

Massachusetts
— in the —
WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

Barbara F. Berenson



.....
*Revolutionary
Reformers*
.....

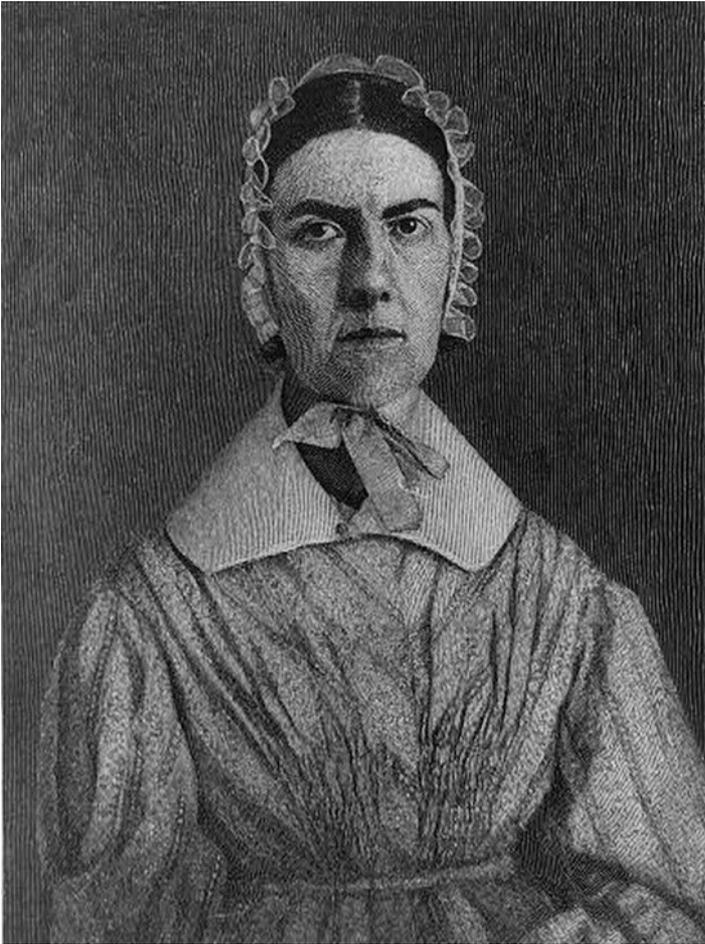
Themes from Within Movement

- Key Events
- Leaders (top down)
- Foot Soldiers (bottom up)
- Diversity of Participants

The Women's Rights Movement Emerges within MA Anti-Slavery Movement

The Grimké Sisters

Angelina Grimké



Sarah Grimké



Boston: Abolitionist Center

William Lloyd Garrison



Congregational Ministers Letter, 1837

*“When she assumes the **place and tone of a man** as a public reformer . . . Her **character becomes unnatural** . . . and the way is opened for **degeneracy and ruin.**”*

Letters of the Grimké Sisters

Sarah Grimké

*“There are few things which present greater obstacles to the improvement and elevation of woman to her **appropriate sphere** of usefulness and duty than the . . . **[laws which] she has had no voice in establishing.**”*

Angelina Grimké

*“I contend that woman has just as much right to sit in solemn counsel in Conventions, Conferences, Associations and General Assemblies, as man – just as much right . . . [to sit] in the **Presidential chair of the United States.**”*

Orators to Organizers

**The Organized Woman Suffrage
Movement was Launched in
Worcester in 1850**

Lucy Stone



First National Women's Rights Convention Worcester 1850

Brinley Hall



From the collections of Worcester Historical Museum, Worcester, Massachusetts

Movement Suspended During Civil War, But . . .

Women's Roles Expanded During the Civil War



Schism Over the 15th Amendment Founding of AWSA

Schism over the 15th Amendment

A PETITION
FOR
UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The undersigned, Women of the United States, respectfully ask an amendment of the Constitution that shall prohibit the several States from disfranchising any of their citizens on the ground of sex.

In making our demand for Suffrage, we would call your attention to the fact that we represent fifteen million people—one half the entire population of the country—intelligent, virtuous, native-born American citizens; and yet stand outside the pale of political recognition.

The Constitution classes us as "free people," and counts us *whole* persons in the basis of representation; and yet are we governed without our consent, compelled to pay taxes without appeal, and punished for violations of law without choice of judge or juror.

The experience of all ages, the Declarations of the Fathers, the Statute Laws of our own day, and the fearful revolution through which we have just passed, all prove the uncertain tenure of life, liberty and property so long as the ballot—the only weapon of self-protection—is not in the hand of every citizen.

