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THE WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY

THE SECTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF WOMEN FOR
PERMANENT PEACE

NATIONAL OFFICE
ROOM 500, 116 S. MICHIGAN AVE.

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MRS. ELEANOR G. KARSTEN
116 S. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO

January
Third
1917

My dear Madam:

Hearings are now being held in Washington before the Committees on Military Affairs, both of the House and of the Senate, in reference to the Chamberlain Bill for compulsory military service, S. 1695.

Former Secretary of the Interior, Walter L. Fisher, opened these Hearings with a masterly statement of the case against compulsory military service, and our own National Secretary, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, will also testify before the Committees. The Hearings will continue until the fifteenth of January.

It is important that we follow these Hearings closely and it is still more important that we make our Congressmen realize that back home some of their constituents know what is going on in reference to the Chamberlain Bill and expect them to know also, to attend these Hearings and to become informed about our side of the case also before they are called upon to vote on the Bill. I am enclosing a leaflet in reference to compulsory military training.

Will you not write to your own Congressmen (both Senators and Representatives) and tell them quite simply, as if you were writing to your next door neighbor, that you expect them to take an interest in these Hearings and attend them whenever it is possible. This will take only a little time and it will REALLY help. If you could write us also that you have done this, we should be glad; but the main thing is to write to your Congressmen. In case you do not know who your congressmen are, ask some man in your town, who takes an interest in politics, or if you have time, write to me and I will be glad to let you know by return mail.

Thank you very much for helping us in this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor G. Karsten

Office Secretary

155 N. BELLEVUE BLVD

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Jan. 4 1917

My Dear Miss Clay

How I do appreciate
your coming to my
convention at this
time. It gives me
a feeling of security
that all will be well
with both my
Daughter Maddie and
my husband and
all all well and
other domestic affairs
I have felt it was
not wise for me

to leave home now
also you can hold
the helm I am
sure. The only regret
is I cannot be
with you.

I think it will
be a harmonious
meeting.

God bless you
and all.

Love
Martha Allen



Maysville, Ky.
Jan. 9, 1917.

My dear Miss Blay, -

It is going
to mean so much
to our meeting to
have you give us
our main address.

session will be called
at eight o'clock, when
I want your address.

I think your lecture
on the Single Standard
of morals is so fine,
but if you would
prefer another subject,
alright.

you can leave Lexington
most any train Saturday,
either let me know
or write Mrs. W. O. Eaton,
Ashland, what train and
some one will meet
you - yours appreciatively,
Mrs. Stanley (Winged) Reed.

It is the convention
of the Ninth District
of the Federation,
to be called at Ashland,
Saturday, January the
thirteenth.

We will have
an afternoon session
at 2.30, then they
give us a banquet
at six and the evening

Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association

(ORGANIZED 1885)

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MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

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Memphis.

State Organizer

Miss Hannah J. Price,
Morristown.

Morristown, Tenn.

Jan. 9, 1917.

My Dear Miss Clay:

I was sorry that little bit took place between you and the C. A. women for your sake, for we had asked you to give us your reasons for believing the C. A. method unwise, and one of our members who belongs to them ran off to hunt up Miss Hill and misrepresented your statements with the usual C. A. alacrity to misconstrue. Be gladdened in your spirit in standing your ground and new proud of you as always. Not all were deceived by Miss Hill's denial. One woman said she would as soon attack the rock of Gibraltar as to enter into an argument with you. Miss Hill cried after you left, and when I had occasion, I told her you had been asked to give us your ideas, and new not simply taking occasion to attack her organization. I also insisted that you only said they lay under a charge

which had not been publicly decided. Now here is a piece of information which you can use if you like. A few weeks before Christmas my sister Annie Laurie Price was in Knoxville visiting the C. O. leaders there, Mrs. C. E. Lucky, who went over to them because of discussions in our ranks. She told A. L. that the Republican National Committee had offered her money to help in the Hughes campaign. She explained that she could not accept it because her bad health precluded her doing the work, and she did not have a worker in her organization who was in a position to do the work. She called it "legitimate campaign money," and said it was offered to all the associations in the ranks of the C. O. She seemed to have no scruples as to the moral point of view, and told it simply as a fact, not asking my sister to keep it as a secret. I am sure Mrs. Lucky will not deny this, as she is an honorable woman.

We appreciate your kindness in always coming to our conventions, and want you to know how much we honor and love you. If our election of officers had not stood in the way I would have followed you out and gone with you to the train. Hoping you reached home all right and are well and happy.

I am your sincere friend and admirer,
Samuel J. Price.

403 E. First North St.
Morristown, Tenn.

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OFFICE SECRETARY

MRS. ELEANOR G. KARSTEN
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January
Tenth
1917

My dear Madam:

We are sending out to all the branches and individual members of the Woman's Peace Party the enclosed letter hoping thus to secure financial support for the expenses of the Congress After the War.

It is also hoped that individual members of the delegation of thirty-five will each endeavor to secure money for this much needed fund. The office will be glad to supply you with copies of the enclosed letter or blank stationery. Will you let Mrs. Karsten know how much of either, or both, you would like to have sent you to be used in sending these appeals to your friends. The checks should be sent to the office of the Woman's Peace Party, although made payable to Miss Lillian D. Wald, who is acting as Treasurer of this special fund for the Congress After the War.

Hoping that we, as representatives of the largest and richest neutral country, will be able to bear a generous share in the expenses of the Congress, I am

Faithfully yours,

Harriet R Thomas.

International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace

Founded at the International Congress of Women, the Hague, April 28th to May 1st, 1915

To ensure that an International Congress of Women shall be held in the same place and at the same time as the official Conference which shall frame the terms of the peace settlement after the war for the purpose of making practical suggestions to that Conference.

