

Richmond - March 1 - 1907

My dear Miss Clay.

I am glad to hear  
you are back in Kentucky.  
I hope you have had a  
pleasant and successful

trip -  
When I left Lexington - I gave  
all the suffrage leaflets -  
and literature to various  
persons there - so I have now  
none. There is to be a  
contest - debate - in the normal

soon on that subject -  
and I write to ask if  
you will not kindly  
send me some leaflets  
for the use of the  
pupils, at as early a time  
as you conveniently can.

I have not yet found  
a woman for organizer  
but I am keeping it

in mind and I have no  
doubt we will find  
the right person.  
I hope Mrs. Clay will  
have an Jan meeting here  
and that you will  
report the progress of the  
work. I want you to give  
us a regular woman  
for Suffrage speech in the  
normal some time

With best wishes -

Your true friend  
Mary Rowth

## The Woman's Journal

No. 3 Park Street, Room 7

Boston, Mass., March 2 1907

Dear Miss Colay

I congratulate you on your return to Ky. when, I feel, your presence & inspiration are so greatly needed.

The lady who spoke to me about the misunderstanding in Arizona (which she believes cost us the capture of the State this winter) has just sent me the enclosed letter. She was the president of the Arizona W.S.O. who, with the aid of a National organizer, carried the legislation 2 years ago. The tone of her letter is so calm & reasonable that I am inclined to believe she states the facts correctly.

It is only another evidence of the fact that to work successfully in any locality, it is necessary to defer to the judgment & comply with the wishes of the State workers, where they differ from our own.

Be that as it may, I think Mrs. Robinson should, if possible, be set to work in

Arizona in her own way.

I can easily understand that the unwillingness of the new governor to have the matter introduced into the legislature after it convened, does not at all apply to what his actions would have been if the individual legislators had been pledged to support the measure in advance. He probably considered the case as no longer likely to prevail, & therefore refused to sanction its introduction.

If the general officers will put the matter in charge of Letitia Roberson, I will try to help raise money for enabling her to go ahead in her own way. But I do feel that we neglect the four territories wherein the legislatures have the power to do what Wyoming did many years ago.

I think that what we want now to get, is a party behind us. Suffrage is constitutionally a state & not a national affair. The practical nullification of the 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment will effectively preclude any 16<sup>th</sup>. In going to Congress, we are "barking up the wrong tree!" Our appeal

Should be to State Legislatures by State workers & the point to secure is national suffrage as a party measure by a party vote. Republican since 1856, I will join the Democratic party with that party & propose the wrong course.

H. D. Bailey

# National American Woman Suffrage Association

MEMBER NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Honary President, Susan B. Anthony,  
17 Madison Street, Rochester, N. Y.  
President, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw,  
7443 Devon Street, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Vice President at Large, Florence Kelley,  
105 East 22nd Street, New York City.



Corresponding Secretary, Kate M. Gordon,  
1800 Prytania Street, New Orleans, La.  
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Auditors: { Laura Clay, Lexington, Ky.  
              { Dr. Annice F. Jeffreys, Portland, Ore.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, WARREN, OHIO

Mar. 8, 1907.

My dear Miss Clay:-

We are this morning in receipt of a letter from Guy Whitehead, 1223 College St., Bowling Green, Ky, asking us to send him some literature for school work. He says he is a firm believer in woman suffrage and for that reason he has been assigned the topic "Common Sense Applied to Woman Suffrage". Perhaps you will care to follow this up.

Elizabeth has just gone to Cleveland to visit Mrs. Howe. Mrs. Upton is deep in the preparation of Progress and the rest of us are equally busy with our various duties. I know you are always anxious about Judge Taylor and I am glad to tell you that he is very much better. I have been going to the post office for him since this last sickness, but this morning he told me he would go over each morning himself, so you may know he feels like himself again. When Mrs. Upton went to Chicago it didn't look as if he was ever going to have strength enough again to walk down town.

Miss Sutliff was in yesterday afternoon for a few minutes. She has just returned from a four weeks visit to Boston. Among the good things she saw and heard while there she spoke of Thomas Wentworth Higginson and said if he hadn't spoken one word it would have been worth going just to feel the spirit of that meeting. It seemed to her like a lot of happy interested children gathering around a parents knee to hear a story. She had the grip while there, but her Mother has kept very well this winter.

Our club is growing all the while and last week the room was filled, every chair taken.

Yesterday Mrs. Upton was invited to speak at a thimble  
bee on the west side. It was given for the benefit of a church  
over there and they said they wanted to know something about  
suffrage. When she got home she telephoned there were over 100  
there.  
present.

The two has disappeared from this machine and there  
truth is it has about seen its best days.

Well I didn't intend to write at such length, but  
it seemed very natural to add a few words to the real purpose  
of the letter.

Yours lovingly,

Laura B. Ray

Newport March 13. 1907

My dear Miss Clay:

Enclosed please find a report of state work last year. I was rather at a loss to know just what to write about, as we had done so little, but since writing it all out, it doesn't seem so bad. I hope it will do but if you want to change or add anything, don't hesitate to do so. Hope we shall soon have our Field Sec.

Very sincerely,

Emma M. Roebuck



Miss Grace Sherwood  
Millinery  
205 Main St.  
Greenville, Pa.

Ans. Apr. 4.

Greenville, Pa. March 25 1907

Miss Laura Clay -  
Lexington Ky.

Dear Madam -

The enclosed came  
to my notice lately -

While not wishing to join  
any extreme movement,  
I believe in equal suffrage  
and feel in common with  
with other business women  
that we are not fairly  
treated when we are taxed  
and held responsible before  
the law, with no voice in  
the making of those laws.

In my spare moments  
I am fitting myself to vote

Miss Grace Sherwood  
Millinery  
205 Main St.  
Greenville, Pa.

