mercy of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Society has become sympathetically allied to that great organization, fifteen States having adopted the Department of Mercy work and pledged themselves "to maintain an active crusade against vivisection."

The Society is glad to be affiliated with the National Council of Women of the United States, and intends to be represented at every session. At the Triennial of 1895 Mrs. Caroline Earle White and Mrs. Mary F. Lovell made addresses upon different phases of the vivisection question, with the gratifying result that the Council passed, among other resolutions the following:

"We oppose all forms of cruelty, and advocate education in 196 humane principles and the abolition of the practice of vivisection."

In addition to the other methods heretofore and still employed to disseminate information regarding vivisection, the Society has for two years employed as lecturer, Dr. Amanda M. Hale, who has lectured in several different States, before audiences, large and small, in churches, halls and homes. She has found, save in exceptional localities, the people almost wholly unacquainted with the subject, but, when once their attention is awakened, deeply interested and sympathetic.

In view of all things, the Society feels greatly encouraged. The world is learning the truth concerning vivisection; its pretenses are being uncovered, its uselessness understood, its wickedness realized, and its cruelty abhorred. All the work of the Society is nobly forwarded by its faithful and devoted secretary, Miss Adele Biddle.

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TRIENNIAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL FLORENCE CRITTENTON MISSION. BY KATE WALLER BARRETT, M. D., D. S. C., GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

The work of the National Florence Crittenton Mission began fifteen years ago in New York City, the founder being Mr. Charles N. Crittenton, a wealthy druggist of that city. Having, a short time previously, lost his little daughter, who was the apple of his eye, he determined to open a home for erring girls as a memorial to his child. He bought the property at Nos. 21 and 23 Bleecker street, which was opened as a home for unfortunate and homeless girls in April, 1883. The methods of this home were unique, the doors were always open, day and night, to receive any friendless girl who applied for admission, irrespective of who or what she was. As may be readily understood, in a great city like New York an institution founded on such a catholic plan as this would soon be crowded. Of course there was a feeling of uncertainty about the results, when it was realized that the only means that was going to be used in dealing with this supposedly hard-hearted and criminal class was love; for people had grown accustomed to the idea that the jail and the policeman's billy were the only effective agents. But Mr. Crittenton was an optimist, a man of indomitable faith, a believer in the power of religion to change the life of the most debased and perverted person. In a few months it

was reported that a wonderful work was being done down at the Florence Mission; that many men and women who had never drawn a sober breath were leading Christian lives. At first scoffers said. "They will soon be back in their old haunts," but when months passed into years and found them still faithful to their professions, visitors from almost every country in the world came to see the miracles that were here wrought.

Up to this time there had been but few efforts put forth for the reclamation of fallen women, and these principally had been for the benefit of "first offenders." Strange that this 198 class should have been so long neglected, because, considered from an economic and social as well as ethical standpoint, it well deserves the attention of thoughtful persons. No one can deny that one of the most important and far-reaching subjects that to-day faces civilization is the question of the Scarlet Woman. Immorality has been the stumbling block in the progress of empires; it sapped the strength of Egypt; Greece, Rome and Pompeii have all gone down before this evil. The worship of the twin divinities, Venus and Bacchus, whose temples always stood side by side, always preceded the speedy downfall of the country that had welcomed them with splendid pageants and built costly temples in their honor.

No thoughtful person can but feel that society's attitude towards the fallen woman is illogical, unjust and short-sighted. Illogical, because in spite of the laws prohibiting this evil which are found upon the statute book of every State, by the complaisancy of the very authorities whose business it is to execute these laws, this evil is openly permitted in every State. The excuse given for this is that it is a "necessary evil;" that the laws were simply passed to suit the non-conformist conscience, and were never intended to be enforced. Men declare the Scarlet Woman to be the "Eternal Priestess of Society." While declaring her to be the "Eternal Priestess," they at the same time treat her as not worthy the consideration shown towards brutes. If it be true, as these persons declare, that virtuous women are made possible because the Scarlet Woman exists; if firesides are left unmolested because of the "maison necessaire," then she should be treated with a consideration that her position demands. Everything should be done to preserve her health, and when her life of self-sacrifice to the good of society is ended, a monument should be built to her. But I have never yet found any man or woman who was willing to carry out to its logical conclusion any such argument as this.

The attitude of society is unjust, because the woman is condemned without taking into consideration the circumstances which led to her fall. All other crimes are tried, not upon *prima facie* evidence alone, but upon the motive which lies behind the crime. Even a murderer may have clemency shown him because the act was unpremeditated; but society takes no circumstances into consideration when it condemns an unfortunate 199 woman; the attitude is unjust, because her equally guilty

partner is permitted to go free while she is damned. There may be extenuating circumstances which may entitle a woman to more consideration than a man, but in spite of this fact, the man always gets the consideration and the woman condemnation. Women are often driven into a life of sin by the very necessities of life. A woman may enter a house of sin to put bread into her mouth and clothes upon her back, but when a man enters a similar place he goes to spend money, not to make it. Unjust, because it is a crime against sex. Women can not hope to be the equal of men so long as it is conceded that men have a right to enslave a part of the sex to gratify their brute passions.

The view of society is short-sighted, because in dealing with the Scarlet Woman it ignores the fact that we are all members of the great human family, and that no *part* can suffer unless the whole family suffers with it, and that as soon as a soul is born into the world it is a member of society and it must remain a member of society until it goes out of this world. Society is short-sighted because it does not take into account the great force which is to-day being used by the Scarlet Woman to tear down society, when by wise and judicious management this same force may be used to upbuild. Take the life of Jezebel as an illustration. Had Elijah spent the same time upon converting Jezebel that he spent in trying to convert her weak-kneed, backboneless husband, he might have accomplished something and the whole history of the Israelitish people might have been changed. Jezebel was a wonderful woman; a woman of fearless convictions, resourceful, uncompromising and generous. She supported at her own table eight hundred and fifty priests of her religion. She was not afraid of principalities or the wonderful God, even when she saw this God work miracles to save His people. Elijah might put to flight all her priests and people, but not her, and when Elijah heard that she was looking for him he ran off and got under a juniper tree, and from that time on he was not used. The greatest thing he ever did after he failed to do his duty toward Jezebel was to drop his mantle for another man to pick up. Jehu was about on a par with him, the only spasm of virtue he was ever known to have, was when he threw this remarkable woman from the window and left her 200 body to be devoured by dogs. There are to-day Jezebels all about us; but alas! there are Elijahs and Jehus as well, and so the great upward and onward progress of the human race is retarded.

Society is short-sighted because it denies to a woman who has once gone wrong the chance of reclamation; it almost invariably denies to her the right to earn an honest living, and thus forces her to earn a dishonest living. *Thinking persons must realize that the evil lives of both sexes should be condemned, but that when they desire to reform opportunities should be given to both men and women to retrace their steps and once again to take their places*.

Such thoughts as these, coupled with the transforming power of the life of the Lord Jesus Christ, led Mr. Crittenton to begin his life's work. The progress of the work has shown that he has been an epoch-making man, and mainly from the experience that has come from his work this last decade

has marked the most hopeful period in the history of the Scarlet Woman. Through the agency of Florence Crittenton Homes she has been brought in touch with her more fortunate sisters. They have learned to know her, to weep over her sorrows, to pity her sad condition, and to love her. The great woman-heart has been touched and so we find the many, who a few years ago were ready to pull their skirts from her, are now sitting beside her with their arms about her, pitying, comforting and encouraging her.

Since the first Home was opened in Bleecker street, sixteen years ago, fifty-nine Homes have been opened in different portions of the Union. It was at the time of your last Triennial, four years ago, that these Homes were all banded together into a National organization for the purpose of perpetuating and increasing the efficacy of the work. Because of its practical and far-reaching work the United States Government became interested and granted a Government Charter and an Appropriation, which this year has been doubled. About half of our Rescue Homes receive State or city aid, and upon our list of subscribers are found the names of many of the most philanthropic and prominent men and women of our country.

We have a daily average in our family of three thousand girls and six hundred babies. As may well be imagined, it takes a great deal of money to clothe and feed this large family, 201 particularly when so many have ill health through dissipation. We attempt to make our Homes self-supporting as far as possible; most of our Homes have industrial departments attached to them, but because of so many children and invalids the work can never hope to be entirely self-supporting. Thus far the expenses have been borne mainly by our President, Mr. Charles N. Crittenton, who has reduced his own expenses to a minimum, in order that the means may be sufficient to provide for this family. So long as his income of sixty thousand dollars was sufficient to support the work, an appeal was never made for the support of any of our Homes, but now that the work has grown so large we are obliged to appeal to the general public to aid in this great work, which is as much theirs as it is ours.

The efficacy of our work has been much increased by the facility with which girls are moved from one place to another. During the past few years we have sent girls across the continent front one to another of our Homes, where they could escape from their past.

One of the most difficult things that our thoroughly reformed girls have to contend against is the suspicion that attaches to them even after years of faithful labor.

We feel that our work is one of particular interest to taxpayers. We regard ourselves as one of the prime movers and one of the most urgent and outspoken advocates in the practical method of dealing with dependent children, which has taken so much hold upon the public favor. We have always declared ourselves as unalterably opposed to separating mother and child, *except as a last*

resort, believing that it is better to save mother and child together than one at the expense of the other. Up to the time of the birth of our organization it was the almost universal custom to take illegitimate children away from their mothers and put them in institutions that are supported by the taxpayers and the philanthropists of a community. An average of six hundred children are born annually in our Homes; almost every one of these children is in the care of its mother, who is earning a support for herself and child. Had it not been for the practical training that these mothers had received in our Florence Crittenton Homes the majority of these children would be inmates of other institutions supported by the public, and many of these women would have returned to the authors of their ruin.

It is a well established fact that, while the average life of a woman after she enters a life of sin is but five years, a large portion of this period she is cared for in hospitals, prisons and insane asylums at the expense of the taxpayers and is generally buried at the expense of the city. When we add to this the tremendous amount that it costs the city each year for police service, to patrol the sin-stricken districts, we begin to realize what a tremendous burden the producers of this country have to bear in caring for the Scarlet Woman. How much wiser to place her in surroundings where her native abilities may be directed to proper channels and the tearer-down be turned into the up-builder.

The government of our Homes is entirely paternal in its character. There are no bolts or bars upon the doors or windows. The girls come of their own free will. Love is the watchword—not the sentimental, mawkish emotion which coddles and pampers, but the wise love that trains and guides and controls. They are taught the beauty and necessity of perfect obedience, the requisite of a perfect character. There are no cast-iron rules, each girl is an individual subject for special consideration and conscientious training. Our motto is: “Overcome evil with good.”

We have often felt that the real reason that the great mass of advanced and progressive women, who really have the highest development of womanhood at heart, have so long held aloof from this work and treated it as beneath or beyond their consideration, is because of their ignorance upon the subject, and we have often felt that if we had the opportunity of bringing the true facts before the women of this country, that there would be an entire revolution in the treatment of the Scarlet Woman and her equally guilty partner. I have often felt that the development of woman was arrested because she could not look at the sex as a whole, but continues to divide it into cliques and classes. For this reason I have hailed with delight the National Council of Women as being the broadest, the most advanced, the most practical movement for the advancement and highest development of the sex. If we are faithful to the tenets of this organization, we can not deny to any

woman a chance to regain, not her innocency, for that, when once lost, is lost forever, but her purity, which is a flower which may be cultivated and may blossom in the heart of the lowest.

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TRIENNIAL REPORT OF THE LADIES OF THE MACCABEES OF THE WORLD. PRESENTED BY LILIAN M. HOLLISTER, SUPREME COMMANDER.

It is possible that there are those present who do not thoroughly understand that the Ladies of the Maccabees is a Life Benefit Society, composed and managed entirely by women, offering Life Benefits to women on the same basis that similar organizations have been carried on by men.

We issue certificates for $500, $1,000 and $2,000, upon the level rate system, that is to say, the rates are not increased as in the step-rate system. Our assessments are paid biennially, rated according to age, except in October, when all of the Life Benefit members pay an Emergency Fund assessment, which at the present time is invested in government bonds, and held as an Emergency Fund.

We have a Disability Clause in our Laws, providing that in case a member becomes totally and permanently disabled, the Order will pay one-tenth of the face of the certificate in semi-annual payments. It would be difficult to report to you the cases where homes have been kept together after the death of the mother by this little financial aid that our member has provided for while living. Fathers, mothers and children, who were inadequate to earn a living, have been taken care of, and provided with the necessities and many of the advantages that our civilization affords, which otherwise they could not have realized.

Women through this organization have gained a knowledge of methods in transacting business and also of parliamentary procedure.

The fraternal teachings of our Order are truly altruistic. Educationally and socially it has been of advantage to many whose opportunities are limited.

In mountain climbing, where the route is dangerous, the party is united by means of ropes, then in case one slips or falls, they are safe, from the fact that they are bound to the others by physical bonds.

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In our organization the members are protected by the fraternal tie that should bind all mankind into one band, under the Fatherhood of the Infinite.

The growth of our Order since the last Triennial can be presented most clearly in the following table, which, together with the numerical and pecuniary gains of our Society, exhibits the growing capacity of women to manage business interests:

Membership Dec. 31st, 1895 9,765

Members admitted in 1896 9,804

Net gain in membership in 1896 7,272

Membership Dec. 31st, 1896 17,037

New Hives in 1896 206

Benefits paid in 1896 $71,500

Members admitted in 1897 10,986

Net gain in membership, in 1897 7,012

Membership Dec. 31st, 1897 24,049

New Hives in 1897 171

Benefits paid in 1897 $117,946

Members admitted in 1898, including the Ohio members 24,342

Net gain in membership in 1898 19,109

Membership Dec. 31st, 1898 43,158

New Hives in 1898 471

Benefits paid in 1898 $154,847.65

Benefits paid from organization to Dec. 31st, 1898 $401,967.85

Subordinate Hives Dec. 31st, 1898 1,101

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Membership Supreme Hive, Dec. 31st, 1898 43,158

Membership Great Hive for Michigan, Dec. 31st, 1898 40,366

Membership State Hive for New York, Dec. 31st, 1898 15,407

Total membership, Ladies of the Maccabees, Dec. 31st, 1898 98,931

Membership Supreme Tent, Knights of the Maccabees, Dec. 31st, 1898 162,252

Membership Great Camp, Knights of the Maccabees for Michigan, Dec. 31st, 1898 75,261

Total membership, Knights of the Maccabees, Dec. 31st, 1898. 237,513

Total membership of the Order of the Maccabees, Knights and Ladies of the Maccabees, Dec. 31st, 1898 336,444

Members admitted during the last three years 44,533

Net gain in membership during the last three years 33,393

New Hives during the last three years 848

Benefits paid during the last three years $344,293.85

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SUMMARY.

Income from assessments: 1896 $103,239.41 1897 164,082.01 1898 198,154.58 $465,476.00 Income from other sources: 1896 $18,591.20 1897 22,566.12 1898 54,135.23 $95,292.55 Total income $560,768.55 Disbursements—Life Benefits: 1896 $ 71,500.00 1897 117,946.00 1898 154,847.85 $344.293.85 Disbursements—General Fund: 1896 $30,987.46 1897 40,303.97 1898 41,661.16 $112,952.59 Total disbursements $457,246.44 $103,522.11 Balance in excess of liabilities, Dec. 31st, 1898: Emergency or Reserve Fund $53,978.19 Life Benefit Fund 13,086.07 General Fund 7,777.05 Total balance $74,841.31 206

TRIENNIAL REPORT OF THE ORDER OF RATHBONE SISTERS OF THE WORLD. PRESENTED BY IDA M. WEAVER, DELEGATE.

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The Order of Rathbone Sisters of the World has a complete code of laws, of the most enlightened and liberal character, for the government of its Subordinate, Grand and Supreme bodies, embracing the features which ample experience has proven to be most effective; a ritual and ceremonials which have called forth the most unqualified admiration of the thousands who have witnessed them. One of the novel and marked features of the entire Order is the perfect system, unanimity of design and symbolism, running throughout the entire work of the Order, even to the smallest details.

This Order is a new member of your Council. Since 1895 there has been the perfecting of very important features of the Order, the development of prospective ones and the preparation of many minor details so essential to the successful building up of a great organization.

Every movement calculated to increase the sum total of human happiness by securing the advantages of co-operative effort, creating an interest in each other's welfare, emphasizing in a practical form those social ideas and instincts which are a necessity to our happiness and well being; making sure, aid and succor in time of need or distress, brings to the Order its reward.

The following tables will best exhibit our growth since the last Triennial in 1895:

Total membership Dec. 31st, 1895 28,000

Subordinate Lodges 544

Grand Lodges (in States) 15

Cash on hand $ 7,249.99

Received since 1895 59.920.50

Total receipts $67.170.49

Total disbursements 38,318.41

A portion of the above sum has been invested in interest-bearing bonds; an additional sum known as the Orphans' Home Fund has also been invested.

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An insurance branch has been established, under control of the Supreme Lodge, upon an independent financial basis:

National Council of Women of the United States, report of its Tenth Annual Executive and its Third Triennial Sessions / edited by May Wright Sewall http://www.loc.gov/resource/rbnawsa.n8354

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Total membership to date 71,009

Subordinate Lodges 842

Grand Lodges 18

Cash on hand $28,852.08

The Order is established in the following States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Alabama, North Carolina, Texas, Indian Territory, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, West Virginia, Tennessee and British Columbia.

From these figures one may infer what this organization is doing for thrift, community of feeling, protection and culture.

CHAPTER VI.

REPORTS OF LOCAL COUNCILS FEDERATED IN THE NATIONAL COUNCIL. TRIENNIAL REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF RHODE ISLAND. PRESENTED BY REV. ANNA GARLIN SPENCER, PRESIDENT.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 7, 1899.