Therefore, as you are now amending the Constitution, and, in harmony with advancing civilization, placing new safeguards round the individual rights of four millions of emancipated slaves, we ask that you extend the right of Suffrage to Woman—the only remaining class of disfranchised citizens—and thus fulfil your Constitutional obligation "to Guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of Government."

As all partial application of Republican principles must ever breed a complicated legislation as well as a discontented people, we would pray your Honorable Body, in order to simplify the machinery of government and ensure domestic tranquillity, that you legislate hereafter for persons, citizens, tax-payers, and not for class or caste.

For justice and equality your petitioners will ever pray.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Elisby Stanton	New York
Susan B. Anthony	Rochester - N. Y.
Antoinette Brown Blackwell	New York
Luz Stone	Newark N. Jersey
Joanna S. Morse	48 Livingston St. Brooklyn
Emeline S. Paine	New York
Harriet E. Eaton	6 West 14 th Street N. Y.
Catharine C. Wilkinson	88 Clinton Place New York
Elizabeth C. Tilton	48 Livingston St. Brooklyn
Mary Fowler Gilbert	295 W. 19 th St New York
Ann E. Gilbert	New York
Dr. Griffith	New York.

Schism over the 15th Amendment

May 1869, American Equal Rights Association

Stanton:

"I will not support men of other races making laws for daughters of Jefferson, Hancock, and Adams."

Used Racist Language

Stone:

"Woman has an ocean of wrongs too deep for any plummet, and the Negro, too, has an ocean of wrongs that cannot be fathomed . . . I will be thankful in my soul if anybody can get out of the terrible pit."

AWSA 1870 - 1890

Park Street



- Organized State Associations (MWSA)
- Led State Campaigns
- Woman's Journal
- Cambridge Woman's Suffrage League (1886)
- Cambridge Political Equality Association (1896); Affiliates with MWSA 1901

The Woman's Journal.

A Weekly Magazine, published every Saturday, in Boston and Chicago, devoted to the interests of Woman, to her educational, industrial, legal and political Equality, and especially to the rights of Suffrage.

EDITORS—MARY A. LEVERMORE, JULIA WADE HOWE, LUCY STONE, W. M. LLOYD GARRISON and T. W. HIGGINSON.

TERMS—\$10 a year, in advance. Single Copies—Any person sending six subscribers will receive a seventh copy free. The copies will be forwarded on receipt of \$2.00.

BOSTON OFFICE—3 TRINITY PLACE, near TRINITY HOUSE, and second door from Boston street. CHICAGO OFFICE—52 Washington street, Office of Legal News.

All Communications for the WORKMAN'S JOURNAL, and all letters relating to its editorial management, must be addressed to MARY A. LEVERMORE, Managing Editor.

Letters containing contributions, and relating to the business department of the paper, must be addressed to HENRY B. BLACKWELL, Box 427, Boston.

MYRA BRADWELL, Editor of the Legal News, 52 Washington street, Chicago, is the Western Agent of the WORKMAN'S JOURNAL, and is authorized to receive subscriptions, transmit notices, etc.

Poetry.

ANATHEMAT.

"O maiden! come to rest bravely, or call with God the slain." With joys unknown, with sadness unconfessed, The generous heart accepts the passing year, Finds duties dear and labor sweet as rest, And for itself knows neither care nor fear. Fresh as the morning, earnest as the hour That calls the sooty world to grateful sleep, Our silent thought reveres the nameless Power That high seductions round the life doth keep; So, beyond the portals, did Diana love To smile upon her darlings while they slept; serene, unwatched, and walking far above The narrow ways which brighten the may crook, Along her lovely path of luminous air She glided, of her brightness unaware.

Yes, if they said she heeded not the hymn Of shepherds, gazing heavenward from the moon, Or homeward saunter, when the meadow dim Flashed with long splendors, widening toward the shore; Nor wandering eyes of children came to see, Or glowing face of happy lover, upturned, As late he wooed from the trying element; Lit by the kindly lamp to heaven that burned; And heard unmoved the prayer of wakeful pain, Or consented maiden's holy vows to bind; Believes them not! they sing the song in vain; For so it never was, and is not now. Her heart was gentle as her face was fair, With grace and love and joy dwelling there. F. B. SANDORF.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MY SALV.

BY NELLY MACKAY BETHUNSON.

This tiny old woman in faded black gown, With her limpy pug nose so saucy and quaint, So trim and complete from her feet to her crown— You'd scarcely believe it, but 'tis my saint. The clear brown eye grown heavy with care, The little brown hands the worse for wear, The thinning strands of silver hair— Are still my heart's unseparably fair.