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Greenville, Pa., ..... 190

understandingly - in case I  
get - a chance -  
If I ever publish any paper,  
or have any literature  
relating to the subject,  
will you kindly let me know.  
Very truly  
Yours  
Grace Sherwood.

Ashland, Ky. Apr. 5-  
1907

Dear Miss Lelay

I had your nice long letter read by the Secretary at our last meeting and they voted I believe, at least decided to try to give ten dollars towards the Anthony fund - but it will have to be sent in later as it is all to be collected except what was paid by the few who were here that day.

We also decided to have monthly meetings with the programs received from Mrs. Dpton, and the president will appoint at each meeting some one to see that preparation is made, although none of us have time <sup>to</sup> write addresses or memorize them. Each one

will try to have something to say or to read on the subject-assigned, and I think it will be profitable and interesting.

Thank you for suggesting my name as Mrs. Mead's assistant. I was interested in the subject before I saw her, and am glad to do what I can to further every good cause.

I believe that every step forward towards righteousness of any kind is a step towards civil and political rights for women.

I was very sorry to see that you had used the race problem argument in Oklahoma. It seems to me that aside from the fact that it will prejudice the colored people against us, it is a very poor argument. Is the race problem settled in Kentucky?

[Apr 5, 1907]

There is already an "enormous preponderance of the white race in politics" in Kentucky, but a letter <sup>to our town paper</sup> from Owensboro Dec. 26, says, "It is stated that in thirty-two contests held in Kentucky that the negro vote has decided the election in each case. The temperance people controlled the negro vote in thirty one elections and were victorious in each and lost the county where they failed to get the negro vote."

The table given shows that the number of males and females of each race are approximately the same in any one state, but the proportion of whites to negroes is much greater in some states than others, and I fancy that in any state that proportion is

Much larger in some portions  
of the state than others, even as  
it is in Kentucky, and woman  
suffrage will not change that.

I hope that leaflet will do no  
harm, and think that the other  
one will do good.

I was sorry to hear of Miss Hamilton's  
misfortune, hope she has recovered.  
Mrs. Eifort - and I are about as  
well as usual, and no special  
sickness among our members.

Yours truly

Laura R. White

I inclose P. O. order for ten  
dollars I wrote you I would send.

May 3<sup>rd</sup>

I wrote this letter expecting to  
get my rent on 7<sup>th</sup> but my  
tenants failed to pay in advance  
as promised, and I am not sure of it -

but will send ~~the~~ when I can.  
L. R. W.  
that is the 7<sup>th</sup> of this month.

[Apr. 7, 1907]

318 E. 60<sup>th</sup> St. Flat 321.

Chicago, April 7<sup>th</sup> /07

Dear Mr. Blackwell:-

Yours of March 2<sup>nd</sup> was received in due time; and I have intended complying with your suggestion, from the time of its receipt, and will now do so.

Your suggestion about not publishing my statement for Arizona is a wise one, I am sure.

I am not living in Ariz. now and do not expect to go back there. If I were there, I would think it better, under the circumstances for some one else to take the lead in the work there, who could deal with the "National" more successfully than I was able to.

Arizona has had a change of Governors since our bill was vetoed. The present Gov., Kibby, was a member of the Council when our bill was passed. He spoke for it, voted for it, and continued speaking for it for some months

[Apr. 7, 1907]

after its veto. I believe he is free from the capital-  
istic-political control that forced Brodie to  
veto H. B. No. 81. He is an Arizona man, a prom-  
inent judge, and his appointment was seem-  
ingly not secured in the usual commercial way.

The sentiment in all but the "stylish"  
sections, is very strongly in favor of woman  
suffrage; but there is no spontaneous organiza-  
tion. The people there are still too much occupied  
in the primitive struggle with nature, to  
organize for anything but water or roads.  
But the people are ready to act in this matter.

The action will have to be taken before the elect-  
ion of delegates to the Legislature. Better still  
before the nominations. Legislators can  
not vote for woman suffrage, even if they would  
unless they can quote a pre-election pledge  
given to their constituents. Those who do so  
invite sure defeat for such measures as  
they are responsible for. There is always un-  
limited money for the defeat of a w. s. bill.  
But a man who is opposed to woman  
suffrage, organically and theoretically, will



c. Apr. 7, 1907

still vote for it if he has given his pledge to do so before election.

I think these pledges ought to be secured rather quietly, by some influential man or men of the constituency without any public demonstration. A public expression of sympathy and interest in the cause is of course good; but of itself it accomplishes nothing. But the thing necessary is to get all the pledges possible, and give as little alarm as possible to the opposition, before election. This is my opinion, as to Arizona, based on experience there.

The Womans are always for w.s. I don't know what their point is. But they always send the very best of the legislators to the Capitol. - best in both ability and honesty. We have not had them introduce our bills, nor take the lead publicly; but they have been efficient workers, privately for the measure.

I believe you will get incomparably better returns on the investment of money and labor, in Arizona than any place else, without exception.

Yours truly,  
Lida P. Robinson.

Rochester, N.Y. 17 Madison St.,  
April 10, 1907.

Dear Member of the Business Committee-

You doubtless know that I am at present, in a measure, dismantling the dear old home of Aunts Susan and Mary and in looking over the different articles in the house, I find the spoons which the members of the Business Committee presented to Aunt Mary at the close of that memorable meeting at their home some years ago. It has occurred to me that each one of you would like to preserve in memory of that occasion the spoon which you gave to Aunt Mary and so I am sending it to you, with the assurance that nothing you could have done at that time would have given more pleasure to Aunt Mary, and especially to Aunt Susan, than your thoughtful recognition of the care and service of Aunt Mary in the home. The task of dismantling the house has been the saddest one of my life and yet the house is not just what it was when they were here and it seems to all of the old friends that it is better to close it up just as it was when they left it, and to bid farewell to the old associations, rather than to keep it on, with the danger of its going down and ceasing to represent them and their lives. In fact, the going away of the two central figures of the household seems to have taken out of it that which made it different from other households and it now seems more like a body without a soul than like the old home it used to be.