Chairman: Jane Addams
Vice Chairman: Dr. Aletta H. Jacobs
Secretary: Crystal Macmillan
Treasurer pro tem: } Rosa Manus
Assistant Secretary: }

The Section for the United States of America
The Woman's Peace Party
Office: 116 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

International Headquarters:
Keizersgracht 467-469, Amsterdam, Holland

Women in the following countries
have organized and selected their
delegates:

January 10th, 1917.

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Canada
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Great Britain and Ireland
Hungary
India (British)
Italy
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Sweden
Switzerland
United States of America
Uruguay

My dear Madam:

As the possibility of a peace conference between the warring nations draws nearer, the Woman's Committees for Permanent Peace in various belligerent as well as neutral countries are preparing for the Woman's International Congress to be held at the same time and in the same place as the Official Conference, which shall frame the terms of the peace settlement after the war.

This Woman's Congress was planned in May, 1915, when fifteen hundred women from twelve nations met at the Hague and for three days held an International Congress in the interest of a permanent peace. Those of us who were present felt that the very fact that the women from the belligerent as well as from the neutral countries should hold such a fine-spirited congress in the midst of war, was in itself an augury of the part women might play in restoring international good-will.

In planning a separate congress of women it was also borne in mind that the Official Conference at the end of the war determining the terms of peace would be largely composed of diplomats who are necessarily bound by the traditional conventions which have so long dominated all intercourse between nations. Because in every country such men are the least representative of modern social thought and the least responsive to changing ideals, it was considered supremely important that when the conference of diplomats should come together at the end of the war, other groups should convene in order to urge the importance of certain interests which have hitherto been inarticulate in international affairs. This need has been recognized not only by the women but by such international interests as Peace Organizations, the Jews from many countries and similar groups, who are also planning to hold Congresses at the same time and in the same place as the Official Peace Conference After the War.

Since the meeting of the Congress of Women at the Hague in May, 1915, Committees of Women for Permanent Peace have been established in twenty-seven countries including China and Japan, and in twenty of these countries definite organizations have already selected their twenty-five delegates with ten alternates for the Congress of Women to be held after the war.

Most of these countries are, however, either small European neutrals which have been under heavy burdens during the war, or

Jan 10. 1917

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have organized and selected their
delegates:

- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Canada
- Denmark
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Great Britain and Ireland
- Hungary
- India (British)
- Italy
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Poland
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- United States of America
- Uruguay

belligerents whose resources have been exhausted by the war. It is highly important, therefore, that the contribution from America, the largest neutral country, and one in which the position of women has been most definitely recognized, should be generous enough to cover the general expenses of the Woman's Congress. Every delegate to this Congress from all the countries represented, will pay her own expenses but the cost of meeting places, of printing, and of interpreters will be very heavy. It is desirable that at least \$20,000 shall be contributed towards these expenses from America.

An earnest appeal is made to you for a contribution towards this Congress which will enable the conscience and experience of women to register themselves in an international effort to secure a settlement of this war which will give some hope for a just and lasting peace.

Checks should be made payable to Lillian D. Wald, who is Treasurer of this special fund, but the checks and all other contributions should be sent care of the Woman's Peace Party, 116 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, if convenient in the enclosed envelope.

Faithfully yours,

Jane Addams.

Dear Miss Clay, I visited the Legislature
this week. The result is noted below.
It seems very annoying to have
Mrs. Front telling Members of the Legis-
lature that Mrs. Catt disapproves of this
movement. We shall keep a good lobby there.
Our big State Comm. noted on P. 4 will be
a great surprise. This is our first publication

Suffrage Amendment

of their names. Thus far we have been

ALLIANCE

very quiet + the enemy did not know
how strong we were - C.W.M.C.

Senator James J. Barbour, on January 17, 1917, in-
troduced in the Illinois Senate the Suffrage
Amendment to the Illinois Constitution.

IT IS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2.



FOR over fifty years Illinois women have been asking for full suffrage. It could have been secured at any time by a suffrage amendment to the Illinois constitution. The legislators have become familiar with the suffrage amendment. It would omit the word "male" from Section 1 of Article VII of the constitution. To meet success this amendment must have a vote of two-thirds of both houses of the legislature and a majority of all those voting at the polls. This is a difficult but not impossible majority to secure. Of the eleven amendments submitted to the voters since 1870, eight have been carried. Of the three which were defeated, two were amendments to amend the amending clause. It is a mistake to say that only the amendments which had no opposition were carried.

Dates of Amendments.

The proposed amendments heretofore voted on, the dates and the results, are:

1878—Drainage and Ditching. Carried.

1880—County Officers. Carried.

1884—Veto of Appropriation Items. Carried.

1886—Anti-Contract Convict Labor. Carried.

1890—World's Fair Bonds. Carried.

1892—Amendment of the Amending Clause. Failed.

1894—Labor Laws. Failed.

1896—Amendment of the Amending Clause. Failed.

1904—Chicago Charter Amendment. Carried.

1908—Deep Waterway Bonds. Carried.

1916—Tax Amendment. Carried.

It should be noted that over one-half of the legislatures since 1870 failed to submit any amendment. There are other states with constitutions which are as difficult to amend, and there are also states which, although the constitution does not require that an amendment must receive a majority of all voting at the polls, have given the suffrage amendment such a majority. Among those states

are Montana, Arizona, Nevada and California. It is of interest to note that in Arizona the women were not able to secure suffrage through their constitutional convention, but, when later they secured the submission of a separate suffrage amendment, it carried with so large a majority that it received over three thousand more than a majority of all voting at the election.