Many a year have we journeyed together, I often dependent, quite heart-sick and faint, She heavily defying the stormiest weather! Her soft sweetest murmur—my glorious saint! Never a care have I borne alone, Never in solitude made my moan; Nearer and nearer the life she grows, Fish of my flesh is she, bone of my bone. The beauty that dwells in her wrinkled old face, This poor silly pen of mine never can paint; 'Tis a halo from heaven—a natural grace For the soul that looks out from the eyes of my saint. Early and late, by night and by day, Whether I watch or whether I pray, That soul still lights my path to my way, Its truth my courage, its love my stay.

OUR PRESIDENTIAL FICTIONIST.

Gen. U. S. Grant is, perhaps, "no orator, as Brutus" was, but he has lately shown himself to be undeniably our greatest living orator of fiction. His recent "Message" to Congress contains passages which, for excellence of fancy, and a certain splendid naivete of expression, are not to be surpassed by the happiest efforts of his contemporary romancers. The briefest, most substantial notice of a few of these passages cannot fail to substantiate the assertion just made. Thus, for instance, in one of them, our highly imaginative ruler informs an admiring world that America "is blessed . . . with a population of 80,000,000 of free people."

Now the plain, unvarnished facts of the matter are, that one-half of this "population" is without rights of prop-

erty, without rights of property, without rights of trial by jury of its peers, without a vote in the committee of its laws under which it is approved or condemned, without representation in the government which it is taxed to support. "Why," asks the orator, "do I not mention this in writing is this, then, wherein a nation containing 20,000,000 of virtual serfs is described as a "free people?" But our Executive further announces that America "is blessed . . . with facilities for education to compare on education." Another milfy-fantastic flight of fancy on his part. For beyond the "common-school course," which is but the alphabet of ignorance, and cannot by any possibility be termed "education"—beyond this "course," there are no "facilities" for intellectual training afforded to some 2,000,000 of "material" within our borders. Universities and colleges bear these millions out; schools of law and theology from them out; medical schools—only them out.

Perhaps, however, Mr. Grant's magnificent power of literary invention is most clearly displayed in the statement which follows: "We are blessed . . . with institutions clothing to none the sciences in fame, or to any teaching of fortune that may be coveted." How grandly and beautifully imaginative is this!

And how this glorious ideal shades the disgraceful fact. For our boasted institutions, so far from opening the "avenues of national fame" and "fortune" to all, close, and not only close, but barricade them, against 20,000,000 of American inhabitants. Not one individual of all these millions is permitted the expectation of office, most of them being in the "Presidential Chair," or on the "Supreme Bench." Not one is allowed to cherish the blindfold hope of some day being called upon to sign the nation; not one can obtain a foreign appointment as Minister or pick Consul; not one is granted a fair chance at the "picketings and sealings" of the Revenue Department; nay—not one can act as clerk of a petty town, or tax-collector of a rural district, or even as pitiful attendant of a work-day city. "Avenues" not closed—foreclosed!

But enough has been said to demonstrate very perfectly our chief magistrate's pretensions among fictionists. It is indeed an extraordinary faculty for romance that makes itself seen and felt even in the dry, analytical columns of an official paper. We hope Mr. G. will in no wise slight or disregard his wonderful gift but carefully foster it.

We could almost wish he would forsake the sanguinary and bitter conflicts of military and political life, in which he has so long engaged, and betake himself to the peaceful arena of literature, in which he seems so eminently fitted. Let him but turn his matchless inventive ability to the construction of a modern sensation-plot novel—and we can promise him a brilliant success. His friend Banner would receive him with arms more widely outstretched than now; and while those of Bonner's audacious pencil over his airy conceits, and thousands of Bonner's dollars poured into his happy pockets, we feel sure he would cry with joy—"The pen is mightier than the sword." WESTMINSTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC. 27.

HARVARD vs. THE WEST.

It was not a pleasant thing for the Eastern delegates at the Cleveland Woman Suffrage Convention to be approached with requests by a community so far behind the age as to exclude women from college. It was especially unpleasant for the Harvard graduates there present, so honest a class of Western women, since the President Eliot's inaugural address. It awakened the wish that the new President had looked West, as well as East, in his studies of university graduates, and had inquired after the results of Oberlin and Knox, as well as of Oxford and Heidelberg. "Re veritate lux" is but half the story; "Westward the star of empire," makes the other half.