With sincere appreciation of all you have done to encourage and help Aunt Susan and Aunt Mary, I am

Cordially yours,

*Lucy E. Anthony*

## The Woman's Journal

No. 3 Park Street, Room 16

Boston, Mass., April 12 1907

Dear Miss Colay

I enclose a very interesting and important letter just received by me from the late President of the Arizona Woman Suffrage Association. Evidently she has the political sense which is needed to plan a successful campaign. More and more I think Mrs Duncway, with all her shortcomings, is right — too much noisy agitation does more harm than good, because it arouses every element of opposition to organize the State against us; not by counter-argument, but by quiet and effective means like the liquor dealer's circular in Oregon.

I have written Mrs Robinson putting nine definite questions as to methods for securing the ante-election pledges which are essential to control of the legislature, &c. &c.

My daughter sends her love. I wish that Fry and Mass were not geographically so far apart!

2  
When I get her reply I will  
send it to you.

We are awaiting with deep  
anxiety the approaching adjournment  
of the R. Legislature. For the past  
three months, under the energetic  
and judicious management of  
Miss Jeannette St. French, of Pawtucket  
et., we have carried our Presidential  
Suffrage bill through the State Senate,  
and have pledges to support it from  
a majority of the members of the House.

If only we can persuade or  
compel the Committee on Special  
Legislation to report it to the  
House, the bill will be carried. But  
the Com. is controlled by the Republican  
machine, & it is planned to smother  
the bill by not allowing it to come  
to a vote. Just the same tactics,  
which defeat us year after year, in  
the British Parliament!!

Our only hope is in pulling for  
Presidential Suffrage with a political  
party behind it. My hope is in  
the "White Man's Government" in the  
South - that was its watchword in  
1890 - what more logical than to apply  
it to women citizens? Yours Truly,  
Henry Blackwell

Perry N.Y. Apr. 12<sup>th</sup> 1877.

Miss Laura Clay.

Dear Madam:-

Two years ago you were so kind as to send me some literature and an interesting letter concerning the P. & E. Club in Kentucky.

I am writing in hope you will favor us again.

The Convention meets at Perry

2

[Apr 12, 1907]

May 12<sup>th</sup> and  
we are to have  
Bro Anna Shaw  
with us. The Club  
is trying to arrange  
a pleasant and instructive  
program. Will you  
write something  
that I could read or  
have read - to be  
sure anything you  
will say to us will be  
gladly received.

I wish you might  
be here - Mrs. Cronett  
and Miss May

3

APR 12, 1907

have told me of  
meeting and enjoying  
your acquaintance -

Please be so kind  
and ~~the~~ Blue and  
I will esteem it  
a great favor -

Yours very cordially  
(Mrs.) Marjorie Beardsley

P.S. Very likely, Miss Gray, you  
have forgotten both the wedding  
and me - I am the sister  
of J. F. Bock whose former  
home was Richwood Ky.

My dear Miss Clay:-

Would you consider letting  
Dr. Lane and me use a  
part of your flat next month?

Mrs. Wickcliffe is in such  
a wretched condition that I we  
want to be near her with her  
most of the time, but her flat  
is not quite large enough to  
accommodate Dr. Lane & me  
in addition to the amount of  
attendance which she re-



quires -

We should be very glad, if you wd do this, and can assure you of a home spot in your own apartment always ready for you to come to.

If you will consider the proposition all details can be arranged, I'm sure.

Our home in S. F. was destroyed last April, & we shall not be Guild at present, and so are free to be with Aunt Jim -

I left Lexington Friday & shall  
get back as soon as possible

Please send <sup>your</sup> answer to  
401 N. 32<sup>nd</sup> St. Philadelphia  
Pa.

As we have mentioned this  
to no one, not even Mrs. Wick-  
liffe, may I ask you to  
treat this letter as ~~an~~  
Confidence

Very sincerely

Virginia W. Smiley

April 13, 1904.

Marietta Ohio



# MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

## Officers

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3204 E. 51st St., Minneapolis

MRS. FRANCES BRADFORD, Vice-President  
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Anoka

St. Paul, Minn., April 26, 1907.

My Dear Miss Clay:

It has been a long time since I have written you, but you know that we have had legislative work to do and I, being so near the Capitol, have kept an eye on the legislature. The Hearing before the Senate Judiciary committee, converted many of its members, and the committee was, with one exception, unanimous in recommending the bill to pass. I enclose a slip containing the last effort in the Senate. The Brewers were in evidence, and watched the proceedings with great anxiety, for the sentiment in the Senate was strongly in favor.

Our Committee was treated courteously by the Lieut. Governor, for he is in favor of the ballot for women. We are used to defeat, you know that, and we must renew our forces for the next legislature.

Some of the members of The House will not be returned, if we can possibly assist in defeating them. The silent influence of woman cannot always overcome the money power of the liquor element.

I had a very pleasant call from Mrs. Colby, as she passed through here on her way home to Portland. She has my sympathy, for she has a load to carry. Her husband left her many years ago, but she would not get a divorce, so as to prevent him from marrying the woman who was his stenographer while in Washington City. They are, this woman, and the Major living at the old home, Beatrice Nebraska. You remember that she had an Indian girl, well, she has gone to live with Major Colby.

I am interested in the new story written by Mrs. Obenchain, but it is not yet in the library. Did you read The Modern Madonna and The Ballingtons? the first is a true story of Washington people and co-guardian

law; the second was written by Mrs. Potter, one of the officials of the University of this state. This book was written before the co-guardian law was passed. Enough of this.