To the National Council of Women of the United States:

The year 1895 was marked in our Council work by the following activities:

1. A Special Committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the “sweatshop” evil in general and the relation of Rhode Island conditions to that evil, and to take steps to mitigate it as far as possible within the sphere of our influence. The result of this was the presentation by the Committee of a large amount of valuable information to the Council; the circulation of a large amount of literature, among various societies and individuals, relating to this matter and to the need and work

of “Consumers' Leagues,” and finally a public meeting, at which the matter was fully discussed and considerable stimulus given to the movement for bettering the conditions of the less trained wage-earners.

2. A standing Committee on Public Shows was appointed to work for the removal of the more objectionable advertisements on the public streets and also to try to prevent the city authorities from licensing the baser sort of public entertainments.

3. A petition was circulated and afterwards presented to the editors of Rhode Island newspapers, praying that a closer censorship be established by them over police, criminal and 209 scandal items, in the interest of freeing the public press from the coarser and more demoralizing reports and articles now so frequently seen. In this petition attention was called to the resolution passed by the Editorial Association at the Asbury Park meeting of 1894, calling for the cleansing and elevation of the daily newspaper.

4. Matters pertaining to education in the city and State received, as always in our Council, much attention, and encouragement was given to many local movements in that line.

The year 1896 was marked in our Council activities by the following efforts:

1. The Council actively co-operated with the Providence Society for Organizing Charity in calling and holding a Child-saving and Child-helping Conference, which was attended by representatives of most of the important agencies in that line throughout the State. Plans were devised at that conference which took shape at once in putting the care of homeless infants upon a better footing, through the enactment of a new and much needed law; and later, other laws were passed, or proposed, in the direction outlined at the conference.

2. A public meeting was held at which short reports of the work and objects of the societies forming the delegate membership of the Council were presented and much co-operative spirit engendered.

3. The standing Committee on Public Shows took the lead in a protest made by the Council against demoralizing side-shows at the State Fair, and the Council's protest helped to make the school authorities determine not to grant holidays for the attendance of the school children at the Fair unless these objectionable gambling sports and indecent exhibitions were prohibited; and the result was a much bettered condition the next year.

The work of the year 1897 consisted of the following definite items:

1. The Council, by means of a special committee, helped to secure the enforcement of the law against the sale of cigarettes to minors, and also aided the grammar masters and the teachers of the public schools in the formation of anti-cigarette smoking leagues among the boys of the city.

2. Much work was done to secure women on the school boards of the city and State.

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3. The Local Council of Women of Rhode Island became formally allied to the National Council, retaining its mixed character, however, by permission. It is neither a State Council (in the sense of having only State societies in its membership) nor a Local Council (in the sense of having only local societies in its membership), but retains in its working force about half and half societies of the State and societies of individual cities and towns. Whenever, however, any movement is federated or consolidated as a State organization, that State organization is recognized by the Council hereafter as the only proper representative in its work.

4. Special committee worked to prevent expectoration in public places.

5. The Committee on Public Shows secured the refusal of a license to give kinetoscope exhibitions of prizefights and indecent postures from the city authorities by personal action, and some demoralizing places were in consequence closed.

6. The Council held a public meeting in the interest of school hygiene, at which experts treated the subjects of “School Lunches for Children” and “Schoolhouse Sanitation,” and created much interest in these important topics. The Superintendent of Schools thanked the President of the Council by letter for the interest in public education shown so intelligently and usefully by the Council.

The year 1898 was marked by another effort to carry forward the reforms in the care of children which were outlined at the Child-saving Conference. First, the Council gave its support to a bill intended to secure to minors a separate trial in court when charged with offenses, away from the corrupting influences of hardened criminals and other criminal procedure; and also a place of separate detention during trial and when detained as witnesses. The wisest friends of the children asked also for a woman Probationary Officer. We did not succeed in getting the last, but after several refusals, the bill giving the first named needed protection for juvenile delinquents and exposed youth was secured by a law passed last May.

The signature of the President of this Council was added to those of other officers of the National Council in the appeal sent to President McKinley to secure if possible a peaceable adjustment of the

Cuban difficulty when there was yet time 211 for such appeals to have weight. Later, at the Council meeting of April, the following resolutions were passed unanimously and forwarded to the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States:

" *To the Honorable Nelson W. Aldrich, and to Messrs. Wetmore, Bull and Capron, Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island, in the Congress of the United States:*

"Respected Sirs—This communication is addressed to you from a portion of your constituency, namely, The Local Council of the Women of Rhode Island, which is a delegate body representing thirty-one of the leading educational, charitable and reformatory associations and institutions of the State and of the city of Providence which are managed by women or in which women are prominent as officers and voting members.

"At an executive session of this Council of Women, held Monday, April, 4th, the delegates present (representing sixteen of those organizations), passed unanimously the following resolutions, and ordered them forwarded to you, Honorable Gentlemen, as the persons just now charged with the duty of representing our State in the National Government:

"Resolved, That the women of this Council here present view with deep concern the present situation of our country in respect to Spanish-Cuban affairs.

"Resolved, That we beg our Rhode Island members of Congress to remember that the strength of self-control, the dignity of patience and the calm of balanced judgment alone give lasting power to a nation, as to an individual; and we beg them also to remember that the gospel of universal brotherhood has supreme right of way in all social and ethical questions, and, therefore, that the universal peace, which is the final expression of that gospel, should be considered sacred in all the deliberations of this hour; while the command to be 'first pure' and just, 'then peaceable,' should not be ignored when Cuba's sufferings and the loss of our own brave men stir all hearts to righteous indignation.

"Resolved, That as patriots and philanthropists we earnestly desire to see the end of all cruelty and wrong; but as 'human beings of the mother sex,' pledged by virtue of our office to full regard for the sacredness of human life and against the methods of war, we plead that all possible means for a peaceable ending of such cruelty and wrong be wholly exhausted 212 before recourse is had to the sword, which, when wielded in any cause, even the most righteous, brings moral confusion, social degradation, family bereavement and financial loss to both the avenger and the evil-doer whose deeds are thus avenged.

"ANNA GARLIN SPENCER, "President of the Local Council of Women of Rhode Island. "MRS. E. E. HILL, "MISS E. I. NICHOLS, "Secretaries."

In May the President of this Council assisted in its behalf in the formation of the Rhode Island Sanitary and Relief Association, the chief and most effective society in Rhode Island for the aid of the soldiers and sailors and their families, and the one with which all other relief societies of any note in the State co-operated, as they were urged particularly to do by members of the Council as well as by the Sanitary and Relief Association itself.

At our Council meeting in September reports were received from the different societies which gave help from our State to individuals and to the government during the war, and all were found to be within our delegate membership; and all co-operated, with the true Council spirit in the work of the larger and leading Sanitary and Relief Association. The past year has been marked by a distinct grouping of the various societies represented in our Council into departments.

There are five groups into which our Council membership is divided: for purposes of classification of the varied interests represented; for convenience of departmental and committee work; for study; and also for the better arrangement of programs of public meetings to consider in turn the different topics which give title to the different groups. These five groups are named as follows:

1. Home Interests and General Culture and Patriotic. (Four Societies are in this group.)

2. Education. (Four Societies are in this group.)

3. Philanthropy. (Eleven Societies are in this group.)

4. Moral Reform. (Eight Societies are in this group.)

5. Church and Missionary Interests. (Six Societies are in this group.)

Total Societies represented by delegates in the Council, thirty-two; (one Society being counted as both in the Educational and the Church Missionary group on account of its large working force and wide activities).

A sentence from the last annual report will close this summary, which can only tell items accomplished but can not note the many impulses to study and good work given by the meetings. "Each year of our combined effort and mutual counsel gives us a better understanding and a more settled purpose to work in harmony for the best good of all. The years to come will show by their

results the benefit of an organization whose sole purpose is to make the world a better place for all who are oppressed, and to forward every movement that will relieve suffering humanity."

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TRIENNIAL REPORT OF THE INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN. PRESENTED BY MRS. FLORA SULLIVAN WULSCHNER, PRESIDENT.

The Indianapolis Council is a mature organization, and has for several years wielded a powerful influence in civic reform.

Local Councils differ from local federations chiefly in the fact that they embrace missionary, temperance and benevolent associations, as well as literary, music and art clubs; while federations as a rule number only the last three. The Indianapolis Local Council includes sixty-two societies, representing about twelve thousand women. It is our great pleasure to present to-day an extended account of this magnificent body of noble women who are bound together in the cause of humanity and mutual helpfulness.

The first meeting called to consider the question of organizing a Local Council of Women in Indianapolis was held in the Propylaeum, November 6th, 1891. The Propylaeum Association took the initiative in this movement, and a committee of that Association, of which Mrs. May Wright Sewall was chairman, and Mrs. Annie Ames Spruance secretary, had charge of the preliminary arrangements for this conference. Notices of the conference were sent to the various organizations of women in the city. The result of this first conference was so favorable toward such an organization that a committee was appointed to draw up a constitution. A second meeting was called by Mrs. Sewall, chairman of the Constitutional Committee, for February 1st, 1892, at which time the constitution was adopted and the following officers elected: Mrs. Margaret B. Chislett, President; Miss Julia Harrison Moore, Vice-President; Mrs. Mary Coburn, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth Marmon, Treasurer. Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols, so well and widely known, served as next President, with Mrs. Mary Isabell Jenckes, Secretary, and Miss Agnes Dilks, Treasurer.

In 1896 Mrs. Flora Sullivan Wulschner was elected President, with Mrs. S. E. H. Perkins, Secretary; Mrs. Martha Hawkins, 215 Treasurer, and Miss Hester McClung, Corresponding Secretary. In 1897 and again in 1898, Mrs. Wulschner and Mrs. Hawkins were both re-elected twice and are in office at the present time.

The Council has increased in membership steadily, but noticeably so during the last two years. The programmes for the last three years have been particularly fine, under the able leadership of Miss Harriet Noble and Mrs. Charles M. Walker, the latter having served two years.

In view of the fact that in this city many of the enterprises carried on by Local Councils in other places are supported strongly by special organizations, the Council in Indianapolis seems to tend naturally in the direction of civic reforms—a direction in which a wide-spread public sentiment is requisite to successful action. Its accomplished labors present no remarkable array of facts, and yet they justify its existence. It finds itself to have been an influence rather than a solitary doer of deeds. Yet it is certain that without its activity some important things would have gone undone.

After a written protest from it against the open patrol wagon, the closed patrol wagon only was used in our police service. Close upon its complaints of the slot machine, did the city officers discover that existing laws would suffice for their suppression, and begin to enforce them. It has greatly popularized the idea of women on the School Board, although failing to place a woman there. Its exposure of the evils of the liquor traffic in our city, especially of the wine rooms, led to the present statutes known as the Nicholson law, restraining the sale of intoxicants and especially reducing the number of wine rooms. It gave a certain moral support to the police matron, when that officer was as yet only an experiment. Later it was an influence in securing the State law providing for women attendants in all places of detention in the larger cities, where women and girls are held in confinement. Latterly in this city the police matron's quarters have been greatly improved, and a matron has been established also in the jail. Reluctantly accepted at first, these officers have won the high esteem of the city officials. Within the last two legislative years the Council's energies have gone out in the direction of legislation. It presented several carefully prepared bills to the State Legislature. Its bill for compulsory education was 216 taken by the City Superintendent of Education, Mr. Goss, for the basis of his work, and was also taken by the chairman of the Education Committee in the Senate, and thus appears in the bill that was finally passed by the Legislature. The Council has been active in urging the American Curfew Law upon the City Council, before which Mrs. May Wright Sewall represented its views, and in conjunction with others, secured the passage of this law, which is now recognized by our community as most helpful.

Among the more important measures recommended by the Local Council of Women, during the past few weeks, are the following, namely:

First. A petition to the County Commissioners that in all institutions coming under their jurisdiction, where the inmates are of both sexes, there be employed a physician of each sex, and that all women

in the hands of the law be accompanied to their destinations by one of their own sex. This request received favorable consideration by the County Commissioners.

Second. Another petition recommended by the Legislative Committee and endorsed by the Local Council was sent to the School Commissioners, asking that they establish, as soon as practicable, Parental Homes, in order that erring youths, whose offenses are not of a grave character, be saved from the bad example and almost inevitable contamination incident to association with mature criminals at the Work House and Reformatory. (This request has also received the recognition of the School Board and the local press.)

Third. Another petition has been sent by the Council to the proper authorities, asking that women representatives might be secured upon the Boards of State, county and city institutions, such as the Insane Asylum, Deaf and Dumb Asylum and the Asylum for the Blind.

Fourth. A petition has also been sent by the Local Council at the request of its Legislative Committee, asking that the Judge of the Police Court make the experiment of trying the cases of children and youths either before or after the regular session, when the court room is comparatively cleared of observers, in order that the hardening process upon the child-mind of listening to tales of crime be prevented as far as 217 possible. (To this the Judge kindly consented, with the approval of the entire community.)

Fifth. The Legislative Committee, Mrs. Katharine Huntington Day chairman, has also presented a resolution to the Local Council, providing that the law of Indiana limiting the power of married women in making contracts should be repealed on the ground that it destroys their commercial credit and proves an insuperable impediment in their way when attempting to transact business. After a month's consideration and a thorough discussion of the resolution by the Council and by citizens invited to address the Council, the resolution was unanimously endorsed and sent to both Houses of the Legislature.

Sixth. A comprehensive health bill lately presented in the General Assembly, providing for Food Inspectors and defending the public against adulteration of food, was brought up through the exertions of the Local Council of Women.

Seventh. Petitions have also been sent up by the Council seeking the betterment of the conditions of the feeble-minded adults of our State and of the women prisoners.

Ninth. Educational matters have been considered by our Legislative Committee and the work of outside committees to improve the school law has been provisionally endorsed by the Local Council.

Tenth. The Local Council of Women have also urged through the Legislative Committee that our State Legislature, as well as the Congress at Washington, join in expressing their approval of the so-called Universal Peace and International Arbitration Movement, as opposed to Militarism, thus placing our beloved commonwealth in the van of the greatest international reform of the centuries.

We believe that all benevolent and penal work should be educational and of a reformatory character, and urge to this end that more attention be paid to personal hygiene and improved sanitation; that moral, mental and manual training be inaugurated and conducted in a complete system. The Council sees a field for much economical work and believes the taxpayer should have some consideration.

Its Visitation of Municipal and State Institutions Committee, Mrs. Mary A. Moody chairman, has secured regular religious services where none were held and provides wholesome literature where needed, and has created a sentiment in favor 218 of adding to the curriculum of the public schools Domestic Science, Physical Culture and Manual Labor. We have asked that our State, county and city Health Boards divide honors with our clever female physicians, and that our educational and School Boards recognize some of our earnest, educational workers on their boards. We have now reached the point where we see the positive necessity for a State Council and will bend all our energies to its organization.

During the last two summers our Local Council of Women has maintained a Vacation School. The subject was brought before the Council by the educational associations belonging to it; the Indiana branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, the Froebel Society and the Free Kindergarten Society. The original intention of the Society was to raise funds to maintain a Vacation School for a single season, hoping thereby to illustrate the value of such a school, and to induce our School Board to provide for the maintenance of Vacation Schools in those parts of the city where for the children the long summer vacation is merely a period of demoralization. The Council raised a sum sufficient to employ three teachers for six weeks in the summer of 1897.

The evident good accomplished by the school in 1897 was beyond the expectations of its projectors; and, as the School Board did not feel that the pecuniary condition of the city justified it in any expenditure for summer instruction, the Local Council felt compelled to continue its work during the summer of 1898. The money needed to support the enterprise was secured entirely by subscription. Twenty-one of the fifty-two societies belonging to the Local Council contributed sums amounting to $204.75. Through the devotion of Miss Harriet Noble, the Chairman of this Committee, who solicited personally individual subscriptions, the amount was raised to a total of $635.14. With this the Council was able to engage an excellent corps of five teachers and two young helpers for the limited term of five weeks.

The Vacation School is so important a part of the last year's work of the Local Council that I append here a report submitted to the Council by Miss Brockhausen, its principal.

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REPORT OF THE WORKINGS OF THE VACATION SCHOOL.

The aim of the Vacation School of 1898 was to place the child in an environment which would reveal to him the object of life through practical means. The home is the foundation of social institutions. The child is most familiar with the activities called into use in the home life. This school aimed to take up and continue these activities, preparing the child for the wider social intercourse of modern civilization. A harmonious home is one in which the individual tries to benefit the whole, while the whole seeks the best development of the individual. In this mutual co-operation lies the secret of happiness, not only in a small community, but also in a great democracy. It would be impossible to show the number of ways we employed to bring about this result. Merely a report of the external workings will be given here. The school could not accommodate the one hundred and twenty-five children contemplated on account of the kind of work done and the shortage of teachers. In the cooking department, not more than fourteen could be employed; seven of these in the kitchen and seven in the dining-room. In the woodwork department, there were benches for only fourteen pupils. Four others were engaged in printing. This would limit the number in each group to eighteen. Yet it was agreed to register twenty. The extra two were given work at the presses or in the building. Since every group belonged either to the cooking or woodwork department, eighty-eight was the number finally decided upon for enrollment. The applications were so numerous, however, that every group received two more than at first intended. During the five weeks 135 children received some benefit from the Vacation School. As soon as one pupil dropped out, another was put into his place. In nearly every case when a child stopped, he sent word to the principal stating his reason. Some children came each day to see if a regular pupil might be absent. Sixty-one extra names are on file of children who vainly tried to get in. There were twenty-five or more whose names were not taken, making a total number of about eighty-five children who were turned away.

The children were divided into five groups: Group 1st consisted of children nine and ten years old; Group 2d, of children eleven years old; Group 3d, of children twelve years old; 220 Group 4th, of children thirteen years old; Group 5th, of children above that age. This division on the basis of age was not adhered to strictly when the welfare of the child demanded a change. All the groups were given instruction in art, music and nature study. In addition Groups 1st and 4th received instruction in kitchen and dining-room work; Groups 2d, 3d and 5th in woodwork; while a course in sewing also was given Group 5th.