Illinois Favorable.

In not one of the states where suffrage has carried have there been 876,700 women who have voted for president, as is the case in Illinois. These women want full suffrage and want it soon. Never has any state, before granting full suffrage for women, had such cordial support from politicians from all parties in addition to a perfunctory suffrage plank in party platforms. There is no anti-suffrage newspaper in Illinois. There is little open opposition in Illinois to suffrage for women. Such opposition as there is even cloaks itself under the guise of suffrage advice.

Suffrage Soon.

The legislature of 1917 may submit the suffrage amendment to the voters in November, 1918, the earliest possible time. Any opponent of woman suffrage would hesitate to attack the principle of suffrage, but he can defeat suffrage if he can only secure a delay in extending to women their full suffrage rights. One delaying method recommended for suffrage is to secure it through a constitutional convention. There are a variety of reasons why a constitutional convention is needed in Illinois, and those who desire full suffrage are not opposing a constitutional convention, but those who believe that full suffrage will be secured through its means have had little knowledge of the histories of constitutional conventions. For many years past all the constitutional conventions held in the various states of our union have been asked to grant woman suffrage. Even as far back as

1870 the Illinois constitution makers were urged to extend suffrage to women, but no state has yet granted woman suffrage in this way.

Slow and Not Sure.

If this was the only way, the women of Illinois might well concentrate on this only method of getting suffrage. But at any step of the way failure may meet the efforts of those who desire a new constitution, and the question of suffrage would meet defeat with all other questions.

Action will need to be urged by women on two legislatures, one constitutional convention, and the men voters will have to be met by the suffragists at one primary and at three different elections. It will take as large a vote, two-thirds of both houses, to submit the constitutional convention proposition as to submit a suffrage amendment, and it will take the same vote at the polls, a majority of all voting at the election, when both propositions are submitted in 1918, and when the finished product, the new constitution, or forty separate amendments, be submitted in 1920 or 1921 to the voters.

Progress By Years.

The steps to be taken by the convention method are:

1917—Two-thirds of both houses of the legislature must vote to submit the question of a new constitution.

1918—In November the majority of all men voting in the election must vote for the proposition. Women may not vote.

1919—This legislature must provide the manner of electing members of the constitutional convention, 102 in number.

All legislation takes effect July 1, 1919.

September would be the earliest possible date for the primary.

Perhaps November would be the earliest possible date for the election of members of the convention. It might be later.

1920—The convention must meet within three months and might before February, and if it does, its work may be finished by June.

September would be the earliest

available date for voting upon the new constitution.

The interest in the presidential campaign through the summer and fall might be so intense as to cause the constitution makers to postpone final adjournment and the vote until 1921, after the presidential election.

Each separate amendment must secure a majority of all those voting at the election. At this election women may not vote.

The Short and Sure Method.

To interview the legislators of 1917 about the suffrage amendment and to meet the men voters of 1918 at the polls is all that is required to bring early success. In 1918 there will be no presidential election at hand and so few officers are to be elected that the interest will not be divided as it might be two years later during the presidential campaign or in 1921 if the constitutional convention amendments should be submitted at an election when the forty or fifty different amendments were being voted upon.

Test the Suffrage Planks.

Last June the Illinois women heroically marched through the sleet to the national republican convention asking for a woman's suffrage plank in the platform. That plank, while it endorsed woman's suffrage, advised women to secure suffrage state by state. Now is the time for that party to show that it meant what it said. The democrats later had a similar national suffrage plank and they, too, are under obligations to give Illinois women the suffrage as soon as possible by Illinois amendment. Those suffrage planks are valuable and have been sought for many years. Now is the first possible chance to act upon these national planks, and the men of all parties in the Illinois legislature, who really believe in suffrage and do not want to dodge the first opportunity of living up to their party principles, will vote for the woman suffrage amendment. Men who vote for this amendment will not have the difficult task of explaining to their constituents the difference between their theory and their practice.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
—OF—
SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT ALLIANCE

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January 20, 1917

Miss Laura Clay
189 N. Mill Street
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Miss Clay:

I received your letter with postal order for \$2.00 enclosed in payment of the renewal of your own subscription and for the renewal of the subscription for the Public Library of Lexington.

Your subscription is now paid to January, 1918, and the Public Library is paid up to February, 1918. We are very glad to be able to continue these subscriptions, and thank you for your good wishes for the Journal.

Yours sincerely,

Mare Spink
Circulation Manager.

MS/EBM

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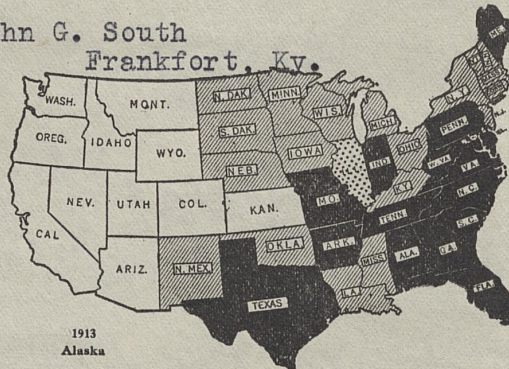
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726 McClelland Building, Lexington

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MISS LAURA CLAY
139 N. Mill Street, Lexington

Chairman of Congressional Work

MRS. EDMUND M. POST, Paducah



1913
Alaska
White States, Full Suffrage; Shaded States, Partial Suffrage; Dotted State, Presidential, Municipal and Partial County Suffrage; Dark States, No Suffrage.



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MR. WM. MARSHALL BULLITT, Louisville

Frankfort

RICHMOND, KY.

January 23, 1917.

Miss Laura Clay,
Lexington, Ky.