How are you and all your dear ones? It is well that we can be occupied, & life would be a burdento be idle. Mr. Farmer being away all day, gives me a chance to do my work and not neglect him.

I hope that you are all in good health, and I am always pleased at your prosperity in the suffrage work. I wish that Minnesota had as many organizations as Kentucky. We are to have Miss Chase sometime this <sup>year</sup> to go to certain places in this state. I believe you know about her work. <sup>Farmer</sup> Mr. joins me in best love to your sisters and yourself. We do not forget the many kind attentions from you and your dear mother. It is pleasant to ponder upon the past times. I shall never cease to love <sup>you</sup>, though we are separated. God bless you all is the fervent prayer of your sincere friend,

*Eugenia B. Farmer.*

*Excuse so many mistakes. so much confusion in the house - as it is housecleaning, and I have been frequently stopped, while writing this letter.*

St. Paul Dispatch  
February 2, 1907

# The Legislature

## WOMEN AND FRANCHISE

### Senators in Majority Against Submission of Question to the State.

### MINORITY'S GOOD SHOWING

### They Have Also the Best of the Argument in Debate on the Bill.

The early debate of the morning in the senate arose over a motion by Senator Elwell, of Hennepin, that the university bill be passed under a suspension of the rules.

It appropriates a total of \$1,200,000—that is, \$300,000 a year for four years, for the extension of the campus and the erection of the buildings already mentioned in the branch, including the girls' dormitory.

Senator Clague amended by making the sum \$200,000 a year for four years, a total of \$800,000, or \$200,000 less than the total mentioned in the bill.

Senator Elwell accepted the amendment and it was adopted.

Senator Moonan, of Wagon, objected that there was a new bill before the senate and it ought to be printed and placed at the head of general orders so that the senators could know what they were voting for. It ought to take the regular course.

Senator Moonan's motion was buried deep in votes and the bill was put on final passage and went through with a cheer of yeas, 33 to 1, Sages voting in the negative.

The committee on rules offered a resolution regarding the remaining meetings of the senate. The sessions shall be held from 9:30 a. m. to 12 noon, then from 1 p. m. to 3 p. m. at least. Speeches shall not be longer than five minutes each, nor shall any member speak more than twice on the same subject. There shall be no special order without unanimous consent. These rules shall apply to the committee of the whole.

The resolution was adopted.

Senator McCall secured the passage of No. 102, which gives the right to St. Paul to issue \$100,000 bonds for building a central police station.

### Commodity Rate Bill.

Senator Clague moved that the commodity rate bill, S. F. No. 119, passed Tuesday evening by the house, under a suspension of the rules, be placed on its final passage under a suspension of the rules.

Senator Calhoun offered objection and then withdrew his objection.

Senator Schaller, whose bill really laid the foundation for the bill under discussion, addressed the senate in favor of the motion to pass.

It would save the shippers of the state \$1,000,000 a year.

Senator Clague gave credit for this piece of legislation to Senator Schaller, who had set the pace in his bill. One advantage of the bill was that litigation on its provisions must be brought in the state courts.

Senator Sullivan was filled with wonder that a subordinate board (railroad) for Minnesota should do the legislating.

The bill was put on its passage and went through sailing, with forty-nine affirmative and 1 negative—Calhoun, Dunn, Smith.

### Public Bill.

The railroad committee having reported the house rebate bill for indefinite postponement, Senator Clague moved that the bill be placed on general orders notwithstanding the report. This bill provides that the giving or receiving of a "rebate" shall be a misdemeanor punished by imprisonment.

Senator Clague thought it a good bill because a fine amounted to nothing, the railroads would merely charge it up to their patrons. But improvement was another matter.

Senator Hall objected that the bill was much too drastic and the committee had no authority to pass it.

Senator Sundberg, a member of the railroad committee, gave some inside information. Some of the members had been fearful that their names would be revoked, and he (Sundberg) had as that time said they ought to be taken away. It was the chairman (Hall) who remarked it might "take our passes away from us."

The vote was placed on general orders by a vote of 32 to 7.

Those voting in the negative were Calhoun, Dunn, Harby, Hall, McCoyan, Pugh and Smith.

Senator Dunn secured the passage under suspension of the rules of S. F. No. 88, providing for the expenditure for the maintenance of the engineering department of St. Paul.

Senator McCall, of Ramsey, moved a reconsideration of the vote on his S. F. No. 79, relating to the election of candidates for United States senators by the people, and a call of the senate was demanded.

The motion of Senator McCall for a reconsideration of the vote on his senatorial bill was lost by a vote of 33 to 23.

### Woman's Suffrage.

The senate took up the last special order on the list, the consideration of S. F. 115, the Senard bill, known as the woman's suffrage bill.

Senator Senard spoke to his bill in all the powers of evil were against the bill and were they going to stand by that "outher" or stand by daughters, wives, mothers and sisters in making this land a better and purer one? The same God that prompted Utah and California to pass such a bill would bring it to pass in Minnesota.

Senator Fitzpatrick did not think women had a right to vote. The government was established by men. The only argument he had ever heard was that women paid taxes. It's the man's duty to vote. Only a small proportion of women wanted to vote, and if they give them the right to vote they imposed a heavy tax on them.

But I am voting for my constituents, and as the primary matter of submitting the proposition to our constituents, I shall vote for it.

Senator Sullivan—in submitting many amendments at a general session, the number of amendments proposed, he should not overload the ticket if there should be one of great importance such as the tax amendment.

### Dirty Pool of Politics.

Senator Sullivan colozized woman. The name of mother was most precious and marked her always held that woman's place was in the shelter and calm of home. This bill was the shadow for women of his family. He would not, with the men and urging them to vote. If he voted the only man on earth so minded he would not permit his women friends to read in the dirty pool of politics.