In the art department the children were taught the use of pencil and charcoal, brush and paint, brush and ink, and were given work in construction and out-door sketching.

In the music department, concert singing was not the only feature. Individual attention was given each pupil. Practical talks on the quality of tone and the effect of music were given. The children were encouraged to analyze the sounds in their natural and social environment.

In the nature study department, life, rather than books, was brought for the children's study. Here they observed a hive of bees at work and became familiar with the habits of these insects. Various specimens were collected by the children themselves, such as clams, turtles, toads, crawfish, etc. Gross anatomy was not the only form of plant life studied, but with the aid of a microscope, pond-scum, cross sections of stems, etc., became subjects of intense interest. Each day an hour's excursion was taken by some group, and before the close of the school every group had visited the park, the woolen mills and the State House.

In the woodwork department various useful articles were made, such as bread boards, sleeve boards, hat racks, etc. The children from these groups were called upon to act as little workmen throughout the building.

A luncheon was served by the cooking department each day. The altruistic tendency of this work is self-evident. In sewing, two lessons were given each week. The children were taught the different stitches, but were soon employed in hemming tea towels, etc., for the kitchen. Each group was also given from two to three free play hours each week. The juvenile reading-room was open to the children at this hour if they wished to use it.

Four long excursions were taken—one to Armstrong Park for free play; the second to Camp Mount, where a special battalion 221 drill was given for the children's observation; the third to Roberts' farm, and the last to Greenwood, where the sanitorium and Polk's canning factory were visited.

Children of all classes can be benefited by such a school, and it is hoped that more than one will be established next year. As a result of the five weeks of training, some very marked changes were noticeable in the general spirit of the school. While at first an antagonistic feeling of the white against the colored children was so strong that constant supervision was necessary, their intercourse later showed a feeling of good fellowship. Several children who had stopped school last year, said before the close of the five weeks' session that they expected to re-enter next September. Some of the boys who belonged to a “gang” of the western part of the city decided to organize a reading circle, which meets once a week. Though these very boys joined the school with the evident purpose of “breaking it up” if it lay in their power, before the end of the second week, they begged that

they might be allowed to return in the afternoon to work. Since some of the teachers were there, permission was given, and every afternoon a group was happily engaged in some kind of work. Not only did they wish to return in the afternoon, but the generally expressed desire of the children was that school might be in session on Saturdays as well as the other days.

THE EXPENSES OF THE VACATION SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Expenses of printing and collection $ 23.69

Salaries of instructors and janitor 320.02

Expenses of setting up school and materials used by the school, and excursions 104.40

$448.11

Balance in bank 187.03

Total $635.14

The largeness of our balance is due (1) to the fine management of the school principal, (2) to the fact that, because of tardy collections we were short one teacher, and (3) to some rather unanticipated contributions.

From the beginning the practical work of the Council has been prosecuted through standing and special committees. In the formation of these committees the object has been to get 222 upon some one of them a representative from each constituent member of the Council. The names of the committees, taken in connection with the report, will for the most part indicate their respective lines of labor. They are as follows:

1. On Visitation of Municipal and State Institutions—Mrs. Mary A. Moody, chairman.

2. Committee on City and State Legislation—Mrs. Katherine Huntington Day, chairman.

3. Committee on Resolutions—Mrs. Julia C. Harding, chairman.

4. Information Committee—Miss Harriet Noble, chairman.

5. Program Committee—Mrs. Claire A. Walker, chairman.

The second committee has a double office. It brings before the Council whatever subjects may at the time be pending before either the City Council or the State Legislature, which in its judgment should interest the Council. On the other hand, it brings up to the Local Council subjects for that body to discuss and propositions in the form of amendments or statutes to be passed or indorsed, first by the Local Council of Women, and then brought by it for action before either the City Council or the State General Assembly.

No committee has been more important than the fourth mentioned, viz., the Information Committee, whose function is, through some member of the Local Council, to seek opportunities to present the objects and methods of the Council before various organizations which are still unaffiliated. Through the good work done by this committee the Local Council has grown steadily in its membership from year to year; and also the spirit and the scope of the National and the International Council have been made known to circles which would not otherwise have been penetrated by their influence.

Since 1895 the Programme Committee has provided for five minute reports from each of a half-dozen or more of the affiliated societies at each meeting. By means of these reports all of the organizations within the Council membership have become acquainted with the work being done by each of the others. Thus sympathy has been promoted, and the danger of duplication in public work diminished.

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TRIENNIAL REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF QUINCY, ILLINOIS. PREPARED BY ANNA L. PARKER, PRESIDENT.

The Local Council of Women of Quincy, Illinois, is composed of fifteen organizations arranged in sections, as follows: (1) Philanthropy, (2) Education, (3) Art and Literature, (4) Social Reform, and (5) Patriotism. It has a membership through its affiliated organizations of about 700 active women working through these various channels to make life better worth the living.

The work of the Council as an organization is largely along municipal lines, and with such matters as pertain to our own city, sanitation, public schools and libraries, parks and boulevards. There is a Civic League composed of school children and working under the direction of the Municipal Committee of the Council, which promises to become quite an important ally in its work. A part of the work of this committee is to distribute flower seeds through the schools, and to encourage the children to do their part in making home beautiful. A handsome picture is given as a prize to the school-room

showing the best window gardens. The Local Council is affiliated with the National Council and with the Illinois State Federation of Women's Clubs.

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TRIENNIAL REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF PORTLAND, MAINE. PREPARED BY MRS. J. HENRY CROCKETT, ACTING PRESIDENT.

The Portland Local Council has continued its efforts in securing patriotic instruction for the school children by means of entertainments. Education in citizenship and patriotic instruction for school children are two of the aims of the National Council, which the Portland Council promotes in its own community.

Since our last report the Local Council has arranged and carried out successfully two Fourth of July celebrations, especially designed to cultivate patriotism in the minds of children. A year ago Rev. Dr. Bolles, of New York, delivered a very interesting address in City Hall on “The Flag,” which was illustrated by the flags of the different nations which helped us during the War of the Revolution. National airs were sung by the chorus of school children. This year we held our celebration on Sunday, the day before the Fourth. The opening address on the “Declaration of Independence,” was given by the Vice-President-at-large. This topic was assigned to Mrs. Hunt, not simply because she was acting President, but also because through the efforts of a woman, Mrs. Dolly Madison, the original of the Declaration of Independence was preserved from destruction by the British in Washington. This was followed by addresses by clergymen of the city on “The Army,” “The Navy,” “A United Country,” and “The Star Spangled Banner,” interspersed with excellent music by a large chorus of children. Through the courtesy of the Mayor the free use of City Hall was granted us, and an appropriation made by the city government which enabled us to hold these children's celebrations. Not only are we grateful for these courtesies, but also for the encouragement received from this approval of our efforts.

A series of six lectures was given last winter on topics of general interest. Three of these were delivered by ladies, on 225 “The Tariff,” “Industrial Training in the Schools,” and “The Relation of Mothers Towards the Public Schools;” and three by prominent gentlemen on “The Currency,” “Labor and Capital,” and “The A, B, C of Electricity.” The numerous questions asked at the close of the lectures proved that women are keenly interested in the affairs of the day. Arrangements were also made for three parliamentary drills by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. One of these only was given before a large and interested audience, and then Mrs. Stevens was called away to more urgent duties.

Last spring a renewed effort was made to place women on the school board. In Wards 1, 3 and 5, where vacancies occurred, the names of three excellent and competent women were secured as candidates. This was done from no feeling of antagonism toward any member then serving, but on account of the earnest desire of the Council that women who care for the children at home from their earliest years, should also have a voice in their school instruction.

During the present winter, through the efforts of the Council, a bill has been passed by the Legislature so amending the city charter that "three women may be added to the present number of men now composing the school superintending committee." This amendment will be submitted to the voters of Portland on the first Monday in March with a fair prospect of its adoption.

The custom of the Portland Council to invite one of the auxiliary societies to furnish a report at each monthly meeting, has proved both interesting and useful, as knowledge of what is being accomplished outside one's own special line of work is broadening and quickens a concert of action.

TRIENNIAL REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA. PRESENTED BY MRS. L. M. BECK, PRESIDENT.

The Local Council of Women of Bloomington, Indiana, was organized in January, 1897. This is, therefore, the first time it has enjoyed the privilege of submitting a report to the National Council. Its primary object was to improve and beautify the city. Its working body is made up of three delegates from each of the different organizations of the city, composed entirely or in part of women. These delegates are the President of the organization, and two elected delegates. Each organization pays two dollars ($2) annually into the treasury as dues. Any woman whose name is acceptable to the Executive Committee of the Council may become a patron by the payment of one dollar ($1) annually, into the Council treasury.

The work of the Local Council is divided into departments; each department is given into the charge of a committee, the chairman of which must be a member of the Council, but the committee may be selected by its chairman without regard to club connection.

The departments are as follows: (1) Streets and Alleys; (2) Press; (3) Municipal Affairs; (4) Finance; (5) Education; (6) Sanitation; (7) Humane; (8) Trees and Public Grounds; (9) Vacant Lots, and (10) Temperance.

The Temperance Committee, in connection with the W. C. T. U., has done much in defeating applications for liquor licenses during the last year, the Local Council giving to this work, besides energy and influence, money to the amount of fifty dollars.

Vacant Lots. —The work of the Committee on Vacant Lots is to secure vacant lots in and around the city suitable for gardening purposes, to provide seeds and let these lots out to needy persons. The only requirement made by the Council is that the persons to whom the lots are given as gardens shall keep all surroundings clean and free from weeds, and, providing 227 the summer has been a reasonable one, return to the committee when the season is over the amount of seed given them in the spring.

Committee on Trees and Public Grounds. —During the existence of this committee, as a result of its work, through the efforts of its efficient chairman, Mrs. Frances M. Swain, over four hundred trees have been planted in and around the public grounds of the city, and a landscape gardener has been secured to take entire charge of the State University grounds, which are located in our city.

The Court House park has been greatly improved by the work of the Local Council; unsightly buildings have been removed, and the Bedford stone quarries (which, by the way, are among the largest in the United States) furnished our Council enough sawed stone to enable it to lay walks through the entire park, free of charge. The railroad station, church grounds and public school yards are all in better condition by virtue of this committee.

Sanitation. — The Local Council, fearing that the water in the cisterns of the city schools was impure, had it analyzed by an expert chemist. The result showed disease germs in two of the cisterns. The matter was presented to the school board and prompt action taken to change such conditions.

In the spring of '98 the Local Council went before the city authorities asking that one week in April be set apart for city cleaning. The Mayor accordingly issued a proclamation, naming the third week in April for city cleaning; a sufficient force of laborers was supplied by the Local Council of Women for removing the debris. The entire expense of the week's cleaning was nearly $170.00. $106.00 of this was paid out of the Council treasury, and the remainder was solicited from prominent citizens by the Council, and it was the general remark that the town had never in all its history been so clean.

One improvement attempted by the Council was the removal of the public hitching rack around the Court House Park. Dr. Hurty, Secretary of the State Board of Health, said that with a petition having one hundred signatures of prominent citizens, the rack could be removed. The Local Council secured more than one hundred names. Dr. Hurty presented the petition to the State Board, and that body ordered the rack removed. The order was sent to the Secretary of the County" 228 Board

of Health, who served the notice on the Sheriff to remove the rack. It then became a political matter; an injunction was obtained by the opposing party and the rack was not removed; but the County Commissioners ordered a vitrified pavement around the park, and the Local Council for the time being suspended its work in this direction.

The Local Council affiliated with the National Council in December, 1897, and with the Indiana Union of Literary Clubs in April, '98. The Council has engaged Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, to lecture on “The Social Theories of Count Tolstoi” in March, '99.

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TRIENNIAL REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA. PRESENTED BY MRS. MARY N. FISKE, DELEGATE.

As this is our first report to the National Council, with which we have so recently become affiliated, I hope a brief outline of our history will not be out of order.

The Minneapolis Council of Women's Organizations was organized in April, 1892. It has had on its roll of members during the past seven years nearly one hundred different organizations, averaging about sixty-five a year, as every year a few combine, a few disband, and occasionally one finds its own work occupies all its time and strength; while every year a few new clubs join the Council. The greatest number appearing at any one time in our annual directory is seventy-six. The organizations belonging to the Council are divided into twelve departments, according to the nature of their work. Each department elects its own chairman and secretary, and is represented on the Executive Board of the Council by one member, its chairman or her representative. Each department is in a measure independent in its work, and in the preparation of its monthly or yearly programmes given on the platform of the Council, and in any social, literary or extension work along its own lines.

The most prominent features of our work as a Council have been our open parliaments held on the last Saturday afternoon of each month—and our Annual Congresses, held in November of each year. I will speak of the literary work first—and briefly—of the last three years only.

Our Council year begins with the Annual Congress and election of officers in November. During the last three years thirty-one open parliaments have been held, two social and literary programmes have been given by the Council to the students of the Summer School at the University of Minnesota, and three Annual Congresses have convened, averaging seven 230 sessions each. Three musicales added variety and entertainment to the Annual Congresses.

The subjects discussed at the parliaments and congresses either in well prepared papers, talks, or free arguments, have corresponded with the names of the departments preparing the programs, namely: Art, Literature, History, Patriotism, Science, Church, Reform, Temperance, Education, Philosophy, Philanthropy, Music. The number of women (all members of the Council or its constituency) participating in this work has been over one hundred and forty yearly.

Under literary extension work, clubs have been organized, historical and law lectures have been given, parliamentary law classes taught, and numerous talks and papers have been furnished to societies applying for them; also full missionary and temperance programs have been rendered.

In January, 1898, the Council decided to establish a system of “Traveling Libraries” for Hennepin county. Over one thousand books, twelve bookcases and fifty dollars in money were at once contributed, and in a few weeks twelve libraries were sent out to the villages and hamlets near Minneapolis; later in the year the Council, in conjunction with the Red Cross Society, furnished books and magazines to all Minnesota soldiers.

The Council has a special committee this year laboring with the State Legislature for the establishment of State Traveling Libraries.

Six years ago the Council was instrumental in securing the nomination and election of one of its members (Mrs. Jennie C. Crays) to a position on the Public School Board, where she served until her long term of office expired in January last, with great credit to herself and honor to all women. The last two years she was President of the Board.

During the last three years, nine receptions have been given by the Council. Three to national organizations, two to State organizations, one to officers of the Council, and three to distinguished visitors in the city.

At the last annual meeting of the Council it decided to establish a new department, to be known as the Social and Civic Department of the Council, and to bear the same relation to the Council in the matter of government as the other departments—having but one member on the Executive Board. To 231 this department will be referred for investigation all questions pertaining to the social and moral side of civic affairs. Three standing committees have already been formed, one in the interests of laboring women and children; one on public institutions, and one on school and library franchise. This department will hold itself ready to do any special work that the Council recommends. The Council is not only affiliated with the National Council of Women, but also belongs to the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

If space were allowed me, I should like to notice the good work done by all the departments of the Council through their various organizations, but will only ask place for a short outline of the work of the Improvement League, as it may be of practical benefit to other Local Councils.

Cleanliness is the watchword of the Improvement League.

The object of the League is to promote the cleanliness, health and beauty of the city.

Believing that those who err in respect to these three things do so, for the most part, because of inattention or ignorance, the policy of the League has been to call attention to the need of change, and bring about reforms through the co-operation of those concerned, rather than by an aggressive method. In most cases this is all that is necessary; but, where this has failed, as it sometimes has, the League has not given up, but has resorted to more rigorous measures and has been instrumental in bringing about the passage of a number of important city ordinances, as well as the enforcement of more than one old ordinance that had been neglected, such as that of prohibiting the use of cigarettes by little boys, and the one directed against the filthy habit of expectoration on streets and sidewalks, in cars, public buildings, etc. By the passage and enforcement of this ordinance much has been done to abate the nuisance, although it is, perhaps, the most difficult reform the League has undertaken, and it is doubtful whether much improvement will be recognized until one generation has passed away and there has been time to educate the next.

In the matter of street cleaning—removal of sidewalk obstructions, street advertising, destruction of noxious weeds, etc., much good work has been done, although it must be confessed progress has been slow and often discouraging.

The brightest and most encouraging pages of the history of 232 the League are those that tell of the flowers and pictures it has furnished to the schools, and all of its relations with the school children, many of whom have co-operated with the League with an earnestness and enthusiasm that must result in lasting good to the city. In this part of the work a new element is introduced. In the preparation for planting the flower seeds distributed by the League, thousands of dooryards are cleaned and put in order with an alacrity and enthusiasm that would be impossible if attention were fixed only upon the dirt to be removed. The spirit of cleanliness once aroused does not often stop with the dooryard, but includes the street and house repairs. Other improvements extending in all directions are vital proof of the value of an ideal.

The custom inaugurated by the Council of inspecting children's gardens has also been productive of excellent results, furnishing the missing link between school and home, so long wished for by teachers.

The rewards for the successful culture of flowers are in the form of carefully selected reproductions of genuine works of art, which are framed ready to hang on the school-room walls. Nearly two hundred of these pictures have been awarded by the League, ample proof, if proofs were needed, of the success of the children; as is also the fact that many of the premiums awarded at the State Fair for cut flowers have been awarded to children whose flowers were raised from seeds furnished by the League, through the generosity and co-operation of our leading seedsman.

Last year the League undertook to obtain and manage public play grounds. The experiment was satisfactory, and greater work along this line is hoped for the present year.

