



## League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

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Mrs. Russell M. Bennett  
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Mrs. John M. Guise  
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Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws, Food Supply and Demand  
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Mrs. Eugene Dieudonne, Child Welfare  
Dr. Mabel S. Ulrich, Public Health and Social  
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Director of Organization  
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Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
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Mrs. Florence Etem

Nov. 1, 1921.

November 1st marks the opening of another fiscal year. At the Annual Convention last month a new budget was adopted with quotas for each county which represent a reduction of 20% from last year's quotas. This action of the Convention cancelled all unpaid balances on last year's quotas, so that all counties start the new year clear. All payments received from this date on will apply on the new quotas.

The quota for \_\_\_\_\_ County for the year which begins today and ends October 31, 1922, is \$ \_\_\_\_\_. This is the amount payable to the state organization for the maintenance of headquarters and for its work throughout the state, and also for Minnesota's share for the work of the National organization. Payments should be made direct to headquarters and will be credited to the county from which they are received.

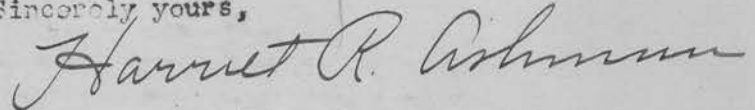
The Convention discussed the question of membership dues but the sentiment of the delegates was strongly in favor of abiding by the more democratic principle of a free membership. It was pointed out, however, that each local League is entirely free to establish sustaining memberships.

May I, as your treasurer, urge that in your local League you give careful consideration to this matter of sustaining memberships at the very beginning of the year? Will you not go over your entire list of members and find out how many of them contribute financially to the support of your work? Would not most of them be glad to pay something and be better members for doing so? You may set your sustaining membership at \$.50 or \$1.00 or whatever you think best. Then make a systematic canvass of your members asking them to become sustaining members and at the same time ask other women who have never joined the League to become members and to contribute to its support. Will this not

bring renewed interest and fresh vitality into your organization, and so make it easier to carry out your entire program? I feel sure that every county can raise its entire quota in this way, and I need not point out to you how much better we shall all be able to work if this question of finance is taken care of early in the year.

Another matter which caused difficulty last year can be avoided by taking early action. The quotas on the state budget are assigned by counties. It does not specify how the quota shall be apportioned among the various towns and townships of each county, but this is left for each county to decide by action of its officers in consultation with the chairmen of the various local units. It will make it very much easier if this consultation is held and an agreement reached early in the year, and my only suggestion as to the way in which it should be done is that the larger and better organized units must expect to bear the heavier share.

Sincerely yours,



Mrs. Clifford S. Ashmun,  
Treasurer.

FILE COPY

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November 3, 1921.

25 - Sent to all state chairmen

If it is not too much trouble will you give me a piece of information about your state financial policy that may help us in ours?

What proportion of your total state budget is contributed from one large city of your state (probably where your headquarters are located) and what proportion is collected from the rest of the state outside that city? Don't trouble to give me definite figures but just an estimated proportion. My question is based on the surmise that most states are nearly carried financially by one city, seat of the headquarters or of most of the League's activities.

I shall be very grateful for this information if you will find time to drop me a line about it.

Very sincerely yours,

Marguerite M. Wells,  
PRESIDENT

MMW:HLW.



140 sent to County chairmen, city  
chairmen, district chairmen, and State disarmament  
comm.

FILE COPY

THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

BULLETIN #1

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL REDUCTION OF ARMAMENT.

Nov. 3, 1921.

"ARMISTICE DAY PROCLAMATION.

Armistice Day, November eleventh, is by an act of the last legislature, made a legal holiday in Minnesota. This year, however, the day has a special significance because it marks the opening of the world disarmament conference called by President Harding. The nations of the world, already staggering under the debt caused by the last great war, should welcome this opportunity to join in reducing the burden of preparation for possible future conflicts. While we should proceed cautiously and not with the idea of having peace at any price, nevertheless we earnestly hope that something tangible and practical may come out of this conference.

I, THEREFORE, urge that wherever practicable, service be held in the churches on Armistice Day, and where this cannot be done, that our people in their customary places of worship on the preceding Sunday offer special prayer to the Almighty for his blessing upon the conference.

Let us in this way venerate the memory of the heroes who died in the world war and let us dedicate ourselves as a nation to the achievement of international justice and good will which are essential to any real reduction of armaments and the attainment of permanent peace.

J. A. O. Preus  
Governor of Minnesota"

The League of Women Voters in every community will heed the proclamation of our Governor to observe Armistice Day with a reverent appreciation of the sacrifices of the past and the hopes for the future which the day symbolizes.

The Governor's request that the churches be open on Armistice Day is in response to a request made by the Minnesota League of Women Voters, as part of a program for nation-wide observation of the day which comes to us from the National League. The League is, therefore, especially responsible for seeing that this part of the proclamation is carried out. Will you not, therefore, promptly see your local ministers and ask that the churches be open at noon on Armistice Day for an hour of service and prayer in behalf of the Washington Conference.

The League will everywhere join with other organizations in appropriate community celebrations. In Winona forty-two organizations are joined in the project of a great community mass meeting to be held on the afternoon of Armistice Day. In Minneapolis civic and social organizations are working together in the production of the beautiful pageant, "Shadows", written for the occasion by Mr. Louis Swarthé and to be presented in the Auditorium. In other cities plans for community meetings of various kinds are reported under way.

Bulletin #1.

Whatever the form of celebration adopted in our various communities, there is one thing every League of Women Voters is asked to do without fail. This request also comes to us from our National Committee on Reduction of Armament. It is to see that some message of confidence and encouragement goes on Armistice Day to Secretary of State Hughes and to the other three American commissioners at the Washington Conference. These are: Honorable Elihu Root, Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, and Honorable Oscar E. Underwood, address Washington. The message may take the form of a resolution passed at a mass meeting, of an official letter from your League of Women Voters Board, or from many local organizations acting together, or it may consist only of a few personal notes from women with faith to believe that the way to end wars can be found - the important thing is to see that the message goes and that every community does its part.

Beginning Tuesday, November 15th, we will send to all our county and local chairmen a bi-weekly educational bulletin on the progress and problems of the Washington Conference. The business of the Conference will be carefully and simply reported, and statistics, references, and suggestions for study will be included in each bulletin. Arrangements may be made for additional copies of the bulletin for use in public libraries, study classes etc.

Your state headquarters also offers the fullest cooperation in arranging lectures or intensive schools in International Relations and will secure the most authoritative speakers available. We ask our local chairmen to report the names of men and women in their own districts who speak well on the general subject of reduction of armament, or on any of the broader problems before the Conference.

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November 5, 1921.

24 copies - sent to guarantors

The Will Irwin meeting at the Auditorium was a great success both in the numbers who heard Mr. Irwin's impressive story and in the response of the people to it, resulting in an increased public feeling that the Washington Conference must succeed in spite of difficulties because the alternative is unthinkable.

But in order to fill the house several hundred tickets were given away and we, therefore, failed by a slight margin to cover expenses. If I have made no mistake in the list left by Mrs. Ueland when she left for New York, the share of the guarantee which you so generously undertook is \$4.85. We do hope that you will feel both that the Committee under Mrs. Ueland exhausted every resource to make the meeting pay for itself and that your contribution to the deficit was money well spent toward making the people aware of the gravity of the crises that the Washington Conference is called to meet.

Your check may be made payable to Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Treasurer, and will be received with warm appreciation of your cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

Marguerite M. Wells,  
PRESIDENT.

MMW:HLW.



THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis.

BULLETIN #2.  
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL REDUCTION OF ARMAMENT  
Nov. 15, 1921.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE IS ON!

"Our hundred millions frankly want less of armament and none of war."

"The essential facts are known. The time is come, and this Conference has been called not for resolutions or mutual advice, but for action."

In these words President Harding and Secretary Hughes, standing before the delegates of many nations assembled in Continental Hall on Saturday, November 12, opened the Conference on Limitation of Armament with a ringing challenge which rid the air of hesitations and misgivings, swept the way clear for immediate and heroic action, and quickened the hopes of the world.

Secretary Hughes proceeded to lay before the delegates a proposition, carefully worked out in detail, but astoundingly simple and far-reaching in general plan, for the abandonment of present ship-building programs, for the actual scrapping of certain ships, and the beginning of a ten-year naval holiday. Delegates of the other powers are now studying this proposition, which will be the subject of another bulletin.

WHO'S WHO

Who are the men - and women - who must work out the great decisions of the Conference? Who are the human beings - naturally "inattentive, moody, trivial, selfish, evasive, patriotic, prejudiced creatures", as Mr. H. G. Wells reminds us - who in an atmosphere of "mental hurrying and crowding" must resolutely grapple with problems capable of precipitating world-wide disaster?

United States - The four American delegates are already well known: Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes, the Chairman of the Conference; Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, and in 1912 winner of the Nobel peace prize; Henry Cabot Lodge, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs; and Oscar W. Underwood, Democratic leader of the Senate.

Great interest has attached to the appointment of the Advisory Committee, with four women on its membership. All Minnesota is proud to have named in this group Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, who can speak for the thousands of club-women of the country. Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird of Massachusetts is a member of the Committee on International Reduction of Armament of the National League of Women Voters; Mrs. Katherine Phillips Edson, an active suffragist, is prominent in public affairs in California; and Mrs. Eleanor Franklin Egan is a well known writer, who has had exceptional opportunities for first-hand study of Far Eastern problems, recently acting as correspondent for the Saturday Evening Post.

Great Britain - David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of England, is the head of the British delegation but the critical nature of the Irish negotiations has made it impossible for him to leave England. Arthur Balfour, now acting as spokesman for the British delegation has been a leading figure in English public life for nearly half a century. In 1917, just before America's entry into the war, he visited the United States at the head of the British War Mission. He is a permanent member of the Council of the League of Nations and Vice-President of its Assembly. Lord Lee of Fareham, director-general of food production during the war, has been called "the Hoover of England". Sir Auckland Geddes, Ambassador to the United States, is the alternate member of the delegation.

From the Dominions have come Sir Robert L. Borden, former premier of Canada; George Foster Pearce, member of the Australian Parliament; Sir John William Salmond, judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand; and Srinavasa Sastri, a leader of the Moderate Party of India.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE IS ON!  
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL REDUCTION OF ARMAMENT  
BULLETIN #5

Japan - One of the most interesting figures in Washington will be Prince Iokugawa, head of the Japanese delegation and for many years a preacher of good-will between his country and ours. He is described as "not only a prince of the blood, and the head of the descendants of the last of the Shoguns, but also President of the House of Peers, a democrat in his views and actions, a member of no political party, and a student of international affairs." With him come Admiral Kato and Kijuro Shidehara, both eminent in public affairs.

France - Aristide Briand, now Premier of France, began his political life as a Socialist leader, and has had a most brilliant and varied career, serving his country in many high positions. Rene Viviani, former Premier, is best known in America as the eloquent leader of the French War Mission in 1917. Senator Albert Sarraut and Jules Jusserand, for eighteen years Ambassador to the U. S., complete the delegation.

China - All of the Chinese delegates are graduates of American Universities. Mr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, took a degree at the University of Virginia; Dr. Wellington Koo, former Minister to this country, is a graduate of Columbia; Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, present Minister, is a graduate of Cornell; and Dr. Chung-Hui Wang, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Peking, received the degree of Doctor of Civil Law from Yale University.

Italy - Marchese Della Torretta, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senator Carlo Schanzer, former Minister of the Treasury; and Senator Luigi Albertini.  
Holland - Jonkheer H. VanKarnebeek, Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the first session of the League of Nations; Jankheer Dr. F. Beelaerts van Blokland; Dr. E. Moresco; and Jonkheer William de Beaufort.  
Belgium - Baron E. deCartier de Marchienne, Ambassador to the United States.

PROGRAM OF THE CONFERENCE  
(Officially published September 21)

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

1. Limitation of Naval Armament, under which shall be discussed (a) basis for limitation (b) extent (c) fulfillment.
2. Rules for control of new agencies of warfare.
3. Limitation of land armament.

PACIFIC AND FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS.

1. Questions relating to China  
A. Principles to be applied. B. Application.  
Subjects:  
(a) Territorial integrity  
(b) Administrative integrity  
(c) Open door - equality of commercial and industrial opportunity  
(d) Concessions, monopolies or preferential economic privileges.  
(e) Development of railways, including plans relating to Chinese Eastern Railway  
(f) Preferential railroad rates  
(g) Status of existing commitments
2. Siberia (similar headings)
3. Mandated islands (Unless question is settled earlier)

REFERENCES

The Literary Digest for November 12, Armament Conference Number (A few extra copies at headquarters.)

The New York World for Sunday November 12, Special Armament Conference Supplement.

These special numbers contain, in brief articles, the essential facts concerning the cost of war, relative fighting strength of nations, the history of previous attempts to reduce armament, the steps leading to the calling of the present Conference, and the problems to be considered. Every League speaker should have one of these store-houses of useful information.



*File copy*

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November 17, 1921.

*75 sent to city chairman*

This communication introduces to you the new Efficiency in Government Department of the League of Women Voters. It was created at our National Convention at Cleveland last June to supersede our Standing Committee on Improvement in Election Laws and Methods of which Mrs. Catt was Chairman.

Miss Belle Sherwin of Cleveland is National Chairman of the new Department. Miss Sherwin attended our recent State Convention and addressed us on the work which the League proposes to do through its Efficiency in Government Department. Miss Sherwin believes that the states should formulate their own programs based on local conditions.

In Minnesota we find another organization is just undertaking a piece of work in which we might have a part. The League of Minnesota Municipalities which is affiliated with the Municipal Reference Bureau of the University of Minnesota is making a survey of Minnesota towns and cities with the view of finding out what municipal problems are of immediate importance to these local units. The desire of the League is to be of service to Minnesota Municipalities in working out their governmental problems. A knowledge of the actual problems concerning municipal officials throughout the state will make possible a more satisfactory program of cooperation.

Mr. Morris Lambie, Executive Secretary of the League of Minnesota Municipalities, has recently sent out a questionnaire to towns and cities which he has addressed not only to mayors but to commercial clubs and other civic organizations.

The League of Minnesota Municipalities works with public officials. Our Efficiency in Government Committee proposes to cooperate in the interests of improved municipal government by working along the same line but

with private citizens. I am enclosing a brief list of items taken from Mr. Lambie's detailed questionnaire which I am asking you to check and return to me at your earliest convenience. Before doing so, may I suggest that you read this letter and enclosed list at a meeting of the League of Women Voters, and get a vote on each item. It might be advisable further to see the mayor and secretary of your local commercial club and get their ideas in order that the report you turn over to me may represent a consensus of opinion concerning your municipal situation.

I am enclosing also a circular explaining the work of the League of Minnesota Municipalities. If your city is not already a member I would recommend that you use your influence as an organization to see that your City Council or Mayor enrolls in the name of the city.

I am most happy to have an opportunity as Chairman of our new Department to get in touch with our state work. Please do not hesitate to write me concerning any matter in which our Department in Efficiency in Government may be of service. I believe it has wonderful possibilities.

Sincerely yours,

*Jessie Mc Millan Marcle*  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcley,  
Chairman of Efficiency in Government  
Department.

WJM:HLW.

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*90 copies sent  
to Legis. Council.*

November 21, 1921.

Your name has been given us as one who might be interested to attend the monthly Legislative Council luncheons of the League of Women Voters this winter at the Radisson. The Program Committee of the Council, of which Mrs. T. S. Roberts is Chairman, has arranged a series of luncheons on subjects of legislation of immediate interest to the Council, legislation already passed, and legislation undertaken but not yet secured.

These subjects will be treated by men and women especially fitted to do so. Some interesting discussions are in prospect. It is the desire of the Council that you be given the opportunity to attend these luncheons if you wish. If you are sufficiently interested to have your name put on a list to which invitations will be sent, please notify Mrs. T. S. Roberts, 313 Meyers Arcade. Our arrangement with the Radisson requires that reservations be made in advance, at least the afternoon before the luncheon.

The first luncheon will be held Wednesday, November 30, in the Assembly Room of the Radisson at twelve-thirty o'clock. Miss Caroline Crosby, first woman member of the Board of Control, is to speak on the problems of that Board.

Write or telephone the office, Atlantic 1171, if you wish a reservation and let us know if you can be there.

Very sincerely yours,

Marguerite M. Wells,  
PRESIDENT.



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Mrs. Florence Etem

*25 sent to  
Legis. Council.*

November 21, 1921.

In the absence of Mrs. Ueland in New York I am writing to tell you that in accordance with the action of the Council at the last meeting, a chairman of the Program Committee has been appointed. Mrs. Thomas S. Roberts has consented to serve in this capacity, and she is preparing a program of monthly luncheons on subjects of legislation for which your council has already made itself responsible, for laws that through our efforts have been enacted and whose enforcement is a concern to us, and laws which we tried but failed to get enacted last winter. After a thorough investigation it appears that the Radisson can give us a better room for these lunches at less cost per plate (ninety cents) than anyone else.

It is proposed that these luncheons shall take the place of any other meeting of the council during this winter and it is, therefore, very important that each member of the Council should feel a personal obligation to be present at every lunch. The programs will consist of real discussion by the people best fitted to deal with the various subjects.

Do you not agree that these programs will be of such general interest that it would be a pity not to give an opportunity to attend to a selected group of people outside the Council but really interested in social legislation? Will you not then, send a list of women, perhaps your own legislative committee, your executive board, or others, to whom we may send invitations to these luncheons?

One more piece of information - when we went to the Radisson management about holding these luncheons they told us that the fact that women last year did not make reservations in advance, caused them to hesitate about arranging with us a second year. It is really necessary that you make your reservation not later than the afternoon before the luncheon.

The first lunch, Wednesday, November 30, will be one long in contemplation and a great treat. Miss Caroline Crosby, first woman to be appointed to the Board of Control, will speak for the first time since her appointment. The Board of Control in scope is second in importance only to the Governor's office itself. The Minnesota Board of Control has long been the admiration of other states. Certain Board of Control legislation proposed in the Legislature last winter was of such far-reaching importance that it drew the attention of the entire public upon it. Women should never take their eyes off the Board of Control.

In conclusion, this letter asks action from you as follows: a list of at least five names and as many more as you wish, of people who ought to receive a notice to attend this Legislative Council luncheon.

Will you attend the luncheon at which Miss Crosby will speak at the Radisson Assembly Room, Wednesday, November 30, at twelve-thirty?

Very sincerely yours,

Marguerite M. Wells,  
PRESIDENT.

MMW:W.

# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

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Mrs. Chauncey C. Colton, Duluth, Eighth District  
Mrs. H. W. Froelich, Thief River Falls, Ninth  
Mrs. J. E. Spencer, Wayzata, Tenth District

Director of Political Education  
Miss Emily Kneubuhl  
Director of Organization  
Mrs. Albee Ladd  
Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Mrs. Florence Etem

Nov. 28, 1921.

*56 sent - to enclosed list + 5 Board members*

You will remember that Mrs. Ueland, at our Annual Convention, voiced her opinion that there ought to be at least twenty women in the next Legislature. Experience has already shown that the best results in legislation cannot be expected from a group composed of one sex alone. The women's point of view in our next Legislature is very much needed.

It would, however, be rather hard for any one woman or any small handful of women alone among so many men in the Legislature. Women of public spirit and intelligence, therefore, should take the responsibility of getting women in considerable numbers into the Legislature next year.

It is fitting that the League of Women Voters should take the lead in urging this. While it is our policy not to endorse or work for candidates, we may and we should help start a movement to get women, and women of the right sort, to stand for office. There are probably certain districts in which there will be vacancies next year because of legislators who will not again stand for office and there will be other districts where certain legislators have a poor record and are not too strong to be beaten by a good woman candidate.

Do either of these conditions hold in your district? Will you not consult both men and women on this point? I shall be interested to hear from you the result of your inquiries.

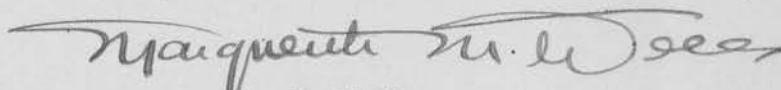
In case you find that there are to be vacancies such as I suggested you should urge the public spirited intelligent women of your community to select a woman well qualified both to serve the public interest in the



Legislature and to win votes. They should then urge such a woman to file for the office. It is high time such steps were taken. The date of filing is between the last week in March and before May 8, and the candidature of such a woman should be announced well in advance.

Please let me hear from you on this subject which I urge upon you as one of great importance. But whether or not you write me about it, I urge you to act.

Very sincerely yours,



Marguerite M. Wells,  
PRESIDENT.

MMW:HLW.

Mrs. H. C. Cooney, Princeton  
Mrs. G. C. Smith, Cambridge  
~~Miss Lue Olds, Granite Falls~~

Mrs. W. C. Cobb, Brainerd  
~~Mrs. W. H. Gemmell, Brainerd~~

Mrs. Robert Hannah, Teigen Falls

Miss Hilda Gippe, Watson

Mrs. Henry Weber, Austin

Lock

Mrs. R. Leland, Kenyon

Mrs. D. D. Petersen, Hutchinson

Voter List

Mrs. Geo. Chesterman, Crookston

Mrs. A. L. Robinson, Warren

Mrs. A. W. Froelich, Thief River Falls

Mrs. H. A. Patterson, Mankato

Mrs. H. J. Gramms, Duluth

Mrs. Fred L. Farley, Red Lake Falls.

Mrs. F. Bryden, Hallock

Mrs. C. H. Hubbell, Robbinsdale



Mrs. H. P. Phillips, Mahanomee

Mrs. A. L. Hanson, Ada

Mrs. J. F. D. Neighan, Albert Lea

Miss Esther Adair, Owatonna

Mrs. Robert Sprague, Caledonia

Mrs. Mary E. Telford, Pigeon Lake

Mrs. R. L. Iule, Wells

Miss Grace V. Smith, Ottawa Ave, St. Paul

Mrs. John O. Sylvester, St. Paul

Mrs. George Erierson, Spooner

Miss Mabel Wager, Bemidji

Mrs. Fred Nickerson, Elk River

Mrs. Lillian Fulton Scott, 1030 Lombard Ave.  
(address St. Paul)

Mrs. H. L. Hanson, Madison

Mrs. A. W. Winter, Granite Falls

✓ Mrs. Frank Stearns - Renville, Minn

~~Mrs. C. L.~~

Mrs. N. J. Norby, Lake Park.

FILE COPY

THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis.

BULLETIN #3.  
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL REDUCTION OF ARMAMENT.  
Nov. 29, 1921.

#### LIFTING THE BURDEN OF NAVAL ARMAMENT.

The Washington Conference has been in session a little more than two weeks. The presentation of a "bill of rights" of ten principles by the Chinese delegates appears to have opened the way for a new and better order in the settlement of Far Eastern questions. The speech of M. Briand, head of the French delegation, voicing the objection of France to land disarmament is a serious reminder that the nations of Europe have not yet found the way to work together in the interests of a common peace and prosperity.

With these grave questions opening before the Conference and with no settlements definitely reached, let us go back to the splendid opening day of the Conference, when Secretary Hughes presented America's program for naval disarmament. That program, broad in scope and clear in outline, aroused a spirit of confidence and enthusiasm at the very outset of the Conference. It appealed to the imagination, and gave to the peoples of the world a definite plan on which to base their hopes for relief from the burdens of armament.

At the second session of the Conference the delegates of Great Britain, Italy, France and Japan spoke in turn, accepting the Hughes program "in principle". Since then the details of the program have been considered in committee, and recent dispatches indicate that the road to final settlement is not smooth. The real hope for satisfactory outcome is in the force of public opinion, in the United States and in Great Britain and Japan, which demands definite results and which will not permit the bright hopes aroused on the first day of the Conference to be dimmed and blackened by differences over details.

#### THE NAVIES OF TODAY

The program of Secretary Hughes affects only the United States, Great Britain and Japan, the three great naval powers of today, and the only nations which are spending over 5% of their annual budget for naval expenditures.

The figures for 1921-1922 have been given as follows:

	<u>Total Budget</u>	<u>Naval Expenditures</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
United States	\$3,604,805,789	\$425,848,079	12
Great Britain	5,053,073,030	400,847,940	8 1/2
Japan	778,146,312	248,519,224	32

The present comparative strength in fighting ships, according to a recent Associated Press dispatch from Washington, is as follows:

	<u>No. ships</u>	<u>Aggregate Tonnage</u>
Great Britain	533	1,860,480
United States	454	1,289,463
Japan	99	528,689

Up to the opening of the Conference the United States and Japan were both committed to large programs of naval expansion. Great Britain, since the junking and dispersal of the German fleet, has been reducing rather than expanding its building program. A recent article in the Scientific American estimates that, at the close of present building programs, the United States navy measured by "battle efficiency" would in 1924 be the most powerful in the world, while the British and Japanese navies would be almost equal in strength.



been made before and can be carried out, it is interesting to go back to the days when British and American navies sailed and fought each other on the Great Lakes. In 1818 an agreement was reached and proclaimed by President Monroe, limiting the naval forces to a fixed number of vessels on each side and ending with the provision:

"All other armed vessels on these lakes shall be forthwith dismantled, and no other vessels of war shall be there built or armed".

So long as either nation maintained armed ships on the lakes competitive building could be prevented only by treaty and mutual agreement. Once a state of disarmament was established public opinion would not consider, much less tolerate, the rebuilding of naval forces.

#### THE HUGHES PLAN

In the opening of the Conference Secretary Hughes referred to earlier world efforts for the limitation of armament by agreement, beginning with the Hague Conference in 1899 called at the suggestion of the Emperor of Russia. Progress at this Conference did not go beyond the adoption of a resolution, and when Mr. Root, then secretary of state, proposed that limitation of armament be made a part of the program of the second Hague Conference, the imperial German Government expressed itself as "absolutely opposed to the question of disarmament".

The Hughes proposals call for:

- The abandonment of capital ship building programs
- A ten-year naval building holiday
- The scrapping of numerous ships named in the program
- Limitation of replacements to an agreed maximum.

In the scrapping of ships, built and building, the United States is to make the greatest sacrifice - 845,740 tons. For Great Britain the total tonnage to be scrapped is 583,375 tons, and for Japan 448,928, the total for the three nations being 1,878,043 tons. In three months under this program, the United States navy would number 18 capital ships, the British navy 22 capital ships, and the Japanese navy 10 capital ships.

Replacement of capital ships is permitted under certain conditions up to an agreed maximum as follows: United States, 500,000 tons; Great Britain, 500,000 tons; and Japan 300,000. The maximum permitted for the auxiliary cruisers, destroyers, submarines, airplane carriers, etc., is in the same ratio.

Most of the discussion on the acceptance of the Hughes program is on this ratio - "5-5-3" - which would permit Great Britain and the United States to have navies of equal strength but would limit the strength of the Japanese navy to 60% of either. The question of submarine strength is one of tremendous importance, as was shown in the last war, and is requiring special consideration by the Conference committee.

In awaiting the final outcome, it is well to hold in mind the words of Secretary Hughes in presenting his program:

"If the present construction of capital ships goes forward, other ships will inevitably be built to rival them and this will lead to still others. Thus the race will continue so long as ability to continue lasts. The effort to escape sacrifices is futile. We must face them or yield our purpose".

#### REFERENCES:

- "The Navies of the World - Today and Tomorrow", Literary Digest, November 12.
- "Will the Destruction of Warships Destroy War?", Literary Digest, November 26.
- "Naval Strength of United States, Great Britain and Japan", by J. Bernard Walker, Scientific American, November 14.
- "Japan's Rise to Sea Power" by William Howard Gardiner, World's Work, December. Deals with naval strategy of the Pacific.

FILE COPY

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING.

Dec. 14, 1921.

The monthly board meeting of the Minnesota League of Women Voters was held Wednesday, December 14, at State Headquarters.

Present: Miss Wells, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Weir, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Marcley, Miss Lusk, Miss Harrison, Mrs. Froelich, Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Paige, Mrs. Gault, Mrs. Rittenhouse, Mrs. Ashmun, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. McKnight, Mrs. Ladd, Mrs. Thorp, Mrs. Dietrichson, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Ueland, Miss Kneubuhl.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read, showing a balance on hand of \$42.99, and outstanding bills of \$212.26. On motion by Mrs. Dietrichson, seconded by Mrs. Nixon, the report was accepted.

Miss Harrison presented her report as Executive Secretary, which was duly approved.

Mrs. Ladd gave her report as Director on Organization, beginning with an account of her visit to Duluth. She reported that the League in Duluth has an excellent Board and a membership of approximately 500, of which 200 are paying members.

Mrs. Ladd further reported that she had found it distinctly worth-while to follow out the general plan outlined at the last meeting, of working with the stronger organizations.

There have been two requests from towns to allow local organizations already functioning to take over the work of the League, rather than to form a new body, and Mrs. Ladd asked for discussion as to whether we should permit this policy to be carried out in other places. It was generally agreed that it is almost essential to start a League organization through contact with other organizations, but the point is, at what moment ought we to dissociate ourselves and work as a League.

On motion by Mrs. Nixon, seconded by Mrs. Ashmun, it was voted that the sentiment of the Board was in favor of any group being organized so long as it carries our name, assumes its quota and adopts our aims. *connection temporary?*

*Miss Lusk*  
*9/12/21*  
The Treasurer's report was further discussed, with the object of getting in approximately \$500.00 by January 1st. Mrs. Froelich made herself responsible for seeing that Pennington County pays an amount due of about \$15.00. Mrs. Nixon and Miss Lusk agreed to send \$100.00 from St. Paul. Mrs. Ladd promised to ask for \$100.00 from Duluth. Mrs. Gault reported that she had been told that the League at Wells had collected \$200.00, and at Austin \$90.00, which could probably be collected. Mrs. Spencer agreed to see if she could get some money from Cambridge.

Miss Lusk reported on the work of the League in connection with the St. Paul charter campaign.

The meeting adjourned at 12:30, and convened again at 1:20.

Present: Miss Wells, Mrs. Marcley, Mrs. Ueland, Miss Harrison, Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Gault, Mrs. Weir, Mrs. Thorp, Mrs. Ladd, Miss Kneubuhl, Mrs. Patterson, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Rittenhouse.

Mrs. Marcley reported as Chairman of the Efficiency in Government Committee, and stated that she has had most interesting replies to questionnaires which were sent out. Mrs. Marcley said she believed we should broaden our legislative program, and should cover legislation having to do with municipalities. She then outlined the Minneapolis Efficiency in Government Committee, which has been organized parallel with the city organization. There are a Council Committee and committees covering the seven boards, all of which visit official meetings of



meetings. There are now 283 women on the Efficiency in Government committees.

Miss Wells urged district chairmen to appoint district representatives to the Legislative Council without delay.

Mrs. Ueland spoke on the necessity of having women in the state legislature, and stressed importance of securing well-qualified candidates.

Mrs. Dietrichson reported that she favors enlargement of her committee so as to insure more local committee work.

It was the sentiment of the meeting that we should have at least one member from each congressional district to act on the state Committee on Women in Industry. It was also agreed to urge all local Leagues to give place on their programs to the study of problems of women in industry.

Mrs. Dietrichson reported on the status of the Minimum Wage Law enforcement in Minnesota. Since the organization of the state Industrial Commission no prosecution has been resorted to to compel enforcement. Last year \$17,000 was collected in back pay. A recent Supreme Court decision is to the effect that an employer is not liable unless he had received copies of provisions of law and minimum wage rulings. If this decision is well found, we must consult to see what is necessary to strengthen the law.

Mrs. Thorp reported for the Committee on Education, and stressed the advisability of having short bills embodying principles that can stand alone. She believes we must go before hearings of the Interim Commission with tentative program of our own, probably including: length of school year, enforcement of attendance law, consolidation, supervisors, teacher training, appointive county superintendents.

The Minnesota Education Association is doing new and valuable work, and has formulated a legislative program which is largely in accord with our own ideas.

Miss Wells stressed the need of being well informed on details of Minnesota laws and standing educationally, and of creating stronger public conviction for education. "Hostility will cease when a demand comes from the rural districts."

Miss Kneubuhl suggested League county meetings, following county educators' meeting.

Miss Harrison read a letter from Washington headquarters, asking immediate support in behalf of Lehlbach Bill for Reclassification of Civil Service.

It was moved by Mrs. Dietrichson, and duly seconded, that the Board endorse the Lehlbach Bill, and that letters be sent to our representatives, if so advised by our National Board.

A discussion of policy in regard to the Washington Conference followed.

Mrs. Ueland reported the sentiment of the Foreign Policy Association in favor of additional conferences, such as the proposed conference for economic settlement, and stated that a new international morality has been set up by this.

Mrs. Paige announced a plan for a disarmament mass meeting at Chicago in January, also similar meetings in London and Japan.

It was moved by Mrs. Spencer that the chair be empowered to appoint delegates to this meeting. Seconded and carried.

# MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis.

LITERATURE AVAILABLE FROM STATE HEADQUARTERS.

Dec. 16, 1921.

