

# The Revolution.

PRINCIPLE, NOT POLICY: JUSTICE, NOT FAVORS.

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## The Revolution;

THE ORGAN OF THE

NATIONAL PARTY OF NEW AMERICA.

PRINCIPLE, NOT POLICY—INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

### THE REVOLUTION WILL ADVOCATE:

1. IN POLITICS—Educated Suffrage, Irrespective of Sex or Color; Equal Pay to Women for Equal Work; Eight Hours Labor; Abolition of Standing Armies and Party Dictatorships. Down with Politicians—Up with the People!

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SUSAN B. ANTHONY,  
Proprietor and Manager.

37 Park Row (Room 17), New York City.

To whom address all business letters.

### KANSAS.

THE question of the enfranchisement of woman has already passed the court of moral discussion, and is now fairly ushered into the arena of politics, where it must remain a fixed element of debate, until party necessity shall compel its success.

With 9,000 votes in Kansas, one-third the entire vote, every politician must see that the friends of "woman's suffrage" hold the balance of power in that State to-day. And those 9,000 votes represent a principle deep in the hearts of the people, for this triumph was secured without money, without a press, without a party. With these instrumentalities now fast coming to us on all sides, the victory in Kansas is but the herald of greater victories in every State of the Union. Kansas already leads the world in her legislation for woman on questions of property, education, wages, marriage and divorce. Her best universities are open alike to boys and girls. In fact woman has a voice in the legislation of that State. She votes on all school questions and is eligible to the office of trustee. She has a voice in temperance too; no license is granted without the consent of a majority of the adult citizens, male and female, black and white. The consequence is, stone school houses are voted up in every part of the State, and rum voted down. Many of the ablest men in that State are champions of woman's cause. Governors, judges, lawyers and clergymen. Two-thirds of the press and pulpits advocate the idea, in spite of the opposition of politicians. The first Governor of Kansas, twice chosen to that office, Charles Robinson, went all through the State, speaking every day for two months in favor of woman's suffrage. In the organization of the State government, he proposed that the words "white [male]" should not be inserted in the Kansas constitution. All this shows that giving political rights to women is no new idea in that State. Who that has listened with tearful eyes to the deep experiences of those Kansas women, through the darkest hours of their history, does not feel that such bravery and self denial as they have shown alike in war and peace, have richly earned for them the crown of citizenship.

Opposed to this moral sentiment of the liberal minds of the State, many adverse influences were brought to bear through the entire campaign.

The action of the New York Constitutional Convention; the silence of eastern journals on the question; the opposition of abolitionists lest a demand for woman's suffrage should defeat negro suffrage; the hostility everywhere of black men themselves; some even stumping the State against woman's suffrage; the official action of both the leading parties in their conventions in Leavenworth against the proposition, with every organized Republican influ-

ence outside as well as inside the State, all combined might have made our vote comparatively a small one, had not George Francis Train, who entered the State two weeks before the election, galvanized the Democrats into their duty, securing 9,000 votes for woman's suffrage. We claim that we are indebted to the Republican for this vote; but the fact that the most republican district, Douglass County, gave the largest vote against woman's suffrage, and Leavenworth, the Democratic district, gave the largest vote for it, fully settles that question.

In saying that Mr. Train helped to swell the vote, we take nothing from the credit due all those who labored faithfully for months in that State. All praise to Olympia Brown, Lucy St. Susan B. Anthony, Henry B. Blackwell, Judge Wood, who welcomed, for an ignominious hardships of travelling in a new State, streams, scaling rocky brinks, sleeping on the ground and eating hard tack, with the of constant speaking, in school-houses, mills, depots and the open air; and especially all praise to the glorious Hutchinson family, John, his son Henry and daughter, Viola—with their own horses and carriage, made the entire circuit of the state, singing *Woman's Suffrage* into souls that logic could never reach. Having shared with them the hardships, with them I rejoice in our success.

### THE BALLOT—BREAD, VIRTUE, POL

THE REVOLUTION will contain a series of articles, beginning next week, to prove the value of the ballot in elevating the character and condition of woman. We shall show that the will secure for woman equal place and wages in the world of work; that it will lift her from the schools, colleges, professions the opportunities and advantages of life in her hand it will be a moral power to tide of vice and crime and misery on earth. In the words of Bishop Simpson—

"We believe that the great vices in our land never be conquered until the ballot is put into the hands of women. If the question of the dagger being drawn away into drinking saloons was left to the mothers had the power, they would have done it. If the sisters had the power, and they saw the children going away to haunts of infamy, they would have done it. You may get men to trifle with virtue, with righteousness; but, thank God, the women of our land—the mothers, daughters—are too pure to make a compromise with intemperance or licentiousness."

Thus, too, shall we purge our courts and statute laws from all invidious distinctions among the citizens of the States, and establish the same civil and moral code for all woman. We will show the hundred female teachers, and the millions of women, that their complaints, petitions and protective unions are of no avail, unless they hold the ballot in their own hands as the first step toward social, religious and political equality.