Last, but not least, are the auxiliary Leagues, a most important part of the Improvement League. These auxiliary leagues have been formed in some of the schools for the purpose of cleaning and beautifying their particular locality. They are composed entirely of children, and through their aid, innumerable old tin cans, waste papers and other unsightly objects have been destroyed. Millions of the Russian thistle and sand burrs have been pulled and burned, root and branch. One little boy, it is reported, pulled fifteen hundred (1,500) roots of the Russian thistle. These his mother counted, tied with blue ribbons and sent to the school. One girl pulled eight hundred 233 roots of the Russian thistle; those pulled by all in this school were taken to the school yard and there burned. So much for the destructive side of their work. To offset it, these children have planted thousands of trees, besides taking care of their flowers. Altogether the mother League is very proud of her auxiliaries in the schools.

The League has the right spirit; the wish and the will to do good and the courage to use even its own mistakes as stepping-stones to higher things. While we must emphasize its physical side, we do not lose sight of its ethical and spiritual side, and therein lies the secret of the enthusiasm that spurs its members on in spite of discouragement. To see the good, the true and the beautiful evolve before one's eyes would inspire even cooler heads than those of its members with hopes for the future usefulness of the Improvement League, as well as with faith in the old maxim, “Cleanliness is next to godliness.”

In conclusion, I will only say that the Woman's Council of Minneapolis has always stood for all that is good, all that is noble and all that is true, and though it has failed in some of its undertakings, can at least say with Browning that

"What I aspired to be, And was not, comforts me."

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TRIENNIAL REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF ROCHESTER, N.Y. PRESENTED BY EVANGELINE M. O'CONNOR, PRESIDENT.

The Local Council of Rochester is not yet quite three weeks old. Its existence is due to the efforts of Miss Susan B. Anthony, who called a meeting December 30th for the purpose of bringing before the women of the city the advantages which might be gained by such an organization. Previous to this meeting she had sent a circular letter of invitation to the Presidents of the various local societies of women, about seventy-three in all, including every kind of organization—social, literary, religious, benevolent and patriotic. The meeting, which was attended by a large body of interested women, was addressed by Miss Anthony and Mrs. May Wright Sewall, who explained the workings of the Councils in other cities, their relations to the National Council, and other details of organization and management.

A second meeting, which was called December 31st, to ascertain whether enough interest had been aroused to warrant the formation of a Local Council, was attended by representatives of so many societies as to make it evident that the proposed Council would have every prospect of success. A temporary organization was therfore made at this meeting, and at the following one, January 25th, a permanent organization was completed by the adoption of a constitution and the election of officers for the coming year. Only one meeting has since been held, but there are already twenty-six societies in full membership, and more that are only waiting to come in until they shall have had a meeting to pass regularly upon the matter of their affiliation.

The Council has, of course, no completed work to show for its three weeks of life and scarcely any begun. But it is getting ready, and has already discussed the claims of various plans for the improvement of local conditions. Just at present several educational problems are very prominently before 235 the Rochester public, and in the rightful solution of these the Local Council hopes to render efficient service. It is desired to reorganize the Board of Education by making it a smaller body, concentrating and fixing responsibility, and removing it as far as possible from political control. It is also desired by the majority of citizens who have been heard from on the subject, that at least one woman should have a place upon this board. Beside these, there are matters of detail concerning the conduct of the schools, such as the curriculum, the sanitation of buildings, and others, that call for consideration; and the Council hopes to discover the best means of improvement in these departments and to be active in bringing them about. A little farther in the

future we have visions of our Rochester University open to our girls; of cleaner and more beautiful streets; of better social and educational facilities for our working girls; and many other betterments, which we believe may be brought about by the vigilance and well directed activity of our Local Council of Women.

CHAPTER VII. REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DRESS. PRESENTED BY ANNIE WHITE JOHNSON, CHAIRMAN.

Viewed in its widest aspect the progress of the movement toward improved dress, does not differ in character from other forward movements. The spiral tendency which Herbert Spencer notes in all reforms apparent here.

At times the advance has been accelerated to a degree that has encouraged its adherents to think their goal almost within sight; again, it has been retarded until only the most optimistic can see that any gain has been made.

One caprice of fashion has been retired only to make way for another. The incoming favorite has at times been less objectionable than its predecessor, while at others, changes have forced from us garments, artistic and hygienic to a certain degree, and substituted in their place those which, in addition to their unhygienic qualities, have violated every recognized canon of art.

But amidst all the mutation there is an undeniable turning towards more rational views of dress. The spiral has its constant upward tendency, notwithstanding its downward curves, and with every upward sweep a larger and larger number of men and women manifest their conviction of the necessity of a change in woman's dress.

Prominent among the indications of an awakening is the positive combined effort of consumers and tradesmen to do away with the slaughter of birds for the purpose of ornamentation. This has been in a large measure due to the efforts of the Audubon Society, whose membership in the last two years has nearly doubled. Marshall Field & Co. advertised widely last season that their millinery department would offer no hats nor bonnets ornamented with plumage which had cost the life of a bird.

An article in “Harper's Weekly” thus describes a millinery opening which took place in Milwaukee last fall, under the auspices of the Wisconsin Audubon Society: “The use of a 237 large, handsome house was given for the occasion by one of the directors. No responsibility was taken by the society as to the hats exhibited, and no sales were guaranteed, but when it became known that six leading

milliners had been invited to send displays, twenty-five other firms applied asking for space. No feathers were admitted, excepting ostrich plumes, quills and cocks' tails. Five hundred invitations were issued, as to a reception. The fashionable world responded, the rooms were thronged and many hats were sold. The advantage of the reception was that it made the Audubon work known to the general public, to the women who attended, and best of all to the milliners, who saw that their best customers were interested." There is no mistaking this departure. It is not a caprice; it shows beyond controversy a healthy change in public sentiment, an awakening of the public conscience.

Yet much still remains to be done in promoting this reform. It is a generally accepted economic theory that we make a market for the thing we buy. The bird or wing we purchase this year, though we silence our consciences with the sophistry that it is dead anyway, whether we buy it or not, means the death of another bird next year. And while we may wait with patience the fruition of our hopes in other particulars, *here* prompt action alone is able to save the most beautiful of the feathered tribe. A recognition of the part clothes play in the drama of civilization is shown by the rapid growth of literature upon this subject. The subject is treated, too, with the same dignity accorded other sociological factors.

That the trend of public thought is in the right direction, is further evidenced by the rainy day clubs which are springing up all over the country. New York, Brooklyn, Washington, Baltimore and Syracuse are among the cities which report such organizations. The requirements for membership demand only the expressed determination to wear in stormy weather a skirt at least three inches from the ground. The President of the Washington Club writes: "We are all so happy that we *can* wear them, that the custom grows each year. It has become so far universal here that at least every third woman one meets in bad weather wears a short skirt."

A former President of the Syracuse Club writes: "Of course 238 the question of a rainy day skirt is soon exhausted, so we have taken to studying the relation of dress to sociology."

The interest in physical education points even more strongly than other evidences to the steady advance in public sentiment. It has a place in the curriculum of public and private schools, of colleges and universities.

Within the past year at least two new gymnasiums for women have been opened in Chicago. They are finely equipped and under management which guarantees their permanency.

If the claim of physical education has not yet been established to the degree which its advocates desire, let them remember how short is the time, since, in common phraseology, our bodies were called "vile things," "worms of the dust." So it is not strange that there are comparatively few who

realize what dignity belongs to the mortal body, and what glorious possibilities lie concealed within the frame so fearfully and wonderfully made.

Whether the agitation of the dress question in the public press and upon the platform during the last twelve years has helped in the general adoption of the wheel costume, or whether reformers may look upon the wheel and golf as their most important allies, matters little. The fact which interests and encourages us is, that even a radical cycling costume awakens but little criticism on the part of the public, and the comfort and utility of wheel and golf costume are bringing scores of women to our aid, who testify that they never before knew what comfort was.

That remarkable interdict issued by the Russian Minister of Public Instruction merits a brief mention. If correctly reported in the press, one of his first orders after he entered upon his official career was one directing the young women attending high schools, universities, music and art schools, to abandon their corsets. He based his action upon the fact, which had been impressed upon him while visiting girls' schools, that this article of dress is distinctly prejudicial to their health and physical development.

The last place to which one would naturally turn for healthy sentiment concerning dress would be a fashion magazine, yet “Godey's Ladies' Book” advocates in the strongest terms the adoption of the short skirt for stormy weather, and this editorial 239 in “Harper's Bazar,” has the ring of a war cry from the camp of a reformer:

“It is a matter of rejoicing that fashion is no longer to decree a slender waist as something indispensable to propriety and grace. The natural waist of the woman of average height is about twenty-six inches, and any less size is attained only through arrested development or compression by means of whalebone and steel.

“The habit of tight lacing has already done almost irretrievable injury. If it were continued there is no knowing what shape it might eventually develop. Even now sculptors declare that a model with a natural waist, sloping outward rather than inward is something not to be found, even figures otherwise the most charming having that hour-glass tendency, the slightest degree of which is sufficient to spoil for posing for anything demanding the freedom, the beauty and the grace of the antique.”

How incongruous would such an article have seemed in a fashion magazine twenty years ago?

Prof. Ellen Hayes, of Wellesley, a member of our Dress Committee, writes: “In your report I hope you will give prominence to the fact that the short skirt has become naturalized; it is here, as I believe, to

stay. The college woman wears it a great deal; she has discovered what comfort and convenience it possesses."

The special work of our own committee has not been along lines that can claim much attention from the public. An exact count of letters written and words of encouragement sent to weary workers, struggling unaided to secure a rational garb, disheartened by the paralyzing thought that the whole world is against them, would convey the most accurate idea of its most effective effort.

For a time the committee maintained a department devoted to its work in the Business Folio. It has secured a valuable collection of pamphlets, denominated the "Propaganda Envelope," which we send on application at a price barely sufficient to cover postage.

During 1896 and 1897 our committee suspended "The Illustrated Improved Dress Bulletin" for lack of funds, and we have been advised by those closely connected with business 240 life not to attempt to resume publication until the financial stringency is over.

After the suspension of the "Bulletin" our committee prepared a catechism for gratuitous circulation, which aims to give in concise form an outline of the work the committee has accomplished, and to state definitely the principles which we are struggling to perpetuate.

We have in preparation a circular addressed to teachers, calling their attention to their opportunities for informing their pupils upon this important subject, and furnishing them with practical suggestions for talks.

Since the last Triennial Mrs. Frank Stuart Parker, a member of the committee, has published a book entitled, "Dress, and How to Change It," which deals with the subject in the most practical way.

Papers have been read by different members of the committee before various organizations upon different phases of the dress question, and every occasion has given convincing proof of the interest which the subject excites among thinking, progressive women.

Some time ago the Chairman sent letters to Principals of seminaries and Deans of women's departments in co-educational colleges, asking to what extent a suitable costume for rainy days had been adopted by teachers and students. The replies were most encouraging. Extracts from a few of them are subjoined. The Dean of Radcliffe College writes: "The Radcliffe students wear their bicycle dress a great deal in stormy weather."

May Wright Sewall, Principal of the Indianapolis Classical School for Girls, says: "No particular short rainy day dress has been adopted by our teachers and pupils. Our pupils need no such dress, as

their school uniform meets every requirement of convenience and comfort. I think at least half of the teachers on rainy days come in their bicycle suits, or in other short-skirted garb."

Miss Eastman, of Dana Hall, Wellesley, reports: "The dress has been adopted to a certain extent."

Lasell's Seminary, Auburndale, Mass., reports: "The teachers and pupils have adopted by vote the short rainy day dress." It may be of interest to note in connection with this action of Lasell Seminary that a graduate of this institution won the 241 prize offered by Dr. Sargent, of the Harvard gymnasium, to the student of his system of physical culture who could show the most perfect symmetry of form. There were three thousand contestants.

The Dean of Colorado College, Colorado Springs, says: "In a land of almost perpetual sunshine, a rainy day dress is unnecessary. There are few days in the year when we can not ride a wheel, and our women naturally wear their short dresses almost entirely."

From Smith College: "The rainy day dress is universally worn at Smith."

The head of a flourishing school on Commonwealth avenue writes: "We have not made any sumptuary laws or adopted any particular form of dress in our school; though by precept and example we encourage a suitable mode of dress for all occasions, especially the street. Such a reform must, to be effective, recommend itself to mothers, and sometimes we get very discouraged over mothers."

These extracts convey the general tone of the letters received, and in most instances where no formal adoption of suitable dress is reported, the writers express a heartfelt wish that such a reform might be instituted in their schools.

In looking forward to the work which lies before the committee in the future, we feel that its sphere of action should be enlarged that it may include more systematic effort to promote, not only appropriate dress, but the physical education of women.

The interdependence of physical education and correct dress have not been sufficiently recognized by the workers in either of these fields, and we feel assured that this Council Committee will more than double its effectiveness by thus broadening its activities.

The question has often been asked us: "Why does not the Dress Committee take a stand upon the subject of mourning?"

This phase of the dress question is hedged about with difficulties which make approach to it seem an attempt at a violation of personal liberty.

It is desirable that every woman should consider the question in all its bearings, physical, mental, moral and economical, and decide for herself before affliction visits her whether she is strong enough to defy custom. “Grief,” says the psychologist, 242 “bows us down and crushes us, leaves us physically weaker than we were.” So it is clearly too late, when an immediate solution of the question is demanded, to deal with it as so important a matter deserves.

The effect of deep mourning, crèpe particularly, upon the health of the wearer, has been dwelt upon to an extent which renders further comment unnecessary.

Its benumbing influence upon others, children especially, is so well understood, that it can only be because, to quote the psychologist again, “grief makes us shrink within ourselves, makes us selfish,” that anyone of naturally altruistic nature can be willing to interfere so manifestly with the happiness and usefulness of others.

The custom is to be decried further, because often it imposes a heavy pecuniary burden at a time when the additional strain is felt most keenly.

Viewed from a religious standpoint it seems almost incredible that it should be the Christian people who more strenuously than any other, proclaim their belief that death is swallowed up in victory, who shroud themselves in “inky coats.”

These are the views of the Dress Committee so far as they have been formulated upon the subject of the mourning garb, and they recommend that their dissemination shall in the future be included within the scope of the Council Committee.

A comprehensive and exhaustive plan of work has been formulated by the present committee, and approved by the Executive Board of the National Council. This plan includes:

1. Endeavors to co-operate with women's clubs through the agency of existing departments. A special effort to be made to induce the Department of the Home to make a systematic study of hygienic and artistic dress.

2. To promote physical education through co-operation with Mrs. Leiter, Superintendent of Physical Education in the W. C. T. U.

3. Co-operation with local organizations of Mothers in Council.

4. Inducing teachers to bring their influence to bear upon their pupils through talks upon physiology and art as applied to dress.

5. Securing in those periodicals which are organs of 243 churches, temperance and suffrage movements, etc., a page or a column for some member of the Dress Committee to edit.

A very certain method of reaching the public is the “Propaganda Envelope,” and valuable as are its present contents, it should from time to time be enriched with later publications. Especially do we recommend that photographic illustrations of successful unconventional gowns shall be added.

The need which is the most apparent to the present committee, is the establishment of an authority which may in a measure take the place of the fashion plate. Until this is achieved, all other efforts must be ineffective. In his article entitled “Fashion Slaves,” Mr. Flower says: “The committee of women representing the National Council in this matter should decide definitely upon the nature and extent of the changes desired. The ideal costume should be defined clearly, and ever present in their minds, but it would be exceedingly unwise to attempt any radical change at once. This has been more than anything the secret of the partial or total failures of movements of this character in the past. The changes should be gradually made. Every spring and autumn, let an advance step be taken, and in order to do this, an American Fashion Commission or Bureau should be established, under the auspices of the Dress Committee of the Women's Council, which at stated intervals should issue bulletins containing illustrated fashion plates. If the ideal is kept constantly in view, and every season slight changes are made toward the desired garment, the victory will, I believe, be a comparatively easy one, for the splendid common sense of American women and men will cordially second the movement; concerted action, a clearly defined ideal toward which to move, and gradual changes; these are the points which it seems to me are vitally important.”

Philosophers say we “can not force a full-grown idea into the mind of another any more than nature can be interfered with from without.” The methods of philanthropists and reformers would be materially changed if they would accept this truth, and especially must its force be recognized in the work which this committee is striving to accomplish.

The goal toward which we are moving is, in the language of Frances Willard, “the removing of one of the heaviest handicaps that hold women back from the highest and most 244 healthful development of character and work.” That this is not to be accomplished in one generation of effort we clearly see, but there is inspiration in a thought expressed by a recent writer. “You may interfere,” he says, “with

the fall of an apple, but you can not hinder the gravitation which takes me to my own, which brings my own to me." Magnificent in its sweep as this thought is, its application may be felt here.

The great stream of human tendency which runs through the ages must bear woman to her appointed place of duty and privilege. We may delay the hour, even as we hinder the fall of the apple, but not even the law of gravitation is surer than that her own will some time come to her.

That it may come more speedily by the removal of the heaviest weight which holds her back from claiming her own, is the aim of the Dress Committee of the National Council of Women of the United States of America.

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION IN CITIZENSHIP. PREPARED BY KATE BROWNLEE SHERWOOD, CHAIRMAN.

The first report of the Committee on Patriotic Teaching, now known as the Committee on Education in Citizenship, was presented before the Triennial meeting of February, 1895. Addresses were made, favoring the introduction of the elements of constitutional government into the schools of the primary grades, and the daily, or occasional, use of the flag salute, with the intention of awakening a vital love of our free institutions, as symbolized by our National emblem, in the hearts of the children, our coming citizens. The report of the committee also favored the introduction into the school room of the Declaration of Independence chart, to be hung by the blackboard, for the regular exemplification of the principles of free representative government, and their practical application by the children in their association with one another.

The National Council of Women, in fitting resolutions, affirmed the report of the committee and recommended to the affiliated societies of their membership the work as outlined. The Woman's Relief Corps had already made patriotic teaching, or instruction in civics, a cardinal part of their work, and since then they have conducted a systematic propaganda in more than one-half of the States; their tabulated reports showing that in 1898, 35,049 school-houses in twenty-three States displayed the flag inside; 26,352 gave the flag salute; 1,619 used the Declaration of Independence charts; and 1,250,319 children repeated daily: "We give our heads and our hearts to our country; one country, one language, one flag."