Senator Wilson said the women of the state constituted the most important class and now could this most important question come before the people except in a doubtful manner? The man and wife were in doubt as to one on this question and turned them with the present voters would vote from the sentiment of the state. Senator Fitzpatrick's wife and Senator Sullivan's wife were doubtless opposed to woman's suffrage.

The women were the equal, yes, the superiors of men intellectually, as the had fitted the boy for civil life might purer than men, and they wanted the element of purity among the voters.

Senator Robinson declared that the bill of the same purport in the house was voted down. As the solicitation of the voters, he did not and the others propositioning and soliciting for the bill, he would not and them in their homes, if they vote they must also serve in the army and navy.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill.

Those absent and not voting were Anderson, Calhoun, Dale, Durmont, Fossey, Peterson, Swanson, White and Wilberforce.

### Yeas—21.

Campbell, Cashman, Clague, Collier, Elwell, Farrington, Fitzpatrick, Hackney, Hanson, A. L., Hinton, Johnson, C., Johnson, S. I., Moonan, Nelson, Putnam, Sages, Schaller, Seward, Sundberg, Wilson, Wright.

Nays—33.  
Albman, Alderman, Bedford, Briggs, Gusterson, Satchell, Carpenter, Cooke, Donaldson, Dunn, Hall, Hinton, H. E., Gundersen, Gunn, Hall, Hanson, H. E., Hardy, Johnston, Laybourn, Meek, G. Swan, Sweeney, Pugh, Foster, Pugh, Robinson, Smith, Stephens, Sullivan, Thorsen, Vail, Wells, Works.

# National American Woman Suffrage Association

(MEMBER NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN)

President, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Swarthmore, Pa.  
First Vice President, Rachel Foster Avery, Swarthmore, Pa.  
Second Vice President, Florence Kelley,  
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Corresponding Secretary, Kate M. Gordon,  
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Warren, Ohio

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Treasurer, Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, Ohio.  
Auditors: { Laura Clay, Lexington, Ky.  
Mary Simpson Sperry,  
2100 Pacific Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

May 2, 1907.

Dear Miss Clay,

You will remember the very nice reception you were given by the National Letter Carriers at the time of their meeting in Portland, and will also recall that they passed a very nice woman suffrage resolution, which I believe you framed. Since that time a number of the State Letter Carriers Associations have endorsed the action of the National body. Now the Kentucky association is to meet in Louisville May 30th. Mr. J.S. Emmons, 2517 Magazine St., Louisville Ky. is the Secretary. Can you not bring the same influence to bear upon this association as you did upon the National and allow us to add Kentucky to our list? We are anxious to secure enough endorsements so that we can make a Letter Carriers paragraph similar to the two marked on enclosed leaflet.

I wish you might be in our beautiful Headquarters this lovely spring day. Mrs. Upton has gone to Conneaut to be with Miss Shaw, where the latter speaks tonight. They will both be back at Headquarters tomorrow for the day. We expect Progress to come from the printer at any moment, so you can think of us as being exceedingly busy tomorrow.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

Mary S. Andrews.

Ashland, Ky. May 5<sup>th</sup> 1907

Dear Miss Clay

Some time ago I sent Mrs. Meads circular letter concerning Peace Day &c to each of the secretaries of local unions, as given in the minutes of the 1905 Convention, as I have not received the 1906 minutes yet. Now I am sending to the presidents of each local copies of the speeches made at the National Peace Congress and hope that each society can have a public meeting a kind of Echo of the Congress.

By giving to each member who will speak at all one of

these speeches and asking her to abbreviate it to a five minutes speech it seems to me that a very interesting and beneficial meeting may be held.

If you can get the Public school to have a public meeting instead it might be better but you will know what can and can not be done, I am simply telling you what I am doing.

All of the addresses had not been published at the time I got these and I failed to get them later and got only part of two of the addresses. I was especially sorry not



[May 3, 1907]

to get those of Miss Addams  
Mr. Bryan and Baron d'Estou-  
velles de Constant: - but have  
enough for each society, like  
the ones I send you. except-  
of two of the addresses, of which  
I had only a dozen.

I believe I have forgotten to  
say that - I attended the Congress  
and it is needless to say  
that I enjoyed it to the uttermost.  
and did not take cold until  
after I reached home, am  
about well now. cough very  
little. I wrote you about a  
month ago but held the letter  
waiting for my rent, as my  
trip took all I had to spare  
without that. If my tenants  
pay up according to contract.

I will send the ten dollars  
I promised for state work,  
if not I will wait a little  
longer unless the association  
is especially needing it now.  
if so let me know and I  
will send it.

Yours truly

Laura R. White

189 North Mill Street, Lexington, Ky.

May 7th, 1907.

Miss Laura R. White,

Ashland, Ky.

My dear Miss Laura,

I am just in receipt of your letter of May 3rd, with enclosures. Certainly, you can wait your convenience in paying the ten dollars for state work. When you send it, send to Mrs. I. H. Shepard, 31 East 12th Street, Covington, and ask for a receipt.

I am gratified by the action of your E. R. A., both in holding meetings and for help in raising the Ky. E. R. A. pledge for the Anthony Memorial.

I note what you say about the Solution of the Race Problem. No doubt it will be a satisfaction to you to know that the National is not responsible for using that race argument in Oklahoma. That campaign is being directed by the home Association, and you will notice that the leaflet is published by the Okla. Suffrage Asso. However, many Southern people think it a telling argument. The infant Tennessee E. R. A. has just printed one thousand of them at its own expense. The argument originally was prepared and published by Mr. Blackwell, of Boston, a very warm friend of the negro race; and he thinks, as I do, that it places the negro voter in the only dignified position the race opposition to his voting will allow him to hold, - namely, a minority vote, where his vote is not feared, and therefore not fraudently cast out. I wish to call your attention to the clause in the leaflet which distinctly says that a large white majority dispenses with the necessity of <sup>2</sup>dauntful expedients for minimizing the negro vote". This was a point emphasized in the Conference, and also in

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Oklahoma. You ask if it has solved the Race Problem in Ky., where the white vote is largely in the majority? I would certainly answer Yes, in so far as that the whites do not fear their vote, and therefore it is as free and unhindered as that of any other ignorant and venal class. In the states where there are many more negroes this is not the case, and probably will not be in our lifetime; but it is hampered by the "doubtful expedients" referred to.