My dear Miss Clay:

Will you prepare a list of books you think suitable to compose a suffrage library to be used by our leagues? I am very anxious to get this library at once, and I know you can give us the best possible advice as to the books to compose it.

With very best wishes for you, I am

Most cordially yours,

Christine Buckley Smith

President Kentucky Equal Rights Association

CBS:M

ROBT. D. VANCE
SOL. O. HEILBRONNER

WELL EQUIPPED
COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

VANCE & HEILBRONNER
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
OHIO VALLEY BANK BUILDING
HENDERSON, KY.

January 23, 1917.

Miss Laura Clay,
Lexington, Kentucky.

Dear Miss Clay:-

You will remember that my father, S. B. Vance, was a member of the Lower House when Judge William Beckner, of Winchester, Kentucky, was a member of the Senate of the General Assembly of Kentucky in 1894, when the bill known as the "Husband and Wife Bill" was passed.

As I recall it, my father prepared that bill and introduced it in the House of Representatives and Judge William Beckner introduced it in the Senate and looked after its passage. I also recall that my father said you were very much interested in the bill and were present at Frankfort several times during that session and knew the facts connected with the passage of the bill.

I note from the decisions of the Kentucky Court of Appeals that the Judges refer to that act as the "Weissinger Act."

Be kind enough to write me just what you may know about the passage of that bill and who is entitled to the credit for that bill.

Would appreciate a prompt reply.

Yours respectfully,

Robt D. Vance

V/H

Kentucky Equal Rights Association

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State Headquarters,
Frankfort

First Vice President
MRS. ROBINSON A. McDOWELL,
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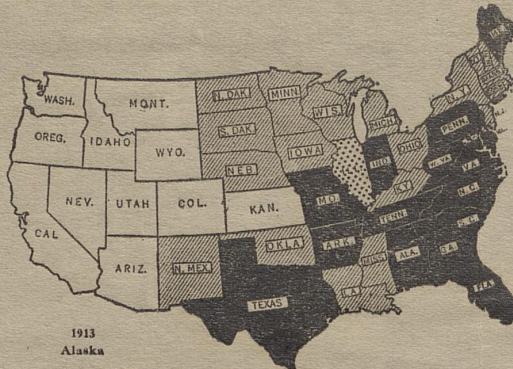
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White States, Full Suffrage; Shaded States, Partial Suffrage; Dotted State, Presidential, Municipal and Partial County Suffrage; Dark States, No Suffrage.



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Hickman

FRANKFORT, KY..

January 24, 1917.

Miss Laura Clay,
Lexington, Ky.

My dear Miss Laura:

I am enclosing the Minutes of an informal meeting of the Press Committee held in Louisville on January 10th. Mrs. James Leech, the Chairman, outlined the plan of work for the year. I did not deem it necessary to call a Board Meeting, but as Mrs. Leech asks for some financial aid in her plan, I am sending a copy of the Minutes to you with the request that you read same and notify me if this plan meets with your approval.

I am also enclosing a copy of a letter received from Mrs. Walter McNab Miller. Will you pass Mrs. Miller's letter on to any suffragists you know who might be interested in contributing to the Bazaar.

With kindest regards, I am

Very cordially yours,

Christine Pringle Smith

President Kentucky Equal Rights Association

CBS:M

189 North Mill Street, Lexington, Ky.

Jan. 24th, 1917.

My dear Mrs. McCulloch,

I thank you so much for sending me your legislative leaflet letting me know what you are doing about a constitutional amendment. It is the best thing I have seen in refutation of the argument that state amendments are so hard to get that we must perforce strive for a National Amendment. It must try your patience, who did such a grand work for the Illinois partial suffrage bill, to have your well considered policy opposed by any one. For myself, I feel very strongly that the National is making a mistake in putting so much stress on the S.B.A. Amendment, and losing valuable time and opportunity for state work and other National Congressional work.

I was invited on Jan. 12 to Nashville to speak at their state suffrage convention. I found they had introduced a Bill framed after the Illinois Bill, comprising Presidential, municipal and some county suffrage. Its prospects were very promising; and I have since received a telegram saying it had passed the House by a majority of 59 to 24 (full House is 99-) and was set for special order in the Senate for next Thursday. The prospects in the Senate are good, as it was introduced by the Speaker pro tem. If this bill passes you know how much it will mean to the suffrage cause in the South and throughout the Union. When such successes in view to work, it seems amazing to me that the women should so run after what I consider an ignis fatuus in the S.B.A. Amend. Do you think the Webb-Kenyon Bill has made a National Prohibition Amendment less probable?

I am always so glad to hear from you. Remember me to your family and believe me

Very cordially yours,

C O P Y

[Jan 24, 1917]

Washington, D. C., January 11, 1917.

My dear Mrs. South:

The local women have decided to work with the Headquarters Committee in helping to raise a fund to pay for the rent of the Washington House. As the venture here is so new and as our first appearance before the public should be a particularly pleasing one, we are writing to all the states asking them to donate something for a Mid Lenten Bazaar, which we are having in the House March 15th, 16th and 17th.

We expect to have a Parcels Post Table on which will be displayed the articles coming from the different states with the name of the state and the donor, unless the latter is not desired. In this way, we can interest the people from the various states, who will come and will be sure to want to purchase the things that come from their individual states. As the time is so short, we shall be very grateful to you if you will use your utmost effort to interest the women of your State to help us raise the necessary funds for maintaining the Washington Headquarters without drawing too heavily upon the treasury.

We are going to have a Melting Pot in which will be placed any broken articles of gold and silver to be converted into cash, and we are going to sell any old pieces of jewelry which people are generous enough to give for the cause.