At the National meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1896, through the influence of Miss Frances E. Willard (until death a member of this committee) and Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens (present President of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union) a

resolution was passed recommending to that body active participation with the Council in the work of introducing 246 patriotic teaching into the schools. I have no statistics at hand to show what, if anything, has been done by that organization as a whole, although I am aware that many individuals have lent their efforts to the Woman's Relief Corps and other bodies engaged in like work.

At the Boston meeting of the Executive Board of the Council, in 1896, and again at the Nashville meeting in 1897, I had the pleasure of presenting the work of patriotic teaching to interested audiences; and am satisfied that if all or most of the Council associations would take up this work, as the Woman's Relief Corps have done, the entire system of education might be shaped so as to center upon the vital purpose of making good citizens.

After the Nashville meeting, the American Flag Company, of Easton, Pa., wrote, offering to print and circulate one hundred thousand copies of my report throughout the Union. The proposition was accepted most gladly. Through this agency, and also through my association with the George Washington Association, in the preparation of school programmes (for the circulation of which we are now again indebted to the American Flag Company), I have been able to circulate information which, without funds at the disposal of my committee, could not have been done otherwise. In the name of the National Council of Women due acknowledgment of the assistance of this patriotic firm has been made.

Through numerous newspapers of large circulation, among which I would particularly mention the Boston Herald and the Boston Globe, the Nashville American and the Nashville Sun, the Toledo Blade and the National Tribune (Washington, D. C.), much information regarding the work of the Council committee has been disseminated. Numerous monthly periodicals, including “Our Country,” the monthly issued by the Patriotic League of New York (Wilson Gill, President) have given valuable space to our articles. The Patriotic League is cordially recommended to all associations in the National Council whose members are willing to organize circles for purposes of instruction.

The schools of New York, Newark, and other points are preparing to introduce the “Gill School City,” promulgated by the Patriotic League, into the schools. This is for the purpose of instructing pupils in municipal government through an organization 247 controlled and officered by themselves, after the manner of the George Junior Republic. Captain Wallace Foster, of Indianapolis, Indiana, has prepared and is circulating a chart, illustrated, giving the origin and history of the Stars and Stripes, and other valuable matter which is recommended for use in and out of schools.

The National Council of Women should be the great clearing house for all kinds of teaching in civics, and be prepared to give information on call. This your committee is able to do, and has done, through many channels. Miss Edith Kieth, our California member, has done particularly fine work

through the public press and the periodical with which she is connected. Miss Willard, until her death, was a tower of strength in all our work. One of her last letters was to commend the labors in which this committee is engaged. Dear, noble, beautiful, unselfish spirit! May her presence be with us now as in the past.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION. PRESENTED BY HANNAH G. SOLOMON, ACTING CHAIRMAN.

This committee was formed in October, 1897, with the Countess Cora Slocumb di Brazza as its Chairman, and therefore has had less than two years to get established, and to formulate its plans.

In presenting this report, I would state that my election as Vice-Chairman was made at the meeting of our committee held in New York just before the Countess di Brazza left for Europe. It was impossible for me to meet her or any member of the committee and discuss with them the plans of this committee. It seemed desirable to await our meeting at this Triennial to discuss the future, inasmuch as the war with Spain, into which we all entered with hope and prayer for the success of our armies, must have delayed the cause of Peace and Arbitration by many years unless most earnest and thoughtful work and action characterize the beginning of the century we are about entering. This will entail a consideration of international law and the rights of nations to question the conduct of sovereigns, not alone toward their own subjects, but toward the strangers within their gates, or those who hitherto have been considered as such.

We may be tolerably sure that if the Jews of Russia, had been protected a little more we need not have given so much time and thought, so much pity and so many tears for the Christians of Armenia. Every lawless act brings its retribution upon all humanity, not for purposes of revenge, but for betterment, and the lawlessness of those in power works evil to thousands.

Boards of Arbitration have been called into existence during the last years in the questions relating to Venezuela, the Transvaal and Armenia. There is a National Peace and Arbitration Bureau in Switzerland; there are Peace Societies in many parts of the world, and many individuals have been 249 ardently advocating the cause and have undoubtedly made much progress.

The call for the Peace Congress by the Czar of Russia will lead to a general agitation of the question; and the voice of women, ever active in the cause of Peace, should be heard upon this question.

The National Council of Women of the United States should, in connection with the work which it is planning at the Paris Exposition, inaugurate a Peace Congress at which all of the Peace Societies of the world should have representation, and from which some permanent lasting result shall obtain, for the establishment of Peace and Arbitration, so that other tales shall replace the cruel pages now filling our histories with stories of barbarous warfare.

The Chairman of our committee, the Countess di Brazza, suggests:

1. That as many organizations as possible shall be enrolled in the use of the Peace flag.

2. That the Czar's invitation to the consideration of Peace and Arbitration to the rulers of the world be made a subject of discussion.

3. That a bi-monthly publication be started by the Council.

She states that the Universal Peace Union, the World's W. C. T. U. and the National Council of Women have accepted the tri-color of Peace and wishes that the Council shall submit the proposition to adopt the Peace flag to the patriotic organizations of the country. She suggests that the last Sunday before Christmas, which is dedicated to special preaching for Peace throughout Europe, be adopted in this country; that public school education be made to include training in citizenship and giving encouragement to a life of peace. A Peace catechism, carefully prepared by our Committee, assisted by the President of the Council, will be appended to this statement as an essential part of the committee's report of work done since the last Triennial. A number of Peace flags and badges have been prepared for sale and distribution under the auspices of this committee, and can be had upon application to the committee, to aid the propaganda for Peace. I quote the following from the report prepared for the Omaha Executive meeting by the Countess:

“Train individuals to be just, honorable, tender, and you 250 will form a race capable of appreciating Peace principles and adopting them. Our prisons must become reformatories in truth, and our schools, houses of correction in the highest meaning of the term; then, and not till then, arbitration will assume the dignity of physical strength in the eyes of the masses.

“Conditions are such that it is impossible to change old systems and old text-books all at once. We have not the books to-day. They must be prepared, and will be if the wise women who form the Council awaken to the need of wearing, not only the Golden Rule upon the jewel of the Council and the heart of each member, but upon the shield of each nation and upon the heart of each citizen.”

National Council of Women of the United States, report of its Tenth Annual Executive and its Third Triennial Sessions / edited by May Wright Sewall http://www.loc.gov/resource/rbnawsa.n8354

CATECHISM PREPARED BY THE PEACE COMMITTEE TO SHOW THE ATTITUDE OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES WITH REGARD TO PEACE AND ARBITRATION.

Q. Why has the National Council placed social peace and international arbitration upon its programme?

A. Because this subject is of universal interest. It concerns every woman as she may be the wife, mother or sister of those who will be called upon to go to war.

Q. How does the National Council propose to forward the cause of peace and arbitration?

A. The programme of the National Council includes: Working to secure the adoption of the International Peace Flag by all organizations (of women), and assisting by all means in its power the cause of social peace and international arbitration."

Q. What is the International Peace Flag?

A. The International Peace Flag consists of a perpendicular tri-color of yellow, purple and white, the purple stripe bearing a white shield in which is placed the arms of the nation or the association using the flag, surmounted by the hands of a man and a woman clasped, supported by doves' wings, with a silver star aloft; and upon a white scroll beneath the shield, or on the streamer of the flag, the words, " *Pro Concordia Labor*," "We work for peace."

Q. Why has this combination of colors been chosen?

A. Because a distinctive international symbol is necessary to symbolize the prevention of cruelty and war, just as a distinctive international symbol is necessary for the work of healing carried on by the Red Cross Society. This combination of colors, while recognizable at a great distance, is different from that of any national standard, and its symbolism is expressive of that for which it stands.

Q. Is this the first Peace Flag ever designed?

A. No; in 1891 a modification of the national flag for peace uses, by placing around it a broad white border on which should be printed the word "peace" and the date of adherence of the country to peace principles, in the language of the country, was proposed by Mr. Pettit, of Philadelphia, and brought by the American delegation before the annual International Peace Congress, at Rome, Italy. The flags of thirteen nations following this design were exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago

in 1893. No international peace symbol, however, to be used by all peace lovers, regardless of nationality and race, and to be placed in the encyclopedias with the standards and signals of the maritime, military and civil service, has ever before been proposed.

Q. Who designed this flag?

A. It was designed by several individuals of different nationalities who met together for the purpose, after careful study and consideration of all the exigencies of the case.

Q. How can the National Council work to secure the adoption of the International Peace Flag?

A. As a body,

(*a*) By speeches,

(*b*) By resolutions,

(*c*) By the display of the flag at all of its meetings,

(*d*) By recommending to all its Members, Patrons and Annual Contributors to display the flag on their dwellings on national holidays, and to distribute illustrations of the flag on anniversaries so as to spread the knowledge of the flag, as well as to wear a button or badge of the peace colors on all occasions when this will excite interest or inquiry.

(*e*) By inviting all State and Local Councils, Patrons and Annual Contributors:

1. To work unremittingly to have the International Peace Flag introduced into public schools and used in the decoration of public buildings along with the national flag.

2. To induce statesmen, pastors and teachers to set an 253 example to the citizens and children of the nation by wearing a badge or button of the Peace colors.

3. To persuade philanthropists, humanitarians and peace lovers to use a certain percentage of their incomes or earnings for the propagation of the knowledge of peace by buying flags, badges and literature with regard to peace; and to distribute these with proper instructions as to the meaning of the same to public and private school children, to Sunday, night, industrial and training school pupils, to college students, friendly societies, and members of educational and humanitarian associations in which they are interested.

Q. How can a National Society work for the International Peace Flag?

A.

(*a*) By appointing a peace and arbitration committee.

(*b*) by using the Peace flag in conjunction with the national flag and its own standard at its headquarters.

(*c*) By distributing to all its branches:

1. Copies of the resolutions of the National Council with regard to peace and arbitration, and this Catechism.

2. By furnishing its branches with samples of Peace Flags and Cards printed by L. Prang & Co., which contain a proposed resolution of enrollment in the use of the Peace Flag.

3. By furnishing them with sample badges, flags and buttons (obtainable at the same address or from the makers.)

4. By courting correspondence and distributing literature with regard to peace and arbitration, and suggesting that debates on that subject be held under the auspices of the branch.

5. By attracting the attention of all other national societies to this subject, and seeking to induce them to enroll in the use of the flag.

Q. How can a State Council or a Local Council work for the spread of International Peace Principles?

A.

1. By carrying out all the suggestions contained in the answers with regard to the work of the National Council and national societies.

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2. By using the weight of its influence, individually and collectively, with politicians, legislators and the authorities of its state or city to have the flag legally and officially recognized and to induce all local societies to enroll in its use.

Q. How can the members of the National Council, as associations and as individuals, help the cause of social peace?

A.

1. By laying to heart the Seven Rules of Harmony, and other similar rules, and seeking to apply them collectively and individually.

2. By drawing the attention of all parents, teachers and citizens of the nation to these rules, and inducing them to cause them to be taught to children and youths.

3. By supplying them with books, readers and lessons on the arts, inventions and industries; and by collecting the records of heroic feats that have been performed in times of peace in the service of humanity in civic life.

4. By causing to be taught logically and arithmetically the national and individual material and financial loss due to each war and each rumor of war; and also the personal, family and civic loss due to anger, crime, injustice and the neglect of civic duties by honest men.

5. By causing the true history of the nations to be taught, viz.: Such history as maintains a proper proportion between the records of wars and the records of industrial progress and civic development and diplomacy in times of peace.

6. By teaching the utility of the Peace Badge and Peace Flag as a distinction and protection in time of strife, civic as well as international; and by promoting the banding together of all sorts and conditions for the spread of its use; as well as by drilling the children from tenderest years to recognize it and serve under it as a militia of peace for all emergency work, forming able relief corps to help the wounded, the drowning, the frozen, and asphyxiated, and to aspire to assist the police when necessary, in saving public property in fires, riots and general calamities.

(N. B. The training to begin in the kindergarten and 255 primary schools by teaching the children the Peace Drill and to salute the Peace Flag.)

7. By establishing and stocking a Peace Department in all public, free, society and circulating libraries.

8. By using on every opportunity, for recitation, home or public reading and debate, subjects akin to those mentioned in No. 3, which will contribute to development along lines of social peace and international arbitration.

9. By using the weight of their collective, as well as their individual influence, to introduce a department devoted to social peace in every periodical, magazine and daily newspaper in the land, beginning with those already containing a Woman's Column, and those belonging in whole or in part to organizations affiliated with the Council.

Q. How can the individual members of the National Council work for international arbitration?

A.

1. By promoting the sense of justice and fair play in the individual along the lines indicated above: When the sentiment of rectitude and the human conscience are normally developed, the same justice which we exhibit toward all our fellow-creatures in daily life, as set forth in the Seven Rules of Harmony, we shall ask to have manifested by our country as a whole, in its international relations. We shall realize that we are not only members of one family, citizens of one city, one state and one nation, but inhabitants of one world.

2. In time of danger, strikes or war, by agitating for arbitration.

3. At all times by agitating for international treaties of arbitration:

Q. Is not our motto, The Golden Rule, sufficient for all the needs of the Council work?

A. Yes and no. While the Golden Rule contains all the principles underlying the highest form of human existence, these Seven Rules of Harmony are most useful as an amplification of our motto applied to the daily requirements of the individual, in the home, on the farm, in the city, the state, the nation and the world.

Q. How can the Seven Rules of Harmony be obtained?

A. By applying (enclosing a two-cent stamp) to L. Prang & Co., or to the National Council Committee on Peace and Arbitration, which will also furnish lists of books on this and kindred topics, and all other information appertaining to the subject of peace and arbitration.

Q. Is not such social peace and international arbitration, as are set forth in the Seven Rules of Harmony, Utopian and unattainable?

A. No. The human conscience is a natural arbiter placed in every individual to decide the questions of right and wrong which constantly arise. Its influence is observable in children from the earliest infancy, and when allowed to develop normally it becomes an infallible guide to right judgment, right thinking, and right action.

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DOMESTIC RELATIONS UNDER THE LAW. PREPARED BY OCTAVIA WILLIAMS BATES, CHAIRMAN.

The committee which I have the honor to represent here viz.: the Committee of the Domestic Relations under the Law, is one of recent formation. It is only last January that its Chairman, with great misgivings and a strong sense of her unworthiness, consented to serve in that capacity, and it is only a few months since the other members of the committee have expressed a willingness to lend their influence and learning to the furthering of so great a study as that of the "Domestic Relations under the Law" must always be, no matter from what point of view it may be approached, nor to what branch of so important a subject one's forces are applied.

In so far as the work of this committee has been formulated, it will fall under four divisions:

I. The furtherance of all movements that have to do with the maintenance of the purity and integrity of the family and the urging of all members of the National Council of Women of the United States to join organizations that are aiming to bring about juster legislation for the Domestic Relations and to educate public sentiment to a keener appreciation of the necessity of such legislation.

II. The extending of assistance, advice and co-operation, if possible, to all commissions, both National and State, that have for their object more uniformity in the laws that relate to the Domestic Relations, among the different States.

III. The advocating the appointment of capable, trained women on all commissions for uniform legislation upon the Domestic Relations.

IV. The compiling of a hand-book of the laws of the Domestic Relations in the different States of the Union, which shall include the laws regulating the relation of husband and 258 wife, also that of parent and child, with the recent decisions modifying such laws.

The work of regulating and controlling the Domestic Relations by just and intelligent legislation is one that under different names and in various organizations is attracting the attention of sociologists, philanthropists and the most advanced thinkers in the legal profession. It is conceded that the "problems of poverty, pauperism, crime, intemperance, unchastity, and a low grade of political morality" are all, at their root, largely problems of the Home. The world is also beginning to acknowledge that it is in the *family* that all good must originate, and it is there that all movements tending toward the amelioration of the human race must begin. If it be thus maintained by all thinkers that the foremost questions of the day are all inseparable parts of one problem—the problem of the Family and the Home—then laws that govern the Family and the Home must necessarily have a most important bearing upon the social problems of our time, and are, perhaps, the most important subjects that can claim the attention of earnest, devoted members of society.

The time has now come when society ought to make a thorough study of the origin, rise, and destiny of the Family, and, at the same time, it ought not to neglect the study of the laws that protect, sustain and make possible the institution of the Family. The formation of this Committee of the Domestic Relations under the Law is but a simple recognition of a popular demand. It is but the natural outcome of a social movement, in whose very center the work of this National Council necessarily lies.

Your committee take great pleasure in agreeing with the very high estimate upon the Family expressed to-day by the sociologist, the philanthropist and many members of the legal profession, *but* we, as a committee, also hold that men can not purify, sustain and perfect the Family by themselves alone. We believe that men and women should co-operate together and unite upon equal terms to accomplish this much desired result. This social problem demands a thoroughly scientific investigation, which shall be impartial and shall be taken from all points of view. We hold that the position of one party to a mutual contract, making and imposing its laws upon the other party to the contract, and that other calmly and ignorantly 259 accepting those laws without murmur or protest, is a false, unfair, and ignominious position to the latter party, injurious to the one who makes and imposes the laws, and demoralizing to the one who accepts those laws. We, as a committee, believe that so long as divorce laws are enacted by Legislatures composed of men alone, they will generally be grossly unfair to women.

We hold that the true remedy for needless divorces is a reform in the popular conception of the relation of husband and wife by a more equitable legal definition of marriage itself, where the law of marriage recognizes the relation as a lifelong partnership of equals with reciprocal rights and duties.

We are also of the opinion that there are many other laws which bear heavily upon women and need equalizing, viz.: those in regard to domicile, custody of children, dower, etc.