## General

	Single copy	10 Copies	100 Copies
Five Questions - General descriptive leaflet.	Postage only	5¢	50¢
Program Guide Outline of Work for Year 1921-22	5¢	35¢	\$2.50
President's Address, delivered at the Cleveland Convention 1921 by Mrs. Maud Wood Park - To order.	15¢		
Political Parties and Women Voters, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's Address at Chicago Convention, 1920 - To order	10¢		
Joint letter to Local Branches - Signed by Presidents of National League of Women Voters and General Federation of Women's Clubs.	Postage only	5¢	50¢
The Woman Voter - Official monthly periodical of the Minnesota League of Women Voters - Year's subscription in Minneapolis 40¢ other places 25¢. Sample copies free.			
Subscription Blanks for The Woman Voter	Free		
Model Constitutions	Free		
Membership Blanks	Free		

## Limitation of Armament

**Special Christmas Poster**	Postage only		
How Our Nation Spends Its Income - Poster	5¢		
Educational Exhibit - consisting of 20 illustrated cards - Excellent	\$1.00 per set		
The Cost of War - Poster	5¢		
How Our Nation Spends Its Income - flier.	Postage only	5¢	25¢
Shall we End War? - by Raymond Fosdick	Postage only		
The Church and a Warless World - Study Outline and Material	15¢		
The Next War - Book by Will Irwin	\$1.50		
Digest of "The Next War"	Postage only		
Bi-weekly Bulletins on Progress of Washington Conference	Postage only	15¢	
China, Japan and the U.S.A. - by John Dewey - booklet	25¢		
The Literary Digest - Special Dis- armament Number for Nov. 12.	10¢		
Bibliography on Far Eastern questions prepared by Mpls. Public Library.	Postage only		



### Efficiency in Government

Program of National Department	Postage Only	
Parties, Politics and People - Lectures by Raymond Moley	60¢	
Whose Government is This? - Carrie Chapman Catt	Postage only	
Brief Reading List on Government and Politics	10¢	
Convention and Primary - Pamphlet by Prof. Chas. E. Merriam	5¢	
The Direct Primary - Pamphlet by Chas. E. Merriam and Chas. E. Hughes	5¢	
What's the Matter with the Ballot? Outline by A. R. Hatton	5¢	
Election Laws in Minnesota Political Education Leaflet #2.	Postage Only	10¢
Convention or Primary in Minnesota - Bulletin of Committee on Election Laws and Methods. Describes changes in election laws made at last session of Legislature	Postage Only	
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Proportional Representation	Postage Only	
The City Manager Plan - Pamphlet	5¢	
The Short Ballot - Pamphlet	5¢	
Minneapolis Charter Problems - Booklet	25¢	
Sample cards for a canvass on "Why Men or Women do not Vote"	3¢	

### General Study Outlines

12 Lessons in Citizenship - Booklet prepared by National League of Women Voters	50¢	
Problems in Municipal Government - Prepared by University of Minnesota	25¢	
State and Local Government in Minnesota- Political Education Leaflet #5	Postage Only	10¢
Outline of the Government of Minnesota - Booklet published by Minnesota Republican Women's Executive Committee	25¢	
The Presidential Election - Political Education Leaflet #3	Postage Only	10¢

Study Programs recommended by  
National Committees.

Postage Only

The County Allowance -  
Political Education Leaflet #6

5¢

25¢

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Minimum Standards of Child Welfare -  
Pub. by U. S. Children's Bureau

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Sheppard Turner Bill - Leaflets

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Legislative Supplement to Woman Voter for  
May, 1921, giving roll-calls on bills  
supported by League of Women Voters

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Questionnaire Concerning Legal Status  
of Women

Postage Only

\$1.00

Jury Women - leaflet

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Reclassification of the Civil Service -  
Summary of the Lehlbach Bill

Postage Only

Fess Amendment for Increased Aid for  
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Women in Industry - leaflet

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Outline for Study Courses on Minimum  
Wage and Eight-hour day.

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Minnesota Minimum Wage Order

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#### Plays

Election Scene

25¢

"Dearie Won't Do" - a political comedy.

Royalty Charge of \$5.00 of which  
\$2.50 will be credited on county  
quota.

"Shadows" - Disarmament Pageant

\$1.25

In addition to material listed we have a large collection of pamphlet  
material, bibliographies, etc., on special subjects.



FILE COPY

THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis.

Bulletin #5  
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL REDUCTION OF ARMAMENT  
Dec. 28, 1921.

#### PROGRESS AND PERIL AT WASHINGTON.

The Conference at Washington practically settled on the final terms of agreement for the limitation of capital ships - a great step in the right direction. Japan's insistence on a larger comparative strength for a time threatened the success of the Hughes program, and later the extraordinary demand of France for ten great new fighting ships gave rise to the gravest fears that all hopes for agreement would have to be abandoned. In the end both nations yielded to the higher claims of the world's need for settlement.

And now the Conference faces a new peril - the submarine.

#### WHY THE SUBMARINE IS IMPORTANT

It will be remembered that the Hughes program, in setting a maximum tonnage for capital ships, specified that there should be a proportionate reduction for auxiliary craft, including submarines. The whole question of the "Control of New Agencies of Warfare" is also before the Conference - and that also means the submarine.

The development of the discussions of the question of submarine strength show clearly that in this question the Conference is to meet its great test. More and more the view seems to prevail that capital ships, after all, are the weapons of the past and the present, but that the submarine is a weapon whose possibilities have only begun to develop. In fact, "some compare the scrapping of capital ships with the scrapping of flintlock muskets" and regard the gain in limiting them as economical only.

It is interesting to quote a recent bulletin of the Women's Committee for World Disarmament "as expressing this view:

"The weapons of the 'Next War' are yet to be touched by those who are guiding us out of the valley of fear of the 'Next War'. The test of the quality of their motives is their readiness to scrap the weapons that will be used most effectively if we must fight another 'war to end war'. Even the children can see the inadequacy of scrapping only capital ships. Said one after reading the results of the bombing experiments at Hampton Roads, 'Of course they can scrap the battleships; they're no good anyway.' Unless the submarine is scrapped also, we must agree with Lloyd George that 'it matters not what treaties are signed, what pacts are entered into between nations.'"

#### ENGLAND'S OFFER TO THE WORLD

Less dramatic in its setting, but perhaps no less tremendous in its future significance, than the Hughes speech for general limitation of naval armament, was the appeal made to the Conference committee last week asking "not merely restrictions on submarines, but their total and final abolishment."

The paraphrase of Lord Lee's speech, which has not been published in full, went on

"To show the earnestness of the British government in this matter, that Great Britain possessed the largest and probably the most efficient submarine navy in the world composed of 100 vessels of 80,000 tons. He was prepared to scrap the whole of this great fleet and to disband the personnel, provided that other powers would do the same. That was the British offer to the world, and he believed that it was a greater contribution to humanity than the limitation of capital ships."

#### AMERICA'S ANSWER

Mr. Hughes reply is to the effect that this country is prepared to reduce the submarine tonnage but it is not prepared to abolish. How far it will go in

the matter of reduction is a matter of present negotiation. But the most interesting feature of Mr. Hughes reply, to the ordinary citizen, is the report he included from the American Advisory Committee. This is the Committee as he took pains to point out, of men and women "from all fields of activity, from all parts of the country" appointed to advise the American delegates as American public opinion. Its report says, "The submarine as a man-of-war has a very vital part to play. It has come to stay. The committee is, therefore, of the opinion that unlimited warfare by submarines should be outlawed. The right of visit and search must be exercised by submarines under the same rules as for surface vessels. It does not approve limitation in size of submarines."

Is this public opinion fairly presented after ample opportunity for free and intelligent expression? Is this the way we feel?

#### CAN WE REGULATE WAR?

Let us make vivid our imaginations with memories of 1917, of the gathering horror of submarine warfare, outlawed even then but gathering in its weekly toll of sinking ships and drowning crews, of promises exacted only to be violated, of the final throwing off by Germany of all pretensions of restraint in the use of the weapon which was her best hope of victory.

"The Imperial Government is now compelled to continue the fight for existence with the employment of all the weapons which are at its disposal," said the German note of January 31st, 1917. And again "There is no weapon of warfare which we dare to with-hold".

"If they are once let loose to deal with merchantmen", Mr. Balfour, head of the English delegation at the Conference said last week, "it is incredible that in the stress of war their powers will not be abused in the future as they have been so grossly abused in the past".

Lord Lee pointed out that the treaty of Versailles forbade Germany to construct submarines for any purpose. "Were we to believe that Germany was always to be bad and the other powers always to be good?"

"The submarine, apparently, is not to be abolished", says the Minneapolis Tribune, sarcastically, in a recent editorial. "It has been discovered that it may be taught manners and introduced into good society. Everybody agrees that the amiable little boat manifested a little too much exuberance during the late fray. Its frolicsome spirits, however, are to be curbed in the future, and the trifling crudities of behavior it was guilty of during the recent unpleasantness are to be sternly frowned upon."

The Hague peace conference before 1914 had been desperately endeavoring to trim the claws of war with rules and regulations that might protect the wounded and non-combatants and limit the methods of killing. All of these things have proved to be futile enough in practical effect, yet they are valuable as prophecy. They indicate what now we are fools if we do not clearly see: that war and civilization are diametrically opposed". (From Fosdick's "Shall We End War?" Write headquarters for a copy.)

"It is as if warfare was a game" writes H. G. Wells from Washington, commenting on proposals to regulate warfare. "Unhappily war is not a game but the grimmest of realities and no power on earth exists to prevent a nation which is fighting for her existence against another nation from resorting to any expedient however unfair, cruel and barbarous to enforce victory or avert disaster. Success justified every expedient in warfare and you cannot prevent that being so."

#### FRANCE SPEAKS AGAIN

M. De Bon declared for France that the Conference could not reasonably limit submarine construction at all; but that if it did "90,000 tons is the absolute minimum for all the navies who may want to have a submarine force." He went on to say that the submarine had proven its worth as a means of attack against warships, as in the protection of coasts, but that it was "especially efficient against the merchant marine." M. Sarraut while expressing "profound disapproval



were needed to protect distant colonies.

The latest cables from France are all to the effect that the French Senate is behind its spokesmen in demanding a large increase in submarine tonnage, and that the advocates of a big navy are politically dominant in France today.

#### BRITISH ARGUMENTS FOR ABOLISHMENT

The British delegation argued that they "found it very strange to put before a conference on the limitation of naval armament proposals to foster and increase the type of war vessels open to more objection than capital ships" and described the submarine as "the only weapon which the Conference was asked to give permission to thrive and multiply."

Their statements as to the use of the submarine in the last war are interesting:

"Not less than 15,000,000 British troops crossed and recrossed the English channel during the war and not one man had been lost from the action of submarines except on board hospital ships."

Objecting to the limitation of the submarine, the British spokesmen contend that unless complete abolishment is decided upon submarines can be rapidly extended in time of war because the industry and the personnel will be maintained in a state of readiness and efficiency.

#### PRESENT SUBMARINE STRENGTH

	British Estimate-Tons	Hughes Estimate-Tons
United States	83,500	95,000
Great Britain	80,500	82,464
Japan	32,000	31,400
France	28,360	42,850
Italy	18,250	20,228

#### NO AGREEMENT IN SIGHT

A compromise presented by the United States would limit Great Britain and the United States to 60,000 tons each and allow the other nations to retain but not increase their present tonnage. The indications are that neither France, Japan, or Italy will agree to this compromise. So serious is the divergence of opinion that it may prove impossible for the Conference to reach an agreement.

#### NEW CONFERENCE SUGGESTED

The last news from Washington is the suggestion that the whole question of auxiliary warship tonnage be left to a later conference. If this proves to be the case, it will mean that the present conference at Washington will have fallen seriously short of success in realizing its program. It will mean a profound disappointment to many who have looked eagerly for definite and substantial results. But it will mean also that the world realized the need for going on in spite of discouragements with the effort to cut down and abolish armament. It will give time for public opinion on this question of the submarine to develop and find expression, in our own country and in others.

Colonel William Boyce Thompson, Temporary Building No. 6, Washington, D. C. is receiving and recording for the U. S. Advisory Committee all expressions of public opinion in regard to the submarine question and all matters before the Conference.

# FILE COPY

THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis.

Bulletin #6

January 11, 1922.

## FROM LIMITATION TO REGULATION

Submarines are not to be abolished - nor are they to be limited in size or number. Because France "cannot abandon the right to defend herself", and because her spokesmen include in this "right" the privilege of building a submarine fleet far greater than the maximum proposed for either the United States or Great Britain, the Conference at Washington is powerless to limit submarine strength. In consequence, it is powerless also to limit the strength of auxiliary craft of various kinds because the other nations very reasonably hold that they can "accept no limitation on craft used to fight submarines if there is no limit on submarines".

Except in the case of capital ships and possibly aircraft carriers, therefore, the Conference leaves the way open for the resumption of unlimited naval building competition. We have not even the assurance that the money saved in stopping the construction of capital ships will not be used for building new war-craft of more modern character. This fact we must hold in mind in judging the final text of the naval agreement when it is announced, not because it means that the Conference is a failure - for it is not, but because it means that the work of the Conference will not be finished when the Conference adjourns.

Meanwhile, under pressure of circumstances, the Conference which has been officially known as the Conference for the Limitation of Armament has been rapidly changing into a Conference for the Regulation of Warfare - a very different thing.

## PURGING WAR OF ITS HORRORS

The Conference has adopted two resolutions drafted by Mr. Root which are designed to do away with two of the horrors of war which have developed out of two new agencies of warfare - the submarine and poison gas. These resolutions do not contain much that is new - before the last war the sinking of merchant ships without warning and the use of poison gas was forbidden by international law - but they are important as one more attempt to curb war, which is always fought out in an atmosphere of passion, distrust and bitter necessity, by the reaffirmation in peace time of a code of self-restraint.

It is interesting to note, too, that these resolutions deal with the horrors of war which are new. Any new and deadly weapon always strikes peculiar terror to the imagination and causes a popular protest - as the introduction of gun-powder first brought a cry of indignation from those who knew only the bow and arrow or the sword. But a weapon, no matter how barbarous, needs only to be effective to be adopted and countenanced in the end. Somehow we reserve our indignation for the horrors which are new and unaccustomed, forgetting that every part of war is horrible and war itself is the supreme horror.

The very attempt that the Conference is now making to outlaw some of the new and most barbarous - and most effective - methods of warfare may lead logically to a combined effort by all the civilized nations to outlaw war itself.

## RESOLUTION AGAINST POISON GAS

"The use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and all analogous liquids, materials, or devices, having been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world, and a prohibition of such use having been declared in treaties to which a majority of the civilized powers are parties,

"Now, to the end that this prohibition shall be universally accepted as a part of international law bringing alike the conscience and the practice of nations, the signatory powers declare their assent to such prohibition, agree to be bound thereby between themselves and invite all other civilized nations to adhere thereto."



The United States, Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy adopted this resolution on January 7th.

This does not mean that the Chemical Warfare section of the United States army is to be disbanded, or that the study and preparation of poison gases is to be cut down in any way in any of the countries signing the resolution. It is pointed out that it was impossible to prohibit the manufacture of poison gases, because many such gases or material used in the preparation of them, are needed in commercial manufacturing, and there is no system of inspection possible which could prevent their almost instantaneous conversion for military use. The restriction of research in the field of poison gases is also admitted to be impracticable. In fact, as Mr. Balfour pointed out, the adoption of the resolution would not relieve nations of the necessity of preparing themselves to guard against the use of gas by an unscrupulous enemy. In other words, gas warfare is prohibited, but preparations for gas warfare is not prohibited.

#### THE SUBMARINE AGREEMENT

##### I.

"The signatory powers, desiring to make more effective the rules adopted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and noncombatants at sea in time of war, declare that among those rules the following are to be deemed an established part of international law.

"1. A merchant vessel must be ordered to stop for visit and search to determine its character before it can be captured.

A merchant vessel must not be attacked unless it refuses to stop for visit and search after warning, or to proceed as directed after seizure.

A merchant vessel must not be destroyed unless the crew and passengers have first been placed in safety.

"2. Belligerent submarines are not under any circumstances exempt from the universal rules above stated, and if a submarine cannot capture a merchant vessel in conformity with these rules, the existing law of nations requires it to desist from attack and capture and to permit the merchant vessel to proceed unmolested."

##### II.

(The next paragraph of the declaration invites all other civilized nations to assent to the foregoing statement as a standard by which the conduct of "future belligerents" may be judged.)

##### III.

"The signatory powers recognize the practical impossibility of using submarines as commerce destroyers without violating, as they were violated in the recent war of 1914-18, the requirements universally accepted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and non-combatants, and to the end that the prohibition of the use of commerce destroyers shall be universally accepted as part of the law of nations, they now accept that prohibition as henceforth binding between themselves, and they invite all other nations to adhere thereto."

The above declaration was adopted by Great Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Italy on January 5th, and later another clause was adopted providing that any submarine commanders violating this agreement, whether acting under orders or not, should be deemed guilty of piracy and liable to punishment therefore.

An indication of the importance of the prohibition of the use of submarines against merchantmen, is given by recalling the losses of the last war due to this kind of warfare: 12,000,000 tons of shipping sunk, and 20,000 non-combatants, men, women, and children drowned or perished of exposure.

#### REGULATING THE AIR

In attempting to limit the navies of the air, the Conference has found itself faced with a problem to which no solution is suggested. The report of the subcommittee on aircraft limitation was read by Mr. Hughes on January 7, giving it

as the opinion of the committee that "the limitation of aircraft (beyond the limits of balloons and dirigibles heavier than air craft) is not practicable at the present time" for the following reasons:

1. The difficulty of finding a basis for the proportion of aircraft to be allotted to the various nations.
2. The difficulty of devising technical methods to impose such limitation.
3. The difficulty of enforcing such methods.
4. The inter-dependence between air power and commercial aircraft industry, which it is not practicable to limit.

"The committee is of the opinion that the use of aircraft in war should be governed by the rules of warfare as adapted to aircraft by a further conference which should be held at a later date."

#### NEED OF SECURING THE AGREEMENT OF OTHER NATIONS.

Perhaps the most important thing for us to note, amidst the technicalities of these reports - on poison gas, on the use of submarines, and on the building and use of aircraft - is the need that is expressed in each case for further co-operation among all civilized nations. It was possible for the Conference to come to an understanding on the question of strength of great capital fighting ships with comparative ease because this is a problem of moment only to the few great naval powers. Submarines, airplanes and poison gas, however, are instruments of war which can be produced comparatively rapidly and in quantity, so that any nation with facilities for their manufacture can produce them in formidable quantity and with comparatively little publicity. Moreover, they can strike at once at the safety of non-combatants and do enormous damage practically without warning - in the sinking of merchant ships, for example, or in dropping bombs on a defenceless city.

This being true, it is clear at once that any limitation as to their manufacture or use needs the consent of all the civilized powers to be even morally effective.

#### WHERE DOES THIS LEAD US?

What is the answer to this need? The newspapers of the country are full of interesting conjecture - more conferences, more agreements, new means to enforce agreements, new forms of world organization, perhaps, such as President Harding himself has more than once indicated. Very significant is the proposed International Financial and Economic Conference scheduled to be held in Genoa in March, at which Russia, Germany and the United States, the three great countries which are not members of the League of Nations, are expected to be represented.

Because of its date and authorship the following quotation may be recalled with especial interest just now:

"It would be a master stroke if those great powers honestly bent on peace would form a league of peace, not only to keep the peace among themselves, but to prevent by force, if necessary, its being broken by others. The supreme difficulty in connection with developing the peace work of the Hague arises from the lack of any executive power, of any police power to enforce the decrees of the court" . . . Theodore Roosevelt, Address before the Nobel Prize Committee in Christiania, 1910.

Today, after the waste and desolation of war, the idea of a world organized for peace, is revived with new and compelling force:

"If it is possible for the delegates to the Washington Conference to impose rules which will govern submarine warfare, why is it not possible to outlaw all war? If the nations of the world can get together and declare certain kinds of warfare as crimes are lawful and others a crime, why can they not declare all warfare a crime and declare those guilty of declaring war to be arch-criminals? Why not abolish all war?"

"Why isn't it logical to believe that the first step toward the abolishment of war is to make it unlawful and a crime against international law? The next step, necessarily, would be an international court to try offenders. And then would come the problem of bringing offenders to justice.".. The Fargo (N. Dak.) Forum.



Sent all change Jan. 24

REPORT ON SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "THE WOMAN VOTER"

Dec. 23, 1921.

COUNTY	TOTAL NO.	NO. EXPIRING BEFORE MARCH 1	COUNTY	TOTAL NO.	NO. EXPIRING BEFORE MARCH 1
AITKIN	1	1	MILLE LACS	1	0
ANOKA	5	4	MORRISON	1	0
BECKER	2	0	MOTER	20	12
BELTRAMI	54	49	NICOLLET	29	4
BENTON	2	2	NOBLES	5	0
BIG STONE	2	2	NORMAN	2	0
CLAY	1	0	OLMSTED	31	6
BLUE EARTH	8	6	OTTERTAIL	39	18
BROWN	1	1	PENNINGTON	34	6
CHIPPEWA	1	0	PIPESTONE	16	8
CHISAGO	1	1	PINE	1	1
CARLTON	9	6	POLK	26	15
CROW WING	45	4	POPE	5	5
DAKOTA	70	4	RAMSEY	302	37
DOUGLAS	2	2	REDWOOD	10	3
FARIBAULT	34	4	RENVILLE	7	7
FILLMORE	57	24	RICE	18	2
FREEBORN	111	51	ROSEAU	2	1
GOODHUE	14	0	ST. LOUIS	62	41
HENNEPIN	206	68	SCOTT	1	1
HENNEPIN(rural)	28	8	SHERBURNE	54	13
HOUSTON	10	9	SIBLEY	1	1
ITASCA	15	12	STEARNS	32	29
KANABEC	1	1	STEELE	26	12
KANDIYOH	2	1	STEVENS	9	6
KOOCHICHING	72	49	SWIFT	1	1
LAC QUI PARLE	24	3	TRAVERSE	5	4
LE SUEUR	5	2	WABASHA	28	20
MC LEOD	2	2	WASECA	9	0
LYON	2	1	WATONTAN	2	0
MAHOMEN	11	4	WASHINGTON	16	8
MARSHALL	31	6	WILKIN	4	1
MARTIN	1	0	WINONA	12	5
NEEKER	1	0	WRIGHT	1	1
	931	327	YELLOW MEDICINE	2	0
OUT OF STATE	53	7		814	268
GRAND TOTAL	1798	602			

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In Minneapolis, the city of publication, the special per pound postage rates do not apply and a one-cent stamp must be used on each copy mailed. The subscription price is therefore made 40¢ to cover the extra postage cost, the margin of three cents left over actually bringing the net cost of publication within the subscription price.

FILE COPY

THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis.

Bulletin #7  
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL REDUCTION OF ARMAMENT.  
Jan. 24, 1922.

#### THE CONFERENCE STICKS TO ITS JOB!

It is clear that many of the most far-reaching consequences of the Washington Conference will not be written in to the formal agreements reached by the delegates and laid before the Senate for ratification. Already the course of events has hurried on, and, far away from the scene of the Conference, dramatic things have taken place which have drawn popular attention away from the proceedings in Washington. New vistas have been opened up, giving us suddenly vivid and rather startling views of conditions in distant countries which before had seemed unreal perhaps and unimportant. The proposed world economic Conference at Cannes invites us to look at Germany, important to the renewal of normal industrial conditions but faced by a staggering debt and a depreciating currency, and at Russia, suffering the agonies of famine, outlawed by other nations, but still supporting the leadership of Lenin in a government which, whatever we may think of it, is apparently growing more stable rather than less so. The dramatic resignation of Briand, the French premier who represented his country at the Washington Conference, has given us a vivid glimpse of the French political situation now dominated by its most reactionary elements which stand for the immediate enforcement of the Treaty of Versailles, whatever the consequences. It compels us also to look at England where the Lloyd George government takes a different view and would not allow the tragic past to stand in the way of present reconstruction.

But the Washington Conference compels us to look to the East. Foreign delegates who planned to slip home as soon as the main details of the naval agreement were decided have cancelled their passage because the American delegation insists that the Conference shall not adjourn until its program is complete. And so, through its Far Eastern committee, the Conference is sticking to the job.

#### FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS

So far the action taken on the Far Eastern questions is still in the committee stage and it is impossible to report definite settlements. This gives us an opportunity to review briefly what these questions are, as set down by Mr. Hughes in the program for the Conference and as outlined by some of the best authorities in recent magazine and newspaper articles.

#### WHAT OF JAPAN?

Japan is not mentioned in the Conference program, and yet "if there is one natural centre around which the complex issues of the Far East cluster, that center is Japan," says Charles Merz, special correspondent for the New York World.

"This fact is recognized by the Japanese. It is their claim to holding a position corresponding to that of the United States in support of 'a Monroe Doctrine of the Far East'.

"It is a theory in which both fear and ambition merge. The West generally credits Japan with ambition but seldom understands her cause for fear. Yet Japan has been genuinely disturbed by the acquisitive policy of the Western nations in Far Eastern Asia during the last quarter of a century.

"Here is England coming 11,000 miles to acquire an important port (Weihaiwei) which happens to be no more than 500 miles from Japan's own western coast. Here are France, Germany and Russia (before the war) all pushing into Asia, acquiring colonies, concessions and strategic railways. Even America comes 7,000 miles across the Pacific and begins governing the Philippines. Is it only China that is menaced by the onrush of the Western Powers?

"In so far as Japan has thrown her influence against the extension of European footholds in the Far East, hers is clearly a defensive policy. And in that respect it is comparable to the American Monroe Doctrine of opposing an extension of



European footholds in the West. But plainly there is a wide difference between an Asiatic Monroe Doctrine which is purely a defensive protest against further Western aggression, and one which justifies such offensive tactics, on the part of Japan herself, as are manifested in the Twenty-one Demands.

"The issue which this difference represents is the dominant issue which will come before the Washington Conference."

#### WHAT OF CHINA?

##### Territorial Integrity

The Conference has already adopted a general resolution "to respect the territorial integrity of China". It remains to be seen what will actually be done toward restoring to China such places as Kiaochow, Weihaiwei, Hong Kong, and Port Arthur.

##### Administrative Integrity

Under this point come such matters as foreign control of China's customs, and post offices. It also covers more insidious types of interference such as Japan demanding (as part of the famous Twenty-One Demands) that China employ influential Japanese advisers in her political, financial and military affairs, and even a certain number of Japanese on her police forces.

##### The Open Door - equality of commercial and industrial opportunity.

This is the traditional policy of the United States, first proclaimed by Secretary of State John Hay in 1899 and recognized by the Washington Conference as "the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China."

##### Concessions, Monopolies or Preferential Economic Privileges

"Many of the principles which are proposed in the interest of China are chiefly concerned with dividing all profits equitably among the foreign powers. It is all very well, if you are going to be carved, to be carved in even slices. But the question frequently occurs to the Chinese themselves, 'Why be carved at all?'"

Mr. Merz cites examples of each type of commercial privilege by which China is exploited for the benefit of other nations.

Concession - A British company recently obtained a concession for certain rich coal deposits in a province in Southern China. The concession was obtained from a temporary military government which was overthrown almost as soon as the contract was signed. Nevertheless, the contract gives the Company for 90 years the privilege of mining coal in twenty-two districts of the province and after the list of districts enumerated by name comes the word "etc.", which might be interpreted to cover an indefinite number of other districts. With this go important rights for the use of existing railways and ports and the construction of others. And in return for all this the province receives a paltry cash payment and a certain number of "B" shares of dubious value, the "A" shares (held by the Company) being entitled to all dividends up to a certain percentage.

Monopoly - China needs more railways in that part of China served by the South Manchurian Railway, which has been for some years controlled by Japan. She cannot build them because Japan exacted a promise from her to build no new lines in that territory so long as the South Manchurian Railway is in Japanese hands.

Preferential Economic Privileges - If foreign capital is required to build railways in certain northern districts, China is pledged "to negotiate first with Japanese capitalists for a loan." She is pledged, as another example, not to permit the great Hanyehping Steel Works "to contract any foreign loan other than Japanese." The pledges were obtained from China under pressure as part of the Twenty-One Demands, but Japan is by no means the only nation which has wrung such privileges from the Chinese Government under pressure of circumstances.

There is such a network of special economic privilege of this kind in China that the Conference can do little more than adopt measures to prevent such practices in the future. One way it is seeking to do this is by compelling the publication of agreements entered into with China, either by other nations or by foreign private corporations.

##### Development of Railways -

China is larger than the United States, she has a population three times as large, yet she has just one thirty-fifth as many miles of railway. And her lack of railways accounts for many of her other troubles: famine, because when there is food available in some parts of the country, it cannot be moved to other parts

where there is a shortage; overpopulation in certain districts because people settle along the lines of the existing railways; political instability, because means of quick communication and transportation are essential to a cohesive nation.

To build the new lines which China needs capital is required - some of it Chinese perhaps but much of it foreign. The foreign agents which advance this capital must be assured that it will not be squandered wastefully. China, on the other hand, does not want to accept loans which will lead to further encroachments on her independence or which will be used for building up commercial advantages for foreign interests rather than the interest of China as a whole.

#### Preferential Railroad Rates

This is a part of the general railway problem and of that still larger problem "The Open Door". It is contended that under present conditions freight charges are not always the same on the goods of one nation as on those of another, a clear violation of the principle of "equal opportunity."

#### Existing Commitments

Under this heading fall at least three specific and most important problems:

1. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance. This Alliance will be terminated on the adoption of the Four-Power Pact.

2. The Twenty-One Demands. The Chinese delegates have threatened to leave the Conference if these famous Demands were not taken up, regarding the attitude of the Conference on the specific question taken as a test of its sincerity in the general principles already adopted. The Japanese delegates have just as bitterly opposed this, holding that the Twenty-One Demands were accomplished facts and not subject to consideration by the Conference.

The Twenty-One Demands were forced upon China by Japan secretly and under threat of military pressure, in 1915, at a time when the interest of other nations was absorbed by the Great War. The American government through the Department of State protested the Demands "in view of the circumstances of the negotiations." Undoubtedly in these demands are included many special economic privileges and serious encroachments on China's administrative and territorial integrity which are contrary to the general principles adopted by the Conference.

3. Shantung. The Shantung question is another legacy of the Great War, when Japan took over all the privileges formerly seized by Germany in Shantung. The Treaty of Versailles recognized this situation, with the understanding that Japan was later to return Shantung to China. In the Washington Conference the bitter controversy between the Chinese and Japanese delegates has been narrowed down to the question of the Shantung Railway. China offered to buy back the road in cash. Japan refused, demanding that China accept a loan and buy back the road in installments extending over a period of years - "the first time in history", says Dr. Reinsch "it has been discovered that to be paid in cash may be a mischievous injury." The Chinese fear that if they accepted a Japanese loan a time might come when China would be unable to meet a payment and a mortgage on the line would be foreclosed. With this question of how the road shall be purchased goes the question of control of the management of the road and of withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung.

#### THE OUTCOME

"Many wrongs will not be righted by this Conference. The Chinese delegates will go home several steps nearer their goal of political, economic and administrative autonomy than they were on the eleventh of November, but by no means satisfied. They should not be satisfied, for many long-standing grievances that they have had against the Western Powers and Japan will remain unredressed.

"The hopeful feature of the decisions thus far reached is that on the whole no injustice has been given approval. Speaking generally, we may say that the mistakes of Versailles have not been repeated. Wrongs remain unrighted but unsanctified. Open sores are to be left open for future treatment." (Bulletin of National Council for Limitation of Armaments).

#### REFERENCES.

Literary Digest for January 7 - Special Japan Number

Literary Digest for January 14 - Special China Number.

What Japan Thinks, by K. K. Kawakami. This book is a collection of articles written for the Japanese and by the Japanese. Every shade of Japanese opinion, from the most liberal to the frankly imperialistic, are here represented.



FILE COPY

*Sent to all county & city chairmen*

*Jan. 24*

A REQUEST TO ALL OUR CHAIRMEN

Almost every week - certainly once every two weeks - material is sent to you from Headquarters. All of it is valuable - bulletins, pamphlets, posters, magazines, individual letters - if not for immediate use, then for future reference, or at least as a record. Please file it! Otherwise all or part of it will get lost or mislaid. This does happen, as we found out in a heart-to-heart talk at the last Board Meeting. One Chairman said that on taking over the work in her town she did not have a single record of what had been done before she took office - her predecessor had not left a single piece of literature or a single notation on work done!

Please have one definite place for League correspondence and literature. It is not necessary to have an elaborate file. We suggest a drawer - one not in use for other purposes - or a ~~strut~~ box of the right size, and a dozen ordinary manila folders, 8-1/2 inches by 10-1/2 inches. If you cannot buy these at a local stationers we will supply them on request at two cents each. Put appropriate labels on them and so classify our material as you file it. Be sure to have a separate folder for "finance".