We think that this Bazaar is of great importance, not only from the financial advantage, which will accrue from it, but from a publicity standpoint, and anything that you can do will be greatly appreciated. All articles should be sent to the Bazaar Committee, 1626 Rhode Island Avenue.

With cordial good wishes and the hope that the new year may be a most successful one for the cause for your State, as well as for the National, I am

Most cordially yours,

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller

Mrs. Gertrude B. Nash,
666 So. Howard Blvd.,
Near Angeles, Calif.

189 North Mill St.,
Lexington, Ky.

Jan. 27th, 1917.

My Dear Mrs. Nash:

I have been very much gratified to find from your postals and little letter that you have not forgotten what I consider a very delightful three or four days' trip that we had together.

I was deeply disappointed at our failure in Iowa; but it was not as disastrous as I feared it would be, because it did not prevent the two dominant parties from passing Suffrage planks. I had feared that if Iowa failed us, we could not get Suffrage into either party platform.

I did not go to Chicago for the parade, but I was in the Golden Lane in St. Louis. All of our southern women thought the plank was a great triumph for us. How grandly the western women came out in the election! It verified what I have always believed, - that women are going to vote like women, and are not going to be altogether dominated by the way men vote. As I am a strong Peace woman, I thought their following the ~~sex~~ slogan, "He kept us out of war" was exactly right.

In Kentucky we have not yet a campaign though we hope to have an amendment submitted in 1918. But I was in Tennessee lately and the women there have had introduced into the Legislature a bill framed after the Illinois law and they are very sanguine of its success, as it is has already passed the House by a big majority and has been introduced into the Senate under good auspices. If they win, it will mean as much for the southern states as the Illinois bill means for the northwestern.

I am now at my home in Lexington, having spent the summer and fall on my farm in Madison County. I hope that you are enjoying much more agreeable weather than we have had recently. We had a record breaking snow and it went off in a flood of rain which washed out our natural gas pipe and left our city shivering and in darkness for a day or two, though happily the leak is now repaired. I was never in California, but from all the delightful reports I have heard of the climate it would be a good place to be in just now.

I hope that you will write to me again from time to time; and I trust some peace of good luck will enable me some time in the future to renew the friendship which to me was one of the pleasantest incidents of our Iowa campaign. I am

Very cordially yours,

Mrs. W. M. Stoner, 1527 Rhode Island Ave.,
Washington.

Jan. 27th, 1917.

Mrs. Stoner,
Washington, D.C.

My Dear Mrs. Stoner:

I was very much gratified to receive your little letter, even if I have not seemed very prompt in answering. I have now come over from the farm to spend the winter in Lexington, and I hope that I shall not be so dilatory in my correspondence.

We suffragists are hard at work in Kentucky educating and organizing. We are somewhat divided in opinion on the subject of the Federal Amendment. I have no hope at all of ever gaining anything by that amendment, but many of our Board are as much carried away about it as Mrs. Catt and the National Board. We have about agreed to wait for the 4th of March before we decide upon any more definite line of work than just organizing and press work. I am hoping that we will certainly ask for a State constitutional amendment in our Legislature of 1918.

-2-

I am certainly glad to see that women are coming into their own in the Inaugural ceremonies. I have seen of course the honor that has been conferred on you; and I am sure that no one will bear herself with more credit than you. I presume there will be a good deal of pageantry in the inaugural ceremonies, and if there is, your talent for getting programs and other such functions will come into play admirably. I wish I were going to be there to see it all, but at present I have no thought of going to Washington at all this winter.

I do know of anything being done for the United States Elections Bill. The National is too much occupied with the amendment to do anything about it and the S. S. W. S. Conference under Miss Gordon's guidance is occupied with another Democratic scheme, which, I believe to be highly important, and with Miss Gordon's management promises great things for the Suffrage cause in the south.

I went to Nashville, Tenn., about two weeks ago to the Suffrage Convention, and the women there have brought in a bill framed after the Illinois bill. It passed the House by a ^{good} majority last week and was to have been a special order in the Senate last Thursday. I have not yet heard what its fate was, but if it is successful, it will be a wonderful advance for the south.

Do let me hear from you and tell me all the Washington news. Please remember me to Mr. Stoner, and with my warm regards to yourself.
I am

Very cordially yours,

189 North Mill St.,
Lexington, Ky.

Jan. 27th, 1917.

My Dear Miss Price:

I appreciated your letter of January 9th. I too was sorry of the little tilt between the C. U. worker and myself. I think she took my remark entirely too much to heart, seeing it is perfectly apparent that while ~~thaxx~~ their work is against the Democratic party by that same token it is for the Republican party. They say it is anti-partisan and if the Republican party was now dominant and the Federal Amendment was not passed by Congress, then they would be against the Republican party. But as the proof of that is entirely in the future, none of them ought to be offended when the C. U. is charged with working for the Republican party; and as I pointed out, they have a perfect right to receive funds from the Republican party if they choose to do so. But under all the circumstances of the work of the Congressional Union it passes my comprehension how suffragists in a strong Democratic state can hope to gain anything by working with them.

I thank you for relating the little incident in connection with Mrs. Lucky. I do not suppose that I will ever have any occasion to use it, but it tends to confirm me in the opinion I already have.

Well, I congratulate Tennessee on the good start you have made on your partial Suffrage Bill. I got a telegram from Miss White and Mrs. Reese, telling me of the vote in the House; but as I have not heard how it came out in the Senate I feel very anxious about its fate. I hope that you will let me hear about it as I do not see any Tennessee papers.

I always enjoy my little trips to Tennessee, and particularly it is always a pleasure to me to meet you. I thank you for your kind letter, and certainly appreciate the friendship you express for me. Please let me hear from you again.