The President Eliot, like the newly-made judge in the tale, was not so far wrong in his decision as in the reasons he gave for it. Amid that vast accumulation of responsibilities which must confront a new Harvard President, no one could blame him for postponing to another year every issue capable of postponement. Even a cautious and expectant policy might be justified for Harvard, on the ground of that ancient and traditional conservatism which somehow confers a hazy antiquity upon those who invade their title within its walls. Granted that the mission of Harvard among American colleges to follow, not lead, yet this rearward and subordinate position should not be made to appear still more by assigning it trivial reasons for it. And it is not possible to recognize it as more than a trivial reason, when the President funds his main objection to the admission of women on "the difficulties involved in the common presence of hundreds of young men and women of immature character and marriageable age." And when he goes on to declare pathetically that "the necessary expenses are exceedingly burdensome," he fairly lays himself out to the keen wit of the Western woman abroad, (Mrs. C. G. of the Western Woman's Advocate), who proposes by way of compromise, that each woman admitted to Harvard should bring her own pocket, beside the traditional "tuin, feet, soap and napkin-tray," for each.

The fact that the President has made this statement in this being a matter concerning which propo-

sitions are deep, and opinion inflammable, and experience scanty, it is on the other hand a matter where prejudices are tearing out to be shallow, and opinion is becoming reasonable, and experience is very large and accumulated day by day. Precisely these conditions are the signs of some supposed defect of prejudice, and excitability of opinion, were always thought to bear against the introduction of colored pupils into schools; but this alarm was a bubble that vanished at a touch, and it always turned out that nobody had any very serious objections. What was found true of the mixture of colors will be found true of the mixture of sexes. Thus much for public opinion; now let us look at the "stately experience."

New England has for many years been full of country academies, in a large part of which there has been just this combination of young men and maidens which President Eliot deprecates. The average age is not far different from that of students in college, and if the average social and intellectual culture is lost in these academies, that increases the value of the experiment. New England is also full of High Schools in which joint education is the general rule. The pupils of these, unlike those of the academies, are day-scholars, though they include many who have taken up their residence in the town expressly to attend the High School. Add to these the Normal Schools, in some of which the sexes are united; add also the constantly increasing tendency to the same union in private schools, and we have instead of a "seamy experience" a vast body of carefully tried experiment. The peculiarity of this experiment is that it points one way; one rarely hears of a mixed school dividing again while coexisting are coexisting in the other direction. In private and in private schools, in academies and high schools, it is found that the "police regulations," which so alarm President Eliot, are in fact but a simple and easy thing.

Now it is impossible to say that these experiments are not directly in point. It is almost to say that a more cultivated social atmosphere and a higher intellectual training are to make it more difficult for young men and maidens to live properly together. If boys and girls of eighteen can staidly sign a society ledger at Lebanon, there is no reason why they should be demoralized by jointly exploring the differential Calculus at Cambridge. If it is an unimpaired study at the Putnam School in Newburyport, Homer cannot be an spiritual death for joint classes at Harvard. If three hundred pupils of both sexes, from a dozen different States, can be staidly supervised at the Williams Seminary in Easthampton, the same thing can be done anywhere else. It is a sheer insult to assert that colleges are covered up to be hidden, and only admit one boy trusted to act like gentlemen.

So clear is this that the West, if not the East, has long since made the right step from the academy to the college. For thirty-five years at Oberlin—for a shorter period at other points—this combination has been tried. An experiment of thirty-five years' standing has been conducted before the eyes of the Western people, and it is giving thought it can be ignored, like any other experiment, by simply closing one's eyes. A college of more than a thousand annual pupils—a college which has furnished ten other colleges with presidents, and which, since twenty-two such institutions as having sprung from its own bosom—such a college might be visible, one would think as to the Boston West—has never been so experimentally reckoned as something more than society. President Finney testifies, as all good teachers testify, by the labor of discipline is general, not inferior, and by the presence of women. He says, moreover, that he has sometimes known a year to pass, at Oberlin, without the entry of a single presidential admission. God grant to the new Harvard President, untrammelled by the necessity of making police regulations for women, a year or such miraculous peace!

Most unappreciated yet let be the testimony of President Blanchard, of Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, as to the disciplinary results of the admission of women. He has lately given a detailed account of his fourteen year's experience in the New York Independent, and thus sums it up:—

"It would not be pretentious of any but a college where women have invaded their title within its walls. Granted that the mission of Harvard among American colleges to follow, not lead, yet this rearward and subordinate position should not be made to appear still more by assigning it trivial reasons for it. And it is not possible to recognize it as more than a trivial reason, when the President funds his main objection to the admission of women on "the difficulties involved in the common presence of hundreds of young men and women of immature character and marriageable age." And when he goes on to declare pathetically that "the necessary expenses are exceedingly burdensome," he fairly lays himself out to the keen wit of the Western woman abroad, (Mrs. C. G. of the Western Woman's Advocate), who proposes by way of compromise, that each woman admitted to Harvard should bring her own pocket, beside the traditional "tuin, feet, soap and napkin-tray," for each.