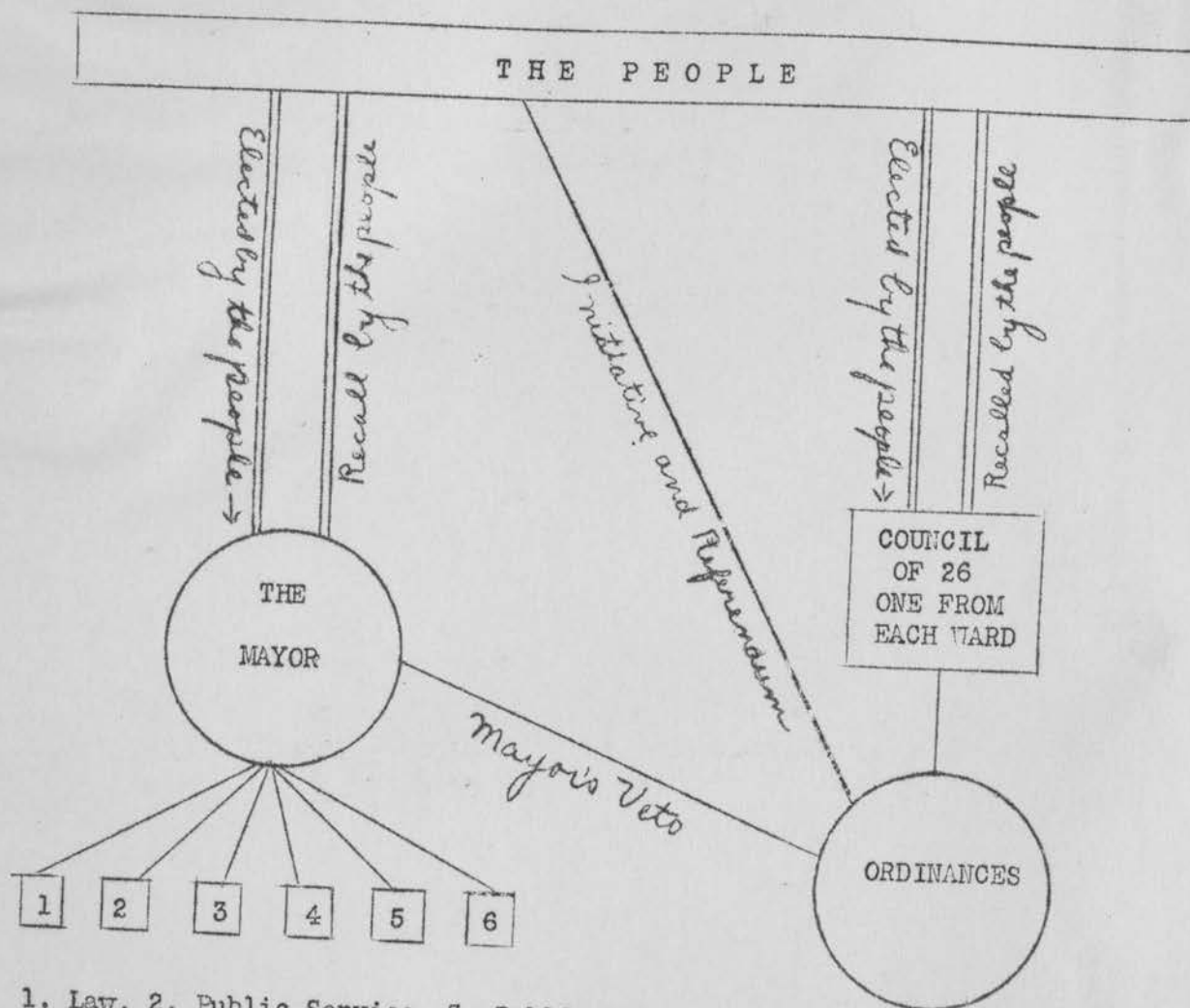
If you cannot use every piece of literature that comes to you, don't, in fairness to the organization, throw it away. Save it! Then you will have it for possible use later, and at any rate you will be able to hand over a complete file to your successor in office.

Sent to all County & city chambers

FILE COPY

THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
Efficiency in Government Department,  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

THE MAYOR COUNCIL PLAN  
(Present Cleveland Type - This will be superseded by  
the City Manager Plan adopted in a recent election to go into effect in 1923)



1. Law, 2. Public Service, 3. Public Welfare, 4. Finance, 5. Public Safety, 6. Public Utilities.

The outstanding feature of the new Mayor-Council plan is the concentration of responsibility. The mayor is made head of the administration in name and in deed, and so far as possible all loopholes through which he might escape from his responsibility are closed. The task imposed upon the mayor is a big one, and in several cases big men have been attracted to the office. There is fairly general agreement that the results from this system are better than were obtained under the older and more complicated plans. On the other hand, it certainly is not a perfect system. An elective mayor is not always certain to be himself a good executive or administrative officer, and to get himself re-elected he must to some extent play politics. The result is that the different departments are no longer than that of the mayor, since they rise and fall with his political fortunes.

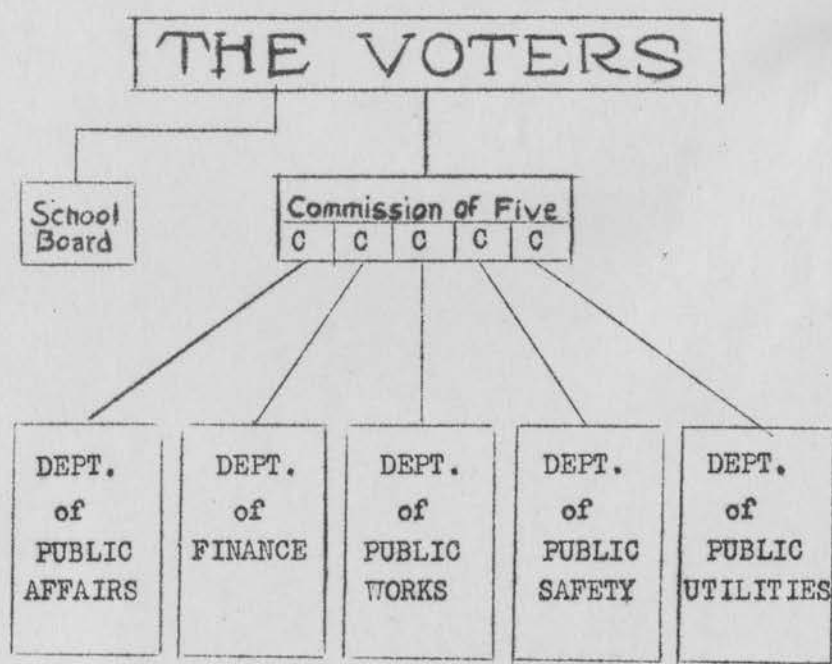


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*Sent to all County & city chairmen 1/24*

THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
Efficiency in Government Department.  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

THE COMMISSION PLAN  
(Duluth Plan)



Briefly described, the commission plan eliminates the ward system and provides for the election of five or seven persons by the city at large to constitute the commission. As a body these men pass the budget and the ordinances for the city. As individuals they each have charge of one of the great departments into which the city administration is divided. In Duluth there are five commissioners and five departments: public affairs, finance, public works, public safety, and public utilities.

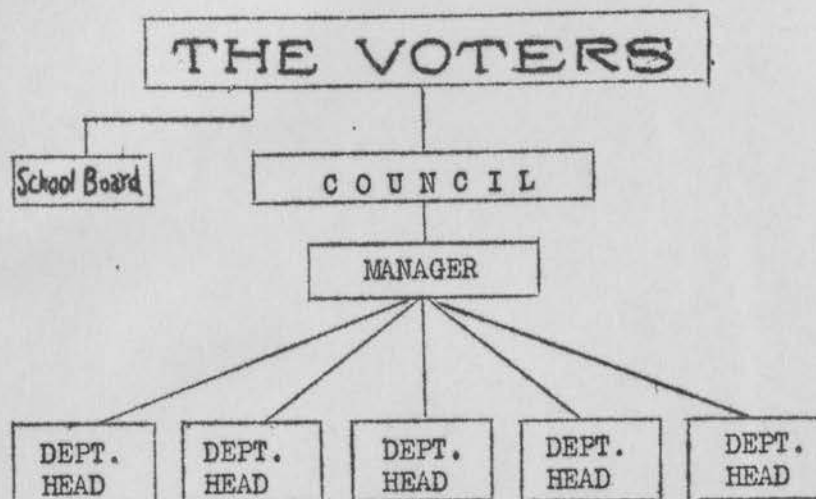
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*Sent to all county & city chairmen*

THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
Efficiency in Government Department.  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

THE CITY MANAGER PLAN

(Typical Form)



It will be observed that there is no mayor, in the ordinary sense of the term, in this system, though the president of the council is called mayor and is the nominal head of the city. The whole plan is similar to that of a business corporation, but even more like that of the Minneapolis school system, in which the elective school board selects a school superintendent who manages the entire educational system.

The advantages of this plan are numerous and worthy of careful attention. In the first place, responsibility for the city's administration is completely concentrated. Neither the council nor the manager can avoid being held to a strict accountability, for the council is responsible for the manager and the manager for the administration. Secondly, the manager is chosen for fitness alone, without political considerations, and from any part of the country.

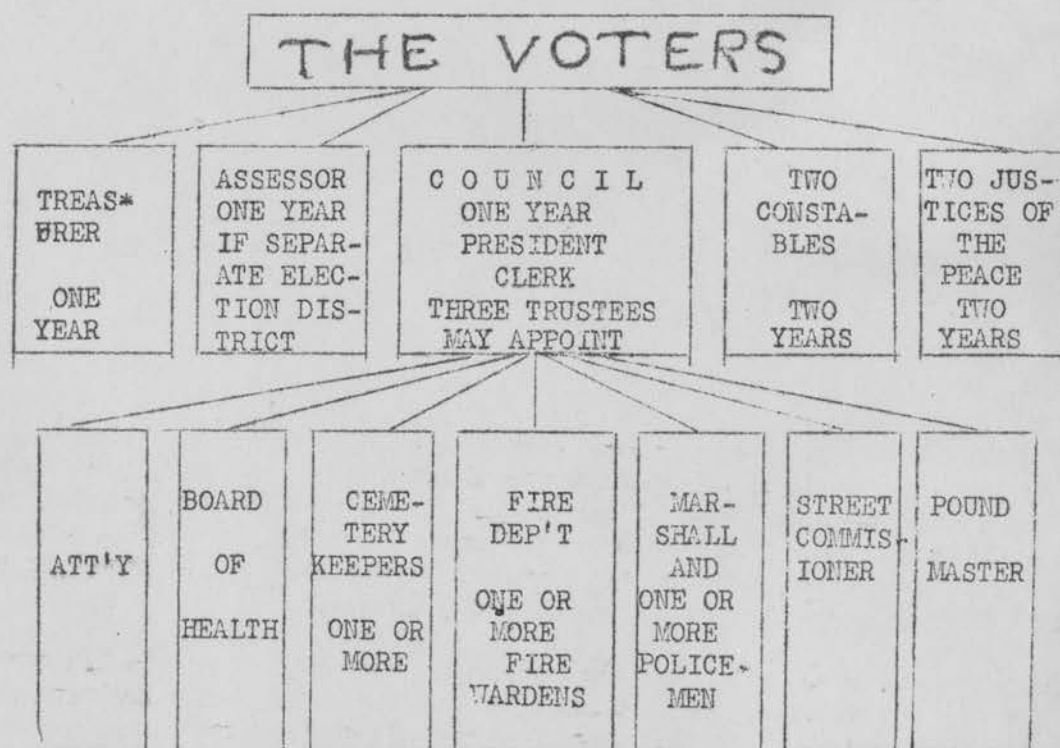


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THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
Efficiency in Government Department.  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

FORM OF VILLAGE GOVERNMENT IN MINNESOTA



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*Sent to all County + city chairmen.*

SINCE NOVEMBER FIRST STATE HEADQUARTERS HAS

Sent a state speaker to Austin, International Falls, Virginia, Eveleth, Grand Rapids, Duluth, Two Harbors, Moose Lake, West St. Paul, and Hastings. (Trips in other districts planned for January, February and March.)

Prepared and distributed material, including:

- The Woman Voter - Three issues, mailed to subscription list of 1800.
- Bulletins on the Washington Conference - prepared bi-weekly, mailed without charge to special list of 180 names.
- 300 Christmas "peace" posters - purchased, mailed without charge to local chairmen.
- "The County Allowance", P. E. Leaflet No. 6. - 3000 printed, copies mailed without charge to 65 child welfare committee members and 122 chairmen of local Leagues.
- "Program Guide for 1921" - 1000 printed, copies mailed without charge to all chairmen.
- "Why Join the League of Women Voters?" - 1000 printed, ready for distribution.
- Questionnaire on Municipal Government, with letter and material prepared by Efficiency in Government Committee - sent to 75 local chairmen. Follow-up letters to 17 local chairmen and 15 city librarians.
- 3 Press Bulletins - mimeographed and sent to 100 newspapers in state.
- "Dearie Won't Do" - 100 copies of play mimeographed and bound.
- List of Material Available at Headquarters - 100 mimeographed and ready for distribution.
- 499 form letters - 201 notices of meetings - 90 copies of Board meeting minutes.

This is only a partial list and takes no account of general correspondence, research and committee work, book-keeping, filing, and reports, and material sent out on request. To maintain this service has required efficient machinery, including an office with regular charges for rent, light, janitor service, telephone and insurance, office equipment and supplies (including postage), and the services of an organization chairman (half-time), press chairman (half-time), executive secretary, and stenographer (with part-time clerical assistance).



FILE COPY

# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

## DIRECTORS

Mrs. Russell M. Bennett  
Mrs. F. E. Fregeau  
Mrs. John M. Guise  
Mrs. William J. Logue  
Mrs. Walter H. Thorp,  
Chairman Press Committee  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland  
Chairman Legislative Council

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Miss Elizabeth Hall, American Citizenship  
Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws, Food Supply and Demand  
Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Protection of  
Women in Industry  
Mrs. Eugene Dieudonne, Child Welfare  
Dr. Mabel S. Ulrich, Public Health and Social  
Hygiene  
Miss Florence Monahan, Uniform Laws  
Concerning Women  
Miss Alta Hanson, Research

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First Vice-President  
Mrs. James Paige  
  
Second Vice-President  
Mrs. Stiles W. Burr  
  
Secretary  
Miss Cornelia Lusk  
  
Treasurer  
Mrs. Clifford S. Ashmun

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Director of Political Education  
Miss Emily Kneubuhl  
Director of Organization  
Mrs. Albee Ladd  
Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Mrs. Florence Etem

*110 sent all city, county & district* January 30, 1922.  
*Chairman*

Dear Chairman:

IMPORTANT

The year 1922 brings the return of General Elections throughout the state. I am taking this occasion to remind all our chairmen that it is our fundamental responsibility as a League to urge the fullest participation of women in all the legal processes by which public officials are selected. From now on intelligent and full participation in the coming elections should be made the keynote of every League meeting, wherever and whenever held.

In the process this year of selecting general state officers, congressmen, and United States senator, there will be held three elections:

November 7 - General Election Day.  
June 19 - Primary Election Day.  
March 14 - Delegate Election Day.

The delegate election to be held in March is a new piece of machinery provided for by the last Legislature. It will enable those who belong to established political parties to elect delegates to attend county, and later congressional district and state conventions, there to adopt party platforms, name members of party committees, and indorse party candidates to run in the primary elections. Such conventions have been held before but they were not provided for by law, and the election of delegates to attend the conventions was not safeguarded by legal regulation. The delegate elections this year will be held March 14th in every election district, at the regular polling place, and with regular election machinery provided.

It is important that women should be well represented in the party conventions which will follow the delegate elections. To become a candidate for delegate it is necessary to file with the county auditor by February 27th. The auditor will provide a blank form on which the candidate will be required to state her party affiliation and her qualifications as a voter. Her name will then be printed on the ballot of her own party as a candidate for delegate, to be voted on in her own election district on March 14th.

It is important to remember that the party conventions cannot nominate but can only indorse candidates, and that they are not empowered to act at all on candidates for county or local offices or for the state legislature. The machinery for the nomination of candidates is still the Primary Election to be held in June, which is unchanged by the new law except that candidates who have secured the indorsement of a party convention will be so designated on the primary election ballot.

The League of Women Voters is thoroughly committed to support of the direct primary as the most satisfactory nominating machinery we have yet found. It recognizes that improvements might be made in the law to make it better fulfill its true purpose - that of securing nominations satisfactory to the mass of the voters. The new law providing for preliminary party conventions is an experiment, and may or may not be found to be an improvement. There is no doubt that it was ardently supported in the Legislature by those who are bitterly opposed to any direct primary. But among those who voted for it were men who felt that it might assist the parties to draft better candidates to run in the primaries and that it would provide for a wholesome increase in party responsibility. I believe, and in this I am supported by action of our Executive Committee at a recent meeting, that it is a duty to give the new law a fair and full trial. No good purpose could be served by leaving this new machinery in the hands of those who might seek to pick candidates and build up organization for selfish purposes.

We, therefore, urge all women to take part in the delegate elections of their respective parties on March 14th, and to see that in each election district the names of well-qualified women appear on the ballot as candidates for delegate.

Sincerely yours,

Marguerite M. Wells,  
PRESIDENT.

P. S. There will be an article in the February issue of The Woman Voter explaining in detail the machinery provided for the delegate elections and pre-primary conventions.



FILE COPY

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Miss Emily Kneubuhl  
Director of Organization  
Mrs. Albee Ladd  
Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Mrs. Florence Etem

*110 sent all chairmen*

February 6, 1922.

Dear Chairman:-

I take a very real pleasure in extending to you the special invitation of the State Board of the League of Women Voters to meet with them in Minneapolis on Wednesday, February 15th. This will be the regular monthly meeting of the Board but we hope to have many of our local chairmen with us and we are planning to make the program for the day especially pleasant and profitable. Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight, our Chairman in Minneapolis, has invited us to her home at 2200 Park Avenue for the business meeting and for luncheon.

The plans for the splendid convention to be held in Baltimore will be discussed, as well as League policy in the coming elections and the proposed district conferences to be held throughout the state in the Spring. We cannot plan these things well without the help of our local chairmen. We need to make this mid-winter meeting a fine, stimulating get-together of League workers from all parts of the state before entering on the program of interesting activities which the Spring of the year presents to us.

Please let us know if you will attend the meeting February 15th which will begin promptly at 10:30 at the home of Mrs. McKnight. Remember this is a special meeting planned for you.

Cordially yours,

Marguerite M. Wells.  
PRESIDENT.

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February 6, 1922.

*25 sent out*

On November 17, 1921, I sent my first communication as Chairman of our new Department of Efficiency in Government, to all City Chairmen of the Minnesota League of Women Voters. In this communication I explained our proposed plan of cooperation with the League of Minnesota Municipalities in the interests of more representative and efficient government in the local units of the state. I enclosed a circular which explained the aims and purposes, not only of the League of Minnesota Municipalities but of our new Department, since our program this year is practically identical with this older organization, the only difference being that we are working with private citizens while the League of Minnesota Municipalities works with city officials.

I have learned recently that \_\_\_\_\_ is not a member of the League of Minnesota Municipalities, hence for the present we must look to you for information concerning municipal activities in your community. A number of towns and villages have already returned our little outline of the principal lines of work carried on by local government, with items checked which these towns would like to see either improved or introduced into their communities. In comparing these reports we are finding how very desirable it is for all Minnesota towns and cities to cooperate in this way in their practical investigations of city and village affairs. We are finding many towns extremely interested in the same things, such as local enforcement of prohibition, garbage disposal, matters of taxation and finance, etc. Through the League of Minnesota Municipalities and the League of Women Voters, they are able to keep in touch with each other and also to have access to reports on the way towns in other states have successfully solved similar local problems.

We find that city officials are receiving our city chairmen with the greatest cordiality, and deplore the fact that citizens as a rule take so little interest in community affairs. May I suggest that you confer with your mayor or a member of your city council, if you have not already done so, in deciding what items to check on our outline? In addition I am



- 2 -

enclosing a supplementary list of questions which your mayor or any other city official could answer for you in a very few moments. I am most anxious to have this information concerning the manner of securing public officials in Minnesota. May I ask you to return this second list with the original outline as soon as possible. We are quite anxious to get this survey of local government well under way before the pre-primary conventions will be claiming our attention.

I have asked Mr. Lambie to send you a sample copy of the monthly magazine published by the Minnesota League of Municipalities. It is only \$1.25 per year. I am hoping that your local League of Women Voters can either subscribe to it or see that it is ordered by your public library, if you have one in . If you would show your mayor the circular issued by the League of Minnesota Municipalities which I sent you November 17, he might be interested to enter as a member of the League.

Cordially yours,

Mrs. Walter J. Marcley,  
Chairman, Efficiency in Government  
Committee.

WJM:W

## FILE COPY

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
Miss Marguerite M. Wells, President.

313 Meyers Arcade,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

Press Department,  
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman.

Feb. 8, 1922.

### THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS AND THE DELEGATE CONVENTION

A letter sent out this week to the entire membership of the State League of Women Voters by Miss Marguerite M. Wells, President, urged women to bear their full share of responsibility in the primary and general elections and to take part in the delegate elections of their respective parties on March 14.

Miss Wells' letter is particularly clear in regard to the League's attitude on the new election machinery added by the State Legislature at its 1921 session.

That part of the letter referring to the new machinery reads as follows: "The League of Women Voters is thoroughly committed to support of the direct primary as the most satisfactory nominating machinery we have yet found. It recognizes that improvements might be made in the law to make it better fulfill its true purpose - that of securing nominations satisfactory to the mass of voters. The new law providing for preliminary party conventions is an experiment and may or may not be found to be an improvement. There is no doubt that it was ardently supported in the Legislature by those who are bitterly opposed to any direct primary. But among those who voted for it were men who felt that it might assist the parties to draft better candidates to run in the primaries and that it would provide for a wholesome increase in party responsibility, I believe, and in this I am supported by the action of our Executive Committee at a recent meeting, that it is a duty to give the new law a full and fair trial. No good purpose would be served by leaving this machinery in the hands of those who might seek to pick candidates and build up organization for selfish purposes"

"We, therefore, urge all women to take part in the delegates elections of their respective parties on March 14 and to see that in each election district, the names of well-qualified women appear on the ballot as candidates for delegates."

"From now on intelligent and full participation in coming elections should be made the keynote of every league meeting wherever and whenever held."

As a supplement to The Woman Voter for February, the League publishes full instructions as time and place of county, congressional district and state conventions and of primary elections. Dates are also given for office filings and also main facts governing the new delegate election conventions.



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February 17, 1922.

Dear Chairman:

I have been asked to send out a brief report of the Board meeting of the Minnesota League of Women Voters, held last Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight in Minneapolis, in order that those who were unable to attend may learn something of the action which was taken there. The Meeting was a most enjoyable affair with thirty-five women present representing every Congressional District in the State, and we only wished that more of our Chairmen could have met with us.

There was a most interesting discussion of the part which the League should play in election activities and in the end it was voted to reaffirm the policy that the League should not, as an organization, endorse, support or oppose candidates. At the same time all the Chairmen present agreed that we should continue and extend the practice of having candidates' meetings at which all the candidates for a given office should be invited to speak, each candidate having exactly the same amount of time on the program and the conduct of the meeting being entirely impartial. It was also agreed that we should continue the policy of collecting and making accessible to voters, authentic information about candidates. Such information should be based on official records or questionnaires filled in by the candidates themselves giving their stand on actual election issues. Such activities are a part of the fundamental League policy to get out a large and intelligent vote at elections. In this work house to house canvasses, meetings, posters and publicity of all kinds should be used.

At the meeting a letter was read from our Congressional Secretary in Washington advising that the appropriation for the Women's Bureau in the Department of Labor is now before the Appropriation Committee of the House for early action. You will probably remember that last year Congress placed a limitation on the salaries of technicians and experts in the Women's Bureau. This was a pure case of discrimination. It did not decrease the total appropriation for the Women's Bureau and therefore did not result in any economy, and no other Bureau in the Federal Government was placed under such a limitation. The result of that action was the loss to the Women's Bureau this year of several of its most valuable employees.

This year the Bureau of the Budget has recommended increasing the total appropriations of the Women's Bureau from \$75,000 to \$100,000 and also the removal of this unjust limitation on salaries. Action on the recommendation is now before the Appropriations Committee on which Mr. Charles R. Davis and Mr. Sydney Anderson of Minnesota are members. The Board voted to write to Mr. Davis and Mr. Anderson urging that the recommendation of the Bureau of Budget be accepted and also to ask our Chairmen, particularly in the First and Third Districts, to write Mr. Davis and Mr. Anderson to the same effect.

Mrs. Thorp spoke of the tentative program for legislation concerning education which the League presented to the Interim Committee in January, and stressed the importance of local discussion to determine whether, in the opinion of our membership, any further recommendations should be added to the program or any of the present recommendations withdrawn. She presented a questionnaire to be used as a basis for discussion in the local Leagues. The Board voted to ask every local League to hold a discussion at a general League meeting and return these questionnaires to headquarters before May 1. A copy of the questionnaire is enclosed herewith.

The Board accepted with regret the resignation of Mrs. A. K. Gault, Chairman of the Third Congressional District, who is severing her connection with League work, at least for the present, as she is announcing her candidacy for member of Congress from her District. The Chairmen in this District are, therefore, requested to make recommendations for a new Chairman so that the Executive Board may know the sentiment of the District in making an appointment to fill the vacancy.

A discussion of the plans for the Baltimore Convention which is to be held jointly with the Pan-American Conference for Women, caused much enthusiasm and several women present said that they hoped to make the trip. It is expected that we can secure the rate of a fare and a half which, from Minneapolis, would amount to \$66.40 for the round trip, with \$24.00 for berth. We hope not only that Minnesota will have its full quota of delegates and alternates, which would be forty in all, but that every Congressional District will be equally well represented. We should be glad to answer inquiries about hotels, railroads, and general Convention plans.

Plans were also sketched out for conferences in various Congressional Districts following the return of delegates from Baltimore, and it was voted to accept the invitation of the Ramsey County League of Women Voters to hold the next State Board Meeting in St. Paul, the date of which, according to present plans, will be March 15.

Very sincerely yours,

*Gladys Harrison*  
Executive Secretary.

GH:T



MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

February 15, 1922.

"KNOW THE NEEDS OF YOUR SCHOOLS"  
Questionnaire - Committee on Education.  
Mrs. Walter H. Thorp, Chairman.

Place: \_\_\_\_\_  
(County and town or city)

Reported by: \_\_\_\_\_

Base your answers on official records and consultations with school officials, supported also by first-hand investigation. Fill in and return to headquarters after a thorough report and discussion of the problem at a general League meeting. Try to arrange such a meeting during March or April so that all questionnaires may be returned to headquarters by May 1.

1. How many schools in your county have terms of eight months or more? \_\_\_\_\_  
Seven months but less than eight? \_\_\_\_\_ Six months but less than seven? \_\_\_\_\_  
Less than six months? \_\_\_\_\_

Discussion: What is the effect of the short school term on the progress of the individual pupil? \_\_\_\_\_

On his chances for continuing his education beyond the elementary grades? \_\_\_\_\_

On securing qualified teachers for the schools having a short term? \_\_\_\_\_

What do you believe should be the minimum length of the school term? \_\_\_\_\_

What has been the effect of state aid for schools having a term of eight months or more? \_\_\_\_\_

2. How many children were enrolled last year in the elementary schools? \_\_\_\_\_  
What was the average daily attendance? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How many children were not in school because of:
- a. Distance from school and lack of transportation? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Sickness? \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Permanent physical disability? \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Mental disability? \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. Excused between April 1st and November 1st to help about home of parent or guardian in housework? \_\_\_\_\_ In farmwork? \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. Securing employment certificate? \_\_\_\_\_
  - g. Truancy? \_\_\_\_\_

4. What violations of the compulsory school attendance law were reported during the year? \_\_\_\_\_

How were they disposed of? \_\_\_\_\_

Discussion: Are you satisfied that your community is getting the full value out of its school equipment measured in terms of school attendance? \_\_\_\_\_

If not, what is responsible: laxity of officials in enforcing the law? \_\_\_\_\_

Lack of machinery for enforcing the law? \_\_\_\_\_

Defects in the law itself? \_\_\_\_\_

Failure of public opinion to insist on high standards? \_\_\_\_\_

5. How many pupils were enrolled last year in your high schools? \_\_\_\_\_  
What percent of the children continue their studies beyond the eighth grade? \_\_\_\_\_

MINNESOTA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION  
COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION  
KNOW THE NEEDS OF YOUR SCHOOLS

are obliged to leave school to go to work? \_\_\_\_\_

Discussion: Should we be satisfied to give no more than an eighth grade education to any of the children of the community? \_\_\_\_\_  
Would you favor making provision for compulsory part-time continuation schools for all children who cannot attend full-time sessions? in the cities? \_\_\_\_\_  
In the country districts? \_\_\_\_\_

7. How many elementary schools in your county? \_\_\_\_\_  
How many consolidated schools? \_\_\_\_\_  
How many one-room schools? \_\_\_\_\_

8. How many times each year is each school visited by the county superintendent or his assistant? \_\_\_\_\_  
Has your superintendent adequate clerical assistance so that he can give his time to needed field work? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Is there any other provision made for school visiting and for helping the teachers in the one-room rural school? \_\_\_\_\_

Discussion: How do the results secured in the consolidated school compare with those in the one-room school? \_\_\_\_\_  
Does the consolidated school help to solve the problem of securing well-qualified teachers? \_\_\_\_\_  
What is the principal difficulty in the way of securing more consolidated schools in your county? \_\_\_\_\_  
Would you favor granting state aid for the employment of teacher helpers in rural districts? \_\_\_\_\_

10. What educational qualifications has your superintendent for his work?  
Grade school graduate? \_\_\_\_\_ High School graduate? \_\_\_\_\_ Normal school graduate? \_\_\_\_\_ College or university graduate? \_\_\_\_\_  
Previous teaching experience? \_\_\_\_\_

Discussion: Do you believe that educational qualifications should be required for county superintendents as they are now required for teachers? \_\_\_\_\_  
Is the county superintendent hampered in his work by the fact that he is an elective official and must make a political campaign to secure his position? \_\_\_\_\_  
Would you favor the plan of having a county board of education with power to secure a qualified superintendent wherever he could be found? \_\_\_\_\_

11. What provision is made for general physical education in your schools? \_\_\_\_\_  
Through organized athletics? \_\_\_\_\_ Gymnasium? \_\_\_\_\_  
Teaching of personal hygiene? \_\_\_\_\_ What percent of the pupils does it reach? \_\_\_\_\_ Does it apply equally to boys and girls? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you have school nurses? \_\_\_\_\_ School Physicians? \_\_\_\_\_  
Medical examinations to discover physical defects? \_\_\_\_\_

Discussion: What percent of the men called for the draft in the late war were rejected because of physical defects? \_\_\_\_\_ Can any system of education be regarded as adequate which trains only the mental faculties and leaves the child physically handicapped? \_\_\_\_\_ Do you favor a general system of physical education encouraged by state aid? \_\_\_\_\_

Have you appointed a chairman on education for your local League? \_\_\_\_\_ If so, please give name and address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Can you recommend the names of any speakers on the subject of educational needs in Minnesota? \_\_\_\_\_



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Mrs. Walter H. Thorp, Education  
Dr. Mabel S. Ulrich, Public Health and Social  
Hygiene  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, International Reduction of  
Armament  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcley, Efficiency in Government  
Director of Organization  
Mrs. Albee Ladd  
Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

*All chairmen*

March 2, 1922.

Dear Chairman:

When our delegates from Minnesota go to our National Convention in Baltimore next month they should go as representatives in the truest sense of the word. This means that they should be well informed as to the general sentiment of our membership on the business that is to come before the Convention.

Enclosed herewith you will find copies of the recommended programs suggested for the year 1922-23 by our National Committees, also a questionnaire. Please read this questionnaire first as it explains very simply just what the National organization asks us to do. Most of the material in the suggested program is already familiar to you, and much of it has doubtless been discussed in your local meetings. If not it will be advisable to have as much discussion of these recommendations as possible between now and April 10.

In any case fill in and return the questionnaire to this office. It will be a very real help to our delegates in Baltimore and also as a record of our activities in Minnesota. The suggested programs you may keep for future reference.

Sincerely,

*Marguerite M. Wells*

Marguerite M. Wells,  
PRESIDENT

FILE COPY

MINUTES

The monthly board meeting of the Minnesota League of Women Voters was held Wednesday, March 15, at the Woman's City Club, St. Paul.

Present: Miss Wells, Mrs. McKnight, Mrs. Ueland, Mrs. Ladd, Mrs. Holman, Mrs. Smith, Miss Norrish, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Thorp, Mrs. Swartwood, Mrs. Ashmun, Mrs. Hargreaves, Miss Harrison, Mrs. Rittenhouse, Miss Lusk, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Burt, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Sylvester, Miss Monahan, Mrs. Hennessy.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Executive Secretary was read and accepted.

It was reported that in writing to Dr. Chesley recommending that women be placed on local boards for administering the Sheppard-Towner Act, Dr. Chesley evidently misinterpreted the letter, and placed the emphasis of the League's resolution on the suggestion that in choosing women, those working on the Child Welfare Boards be considered; and not on the fact that we wished women to be represented in the work outlined by the Sheppard-Towner Act.

Mrs. Ladd reported on organization work, which had been greatly delayed by the blizzard, so that her schedule had suffered continuous change. She summarized the result of the month's work under the following headings: 1. In all places visited there were requests for more district meetings; 2. Comparative programs were asked for, that is, people in a city the size of Rochester, for instance, want to know what other places of the same size are doing. With regard to a chairman for the Seventh District, Mrs. Ladd reported that Mrs. Laws would be extremely well liked.

Mrs. Dietrichson was not able to be present at the meeting; but Miss Wells reported for her that Mrs. Dietrichson states there is at present practically no enforcement of the minimum wage law. Mrs. Thorp spoke to this, and told of having heard a speech made at a meeting recently against the minimum wage by a Mr. Chapman, Editor of the Improvement Bulletin.

Mrs. Thorp reported as chairman of the Education Committee, but stated she had not much to say, as little had happened since the last meeting. She did, however, report the appointment of a very fine chairman for the St. Cloud district, Miss Lawrence. Mrs. Thorp spoke in relation to the cut in salaries of teachers, saying that salaries have only just been made reasonable, and if the cut is made, it will reduce the efficiency of teachers throughout the state, as many will not be able to continue in their work.

Mrs. Ladd spoke on the question of appointing county superintendents of school instead of electing them, with a view to having a higher standard. The sentiment of the meeting was that some standard should be fixed, and it be necessary for county superintendents to qualify for the position.

Mrs. Thorp was requested by the Board to prepare a resolution protesting against wage reductions, and present it later in the session.

A letter was read from Miss Hauser, Chairman of the National Committee on Reduction of Armament, in relation to the question of reaffirming, or more specifically outlining, the policy of the League on reduction of armament, as the League will have to take a stand on this matter at the National Convention.