I am much interested in what you are doing in the Peace movement; and I am very glad Ky. was represented by you in the Peace Conference. I am only sorry that that great conference was like so many others, in that it accepted all that women did for its advancement, and gave them no official recognition. I cannot think women forward their influence or exert their greatest power for good as long as they submit to be thus ignored without protest. I do not believe they should withhold any of their efforts as long as this is the case, as occasionally we hear advised; but I do believe that to their other work they should add that of persistently and consistently reminding all the "powers that be" that this injustice to women is noticed and condemned.

I am now busy settling myself in my new flat, 189 North Mill Street; and it is one of the pleasures I am promising myself, that I shall be able to have my friends visit me in my own home. I hope when you come to Lexington you will visit me. It will give me great pleasure to have you with me; and I know I shall profit by your views on Peace, Suffrage, and some other of the great questions in which each of us sympathize.

Cordially your friend,

Editor, Md. 5/8-1907  
I am sending you with this a copy of  
my address before our County Federation  
of Clubs, not because I think there is much  
that will be new to you, but because I am so  
happy to have found a good opportunity  
for propaganda. At least twenty different women  
came to me after the session and told me how  
completely they were in sympathy with the doctrine  
of equal rights. I hope you is true and that we  
may meet again. <sup>some do come to see us if the one</sup>  
is in Fr. <sup>we are not very far away.</sup>  
Yours truly - Mary Biddy Thomas

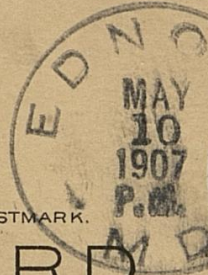


*Ans. May 10.*

THE SPACE ABOVE IS RESERVED FOR POSTMARK.

POSTAL CARD.

THE SPACE BELOW IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.



*Mr & Laura Clay  
Levin  
Kentucky*

189 N. Mill St., Lexington, Ky.

May 11th, 1907.

Mrs. Marjorie Beardsley,

Perry, N.Y.

Dear Madam,

I received your letter of April 12th, and would certainly have written a letter to be read at your convention, except that I am no longer chairman of the Committee on Increase of Membership, or of any other which entitles me to a place on the working program of a convention. I am sure that Miss Shaw's visit will be an inspiration to good work for the coming year. While we have no definite victory in this country to cheer us, yet those who are in the field and have the best opportunities of observation are the most hopeful, as they see every where signs that our cause is growing in the estimation of the people and that our final victory cannot be long deferred. We must simply work on and not be discouraged because we are not successful as quickly as we wish to be.

I remember very well your letter of a few years ago, and am gratified that you should write to me again. I only wish I had a message of some useful kind to send to you and your club. In default of that, please let me assure you of my great interest in your work and of my gratitude that the Empire state of New York remembers the faithful but less prominent efforts of Kentucky in our good cause of the political enfranchisement of women.

Very truly yours,

Swarthmore, Pa ., May 16, 1907.

Dear Member of the Business Committee:-

You will remember that at the final meeting in Chicago we, as the General Officers of the N.A.W.S.A., elected the Board of Trustees of the Susan B. Anthony Fund. In the discussion in connection with the trustee from the Pacific Coast, the names of Mrs. Hearst and Mrs. Mary Keith were considered. Since an invitation had already been sent to Mrs. Hearst to be upon the Board and since we then thought that this invitation had been delivered to Mrs. Hearst either by Mrs. Keith or by Mrs. Sargent (they were to confer about the matter) the Board elected Mrs. Hearst, provided she should accept, and elected Mrs. Keith to the position in case Mrs. Hearst should refuse. My memory is that in the discussion it was clear that the Board as a whole would prefer Mrs. Keith and elected Mrs. Hearst only because of the invitation already having been forwarded to her.

I have had some correspondence with Mrs. Keith since then and find that the invitation has not been forwarded to her. Mrs. Keith writes me now that Mrs. Hearst is expected to be in California in July and so she thinks it best to let the whole matter rest until I have a chance to interview Mrs. Hearst personally. I suppose I could get Mrs. Sargent or Mrs. Keith to accompany me and perhaps that would be the easiest thing to do.

It occurs to me, however, that our Committee as a whole prefer Mrs. Keith on the Board. Especially as the invitation has not been delivered to Mrs. Hearst, can we not vote to elect Mrs. Keith as trustee? Even should we do this, that would not prevent my having an interview with Mrs. Hearst and asking her for a contribution to the Fund should she arrive in California while I am there. I expect to reach San Francisco about the first of July and to be there four or five days or possibly a week.

Please let me have your vote on the accompanying sheet.

Cordially yours

*R. B. Perry, Sec'y of the*



San Francisco, Cal., May 18, 1907.

Laura Clay,  
Auditor,  
The National Woman's Suffrage Assc.  
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Madam:-

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of a novel entitled "The Wattersons". The central, if not the principal motive of the story is the promotion of the idea of Woman Suffrage. The heroine of the book is an ardent Woman Suffragist. She is not, however, anywhere permitted to bring into the story arguments pro and con anent the principles for which you are contending. My purpose primarily is to show that a woman may be a firm believer in this movement and still remain in all things womanly. I believe that the first requisite of promoting the progress of the principles of the suffrage movement is first of all to convince thoughtful women that belief in the principles of the Suffragist party is in all things consistent with womanliness and refinement; with sense and sentiment. For the one great obstacle with which the Suffragists have now to contend is a vague apprehension that advocates of the suffrage movement are in some way lacking in that fine sense and delicacy which makes for the eternal womanly. It has long been the practice of opponents of this movement to characterize these advocates as masculine, freakish and unwomanly, until the idea has in some way taken root in all unthinking minds. Hence I believe that the fundamental necessity in spreading the principles advocated by the Suffragists is not so much to inculcate lessons as to remove prejudices. This has been my primary purpose in writing this book. I believe that you accept Myrtle Watterson as a worthy

[ May 18, 1907 ]

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representative of those ardent and unselfish workers in the Cause.