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CHEER-MADE.

"Man proposes, but God disposes." This is verified in the career of our misguided friend, Rev. J. D. Fulton, who, lecturing through the country against Woman Suffrage, is spurring on the movement organized to advance it. He lectured before the Liberal Association of Webster, Mass., a week or two since. The Times of that town, reports that "he referred to the leading female advocates of Woman Suffrage in a scolding manner, making low spots of them, without bringing a substantial argument against them, simply illustrating his own assertions." It is interesting to note that he stated that woman is man's inferior, both in natural capacity and understanding and in the tender sympathies of the human heart; also that she is no better in point of morality. Of actual argument to sustain any of his points he made none at all, but often exhibited a weak judgment and open inconsistency. We venture the remark that, of two hundred women, who were present in the hall, not ten of them, if single, would accept a proposal of marriage from Mr. Fulton, after hearing this lecture, were he to be made one.

This lecture seems to have been an effective bolt shot into the woman's camp in that place, and they have sounded the long roll "to arms!" They have organized a women's society to sustain any of his points, and meetings once a week, and have concluded that they can consider some quietus quite as well as man.

A correspondent writing from the interior of Massachusetts inquires, "why it would not be well for the New England Woman Suffrage Association to employ Mr. Fulton to deliver his lecture against women throughout the State, since his delivery of lectures followed by a healthy indignation among women and a general speaking against his monstrous and absurd statements?" He stings the indifferent to action, and compels decent men to be more active in the reform, to hasten to rank themselves with the opposition, unless called a captain.

Save that it adds a few ill-gotten dollars to Mr. Fulton's pocket, we have not thought the worthy, witty, libelous rascal-omander, which he calls a "lecture," could have any result whatever. But since his ill-purposed effort appears to be overruled for good, and is giving "aid and comfort" to our cause, we give him the above gratuitous advertisement. We can't advise any body to do what that good may come, but if Mr. Fulton enjoys towing dragon's tails, there is some satisfaction in knowing that they invariably spring up armed men for his own destruction. M. A. L.

VERMONT AWAKE.

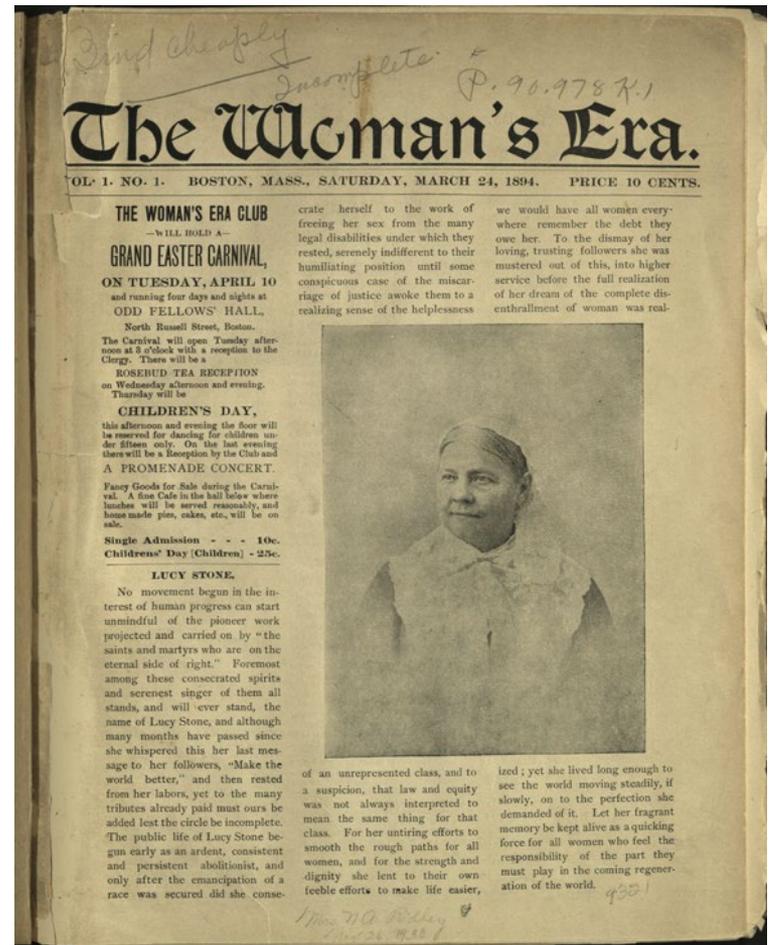
We are happy to announce that the citizens of Vermont have taken the first step to call their State preparatory to the May election, when the question of Woman Suffrage is to be submitted to the people for decision. The following is the list of officers of the Association organized for this purpose, as far as it is completed: President, Hon. Charles Reed, Montpelier, Vt.; Vice-Presidents, Hon. John H. Hollister, Bennington; Hon. Seneca M. Dorr, Rutland; Rev. Addison Brown, Brattleboro; Col. Cyrus E. Knapp, Middlebury; Hon. James Hinchinson, Jr., West Haven; Hon. Knapp S. Taff, Burlington; Hon. A. J. Willard, St. Johnsbury; Hon. H. Henry Powers, Hyde Park; Hon. Jasper Rand, St. Albans; Recording Secretary, Henry Clark, Rutland; Corresponding Secretary, Albert Clark, St. Albans; Treasurer, Albert D. Hager, Ferrisburgh; Executive Committee, Hon. C. W. Willard, Montpelier; Hon. Charles Reed, Montpelier; George H. Biglow, Burlington; Norman Weeks, Rutland; Hon. Jonathan Ross, St. Johnsbury; Rev. Ed. Ballou, D.D., Montpelier.