Mrs. Ueland spoke to this, covering several important questions now being considered: the Four-Power Treaty; the question of reducing the size of the army and navy; and in connection with this, military training in schools; the conference at Genoa; the action of Japan in using the surplus acquired by reduction of armament for improving schools and building waterways; the statement of General Bliss that the military needs of the United States should not exceed \$150,000,000; the statement of General Smuts that there should be a race for disarmament. Mrs. Ueland made suggestions to the effect that the League might consider whether they wished to work towards having munitions manufactured nationally; and the declaring of war a crime by an International Court.

Mrs. Thorp spoke on military training; and outlined the policy of the League to substitute compulsory physical education for children, versus military training. She reported various opinions on the value of military training, obtained from writing to different states. Mrs. McKnight spoke to this, and said that a Committee had been appointed by the School Board to investigate the matter in Minneapolis. Discussion followed.



The meeting adjourned at 1:00, and met again at 2:15.

Miss Lusk gave an account of the jury situation in St. Paul, and described the experience of Mrs. Dahl when a mixed jury was locked up all night in one room. Her conclusion was that this and similar occurrences will result in wide reforms in caring for juries.

It was moved by Mrs. Ueland that a resolution be passed by the Board to the effect that proper bailiffs and accommodations be provided in every community. The motion was seconded and passed, and Miss Harrison was instructed to draw up the resolution.

Miss Harrison gave information about the trains and accommodations for the Baltimore Convention. There should be two delegates and alternates from each district, and two delegates and alternates at large; also a delegate and alternate for each standing committee.

Mrs. Ueland moved that the Executive Committee decide what delegates should go, in case there is any question of there being more than a quota in a district. Seconded, carried.

Mrs. Marcle reported on the work of the Efficiency in Government Committee; and asked if there was any information as to how the new pre-primary convention law is working. Mrs. Swartwood of Waseca agreed to send a report, as she is a delegate. Mrs. Marcle stated she had been getting very interesting answers to the questionnaires she has been sending out around the state, and which confirmed her opinion that there is a charter movement throughout the state. Another conclusion from her inquiries was that women seem to be interested in the local enforcement of prohibition; and also there is a wish to have soft-drink parlors regulated by bonding and payment of a fee. A model ordinance has not yet been provided to cover this point. With regard to a model milk ordinance, Mrs. Marcle thought it would be of great value in its relation to the Sheppard-Towner Law. Mrs. Marcle then asked for specific problems from the Board along the lines of Efficiency in Government, for presentation at the Baltimore Convention.

Mrs. Scott suggested city planning and garbage disposal. Mrs. Swartwood spoke of the soft drink parlors, and stated that the ordinance in Waseca, which is along the lines suggested by Mrs. Marcle, was highly efficient. Mrs. Pierce spoke on the subject of parking on the streets at night by persons attending dances, which has become a nuisance in her locality, and results in immorality. The basic cause of this seems to be the dance-halls, which would have to be controlled by local ordinance. Miss Norris stated that the chief difficulty in Hastings was lack of public interest. Mrs. Spencer spoke of the dance hall problem, largely in connection with parked automobiles.

Mrs. Swartwood reported on the delegate election, and was favorably inclined toward it, stating that she had received splendid co-operation in her work.

Mrs. Sylvester spoke to this, and said her experience was that the delegate election tended to the building up of machines, as a delegate would not be likely to file independently unless he would be supported. Another difficulty, in her opinion was that the ballots as printed gave no indication as to whom the delegates were supporting, and there was a great deal of confusion as a result of this.

Miss Harrison, who had been judge at the delegate election, reported that in her opinion it was not an expression of what the voters in the precinct felt. She further stated that she estimated the cost per vote in the precinct where she worked as more than one dollar per person.

The Treasurer's report was read, showing cash on hand as of March 15th, of \$52.38; unpaid bills, \$467.15; owing to the National, \$870.00. On motion, duly seconded and carried, the bills were allowed. It was moved and seconded that the Treasurer's report be accepted after a small correction was made.

It was moved and seconded that the \$406.57 remaining from the separate disarmament fund be appropriated to the regular account for expenses, as the work which the League has done in this cause is worth many times the amount involved.

It was moved and seconded that of this amount appropriated, \$400.00 be turned over to the National in payment of our quota, thus reducing the quota to \$470.00.

The appointment of a chairman for the Seventh District was brought up, and it was the sentiment of the Board that we get in touch with Mrs. Lums with a view to seeing if she could accept the appointment.

- 5 -

Mrs. Thorp proposed a resolution in regard to teachers' pay, as follows:

WHEREAS the cumulative opinion of Minnesota citizens is evidently in favor of an adequate teaching staff for its children, and

WHEREAS it has taken the constructive effort of all persons interested over a considerable length of time to raise the scale of teachers' pay to a point which would approximate the grade of service which we desire:

BE IT RESOLVED that we, the Executive Board of the Minnesota League of Women Voters in regularly monthly meeting deplore the recent action of the Minnesota School Board Association in recommending a general cut in the salaries of Minnesota school teachers, as possibly indicative of retrogression in our educational policy.

Mrs. Ueland presented a resolution drawn up by herself and the following committee: Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Burt, Mrs. Thorp, Mrs. Hargreaves.

WHEREAS The Minnesota League of Women Voters has taken an unalterable position in favor of settling international difficulties by peaceful means; and

WHEREAS Our organization urged upon President Harding the calling of the Washington Conference, and

WHEREAS The Four Power Treaty is an integral part of the accomplishment of that Conference, which we believe was an important step forward in the cause of peace,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we go on record in favor of the passage of this treaty, and that we urge the senators representing us to do all in their power to secure the ratification of the treaty. Moved and seconded.

Miss Wells spoke to this, saying that she thought this resolution would not have a great effect on our senators, who are already decided to take this stand; and recommended that the resolution be not presented, both for this reason, and on account of the policy outlined by Mrs. Park that we do not take a stand as to details.

Move to present the resolution carried.

On motion duly seconded, the meeting adjourned.

Resolution drawn up by Miss Harrison:

Jury service being an obligation of citizenship incumbent alike on men and women, it is the duty of the community to provide every reasonable facility of the dignified discharge of so important a public service. The Executive Board of the Minnesota League of Women Voters, therefore, urges its local branches to see that adequate accommodations for jurors are provided in connection with all courts, that women bailiffs as provided for by law be appointed whenever occasion requires, that only persons of proper character be permitted to serve as bailiffs and that separate quarters be provided for men and women serving on mixed juries.



FILE COPY

# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

## DIRECTORS

Mrs. Russell M. Bennett, Minneapolis  
Miss Rosamond Grant, Faribault  
Mrs. John M. Guise, St. Paul  
Mrs. R. C. Jamison, Duluth  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Minneapolis  
Chairman Legislative Council  
Mrs. J. N. Weir, Winona

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Treasurer  
Mrs. Clifford S. Ashmun

## CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Protection of Women  
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Mrs. Eugene Dieudonne, Child Welfare  
Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws, Food Supply and Demand  
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Mrs. Walter J. Marcle, Efficiency in Government  
  
Director of Organization  
Mrs. Albee Ladd  
Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

March 17, 1922.

*Sent to List of 70*

That Minnesota will be represented at the Convention of the National League of Women Voters at Baltimore, April 20-29, by a full delegation of twenty delegates and twenty alternates is indicated by reports made at our State Board Meeting yesterday and by reports made by Mrs. Ladd who finds keen interest in the Convention throughout the State. We have received definite assurance that all delegates and alternates will be seated on the main Convention floor and have an opportunity to attend all meetings and functions planned in connection with the Convention, including the Pan-American Conference of Women, Mrs. Harding's reception at the White House in Washington, etc.

Please let us know at once if you plan to attend the Convention and send us the names of any women who are interested in making the trip. Each Congressional District is entitled to one delegate and one alternate, and each Standing Committee to one delegate and one alternate, and provision is made for two delegates and two alternates at large, a total of forty. District Chairmen are requested to send in their recommendations for District delegates and alternates, and State Chairmen of Standing Committees are asked to advise us immediately if they plan to attend the Convention and, if not, to recommend women to represent their Committee at the special Committee Conferences. The Executive Committee has been authorized to appoint the delegates and issue credentials, and in doing so it will endeavor to see that all districts are equally represented.

Complete programs of the Convention have not been received but we are enclosing preliminary information about trains and hotels, also a blank form which we request you to fill out and return promptly if you wish to receive credentials as a delegate or alternate.

Sincerely yours,

Executive Secretary.

GH:V.

## HOTEL RATES

### The Belvedere

Convention Hotel. No more accommodations.

### The Stafford. Charles and Madison Streets. Three squares from the Belvedere.

Single Room with private bath - - - - - \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day  
Double Room with single beds, private bath - - - \$8.00  
Double Room with double bed, private bath - - - \$7.00

Single Room without bath - - - - - \$3.00 and \$3.50  
Double Room without bath - - - - - \$6.00

### The Emerson. Baltimore and Calvert Streets. Twelve squares from the Belvedere.

Single room without bath - - - - - \$3.50 and up  
Single room private bath - - - - - \$4.50 and up  
Double room, single beds, private bath - - - - - \$8.00 and up  
Corner suites - - - - - \$11.00 and up

When single rates are quoted -

Add for each additional person - - - - - \$2.00  
" " " " " with twin beds - - - \$2.50

### The Southern Hotel. Light and Redwood Streets. Fifteen squares from Belvedere.

Single room with shower - - - - - \$4.00 to \$4.50  
Single room with tub - - - - - \$5.50 to \$7.00  
Double room with shower - - - - - \$6.00 to \$6.50  
Double room with tub - - - - - \$7.50 to \$9.00  
Double room with shower, twin beds - - - - - \$7.00 to \$8.00  
Double room with tub, twin beds - - - - - \$8.00 to \$10.00  
Connecting rooms for three or four persons  
\$2.50 per person, and tub bath - - - - - \$11.00  
Connecting rooms for two persons with shower - - \$11.50

### The Rennert. Cathedral and Saratoga. Nine squares from the Belvedere.

Room without bath for one person - - - - - \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50  
Room without bath for two persons - - - - - \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00  
Room without bath for two persons, twin beds - - \$5.50, \$6.00  
Two with bath, one person - - - - - \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00  
A charge of \$1.50 per person with double beds \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00  
" " " " " " " " twin beds - - \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00

### Hotel Altamont Eutaw Place. Eight squares from the Belvedere. (Recommended by Mrs. Albee Ladd and Mrs. L. F. Scott.)

Single room without bath - - - - - \$2.50  
Single room with bath - - - - - \$3.00  
Double room with twin beds - - - - - \$5.00  
Double room with bath - - - - - \$6.00



Sent all chairmen

Please fill out and return to:  
Minnesota League of Women Voters,  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

District and Town \_\_\_\_\_

Are you interested in receiving information on the Baltimore Convention? \_\_\_\_\_

Have you decided definitely to attend? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you plan to attend for the whole period of the Convention, April 20-29? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you wish to be appointed as a delegate or alternate? \_\_\_\_\_  
(Delegates have power to vote and will be expected to attend all sessions.)

Indicate the Standing Committees in whose work you are especially interested in order of preference.

Efficiency in Government \_\_\_\_\_  
Child Welfare \_\_\_\_\_  
Women in Industry \_\_\_\_\_  
Food Supply and Demand \_\_\_\_\_  
Uniform Laws for Women \_\_\_\_\_  
Education \_\_\_\_\_  
Social Hygiene \_\_\_\_\_  
Reduction of Armament \_\_\_\_\_

(One delegate and one alternate will be assigned to each Standing Committee, to attend the special conferences of that Committee, and report on the same.)

Are you interested in going by a special train on the Baltimore & Ohio from Chicago to Baltimore? \_\_\_\_\_

(Information on this train available later.)

(For District Chairman) What women do you recommend to act as delegates from your district? \_\_\_\_\_

(For Chairmen of Standing Committees) What women do you recommend to act as delegates for your Committee? \_\_\_\_\_

The following women from your district have signified their intention to attend the Convention:

DO NOT FAIL TO SECURE A CERTIFICATE AT THE TIME OF BUYING YOUR RAILROAD TICKET!

FILE COPY

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Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

March 27, 1922.

Feeling quite certain that you are preparing a review of the work of your Committee during the past year to be presented at the Convention in April, I am taking the liberty of asking you if it will be possible for you to send me a summary of your work to assist us here in Minnesota in formulating our plans for 1922.

I realize that the making of such a summary is not an easy task and would not think of asking for it did I not feel certain that it is a task which would be done anyway. Of course it will be of very much help to me and my Committee and we shall greatly appreciate the help I assure you.

Very sincerely yours,

*Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws*

Chairman,  
Food Supply and Demand Committee.

BDL:W



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Miss Harriet Warner

April 21, 1922.

*Sent to all County Chairmen*

We have had inquiries from one or two papers in the State asking if we had anything to offer along the lines of a prepared series of educational articles containing general information for women voters in regard to such things as how primaries and general elections are conducted, election procedure, the courts and their organization etc., grand juries and their duties etc., petit juries and their duties etc., etc.

It has occurred to us that there are many papers in the State that might be glad to run such a series of articles weekly and not to exceed a half column in length each time, to be written simply and to be correct. In thinking it over it would seem that only one paper in each County should be offered this service and I am writing to you to ask for the name of the paper in your County which you consider has the largest circularization and might be friendly toward such an idea. On second thought, I will ask you to send the name of the paper with the largest circularization whether you consider it will be friendly or not as we shall have to circularize the papers suggested.

Will you please send in the name of such paper in your County immediately upon receipt of this letter as it will take some time to circularize the editors after receiving the replies of County Chairmen? In sending in the name please say whether paper is Republican, Democratic, or Independent.

Hoping that we may hear from you immediately, I am,

Very cordially yours,

(Mrs. Walter Thorp)  
State Press Chairman.

WT:

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Miss Harriet Warner

Several papers in various parts of the state have questioned us as to our willingness to furnish them short weekly articles covering general information in regard to election laws and procedure in primaries and general elections; the courts and their organization; grand juries and their organization, etc.; petit juries; corrupt practices; political parties and party conventions, etc.

Because these inquiries have come from more than one source we believe there is a distinct need expressed and would like to know if your paper would consider the use of such a series furnished weekly by us without expense to you beyond that of publication. The articles would be prepared by experts and would all be guaranteed to be in accord with the laws of the state. Further they would not be used for propaganda beyond the statement made in the heading that they are furnished by the League of Women Voters.

We are making this offer to only one paper in each county and, as our basis of selection, are trying to arrive at the paper which will reach the greatest number of readers. Your publication has been referred to us as filling that requirement.

In regard to the length of the articles, which would of course have to be uniform, we think half a column would be a good length, but would be glad to have you state your ideas in regard to this matter and any additional subjects you think it would be well to carry.

The fact that the name of the paper in each County in which these articles are being published would receive considerable publicity through our County Chairmen might make the proposition valuable to you as an increased circulation medium.

May I beg for an early reply as in the case of refusals we shall have to query other papers.

Yours very cordially,

*Walter Thorp*  
Mrs. Walter Thorp,  
State Press Chairman.



MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis.

- "THE 1922 VOTER" -

A series of simple articles on government prepared on request for serial publication in newspapers of the state.

of Women  
e, Minneapolis

List of Titles

- No. 1. What the Primary Election Means\*  
2. State Officers and What They Do\*  
3. State Officers and What They Do\*  
4. County Officers and What They Do  
5. County Officers and What They Do  
6. The Township\*  
7. Officers of the Township  
8. The Village  
9. Officers of the Village  
10. The County  
11. Local School Administration  
12. Service on the Petit Jury  
13. Service on the Grand Jury  
14. How We Came to Have the Vote\*

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Supplements. Lists of Candidates for State, Congressional and Judicial Candidates\*  
Platforms of the Republican, Democratic and Farmer-Labor Parties.

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THIS SERVICE IS FREE  
but will be furnished to only one news-  
paper in any one county.

\* indicates articles ready June 5.  
Remaining articles ready by June 15.  
Additional articles prepared on request.

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"The 1922 Voter"

June 19th  
Minnesota since  
portance? Every  
year of general  
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"The 1922 Voter" Series

Prepared by Minnesota League of Women  
Voters,  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis

Number 1. WHAT THE PRIMARY ELECTION MEANS

June 19th is primary election day, the first general primary election in Minnesota since women were enfranchised. Are the new voters awake to its importance? Every step in the election process is of vital importance in this year of general elections when we must choose not only a senator to represent our state in the U. S. Congress and a representative from each congressional district, but all state and county officers from the governor down. These officers will be chosen on November 7th from the candidates whose names appear on the general election ballot, but it is the primary election in June which nominates the candidates and determines which ones shall have the right to a place on the final ballot. If you want to cast an effective vote, therefore, do not put off going to the polls until next November when the choice will have narrowed down to a very few for each office.

The primary election is conducted in the same general manner as other elections, but two kinds of ballots are used.

The first contains the names of all candidates for the state legislature, and for county and judicial offices (except the office of county surveyor). This is the non-partisan ballot, and all qualified voters - citizens over twenty-one years of age who have established their qualifications as residents in the election district where they wish to vote - are entitled to vote it without reference to their party affiliations. The two candidates for each office receiving the highest number of votes will be declared the nominees, and the contest between them will be decided by majority vote at the general election in November.

The other kind of ballot used at the primary election is the partisan ballot. There will be one for the Republican party and one for the Democratic party, and if you are affiliated with either of these parties you are entitled to vote its ballot and thus help to determine its nominee for each general state office, and for representative and senator in Congress. The Farmer-Labor party also has candidates in the field but only one for each office to be filled, and therefore no primary election ballot will be needed to determine its nominees. According to our law in Minnesota, your party affiliation is presumed to be with the party whose candidates you generally supported at the last election and intend to support at the next. At the final election in November, however, the names of the nominees of all parties together with the names of other candidates who may file by petition after the primary election will be grouped together on the same ballot, and you will be entirely free to divide your vote among them according to your own best judgment.

A new feature of the partisan ballots this year will be that candidates who received the indorsement of the party conventions held last March will be so indicated on the ballot. This is of course a great advantage to the candidates thus indicated but the conscientious voter, unless he believes as a matter of principle that the recommendations of party conventions should be followed without question, will not accept them as a final guide without further investigation. The voter needs information of two kinds: first, accurate, unbiased information concerning the candidate's ability, policies and record; second, a knowledge of the duties and responsibilities of the office for which he is a candidate.

Following is a list of the candidates to be voted on in County. An outline of the duties of the various elective state and county officials will be given in subsequent articles.



The Governor.

Term - 2 years

Salary \$7,000

The governor is the official head of the state government and his position is far from being a merely nominal one since, as chief executive officer and in his relation to the state legislature, he exercises very great powers. It should also be remembered that the governor acts as a leader of his party in state politics. He is elected on a partisan ballot, and at the time of securing the indorsement or nomination of his party he may appoint the chairman of its state central committee.

As the chief executive officer of the state it is the governor's business to see that the laws of the state are properly enforced. To this end he appoints a large number of officials and members of important administration boards and commissions, such as the State Board of Control, Board of Education, Industrial Commission, etc. He is himself a member of the State Pardon Board and ex-officio of the Board of Regents of the State University.

In times of emergency the powers of the governor are enormously increased. As commander-in-chief of the state militia he may call out armed forces when necessary to suppress disorders and enforce the laws. He may call the legislature to convene in special session. He may fill by appointment any vacancy which may occur in the office of United States senator, state treasurer, attorney-general, auditor and other state offices, his appointees to serve until the next general election. He even has the power, rarely exercised, of removing county and other local officials for failure properly to enforce the laws of the state.

Great interest always attends the delivery of the governor's message to the legislature at its opening session in which he recommends to the attention of the legislature the subjects on which important legislation is needed and as a rule suggests the general line which he believes such legislation should follow. The legislature may accept or reject the recommendations of the governor as it sees fit, but in either case the message serves to focus public attention on the policies which the governor wishes to see enacted into law. All bills passed by the legislature are submitted to the governor for his signature and are subject to his veto. It requires a two-thirds vote of both houses to pass a bill over the governor's veto.

If a vacancy occurs in the office of governor, the lieutenant-governor fills the vacancy and exercises all the powers belonging to the governor. As lieutenant-governor it is his duty to preside over the state senate. He is elected for a two-year term, at a salary of \$2,000.

Secretary of State.

Term - 2 years

Salary \$4,500

If you wish to look up a record of incorporation, get a copy of the state laws, inquire into the election returns from some previous year's campaign, or consult an official state document of any kind, go to the office of the Secretary of State. He is the official custodian of all state papers and records which are not expressly required to be kept by other state officials. A vast amount of clerical work is involved in the work of his office, and the organization of the different branches of his department is a large administrative task.

It is of interest to voters to know that it is the Secretary of State who receives the filings of candidates for state offices, prepares the familiar "white" or state ballot used at all general elections, and sends out election supplies to the county auditors. The final canvassing of the election returns takes place in his office, and he is himself chairman of the state canvassing board. He is also chairman of the printing commission and responsible for the publication of the laws of the state.

In recent years the work of his department has been tremendously increased by entrusting to it the registration of motor vehicles and the collection of the motor vehicle registration tax.

Auditor

Term - 4 years

Salary \$4600

To the auditor is entrusted the task of keeping a careful account of all the moneys of the state, including every state department, institution, and special fund. He must examine and adjust before payment all claims against the state, and payments are made only upon his warrant.

Incidentally he serves upon a large number of boards and commissions having to do with the finances of the state. The Board of Deposit, for example, is charged with the selection of the banks in which state funds are deposited, while the Board of Investment is responsible for the wise investment of the state's trust fund. The Auditor serves also on the Board of Relief, the Teachers' Insurance and Retirement Fund, the Printing Commission, Soldiers' Bonus Board, and the commission for the distribution of the Road and Bridge Fund.

Of particular interest are his duties as Land Commissioner for as such he is the supervisor of all state-owned lands, including all but three of the state parks, and of the sale and lease of all timber and mineral rights thereon.

Treasurer

Term- 2 years

Salary \$4500

The Treasurer receives all state moneys and is responsible for their safe-keeping. He pays money out only upon the auditor's warrant, and makes a full report to the auditor each day of all receipts and disbursements. His job is one which calls not so much for initiative as for expert financial training and absolute reliability.

Attorney-General

Term - 2 years

Salary \$6000

As chief law officer of the state the Attorney-General may be called upon for many kinds of legal service and therefore requires the service of a staff of legally trained assistants.

Any state department or official, and county, city, village or town attorney may call upon him for a written opinion on legal matters affecting the administration of important public business. He appears as counsel for the state in all cases in the district courts, and on the request of the governor he may exercise the powers of the county attorney, appearing before grand juries and prosecuting persons charged with indictable offenses.

The Attorney-General is a member of the state board of deposit, the state board of investment, the state board of audit, the pardon board, the state timber board and the teachers' retirement fund. He also has many miscellaneous duties such as passing upon the validity of bonds offered by municipalities applying for a loan from the trusts funds of the state or by banks in which public funds are to be deposited. Every two years he must make a complete report of all the activities of his department to the governor.

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner

Term - 6 years

Salary \$4500

The state Railroad and Warehouse Commission consists of three members, one elected at each general election. The Commission engages its own secretary and employees, the total number being approximately 450.

To this Commission there falls an enormous amount of administrative detail. It must see to the faithful carrying out of all state laws and regulations concerning not only all railroads and railroad warehouses, but also suburban electric lines, express companies, telephone companies, public stockyards, and grain elevators. All public weights and measures, the weighing of livestock at public stockyards, grain inspection and weighing, hay inspection and weighing at terminal points the weighing of coal at the port of Duluth, fall within the jurisdiction of the Commission. It is also charged with the licensing and bonding of grain commission merchants, live stock commission merchants and dealers, and the licensing and bonding of public storage warehouses.

At the last session of the Legislature a law was passed which gives the Railroad and Warehouse Commission the "initial and exclusive power" on petition to fix the rates of fare charged by street railways. This measure aroused a great deal of controversy in the Legislature and has added greatly to the power and responsibility of the Commission.



Number 3.

STATE OFFICERS AND WHAT THEY DO

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Term - 4 years

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## Number 4

COUNTY OFFICERS AND WHAT THEY DO

## County Commissioners

The chief governing body of the county is the Board of County Commissioners consisting, in all except St. Louis and Ramsey Counties, of five members, each elected from a division of the county called a commissioner district. This Board has very extensive powers, largely financial, and all voters should be thoroughly familiar with its duties and proceedings.

The Board levies taxes, adjusts complaints, and examines all claims made against the county. It has charge of all the properties of the county and directs the management of such institutions as the poor farm, jail, court house, etc. The upkeep of roads and bridges within the county is another important responsibility. In the field of public health the Board in most counties has many duties. It may appoint a county health officer, vote money to build hospitals, send residents to the state tuberculosis sanitarium at county expense, and at time of epidemics order the quarantine of the localities affected. It may vote to employ a county public health nurse, and in counties where there is a child welfare board one of the county commissioners must act as a member.

Many other miscellaneous but important duties must be performed by the Board of County Commissioners. The salary of the commissioners is fixed by statute according to the assessed valuation, population, and the number of townships contained in the counties in which they serve, so that the amount varies from \$125 a year in smaller counties to \$3000 in Hennepin County. To this is added a limited allowance for traveling expenses. The Board elects its own chairman and vice-chairman, and the county auditor acts as clerk and keeps a record of its proceedings.

The powers exercised by the commissioners are not entirely uniform in all counties, as they depend upon legislative enactments which differ somewhat for the various counties according to their wealth and population. However, the variations are comparatively slight, and in all cases the Board acts as a policy-making body in county affairs and has the disposition and care of county property.

## Auditor

Besides acting as clerk for the Board of County Commissioners the auditor has many important responsibilities which call for a high order of business training and devotion to duty. Primarily the auditor acts as bookkeeper for the county. He superintends the work of all the assessors within the county, computes the rate of taxation according to the amounts voted by the various towns, school districts, etc., and conducts sales of property on which taxes have become delinquent. He issues all warrants for moneys to be paid out of the county treasury, and prepares a yearly financial report. His books are periodically examined by the State Public Examiner who reports his findings to the Board of Commissioners.

The auditor has many duties in connection with elections. All county ballots and primary election ballots are prepared by him, and at general elections the state ballots prepared by the secretary of state are distributed by him to the local officials. He acts as chairman of the county canvassing board, and one copy of the returns for all districts within the county must be filed in his office.

Licenses of various kinds are issued from the auditor's offices, including hunters' licenses.

## Treasurer.

The treasurer is the receiving and disbursing officer for the county. He receives all taxes raised within the county for all purposes, and distributes them according to the established tax rates. He also collects and receives money due from fees, penalties, and sales, and all money to be used within the county as state aid. He pays money out only upon warrant of the auditor and may deposit money only in banks in depositories approved by the county Board of Audit of which he is a member.



Register of Deeds.

The register of deeds acts as the recording officer for all instruments relating to the transfer of real estate. He also records the bonds given by public officials and the plats of cities and villages within the county, and since 1913 chattel mortgages and all papers involving a lien on private property have been filed in his office.

All papers received for purposes of record must be copies word for word, indexed, entered into the proper record books, and carefully compared. All this involves an enormous amount of clerical work which must be done faithfully and accurately in order that owners may be protected in their titles and claims upon property.

Sheriff

The sheriff is charged with the enforcement of state laws within the county and for the keeping of the peace. He must execute all processes and writs issued on lawful authority, pursue and arrest persons charged with crimes and misdemeanors and attend the sessions of the district court. He has the custody of all persons charged with breaking the law until they are released on bail or bond, acquitted or convicted and sent elsewhere for punishment, and he is responsible for conveying all persons committed to the various state institutions. This includes the insane as well as the delinquent.

Attorney

The attorney is the legal officer for the county, required to give opinions and advice on legal matters to the county commissioners and to other officers of the county on request. He assembles witnesses and evidence to be presented to the Grand Jury to enable that body to return indictments against persons accused of crime, and later prosecutes the cases before the district court. He appears before the Probate Court to protect the interests of persons alleged to be insane when commitment proceedings are being held. He institutes civil actions for the collection of damages sustained by the county, institutes and prosecutes action for the abatement of premises used for purposes of prostitution or for the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor.

Surveyor

Besides making surveys on order of the proper authorities in order to settle disputes affecting property lines, the surveyor makes surveys for all county improvements and has considerable authority over all ditch-work and road work, in some counties acting as engineer of highways. In this capacity he reports monthly to the County Board and to the State Highway Commissioner on the condition of the roads within the county, approves contractors' estimates for roadwork before they are passed on by the Board, and also all bills for material and labor employed in the upkeep of roads and bridges.

Coroner

The principal duty of the coroner is to investigate all cases of violent or mysterious deaths. This may involve the performing of post-mortem examinations and, where foul play is suspected, the immediate summoning of a special coroner's jury and holding of an inquest to establish the cause of death, and pass on any available evidence for use in subsequent prosecutions. The coroner has charge of the personal property of the person thus deceased until it can be turned over to the rightful owner. The coroner acts as sheriff in case of vacancy in that office.

In Minnesota the township in its origin was nothing more nor less than an area of land six miles square laid out by the government surveyors in their work of surveying the vast public lands of this territory. The laws of the state, however, provided very early that wherever there were not less than twenty-five legal voters resident in such an area they might petition to organize a simple form of local government. Thus the term took on the political significance which it now holds for us. Although there are still large areas of "unorganized" townships, especially in the northern part of the state, these are rapidly diminishing in numbers as the population increases.

The area of these organized townships does not always remain the six miles square of the surveyor's map. On petition of the voters living in the territory affected, the county board may alter the boundaries of any township, divide it up among other townships or add to it from adjacent territory. Natural boundaries such as rivers and lakes are often taken into consideration in fixing boundary lines, in order that no group of voters may be put to undue hardship or inconvenience in getting to the township meetingplace. The township may be subdivided so as to contain less than thirty-six square miles of territory, but it must always contain a minimum of twenty-five legal voters. Besides defining its boundaries the county board must give each new township a name selected by a majority of the voters. No two townships in the state are allowed to have the same name.

This organized township in its corporate capacity constitutes the "town", the simplest of all our units of government. Much of the business of the town is acted upon directly by the voters at the annual town meeting which must be held on the second Tuesday in March. At this meeting the voters elect the town officials, vote the taxes, and act on such matters as the erection of a town hall, purchase and maintenance of a town park or cemetery, repair of roads and bridges, rules for the impounding of stray animals, acceptance of gifts for the township, approval of expenditures, etc. The meeting is called to order between 9:00 A. M. and 10:00 A. M. by the town clerk who presides until a permanent chairman is selected. The clerk then acts as the secretary of the meeting, the minutes of which must be kept on file in his office and open to public inspection. Special meetings may be called at any time that the supervisors, clerk, and justices of the peace, or any two of them, together with twelve freeholders of the township, may think needful.

The town clerk is required to post a notice ten days in advance of the annual town meeting giving the list of town officers to be elected. No primary election is held for the nominations of candidates for these offices, although informal caucuses are often held in advance. Many progressive towns have adopted the Australian ballot system, a system which is mandatory throughout the state for the election of county and state officers, to apply to the election of local officials. Under this system the candidates file their name with the town clerk in advance of the meeting day, paying a fee of \$1.00. Officials ballots are then prepared, each containing the names of all who have filed grouped according to the offices for which they are candidates and without any designation of their party affiliations. A sample ballot is posted two days before the election. The polls are open between 9:00 A. M. and 10:00 A. M. of the day of the annual meeting, and the votes are cast and counted under the same safeguards for secrecy and accuracy as are observed during general elections. This method eliminates the possibility of unfair frame-ups, ballot snatching, trickery and miscounts which were only too common under the old unregulated system.

The town officers consist of three supervisors, a clerk, treasurer, assessor, one overseer of highways for each road district, two justices of the peace, and two constables. The duties of these officers will be described in a later article.



Number 7.      OFFICERS OF THE TOWNSHIP

Town government is the nearest approach we have to a pure democracy. Instead of electing representatives to do business for them, the voters in the general town meetings act directly on all important matters of town policy, such as the voting of the taxes and ordering of public improvements.

However, it is necessary to have some responsible officials to look after the business of the town in the intervals between town meetings, and a board of three supervisors is provided for this purpose. One member of this board is elected each year for a period of three years so that there are always experienced members on the job. The board elects its own chairman, and all money voted for various purposes at the town meeting is expended under their direction. Thus while the citizens of the town decide what money shall be spent for and how much, the supervisors are responsible for seeing that it is spent wisely and accomplishes the results for which it was appropriated. The supervisors are responsible for the building and repair of roads within the township and usually the largest amount is expended through the road and bridge fund. The supervisors may make local regulations regarding health and sanitation, provide for the care of the sick and dependent, and see to many minor but necessary details of community welfare.

A week before the annual town meeting the supervisors meet to audit the town accounts, and their report showing all the receipts and expenditures for the year must be posted at least half an hour before the town meeting so that the voters may examine it. Every voter owes it to the town and to the officials whom he helps to elect to study this report and take an intelligent interest in the way the funds of the town are expended.

The town clerk acts as a secretary for the town board, keeping the minutes of all meetings, acting as custodian for all town books and records, posting notices, acting as clerk of elections, and reporting to the county auditor the result of the elections. He is elected for a one year term.

The treasurer is charged with the safekeeping of all town moneys and is required to give a bond of about twice the amount he is expected to handle during the year. He pays money out only upon order of the town board and must keep a careful record of all receipts and disbursements. He is elected for one year, as is also the town assessor who must assess all taxable property within the township.

Every two years the voters elect two justices of the peace and two constables. The constables are responsible for preserving order and making necessary arrests. The justices of the peace act as a court for the hearing of cases of minor infractions of the law. All civil cases, however, involving amounts greater than \$100 and all criminal cases are taken direct to the district court. Justices may also administer oaths and perform marriage ceremonies.