We, as a committee, believe that woman should have her rightful place extended to her in all *movements* looking towards the regulation and protection of the Domestic Relations, and, what will be most difficult to accomplish, and for men even to acknowledge, we demand that the woman side of all questions pertaining to the Domestic Relations be expressed by woman herself, together with man, in the laws regulating and controlling those relations in which she bears so important a part.

Under the first division of the work of your committee, viz.: the furtherance of all movements that have to do with the maintenance of the family, your committee wishes to bring to your consideration the work of the National League for the Protection of the Family, whose reports are published in Boston. This society aims to follow all new legislation regarding the Family. It is studying the Home in the educational movements of to-day. It aims to make the church see its opportunity in the Home, and to bring philanthropic work more and more to a realizing sense of the great possibilities of being thoroughly in touch with the homes of the people. It is endeavoring to bring to the notice of the "clergy, editors and other writers, legislators and leaders in business" those social sciences, which, outside of the law, most affect the problems of the Family. It is doing all this by means of lectures and publications for the general public as well as papers before 260 scientific associations. Your committee now takes this opportunity of urging the members of this National Council to procure and read the reports of this organization, and, if possible, to become enrolled on its membership list, and induce the Association to become affiliated with the National Council of Women of the United States. This National League for the Protection of the Family formerly bore the name of the National Divorce Reform League. It was organized with the immediate object of bringing about improved legislation and sentiment concerning marriage and divorce, but the formation of State Commissions on Uniformity and also other civic agencies has left the League free to attend more fully to those important interests that affect the family and the home beyond the immediate objects of marriage and divorce. This and kindred movements must have their influence more and more on public law, which surely, though slowly, must and does respond to changes in social life and in the general average of public sentiment and opinion.

But, perhaps, the most important agency at work to-day in regulating the laws of the Domestic Relations are the Commissions, both State and National, that have for their aim the bringing about of more uniformity in those laws among the different States of the Union.

Under existing conditions, a marriage in one State may be legal, which, in another State, would not be recognized as a marriage at all. The child of such a marriage would be legitimate in the one State,

but would be illegitimate in the other, and, as a necessary result of such a status, the property of the father would descend to the child in the one State, but would not descend to that child in the other State. Hence, very often great confusion in regard to the legality of marriage, legitimacy of children and the descent of property arises because of the lack of uniformity on these subjects among the laws of the different States.

In 1896, private hearings in divorce suits had become so frequent occasions of evil, in the State of New York, that an effort was made by some of her citizens to forbid or restrict this method of trial, as has been done in other States, but the bill for the purpose failed to become a law.

Within a few years Congress has enacted a very careful and full marriage law for the District of Columbia, making in it 261 particular regulations for the marriage of foreigners, so that their own national rules are respected in the administration of our local laws.

A uniform Territorial Law (signed by the President, May 25, 1896) reads: “No divorce shall be granted in any Territory for any cause, unless the party applying for divorce shall have resided continuously in the Territory for one year next preceding the application.”

In 1897 there was considerable new legislation regarding the Family.

Much of this work has been due to the Commissions that have been appointed by the Governors, in different States, to confer together and recommend to the Legislatures of those States certain uniform measures tending to bring the laws of the different States more in unison.

In 1896, twenty-nine States and one Territory had Commissions on Uniform Legislation.

In 1897 thirty States and one Territory established Commissions to promote Uniform Legislation, and special effort is recommended to create Commissions in the other States. Owing to the work and recommendations of these different Commissions, the property rights of married women have been extended, laws have been passed regulating the adoption of children from State institutions by families, or the admission of children into such institutions, and raising the “age of consent.”

Many States are awaiting the Commissions on Uniformity to make further recommendations.

Your committee has corresponded with the Governors of the States and Territories where such Commissions have been authorized, and has attempted to obtain places for women on every such Commission.

The first practical attempt at uniform legislation in the United States has been called the most important juristic work undertaken since the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

The effort to create a National Commission, whose work shall be to secure an amendment to the Constitution of the United States making the laws regarding marriage and divorce the same for all the States of the Union, and giving Congress jurisdiction over the subjects of marriage and 262 divorce has not met with the cordial approval of the best constitutional authorities. These claim it is a waste of effort to disturb the adjustment of our States to the Federal system by a useless and perhaps harmful amendment to the Constitution. One of the greatest obstacles encountered by those favoring such an amendment is the fear of many members of Congress that State rights might suffer if an amendment to the Constitution should be the outcome of the investigation by this National Commission. It is best, therefore, that the experiment of securing uniformity by State co-operation be thoroughly tested. If this fail, then the constitutional amendment can be considered under more favorable conditions.

These Commissions have been greatly aided by the organization of the National Bureau of Labor, whose report on marriage and divorce in the United States is most valuable and ought to be in the possession of every member of this Council.

To us, as members of the National Council of Women, it is most humiliating and discouraging to note that these Commissions, both State and National, are entirely composed of men. As far as your Chairman has been able to learn, no woman has ever been a member of one of these Commissions, nor even been invited to membership.

Women should also, if possible, co-operate not only with the United States and State Commissions, but with the Law Reform Committee of the American Bar Association (of which Hon. Wm. Wirt Howe, of New Orleans, is Chairman) and with a similar committee appointed by the Commercial Law League of America.

There are a few hints of other movements that are, at least, attempting to formulate uniform laws among the civilized nations of the world, in regard to marriage, divorce, and the legitimatizing of children.

There is, in England, an organization of women, which has its representative in constant attendance upon parliament, whose sole business it is to report upon all legislation that affects in any way the interests of women and children.

It is a significant fact that, at the Executive Session of the International Council of Women, held in London, last July, a resolution was proposed by the Council of Germany that the National Councils of all countries be asked to consider the 263 nature of the laws concerned with the Domestic Relations in their respective countries.

This resolution shows that other women are studying this most difficult subject of the Domestic Relations. It also awakens the hope that the members of the International Council of Women may help their respective countries to an understanding with each other in the complications that are constantly arising because of the lack of uniformity in their laws.

The subject of international uniformity is to be brought before the International Bar Association, at its next meeting. The investigations that have been made by different associations have led some to see the desirability of taking international relations into consideration in our treatment of the problem of uniformity in our own country. The rapid increase of foreign residents, in most countries, can hardly fail to create a demand for more harmony in the laws of all nations touching the interests of the Family.

Statistics and the historical study of legal development clearly show the international trend of law. The tendency of the important legislation of the last twenty years, especially in Germany, Switzerland, France, Australia and Japan, is toward an essentially common system of law regarding the Domestic Relations.

Your Chairman mentions these facts to show you that we, to be a *National* Council, in very truth, must take cognizance of what is being done in other countries and must, so far as possible, spur our own people to live up to the highest teaching on these subjects and impress upon women the importance of making their influence felt in the modification of Law.

It is important that women be advised of the lack of uniformity in the laws that regulate the Domestic Relations, hence the demand which has come to your committee for a book on this subject, small and concise enough for everyday use, and not too technical for the ordinary reader.

The preparation of such a book is the next work which your committee hopes will be done under its auspices.

All these considerations ought to spur women on to a study of the laws that permeate every home like an intangible, invisible, ever-abiding and powerful presence, making for the wellbeing and

highest development of the members of that 264 home, or sapping and poisoning the very springs of our National life. It is on these various lines that your committee hopes to carry forward its work.

Since the foregoing was prepared your Chairman has requested each member of her committee to write to certain of the Governors of the different States of the Union and inquire (1) if there have been appointed Commissions to take under consideration the possibility of bringing about a greater uniformity in the laws relating to marriage and divorce in those States, and (2) requesting that capable and trained women be among the members of such Commissions. The replies to these letters have not all been received, and consequently are not ready for formulation in a regular report.

Your Chairman has also written to Rev. S. W. Dike, LL.D., the Corresponding Secretary of the National League for the Protection of the Family, asking if it be possible for your Committee on Domestic Relations Under the Law to work in unison with that Society. Mr. Dike sends a most encouraging reply.

Your Chairman also wishes to draw the attention of the National Council of Women to a pamphlet written by a member of this Committee, viz.: Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, entitled “Mr. Lex, or the Legal Status of Mother and Child.” Your Chairman can only express her satisfaction in the way in which that work is done and the hope that every member of the National Council of Women will read and ponder its contents.

It is hoped by every member of your committee that all women who have studied law, all women who are practicing lawyers, and all women who take an interest in the aims of this committee, will be attracted to it and will help it in suggesting and formulating measures looking toward the preservation, continuance and protection of the family.

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CARE OF DEPENDENT AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN. PRESENTED BY JUDITH ELLEN FOSTER, CHAIRMAN.

The family life is God's plan for the protection and control of children, but all children have not family environment, and it is left to outside agencies to supplement or wholly supply that which under the ideal system the child would receive from the family.

The sad fact that this ideal is not reached trembles through Mrs. Browning's “Cry of the Children,” rings out from Booth's plea for “The Submerged Tenth,” calls aloud in Jacob Riis's “How the Other

Half Live" in the great metropolis, in Jane Addams's work in Hull House, Chicago, and is told by many other tongues. All these voice the fact of suffering and arouse us to a realization of what exists and to an effort to ameliorate the conditions of these classes. In the great struggle in the industrial arena, and in the turmoil of twentieth century crowded populations, the woman and the child are the first to be driven to the wall.

For these reasons this committee calls upon American womanhood, first, to inquire how dependent, defective and delinquent children are now cared for; second, to ascertain if there is any better way of caring for them, and third, to ascertain what the better way is and how it can be inaugurated.

The first impulse of woman's love and family affection opened the door and bade the wandering child come in; and the "mitherless bairn," shy and reluctant, but driven by hunger and cold, entered and timidly shared the comforts of a home to which he was alien. Soon, moved by the same impulse, other homes were opened, and the numbers, still increasing, were gathered in Orphan Asylums and Homes for the Friendless, supported by religious and other voluntary associations. From these has come the larger and more perfect association of all the people through State agencies and State institutions. These State Boards of Charities and other governmental 266 agencies assume the care for all dependent and delinquent classes, including children. A spirit of real motherliness has seemed to possess the sometimes heartless and impersonal entity which we call the State, and now there is nominally a place for every child born into the world. Happy indeed are we, as American women, that this may be truthfully said in this closing year of the century.

Not alone in the domain of sentiment, which finds its intensest voice in motherliness, but in the realm of scientific research, on the side of economics and politics, must this question, "What to do with the children?" be answered.

An intelligent reply to this question is the work of this committee. Why need we inquire concerning the needs of defective and dependent children? Because from this eminence of work accomplished we are able to see defects in the present system, and necessities for more discriminating provisions for these classes in the future.

As sociological study advances, the crudities and dangers of present systems, though humane and generous in their motive and execution, become apparent. It is written, "The poor have ye always with you, and whensoever ye will, ye may do them good;" so, also, the "child" is still "set in the midst," and who, if not the women of the country, shall determine what is best?

In furtherance of this purpose, the committee of the Woman's Council to whom this work has been assigned, respectfully offers the following suggestions as a basis of co-operative work along these lines:

1. Let every woman possessed of the mother instinct find out as best she can, how many children in her locality are without the shelter of a natural home.

2. Under what roof do these children sleep, at what table are they fed, who clothes them, and do they receive schooling?

3. What industrial training, if any, are they given?

4. What provision is made by the laws of the State in which you live for State care of orphans and vagrants, afflicted dependents, defective and delinquent children?

5. What private corporations or church bodies make provision for such classes, and to what extent?

What is left to every one to do will not be done; therefore, the committee suggests these five questions as indicative of 267 five departments into which it should be divided for the purpose, first, of investigation, and second, of modification. Through this committee the Council should secure the co-operation of women throughout our entire country. One term, i e., one Triennial period, may well be devoted to simple investigation and classification of present facts. The report of this part of our committee's work must be submitted to the Council and discussed by this body before the second part of our work may be judiciously begun.

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REPORT OF THE PRESS COMMITTEE OF THE N. C. OF W. U. S. PRESENTED BY SUSA YOUNG GATES, ACTING CHAIRMAN.

The report of this committee, owing to the brief period of its existence, must necessarily be rather a statement of plans for future usefulness than a record of work already done.

In a letter dated January 10th, 1899, the President of the Council, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, asked me to act as temporary Chairman of the Press Committee. An acceptance was telegraphed and work was at once begun.

A list of newspaper women, seventeen in number, some of whom had already accepted positions on this committee, was sent to me by Mrs. Sewall.

A circular letter to the President of every organization affiliated with the Council was first sent out from my office, requesting co-operation in the work, and asking for news and personal items from each one thus addressed.

Another circular letter containing interesting items about the members of the General Board of the Council, with a request for the assistance so necessary to success, was sent to twenty press women.

The most generous and hearty responses followed nearly every one of these letters.

Requests for synopses of speeches and brief biographical items concerning the speakers at the Triennial met with like liberal responses.

In the two weeks that followed one hundred letters were sent out, and about forty letters were received.

Owing to being snowbound on the way to Washington, I was not present in time to take up the active duties of the press for the Triennial, but the Council is to be congratulated on that absence, as the chairmanship during the week has been filled by one of the most capable women of the Council, Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery. Her efficient work is a pleasure alike to the Board, the members of the Council, and to every 269 press man and woman who has done duty during the memorable past week.

The importance of this committee is second, perhaps, to none in the Council. It is through the press that the most efficient proselytism is done. Each member of the Council should be as warmly interested in the setting forth of her own work in the public press as the General Officers are to propagate the glorious Council idea. Therefore, the most earnest co-operation of the members of the Council with the members of this committee is essential to the Council's success.

Women read what women write; and in defense of our craft, let me say that press women feel obliged to write what other women seem to want to read. Right here, then, is a field for an active educational press campaign. Fill the woman's page with news items about true, high, noble women and their pure, exalted labors, and do not fear that the two million women incorporated under the banner of this Council will fail to read such writing. Nay, more, they will come to demand such reading and refuse to be satisfied with anything inferior.

Let the stupendous force of our organized unities be exerted through the Press Committee upon social reform, and the result will exceed the most sanguine expectations.

It is not reading that makes people intelligent; it is thinking. There is a vast chasm between education and intelligence. Cheap reading vitiates even the strongest minds. Women writers know this, and deplore the necessity that seems to compel them to make a story out of a millionaire's bath-tub rather than to write of the grand outlook to humanity made vaguely possible through the peace proposition of the young Czar of Russia.

Members of the Council, your Press Committee prays you not to be afraid of personalities. There is nothing degrading in the desire of both men and women to have painted for them the pen pictures that make an unseen famous personality a living, breahting man or woman. It is this human longing to reach out and touch the real hem of that mythical garment worn by our heroine which sells so many vapid stories about silly actresses and foolish society leaders. The name of Miss Susan B. Anthony stands only for one strong principle to the lone woman on the prairie farm or in the lonelier Western canyon fastness, until some clever press woman seizes the 270 lifeless name and makes it a living, breathing personality by describing the elegant, new, black satin dress worn here by our beloved leader, with the very latest wavy design in its brocaded folds, and drapes the magnificent shoulders in that perennial crimson shawl. Mrs. May Wright Sewall's name is as good and no better than any other name to this lone farm woman to stand at the head of the National or the International Council; but the moment you describe the personal appearance of Mrs. Sewall, paint the symphony in grey which greeted our eyes this morning, and which only needed the lovely pink tea rose nestling in the folds of grey gauze from throat to waist to accentuate properly the dark velvet eyes and bring out the shades of the dove color scheme, and Mrs. Sewall stands before our lonely sister, a woman to admire, a character to love, and a leader to follow. Who that has ever heard the briliant wit which flows like mingled oil and lemon juice from the lips of Dr. Anna H. Shaw would not be glad to reproduce for an absent, distant friend the picture of that sweet, all-woman face with complexion of cream, lips of scarlet, and brows and eyes of softest brown like the velvet wings of a pheasant? Think you your two million members will support our new President the less or the more loyally if they read the details of the beauty of face, grace of manner and taste in dress which was our own first impression of our youthful President-elect? No, no; you who are leaders of thought and action in the world to-day must be content to allow your light to be set upon a hill, not only that men may enjoy the brilliancy of its gleam, yet also that the just and fair proportions of the frame thereof may be fully noted and enjoyed by the women who sit in lowly and lonely places, where your personality will never reach unless by the aid of the press woman.

Granted that all this and much more on the same line be true, what shall be the plan of work to be carried out by this committee?

A standing committee is, or should be, the expression of the Council in the special field of action covered by its title. Therefore, the Press Committee should express in its widest sense, not only the broad Council idea itself in the public prints, but also should incorporate in its printed work the general purpose of each organization in membership in the 271 Council and disseminate these throughout the newspapers and periodicals of this country.

To accomplish this, every one of the General Board, each National society and Local Council, should communicate monthly with the chairman of the Press Committee. News items, personals, reports of local or general conventions, with occasional brief papers on topics of live interest, should be furnished.

The Chairman should make up from these a monthly or a semi-monthly bulletin of Council news and notes, with which to supply all the members of the Press Committee, as well as to distribute through other press sources.

Will you pardon a suggestion as to the formation of this Committee? It would be advantageous to have every one of the great cities as well as each country district represented therein. This would insure a wide distribution of special Council news. And it should always be borne in mind by the press women that the Council itself, its central idea, and its essential purpose, are first in importance in all reports. Every organization is in itself great and important; yet the general government of the whole exceeds any one part as the central government at Washington exceeds in importance the local affairs of any one of the federated States.

If copies of printed news items furnished or inspired by this committee might be forwarded to the Chairman, a scrap book could be compiled which would furnish invaluable proof not only of the power of the press and the force of united effort, but such a showing would teach the great truth of future progression by comparison with the past efforts.