My purpose in writing to you and in sending you this book for your perusal is, frankly, a selfish one. I am in hopes that should it appeal to you, you will use your influence to make its existence known among those of your party and so promote its success. I am obliged, in a manner of speaking, to somewhat overstep the strictest bounds of propriety in thus personally undertaking the promotion of a work of my own, but as you cannot fail to see, I am not only the writer but the publisher of this book and so am not provided with the usual chaperon.

Should the book please you as a mere work of fiction quite aside from the purpose upon which I base my plea for your assistance in its promotion, I will not need to apologize for troubling you with a copy of the same, but in any case do not take upon yourself any more trouble than is embodied in merely recommending it to those with whom you may come in contact--should you think it worthy of such recommendation. Do not trouble to answer this letter and believe me whether the book or its purpose pleases you or not I am most heartily wishfull of your success in the noble line of work in which you have engaged.

Very respectfully,

*William Marshall*

189 N. Mill St., Lexington, Ky.  
May 18th, 1907.

Dear Mrs. Avery,

Your letter of the 16th inst. is just at hand.

Under the circumstances I see no objection to changing the election as trustee of the S.B. Anthony fund from Mrs. Hearst to Mrs. Keith. Personally I do not know either of the ladies, and am very willing to be guided in my vote by those who do. I suppose from the fact that you put out this vote you prefer Mrs. Keith to Mrs. Hearst for the position, and therefore I shall be glad to vote for the change.

Is it not delightful that the Garrett-Thomas fund has been raised so successfully? I have had so much to write about in my letters to Headquarters and officers that I have not yet exchanged the congratulations which I feel. I have written both to Miss Thomas and Miss Garrett expressing my personal thanks. I hope the liberal gifts they secured will not militate against your success. You have my very sincere sympathy in the onerous task you have so nobly undertaken.

Cordially yours,

Swarthmore, Pa., May 23, 1907.

Dear Member of the Business Committee:-

There are a number of points which it is necessary to place before you and it is rather a difficult operation so far from my stenographer.

I already feel much improved by my few days here and by the time the two weeks are passed, I will be all ready for the remainder of the New York conventions and the Vermont State Convention June 13th and 14th.

I have a letter from Mrs. Upton asking about the advisability of employing Mrs. Davis, the new President of Indiana, in that state, also in regard to the employment of other women in different parts of the country, and I would like to put out a general vote so as not to make it necessary to send a vote to the whole Business Committee and wait to hear from them in every specific case.

With our added income and the new and constantly increasing demands, I think we all are agreed that we must have more workers, and we should form some kind of plan to govern their employment, etc.

This plan should include two things - the fitness of the worker and the probability of giving permanent work.

As soon as it is known that we have money to employ people permanently, there will be a number of both desirable and undesirable applicants, and we should select those who possess the qualities desired in an organizer and, all things being equal, young women who, when we have taken them through the first expensive time of training, will be likely to remain with us for some years if we continue to prosper, and prosper we will as <sup>our</sup> an association grows. Therefore, we should decide upon some definite method of selection, settle upon the requirements and then (as far as possible) keep to them. Even though a worker should feel we are assuming too much

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if we question her judgment as to her own ability, if she knows the rule is a uniform one, she will not feel that it is a personal matter.

1st. I think a new worker about whose work we know little should be willing to go out for a month for one dollar a day and her expenses, until we could judge of her work, and if we have reason to think her successful, raise it to \$1.50 per day and expenses the second month, and at the end of three months \$2.00 per day, and no more for the first year. That is more than I received the first year I worked for the Mass. Assn. although I had been preaching for years and was used to public work, and it is quite enough for a beginner. If one can be paid while learning her trade it is a good bargain for her. This rule need not apply to women who have been accredited organizers in other associations.

2nd. No one should be employed who cannot give good recommendations from a local or state society and who is not a member of some suffrage association. There are many people who seem all right until you set them up in business and who then fail entirely.

3rd. If possible, it would be best to employ them in the state in which they belong under the direction of the State President or some State officer, rather than to send them to a distant state and be at all the expense of travel before we know anything of their ability.

4th. When such a person is discovered, the Sub-Committee on Organization should have the power to employ and send her out on trial.

I am making these suggestions now because Mrs. Upton has written me in regard to several persons, who have been suggested to her and I think it is time for us to have some definite plan to work from. I say "to work from", for it is impossible to have hard and fast rules to cover every case. The first exception comes in the case of Mrs. Davis of Indiana.

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She is a woman, who has been placed in the rather difficult position of president of a state with the task before her of gathering up and bringing into the state association partly organized clubs, collecting dues of others, and in general building up her own state work.

Some obligation should rest upon the State and Elizabeth suggested (and I think her suggestion a good one) to offer to pay Mrs. Davis \$2.00 per day when she works and her railroad expenses, leaving her to depend upon her own State women to entertain her. That will lay a little obligation upon the State Suffragists, which they can readily meet, for the probabilities are she will be entertained by her own women wherever she goes.

As it will take some time to get this vote out and the <sup>reply</sup> replies from the Pacific Coast, I have written Mrs. Upton that as the important thing in Indiana is to get at those clubs while the enthusiasm of the State Convention is with them, we would better start Mrs. Davis out for one month's work and in the meantime word will come from the Business Committee as to the future plan. I feel quite sure there will be no question of the wisdom of beginning with her at once.