Whenever a community has a population of two hundred people or more it may take steps to organize as a village and enjoy a larger measure of local self-government than it is entitled to as a town. As a preliminary step the land to be included in the new village must be platted into lots and blocks, and the plot filed in the office of the county register of deeds. Twenty-five or more voters may then petition the board of county commissioners to call an election on the matter of incorporating, and a majority vote of all those participating in the election is required.

Once incorporated the village has power to elect its own officers, to raise money for many kinds of local improvements such as sewers, sidewalks, water supply, fire protection, libraries, parks, lighting system, etc., to employ street commissioners, police officers and fire wardens, to regulate pool-rooms and dance halls, to establish a board of health, pass pure milk ordinances, and make other provisions for the health, security and general well-being of its citizens. An organized village is always the location of a federal post-office and from it the rural free delivery routes radiate into the surrounding country.

Village elections are held annually on the same day as town elections, the second Tuesday in March. Each village must constitute at least one election district. The elective officers are the president of the village council, the clerk, the village treasurer and assessor, all elected for one-year terms, two constables elected for two-year terms, and, where there is no local municipal court, two justices of the peace, also for two-year terms. In each village there are also three trustees, one elected each year for a three year term, who serve on the Council with the clerk and the president. The Council transacts the village business and fills all appointive positions.

There are now more than seven hundred villages in Minnesota.



Number 10

THE COUNTY

The county is the largest of the units into which the state is divided for purposes of administration. All new counties are organized by action of the state legislature, but after they are once established no change may be made in their boundaries nor in the site of the county seat except on approval of the voters living within the territory affected. Any city containing a population of 20,000 inhabitants may be organized into a separate county if a majority of the voters in the county to which it belongs favor the separate organization. Otherwise no county may contain less than four hundred square miles, and most of our counties contain a much greater area, especially those in the northern and more sparsely populated part of the state where the largest of them, St. Louis County, has a territory of more than six thousand square miles.

It would be a mistake to think of the county as bearing the same relation to the state that the state bears to the nation as a whole. Every state has broad powers of its own, called "sovereign" powers, over which the government at Washington exercises no control whatever and could not cancel if it would. The county, on the other hand, derives all its powers from the state, and a mere act of the state legislature is all that is required to cancel or amend them.

In most of its activities the county really acts as an agency of the state government, and it is a most important factor in seeing that state laws are enforced. County officers are responsible for seeing that the laws of the state are carried out, and the governor has power to remove them if they fail to do so. A great deal of the administrative work of the state is carried out through the county unit, and a very large part of the direct taxes raised by the state are paid back to be disbursed through the county treasuries for various purposes, the general school fund apportionment, for example, state aid to schools, to county sanitariums, agricultural fairs, road building, etc. In recent years the passage of laws for county child welfare boards, county hospitals, county libraries, county public health nurses, etc., has greatly increased the number of governmental activities carried out through the county unit and made the county a much more vital and social force in the life of its citizens.

The county is recognized by law as "a body politic and corporate" with power to sue and be sued, to acquire and hold property for its own uses, and to make contracts. Practically all county officers throughout the state are to be elected this year to serve for four-year terms. The candidates, two for each office, are nominated at the primary election (June 19th) on an unpartisan ballot, and the contest between them is settled by majority vote at the November election. The officers to be elected include county commissioners, attorney, auditor, treasurer, register of deeds, sheriff, coroner, surveyor, superintendent of schools, clerk of court, and court commissioner. This makes a very long ballot and many people feel that if the ballot were shortened and some of these officers appointed rather than elected it would be very much easier to vote intelligently and therefore make county government more responsive to public opinion.

Number 11.

LOCAL SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

Whatever the size and character of the community in which we live, the local school board is the body which directs that part of the public business which is of most precious and vital concern to all of us - the education of the children. It should be remembered, however, that there are different kinds of school boards just as there are different kinds of school districts.

In the common school districts the board consists of three members, a chairman, treasurer, and clerk, elected at the annual district meeting commonly held the evening of the third Saturday in July. They serve for three years, and their terms are so arranged that only one is elected each year. In the independent school districts the board consists of six members - two elected at each annual meeting - who choose a chairman, treasurer, and clerk from their own number. The voters at the annual meeting may fix a small compensation to be paid to board members, but as a rule school boards serve virtually without pay. This raises the positions on the school board above the plane of being sought for as political jobs.

Besides the common and independent school districts there are unorganized districts governed by special county boards and special districts with varying regulations as to the size and powers of the school boards. All home rule cities determine for themselves the kind of machinery through which their schools shall be administered, but most school boards are, and should be, small - from five to nine members. The term of office is from two to six years. A school officer rarely does his best work the first year.

A member of a school board has no personal authority as such. He has only a voice and a vote. As "good schools are essentially a matter of sufficient money properly expended" the chief duty of a local school board is to get the money and see to it that the superintendents and teachers employed are professionally competent and are furnished with the proper equipment, environment, and moral and financial support. Money for school purposes is voted at the annual meeting of the electors in common school districts, and by the council in villages and cities. Bonds may also be issued by the school board when authorized by a majority of the voters of the village or city.

The school board exercises regulatory control of all the work of the schools. School money is in the hands of the school board to spend. The teachers are finally voted upon by them, retained or discharged by them, the course of study and new curriculums are adopted by them. They open or close the school, and provide for its upkeep and furnishings. Where a superintendent is employed all this work is done in close consultation with him and other experts.

Consultation of the multitudinous laws and rulings of the legislature and courts of Minnesota reveals an unending catalogue of minor duties and limitations of the school board.

As the community advances in its conception of education provision must be made by the school board for school work undreamed of a short time ago. The board now may appoint librarians, school nurses, psychological experts to test the children's brains, dentists to care for their teeth, play directors, industrial directors, vocational advisers. Departments or full schools may be opened for the blind, the deaf, the tubercular or the crippled child. There may be schools for the subnormal, the retarded in education or for superior intellects. There may be evening schools, part-time schools for workers under twenty-one years of age, not to mention the introduction into the regular grades of new subjects and training in new skills. In many cases this new work is encouraged by state aid. The school board must judge just what the particular city can wisely attempt, and it does so under strong pressure from the progressive and bitter criticism from the conservative.

The school board has the unpleasant duty of discharge or expulsion when the morals of the community or the school are threatened by offending teachers or pupils. It is the body that must listen to all the complaints of parents, teachers and children, not to mention the more exasperating public. Is it any wonder that under such bludgeoning an occasional school board loses the sense of proportion and issues an edict against short skirts and bobbed hair and dancing.

Nevertheless, the school board offers splendid opportunity for community service to sane and competent men and women.



Number 12

SERVICE ON THE PETIT JURY

Since the passage in 1921 of a law making them eligible to jury service women all over the state have answered the call to this new duty cheerfully and have served with dignity and satisfaction to the judges. Many women, however, who have not been summoned dread this responsibility because they are unfamiliar with the workings of the jury system, and just as they wanted to learn about the mechanics of voting before going to the polls they now want to learn about juries and how they work.

The list of prospective jurors is made up by the Board of County Commissioners at its annual session in January from the qualified voters of the county as shown by the poll lists, provision being made against drawing any person on two successive annual lists. In the counties where Minneapolis and St. Paul are located this work is done by the district court judges who commonly use the city directory for this purpose.

From the names on this list a certain number are drawn by lot by the clerk of the district court, and the summons on those who are thus drawn for service for a given term of the court are served by the sheriff of the county by registered mail or in person.

On the specified day those who have been summoned appear in court according to instructions. Any person who fails to answer the summons is liable to a fine. After roll-call opportunity is given to present legitimate excuses. Teachers, lawyers, physicians, ministers, all public officials, those who cannot speak and understand English, and all persons over sixty years of age are among those exempt from jury service. In addition women may be excused at any time according to the discretion of the judge. If business or home duties are such that a person cannot possibly leave them at the time summoned, he may be ordered to report for service at a later session of the court.

From those who remain twelve are drawn again and asked to occupy the jury seats. The case for trial is outlined and the jurors questioned as to name, address, occupation, prejudice, if any, previous knowledge of case or acquaintanceship with prosecuting attorneys or parties to suit, etc.

When twelve have been chosen to the attorneys' expressed satisfaction, they are sworn in and the case begins. The plaintiff's attorney produces his witnesses and evidence, the defendant's attorney does the same; then each in turn charges the jury. Finally the Judge addresses the jury, generally giving the points of law involved, explaining the meaning of "preponderance of evidence", and indicating the nature of decision a just verdict would involve.

The case completed, the jurors are escorted to the jury-room by a bailiff and locked in to deliberate. They first select a foreman whose duty it is to lead discussions and then they try to reach an agreement as quickly as possible.

When it is impossible for a jury to agree before midnight they are kept over night in the hope of finally affecting a unanimous vote. The law provides for the appointment of a woman bailiff to take charge of the women jurors in case a jury is kept over night, and adequate facilities should be provided in connection with every jury room for needful privacy and conveniences so that no hardship need be involved. Sometimes this lengthy deliberation is successful in obtaining an agreement, but at other times it is of no avail, in which case the jury is dismissed and the case tried again.

It should be remembered in criminal cases that the responsibility of the jury<sup>is</sup> to reach a just verdict - "guilty" or "not guilty" - on the basis of the evidence presented. If the criminal is found guilty it is the duty of the judge to sentence and fix the punishment.

The chief purpose of a Grand Jury is to safeguard the good name of the citizen. Before any person may be brought to trial for a state prison offense, the probable validity of the charges must be passed on by a Grand Jury.

A Grand Jury consists of twenty-three persons drawn in the same manner as persons for the petit jury, from a selection or "panel" of about three hundred reputable citizens, and it cannot do business unless at least sixteen members are present. It usually holds one "session" a week - but that session may last for one day or longer, depending on the number of cases to come before the Grand Jury that week. All of the sessions are held in secret.

Charges against any person are presented first to the County Attorney. These charges, with as much corroborative evidence as has been obtained, are written up in the County Attorney's office. All papers pertaining to a particular case are placed in a large envelope duly inscribed. These are brought into the Grand Jury room at the beginning of each session, and the cases there represented are taken up one by one. In each case the complaining witness is brought into the Grand Jury room by the County Attorney, is "sworn" by the foreman of the Grand Jury, and is seated in the witness chair. The County Attorney, or one of his assistants, questions the witness. The same procedure is followed with each corroborating witness. Opportunity is given to members of the Grand Jury to question those testifying.

After all the witnesses have been heard, the County Attorney withdraws from the room, and the Grand Jury proceeds to vote on the case. If the jurors believe the evidence will convict the offender, they vote the case a "True Bill". If the majority of the members vote for a "True Bill", the person complained against is "indicted", that is, held to trial. If the Grand Jury members are convinced that there is not sufficient evidence to convict, they may either vote the case a "No Bill" which frees the person, or they may vote to "pass" the case until a later session when more evidence may be submitted. This is the simple procedure followed in each case presented to the Grand Jury.

Grand Juries frequently make extended investigations into evil conditions in the community, usually those conditions brought to their attention by the cases that have come before them, - as, the gambling situation, the situation with reference to the social evil, the lack of law enforcement, etc. Such investigations are usually carried on by subpoenaing all the witnesses who in the opinion of the Grand Jury may be able to shed light on the subject in hand. For this purpose the Grand Jury is all powerful, and may subpoena the highest official or the humblest citizen.

It is the duty of each Grand Jury to inspect the public institutions of the county, - the jails, the work-house, the reformatory institutions, the poor farm, the hospitals, etc.

It is customary for the Grand Jury at its closing session to make a Report to the District Judge under whom they have been serving, embodying any recommendations that have grown out of its investigations or its inspection of institutions.

After receiving the final report, the Judge discharges the Jury, and there remains only a visit to the County Treasurer's office to collect the fee for service, which is three dollars a day.



Number 14.

HOW WE CAME TO HAVE A VOTE

Rich man, poor man, Catholic, Jew,  
Alien, colored man, Indian too!

That is not just the way the familiar jingle of our childhood runs, but it is an almost exact history of the way men in America got the vote. Most men cherish the idea that sometime long ago some men heroically led a great popular struggle for the ballot and so secured the vote for all men for all time. A knowledge of how he really did come to have the vote may not be necessary to the 1922 voter, but as a bit of history it is interesting - especially to men.

It wasn't enough to be a man over twenty-one years of age and of sound mind in order to have anything to say about the government back in Revolutionary days. You had to be a rich man, a land owner usually, and a member of the church. They were even very particular about the kind of church you belonged to. Catholics and Jews were expressly forbidden to vote in most of the colonies, Quakers were barred out in some, Baptists in others. In fact only about 8% of the men were qualified to vote at all. A man named Robert Bassett in Connecticut once started a one man suffrage movement by suggesting that very pious men belonging to some of these excluded churches be allowed to vote. He was arrested, severely talked to by the judge and promised to be good in the future!

Perhaps because religious tolerance was ~~was~~ increasing and perhaps because Great Britain in granting local government to Canada extended the vote there to Catholics and Protestants alike, when our constitution was written all religious discrimination in political matters was wiped out. Without any effort on their part the vote was extended to men of all religious faiths, provided of course they had sufficient property.

The foreign-born came next. America was a vast undeveloped country, immigration was needed and welcome - and so as an inducement in 1797 the privilege of naturalization was offered to all aliens after a residence of five years, and with naturalization in most states was given the right to vote. Some states gave aliens the right to vote without even requiring that they should become citizens and there are still seven states where aliens can vote as soon as they have taken out their first papers.

By 1825 or so men had become so democratic in their ideas that they even permitted poor men to vote. Working men did not demand the vote very urgently, but political parties in the various states competed for the glory of extending it to them in order to secure their support. Even so the old property qualifications were not swept away without heated debate. One statesman of the day contended that possession of the ballot "is too mighty an excitement for the moral constitution of man to endure".

No need to dwell on the days after the Civil War when the 15th Amendment to our Constitution was hurried through, extending the vote to the negroes, totally unprepared as they were to receive it. Federal and state legislation followed to bestow the right to vote upon the Indians, who had never asked for the privilege. And so men got the vote.

The only people in America who ever worked to get the vote were women. It took them more than seventy years. When the Civil War came their petitioners were asked to step aside and told that "This is the black man's hour". Later came the Indian. In 1890 in South Dakota an amendment to enfranchise women was voted down, and an amendment to enfranchise the Indian was carried, and the Indians were given blankets, lands and tobacco at the same time. When the World War came the women were still at it and as usual they were told to step aside. However, they kept right on working, both for the war and for the vote, which seemed to them only two parts of the same fight for democracy, and in 1920 men, tho not without a final bitter struggle, recognized their efforts by granting them the vote. Perhaps the struggle which women had to go through will have this good result - that, having worked and sacrificed for the vote, they will value it more highly than men have.

However, not all women have the vote. An American woman loses her citizenship on marrying an alien. It makes no difference if she was born in this country, has lived here all her life, and continues to live here all her life, if her husband is not a citizen she is not a citizen. Women are already seeking a law from Congress which will remove this discrimination and provide independent citizenship for married women, so that to have a complete history of suffrage in the United States you have only to recite the two lines of verse at the top of this article and add "and finally the women!"

# MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

CANDIDATES FILED FOR STATE & CONGRESSIONAL AND JUDICIAL OFFICES - 1922  
 \* indicates present incumbent

For	Republican	Farmer-Labor	Democratic
<u>U. S. Senator</u>	Ernest Lundeen Richard E. Titus Frank B. Kellogg*	Henrik Shipstead	Anna D. Olesen Thomas J. Meighen Homer Morris
<u>U. S. Congress</u>			
1st District	Sydney Anderson* Ola M. Levang		J. F. Lynn
2nd District	Frank Clague*		
3rd District	Reuben Thoreen Charles R. Davis*		Lillian Cox Gault
4th District	Oscar E. Kellar*		Daniel W. Lawler
5th District	Walter H. Newton* Charles A. Dalby	Emil Voellmy	John R. Coan Charles P. Green
6th District	Harold Knutson*		
7th District	Andrew J. Volstead*		
8th District	William A. Pittenger Oscar J. Larson*		William L. Carss
9th District	Halvor Steenerson*	Knud Hefald James S. Barnett	
10th District	Thomas B. Schall*		
<u>Governor</u>	Franklin F. Ellsworth J. A. O. Preus*	Magnus Johnson	Edward Indrehus Merle Birmingham
<u>Lieut.-Governor</u>	Lloyd Ahlstrom Louis L. Collins*	Lloyd L. Leith	Silas M. Bryan
<u>Secretary of State</u>	Mike Holm* Margaret M. Kellar	Susie W. Stageberg	Claude V. Swanson
<u>Treasurer</u>	Henry Rines*	Frank G. Keyes	Thomas A. Canty
<u>Auditor</u>	Ray P. Chase* George G. Magnuson	Eliza Evans Deming	John E. Casey
<u>Attorney-General</u>	John C. Larson Clifford L. Hilton*	Roy C. Smelker	George L. Siegel James E. Doran
<u>Railr'd &amp; Thse. Commissioner</u>	Ivan Boren* Gerhard Bundlie	W. W. Royster	William J. North
<u>Clerk of Supreme Court</u>	Grace F. Kaercher Herman Mueller*	H. T. VanLear	Frank J. Hebl

(Judicial candidates on non-partisan ballots)

Justice of Supreme Court - James H. Quinn, Fairmont; Archie H. Vernon, Little Falls;  
 W. H. Vanderburgh, William B. Anderson, William A. Anderson,  
 Minneapolis; Conrad H. Christopherson, Luverne.

## District Judges

Second District - John W. Boerner, Frederick M. Catlin, James C. Michael,  
 O. H. O'Neill, John E. Sanborn (Address - all of St. Paul)

Fourth District - Thomas H. Salmon, Mathias Baldwin, Charles D. Gould, Manley L.  
 Fosseen, George W. Buffington, W. E. Hale, Horace D. Dickinson,  
 Henry J. Bessesen, Harold K. Chance, E. L. Melin, John M.  
 Rees (Address - All of Minneapolis)

Fifth District - Fred W. Senn, Waseca; F.A. Alexander, Oatonna; Arthur B. Childs  
 Faribault.

Seventh District - Carroll A. Nye, Moorhead

Eighth District - C. M. Tift, Glencoe; P. J. Morrison, Norwood.

Tenth District - Ralph J. Parker, Spring Valley; Wm. T. Kelsh, Preston.

Eleventh District - Martin Hughes, Hibbing

Twelfth District - Harold Baker, Richard T. Daly, Renville; C.A. Fosnes, Montevideo;  
 Gauthier E. Quale, Willmar

Thirteenth District - L. S. Nelson, Northington

Fourteenth District - Wm. Watts, Crookston; Andrew Grindeland, Warren; G. Hal-  
 vorson, J.M. Bishop, Thief River Falls; Geo.M. Wilson, Esplee.

Fifteenth District - Chas. W. Stanton, Bemidji

Seventeenth District - E. C. Dean, Fairmont

Eighteenth District - Arthur E. Giddings, Anoka



THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis.

Bulletin #8  
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL REDUCTION OF ARMAMENT.

Feb. 9, 1922.

THE FRUITS OF THE CONFERENCE.

In Continental Hall the deliberations of the Washington Conference have come to an end. The representatives sent from Europe and the East are already at sea homeward-bound or are hurrying to their port of sailing. To the treaties and agreements which are the visible achievements of the Conference have been affixed the signatures of the delegates and the unwritten but far more binding determination of peoples that they shall be carried out fully in a spirit of peace and international understanding. The signatures of the delegates will stand unchanged as they are written, but the fulfillment of the agreements reached depends rather on the unwritten pledge of popular support and approval in all nations. This is the unfinished business of the Conference - to see that this unwritten pledge, this "will to peace", shall continue as resolute in the future as on the day the agreements were signed, increasing every year in intensity of conviction, in breadth of understanding, and in the numbers of its adherents. It is in this unfinished business of the Conference that we have still our part to play.

CLOSING DAYS

It is due to the tact and patience of Mr. Hughes and to his great determination to secure the fullest measure of definite achievement that the Conference in its closing days showed a renewal of energy approaching that of the stirring opening days. Most of the final labors of the Conference were applied to a solution of Far Eastern questions, and the result is a general treaty and a series of resolutions and declarations which go far to clearing up the Eastern situation and checking injustices which were making ultimate solutions of China's problems increasingly difficult.

On February 6, before crowded galleries, the Conference met for the last time and the treaties were signed. After the last delegate had affixed his signature, President Harding in a short address complimented them on what had been accomplished, concluding in these words:

"Your achievement is supreme because no seed of conflict has been sown; no reaction in regret or resentment ever can justify resort to arms.

"You have written the first deliberate and effective expression of great powers, in the consciousness of peace, of war's utter futility, and challenged the sanity of competitive preparation for each other's destruction.

"You have halted folly and lifted burdens and revealed to the world that the one sure way to recover from the sorrow and ruin and staggering obligations of a world war is to end the strife in preparation for more of it and turn human energies to the constructiveness of peace."

FUTURE POLICY

Although the historic conference is over, the League of Women Voters' Committee on International Reduction of Armament has still much work to do. It is probable that at the annual convention of the League to be held in Baltimore in April the scope and function of the Committee may be changed, and perhaps also its name. Meanwhile the Committee in Minnesota will follow and from time to time report on the action taken on the Conference treaties in the Senate and in other countries, on appropriation bills for the army and navy, etc. The regular bi-weekly bulletins which were undertaken at the request of many of our chairmen and workers who wished to follow the work of the Conference through some form of report more compact and comprehensive than that of a daily newspaper will, however, be discontinued. It is hoped that many chairmen will find it useful to keep the bulletins as a source of easy reference in the future on the progress and work of the Conference.

The preparation of the bulletins has undoubtedly been chiefly profitable to the writer, as it has meant the reading of many of the best current sources of information and comment on the Conference. The sources regularly followed have included: The Literary Digest, New York World, New York Times, Springfield Republican, Manchester Guardian (England), the Minneapolis Journal, Tribune, Daily News and Star, and the excellent bulletins of the National Council for Limitation of Armament and the Foreign Policy Association.

A summary of the agreements reached as outlined in Associated Press despatches immediately after the final session of the Conference is appended herewith to round out the task which has been undertaken in these bulletins.

G. H.

SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE ACHIEVEMENTS  
(based on Associated Press reports of February 6)

TREATIES

1. Naval Limitation Treaty - United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy. Sixty-eight capital ships to be scrapped or converted. Future building limited so that at the end of a 10-year building "holiday" the total tonnage ~~will~~ not exceed:

	In capital ships.	In airplane carriers.
United States	525,000 tons	135,000 tons
Great Britain	525,000 "	135,000 "
Japan	315,000 "	81,000 "
France	175,000 "	60,000 "
Italy	175,000 "	60,000 "

No capital ship to be larger than 35,000 tons or to carry guns in excess of 16 inches. Aircraft carriers are to be limited to 27,000 tons and auxiliary craft to 10,000 tons and neither can carry larger than 8-inch guns.

A limitation is also placed on fortifications in the Pacific, the United States agreeing not to further fortify the Philippines and Guam, and Japan not to further fortify Formosa, the Bonins and the Pescadores.

A supplement to the naval limitation treaty declares the powers honor bound not to dispose of ships which are to be scrapped until the treaty is ratified.

2. Treaty for the Limitation of the Use of Submarines and Poison Gases.  
United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy.

These five powers agree as among themselves not to use submarines as destroyers of commerce, to observe the rules of visit and search, and to regard as a pirate any submarine which violates the existing laws of the sea. They also agree not to use poison gas at all. Other nations are invited to join in this declaration.

3. The Four-Power Pacific Pact - United States, Great Britain, France, Japan.  
The contracting powers agree to respect one another's rights in respect to their insular possessions in the Pacific and to meet in consultation whenever those rights are threatened. This treaty will automatically terminate the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as soon as ratified.

A supplement to this treaty specifically excludes the islands of Japan proper from the provisions of the treaty.

4. General Far Eastern Treaty - United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy, China, Belgium, Portugal, the Netherlands. These powers pledged themselves to respect China's territorial integrity and to apply the policy of the Open Door, with a view to giving China every opportunity to develop a stable government. No treaty infringing these principles are to be concluded, no contracts in violation of them are to be upheld, discriminatory practices in the Chinese railways is to end, and China's rights as a neutral are to be respected in case of war.

As a supplement to this treaty China agrees not to alienate additional parts of her territory.

5. Chinese Tariff Treaty - United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy, China, Belgium, Portugal, the Netherlands.

Provides international machinery for an immediate revision of Chinese customs duties permitting an increase on a basis of 5% and changes which will permit the imposition of surtaxes. Periodical revisions are provided for.

As a supplement to this treaty China agrees to retain the present maritime customs system.

6. Shantung Treaty - China and Japan.

Provides for the return of territory and public property in Japan to China within six months, and for the withdrawal of Japanese troops within the same period. Ownership of the Shantung (Tsingtao-Tsinanfu) Railway is to be restored to China, payments to be made by China after five or fifteen years, and Japan meanwhile to retain partial control of administration.

7. An uncompleted treaty, agreed to in substance by Japan and the United States giving the United States cable and wireless privileges on the island of Yap.

8. Another uncompleted treaty by which the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy and the Netherlands allocate the Pacific cables formerly owned by Germany so that one goes to the United States, one to Japan and one to the Netherlands.



## RESOLUTIONS.

### Concerning China.

That foreign post-offices be withdrawn from China January 1, 1923, provided China maintains an efficient postal service and keeps the present foreign assistant director general.

That an international commission be established to investigate the Chinese judicial system with a view to abolishing extra-territorial rights.

That all unauthorized foreign radio stations in China be turned over to China, with the stipulation that all plants be used for official messages only except in case of emergency. In a supplement to this resolution China declares she recognizes no right to install foreign radio plants without her consent, and in a second supplement the powers, other than China, declare that in future, wireless disputes must be decided in conformity with the policy of the open door.

That a board of reference be created to consider cases arising under the application of the policy of the open door and concerning the railway provisions of the general Far Eastern Treaty.

That it be recommended that better protection be given to the Chinese Eastern Railway. (A resolution attached to this, but not subscribed to by the Chinese delegates, is to the effect that the Chinese government must be held responsible for its obligations regarding the road.)

The foreign powers added to these resolutions a request that China reduce her military forces.

### Concerning Rules of Warfare

That a special commission of the five powers (United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan) meet in the near future to consider rules to govern the use of new agencies of warfare. That this commission, however, is not to review the provisions already reached in the treaty governing the use of submarines and poison gas.

## DECLARATIONS

### Concerning the "21 demands"

Japan announces her abandonment of her claims under group 5. China protests against allowing any of the demands to remain effective. The United States declares that it will recognize any of the demands which might abridge American rights.

Japan disavows having any territorial designs on Russian territory and pledges herself to withdraw her troops from Siberia as soon as stable conditions are restored. The stand taken by the United States against continued military occupation of Siberia by Japan is also entered on the Conference records.

Great Britain declares herself ready to withdraw from the leased territory of Wei-Hai-Wei, details to be worked out by the Chinese and British governments.

SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE ACHIEVEMENTS  
(based on Associated Press reports of February 6)

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FILE COPY

# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

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Miss Rosamond Grant, Faribault  
Mrs. John M. Guise, St. Paul  
Mrs. R. C. Jamison, Duluth  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Minneapolis  
Chairman Legislative Council  
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Mrs. Walter J. Marceley, Efficiency in Government  
  
Director of Organization  
Mrs. Albee Ladd  
Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

April 22, 1922.

*Sent all chairmen & Board members*

One of the happiest events of the League year is always the post-Convention luncheon held as soon as may be after the National Convention in honor of the returning delegates. This year the luncheon will be held May 8th at the Radisson Hotel in Minneapolis, and we are asking every one of our delegation of more than thirty women to stay over in the city that day to help bring to those who were unable to go to Baltimore the story and the inspiration of the Convention.

In order to make the date convenient and attractive to our chairmen outside of Minneapolis we are setting the monthly state board meeting for 10:30 A. M. the following day, Tuesday May 9th, at headquarters. All local chairmen are cordially invited to attend this meeting, doubtless our most important business meeting to be held until next September. I hope very much that you can arrange to be in Minneapolis both these days. Certainly coming to these meetings will be the ~~next~~ best thing to attending the Convention itself and will be our opportunity to shape our plans in Minnesota for carrying out the policies of the national organization.

As the convention luncheon is always a very popular occasion calling out a large attendance of city members, we are asking out-of-town members to send in their reservations by May 3rd in order to make sure of a place.

Cordially yours,

PRESIDENT.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
Miss Marguerite M. Wells, President

313 Meyers Arcade  
Minneapolis, Minn.

Press Department,  
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman.

April 24, 1922.

STATE ELECTION LAWS CLEARLY STATED FOR THE FIRST TIME

An accurate, readable and comprehensive digest and description of the system of laws under which we live in the State of Minnesota has been carefully prepared by the State League of Women Voters and has received the approval of the Attorney General. The book has been published in handy form with carefully indented paragraph heads, on excellent paper, in clear readable type and is now being circulated by the League for the very small sum of twenty-five cents which does not of course cover the cost of publication and the experts' time taken for its preparation. It can be had on application to the State headquarters, 321 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis. The work of preparation has been ably and painstakingly done by Miss Gladys Harrison, the League's State Executive Secretary, who is assured that her work is as accurate as it can be made, humanly speaking.

The book is intended primarily for the use of study groups and for individual voters, but its usefulness to election officials, candidates, and political committees is already being demonstrated by the orders being received for it.

Perhaps the most attractive feature of the Digest of Minnesota Election Laws is the use of graphic methods in displaying facts otherwise dull. Ballots are not only described - they are actually reproduced. Dates of registration and voting are given in calendar form. Maps are included showing arrangements of polling places; there are charts showing the elective officials of the state; there is data on the filing of candidates, municipal elections etc. Then there are comprehensive but readable chapters on Election Districts and Officials, Registration, Nominations, Conduct of Elections and Corrupt Practices. The whole is most carefully indexed.

Members of the League in Minnesota will be proud of the fact that this book is not only an important contribution to its work of political education in this state but that it represents the first achievement in a national undertaking. Last December the Institute of the National League's Efficiency in Government Department held in Chicago voted to ask each state to publish a simple accurate summary of its own election laws before the next primary election. Minnesota is the first state to complete its summary. Ohio will be the second, publishing a similar book in May.

The Minnesota League feels Miss Harrison's book to be a valuable contribution to the state and hopes that men and women will avail themselves of it. There is nothing that makes the Digest more valuable to one sex than to the other. It is needed by every voter - man or woman.



FILE COPY

# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

## DIRECTORS

Mrs. Russell M. Bennett, Minneapolis  
Miss Rosamond Grant, Faribault  
Mrs. John M. Guise, St. Paul  
Mrs. R. C. Jamison, Duluth  
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Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Protection of Women  
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Mrs. Eugene Dieudonne, Child Welfare  
Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws, Food Supply and Demand  
Miss Florence Monahan, Uniform Laws  
Concerning Women  
Mrs. Walter H. Thorp, Education  
Dr. Mabel S. Ulrich, Public Health and Social  
Hygiene  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, International Reduction of  
Armament  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcle, Efficiency in Government  
  
Director of Organization  
Mrs. Albee Ladd  
Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

May 6, 1922.

*To all county Chairmen*

The questionnaire "Know the Needs of Your Schools" sent to you some time ago to be filled and returned to this office has not yet reached me.

In view of the fact that nothing will so effectively back the League's program on Education to be presented to the next Legislature as the definite statements in favor of its planks from the women of the State may I again urge that you undertake to fill the questionnaire. In case you have lost or mislaid the first copy sent you I am enclosing another and trust that you will return it as soon as possible.

If the rural school conditions of the State are to be improved by legislative action we must all put our shoulders to the wheel and give it a definite forward impetus. You can be of great service to your State Chairman of Education if you will take the questionnaire in hand and see that it reaches this office during May.

Trusting that I may depend upon your co-operation in this matter, I am,

Yours cordially,

(Mrs. Walter Thorp)  
Chairman, State Committee on Education.

WT:W

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Miss Harriet Warner

May 19, 1922.

*23 sent members Leg. Council*

The Legislative Council has pursued a policy during the past winter of holding luncheon meetings for public discussion of questions involving proposed social legislation. Considerable material of a general character has been laid before us, and it is now necessary to take up consideration of specific recommendations in order to work out a well-considered program for presentation to candidates.

The first business meeting of the Legislative Council is therefore called for 10:30 A. M., Friday May 26, at 321 Meyers Arcade. As a member of the Council you are especially urged to be present at this first meeting, when the time and place of future meetings will be determined. Other business of the meeting will include:

### Consideration of new appointments to the Council

#### Action on

Proposed Educational Program

Amendment to Minimum Wage Law

Regulation of Hours for Women in Industry

Survey of Legal Status of Women in Minnesota

State Appropriation to meet the Sheppard-Towner Act

Presentation of Recommended Subjects for Council Consideration.

If your organization wishes to present any new subjects for consideration of the Council, please be prepared to make recommendations at this meeting so that sub-committees of the Council may be appointed to study them and report their findings to future meetings.

The business session of the Council will be followed by a luncheon at 12:30 at the Radisson Hotel Empire Room, which will be open to the public and which will be devoted to a general discussion of the Family Court. Judge E. F. Waite and Mr. W. H. Cherry will present the subject, and Mrs. John M. Guise, who organized the hearings on the bill at the Legislature of 1921 has been invited to present the legislative aspects of the case. Reservations for the luncheon should be made before Thursday noon, May 25 (call Atlantic 4268 - Luncheon 75¢ per plate).

Sincerely yours,

Secretary, Legislative Council.

GH:M



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May 20, 1922.