If it were possible to establish a magazine or paper, or at least a bulletin which would contain the reports from the societies in the Council, each having allotted space, with a paper or two on the topics of the day; and if this bulletin or paper could also contain a regular circular from the President and Board to all members, wherein would be found such information as notices of Executive meetings, suggestive helps, hints and recommendations as need to be brought to the attention of the members, no greater aid to the success of the Council could be given.

What the Triennials are to the officers, such a publication would be to the members. One becomes so absorbed in one's 272 own line of work, that the fact is forgotten that there are hundreds and thousands of other people engaged in just as noble but perhaps dissimilar work just across the way. A paper in which all objects and all workers could meet on a common ground would find a vast audience, and if conducted on sound business principles would meet with financial success.

Till the time arrives for establishing such a periodical, we must make all possible use of the means and methods at our disposal.

Therefore, I recommend a careful co-operation of the Board and members of the Council with the Chairman and members of the Press Committee, to the end that the purposes, aims and labors of our great body, as a whole, and also of each of its component parts, shall be widely disseminated throughout every State in the Union.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL PURITY. PRESENTED BY REV. ANNA GARLIN SPENCER, CHAIRMAN.

There are three general ways in which work for Social Purity is carried on, namely: (1) Educational —efforts to raise the personal and social standard of ideal and action in that particular; (2) rescue work for the fallen; (3) attempts to restrain legally the evil of impurity by furnishing better protection for exposed youth, and by repressing open manifestations of immorality already forbidden by law. In the educational line there is a growing effort to make the children and young people better acquainted with the laws of their own nature and to make “The White Life for Two” the motto of all social relationship. In rescue work many new methods (as, for example, those pointed out by General Booth in his “Darkest England and the Way Out”) are now adopted—methods which aim not exclusively toward saving the individual through his awakened will-power and conscience, but also toward lifting him out of debasing surroundings, in order that it may be easier for him to become decent and clean. The special work for Social Purity which this report will aim to deal with is, however, that of the repression of the evil of impurity through better laws, better enforced, and more particularly the effort to abolish all legal measures which “license” vice or aim at the districting and localizing of disreputable houses and the medical examination of their inmates. The great agency for this latter work in this country is the “American Purity Alliance,” of which Aaron M. Powell is the President, and of which I have the honor of being a Vice-President. In 1876 two delegates from the “International Federation for the Abolition of Vice” (the great league for the protection of society and the home, of which Josephine Butler is the heart and soul) came to this country; and

from their visit a "New York Committee" to work in the same lines was formed, which afterwards merged into the "National Purity Alliance." At the time the New York Committee was formed an effort was 274 being made in that city to introduce the Old World system of legalization of vice, but it was thwarted. Since then the committee, and later the National Alliance, have helped many times to prevent this danger to the home, and menace to equality of human rights, from being fastened upon us in Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, District of Columbia, Cincinnati, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Omaha, and New York City and State. The Constitution of the American Purity Alliance starts out with the following declaration:

In view of the widespread suffering, physical disease, deplorable hereditary results, degradation of manhood and womanhood, and the peril to the home, society and the State, involved in the prevalent immorality, we do hereby agree, with a prayerful reliance upon Divine aid, to form ourselves into an association the objects of which we declare to be the repression of vice, the prevention of its regulation by the State, the better protection of the young, the rescue of the fallen, the extension of the White Cross among men, and to women."

In the year 1895 the most important action of this Alliance was that by which was secured the signatures of many of the most trusted and able physicians in the country to a "Declaration" that "chastity—a pure, continent life for both sexes—is consonant with the best conditions of physical, mental and moral health." Inasmuch as the belief of many physicians that "prostitution is a necessary evil" has been and is the stronghold of support for the legalizing of vice, the importance of this Declaration can not be overestimated. Another important work of this year was the collection of official data respecting the legal "age of consent"; or the period in which a girl loses protection by the law if seduced or assaulted by a man. The result of that inquiry was as follows: In Delaware the original statute which fixes the age at which a girl could legally consent to her own ruin at seven years was still unrepealed, but an amended Act gave the possibility of practical protection to the limit of eighteen years. In four States, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Alabama, the age of consent was ten years. In four States, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia and Nevada, twelve years. In three States, New Hampshire, Utah and Iowa, thirteen years. In eight States, Maryland, Maine, Vermont, Indiana, North 275 Dakota, Georgia, Illinois and California, fourteen years. In Nebraska and Texas, fifteen years. In nine States, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, South Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and District of Columbia, sixteen years. In Tennessee, sixteen years and a day. In Florida, seventeen years. In New York, Kansas, Wyoming and Colorado, eighteen years. It was of importance to bring these facts clearly before the public, and since that time some States have risen from the low place in the scale to which this report consigns them.

In 1897 the American Purity Alliance secured an important “Ministerial Declaration” against legalizing vice, signed by Bishop Potter, of the Episcopal Church, Bishop Andrew, of the M. E. Church, Archdeacon Tiffany, Dr. John Hall, Rabbi Kohler, and many other prominent clergymen. In 1898 the reactionary movement in England marked a new epoch in the history of Social Purity work. The petition of 123 titled and highly influential women for the reintroduction of military provisions for gratification of the supposed necessities of British soldiers in India, made it obligatory upon both English and American leaders of this moral reform to labor with the thoughtful and good, as well as with the careless and evil-minded, to establish right ways of thinking on this question. The women of England poured into Parliament counter petitions in enormous numbers, one petition alone having 61,437 names of those opposed to any legalization of prostitution in any part of Great Britain's dominions, and for any class of Her Majesty's subjects. Men of England also helped to strengthen the cause of Purity at this crisis. The Social Purity Workers of America secured and forwarded to the Queen of England an “Appeal,” urging her to use her influence against the State Regulation of Vice in India, and declaring that “State supervised vice is, in effect, an incitement to vicious indulgence; is morally wrong; is unjust to women and degrading to men; that the alleged sanitary benefit of such regulation is altogether illusory and misleading, and that the true and only antidote for vice, and its inevitably attendant diseases, is a chaste, pure life.”

This Appeal was signed by many of the most distinguished workers for moral reform and for philanthropy in this country, and its receipt was acknowledged by the Secretary of 276 State for India. In April, 1898, a new era in army life was inaugurated by a “General Order on Army Morality” issued by the present Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, Lord Wolseley, which reads as follows:

Officers should do their utmost to promote a cleanly and moral tone among the men, and to insure that all rowdyism and obscenity in word or action is kept in check. In no circumstance should public acts or expressions of indecency be tolerated. All persons implicated in acts of immorality in barracks or other buildings, under the control of the military authorities, should be punished with the utmost severity, whatever may be their rank or position in the service.”

When we remember that it was an infamous “Army Memorandum” issued by a former Commander-in-Chief, Lord Roberts, which started a most cruel and outrageous slavery of young native girls of India, which disgraced the Queen's army, until the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts in 1886, and that the military provisions for the vice of soldiers have been as common as the Quartermaster's Department in all Continental countries, we may indeed thank God and take courage when we read the noble and manly proclamation of Lord Wolseley and realize that at last the ideal of a virtuous life is held up before the soldiers by their highest commander. The pertinency of this recital of the

army conditions in England and India is apparent when we consider that we are just now entering as a nation upon the perilous path of foreign conquest and possession, with the enlarged army and navy which that makes necessary. An “Appeal” has been forwarded to President McKinley showing that immorality of the most open sort was permitted to our own soldiers at Tampa and at Jacksonville, winked at if not encouraged by the authorities, and that we need to exercise great vigilance if, in sending our army to distant posts, and especially among an ignorant and poverty-stricken population, we would have the men retain their virtue. President McKinley's attention was drawn in this Appeal to the “Order” of Lord Wolseley, and it is hoped that by means of this earnest warning the attention of the army authorities may be secured and their influence pledged to a similar course.

A great danger threatens all the home interests in a proposed “International Medical Conference” to be held in Brussels, 277 in September, 1899, the avowed object of which is “to discuss various social and hygienic matters in relation to Venereal Diseases,” and “to establish the Medical Basis of the measures to be taken,” and to cause “these medical measures to enter into the region of Law, if possible, and to make them to be applied conformably to Law.” “Only Doctors are to be invited to this Conference “who have in each country acquired special competence in this matter,” and such legal advisers as may be desired.

For one acquainted with the history of the Regulation movement this Call can have but one meaning, namely: the attempt to secure an International Regulation system which would involve the freedom of American women and the character of American men equally with the rest of the world. It is to be hoped that the International Council of Women to be held in London next June can forestall and nullify much that is most mischievous in this proposed Conference of Doctors, pledged beforehand, as most of those interested doubtless are, to the blasphemous doctrine that “prostitution is a necessary evil,” and that therefore a good supply of healthy women should be legally set aside for the purpose, in order that men-sinners may be protected from the worst physical effects of their indulgence.

I close with a sentence taken from the Annual Address made before the American Purity Alliance, January 15th, 1898.

“The ages of woman's subjection to child-needs and to family demands were the schooling of womanhood in reverence for the individual life, which when she becomes free and trained must grow to encompass the world of undeveloped life, and forbid her to consent to the outrage of the least and worst of these our brothers or our sisters, on any plea or for any purpose.” “Although a few women, among even the great and good and wise, miss direction, the great host of the mother-sex will enter the world ‘of action outside the home’ stronger than an army with banners, to succor every

neglected child, to protect every exposed youth, and to forbid in the name of justice and love that any class of men or of women shall be 'abandoned' to evil or serve as scapegoats for the common sin of weak and struggling humanity."

CHAPTER VIII. WORK IN BEHALF OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Inasmuch as the retiring President was authorized to prepare and send a letter to His Majesty, the Czar of Russia, it seems proper to append that communication as indicative of the attitude of the National Council of Women of the United States toward the general movement in behalf of International Peace.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 22, 1899. *

Sending the letter was postponed to this date in deference to the judgment of the International Women's Committee on Arbitration, whose advice was sought.—M. W. S.

To His Majesty, the Czar of Russia:

The gracious attention of His Majesty, the Czar of Russia, is invited to this communication, which the writer was directed by the unanimous vote of the official representatives of the National Council of Women of the United States to send to His Majesty, in the name of the twelve hundred and fifty thousand women of the United States included in the membership of the Council.

The explanation of the letter may be found in the accompanying recommendation of the retiring President of the Council, and the resolution thereto appended. Both recommendation and resolution were presented to the executive session of the third Triennial of the Council, held in Washington, D. C., February 11-20, 1899, and sustained by unanimous vote.

The members of the National Council of Women of the United States beg His Majesty to accept their grateful acknowledgment of the service which he has been moved to render humanity. The members of the National Council are organized for the promotion of Religion, Education, Philanthropy, Industrial Progress, Civil, Social and Moral Reform. They realize that all these noble objects must, to a greater or less degree, languish in time of war, and that they are retarded by all of the influences, conditions and circumstances accompanying war and resulting from it.

The women of the Council believe in the solidarity of humanity; they believe that whatever is most promotive of the best interests of one nation must, in the end, secure the highest interests of

all. They see in the maintenance and enlargement of the present standing armies of the world a menace to the highest civilization, to the finest culture, and to the realization of Christian ideals. They therefore unite in the desire that His Majesty's motives in convening a Conference to consider disarmament may receive from all peoples the most generous interpretation. They unite in the hope that His Majesty, in the execution of his benevolent designs, may enjoy the co-operation of the governments of all civilized countries throughout the world. Cherishing in 279 their hearts aspirations for human progress and gratitude to all men and women, who, whether in low or in high places, promote it, they beg His Majesty's acceptance of their modest contribution of sympathy and support.

*On behalf of the National Council of Women of the United States.

This letter engrossed on parchment and beautifully illuminated by Miss Alice Woods, of Indianapolis, was forwarded to His Majesty the Czar, through the Department of State. M. W. S.

May Wright Sewall,

Honorary President.

To this His Majesty will find appended a list of the organizations included in the National Council of Women, with the names of their respective Presidents, which the writer of this letter has been authorized to affix.

CHAPTER IX. ROSTER.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF FIRST ADMINISTRATION.

Serving from March 31, 1888, to February 25, 1891.

Frances E. Willard, Illinois, President.

Susan B. Anthony, New York, Vice-President-at-Large.

May Wright Sewall, Indiana, Corresponding Secretary.

Mary F. Eastman, Massachusetts, Recording Secretary.

M. Louise Thomas, New York, Treasurer.

N. B.—notwithstanding the constitutional requirement of triennial meetings, the second and third terms have each covered a period of four years. The extension of the second term was due to the World's Congress of Representative Women, held in 1893; and that of the third to the illness and consequent resignation of President Dickinson.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE SECOND ADMINISTRATION.

Serving from February 25, 1891, to March 2, 1895.

May Wright Sewall, Indiana, President.

Frances N. Bagley, Michigan, Vice-President-at-Large.

Rachel Foster Avery, Pennsylvania, Corresponding Secretary.

Lillian M. N. Stevens, Maine, Treasurer.

Isabella Charles Davis, New York, Recording Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE THIRD ADMINISTRATION.

Mary Lowe Dickinson, New York, President from March 2, 1895, to October 28, 1897.

May Wright Sewall, Indiana (elected to fill unexpired term), President from October 28, 1897, to February 20, 1899.

Emeline Burlingame Cheney, Maine, First Recording Secretary from March 2, 1895, to October 28, 1897, resigned; succeeded by Frances Stewart Mosher, Michigan, who served to February 20, 1899.

Officers Serving from March 2, 1895, to February 20, 1899.

Anna Howard Shaw, Pennsylvania, Vice-President-at-Large.

Louise Barnum Robbins, Michigan, Corresponding Secretary.

Helen Finlay Bristol, Illinois, Second Recording Secretary.

Hannah J. Bailey, Maine, Treasurer.

CABINET.

It was the first Leader of the Council, President Willard, who suggested the creation of cabinet offices as a part of the machinery of the Council idea. Cabinet offices, however, were not created until 1895, when in her opening address 281 President Sewall recommended the formation of an advisory board which, corresponding to the cabinet in the administrative department of our National Government, should assist the chief officer in the performance of her duties.

Members of the Cabinet, Serving from March 6, 1895. Successors not yet appointed.

* May Wright Sewall, Secretary of Foreign Relations, 633 N. Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, Ind.

† Frances E. Newbury Bagley, Secretary of Department of Art and Literature, 113 Washington avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Isabella Charles Davis, Secretary of the Department of Social Economics, 156 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Lillian M. N. Stevens, Secretary of Department of Moral Reform, Stroudwater, Maine.

Rachel Foster Avery, Secretary of the Department of the Home, 1483 N. 52d street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mary Newbury Adams, Secretary of the Department of Religion, 200 W. 11th street, Dubuque, Iowa.

Appointed by President Dickinson. (Resignation made necessary by Mrs. Sewall's election to the Presidency. No successor appointed.)

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†Deceased.

PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

Elected February 15, 1899.

Fannie Humphreys Gaffney, President, 333 W. Seventy-seventh street, New York City. The address of President Gaffney is 41 Riverside Drive

Maria Purdy Peck, Vice-President-at-Large, 723 Brady street, Davenport, Iowa.

Kate Waller Barrett, Corresponding Secretary, 218 Third street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Anna Garlin Spencer, First Recording Secretary, 1536 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.

Emeline B. Wells, Second Recording Secretary, Templeton Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Hannah G. Solomon, Treasurer, 4406 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

May Wright Sewall, First Honorary President, 633 N. Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mary Lowe Dickinson, Second Honorary President, 230 Central Park South, New York City.

List of organizations constituting the National Council of Women of the United States:

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

National American Woman Suffrage Association, Miss Susan B. Anthony, President, Rochester, N. Y.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, President, Stroudwater, Maine.

National Free Baptist Woman's Missionary Society, Mrs. Mary P. Davis, President, Arlington, R. I.

National Woman's Relief Society, Mrs. Zina D. H. Young, President, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Wimodaughsis, Mrs. Ada G. Dickerson, President, Washington, D. C.

Young Ladies' National Mutual Improvement Association, Mrs. Elmina S. Taylor, President, Salt Lake City, Utah.

National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, President, New York City, N. Y.

Universal Peace Union, Rev. Amanda Deyo, Representative, Philadelphia, Pa.

Woman's Republican Association of the United States, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, President, Washington, D. C.

National Association of Loyal Women of American Liberty, Mrs. I. C. Manchester, President, Providence, R. I.

Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, Mrs. Flo Jamison Miller, National President, Monticello, Ill.

National Association of Women Stenographers, Miss Gertrude Beeks, President, Chicago, Ill.

National Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, President, Chicago, Ill.

American Anti-Vivisection Society, Mrs. Caroline Earle White, Representative, Philadelphia, Pa.

National Florence Crittenton Mission, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Representative, Washington, D. C.

Supreme Hive Ladies of the Maccabees, Mrs. Lillian M. Hollister, President, Detroit, Mich.

Rathbone Sisters of the World, Mrs. Jennette B. S. Neubert, President, Kansas City, Kan.

STATE AND LOCAL COUNCILS, WITH LISTS OF SOCIETIES UNITING IN EACH.

STATE COUNCIL OF RHODE Island, REV. ANNA GARLIN SPENCER, President. Affiliated Societies.

Associated Charities of Pawtucket, R. I.

Bethel Christian Mission of Providence.

Bethany Home of Providence.

Children's Friend Society with Home.

Coventry Women's Club.

Educational and Industrial Union of Providence.

Providence Free Kindergarten Association.

Ladies' Aid Association of the Rhode Island Homeopathic Hospital.

Irrepressible Society of Providence.

Loyal Women of American Liberty.

Ministry to the Sick, of Providence.

Day Nursery Association of Pawtucket, R. I.

Providence Auxiliary of Women's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.

Evangelical Young Women's Christian Association of Providence.

Prisoners' Aid Association of Rhode Island.

Providence Society for Organizing Charity.

Providence Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Rhode Island Department Women's Relief Corps.

Rhode Island Nursery Association.

Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Rhode Island Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Rhode Island Women's Club.

St. Elizabeth Home (for incurables).