Very cordially yours,

189 N. Mill St.

Jan. 27th, 1917.

Mr. Robert D. Vance,

Henderson, Ky.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of Jan. 25rd was received last night.

The justice loving people of Kentucky bear in grateful remembrance your father's distinguished services for the Bill known as the "husband and wife" bill.

Mr. Weissinger was not the principal worker for this bill. He was in the Senate at the time of its passage, and he had himself introduced a bill less liberal and it had passed its second reading when the more liberal House bill came before the Senate. Then Mr. Weissinger withdrew his bill in favor of the House bill, and did what he could for its passage. I learned these facts from a little pamphlet printed by Mr. Weissinger. The Woman's Club of Louisville asked him to make an address on the property rights of women; and were so pleased with it that they asked him to print it, which he did in a small edition. I once had a copy but lost it by loaning it. I think, however, it may still be extant in the records of the Woman's Club, and you may still be able to verify these facts from that pamphlet; as I remember, in the preface. The people of Louisville were so proud of Mr. Weissinger for his part in this bill that it has required some effort from the Ky. Equal Rights Association to have credit given where it was due for it.

Judge William Beck

Judge William Beckner was in the House the same term as your father; and in the Senate our most active friend was Mr. W. K. Stephenson, of Harrodsburg.

It may interest you to know that Judge Beckner took credit to himself for the passage of what the Ky. Equal Rights Assn. members were in the habit of calling the Vance bill. He told me that; and when I asked the reason, he reminded me of what I knew, - that when Judge Vance introduced his very liberal bill Judge Beckner also introduced a less liberal one, with the remark to the House "I prefer Judge Vance's bill to my own; but if you will not pass his, maybe you will pass mine". I heard him make that remark. The rest he told to me. He said his bill passed through its second reading ahead of Judge Vance's; and Judge Beckner proposed to him to take advantage of the legislative courtesy which usually will accept any amendments the author of a bill accepts. So, when his bill was ready for amendments previous to passage, by agreement Judge Vance offered one amendment after another, each of which was accepted by Judge Beckner, until practically the bill was the same as that which Judge Vance introduced, and in this form it was passed by the House the first time. Then it went to the Senate, and was passed with some amendments, and was returned to the House through a conference committee; proposed by the committee, though the Senate accepted them; concur in the amendments; and the friends of the bill thought it was lost. But just before the close of the session Mrs. Josephine K. Henry was invited to speak before the Legislature on some general subject; and her address so stirred our friends that Judge Beckner said to Mr. Stephenson that they ought to make another effort to pass that bill. He asked Mr. Stephenson to look up a Congressional precedent for the House to reconsider its rejection of a conference report. Mr. Stephenson found the precedent required; an effort to reconsider was made in the House successfully. The report of the Conference committee was accepted, and as it had already been accepted by the Senate, it became law. It is cu-

c Jan 27, 1917

rious to observe that in the interim the favorable sentiment of the Senate had changed, and it was thrown into consternation to find that the House had accepted the conference report; but it was too late to do anything by legal action; and an effort was made to defeat it by delay in enrolling it. Judge Beckner told me he frustrated that effort by frankly threatening to hold back from enrollment a certain Senate bill which it was in his power to do; and by this last act of friendship for the bill he steered it through its last difficulties.

Most of what he told me no doubt you can verify from the legislative records at Frankfort. I have entered into these details because I think you may be interested in the whole history of a bill which reflects credit on everyone who had a part in enacting it.

With assurances that Judge Vance's friendship for the justice which the Ky. Equal Rights Association advocated was and is still held in grateful remembrance, I am

Very sincerely yours,

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THE WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY

THE SECTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF WOMEN FOR
PERMANENT PEACE

NATIONAL OFFICE
ROOM 500, 116 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO

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116 S. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO

OFFICE SECRETARY

MRS. ELEANOR G. KARSTEN
116 S. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO

Room 647, Murreev Building,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
January 27, 1917.

My dear Madam:-

You probably have learned through the press that this year, for the first time, women are to serve upon the Inaugural Committee.

Mrs. Wesley Martin Stoner and Mrs. James H. Boggs, both of Washington, have been chosen as members of the committee. They represent the women of the whole country in an entirely new capacity, and naturally, they are anxious that the women's national organizations shall take advantage of the opportunity to participate in the first inaugural parade in which they have been asked to appear.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Stoner, a prominent suffragist and a devoted peace advocate, the Woman's Peace Party has been asked to form one of the marching units in the Civic Section of the parade, and as I am resident in Washington during this session of Congress I have been asked to organize our division. Miss Addams and the members of the Executive Board are heartily in favor of this, since it will furnish an expression of the sentiment embodied in a resolution passed at our Annual Meeting in December:

"RESOLVED, That the Woman's Peace Party deploras the over emphasis on the army and navy in the ceremony of inaugurating the President and recommends that in future this great national ceremony should represent the varied interests of the country, social, civic, philanthropic, educational, industrial, artistic, scientific and religious."

As it has been decided to omit all features of pageantry from the Civic Section, we shall not be called upon to make any elaborate plans or expenditures, which greatly simplifies our undertaking. Large banners indicating the organization, and small individual banners may, however, be carried by the marchers.

The plan approved by the Executive Board is that we endeavor to develop an impressive Peace division, inviting all the organized peace forces of the country to send marching dele-

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116 S. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO

WASHINGTON, D. C.

2

gations. We hope that numbers of young men and women from the universities and colleges, especially those in attendance upon the eastern schools, will feel moved to participate in a demonstration which is in itself a departure from the traditional idea that a march is necessarily militaristic in character. An army of marchers under the banner of Peace would form a significant antithesis to those features of the parade, which, by their nature, suggest war.