It has been the custom of this organization to gather together and make available to the voters at election time accurate and pertinent information concerning candidates for public office. This policy has no purpose other than that of stimulating constructive and helpful discussion of real issues, and only those facts which are matters of public record or of the candidate's own statement are used.

The enclosed questionnaire is being sent to all candidates who have filed for Senator or Representative in United States Congress. The replies received will be kept on open file in this office and will be sent to all inquirers on request. In sending out the questionnaire the League has no desire that any candidate should commit himself for or against any measure to which he has not given careful study but simply that he should give his views on public questions insofar as he is prepared to do so. We have found from past experience that voters are eager to consult and study the information thus made available, and we hope that you will fill in and return the questionnaire promptly as a matter of service to them.

Sincerely yours,

Marguerite M. Wells,  
PRESIDENT.

MMW

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis.

QUESTIONNAIRE

to Candidates for Senator and Representative in U. S. Congress.

Name . . . . .

Address . . . . .

Biographical Notes . . . . .

1. What constructive policies do you favor to bring about a greater measure of international co-operation and security?
2. Do you favor the reduction or increase of our present military forces?  
Why?
3. Do you favor a general soldiers' bonus? To be met by a sales tax or other immediate tax? Or by some form of loan which will put the heaviest burden on the taxpayers at a future date?
4. Do you favor or oppose any weakening of the present prohibition laws or their enforcement?
5. Are you in favor of exempting from taxation municipal or other bonds? Of higher or lower surtaxes on incomes? Of a general upward or downward revision of present tariff schedules?
6. In your opinion what principle should govern the limitation of immigration into this country?
7. What measures or policies do you favor looking to the conservation or development of natural resources for the public interest? Do you favor the development of the St. Lawrence waterway project?
8. Do you favor limiting the amount of campaign expenses of candidates for Congress? By what means?
9. Would you oppose any attempt to undermine the merit system in the federal Civil Service? Do you advocate any special means to promote greater efficiency based on recognition of merit?
10. Do you favor the Lehlbach Bill for the Reclassification of the Civil Service? Particularly, do you favor the removal from the federal Civil Service of all discriminations based on sex?
11. Would you consistently favor adequate appropriations for the Children's Bureau and the Women's Bureau in the Department of Labor? For the continuance of the work of the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board?
12. Would you support any bill, otherwise unobjectionable, providing for the independent citizenship of married women?
13. Do you favor the early establishment of a Federal Department of Education?
14. Do you favor federal aid to the states for the removal of illiteracy and the establishment of sound systems of physical education?
15. Do you favor ordering a thorough and impartial investigation of the coal mining industry of the United States?
16. What special measures do you hope to see enacted by the next Congress?



FILE COPY

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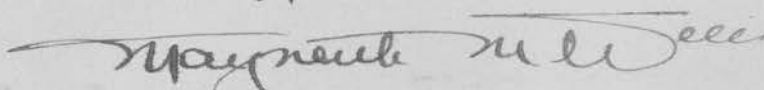
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May 20, 1922.

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Sincerely yours,



Marguerite M. Wells,  
PRESIDENT.

MM:W.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS,  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis.

QUESTIONNAIRE  
to Candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and State Legislature

Name . . . . .

Address . . . . . Legislative District. . . . .

Education . . . . .

Business or Professional Experience . . . . .

1. Do you favor any change in the present convention law? In the present  
primary election law? If so, what?

2. Would you oppose any attempt to weaken the present prohibition laws or their  
enforcement?

3. Do you favor the establishment of a general state constabulary or a limited force  
for the patrol of state highways only?

4. For the regulation and conservation of public utilities and natural resources,  
do you favor

- (a) A state policy of re-forestration?
- (b) Local or state control of street railways?
- (c) Establishment of a state Public Utilities Commission to have regulatory  
power over the electric light and power companies of the state?
- (d) Authorization of a financial program for the development of the water  
power at the Minneapolis High Dam in the interests of St. Paul, Minneapolis,  
and the state University rather than of private corporations?

5. Are you interested in a state budget for Minnesota? If so, what type do  
you favor?

6. Would you vote to submit a constitutional amendment to enable municipalities to  
elect their legislative assemblies by the system of proportional representation,  
should such an amendment be found necessary to make this system constitutional?

7. In the interests of economy, would you consistently oppose duplication and in-  
efficiency in the operation of government? Would you oppose the recog-  
nition of political expediency rather than merit in determining appointments to  
public office?

8. Do you favor or oppose the principle of the indeterminate sentence?



9. In order to insure more equal opportunities for all the children of the state do you favor

- (a) An eight-months' minimum school term throughout the state?
- (b) State aid to establish a general system of physical education?
- (c) Provision for "teacher helpers" in the rural districts?
- (d) Provision for part-time continuation schools?

10. To remove the office of county superintendent of schools from political influences, would you favor the establishment of county boards of education with power to appoint qualified superintendents?

11. Do you favor the limitation of hours for women in industrial occupations to not more than 48 hours per week?      Strict enforcement of the minimum wage law?      Equal pay and opportunity for women in state employ as compared with men?

12. Do you favor an appropriation for a psychopathic hospital at the University?

13. Do you favor legislation authorizing the establishment of Family Courts?

14. A state refund to the counties for one-third of the amount expended for mothers' pensions or county allowances being now provided for by law, would you vote to make the necessary appropriation for this purpose?

15. What special measures do you hope to see enacted by the next Legislature?

## FILE COPY

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IN ACCOUNT WITH

*The Minnesota League of Women Voters  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.*

Date

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BUSINESS MEETING OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

May 26, 1922.  
10:30 A.M. - 12:15 A.M.

AGENDA

Minutes

Plan of Work

Method of Appointing Sub-Committees  
Time and Place of Future Meetings  
New Appointments to the Council

15 min.

Action on

Educational Program - Presented by Mrs. Thorp,  
Chairman Committee on Education, Minn. L. W. V.

30 min.

Amendment to Minimum Wage Law, and Regulation  
of Hours for Women in Industry - Presented  
by Mrs. Dietrichson, Chairman Committee on  
Women in Industry, Minn. L. W. V.

10 min.

Survey of Legal Status of Women - Presented by  
Miss Florence Monahan, Chairman Uniform  
Laws Committee, Minn. L. W. V.

10 min.

State Appropriation under County Allowance Act,  
and State Appropriation to meet Sheppard-  
Towner Act - Presented by Mrs. Dieudonne,  
Chairman, Child Welfare Committee, Minn. L. W. V.

10 min.

Presentation of Recommended Subjects by Member Organization. To be set  
as special  
order of  
business.

# FILE COPY

## MINUTES OF

Meeting of Legislative Council, May 26, 1922, 10:30-12:30 A.M.

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 by the Chairman, Mrs. Ueland.

Present: Miss Wells, League of Women Voters  
Mrs. Caswell, Council of Americanization Agencies  
Mrs. Griswold, W. C. T. U.  
Mrs. Hawley, Y. W. C. A.  
Miss Mary Geary, Minnesota Educational Association  
Miss Felsenthal, Jewish Women's Council  
Mrs. Roberts, Hennepin County Public Health Association  
Mrs. Guise, Fourth District League of Women Voters,  
Mrs. Taylor, Fifth District League of Women Voters  
Miss Davis, Fed. of Business and Professional Women  
Mrs. Blythe, Women's Co-operative Alliance  
Mrs. Thorp, L. W. V. Committee on Education  
Miss Monahan, L. W. V. Committee on Uniform Laws  
Dr. Ulrich, L. W. V. Committee on Social Hygiene & Public Health  
Mr. Bruno, Minnesota Committee on Social Legislation  
Mrs. Fowler, Women's Welfare League  
Mrs. Scriber, College Women's Club  
Miss Harrison, Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Mrs. Ueland briefly reviewed the purpose and policies of the Council. New members of the Council were introduced.

Miss Wells moved that sub-committees be appointed to consider recommendations brought before the Council, these committees to have not less than three members and include the person bringing in the recommendation, the chairman of the corresponding League of Women Voters committee, and one other, to be appointed by the chairman. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Roberts moved that meetings be held monthly at the League of Women Voters headquarters. Seconded, carried.

After discussion, thirteen members voted to hold the meetings on the afternoon of the fourth Friday of the month, this arrangement subject to reconsideration.

Mrs. Hawley moved to ask the Council of Americanization Agencies to appoint Mrs. Caswell as a representative on this Council. Seconded, carried.

Miss Wells moved that the recommendations of the member organizations be made a special order of business at 11:40.

Mrs. Thorp explained that it had been necessary to reverse the ordinary procedure, and have a tentative education program approved by the League of Women Voters Board before referring it to the Council in order to present recommendations to the Interim Committee on Education last winter. She then presented this program under six heads.

1. A minimum school term of not less than eight months. Miss Wells moved that this be indorsed and placed on the approved list. Seconded, carried.

2. Strengthening the provisions of the compulsory attendance law (a) increasing from forty to sixty the number of days attendance required in calculating state aid (b) strengthening the provisions of the present school attendance laws, (c) providing more adequate machinery for enforcement. Laid over.

3. Provision for part-time continuation schools. Laid over.

4. An effective program of physical education encouraged by state aid.

Miss Wells moved we indorse the principle of physical education. Seconded and carried.

5. Increased provision for teacher helpers in rural districts.

Mrs. Griswold moved that this be placed on the approved list. Seconded and carried.



6. Provision for county boards of education with power to appoint qualified superintendents.

Mr. Bruno moved that this be placed on the approved list. Motion withdrawn on explanation that this was new business not before on the program adopted by the Council.

Mrs. Dietrichson moved that a sub-committee be appointed to investigate and report on Points 2 and 6.

Mrs. Thorp asked that Miss Isabel Lawrence be accepted as her representative in the Council during her absence. No objection.

Mrs. Thorp also brought up the matter of a proposed allegiance test for teachers, said to be recommended by the American Legion, and voiced the opinion that we should be on the watch to see that no such measure be proposed which might lead to abuse and the introduction of tyrannous methods.

The time for the special order of business having arrived, Miss Wesley presented the following recommendation of the State Registered Nurses Association for the consideration of the Council:

1. Board of Nurses' Examiners to consist of five members, all nurses.
2. Authorization to hold nurses' examinations throughout state as well as in St. Paul.
3. An Educational director under the Board of Nurses' Examiners.
4. Two years' high school to be requirement for entrance in training schools up to 1924 - after that full high school course.
5. Minimum of two years in training school.
6. Licensing of all trained attendants (609 months training).

The bill to be made compulsory, with exceptions to permit of gratuitous nursing, Christian Science practitioners, etc. An increased examination fee, to provide funds for the hiring of the educational director.

Mrs. Hawley moved that this recommendation be referred to a special committee. Seconded, carried.

Dr. Ulrich presented the following recommendations of the State Board of Health:

1. Appropriation for a Division of Public Health Nursing in the state Board of Health.
2. Appropriation for the Sheppard-Turner Bill.
3. Increased budget for the Division of Vital Statistics.

For the Social Hygiene Committee she recommended a bill forbidding traveling street carnivals on the ground that these have a direct bearing on juvenile delinquency and the increase of prostitution and venereal disease.

Miss Wells moved that these matters be referred to a special committee. Seconded, carried.

Mr. Bruno gave notice that the Committee on Social Legislation expected to recommend legislation on the following subjects:

1. Revision of the marriage bill drawn by the Child Welfare Commission of 1917.
2. Increased provision for care of feeble-minded.
3. Indeterminate sentence - a new and better bill.
4. Family Court.
5. Protection of State Board of Control.

Minutes cont.

3.

Mrs. Taylor moved the reference of these matters to special committees. Seconded, carried.

Mrs. Griswold presented the recommendation of the W. C. T. U. that one woman member of the State Industrial Commission be required appointed.

It was voted to refer this recommendation to a special committee.

Mrs. Finsterbach (not a council member) announced that the Pension Bill for the Blind would again be presented.

Mrs. Thorp moved that this be referred to a special committee. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Caswell asked whether this Council would stand for the Towner-Sterling Bill. Explained that this Council does not handle national legislation.

Mrs. Dietrichson for the Committee on Women in Industry presented the recommendation adopted last year for an eight-hour day, a forty-eight hour week, and one day's rest in seven for women employed outside the home.

Mr. Bruno moved that we re-indorse this principle. Seconded, carried.

Miss Wesley explained that while nurses wanted an eight hour day they did not wish to be governed by legislation on the subject.

Miss Wells moved that a special committee be appointed to consider this special question. Seconded, carried.

Mrs. Dietrichson also recommended that an amendment be made to the minimum wage law, as the courts have ruled that employers are not responsible for the enforcement of minimum wage orders unless it can be proved that they have received notice of same. Suggested that published notice of orders be made sufficient, but the assistant attorney general is being consulted as to the legality of this method of changing the law. Another suggestion is that employers wishing notification be required to file such request with the commission.

Miss Monahan announced that her committee on the Legal Status of Women was to make a survey of the legal status of women in this state, in order that legislation might be drafted for the removal of any remaining disabilities.

Meeting adjourned at 12:20 to attend luncheon at the Radisson on the subject of the Family Court.

Gladys Harrison  
Secretary.



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Miss Harriet Warner

June 8, 1922.

In sending you the minutes for the last meeting of the Legislative Council, I wish to call your attention to the following committee appointments made by Mrs. Ueland. These committees, according to action taken by the Council, are to consider in detail the recommendations made to the Council and the advisability of including them on an active program of work for the coming year.

The

The facilities of this office are always at the service of the Council, and it is our hope that the chairmen will find it convenient to hold most committee meetings here where the records of the Council are on file as well as other material which should be useful to them. I shall be glad to send notices of meetings on the request of the chairmen, and to act as secretary of any meetings as needed.

Following are the committee appointments to date:

### Educational Legislation:

Miss Isabel Lawrence, Chairman, Miss Mary Geary, Mrs. John M. Guise, Mrs. Alexis Caswell, Mrs. Albert Scriver.

### Nurses' Registration Bill, Establishment of a Division of Public Health Nursing in the State Board of Health, Increased Budget for Division of Vital Statistics:

Mrs. Thomas Roberts, Chairman, Miss Caroline Rankiellour, Mrs. C. R. Fowler, Dr. Mabel Ulrich.

Legislation to Abolish Traveling Street Carnivals:

Dr. Mabel Ulrich, Chairman, Mrs. Virginia B. Blythe, Mrs. F. E. Griswold.

State Appropriation to Meet Sheppard-Towner Act:

Mrs. Eugene Dieudonne, Chairman, Dr. Mabel Ulrich, Miss Marguerite M. Wells.

The Family Court, the Indeterminate Sentence, Increased Provision for the Care of the Feeble-minded, and Revision of the Marriage Laws:

Mrs. John M. Guise, Chairman, Mr. F. J. Bruno, Miss Florence Monahan, Dr. Mabel Ulrich, Mrs. Virginia B. Blythe.

Legislation to Require the Appointment of a Woman Member on the State Industrial Commission:

Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Chairman, Mrs. F. E. Griswold, Mrs. E. W. Hawley, Miss Maude B. Davis.

Inclusion of Nurses in Legislation Limiting the Hours of Work for Women:

Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Chairman, Miss Caroline Rankiellour, Mrs. Thomas Roberts.

Very sincerely yours,

*Gladys Hamlin*

Secretary, Legislative Council.

GH:W



# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

## DIRECTORS

Mrs. Russell M. Bennett, Minneapolis  
Miss Rosamond Grant, Faribault  
Mrs. John M. Guise, St. Paul  
Mrs. R. C. Jamison, Duluth  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Minneapolis  
Chairman Legislative Council  
Mrs. J. N. Weir, Winona

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT VICE-PRESIDENTS

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## OFFICERS

President  
Miss Marguerite M. Wells  
  
First Vice-President  
Mrs. James Paige  
  
Second Vice-President  
Miss Cornelia Lusk  
  
Corresponding Secretary  
Mrs. Boyd Nixon  
  
Recording Secretary  
Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse  
  
Treasurer  
Mrs. Clifford S. Ashmun

## CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Protection of Women  
in Industry  
Mrs. Eugene Dieudonne, Child Welfare  
Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws, Food Supply and Demand  
Miss Florence Monahan, Uniform Laws  
Concerning Women  
Mrs. Walter H. Thorp, Education  
Dr. Mabel S. Ulrich, Public Health and Social  
Hygiene  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, International Reduction of  
Armament  
Mrs. Walter J. Marley, Efficiency in Government  
  
Director of Organization  
Mrs. Albee Ladd  
Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

June 13, 1922.

FILE COPY

sent to 59 Universities

Certain club women of Minnesota are proposing to the Extension Division of the University that it add to its staff of field workers a woman whose duty it would be to make available to the state the resources of the Bureau of Research in Government in men, equipment and material, and personally to assist the women of the state in political study, investigation and research, under the direction of the Bureau.

This proposition is the outcome of a year's work with the Municipal Reference Bureau, which has already brought Minnesota women in touch with the Extension Division and has helped them to realize the great possibilities of the state university as an agent of democracy. If you receive "Minnesota Municipalities", the official organ of the League of Minnesota Municipalities, you will find a detailed account in the April number of the assistance the university gave to the League of Women Voters last year.

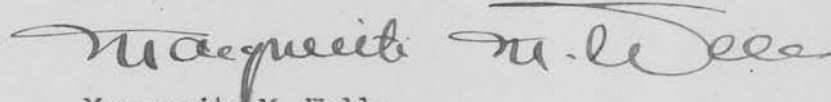
The proposition would involve a marked change or rather development in the policy of the Extension Division. It is being considered with favor, but quite naturally, very carefully. We were asked to submit as full a report as we could secure concerning the attitude of other universities toward the unpartisan political education work being carried on throughout the country.

Will you kindly tell us what has been the nature of the assistance you have been able to give the League of Women Voters, Federated Clubs, etc.? Do you now have or do you contemplate having a woman in the field conducting citizenship schools or supervising political educational work among the women of the state?

Our colleges and universities have responded quite generally to requests for courses of lectures on citizenship; but the work is developing so rapidly, the need is so urgent, and there is so much ground to cover physically, that we shall need even more assistance in the future. It will be physically impossible for college men personally to conduct all the educational work which must be done promptly if women voters are to be of immediate service to the country.

It is a serious matter that American women should be given the vote at this particular period when problems of society and government are more complex and less easy to understand than ever before. The country needs all the constructive criticism it can muster from its citizens. Women have the capacity, but not the information. We believe university men must not only educate directly, but indirectly by helping us to help ourselves. The League of Women Voters and other women's organizations have in their ranks in every state women who are equipped by training and experience to have a share in this big pressing piece of work. We hope to hear that our colleges and universities are looking for these women and getting them into service. We have the impression that Iowa, Kansas, Virginia and North Carolina have already made a place for women of this type in their program of field work among women. As this letter goes to these states, we expect to know more accurately in the near future what they are doing. We hope to be able to report to our state university that there is a general movement throughout the country to utilize women wherever they are equipped and available, in the nationwide task of qualifying American women for efficient citizenship.

Very sincerely yours,



Marguerite M. Wells,  
PRESIDENT.

MMW:W



## MINUTES

### JUNE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS June 30, 1922.

The meeting was called to order at 2:10 P. M., with the following members present:

Mrs. Ueland, Chairman,  
Miss Isabel Lawrence, Minnesota League of Women Voters.  
Mrs. Albert Scriber, College Women's Club  
Miss Mary Geary, Minnesota Educational Association  
Mrs. Myra Griswold, Minnesota W. C. T. U.  
Mrs. Alexis Caswell, State Council of Americanization Agencies  
Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Minnesota League of Women Voters  
Miss Julia Felsenthal, Jewish Women's Council  
Dr. Mabel Ulrich, Minnesota League of Women Voters  
Miss Ruth Sikes, College Women's Club  
Mrs. John M. Guise, Minnesota League of Women Voters  
Mrs. J. F. McGhee, Catholic Women's Federation  
and Miss Harrison as secretary.

Mrs. Dietrichson reported for the sub-committee on industrial legislation.

#### Limitation of Hours for Women in Industry.

Mr. Duxberry, the member of the Industrial Commission having general supervision of the work of the Bureau for Women and Children, has expressed himself as unwilling to have a bill for the limitation of hours of employment for women introduced at the next session under the auspices of the Industrial Commission. He will not be opposed, however, to having the members of the Bureau actively support such a measure if introduced by other agencies.

#### Minimum Wage Law

In regard to amending the minimum wage law, Mrs. Dietrichson read a letter received from Assistant Attorney General Markham explaining the supreme court decision which makes it necessary for the Industrial Commission to prove that employers have received notice of minimum wage rulings if they are to be held accountable for violations. Mr. Markham is of the opinion that a change in the law would be desirable. Mrs. Dietrichson read the sections from the California minimum wage law providing for several ways of giving official notice to employers of changes in minimum wage rulings but holding employers definitely responsible in any case for observance of the law. The Minnesota Industrial Commission has been approached in regard to introducing a bill at the next session to amend the minimum wage law in conformity with these provisions of the California law, and it is expected to take a favorable attitude.

Mrs. Griswold moved that we refer to a subcommittee the matter of a change in our minimum wage law to provide a practicable means of giving legal notice of minimum wage rulings for which employers may be held accountable. Seconded, carried.

#### Woman Member on Industrial Commission

Mrs. Dietrichson offered the following report of the sub-committee on this point and recommended that action be deferred until a later meeting of the Council.

"Committee of the Legislative Council on a woman member of the Industrial Commission.

"The Committee met on June 23rd. All members were present. It had been found on investigation that of the sixteen states having industrial commissions, six have a woman member on the same footing as men members. The laws of California, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania provide that one member of the commission shall be a woman. In New York, Ohio and Oregon a woman had been appointed voluntarily by the governor. The Minnesota law allows appointment of women but does not make it compulsory.

"As to conditions in Minnesota making it desirable or otherwise to have a woman member of the Industrial Commission - there are 165,000 employed women

and approximately another 100,000 employed boys under 21, a total of 265,000 as compared to 742,000 men. Not quite 1/3 of our workers are women and children but they constitute a group especially in need of the protection of the law.

"There has been a slackening in the enforcement of these laws, especially of the minimum wage law. As an example: under the former administration with a woman in charge \$17,000 of back pay due girls from employers who had been disobeying the law, was collected in eighteen months. During the first three months under the present commission while the work was left in the hands of the woman at the head of the Bureau of Women and Children, \$15,000 was collected in back pay. Since that time for a year no back pay has been collected. The law is the same as before. It leaves the right to prosecute to obtain back pay to the girl, but experience has shown that workers are afraid of coming out of law suits, wiser but poorer than before. No girl alone has ever instigated a suit. Employers were induced to meet their rightful obligation without legal process by the previous administrators of the law. The present commission has taken the position that since the law does not give the right to the commission to prosecute, no action whatever should be taken to help the girls collect the money due them, thus putting postponement of compliance with the law at a premium.

"The committee concluded that there should be one member on the commission who would have at heart the protection of the women and children with which it deals and that such a person is more apt to be a woman. We therefore recommend that an effort be made by this legislative council to have a woman appointed as one member of the industrial commission.

"There are two ways to go at this: 1. By introducing a bill changing Section 2 of the law creating the industrial commission to read 'The commission shall be composed of three commissioners, one of whom shall be a woman', 2. To induce the governor to appoint a woman to take office July 1, 1923 under our present law.

"Because of our policy of keeping our legislative program as short as possible we recommend that the second method be tried first, with the understanding that we must be assured before January 1, 1923, of such an appointment and that we ask particularly that the appointment be made on the basis of fitness for the position by training, experience and general qualifications.

"Mary Watkins Dietrichson  
Chairman"

Miss Lawrence reported for the sub-committee appointed to consider points on the educational program not adopted at the last meeting of the Council, as follows:

In regard to strengthening the provisions of the compulsory attendance law (Point 2), the committee recommended (a) increasing from forty to sixty the number of days attendance required per pupil in calculating state aid, and substituting for (b) and (c) one new recommendation "The appointment in the state department of education of a supervisor of public school attendance."

In regard to part-time education (Point 3), the committee recommended consideration of the bill already drawn by Mr. Greer and other members of the department of education in Minneapolis. This bill was presented to the Council and discussed. (A copy is attached to these minutes)

In regard to county boards of education (Point 6), the committee recommended the adoption of this in principle and urged that if possible a plan favored by the majority of county superintendents be adopted. It is understood that such a plan is now being worked out and that it will probably call for a county board elected by members of the present local school boards in each county and empowered to appoint the county superintendent.

No action was taken on these recommendations as Miss Lawrence urged that the Council give more time to their consideration.

Reports from other sub-committees were deferred to a future meeting of the Council.

The meeting adjourned at 3:45.



MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis.

SUGGESTED PROGRAMS OUTLINED BY MRS. LADD.

I.

1. General review of the organization of the League.
2. A careful study of the Constitution of the United States and the nineteen amendments.
3. History of the political parties, devoting one meeting to each party program.
4. Federal government in operation.
5. Election machinery.
  - a. National
  - b. State
  - c. County
  - d. City
  - e. Township
6. Parliamentary law.  
Preferably ten minutes at each meeting.

II.

1. General outline of the organization, its aims and purposes. Refreshments.
2. The Constitution of the United States.
3. Amendments to the Constitution.
4. The Town Council
  - a. How organized
  - b. Duties of the members.
5. The School Board.
  - a. The work of the County Superintendent. (By himself)
  - b. The work of the City Superintendent. (Observations by a member of the School Board.)
6. The Library Board. (Same plan as School Board)
7. Park Board.
8. Explanation of the Short Ballot.
9. Explanation and discussion of the primary law and State Constitution.
10. Discussion of the State officers, their records, salaries, etc.

III.

1. Review of the organization. National and how it functions. Refreshments.
2. The Judge of Probate Court, explaining his work and its relation to the people in the town.
3. Judge of District Court.
4. Juvenile Court Judge.
5. County Treasurer.
6. County Commissioner.
7. County Attorney.
8. Sheriff.
9. The School Board.  
Addresses on their work and how it coordinates with the other public offices and with the townspeople, first by the County Superintendent, second, by City Superintendent, and third by a member of the School Board.
10. Candidates meetings.

IV.

1. Program, general explanation of the League with clear outline of its policies.
2. The State Legislature.
  - a. Legislative Council.
  - b. The life of a bill in the State Legislature.
  - c. The personnel of the State Legislature.
  - d. The relationship of the people back home to the State Legislature.
3. Congress.
  - a. The Joint Congressional Committee.
  - b. The life of a bill.
    - (1) The Steering Committee.
    - (2) The Rules Committee.
  - c. Personnel in Congress.
  - d. Relationship of the people back home to the representatives in Congress.

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PART-TIME SCHOOLS AND CLASSES

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION I. Any school district may establish and maintain voluntary part-time schools or classes for the benefit of minors who have satisfied all the legal requirements for attendance upon instruction in full time schools. On or after September 1, 1923, any school district may establish and maintain part-time schools or classes for employed minors under 18 years of age who are regularly and legally employed in such school district, and who have not completed the regular high school, and the Board of Education of such school district may make attendance upon instruction in such a school or class compulsory upon such employed minors. On and after September 1, 1924, the Board of Education of any city of the first class shall establish and maintain such part-time schools or classes and shall make attendance upon instruction in such a school or class compulsory upon all minors under 17 years of age who are regularly and legally employed in such school district and who have not completed the regular high school. On and after September 1, 1925, the Board of Education of any city of the first class shall make attendance upon such part-time schools or classes compulsory upon all such minors under 18 years of age.

SECTION II. All employed minors required under Section I of this act to attend any compulsory part-time school or class, shall attend not less than four nor more than eight hours per week or a total of not less than 144, nor more than 288 hours per year; and such attendance shall be required only after 8:00 A. M. and before 5:30 P. M. upon a working day or days, not including Saturday afternoon. In no case shall the sum of the number of hours daily and weekly any minor is employed and the number of hours daily and weekly he is required by this act to give to part-time instruction exceed the total number of hours he may legally be employed daily and weekly.

The Board of Education of any school district may, with the approval of the State Board of Vocational Education, distribute the total number of hours of compulsory attendance upon part-time instruction required annually in any other way than the weekly basis hereinbefore provided, necessary to meet special conditions. The compulsory regulations of this act regarding the attendance of minors upon part-time instruction, shall not be retroactive upon any minor entering upon employment previous to the date when the regulations concerning him became effective under the act.

SECTION III. In any school district where compulsory part-time schools or classes are established and maintained under the provisions of this act, all minors under 18 years of age residing in such district, who are not regularly and legally employed and who have not completed the regular high school, shall, unless specifically exempted by law, be required on or after September 1, 1924, either to attend full-time instruction or to attend a compulsory part-time school or class, as herein provided: and all employed minors, required under this act to attend part-time instruction, shall, when out of employment, be required to attend either the part-time school for five hours a day on the days the public schools are in session or attend full-time instruction in some other school or class approved by the Board of Education of such school district.

SECTION IV. Part-time schools or classes upon which attendance is made compulsory under this act, shall be designed to meet the personal, civic, and vocational needs and promote the social adjustment of, employed persons under 18 years of age; and the course of instruction of such part-time schools and classes may include any one or more of the following services: the removal of common school deficiencies; the extension of general education; civic training, vocational preparation, extension, advisement, and guidance; health; personal and social conduct; or any other subject or subjects advancing the effective conservation of youth.

SECTION V. In order effectively to administer the act, local Boards of Education in any school district where compulsory part-time attendance is required under the provisions of the act, shall require all minors regularly and legally employed who are under 18 years of age, and who have ~~regularly-and-legally-employed~~ not completed the regular high school, to secure a permit in the same manner as employed minors under 16 years of age are now required to secure such permit. No employer in any such school district shall employ any minor without the permit required by the act, and no employer in such school district shall employ any such permit holder who fails to give attendance upon part-time instruction required of him by this act.



SECTION VI. An employer or school officer or parent or guardian of any person between the ages of fourteen (14) and eighteen (18) convicted of violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not to exceed fifty (50) dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty (30) days, or both.

SECTION VII. Any school district subject to the provisions of this act is hereby authorized to raise funds for the establishment and maintenance of such part-time schools or classes not only for the instruction of persons between the ages of fourteen (14) and eighteen (18), but also for the instruction of persons beyond the eighteenth (18th) year age limit, such funds to be raised in the same manner as funds are raised for the support of elementary and high school instruction in such district.

SECTION VIII. Instruction in schools other than public schools which meet the requirements of the statute and the regulations prescribed thereunder, may, on the recommendation of a local Board of Education, be approved by the State Board of Education, and when thus approved attendance thereon shall be accepted as meeting the requirements for part-time attendance under this act, provided such schools are annually inspected by the local Board of Education and approved as provided in this section.

SECTION IX. The part-time schools and classes provided under the act shall, when approved by the State Board of Vocational Education, be reimbursed from available State and Federal funds in the same manner and to the same extent as other approved vocational schools and classes under existing laws and the regulations of the State Board of Vocational Education.

SECTION X. The State Board of Vocational Education shall establish rules relating to the organization, administration and instruction of such part-time schools or classes, and is hereby charged with the responsibility and duty of administering this act and inspecting and approving local Boards of Education in carrying out its provisions. All teachers employed in part-time schools or classes under the provisions of the act, shall, in order to be legally employed, meet the standards and qualifications established by such State Board. At every regular session of the Legislature such Board shall make a report of the condition and progress of the work, together with recommendations for its advancement.

SECTION XI. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis.

July 8, 1922.

Dear Chairman:

OUR SUMMER SCHEDULE.

On July 15 we will publish a special double number of The Woman Voter which will take the place of the July and August issues and contain a great deal more news and program material than we could include in any letter. Please read this issue carefully - it contains many important announcements.

During the summer months the work at headquarters will be reduced to a minimum. Mrs. Ladd has already gone to Kansas in response to a special call from the League of Women Voters in that state for a month's work preceding their primary election. Your Executive Secretary leaves for a three weeks' vacation beginning July 12th. During that time Miss Warner will be in the office only enough to see that mail is attended to and orders for literature filled. All this will naturally involve some inconveniences and slowing up of service to our chairmen, but we are sure it will be approved as a policy of economy as well as general recuperation.

Mrs. Ladd has drawn up some simple programs which are meant especially as suggestions for chairmen where the League is just getting a start. They are attached herewith.

After the middle of August be prepared to see activities renewed with a rush - State Fair exhibits, county meetings, state convention, candidates' meetings and getting-out-the-vote campaigns for the November elections will be upon us in rapid succession.

There are just two points we must stress in advance. We shall need funds to start the Fall work well and to round out our financial year. All this will be easy if each local League will do its part to help and not ask to be carried on by Leagues who are already doing their own share and more too - otherwise it will be mighty hard. Why not use the summer months to have at least one money-raising stunt so as to send in something to headquarters by September 1? Following are the counties which have helped financially this year. Is yours among them? Houston, Mower, Freeborn, Waseca, Steele, Wabasha, Winona; Faribault, Pipestone, Blue Earth, Redwood; Dakota, Scott, LeSueur, Rice, Goodhue; Ramsey; Hennepin; Sherburne, Stearns, Crow Wing, Beltrami; Lac Qui Parle, Kandiyohi, Swift, Big Stone, Traverse; St. Louis, Koochiching; Ottertail, Clay, Polk, Marshall; Rural Hennepin.

The other point is - renew your Voter subscriptions! This is the easiest, cheapest and steadiest way to keep your membership in touch with the work. It is really serious that our subscription list has shown a big slump the last few months due to expired subscriptions. Renew these in time for your members to secure the special double July number, which will contain among other features:

"State Taxes and Where They Go" - a special article illustrated with charts.  
Analysis of the Questionnaires from Legislative Candidates.  
Editorial by our State President.  
What's Doing in Federal Legislation.  
The Outlook for Better Schools.  
News of the Leagues.

Here's wishing all League workers the best of much needed summer vacations and lots of enthusiasm for new efforts next Fall!