Union for Christian Work.

Women's Alliance of the First Congregational Church (Unitarian).

Woman Suffrage Association of Rhode Island.

Young Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Young Women's Christian Association.

Union Missionary Society.

Council of Jewish Women, Providence Section.

Rhode Island Branch of the International Order of King's Daughters and Sons.

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LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA. MRS. FLORA SULLIVAN WULSCHNER, President. Affiliated Societies.

Aftermath.

Art Association.

Bible Society.

Boys' Club.

Central Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Clio Club.

Door of Hope.

Daughters of the Revolution, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter.

Flower Mission.

Free Kindergarten Association.

Friends' Home for Girls.

Fortnightly Literary Club.

Froebel Club.

German Ladies' Aid Society.

German Literary Club.

George H. Thomas Woman's Relief Corps.

Hall Place Missionary Society.

Hyperion B. V. R. Circle.

Indiana Branch Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

Indianapolis Home for Friendless Women.

Indianapolis Orphans' Home.

Indianapolis Woman's Club.

Katherine Merrill Club.

Laundry Workers' Union.

Ladies' Aid Society Central Christian Church.

Ladies' Aid Society of Memorial Church.

Ladies' Aid Society of Tabernacle Church.

Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society of Second Presbyterian Church.

Ladies' Social Circle of First Baptist Church.

Ladies of the Maccabees, Hive 39.

Magazine Club.

Marion County Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Matinee Musicale.

Meridian Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Minerva Club.

Monday Afternoon Club.

Occasia Club.

Over the Tea Cups Club.

Primary Teachers' Union.

Propylaeum Association.

Philomathean Club.

Queen Esther Auxiliary.

Ramabai Circle.

Rosemary Club.

St. Paul's Guild.

The Wallace Union.

Union Veteran Legion.

Woman's Exchange.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Friends Church.

Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Sixth Presbyterian Church.

Woman's Business and Social Union, Roberts Park Church.

Woman's Home Missionary Society of Roberts Park Church.

Woman's University Club of Indianapolis.

Young Woman's Christian Association.

LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF QUINCY, ILLINOIS. MRS. ANNA L. PARKER, President. Affiliated Societies.

Atlantis.

Blessing Hospital Association.

Cheerful Home Association.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Dorothy Quincy Chapter.

Friends in Council.

Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Association.

Quincy Humane Society.

Quincy Woman's Exchange.

Round Table.

St. Mary's Hospital Association.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Woman's Relief Corps, No. 47.

Woodland Home Association.

Young Women's Christian Home Association.

Woman's Republican Club.

LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF PORTLAND, MAINE. MRS. J. HENRY CROCKETT, Acting President. MRS. MARGARET T. W. MERRILL, Honorary President. Affiliated Societies.

Bosworth Relief Corps.

Chestnut Street Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Equal Suffrage Club.

Home for Aged Women.

Ladies' Aid, Church of the Messiah.

Portland Fraternity.

Present Era Club.

Salvation Army Aid Society.

Second Parish Ladies' Circle.

Samaritan Association.

Temporary Home.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Young Men's Christian Association Auxiliary.

Young Women's Christian Association.

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA. MRS. L. M. BECK, President. Affiliated Societies.

Cemetery Association.

Humane Society.

Matinee Musicale.

Nineteenth Century Club.

Perestrelo.

Progress Club.

Sorosis.

Unique Club.

Woman's Club.

Wednesday Club.

Woman's League.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK. MRS. JOSEPH O'CONNOR, President. Affiliated Societies.

Alumnae Association, City Hospital.

Alumnae Rochester Female Academy.

Auxiliary Sons of Veterans.

Colored Women's Club.

Council of Jewish Women.

College Women's Club.

C.J. Powers Relief Corps.

Children's Aid Society.

Door of Hope Organization.

Farmington Society.

Girls' Home Association.

Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society.

Ladies' Aid Society No. 1.

Lady Managers Hahnamann Hospital.

Literary Club Lady Principals.

Loyal Oak Hive.

Matinee Musicale.

Monday Reading Club.

Memorial Hive, Ladies of the Maccabees.

Mothers' Club of M. T. School.

Order of the Eastern Star, No. 59 Golden Rule

Order Daughters of St. George, Primrose Lodge

O'Rourke Woman's Relief Corps.

Political Equality Club.

Rochester Kindergarten Association.

Rochester Teachers' Club.

Sisterhood of Berith Kodesh.

Scottish Women's Club.

Tuesday Reading Club.

Traveler's Club.

Woman's Ethical Club.

Woman's Educational and Industrial Union.

Woman's Saturday Club.

Woman's Society of Plymouth Church.

Woman's Society Unitarian Church.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Wellsley College Club.

Young Women's Christian Temperance Union.

LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. MRS. ANNA M. HIGBEE, President. Affiliated Societies.

Art History Club.

Abraham Lincoln Circle, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Allied Minneapolis I. A. S.

Bethany Home.

Columbian Study Class.

Coterie.

Current Events and Literary Society.

Chicago Avenue Literary Club.

Clio Club.

Chapman Classes.

Central Non-Partisan Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Conference of Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Congregational Missionary Union.

Christian Science Association.

E. E. Kenyon Classes.

Eighth Ward Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Free Kindergarten Association.

Friends in Council.

Federation of Women's Relief Corps.

Gettysburg Circle, Ladies Grand Army of the Republic.

Household Economic Association.

Home for Children and Aged Women.

Kappa Alpha Theta.

Kenwood Monday Club.

Lewis Parliamentary Law Association.

Ladies' Shakespeare Club.

Loyal Home Workers' Reading Circle.

Ladies' Thursday Musicale.

Ladies' Auxiliary Keeley League.

Ladies' Social Circle, Church of the Redeemer.

Monday Club.

Maternity Hospital.

Minneapolis Branch Theosophical Society of America.

Nineteenth Century Club.

Northwestern Hospital.

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Obi Chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma.

Outing Society.

Plymouth Kindergarten Association.

Presbyterian Home Mission Society.

Presbyterian Foreign Mission Union.

Political Equality Club.

Students' Christian Science Association, No. 39.

Students' Club.

Story Hour Club.

Saturday Club.

The Ramblers.

Tourists.

Travelers' Club.

Tuesday Club.

The Elective Club.

The Ladies' Union of Park Avenue Congregational Church.

Woodbridge Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Woman's Christian Association.

Westminster City Mission.

Woman's Auxiliary National Board of Christian Missions.

Woman's Baptist Home Missionary Union.

Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Quarterly.

Woman's Club of the First Unitarian Church.

Woman's Branch Single Tax League.

Woman's Suffrage Society.

Woman's Medical Club.

Young Women's Christian Association.

Zubrab Ladies.

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CHAPTER X. PATRONS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

PRIVILEGES OF PATRONS. *

(a) A Patron is eligible to attend all business sessions of the Council.

(b) A Patron may introduce questions, resolutions and motions.

(c) A Patron may participate in the discussion of all subjects brought before the Council, whether they pertain to questions of Council policy or action.

(d) A Patron may be elected to any office in the Council.

(e) A Patron is eligible to serve on all committees of the Council, especially on standing committees.

(f) All documeuts and literature published under the auspices of the Council must be sent to each Patron of the Council.

Patrons may be nominated only by a general officer of the Council.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF PATRONS.

(a) A Patron must pay a fee of one hundred dollars ($100) into the Council treasury.

(b)It is expected that a Patron will keep herself informed of the work taken up by the National Council; that she will use her influence toward the formation of Local Councils in the community in which she lives; and that she will use her influence also to bring into the National Council all national organizations to which she belongs, and into the Local Council (when such Local Council shall be formed in her community) all local organizations of which she is a member.

(c) Thus a Patron has all the privileges and responsibilities of a President or a Delegate of a national organization belonging to the Council, excepting only the right to vote. The vote could not be given to an individual without destroying the balance of power in the National Council; for the Council is based upon the principle that all national organizations entering into it shall have an equal number of votes, viz.: two. If the Patrons had the right to vote, it might come about that the national

organizations of which they are members, or in whose work they happen to be interested, would really have more than two votes in the Council.

CHAPTER XI. PATRONS.

Mrs. Mary M. Adams Madison, Wis.

Mrs. Mary Newbury Adams Dubuque, Iowa

Mrs. Rebecca Raymond Adams Indianapolis, Ind.

Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson Madison, Wis.

Miss Susan B. Anthony Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Mary S. Anthony Rochester, N. Y.

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Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey Winthrop Center, Maine

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Mrs. Henrietta M. Banker Ausable Forks, N. Y.

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Mrs. Allaseba M. Bliss Saginaw, Mich.

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Mrs. Isabella Bacon Bond Boston, Mass.

Miss Kate Bond New York City, N. Y.

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Mr. John Bryan Cincinnati, Ohio

Mrs. Laura Curtis Bullard New York City, N. Y.

Miss Mary J. Burke Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. Mary I. Bybee Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Albert Slo Caldwell Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. Emily S. Chace New Greenwich, R. I.

Mrs. Elizabeth Howard Childs New York City, N. Y.

Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby Washington, D. C.

*Miss Harriett Cooper San Francisco, Cal.

Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane Kalamazoo, Mich.

Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis New York City, N. Y.

*Mrs. Ruth O. Delamater New York City, N. Y.

Rev. Amanda Deyo Philadelphia, Pa.

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*Mrs. E. Louise Demorest New York City, N. Y.

Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson New York City, N. Y.

*Mrs. Ellen Battelle Dietrick Cambridge, Mass.

Mrs. Anna Dormitzer New York City, N. Y.

Mrs. Sarah L. Downs New York City, N. Y.

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Miss Sarah J. Eddy Providence, R. I.

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Mrs. Ralph Emerson Rockford, Ill.

Mrs. Cornelia Cole Fairbanks Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster Washington, D. C.

Hon. William Dudley Foulke Richmond, Ind.

Mrs. Fannie Humphreys Gaffney New York City, N. Y.

Mrs. Emily Gross Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Samuel Eberly Gross Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Olivia B. Hall Ann Arbor, Mich.

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Mrs. Fannie I. Helmuth New York City, N. Y.

Mrs. Esther Herrman New York City, N. Y.

Miss Clara Holbrooke Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mrs. Emma Shafter Howard Oakland, Cal.

Miss Emily Howland Sherwood, N. Y.

Miss Isabel Howland Sherwood, N. Y.

Rev. Ida C. Hultin Moline, Ill.

Mrs. Gulielma M. S. P. Jones Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Mary Jameson Judah Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. Mary Morton Kehew Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Mary W. Kincaid San Francisco, Cal.

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Mrs. Kate Beckwith Lee Dowagiac, Mich.

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Mrs. Hannah S. Luscumb Boston, Mass.

*Mrs. Clara L. McAdow Detroit, Mich.

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Mrs. Abby W. Pettingill Cassadaga, N. Y.

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Mrs. Maria Purdy-Peck Davenport, Iowa

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Mrs. Frances E. Russell St. Paul, Minn.

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Mrs. Julia Stanclift Sanborn San Francisco, Cal.

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Miss Nicolas M. Shaw Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. May French Sheldon Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood Toledo, Ohio

Mrs. Virginia T. Smith Hartford, Conn.

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Mr. Ephraim B. Stillings Boston, Mass.

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Mrs. Frances M. Swain Bloomington, Ind.

Mrs. M. Louise Thomas New York City, N. Y.

Miss Ellen F. Thompson Pasadena, Cal.

*Miss M. Adaline Thompson Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Helen B. Tillotson Owosso, Mich.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton Warren, Ohio

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Mrs. Elizabeth Cherry Waltz Cincinnati, Ohio

Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells Salt Lake City, Utah

Mrs. George Westinghouse, Jr. Pittsburg, Pa.

Mrs. Margaret Ray Wickins Wilmington, Ill.

Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbour New York City, N. Y.

*Miss Frances E. Willard Evanston, Ill.

Mrs. Mary H. Wilmarth Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Jenny Barnum Wyman Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Lucy B. Young Salt Lake City, Utah

Deceased.

Deceased.

Deceased.

On October 27, 1897, in Executive Session at Nashville, the National Council passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the National Council of Women of the United States provide a means of bringing individuals into personal relation with the Council by recognizing a class of supporters of the Council Idea, who shall be known as "Annual Contributors." Such Annual Contributors shall pay the sum of $5.00 into the treasury, and in consideration of this aid shall receive all reports published by the Council during the term of their enrollment, and shall enjoy the privilege of sitting in the executive sessions of the Council so long as they continue to contribute annually $5.00 to the support of the Council.

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTORS.

Mrs. Benjamin Adams Bloomington, Ind.

Mrs. Martha E. Moore Allen Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake New York City, N. Y.

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Mrs. Margaret A. Caine Salt Lake City, Utah

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Miss Rebecca O. Sheldon Providence, R. I.

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Mrs. Booker T. Washington Tuskegee, Ala.

Mrs. Flora Sullivan Wulschner Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. Clark Williams New York City, N. Y.

CHAPTER XII. CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES

(Organized at Washington, D.C., March 31, 1888.)

As Revised at the Second Triennial, 1895.

PREAMBLE.

We, women of the United States, sincerely believing that the best good of our homes and nation will be advanced by our own greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose, and that an organized movement of women will best conserve the highest good of the family and the state, do hereby unite ourselves in a confederation of workers committed to the overthrow of all forms of ignorance and injustice, and to the application of the Golden Rule to society, custom and law.

That we may more successfully prosecute the work, we adopt the following CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. Name.

This federation shall be called the National Council of Women of the United States.

ARTICLE II. General Policy.

This Council is organized in the interest of no one propaganda, and has no power over the organizations which constitute it, beyond that of suggestion and sympathy; therefore, no organization voting to enter this Council shall thereby render itself liable to be interfered with in respect to its complete organic unity, independence, or methods of work, or be committed to any principle or method of any other organization or to any act or utterance of the Council itself, beyond compliance with the terms of this constitution.

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ARTICLE III. Officers.

Section 1. The officers shall be a President, a Vice-President-at-Large, a Corresponding Secretary, a First Recording Secretary, a Second Recording Secretary and a Treasurer. Each President of an organization or of a State Council belonging to the Council shall be *ex officio* Vice-President of the National Council, and the President of the National Council shall be *ex officio* Vice-President of the International Council.

Sec. 2. The six general officers with the *ex officio* Vice-Presidents, or their proxies, one delegate from each organization of national scope or value, and the Presidents of the State Councils or their proxies, shall constitute an executive committee, of which nine members shall make a quorum, to control the Council and provide for its general interests.

Sec. 3. The President of the National Council shall not be eligible to reelection for a second consecutive term of office, nor shall the President of any national organization be at the same time President of the National Council.

Sec. 4. The election of the general officers shall take place at a joint business session of the Upper and Lower Councils, only the following named persons voting thereupon: The general officers of the Council, Presidents and delegates of organizations of national scope or value, Presidents of State Councils and Presidents of Local Councils. The nomination shall be by informal ballot, and the three persons having the highest number of votes for any office shall be declared the candidates, and the will of the Council shall be taken by a formal ballot.

* Sec. 5. A President of the National Council, upon retiring from her office, shall be made an Honorary President of the Council, and shall be entitled to membership in the Executive Committee, with all powers and privileges, including that of the vote.

(Amendment proposed in executive session, February, 1899, to be acted on finally at the next annual executive.) See page 26.

ARTICLE IV. Members.

Section 1. Any organization of women, the nature of whose work is satisfactory to the Executive Committee, either as to its undoubtedly national character or national value, may become a member of this Council by its own vote and by the triennial payment of one hundred dollars into the treasury of the National Council not later than three months prior to its triennial meetings.

Sec. 2. The women of any national organization composed of both men and women may associate themselves together within said national organization, and may connect themselves with the Council by electing a woman to represent them on the Executive Committee of the Council, and by the payment of the regular triennial fee into its treasury.

Sec. 3. Any State Council of Women, organized under a constitution harmonious with that of the National Council, may become a member of this Council by its own vote, and the triennial payment of sixty dollars into the treasury of the National Council not later than three months prior to its triennial meetings.

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Sec. 4. Any Local Council of Women, organized under a constitution harmonious with that of the National Council, may become a member of this Council by its own vote, and the triennial payment of twenty-four dollars into the treasury of the National Council not later than three months prior to its triennial meetings.

ARTICLE V. Meetings.

Section 1. The National Council shall hold triennial public meetings.

Sec. 2. At its public triennials the National Council shall sit as a body, composed of two parts—an Upper Council and a Lower Council.

Sec. 3. The voting members of the Upper Council shall be (*a*) the President and delegate of each national organization; (*b*) the President of each State Council, and (*c*) the following general officers: the President, the Treasurer, the Corresponding Secretary and the First Recording Secretary.

Sec. 4. The voting members of the Lower Council shall be (*a*) the delegates of State Councils; (*b*) the Presidents and delegates of Local Councils, and (*c*) the Vice-President-at-Large and the Second Recording Secretary of the National Council.

Sec. 5. The President of the National Council shall preside over the sessions of the Upper Council and over any joint meetings of the two Councils. The Vice-President-at-Large shall preside over the sessions of the Lower Council. In the event of the absence of the Vice-President-at-Large the Lower Council shall elect its presiding officer.

Sec. 6. The Patrons of the National Council shall be eligible to either the Upper or Lower Council, as each may elect, at any triennial session, with power to discuss questions and to serve on all committees, but without a vote.

Sec. 7. The chairman of all standing committees of this Council or their proxies shall be eligible to the Upper Council with power to discuss and to serve on all committees, but without a vote.

Sec. 8. The Committee of Arrangements for the triennials shall be composed of the Executive Committee and the Presidents of the Local Councils, or their proxies.

Sec. 9. The Executive Committee shall hold an annual business meeting at such time and place as the general officers shall determine.

ARTICLE VI. Amendments.

This constitution may be altered or amended by a majority vote of the Council at any triennial meeting, printed notice thereof having been sent to each member of the Executive Committee at least three months prior to such meeting.

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