In addition to these, a number of the most eminent citizens of the State have since been added, whose names we cannot now give. Arrangements have been made for a State Convention at Montpelier, on the 2d and 3d of February, and a campaign inaugurated in concert with the American Woman Suffrage Association. Distinguished speakers have already engaged to attend the State Conventions—Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, William Lloyd Garrison, Lucy Stone, Henry B. Blackwell, Lily Peckham, and others.

Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin



copyright Barbara F
Berenson



Partial Suffrage: School Committee, 1879

Role of Women's Clubs

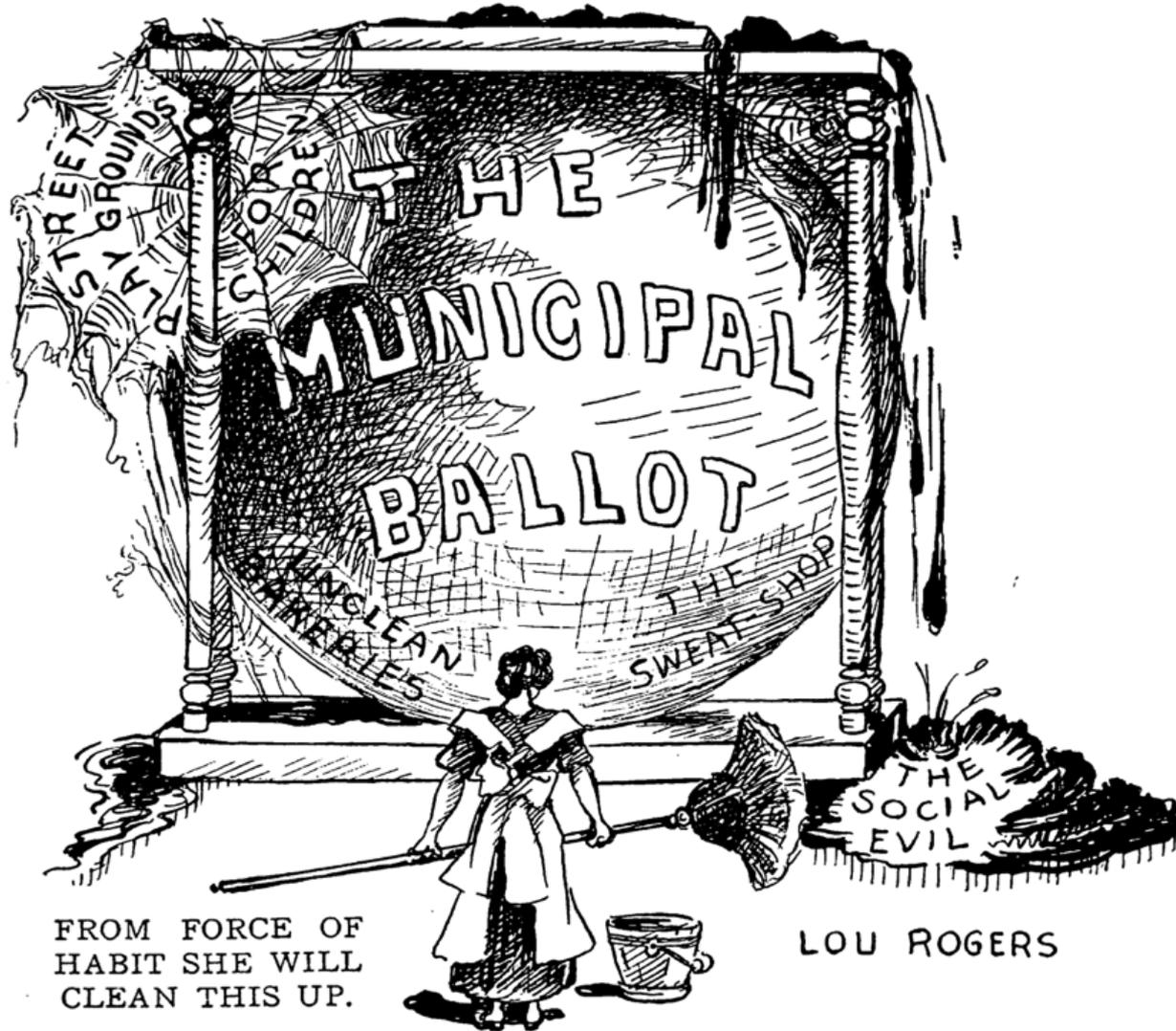
...served as assistant instructor in naval gunnery and infantry tactics at the Naval Academy, 1855-4. ...the frigate *Haband*, 1874; Torpedo Station, 1874-5; and the steam-sloop *Osaka*, of the South Pacific Station, from 1875-7. ...A ...CONTAINS A VIEW OF THE present condition of our naval establishment as comprehensive as it was interesting.