As it is important that we should be able to indicate at the earliest possible moment, the approximate registration for the peace division of the parade, will you not make some canvass, and report promptly to me an estimated number from your section of the country? The time for the development of our division in the parade is exceedingly short and the occasion is one of great significance.

I am writing to beg that you begin at once to develop plans for having your state adequately represented in the Inaugural Parade. It would be of the greatest help if you would furnish me with a list of all existing peace organizations and movements in your city, district, or state.

We believe that in his address to the Senate on last Monday, President Wilson spoke for the American people. Will you not confirm his utterances by helping to mobilize the Peace forces of the country for participation in the Inaugural Parade?

Sincerely yours,

Harriet P. Thomas

Executive Secretary.

Kentucky Equal Rights Association

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MRS. JOHN G. SOUTH Mrs. John G. South
 State Headquarters,
 West Main St., Richmond

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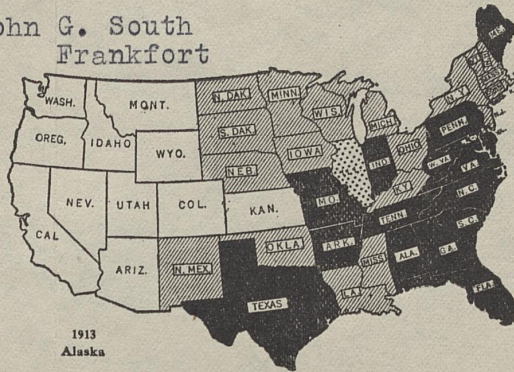
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 726 McClelland Building, Lexington

State Member National Executive Council
MISS LAURA CLAY
 189 N. Mill Street, Lexington

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MRS. EDMUND M. POST, Paducah



1913
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White States, Full Suffrage; Shaded States, Partial Suffrage; Dotted State, Presidential, Municipal and Partial County Suffrage; Dark States, No Suffrage.



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 MR. WM. MARSHALL BULLITT, Louisville

Frankfort
 RICHMOND, KY.,
 January 27, 1917.

Miss Laura Clay,
 Lexington, Ky.

My dear Miss Laura:

You have doubtless seen the letter sent out by the Federated Clubs of Kentucky endorsing the "Tax Report" and urging Governor Stanley to call the Legislature to consider its adoption.

For some time I have been studying this question in the light of a good political move on the part of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association. However, I have come to the conclusion that, in the face of severe opposition to this bill on the part of the farmers and numerous flaws pointed out by good business men, it is not wise for us to antagonize such a large per cent of voters.

This, you will understand, is my personal opinion and I desire to learn your view, as a member of the Advisory Board, in this matter.

Asking for an immediate response, I am

Very cordially,

Christine Pringle South

President Kentucky Equal Rights Association

CBS:M

Jan. 27th, 1917,

Mrs. Christine B. South,
Frankfort, Ky.

My Dear Mrs. South:

Your letters of Jan. 23rd and 24th are received with the enclosure of the minutes of the meeting of the Press Committee/

I entirely approve the plan of the State Press Committee and am glad to know that the press work is to be pushed with so much vigor.

I find it a little difficult to suggest a full list of books by our Suffrage Library. Most our literature has been printed in leaflet and pamphlet form.

I suggest first of course the four volumes of the History of Woman's Suffrage. I believe Miss Shaw will send those free upon application and stating the purpose. Write to 171 Madison Ave., New York, National Headquarters. Second, the Life of Susan B.

Anthony by Ida Husted Harper. This can be bought at National Headquarters. Third, Miss Shaw's Life ~~xxxxxx~~ called I believe the Autobiography of a Pioneer.

Sallie Ann's Experience by Eliza Calvert Hall (Mrs. Obenchain)

Fifth, John Stuart's Subjection of Women.

Sixth, some of Marietta Holly's Works.

To these I should add a collection of our best leaflets which might be cheaply bound. You can get that work done at the Transylvania.

Very cordially yours,

Novistown, Jan. 29
1845

My Dear Miss Clay:

Your good letter recd. I am hastening to let you know action on presidential suffrage has not been taken yet. It comes up for vote this Thursday Feb. 1.

I know me how your sympathy and will let you know as soon as I find out which way it goes. House passed, this is in the Senate.

With much love and best wishes - your friend
Samuel J. Price.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Miss Laura Cloy,
189 North Mill St.,
Lexington, Ky.

VANCE & HEILBRONNER
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
OHIO VALLEY BANK BUILDING
HENDERSON, KY.

January 29th., 1917.

Miss Laura Clay,
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Miss Clay:-

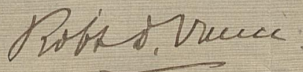
I received your favor of the 27th. instant and thank you very much for it.

I note what you say about Mr. Weissinger's address to the Womans Club, of Louisville, Kentucky, and about the statements he made there and your recollection that it was put in print and that I might possibly get a copy of his statements made on that occasion.

As you are acquainted with the officers of that organization, I have no doubt they would be glad to comply with any reasonable request that you might make. I would appreciate it very much if you would write them and ask them if they have a copy of that pamphlet and get them to send you a copy of it for me.

Would you object to my mailing a copy of your letter to the Judges of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky? I have always contended that this bill should be known as the Beckner-Vance Bill and I would like to call their attention to the matter, as the name of "Weissinger Act" was given to this Act by one, whom I am satisfied, was not conversant with the facts in regard to its passage.

