SUSAN B. ANTHONY TALKS OF WOMAN'S PROGRESS

Early Days of Woman's Progress. - How the first thing I notice now is the wonderful progress made by my own sex in every detail of life. I feebly remember how the young men and women of today cannot realize how things were in the early part of the century. To say that a revolution has occurred between 1800 and 1895 is to say that little or no hint of the change has been.

It is great as the difference between different periods in history, between different parts of the globe. In the days of those early days, it was considered gentlemanly to use women to excess. It was customary and was the law for a husband to take all of his wife's property and use it as he pleased. There were cases not one or two, nor twenty or thirty, but hundreds in which despicable men would marry innocent girls for the love and almost as soon as the marriage vow was uttered would waste their wife's dowry, lovingly and without reserve. If a woman failed her husband's expectations, he would take away from her every other possession she had, down to little ornaments for her children or family keepsakes that had been transmitted to her by her parents and grandparents.

There were cases where a woman with lazy or dejected husbands would try to work to support themselves and their little ones and when it came around to the weekly or monthly pay day a creditor of the husband or the wretched man himself would appeal upon the scene and collect the proceeds of her toil and let her go home penniless to it. It might be a starving house, and a stranger still, the father had the right of custody over the children at the expense of the mother. These facts will illustrate a condition in which women had no rights and no privileges, where in fact they hardly had a soul to call their own.

From the very days it was considered gentlemanly and was the law for a husband to take all of his wife's property and use it as he pleased. There were cases not one or two nor twenty or thirty but hundreds in which despicable men would marry innocent girls for the love and almost as soon as the marriage vow was uttered would waste their wife's dowry, lovingly and without reserve. If a woman failed her husband's expectations, he would take away from her every other possession she had, down to little ornaments for her children or family keepsakes that had been transmitted to her by her parents and grandparents. There were cases where a woman with lazy or dejected husbands would try to work to support themselves and their little ones and when it came around to the weekly or monthly pay day a creditor of the husband or the wretched man himself would appeal upon the scene and collect the proceeds of her toil and let her go home penniless to it. It might be a starving house, and a stranger still, the father had the right of custody over the children at the expense of the mother. These facts will illustrate a condition in which women had no rights and no privileges, where in fact they hardly had a soul to call their own.

From the very days it was considered gentlemanly and was the law for a husband to take all of his wife's property and use it as he pleased. There were cases not one or two nor twenty or thirty but hundreds in which despicable men would marry innocent girls for the love and almost as soon as the marriage vow was uttered would waste their wife's dowry, lovingly and without reserve. If a woman failed her husband's expectations, he would take away from her every other possession she had, down to little ornaments for her children or family keepsakes that had been transmitted to her by her parents and grandparents. There were cases where a woman with lazy or dejected husbands would try to work to support themselves and their little ones and when it came around to the weekly or monthly pay day a creditor of the husband or the wretched man himself would appeal upon the scene and collect the proceeds of her toil and let her go home penniless to it. It might be a starving house, and a stranger still, the father had the right of custody over the children at the expense of the mother. These facts will illustrate a condition in which women had no rights and no privileges, where in fact they hardly had a soul to call their own.

From the very days it was considered gentlemanly and was the law for a husband to take all of his wife's property and use it as he pleased. There were cases not one or two nor twenty or thirty but hundreds in which despicable men would marry innocent girls for the love and almost as soon as the marriage vow was uttered would waste their wife's dowry, lovingly and without reserve. If a woman failed her husband's expectations, he would take away from her every other possession she had, down to little ornaments for her children or family keepsakes that had been transmitted to her by her parents and grandparents. There were cases where a woman with lazy or dejected husbands would try to work to support themselves and their little ones and when it came around to the weekly or monthly pay day a creditor of the husband or the wretched man himself would appeal upon the scene and collect the proceeds of her toil and let her go home penniless to it. It might be a starving house, and a stranger still, the father had the right of custody over the children at the expense of the mother. These facts will illustrate a condition in which women had no rights and no privileges, where in fact they hardly had a soul to call their own.

From the very days it was considered gentlemanly and was the law for a husband to take all of his wife's property and use it as he pleased. There were cases not one or two nor twenty or thirty but hundreds in which despicable men would marry innocent girls for the love and almost as soon as the marriage vow was uttered would waste their wife's dowry, lovingly and without reserve. If a woman failed her husband's expectations, he would take away from her every other possession she had, down to little ornaments for her children or family keepsakes that had been transmitted to her by her parents and grandparents. There were cases where a woman with lazy or dejected husbands would try to work to support themselves and their little ones and when it came around to the weekly or monthly pay day a creditor of the husband or the wretched man himself would appeal upon the scene and collect the proceeds of her toil and let her go home penniless to it. It might be a starving house, and a stranger still, the father had the right of custody over the children at the expense of the mother. These facts will illustrate a condition in which women had no rights and no privileges, where in fact they hardly had a soul to call their own.

From the very days it was considered gentlemanly and was the law for a husband to take all of his wife's property and use it as he pleased. There were cases not one or two nor twenty or thirty but hundreds in which despicable men would marry innocent girls for the love and almost as soon as the marriage vow was uttered would waste their wife's dowry, lovingly and without reserve. If a woman failed her husband's expectations, he would take away from her every other possession she had, down to little ornaments for her children or family keepsakes that had been transmitted to her by her parents and grandparents. There were cases where a woman with lazy or dejected husbands would try to work to support themselves and their little ones and when it came around to the weekly or monthly pay day a creditor of the husband or the wretched man himself would appeal upon the scene and collect the proceeds of her toil and let her go home penniless to it. It might be a starving house, and a stranger still, the father had the right of custody over the children at the expense of the mother. These facts will illustrate a condition in which women had no rights and no privileges, where in fact they hardly had a soul to call their own.