WOMEN VOTING AT THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN BOSTON ON DECEMBER 11.—DRAWN BY HENRY SANDHAM.—[SEE PAGE 209.]

LC-USZ62-2117

From Force of Habit She Will Clean This Up



FROM FORCE OF
HABIT SHE WILL
CLEAN THIS UP.

LOU ROGERS

Antis Organized

Little Suffrage
BY WOMEN
PAGE
35
net

THE REMONSTRANCE.

BOSTON, JANUARY, 1909.

The Remonstrance is published quarterly by the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women. It expresses the views of women in Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, New York, Illinois, Iowa, Oregon, Washington, and other states who believe that the great majority of their sex do not want the ballot, and that to force it upon them would not only be an injustice to women, but would lessen their influence for good and imperil the community. The Remonstrants ask a thoughtful consideration of their views in the interest of fair discussion.

Any one who desires to receive the quarterly numbers can do so by enclosing 25 cents in stamps to the Treasurer, MRS. JAMES M. CODMAN, Walnut St., Brookline.

Information in regard to the Remonstrance and other publications of the Association may be obtained from the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Charles P. Strong, 24 Concord Avenue, Cambridge.

State Organizations Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women.

MASSACHUSETTS.
35 Branch Committees, 14,161 members in 845 cities, towns, and villages of the State.
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MISS ANNA L. DAVIES,
MRS. CHARLES ELIOT GUILD,
MRS. CHARLES D. HOMANS,
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125 State Street, Albany.
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80 Jewett Avenue, Buffalo.

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IN PROCESS OF DEFEAT.
AMERICAN suffragists have objected strenuously to the phrase in one of Mrs. Humphry Ward's letters in the London Times, in which she described the suffrage movement in the United States as "in process of defeat."

Yet it requires only a glance at the record to prove that Mrs. Ward's phrase is accurately descriptive. When a propaganda, persistently and energetically pushed in more than half the states in the Union, has not achieved a single success worth mentioning in twelve years, may it not truthfully be said to be "in process of defeat"? This is the record of the suffrage movement in the United States. The list of suffrage successes which the suffrage newspapers are so fond of publishing closes with 1896, when the women of Utah and Idaho were given the ballot. Since that date no state has granted full suffrage to women; no state has given them municipal suffrage; the only gains have been unimportant enactments in a few states, such as those which allow tax-paying women to vote on the rare occasions when questions of expenditure or borrowing are submitted to the vote of taxpayers.

The record in Massachusetts is instructive in this connection. In 1897 the Massachusetts House of Representatives defeated a resolve for the submission of a suffrage amendment to the constitution by a vote of 53 yeas to 86 nays. Ten years later, only 14 members of the House voted for a similar resolve, and the negative vote was 125. The intervening years had shown a steady decline in the favoring vote; in 1898, to 44 votes; in 1899, to 31 votes, and so on.