Very respectfully,



V/H



National Women's Trade Union League of America

Endorsed by the American Federation of Labor and
The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

Telephone Randolph 7411

Suite 701-704, 139 North Clark Street, Chicago

PATENTED JUNE 22, 1909

NO. 325

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

LIFE AND LABOR

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CABLE ADDRESS
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SIXTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

JUNE, 1917

January 30, 1917.

My dear Miss Clay:-

May we again ask you to become a member of the National Woman's Trade Union League? We greatly need your help in the accomplishment of the things for which the League stands, namely,

The eight hour day
A living wage
Full citizenship for women.

We would call your attention to the great need for the enactment of legislation on the question of the minimum wage. The fact that one-fifth of the women working in mills, factories and workshops earn less than \$4.00 a week, one half less than \$6.00 a week and two-thirds less than \$8.00 a week - these wages representing the earnings for barely forty weeks of employment, - must appeal to everyone interested in the betterment of the womanhood of the country.

We need the help and cooperation of every thinking woman because the young working girls are so heavily handicapped by their burden of low wages, long hours and home obligations. It is significant of our time that women of all groups are getting together, are learning to understand each other and are glad to be of service one to another.

Membership in the League will give us that cooperation and will give you the human touch so necessary to an understanding of this movement. May we not therefore hope that you will subscribe yourself as an Ally Member of the League?

Yours very cordially,

Margaret Dreier Robins.

\$1.00 MEMBERSHIP DUES

.50 Subscription to LIFE and LABOR

\$5.00 MEMBERSHIP DUES -

Subscription to LIFE and LABOR - and
CONTRIBUTION TO THE LEAGUE WORK.

VXXXXXXXXXXXX

189 North Mill Street,
Lexington, Ky. Jan. 31st, 1917.

Mrs. M. C. Sherwood,
Cincinnati, O.

My Dear Mrs. Sherwood:-

A Happy New Year and many returns! I did not receive any Christmas card which gave me more pleasure than the little remembrance from you. I so often think of the campaign you and I were so much interested in in Ohio.

I see Mrs. Upton is hard at work now for presidential Suffrage and with the glorious success of North Dakota to encourage us I am in great hopes of victory. I do not doubt you are full of helpfulness and interest.

With my best wishes for your success, I am

very cordially your friend,

XXXXXXXXXXXX

189 North Mill Street,
Lexington, Ky., Jan. 31st, 1917.

Mr. Robert D. Vance,
Henderson, Ky.

Dear Sir:-

Yours of the 29th inst. at hand.

I do not object at all to your mailing a copy of my letter to the Judges of the Court of Appeals. I have always desired that the historical facts about the Vance bill should be known, and I shall be glad to help towards that end.

I will do what I can to get Mr. Weisinger's printed pamphlet and I have written to a friend in Louisville about it. But I am doubtful about being successful as there never were many printed and they were printed twenty years ago. I will let you hear if I have any success.

Sincerely yours,

[Jan. 1917]

Lexington,

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Miss B. South,

Frankfort, Ky.

My dear Mrs. South,

I entirely agree with your attitude about endorsing the "Tax Report". I believe we should avoid entangling ourselves with a question which does not specifically touch the interests of women alone. Further; whilst the question of introducing amendments in a called session now seems dead, yet if it should be revived it would place the Ky. E.R.A. in a more difficult position in opposing our amendment's being brought up if it had endorsed calling the special session in any way.

Have you read in the Woman's Journal of Jan. 27, page 20, "Poindexter Says Eliminate Sex"? This new constitutional amendment deserves the very careful study of suffragists in Democratic states. It may be one that Democrats can support. Please give it your careful study; and let me hear what you think.

Cordially yours,

Jan 27th, 1917.

Mrs. Chrustube

KENTUCKY EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION

Expenditures and Receipts
for January, 1917.

Expenditure -

Convention Expense - Miss Clay	\$18.50
Past President's expense - Mrs. Smith	81.25
Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference- Mrs. Bartlett	100.00
Literature N. A. W. S. A.	11.47
Pledge N. A. W. S. A.	150.00
Headquarters, Perkins Transfer Co.,	1.62
" Irene Mattern	40.00
" Mrs. Herndon	1.00
Treasurer's Expense- Mrs. Judah	5.00
Recording Sec'y, Mrs. Hays	4.00
Board Meeting, Mrs. Hays	6.80
Press Committee- John P. Morton	2.45
" " Mrs. James A. Leech	6.75
Organizing, Miss Lola Walker	1.30
Savings Dept. German Insurance Bank	502.50
" "	497.50

	\$1430.14
Cash on hand	892.60
	<u>\$2322.74</u>

On Time DepositGerman Insurance Bank.. \$1000.00

Cash on HandJan. 1, 1917 \$1424.49

Receipts -

For Southern Conference, Miss Clay	100.00
Contribution - Pledge - Miss Clay	100.00
" Convention - Miss Clay	18.50
" " Mrs. George Roberts	5.00
" " Miss Gallagher	10.00
" " Miss Cane	4.00
" " Mrs. R. P. Halleck	25.00
" " Mrs. Neill Roach... ..	25.00
" " Irvington Ass'n.....	5.00
" " Mrs. L. F. Minish ...	5.00
" " Mrs. W. H. Bammon,..	10.00
" " Mrs. Luther Willis..	5.00
" To pay President, Ex - Mrs. T. J. Smith	81.25
Due - past year - Anderson County	5.00
Delegates - past year - Fayette County	7.00
Supplies ... Louisville	10.00
Bequest with interestSusan L. Aver	<u>502.50</u>

\$2322.74

Income Nov. to Feb. 1 -	\$3307.32
Expenditure Nov. to Feb. 1 -	2414.72
Cash on Hand	<u>\$ 892.60</u>