Mrs. Upton also feels that Miss Chase should be permitted to go to Indiana one month in the fall. As Mrs. Upton has that state in hand, I feel she is the best judge of the necessity of having Miss Chase go. I had hoped, however, that with the three months and more given by Miss Chase in Indiana already and the employment of Mrs. Davis, that might set Indiana on its feet and that Miss Chase could go to Minnesota for which state we have done comparatively little. In order to hold it at all, there will have to be good work done there this fall. Since Dr. Eaton left Minneapolis, things have fallen quite down in Minnesota and Mrs. Stockwell needs help and encouragement. Perhaps Miss Chase could give September and one-half of October and stay there for their State Convention in Minnesota and come back to Indiana for

[Enclosures May 17, 22, 25, 1907]

# National American Woman Suffrage Association

(MEMBER NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN)

President, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Swarthmore, Pa.  
First Vice President, Rachel Foster Avery, Swarthmore, Pa.  
Second Vice President, Florence Kelley,  
105 East 22nd Street, New York City.  
Corresponding Secretary, Kate M. Gordon,  
1800 Prytania Street, New Orleans, La.



NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS  
Warren, Ohio

Recording Secretary, Alice Stone Blackwell,  
3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

Treasurer, Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, Ohio.

Auditors: { Laura Clay, Lexington, Ky.  
Mary Simpson Sperry,  
2100 Pacific Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

May 27, 1907.

Dear Member of the Business Committee;-

After you had voted to cut down expenses in Oklahoma, Miss Shaw instructed me to write Mrs. Boyer that she must retrench wherever she could do it. I am sending you copies of a number of letters which explain themselves. The one of May 17th. has so much of a private and political nature in it that I hope you will be careful about repeating any of it. The other one is to me and I hardly know whether Mrs. Boyer would want me to copy it. The third is from Mrs. Biggers. Elizabeth had a personal letter from Marie Jenney Howe, who has just been in Oklahoma, and if it is in the office, I will copy a paragraph from that.

Such a letter as this should go to the President and be sent out by her. My excuses for doing it are, 1st. Oklahoma has been particularly put into my hands; and 2nd., Miss Shaw has had a hard month in the field and is trying to rest up at Wianno. She has no stenographer with her, and could only look these over and send them to Swarthmore to be copied. I do wish some of us could be in Oklahoma so as to judge what is best.

Dr. Woods does not seem to feel that the politicians will surely stand by us. She may not have cared to have me quote this.

Respectfully yours,

Σ May 27, 1907 15

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF MARIE JENNEY HOWE WRITTEN FROM DENVER, COLORADO.

"I enjoyed Mrs. Boyer so much at Oklahoma City. I do wish the National could go out there and see what is being done before they decide to give up those Headquarters. Everybody there and here agree that it is the best opportunity we have at present. I could hardly endure Oklahoma for the awful inconveniences and dirt and untidiness. I don't see how Mrs. Boyer can stay there. She has not had a decent or a clean meal for weeks, and a tub bath is unheard of. I am in love with Denver, it is coming back to civilization again.

I have seen and heard so much that I must try to meet with Mrs. Upton when I get back next week, as I think she would be interested to hear about things.

I am having a beautiful time here, with all the bright club women whom I meet. Have been with Mrs. Bradford and Mrs. Grenfel and others. "



[May 28, 1907]

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BOOK OF RECITATIONS

Rachel Foster Avery, Chairman.

Miss Campbell and I, who were made a Committee on the book of recitations are suffering in our work from an embarrassment of riches. Miss Campbell feels that we can make these this proposed book fill two needs; namely, a book of recitations and a book of information suitable for young people preparing to debate our question.

As I have thought the matter over since Miss Campbell and I met to compare the material a few days ago, it has occurred to me that it would be in the end cheaper and also better to publish two books, - one composed entirely of things suitable for recitation (this would naturally be largely poetry) and one giving information for debates. I append herewith the printers' estimates.

I secured two estimates on a book of 128 pages of printed matter, including the title page, and a very heavy binding; the book to be wire stitched and the binding to be glued on, not pasted. This makes for a pamphlet a very strong and substantial thing.

The following estimate is from a Union office:- An edition of one thousand would cost \$291.50, additional thousands, if ordered at the same time, \$91.50.

The place where the first edition of our programs for the Convention was printed estimate as follows: First thousand, \$185.00, additional thousands, \$60.00.

This printing office is the one which was responsible for the wrong folding of our first edition of our programs. They were in a rush and had to send them out to be folded. They have done a good deal of other work for us previously and it has always been satisfactory. The vice president of the company told me they pay the Union scale of wages but are not a Union office.

It is possible that some other Union office might not charge as high a rate as this one to which I went but I could not go to any more on Saturday because of the early closing of such offices. I will try to investigate further but in the meantime, will you please secure as promptly as possible a vote of the Business Committee on this subject? I expect to leave for the West on June twenty-second and hope to get the whole thing in shape before my departure.

Will you please also ask the vote of the Committee on the question of publishing a very small cheap book of suffrage songs? We could get about ten such songs, which are set to familiar music. I think the book could be sold for about ten cents a copy, provided we could publish at least five hundred copies.

I inquired also the cost of publishing two smaller books with the

[May 28, 1907]

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idea of making one of recitations only and the other suitable for debates. At the Union office they told me that a book of sixty-four pages with the same quality of heavy paper cover, etc. would cost \$150.75 for the first thousand and \$51.00 each for extra thousands.

At the non-Union office, the prices were \$97.50 for first thousand of sixty-four page booklet and \$35.00 for additional thousands.

The cost then of publishing the matter in two books would be for each book half of the price for the larger booklet plus about five dollars additional for the extra cover.