As to municipal suffrage, in 1894 the House actually passed a municipal suffrage bill by a vote of 122 to 106, and only the conservatism of the Senate prevented its enactment. Last year the House defeated a similar bill by a vote of 30 yeas to 99 nays. Does not this look as if the suffrage movement were "in process of defeat"?

The suffragists resent the intimation that the formation of associations of American women to oppose woman suffrage has had anything to do with

NAWSA, Progressive Era



Maud Wood Park



- Founded College Equal Suffrage League in Massachusetts
- (Later, becomes NAWSA's lead lobbyist in D.C.)

Florence Luscomb



- “Open Air” Meetings

A More Diverse Movement

Mary Kenney O'Sullivan



- Founded Women's Trade Union League in Massachusetts

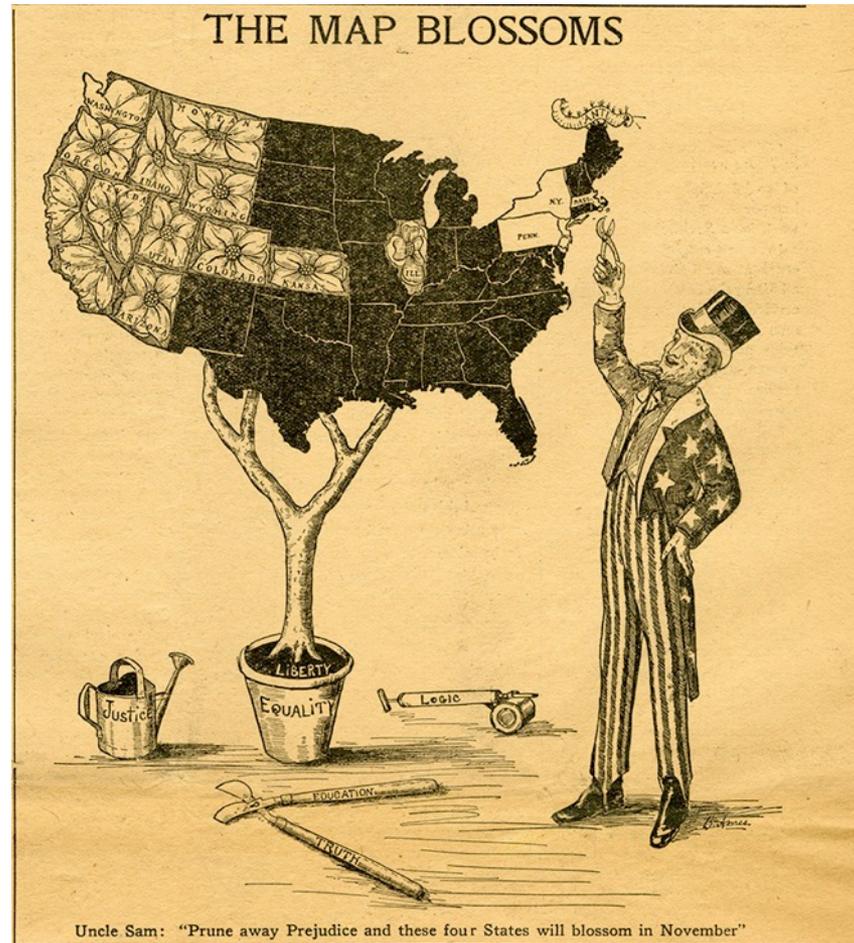
Margaret Foley

Jennie Loitman Barron



1915 Campaign

Uncle Sam: "Prune Away Prejudice and These Four States will Blossom in November"



Cambridge Active in 1915 Campaign

- And Events Leading to Campaign
- See Grace Allen Johnson, folder

Massachusetts Suffragists



Massachusetts Suffragists



Anti Cartoon: "Looking Backward"



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Defeat

Defeat in NJ, NY, PA, MA

Largest margin of defeat, MA

NAWSA: The Winning Plan

Carrie Chapman Catt



Maud Wood Park



The National Woman's Party: The Militant 5% Deeds not Words



22 Arrested in Boston, Feb. 24, 1919

Katharine Morey



WWI: “Make World Safe For Democracy”

New and Expanded Roles for Women



NAWSA Targeted Anti Sen. John W. Weeks



- Former Mayor of Newton
- Republican

THE **W**oman **C**itizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870

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DECEMBER 4, 1920



SUFFRAGE WON—FORWARD, MARCH!

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40