Sincerely,

Gladys Harrison.

Executive Secretary.



LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

August 25, 1922.

AGENDA

Minutes

Announcements -

State Fair Exhibit  
Council Membership  
"The Woman Voter"

Committee Reports -

Legal Status of Women . . .	Miss Monahan
Nursing Education . . . . .	Mrs. Roberts
State Board of Health . . .	Dr. Ulrich
The Family Court . . . . .	Mrs. Guise
Indeterminate Sentence . . .	Mrs. Guise
Educational Legislation . .	Miss Lawrence
Industrial Legislation . .	Mrs. Dietrichson
Street Carnivals . . . . .	Dr. Ulrich

New Business

MINUTES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the Legislative Council was held at the Meyer Arcade Friday, August 25th, beginning at 2:00 P. M.

Present: Mrs. Ueland, Dr. Ulrich, Miss Wells, Mrs. McGee, Mrs. Blythe, Miss Rankiellour, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Castwell, Miss Lawrence, Miss Davis, Miss Sikes, Miss Monahan, Mrs. Guise, and the Secretary. Also as guests; Miss D. M. Cornelisin, Mrs. Ladd and Mrs. Holman.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. It was moved, seconded and carried that the Legislative Council concur with the action of the Executive Committee of the League of Women Voters in regard to the representative appointed by the Women's Trade Union League.

Miss Monahan presented the survey made by her committee on the Legal Status of Women in Minnesota without any recommendations for action.

Mrs. Roberts reported that her committee was not ready with recommendations on the nurses registration bill as the State Registered Nurses Association has not definitely outlined its provisions. Dr. Ulrich also advised that action on recommendations concerning the State Board of Health be deferred until more information is available.

Dr. Ulrich told of a conference held during July with Miss Jane Ogle representing the National Bureau of Physical Education and offering the assistance of that organization in securing a law providing for physical education in the public schools.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary correspond with Miss Ogle with a view to securing her to assist in legislative work.

Mrs. Guise reported that her subcommittee had had meetings during the month and made the following recommendation: that the Legislative Council support a bill for the establishment of Family Courts with the provision that such Courts be established only in cities in the first class, that they be optional (depending on the action of District Judges) and not compulsory, and that the use of investigators be made permissive. After discussion action on this report was deferred to a later meeting pending further recommendations of the Committee.

Mrs. Guise announced that her committee would report later on the question of the indeterminate sentence.

Miss Lawrence brought up once more the three points on the tentative educational program not yet approved by the Council. It was moved, seconded, and carried that the Council place on the approved list point 3 for provision for part-time continuation schools with approval of the bill already drawn up by Mr. Greer and others of the Minneapolis schools.

Miss Lawrence recommended that action on the recommendations concerning County Boards and compulsory attendance bills be deferred until a later meeting in the hope that definite recommendations of the M. E. A. would be prepared at the time.

Miss Geary, as representative of the M. E. A., asked the consideration by the Council of the question of revising the State school tax and of establishing county libraries. On motion it was voted to refer these questions to the subcommittee under Miss Lawrence.

No further business being presented the meeting adjourned at 4:15.

Gladys Harrison, Secretary



MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

The next meeting of the Legislative Council will be held at the Headquarters of the League of Women Voters, 321 Meyers Arcade, Friday, August 25th, at 2 o'clock. Reports for all sub-committees will be submitted for Council action.

Please let us know (Atlantic 1171) if you will be able to attend.

GLADYS HARRISON  
Secretary.

*161908 - Lucy  
Mrs. Ashley*

The next meeting of the Executive Board of the Minnesota League of Women Voters will be held at headquarters, 321 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Wednesday, September 6, beginning at 10:30 a. m.

All local chairmen are cordially invited to meet with the Board at that time. Plan your trip to the State Fair so as to be in Minneapolis for this meeting, and please let us know in advance if you are coming.

GLADYS HARRISON  
Executive Secretary.

# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

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Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Minneapolis  
Chairman Legislative Council  
Mrs. J. N. Weir, Winona

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT VICE-PRESIDENTS

Mrs. E. L. Sylvester, Plainview, First District  
Mrs. H. A. Patterson, Mankato, Second District  
Mrs. A. K. Gault, St. Peter, Third District  
Mrs. J. O. Sylvester, St. Paul, Fourth District  
Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight, Minneapolis, Fifth  
Miss Ruth H. Mitchell, St. Cloud, Sixth District  
Mrs. John R. Serrin, Glenwood, Seventh District  
Mrs. Chauncey C. Colton, Duluth, Eighth District  
Mrs. H. W. Froelich, Thief River Falls, Ninth  
Mrs. J. E. Spencer, Wayzata, Tenth District

## OFFICERS

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First Vice-President  
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Second Vice-President  
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Mrs. Boyd Nixon  
  
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Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse  
  
Treasurer  
Mrs. Clifford S. Ashmun

## CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Protection of Women  
in Industry  
Mrs. Eugene Dieudonne, Child Welfare  
Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws, Food Supply and Demand  
Miss Florence Monahan, Uniform Laws  
Concerning Women  
Mrs. Walter H. Thorp, Education  
Dr. Mabel S. Ulrich, Public Health and Social  
Hygiene  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, International Reduction of  
Armament  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcle, Efficiency in Government  
  
Director of Organization  
Mrs. Albee Ladd  
Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

*Twenty-nine sent.*

*Sent to all members of State Board.*

*Aug. 31, 1922*

I am enclosing herewith a ticket which will admit you to the State Fair Grounds on \_\_\_\_\_ and I wish to thank you for your offer to assist at the League of Women Voters' booth that \_\_\_\_\_. The booth is located on the main aisle of the Woman's Building and will include an exhibit on the needs of the rural schools and a "political information service", which will include copies of the platforms of the several political parties, lists of candidates, a record of the votes on measures of special interest to women at the last Legislature, and our usual educational literature. No effort will be made to give information on political matters which are controversial, except insofar as they are a matter of official record.

The plan is to have three assistants at the booth each morning and afternoon, dividing the day roughly from 9:15 A. M. to 1:15 P. M., and from 1:15 to 5:00. There will also be at the booth each afternoon one man or woman who is a recognized authority on the school situation in our state and who has agreed to be at the booth to talk to visitors who want detailed information about the matters covered in the school exhibit.

There will be simple instructions at the booth as to the use of the literature, etc., and we will ask you to help us see that everything is left in such good order at the end of the day that those who come on the next morning will find it easy to take hold. Please call on us should supplies run short or any unforeseen emergencies arise.

Sincerely yours,

Executive Secretary.

GH:



35 stenciled

AGENDA

STATE BOARD MEETING

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Sept. 1922.

A. M.

Minutes

Report of Executive Secretary

Report of Treasurer

Letter from National League

Announcement of Convention place and Date

Recommendations of the Executive Committee

P. M.

Convention Plans

Arrangements - Credentials -

Program - Finance

Reports of Standing Committees.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

313 Meyers Arcade,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

September 6, 1922.

To Local and Acting Chairmen,  
League of Women Voters.

This letter brings you samples of the new literature ready for county fairs - and for all League work this Fall. It is inexpensive, it is educational, and it is ready in quantity for immediate orders. If your county fair comes in September or October have a League booth there - however small, so long as our name and our material is there. It is the most educational work we can do - and we want to make it count this year especially to rally public opinion behind the "better school" legislation which is coming before our Legislature next January. If the fair has already been held in your county, hold a League of Women Voters rally in your community to push for "Better Schools" and use the dodgers there to get the same effect.

Prices are:

Small size school dodgers - 35¢ per 100 (10 for 5¢)  
Political platforms of all parties - (Special rate) 1¢ each  
Large size school dodger - 1¢ each  
Pledge for Citizens - 40¢ per 100.

It must be remembered that these are special low rates and that we can afford to make them only to our own local Leagues of Women Voters for use at League meetings or exhibits held under direct League auspices.

Of course you want to know what is being done this week at the State Fair. There we have a large booth in the Woman's Building. The name of the League of Women Voters stands in large letters across the top, and against the wall are two large and very striking charts worked out by Miss Isabel Lawrence, our Acting Chairman of Education, showing how the wealth or decline of the community follows the adequacy or the inadequacy of the public schools. At the front of the booth we have plenty of the school dodgers to give away to all interested visitors, and also a political information service where we have the platforms of the political parties and the pledge for conscientious citizens, also for free distribution. We also have there a list of all the candidates and a copy of the Digest of Minnesota Election Laws from which to answer questions about the election. Three women who are well posted on all this material are in our booth at all times, and every afternoon an educator of recognized authority is there to talk with people who are particularly interested in school questions. We have found this so valuable that we are sure you will find it a splendid idea to ask your county superintendent or some of your best teachers to do the same for you.

A real opportunity is contained in the announcement that our National League of Women Voters is to have four pages in each issue of The Woman Citizen as its own official bulletin. At the same time you will see by the folder enclosed, The Woman Citizen is offering wonderful commissions and bonuses for new subscriptions. These bonuses however will be paid only to Leagues which secure ten or more new subscriptions and in order that every single subscription may be made especially attractive we are offering for every new \$2.00 subscription to The Woman Citizen sent through our State office a free subscription to The Woman Voter. In this way the commission and bonus will go to the State League but the extra free subscription to the Voter will go to the individual subscriber, and we shall all share in the benefit. This official bulletin in The Woman Citizen is going to be a tremendously fine thing for the League and we want to boost subscriptions in every way we can and see that Minnesota stands well at the head of the list in the competition for subscriptions which The Woman Citizen is offering us up to November first.

Sincerely yours,

GLADYS HARRISON

Executive Secretary.



# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

## DIRECTORS

Mrs. Russell M. Bennett, Minneapolis  
Miss Rosamond Grant, Faribault  
Mrs. John M. Guise, St. Paul  
Mrs. R. C. Jamison, Duluth  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Minneapolis  
Chairman Legislative Council  
Mrs. J. N. Weir, Winona

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Mrs. E. L. Sylvester, Plainview, First District  
Mrs. H. A. Patterson, Mankato, Second District  
Mrs. A. K. Gault, St. Peter, Third District  
Mrs. J. O. Sylvester, St. Paul, Fourth District  
Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight, Minneapolis, Fifth  
Miss Ruth H. Mitchell, St. Cloud, Sixth District  
Mrs. John R. Serrin, Glenwood, Seventh District  
Mrs. Chauncey C. Colton, Duluth, Eighth District  
Mrs. H. W. Froelich, Thief River Falls, Ninth  
Mrs. J. E. Spencer, Wayzata, Tenth District

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Mrs. Boyd Nixon

Recording Secretary  
Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse

Treasurer  
Mrs. Clifford S. Ashmun

## CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Protection of Women  
in Industry  
Mrs. Eugene Dieudonne, Child Welfare  
Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws, Food Supply and Demand  
Miss Florence Monahan, Uniform Laws  
Concerning Women  
Mrs. Walter H. Thorp, Education  
Dr. Mabel S. Ulrich, Public Health and Social  
Hygiene  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, International Reduction of  
Armament  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcley, Efficiency in Government

Director of Organization  
Mrs. Albee Ladd

Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison

Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

Sept. 11, 1922.

I do not wish the State Fair season to slip by without sending a word of personal appreciation to those who helped to make our League of Women Voters booth the success that it was. Many people, especially educators who are heart and soul in the movement for carrying out a "Better School" program this year, have commented on the usefulness of the work done in connection with our exhibit. The success of the booth is not to be measured in terms of literature distributed - although the 14,500 leaflets and dodgers given out cannot fail to have a widely educational effect. The thing that made the booth a success was the personal work done by the men and women at the booth - the answering of questions, the arousing and directing of enthusiasm, the demonstration of the fact that the cause of better schools and a better electorate is not without championship.

We all appreciate that it meant both hardship and sacrifice to work at the booth during the extreme heat of the past week but we do feel, and hope you feel with us, that the work was well worth doing.

Sincerely yours,

Executive Secretary.

GH:7.

## MINUTES

### STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD

#### MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

The monthly board meeting of the Minnesota League of Women Voters was held Wednesday, September 6, 1922, at State Headquarters.

Present: Miss Wells, Mrs. Weir, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Ladd, Mrs. McKnight, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Dieudonne, Mrs. J. O. Sylvester, Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Thorp, Mrs. Marcle, Mrs. Ueland, Mrs. Dietrichson, Mrs. Herbert, Dr. Ulrich, Miss Monahan, Mrs. Holman, Mrs. E. L. Sylvester, Mrs. O'Keefe, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Ashmun, Miss Harrison, Mrs. Rittenhouse.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Executive Secretary gave her report orally, and it was accepted.

Letters were read from various board members regretting their absence.

A letter from the National League was read, outlining a special offer for subscriptions to The Woman Citizen; and describing some of the important features of the Washington situation.

The Treasurer's report was read, showing a balance on hand of \$12.44, and unpaid bills \$440.27. It was moved, seconded and carried that the report be accepted as read.

The Convention place and date were discussed, and announcement was made that it would be held in St. Paul. Owing to great difficulty in obtaining proper accommodations, it was impossible to decide upon the date.

Recommendations from the Executive Committee to the Board were presented and acted upon as follows:

1. Recommended to dispense with Mrs. Ladd's services during the next fiscal year on account of expense. Adopted.
2. Recommended to allow each district chairman (except in the 4th and 5th districts) \$100 to use for organization work in her district in consultation with the office. Amended as to the last clause to read "with the approval of the Executive Committee", and adopted as amended.
3. Recommended to allow a similar fund in the budget to be used by the office for extension work. Adopted.
4. Recommended to accept with regret Mrs. Thorp's resignation. Adopted.
5. Recommended to accept substantially the plan presented by Miss Harrison for next year's quotas and budget. Amended as to the rate per thousand population from \$10.00 to \$12.50, the additional \$2.50 to be kept by the local leagues for their own use. Adopted as amended.
6. Recommended to appoint a budget committee to work out details of the plan, and to decide on the methods for raising money at the convention. Amended to have the number of the committee five, and to have them appointed by the Chair. Adopted as amended.

The meeting adjourned at 12:45 and met again at 2:00.

A further recommendation from the Executive Committee was presented to the Board as follows:

7. Recommended to request the university to create a woman's department in the Extension Bureau. It was RESOLVED to request the Regents of the University to include a sufficient amount in the coming Biennial Budget to cover the expenses of such a Bureau. It was also RESOLVED to ask local leagues to send similar requests. A motion duly seconded and carried, Mrs. Marcle was asked to take care of the work with other organizations.



The Convention was again discussed; but plans were so uncertain that it was moved and seconded that the date and place of the Convention be left to the Executive Committee. Motion carried.

The question was brought up of holding Board meetings in other places in the State. It was moved and seconded that we have no less than four meetings in Districts in the State, at which Board meetings shall be held. Motion not carried. It was moved and seconded that a committee be appointed to find some way of taking the League out into the Districts. Carried. It was moved and seconded that the appointment of the committee be left to the Executive Committee. Carried.

It was announced that Mrs. Maud Wood Park would visit Minnesota in November; and it was moved and seconded that the League arrange for meetings during her stay, these meetings to include one on the Range, one in Minneapolis, and one at Rochester or some place in the locality. Carried.

It was moved that the Program and Nominating Committees of the Convention be selected by the Executive Committee. Seconded and carried.

Brief reports were made from various standing committees. Mrs. Dieudonne reported on the work of the Child Welfare Committee, and stated that Winnebago and Blue Earth have excellent committees. Mrs. Ueland read a letter from the Child Hygiene Department of the State Board of Health, outlining their work. Miss Monahan reported on the bill for Uniform Laws Concerning Women, saying that forty states have answered the questionnaire sent out.

On motion duly seconded, the meeting adjourned.

Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse,  
Secretary.

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Mrs. Eugene Dieudonne, Child Welfare  
Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws, Food Supply and Demand  
Miss Florence Monahan, Uniform Laws  
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Mrs. Walter H. Thorp, Education  
Dr. Mabel S. Ulrich, Public Health and Social  
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Mrs. Andreas Ueland, International Reduction of  
Armament  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcley, Efficiency in Government  
  
Director of Organization  
Mrs. Albee Ladd  
Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

September 14, 1922.

The regular monthly meeting of the Legislative Council will be held Friday, September 22nd, at 2:00 P. M., at 321 Meyers Arcade. As this is the last meeting of the Council before the State Convention of the League of Women Voters which will be held in St. Paul October 5th, 6th, and 7th, all matters which are to go before the Convention with the recommendation of the Council must be passed upon by this meeting. This means that all sub-committees should have their reports ready, complete in every detail except for the actual drafting of bills which can be worked out by special drafting committees after the general program is adopted.

Please do not allow any other engagement to interfere with your attendance at this meeting. The success of our joint legislative program at the Legislature next year will depend largely on the decisions of this meeting.

As the indeterminate sentence is one of the propositions before our Council to be acted upon at this meeting, I am enclosing herewith a pamphlet on this subject which has been furnished us by Mr. Vasaly.

Sincerely yours,

Executive Secretary.

GH:U.



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Armament

Mrs. Walter J. Marceley, Efficiency in Government

Director of Organization  
Mrs. Albee Ladd

Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison

Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

September 15, 1922.

Dear Chairman:

On October 5th, 6th, and 7th, delegates of the Minnesota League of Women Voters will gather in St. Paul to celebrate a year of increased development and useful service and by common counsel to decide how we may use our powers to realize in the coming general elections and legislative year the ideals of representative and progressive government for which we are organized. We are grateful to all our chairmen for the loyal efforts through which an effective organization has been built up, often at the cost of much personal sacrifice. On our part we are glad to spare no effort to make this convention, the one opportunity of all the year for League members and officers to meet together, a time of real inspiration and helpfulness.

St. Paul is ready to welcome you with unstinted hospitality, the program which is now being worked out will have many brilliant features as well as the opportunity for useful discussion of common problems of which we all feel the need, but it is to you, local chairmen, that we must look to assure the final success of the convention. Let this be a convention of large delegations, so that to every corner of the state may go back with enthusiastic purpose the workers who are needed in this cause of ours for the coming year.

Certain business details I wish to outline for you briefly: -

## DELEGATES

Enclosed herewith are credential blanks. I trust you will use them all, appointing as delegates representative women who will attend sessions faithfully. If you need more credential blanks, let us know as soon as possible.

## PROGRAM

All details of the program are being held back until our list of speakers and events is complete, but a copy of the program will be sent to every subscriber to "The Woman Voter" by October 1st. Please let us know if you will need extra copies - and if so, how many. Do not wait, however, for the program

before making up your delegation. I am following the work of our program committee and can give you my personal assurance that it will not lack either in brilliance or in more substantial features. The work of the convention will be of unusual responsibility this year since we must adopt our policy in regard to the general election and draft a program to meet the test of immediate submission to our State Legislature.

#### FINANCE

All payments on quotas for the year 1921-1922 must be in by October 1st in order to be included in the treasurer's report to the convention. Our books show receipts from your county amounting to            since the beginning of the fiscal year last November.

#### RESERVATIONS

Owing to the rush of visitors expected in St. Paul for the Dairy Show the week after our convention it is most important for all delegates to secure their room reservations early - immediately if possible. I am enclosing a card of the St. Paul Hotel, which will be convention headquarters; and Mrs. J. P. Elmer, Chairman of the Hospitality Committee, will be glad to help you if you have difficulty in securing the accommodations you want. She may be addressed in care of the Ramsey County League of Women Voters, Old Minnesota Club Building, St. Paul. You are urged, however, to make your own reservations direct with the hotel.

As was the case last year, the annual luncheon, which will be held on Saturday, October 7th, will be the brilliant culminating feature of the convention. Orders for tickets (\$1.25 per plate) should be sent direct to the St. Paul Hotel accompanied by check. We will do all in our power to see that all out-of-town delegates are cared for, but the sale of these tickets is in the hands of the hotel, and we cannot be responsible for securing tickets for delegates who fail to purchase tickets in advance.

#### ELECTIONS

The terms of the following offices expire with this convention: of the general officers, Mrs. James Paige, first Vice-President, Mrs. Clifford Ashmun, Treasurer, Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse, Recording Secretary, and three directors - Mrs. R. M. Bennett, Mrs. Andreas Ueland, and Mrs. Walter Thorp. Our constitution directs that the vice-presidents from the congressional districts shall act as a nominating committee for general officers, and I am asking Mrs. J. C. Sylvester to act as Chairman of this committee. There must be an election also for vice-presidents (Chairmen) from the following districts: 1st, Mrs. E. L. Sylvester, present chairman; 3rd, chairmanship now vacant; 5th, election of chairman provided for at district meeting; 7th, Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws present chairman; 9th, Mrs. H. W. Froelich present chairman. I am asking to serve as chairmen for the necessary nominating committees in these districts: 1st, Mrs. Eugene Dieudonne, Janesville; 3rd, Miss Rosamond Grant, Faribault; 7th, Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws, Appleton; 9th, Mrs. Robert Hannah, Fergus Falls.

For the sake of the future of the League in your own community and in the State as a whole I urge you to come to this Convention and bring a full delegation.

Cordially yours,

State President.



LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
September 22, 1922.

I. For Re-indorsement

Child Welfare

Mrs. Dieudonne

Appropriation for State refund of one-third the amount expended by the counties in mothers allowances as already provided for by law.

II. Recommendations of Council Sub-Committees

Survey of Legal Status of Women

Miss Monahan

Recommended May 26 and referred to sub-committee, Miss Monahan chairman. Survey reported complete August 25th. Referred back to committee for further consideration.

Women in Industry

Mrs. Dietrichson.

1. An eight-hour day, 48 hour week, and one day's rest in seven for women employed outside the home.  
Part of 1921 Program. Re-indorsed May 26.

Inclusion of nurses in the above bill. Consideration requested by Miss Rankiellour, Minnesota Registered Nurses Association, May 26, and referred to special sub-committee, Mrs. Dietrichson, chairman.

2. Woman member on the Industrial Commission.  
Recommended by Mrs. Griswold, W. C. T. U., May 26, and referred to sub-committee, Mrs. Dietrichson, chairman. Committee reported back favorably June 30th. Action deferred.
3. Amendment to Minimum Wage Law to make employers accountable for violations.  
Recommended by Mrs. Dietrichson June 30th and referred to sub-committee.

Family Court

Mrs. Guise.

Recommended May 26 by Mr. Bruno, Minnesota Committee on Social Legislation, and referred to sub-committee, Mrs. Guise chairman. Reported back August 25th recommending a bill making the establishment of family courts option in cities of the first class. Referred back to committee.

Indeterminate Sentence, Revision of Marriage Laws, and Increased Provision for care of the Feeble-minded.

Mrs. Guise.

Recommended May 26 by Mr. Bruno, Minnesota Committee on Social Legislation and referred to sub-committee, Mrs. Guise chairman.

Social Hygiene and Public Health

Dr. Ulrich

1. Appropriation to meet Federal Aid available under Sheppard-Towner Act.  
Recommended by Dr. Ulrich May 26th and referred to sub-committee, Mrs. Dieudonne, chairman.
2. Appropriation for Division of Public Health Nursing.  
Recommended by Dr. Ulrich May 26th and referred to sub-committee, Mrs. Roberts, chairman.
3. Nurses Registration Bill.  
Recommended by Miss Rankiellour, Minnesota State Registered Nurses Association May 26th and referred to sub-committee, Mrs. Roberts, chairman.

4. Increased budget for Division of Vital Statistics.  
Recommended by Dr. Ulrich May 26th and referred to sub-committee,  
Mrs. Roberts chairman.
5. Abolishment of Traveling Street Carnivals.  
Recommended by Dr. Ulrich May 26 and referred to sub-committee,  
Dr. Ulrich, chairman.

#### Education

Miss Lawrence.

1. A Minimum school term of not less than eight months.  
Part of 1921 program. Re-indorsed May 26.
2. Strengthening the provisions of the compulsory attendance law by:
  - a. Increasing from 40 to 60 days the number of days attendance  
required in calculating state aid.
  - b. Strengthening the provisions of the present school attendance  
law.
  - c. Providing more adequate machinery for enforcement.

Recommended by Mrs. Thorp May 26th and referred to sub-committee,  
Miss Lawrence, chairman. Reported back June 30. Recommended to  
indorse "a", to strike out "b" and "c" and substitute "the appoint-  
ment in the state department of education of a supervisor of public  
school attendance". Action deferred.

3. Provision for part-time continuation schools.  
Recommended by Mrs. Thorp May 26th and referred to sub-committee.  
Reported June 30th to recommend consideration of the bill already  
drawn by Mr. Greer. Indorsed August 25th.
4. An effective program of physical education encouraged by state aid.  
Part of 1921 program. Re-indorsed May 26th.
5. Increased provision for teacher helpers in rural districts.  
Part of 1921 program. Re-indorsed May 26.
6. Provision for county boards of education with power to appoint  
qualified superintendents.  
Recommended by Mrs. Thorp May 26th and referred to sub-committee.  
Adoption recommended June 30th with suggestion that a plan favored  
by the majority of county superintendents be adopted. Action  
deferred. Reported again August 25th and action deferred.
7. Revision of state school tax.  
Recommended by Miss Geary, Minnesota Educational Association,  
August 25th, and referred to sub-committee, Miss Lawrence chairman.
8. Establishment of county libraries.  
Recommended by Miss Geary, M. E. A., August 25th and referred to  
sub-committee.

#### III. New Business

Legislation for regulation of dance halls.  
Recommended by Freeborn County League.



MINUTES

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING  
September 22, 1922.

The regular monthly meeting of the Legislative Council was held at the Meyers Arcade beginning at 2:10 P. M., Friday, September 22, 1922.

Present: Mrs. Ueland, Chairman; Miss Wells; Mrs. Griswold, W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Dietrichson; Miss Rankiellour, Registered Nurses Association; Dr. Ulrich; Miss Sikes, Woman's Club; Mrs. Hawley, Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. Scriver, College Woman's Club; Mr. Bruno, Minnesota Committee on Social Legislation; Mrs. Caswell, State Council of Americanization Agencies; Miss Felsenthal, Jewish Women's Council; and as visitors, Miss Westley, Mrs. Hargreaves, Miss Zorbaugh and Mrs. Rittenhouse.

Moved by Miss Wells and seconded by Dr. Ulrich that this Council support an appropriation for the refunding by the State of one-third the amount expended by Mothers Pensions. Carried.

Mrs. Dietrichson reported for the special sub-committee on exclusion of nurses from the provisions of the limitation of hours bill and on her motion it was voted that nurses as well as domestics be excluded from the provisions of the bill.

Mrs. Dietrichson reported for the general sub-committee on industrial legislation with the recommendation that a bill be introduced to amend the act creating the industrial commission to provide that at least one of the three members shall be a woman. Motion seconded.

Moved by Dr. Ulrich that a committee be appointed to make further investigation with power to act. Motion not seconded.

Mrs. Dietrichson withdrew her original motion in order that further consideration might be given to the method of trying to secure a woman member of the Industrial Commission. Mrs. Dietrichson then moved that this Council go on record in favor of securing a woman member of the State Industrial Commission. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Dietrichson read a letter from the Industrial Commission stating that the Commission would not itself undertake to introduce a bill into the Legislature to amend the minimum wage law. She therefore moved on the recommendation of her sub-committee that this Council support an amendment to the minimum wage law in the section referring to published notice to make it read substantially the same as the provisions of the California law on this point. Seconded and carried.

Miss Monahan presented once more the findings of her committee for the survey of legal status of women in Minnesota with testimony from Mr. S. R. Child and Dean Fraser of the Minnesota Law School that a blanket bill to remove such minor discriminations against women as exist under our present statutes is unnecessary, confusing and dangerous. The report of her survey committee concluded, "There are no serious legal discriminations against women in Minnesota. Those that exist can best be abolished by specific legislation amending each section of the statutes where discriminations occur". On motion of Miss Monahan duly seconded it was voted that this Council recommend that any discriminations or inequalities which women suffer under the laws of this state be remedied by specific statutory measures.

Mr. Bruno then presented the report of the sub-committee of which Mrs. Guise is chairman as follows:

"Your committee recommends legislation providing for the establishment of a Family Court, a division of the District Court, having jurisdiction over all actions and proceedings, civil or criminal involving adoption, the custody and welfare of children, prosecution or proceedings under the Child Labor Laws or the school attendance laws, actions or proceedings involving marital separation, divorce, the annulment of marriage, non-support, failure to provide or the abandonment of wife or children.

"We recommend that the establishment of this court be in cities of the first class; that the law be permissive and that cases of divorce in which the custody of minor children is not involved be exempted."

On motion, seconded and carried.

"Your Committee recommends that the principle of the Indeterminate Sentence be indorsed; that the League of Women Voters oppose any effort to repeal the law; and that if any positive action is taken this year it be in the direction of the enactment of law in which the principle of the indeterminate sentence receives fuller recognition than the present law gives it". On motion seconded and carried.

Dr. Ulrich then reported in place of Mrs. Roberts, chairman of the sub-committee to consider the recommendation of the State Board of Health and the Nurses Registration Bill, advising that no meetings of the sub-committee had been held. Dr. Ulrich read a letter from Dr. Chesley of the State Board of Health advising that the Board had not determined the recommendations which it would wish to make to the State Legislature but giving it as his opinion that the Division of Public Health nursing should not be requested and that the advisability of using Federal Aid as provided by the Sheppard-Towner Act seemed to him most questionable. Dr. Ulrich then moved that the Council defer action on these points pending the time when the State Board of Health shall have formulated its policy. Motion not seconded.

Moved by Dr. Ulrich that this Council endorse the nurses registration bill recommended by the State Registered Nurses Association. Seconded by Mrs. Dietrichson. Discussion followed in which it was explained that this bill is too special to be made a part of the general working program of the League of Women Voters and that the League does not endorse any bills to which it cannot give active backing in the Legislature. On the assurance that the bill would have the personal support and good will of members of the Council Miss Westley and Miss Rankiellour agreed that this was all the nurses would wish to ask and with their consent Dr. Ulrich's motion was withdrawn.

Moved by Dr. Ulrich that this Council support measures tending to eliminate traveling street carnivals. Seconded and carried.

Dr. Ulrich recommended Council consideration of the model anti-prostitution bill recommended by the Social Hygiene Committee of the National League of Women Voters. On her motion duly seconded it was voted to refer this bill to a sub-committee of the Council.

Miss Wells then spoke of the advisability of supporting the Sheppard-Towner Act in its operation in this State by securing an appropriation to meet the Federal aid offered by the bill. Moved by Miss Wells that the Council support a State Appropriation to meet the Federal aid offered under the Sheppard-Towner Act. Seconded by Miss Monahan, and carried.

In the absence of Mrs. Thorp and Miss Lawrence Miss Harrison presented a draft for the final educational program as recommended by Miss Lawrence for her sub-committee. Moved by Miss Harrison for Miss Lawrence that the Council endorse point 2 "strengthening the provisions of the compulsory attendance law by having a supervisor of school attendance appointed by the State Department of Education". Seconded and carried. Moved by Miss Wells that the Council endorse point 6 in the following form: "That a County board of education be elected by the county with power to appoint qualified superintendents and county truant officers." Seconded and carried.

No action was taken on points 7 and 8 as it had been impossible to hold meetings of the sub-committees in the interval since the last meeting of the Council. Miss Lawrence however submitted her personal recommendation that the Council should not attempt to support a general revision of the school tax at this session and this viewpoint was supported by Mrs. Ueland after consultation with Mr. Carlson, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Nolan, and others.

Miss Harrison reported the request of the Freeborn County League of Women Voters that the Council consider legislation to make possible an adequate regulation of dance-halls. On motion duly seconded it was voted to refer this matter to a sub-committee of the Council.

On motion meeting adjourned at 4:30 P. M.



MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
Miss Marguerite M. Wells, President.

313 Meyers Arcade,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

Press Department,  
Miss Gladys Harrison.

September 26, 1922.

CANDIDATES FOR HIGH OFFICE TO ADDRESS LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Candidates of all parties for the office of United States senator and for governor have been invited to speak at the mass meeting to be held the first evening of the Annual State Convention of the Minnesota League of Women Voters which will meet in St. Paul October 5th, 6th, and 7th. Acceptances have already been received from Governor J. A. O. Preus, Mrs. Anna Dickey Olesen, Mr. Edward Indrehus, Mr. Magnus Johnson, and Dr. Henrik Shipstead.

"I believe you know the League of Women Voters to represent an earnest and practical effort to increase intelligent participation in politics", wrote Miss Marguerite M. Wells, President of the League, in her letter of invitation to the candidates. "There is nothing that we have done to this end more successful in gaining the interest of men and women in government and in increasing a thoughtful vote than these meetings at which candidates of all parties are given the opportunity to present their own point of view, their platform or their political creed to a serious and responsible audience."

Plans will be made at the convention for concentrating all the educational forces of the League into a campaign to get out a record vote at the polls this fall. Mrs. Richard Edwards of Indiana, first Vice-President of the National League of Women Voters, is to be the principal speaker at the annual convention luncheon, and a plea for the active participation of women in party activities will be made by Mrs. W. W. Remington, president of the Republican Women's Club of Minneapolis, and Mrs. Halsey Wilson, a former resident of Minnesota and now educational director for the National Democratic Committee. Mrs. Max Mayer, whose success in educational work for the Iowa League of Women Voters led to her being made a field speaker for the extension division of the University of Iowa, is to speak to the League slogan "Every Woman Qualified and Voting".

Drafting of the legislative program to be submitted to the 1923 Legislature will be preceded by a thorough discussion of state finances. Mr. Ray P. Chase, State Auditor, will explain how Minnesota is taxed, using graphic charts to illustrate his talk, and Professor John H. Gray of Carleton College will speak to the subject "Progress in Minnesota Toward Efficiency in Government."

# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

## DIRECTORS

Mrs. Russell M. Bennett, Minneapolis  
Miss Rosamond Grant, Faribault  
Mrs. John M. Guise, St. Paul  
Mrs. R. C. Jamison, Duluth  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Minneapolis  
Chairman Legislative Council  
Mrs. J. N. Weir, Winona

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT VICE-PRESIDENTS

Mrs. E. L. Sylvester, Plainview, First District  
Mrs. H. A. Patterson, Mankato, Second District  
Mrs. A. K. Gault, St. Peter, Third District  
Mrs. J. O. Sylvester, St. Paul, Fourth District  
Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight, Minneapolis, Fifth  
Miss Ruth H. Mitchell, St. Cloud, Sixth District  
Mrs. John R. Serrin, Glenwood, Seventh District  
Mrs. Chauncey C. Colton, Duluth, Eighth District  
Mrs. H. W. Froelich, Thief River Falls, Ninth  
Mrs. J. E. Spencer, Wayzata, Tenth District

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Treasurer  
Mrs. Clifford S. Ashmun

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Mrs. Eugene Dieudonne, Child Welfare  
Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws, Food Supply and Demand  
Miss Florence Monahan, Uniform Laws  
Concerning Women  
Mrs. Walter H. Thorp, Education  
Dr. Mabel S. Ulrich, Public Health and Social  
Hygiene  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, International Reduction of  
Armament  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcle, Efficiency in Government  
  
Director of Organization  
Mrs. Albee Ladd  
Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

September 27, 1922.

The Annual State Convention of the Minnesota League of Women Voters will be held in the St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, October 5th, 6th, and 7th, and we are very anxious indeed that the members of the Legislative Council who have given the matters on our legislative program so much thought and study during the last six months should be with us at the Convention to help us in the discussions there.

It therefore gives me great pleasure to enclose a credential which will admit you as a voting delegate to the Convention. I hope that you may be able to attend every one of these interesting sessions and most especially the sessions Thursday afternoon, Friday afternoon, and Saturday morning when the Legislative Council program will be before the Convention for action.

Cordially yours,

Marguerite M. Wells,  
PRESIDENT.

MM:W.



# The Woman Voter

Vol. 2, No 9 Extra Convention Number Minneapolis, Minn., September 25, 1922  
Entered as second-class matter February 15, 1921, at the postoffice at Minneapolis, Minnesota, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

## PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

### Fourth Annual Convention MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, October 5, 6, and 7, 1922

All Sessions Will Be Open to the Public

#### THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5th

9:30 A. M.—Meeting of Executive Board

10:30 A. M.—OPENING SESSION

Presiding Miss Marguerite Wells  
State President

Invocation

Address of Welcome Mrs. J. O. Sylvester  
Chairman, Ramsey County League of Women Voters

Response Miss Rosamond Grant  
Chairman, Rice County

Report of Convention Committee  
Mrs. Edwin White

Report of Treasurer Mrs. Clifford S. Ashmun

Report of Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison

Submission of Recommendations—  
Legislative Council Mrs. Andreas Ueland

Efficiency in Government Department  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcley

Executive Committee Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse

Report of Committee on Credentials

2:00 P. M.—

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL SESSION

Presiding Mrs. Andreas Ueland  
Chairman, Legislative Council

Women in Industry Committee

Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Chairman

The Shorter Working Day Miss Louise Schutz  
Department of Women and Children,  
State Industrial Commission

Women and the Industrial Commission  
Miss Alice Kercher

Chairman, Committee on Industry, Minnesota W. C. T. U.

Amending the Minimum Wage Law  
Mrs. Dietrichson

Child Welfare Committee

Mrs. Eugene Dieudonne, Chairman

Sheppard-Towner Act at Work  
Dr. E. C. Hartley

Director, Division of Child Hygiene,  
State Board of Health

Minnesota—A Defaulting Partner

Mr. William Hodson

Director, Children's Bureau, State Board of Control

Social Hygiene and Public Health Committee  
Dr. Mabel Ulrich, Chairman

Abolishing the Street Carnival

Report of the Nominating Committee

8:00 P. M.—People's Church, Corner Pleasant  
and Chestnut

MASS MEETING

Presiding Miss Wells

Addresses by the candidates of the Republican,  
Democratic and Farmer-Labor Parties for  
United States Senator and for Governor

#### FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6th

10:00 A. M.—SESSION ON ORGANIZATION  
AND POLICY

Presiding Mrs. James Paige  
First Vice-President, Minnesota League of Women Voters  
Discussion of Recommendations of Executive  
Committee

The November Election Mrs. Max Mayer  
Extension Division, University of Iowa  
President's Address Miss Wells

12:15 P. M.—Woman's City Club  
INFORMAL LUNCHEON FOR  
OUT-OF-TOWN DELEGATES

2:00 P. M.—SESSION ON EDUCATIONAL  
LEGISLATION

Presiding Mrs. Walter Thorp  
Chairman, Committee on Education

The Eight-Months School Term—  
School Attendance Laws Miss Isabel Lawrence  
St. Cloud

Helping the Rural Teacher—  
Miss Anna Swenson  
State Department of Education

Physical Education Dr. F. E. Harrington  
Commissioner of Health, City of Minneapolis

Part-Time Education Dr. C. A. Prosser  
Director, Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis

Taking the Schools out of Politics—

5:00 P. M.—Home of Mrs. C. P. Noyes  
RECEPTION TO DELEGATES

8:00 P. M.—SESSION ON EFFICIENCY  
IN GOVERNMENT

Presiding Mrs. Walter J. Marcley  
Chairman, Efficiency in Government Department

How Minnesota is Taxed Mr. Ray P. Chase  
State Auditor

Progress in Minnesota Toward Efficiency in  
Government Professor John H. Gray  
Department of Economics, Carleton College

Presentation of Recommendations—

#### SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7th

10:00 A. M.—  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL SESSION

Presiding Mrs. Ueland

The Indeterminate Sentence—

The Family Court—

Regulation of Public Dance Halls

Mrs. Hartwick Mathison

Chairman, Freeborn County League

Do Our Laws Discriminate against Women?

Miss Florence Monahan

Chairman, Committee on Legal Status of Women

Introduction of New Officers

1:00 P. M.—  
ANNUAL CONVENTION LUNCHEON

Toastmistress Mrs. Blair Flandreau

Our Case Mrs. Richard Edwards

First Vice-President, National League of Women Voters

Where Both Ends Meet Miss Alice O'Brien

The Case for the Parties

Mrs. Halsey Wilson

Educational Director, Democratic National Committee

Mrs. W. W. Remington

President, Republican Women's Club, Minneapolis

ADDITIONAL SPEAKERS TO BE ANNOUNCED

FILE COPY

# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

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Armament  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcle, Efficiency in Government  
  
Director of Organization  
Mrs. Albee Ladd  
Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

October 3, 1922.

The Annual Convention luncheon of the Minnesota League of Women Voters will be held in the Palm Room of the St. Paul Hotel at one o'clock Saturday, October 7th. We would be extremely pleased if you would sit with us at the speakers table.

If I should not see you as we take our places at luncheon please go directly to the speakers table where you will find your place marked.

Sincerely yours,

Marguerite M. Wells,  
PRESIDENT.

MM:W



CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORK OF  
THE MINNEOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS.  
November 1, 1921 - October 1, 1922.

HONOR ROLL

(Double star indicates counties having paid 100% of annual county quota, single star indicates those having paid 65% or more.)

First District	Houston County **	\$100
" "	Steele County **	148
" "	Freeborn County **	164
Fifth District	Fifth District League *	4275
Sixth District	Crow Wing County **	100
Ninth District	Ottertail County**	157

RECORD OF PAYMENTS ON COUNTY QUOTAS RECEIVED AT STATE HEADQUARTERS

<u>District</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
1	Houston	\$100.00	
	Mower	100.00	
	Freeborn	164.00	
	Waseca	40.00	
	Steele	148.00	
	Wabasha	65.00	
	Winona	5.00	
		<u>\$622.00</u>	
2	Faribault	\$ 40.00	
	Redwood	8.50	
	Blue Earth	25.00	
	Pipestone	11.68	
		<u>\$ 85.18</u>	
3	Dakota	\$ 29.50	
	Scott	25.00	
	LeSueur	5.00	
	Rice	75.00	
	Goodhue	23.38	
	Washington	.75	
	Nicollet	12.71	
		<u>\$171.34</u>	
4	Ramsey	\$927.00	\$927.00
5	Hennepin (Minneapolis)	\$4275.00	4275.00
6	Sherburne	\$ 20.75	
	Stearns	123.20	
	Crow Wing	100.00	
	Beltrami	4.55	
		<u>\$248.50</u>	
7	Lac Qui Parle	\$ 26.45	
	Kandiyohi	10.00	
	Traverse	25.38	
	Big Stone	3.50	
	Swift	10.00	
		<u>75.33</u>	
8	St. Louis	\$100.00	
	Koochiching	20.75	
		<u>\$120.75</u>	
9	Ottertail	\$157.00	
	Clay	32.50	
	Polk	8.00	
	Pennington	25.00	
	Marshall	.75	
		<u>\$223.25</u>	
10	Rural Hennepin	\$ 38.27	
	Wright	1.00	
		<u>\$ 39.27</u>	
Contributed by personal friends to make up deficit		\$2759.00	
		<u>\$9546.02</u>	

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

to the Fourth Annual Convention

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS.

That the Legislative Council shall have the rank of a Standing Committee and that its chairman shall be ex-officio a member of the Executive Board.

That the Board shall be empowered to appoint a chairman for a Committee on International Co-operation to Prevent War. This Committee shall have rank as a regular Standing Committee and its chairman shall be ex-officio a member of the Executive Board.

That the quota for each local League for the support of the general state work in the year 1922-23 shall be on the basis of \$10 per 1000 inhabitants in the community in which it is organized, and that the minimum quota shall be \$10.

That each local League shall be urged to raise not less than \$12.50 per 1000 inhabitants in order that a portion of the amount raised may be retained in the local treasury.

That local Leagues having a quota of \$10 be urged to complete their payments to state headquarters before January 1st and that all others be urged to send in payments quarterly in advance.

That all pledges made at the convention except by members of the Fourth and Fifth Districts shall be collected by the State office, and that in no case shall the contribution of a single individual be counted as paying off more than 50% of the quota of any local League.

That every local League of Women Voters to be entitled to receive headquarters' bulletins and other service may be required to adopt the name and the aims of the League of Women Voters, to have a responsible chairman, to adopt a constitution providing for the regular election of officers, and to assume the quota voted by the state convention for the support of the state organization. That the Executive Board shall have power to drop from the rolls local Leagues which fail to comply with these requirements.

That the facilities of state headquarters, up to the limit of its resources and under the direction of the Executive Board, shall be at the service of local Leagues throughout the state. That it co-operate with other organizations in every way consistent with carrying out the ends for which the League is organized but that in supplying speakers, data, literature and other assistance at the request of other organizations not affiliated with the League and therefore not contributing financially to its support, it be empowered to charge an appropriate service fee.

That it shall be the first responsibility of every local organization of the League of Women Voters to stimulate an intelligent interest in government among voters regardless of their party affiliation, and, as a definite goal that each League find out the actual number of votes cast in its community at the last general election, make an educational campaign to increase this number by not less than 10% at the coming November election, and report on the actual result to state headquarters.



## LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

adopted by the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of the MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

for recommendation to the  
FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION  
St. Paul, October 5-7, 1922.

### Committee on Education (Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman)

1. A minimum school term of not less than eight months.
2. Strengthening the compulsory attendance law by having a supervisor of school attendance in the State Department of Education.
3. Provision for part-time continuation schools.
4. An effective program of physical education encouraged by state aid.
5. Increased provision for teacher helpers in rural districts.
6. A county board of education to be elected by the county, with power to appoint qualified superintendents and county truant officers

### Committee on Social Hygiene (Dr. Mabel Ulrich, Chairman)

1. Legislation tending to eliminate travelling street carnivals.

### Committee on Women in Industry (Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Chairman)

1. A forty-eight hour week, eight-hour day, and one day's rest in seven for women employed in gainful occupations, provided domestics employed within the home and nurses shall be excluded from the provisions of the bill.
2. Appointment of a woman member on the Industrial Commission.
3. Amending the minimum wage law to hold employers accountable for violations of rulings of the Commission after published notice has been duly given.

### Committee on Child Welfare (Mrs. Eugene Dieudonne, Chairman)

1. State appropriation to meet the federal aid offered by the Sheppard-Towner Act for protection of maternity and infancy.
2. Appropriation for the refund by the state of one-third the amount expended by the counties for allowances to mothers, as provided by the county allowance law.

### Special sub-committee of the Council (Mrs. John L. Guise, Chairman)

1. Legislation permitting the establishment of a family court, a division of the district court, in the cities of the first class only.
2. Indorsement of the principle of the indeterminate sentence, opposition to any effort to repeal the law, and support of such amendments as give fuller recognition to the principle of the indeterminate sentence than the present law provides.

### Committee on Legal Status of Women (Miss Florence Monahan, Chairman)

1. Indorsement of the policy that any discriminations or inequalities which women suffer under the laws of this state be remedied by specific statutory measures.

RESOLUTIONS TO BE RECOMMENDED TO THE STATE CONVENTION OF THE  
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Submitted by the Committee on Efficiency in Government.

BUDGET

- WHEREAS, Reduction in the great burden of taxation can come only through reduction in the cost of government by means of economy and efficiency, and
- WHEREAS All leading governments of the world including the government of the United States and that of forty-six of our forty-eight states have adopted some form of budget making as an economical and safe device for the collection and disbursement of public money, and
- WHEREAS Sound budget procedure is fundamentally dependent upon a strong coordinated form of government,
- BE IT RESOLVED, That we favor,
1. Such legislation looking to reorganization of our state administrative departments as is necessary to carry out the provisions of our present budget law as set forth in Chapter 356, Session Laws of 1915,
  2. Such additional legislation bearing on the administration of public finance as is necessary to bring Minnesota up to modern standards in budget procedure.

CIVIL SERVICE

- BE IT RESOLVED, That the utmost influence of the Minnesota League of Women Voters be exerted in opposition to any attempt to undermine the Merit System in our federal administrative service, and that every effort be supported looking to the establishment of the same in our state administrative departments.

DIRECT PRIMARY

- WHEREAS, The League of Women Voters is organized in the belief that the democratic ideals upon which our government is founded may be realized only through the active and intelligent participation of all its citizens in all the processes of popular election, and
- WHEREAS The direct primary affords an opportunity for such direct participation in the selection of candidates for all elective offices,
- BE IT RESOLVED, That the Minnesota League of Women Voters affirm its support of the direct primary, and that, in case new legislation is proposed, support be given only to amendments tending to make nominations more representative of the masses of voters.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

- WHEREAS, A representative form of government can function properly only when the minority as well as the majority secure their fair share of representation in the legislative body which acts in the name of the people, and
- WHEREAS Under the election system in general use in American municipalities, the voters are divided into winners and losers, thus depriving the minority of representation,
- BE IT RESOLVED, That the Minnesota League of Women Voters indorse the principle of proportional representation as set forth in the Hare system of voting, which has demonstrated through actual use in many countries and in three American cities, that no vote is ineffective in an election by proportional representation methods.

WOMAN'S BUREAU, EXTENSION DIVISION, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

- WHEREAS, Minnesota women have been granted suffrage at a period when social, industrial and political problems are more difficult to understand than ever before, and
- WHEREAS These problems can be solved only through intelligent cooperation of private citizens and public officials, and
- WHEREAS Intelligent cooperation is impossible without,
1. A thorough understanding of our complicated machinery of government.
  2. An accurate knowledge of actual results which have been and are being obtained through our government,
  3. Reliable information concerning the multitude of remedies for acknowledged defects in our government, which are being brought forward,
- BE IT RESOLVED, That the Minnesota League of Women Voters respectfully request the University of Minnesota to make available to the new women voters of the state its wealth of material bearing on these fundamental requisites for citizenship, by establishing a Women's Bureau in the Extension Division which was created for the purpose of taking the University to the adult population of the state.



SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS FILLED FROM STATE HEADQUARTERS

Nov. 1, 1921 - Oct. 1, 1922.

Mrs. Walter J. Marcley:

Faribault, St. Cloud, Duluth.

Miss Marguerite M. Wells:

Faribault, White Bear, Crosby.

Mrs. Walter H. Thorp:

Faribault, Orchard Gardens, St. Cloud, Anoka.

Mrs. H. B. Sweetser:

Litchfield

Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse:

Pine Island

Mrs. R. T. Hargreaves:

Hastings, Stillwater, Wells, Excelsior.

Mrs. Andreas Ueland:

Anoka

Miss Gladys Harrison:

St. Cloud

Mr. Walter J. Millard:

St. Cloud, Bemidji, Brainerd, Moorhead, Duluth, Owatonna, Faribault, Fergus Falls, University.

Mrs. Albee Ladd:

1st District: Austin, Albert Lea, Rochester, Caledonia, Spring Valley.

2nd District: Wells, Mankato.

3rd District: Shakopee, Chaska, Belleplaine, Henderson, Jordan, Faribault, Stillwater, Kenyon (three times), South St. Paul.

6th District: Brainerd, Staples, Elk River, St. Cloud (2), Crosby, Bemidji (3) Walker, Wadena (2).

7th District: Litchfield, Montevideo (3), Madison (7), Dawson, Wheaton, Appleton.

8th District: Moose Lake, Duluth, International Falls, Virginia (2), Eveleth, Hibbing, Two Harbors.

9th District: Red Lake, Thief River Falls, Gonvick, Bagley, Mahanomen, Goodridge, Warren, Crookston, Moorhead, Breckenridge.

10th District: Robbinsdale, Isle, Monticello, Rush City, Hinckley, Cambridge, Brahm, Anoka, Pine City, Mora.

PARTIAL LIST OF NEW MATERIAL USED BY

THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
Nov. 1, 1921 - Oct. 1, 1922.

m - indicates mimeographed material.  
p - indicates printed material  
\* - indicates material printed by National League of Women Voters.  
\*\*- indicates material prepared or printed by Minnesota League of Women Voters.

No. of Copies.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL

1922 Platforms of the Republican, Democratic and Farmer-Labor Parties (in one leaflet) p. **	2750
Digest of Minnesota Election Laws (booklet) p. **	2000
Chart on National Government. p.	100
Charts showing Forms of Municipal Government. m. **	
City Manager Plan	200
Commission Plan	200
Mayor-Council Plan	200
Village Government	200
Brief Reading List on Government and Politics (booklet) p. *	125
Pledge for Conscientious Citizens (Mrs. Park). p. **	3000
Brief Articles (for serial use in newspapers) m. **	
1. What the Primary Election Means	75
2. State Officers and What They Do	75
3. State Officers and What They Do	75
4. County Officers and What They Do	75
5. County Officers and What They Do	75
6. The Township	75
7. Officers of the Township	75
8. The Village	75
9. Officers of the Village	75
10. The County	75
11. Local School Administration	75
12. Service on the Petit Jury	75
13. Service on the Grand Jury	75
14. How We Came to Have the Vote	75
The County Allowance (Mothers' Pension) p. **	3000
Program Guide for Local Chairmen. p. **	1000
The Direct Primary. p. *	200
Use the Direct Primary. p. *	200
Roll-Calls of 1921 Legislature on Bills of Interest to Women. m. **	200
The Delegate Election and Pre-Primary Convention. m. **	1750
The Family Court. p. **	300
Independent Citizenship for Married Women. p. *	50
Lessons in Citizenship (booklet) p. *	8
Christmas Peace Posters. p.	300



Bi-Weekly Bulletins on Washington Conference. m. **	150
1. Armistice Day	150
2. The Conference is On - Who's Who - Program	185
3. Lifting the Burden of Naval Armament	185
4. The Problems of the Pacific	185
5. Progress and Peril at Washington - The Submarine Issue	185
6. From Limitation to Regulation	185
7. The Conference Sticks to the Job - Far Eastern Questions	185
8. The Fruits of the Conference	185
Summary of Conference Achievements	185
Questionnaire on Legal Status of Women. p. *	20
The Basis of Parole	25
The "Blanket" Amendments - Arguments m. **	100
The Lehlbach Bill for Reclassification of the Civil Service	200
State Taxes and Where They Go. Reprint **	100
On Educational Legislation - leaflets	
"The State Oves Equal Opportunity to All its Children". p.**	2000
"Do You Care Enough for Good Schools to Vote for Them?" p.**	3000
"Why Pay School Taxes and Then Keep Your Children out of School"p**	3000
"Are You Giving Your Children a Fair Chance?" p. **	3000
Special edition of "The Minnesota Teacher"	100
Educational leaflets of M. E. A.	2000
Proposed Part-Time Education Bill. m. **	75
Total	32,058

PRESS BULLETINS - sent to all newspapers in the state. m.

Nov. 25, 1921. "League of Women Voters Begins Study for 1922 Legislative Program"	600
Dec. 17, 1921. "The Maternity Bill Now an Accomplished Fact"	600
Jan. 19, 1922. "League of Women Voters Tentative Educational Program for 1923 Legislature"	600
Feb. 8, 1922. "League of Women Voters and the Delegate Convention".	600
Mar. 10, 1922. "Brilliant Women of All the Americas at the Pan-American Conference"	600
Mar. 22, 1922. "Women on Jury Service"	600
Apr. 24, 1922. "State Election Laws Clearly Stated for the First Time"	600
Apr. 5, 1922. "Don't Cut Teachers' Salaries"	600
Sept. 26, 1922. "Candidates for High Office to Address League of Women Voters".	600
Total	5400

QUESTIONNAIRES

To candidates for U. S. Senator and for Congress	50
To candidates for governor, lieutenant-governor and state legislature	600
"Know the Needs of Your Schools"	125
On the Delegate Election and Pre-primary Convention	125
On Problems in Municipal Government	75
To Universities regarding extension work for political education	60
Total	1035

FORM LETTERS AND REPORTS m. \*\*

Notices and Minutes of nine meetings of the State Board	468
Notices and Minutes of four meetings of the Legislative Council	120
Notices of Luncheon Meetings of the Council	125
Thirty Form letters	<u>3170</u>
Total	3883

PLAY

"Dearie Won't Do" m. & p. **	100
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GENERAL ORGANIZATION MATERIAL

The Woman Voter. (11 issues) p. **	18,800
List of Material Available at Headquarters. m. **	200
"Why Join the League of Women Voters?" p. *	1,000
Recommended Programs of National Committees. p. *	500
Adopted Programs of National Committees. p. *	2,100
Suggested Programs (Mrs. Ladd) m. **	<u>150</u>
Total	22,750

No account given here of individual correspondence or the great quantity of miscellaneous material of all kinds necessary to the work of state headquarters.



SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS FILLED FROM STATE HEADQUARTERS

Nov. 1, 1921 - Oct. 1, 1922.

Mrs. Walter J. Marcley:

Faribault, St. Cloud, Duluth.

Miss Marguerite M. Wells:

Faribault, White Bear, Crosby.

Mrs. Walter H. Thorp:

Faribault, Orchard Gardens, St. Cloud, Anoka.

Mrs. H. B. Sweetser:

Litchfield

Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse:

Pine Island

Mrs. R. T. Hargreaves:

Hastings, Stillwater, Wells, Excelsior.

Mrs. Andreas Ueland:

Anoka

Miss Gladys Harrison:

St. Cloud

Mr. Walter J. Millard:

St. Cloud, Bemidji, Brainerd, Moorhead, Duluth, Orono, Faribault, Fergus Falls, University.

Mrs. Albee Ladd:

1st District: Austin, Albert Lea, Rochester, Caledonia, Spring Valley.

2nd District: Wells, Mankato.

3rd District: Shakopee, Chaska, Belleplaine, Henderson, Jordan, Faribault, Stillwater, Kenyon (three times), South St. Paul.

6th District: Brainerd, Staples, Elk River, St. Cloud (2), Crosby, Bemidji (3) Walker, Wadena (2).

7th District: Litchfield, Montevideo (3), Madison (7), Dawson, Wheaton, Appleton.

8th District: Moose Lake, Duluth, International Falls, Virginia (2), Eveleth, Hibbing, Two Harbors.

9th District: Red Lake, Thief River Falls, Gonvick, Bagley, Mahanomen, Goodridge, Warren, Crookston, Moorhead, Breckenridge.

10th District: Robbinsdale, Isle, Monticello, Rush City, Hinckley, Cambridge, Brahm, Anoka, Pine City, Mora.

# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

## DIRECTORS

Mrs. Russell M. Bennett, Minneapolis  
Miss Rosamond Grant, Faribault  
Mrs. John M. Guise, St. Paul  
Mrs. R. C. Jamison, Duluth  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Minneapolis  
Chairman Legislative Council  
Mrs. J. N. Weir, Winona

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT VICE-PRESIDENTS

Mrs. E. L. Sylvester, Plainview, First District  
Mrs. H. A. Patterson, Mankato, Second District  
Mrs. A. K. Gault, St. Peter, Third District  
Mrs. J. O. Sylvester, St. Paul, Fourth District  
Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight, Minneapolis, Fifth  
Miss Ruth H. Mitchell, St. Cloud, Sixth District  
Mrs. John R. Serrin, Glenwood, Seventh District  
Mrs. Chauncey C. Colton, Duluth, Eighth District  
Mrs. H. W. Froelich, Thief River Falls, Ninth  
Mrs. J. E. Spencer, Wayzata, Tenth District

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Mrs. Boyd Nixon

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Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse

Treasurer  
Mrs. Clifford S. Ashmun

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Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Protection of Women  
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Mrs. Eugene Dieudonne, Child Welfare  
Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws, Food Supply and Demand  
Miss Florence Monahan, Uniform Laws  
Concerning Women  
Mrs. Walter H. Thorp, Education  
Dr. Mabel S. Ulrich, Public Health and Social  
Hygiene  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, International Reduction of  
Armament  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcley, Efficiency in Government

Director of Organization  
Mrs. Albee Ladd  
Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

October 11, 1922.

Dear Chairman:

Our State Convention is over - a Convention so hard-working and so charged with purpose that no one who attended can doubt that the League has before it the most active and successful year in its history. Before any general report of the Convention is sent you, however, I wish to call your attention to the work which the Convention voted should be the chief and immediate responsibility of everyone of our local Leagues - the work of getting out the vote.

The Convention set a definite mark for us to reach - a ten percent increase in the vote of each community in this election over the last general election of 1920. This mark is so low that we cannot easily excuse ourselves for failure to reach it, yet high enough to challenge our most serious efforts. It can be achieved only by hard work and immediate work. May I suggest some of the definite steps in a well-organized Get-Out-the-Vote Campaign?

1. Call a meeting of your local League Board to outline plans and appoint a special committee of your best workers as a Get-Out-the-Vote Committee.

2. Find out from your town or city clerk just how many votes were cast in your community in the 1920 General Election. Figure out what a 10% increase in this vote would be.

3. Give publicity to the names of your Get-Out-the-Vote Committee and their plans, and advertise your purpose of achieving an increase of not less than 10% in the vote of your community.

4. Essay contests in public schools. Arrange with your school officials to have the children in the schools write patriotic essays on the need of registration and voting, and offer prizes for the best essays.

5. Posters. We have ready at headquarters a supply of three-color posters displaying the slogan "Prove your Good Citizenship at the Polls - Vote November 7th!", and illustrated with the picture of a young woman against the background of the national capitol. Posted in every library and in store windows it will give tremendous publicity to your campaign. The office can supply these, on paper 11½" x 18" at 1 ¢ each, on cardboard 11" x 14" at 2 ¢ each.



6. Sample ballots and instruction in voting. We have now on the press samples of the official state ballot which will be used in the November election. On the back are being printed simple instructions on Where, When, How and Why to Vote, with an appeal "Which Kind of Citizen will You Be - Slacker or Voter?" and effective quotations from Mrs. Park's speech on the slacker vote. Use these for general distribution. In some cities the League has arranged to have these taken home by every child in the public schools the day before election. This is the most educational literature you could possibly use at this time. Unlimited quantity, at a price to local Leagues of 75¢ per 100. Order early.

7. House to house canvass. This is the most thorough of all methods of getting out the vote, and the burden can be divided among many workers. Be careful to use workers who will cover conscientiously and thoroughly the district to which they are assigned and who can be trusted to express no personal opinions about parties or candidates. The sample ballot left at each door would be excellent educational work.

8. Candidates' meetings. Most of our local Leagues have already had one or more candidates meetings. I wish to emphasize once more the rule which is the only safe rule for an organization such as ours in the conduct of such meetings: when one candidate for a given office is to speak every candidate for that office must speak or be given every reasonable opportunity to do so. Excepting in the larger cities it is not reasonable to expect all candidates for United States Senator and Governor to accept such an invitation and therefore no meeting should be had for these candidates except in the rare instance that all the candidates can be secured. Nothing could more quickly destroy our standing as an impartial educational organization as any appearance of favoring one candidate, or one party, more than another.

9. Women judges and clerks of election. The presence of women on every election board is not only evidence of our interest but is an encouragement to many women to come out to vote who feel a real timidity about going to the polls for the first time.

10. After election day find out how many votes were cast and what was the percentage of increase, and report to headquarters. There will be a special article in the November Voter telling what the various Leagues have done.

I trust that you will let no other activities interfere with this all-important work of getting out the vote for the November election. If we do this well we shall by this work alone more than justify our existence as a League of Women Voters. If we fail in this one thing no work which we can do throughout the year however valuable in itself, can atone for failure in the task which is ours above all others.

With confidence in your efforts and with assurance that we will co-operate with you from headquarters to make the vote in the 1922 election the largest ever cast in Minnesota,

Sincerely yours,

*Marguerite M. Wells*  
State President.

- 3 -

N. B. and 11. Parades. Have parades. If you have a registration day, parade then. Otherwise parade on Election Day. Have a parade of school children or of women. If no other music is available have them led by fife and drum. Carry banners with slogans. Get your brightest people to work on these slogans. Make them vigorous and to the point and calculated to GET OUT THE VOTE!



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Mrs. Walter J. Marcle, Efficiency in Government  
  
Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

October 17, 1922.

As several new members were elected to our State Board at the recent Convention it seems advisable to consider again what is the most satisfactory date for our monthly Board meetings. During the past year the regular meeting day has been the second Wednesday in the month. It seems to be necessary to avoid a Monday, when the Fifth District League has its Board and committee meetings in our meeting room, and the first Thursday and fourth Friday of the month when other regular meetings are scheduled.

Will you please check your preferences in regard to the following days?

Tuesday \_\_\_\_\_  
Wednesday \_\_\_\_\_  
Thursday \_\_\_\_\_  
Friday \_\_\_\_\_

We wish to remind our new District Chairmen that the Board has always voted to repay to District Chairmen their necessary traveling expenses to these Board meetings. The meetings begin at 10:30 A. M. and adjourn usually by 4:00 P. M. with an interval for luncheon. We generally arrange to have the Board lunch together in order to discuss informally matters for which there is insufficient time on the formal program.

Sincerely yours,

Executive Secretary.

CH:7

MINUTES  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.  
Oct. 27, 1922.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held October 27, 1922, beginning at 2:00 P. M.

Present: Mrs. Ueland, Miss Wells, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Thorp, Mrs. Laws, Mrs. Dieudonne, Mrs. Blythe, Mrs. Palm, Mrs. Cobb, Miss Lawrence, Mr. Bruno, and the Secretary, and as a visitor Mrs. P. M. Glasoe of Northfield.

Miss Lawrence reported progress on educational legislation. Mr. Swift of the University, Mr. Schulz of the M. E. A., and Mr. McConnell of the State Department of Education are to confer with the Interim Committee on the drafting of the legislative program. Miss Lawrence has been invited to meet with this group.

The M. E. A. and the State Department of Education are agreed on a bill for a minimum school term of eight months which the State Department is expected to introduce. The same is true regarding a bill for teacher helpers.

The drafting of a bill for a county unit of education involves several considerations. (1) A county tax for the equalization of taxation. At present some of the larger districts in the State are not taxed at all for school purposes while poorer districts may be taxed more than 100 mills and get very little for their money. The county superintendents and the M. E. A. are very enthusiastic about the county unit and the county tax. (2) County truant officers. This feature Miss Lawrence regards as very important in the solving of the rural school attendance question. It has not been incorporated in the programs of the other groups. (3) Manner of electing the Board. This matter is at present under discussion in the M. E. A.

The part-time bill has already been drafted and its form approved by the Legislative Council.

School Attendance. No other group has asked for the appointment of a supervisor of attendance in the State Department of Education but the M. E. A. is supporting a provision for a school census which will require a special officer in the Department if it goes through.

Miss Lawrence recommended that the Council approve an amendment to Section 3 G.S. 2981 (as amended by Ch. 488 G.L. 1921) to insert after the word "notify" the words "through the ordinary mail service or by person". The effect of this amendment would be to hold parents responsible for violations of the compulsory attendance law after notice has been served upon them by mail. At present the law requires that the county superintendent personally serve notice on the parents before they can be prosecuted for violation of the law.

Miss Wells moved to refer this amendment to the Council sub-committee on education. Seconded. Carried.

Mrs. Ueland reported on the preliminary steps taken by a special committee outside the Council for the drafting of a physical education bill. This Committee was appointed as the result of a visit by Miss Ogle representing the National Physical Education Service. On it are represented the Hennepin County Health Association, the University, the M. E. A., and the League of Women Voters. No full meeting of the Committee has been held but at a meeting yesterday it was agreed that the physical education bill should provide at least for (1) a physical director in the State Department of Education, (2) making physical education compulsory in every school, (3) putting a manual of instruction in the hands of every teacher.

Mrs. Ueland reported that the printing of the manual could be done without increasing the budget of the State Department and that the only necessary increase involved in such a bill would be the salary and expenses of the director.

Mr. Bruno asked if the State Public Health Association had been represented on this Committee and advised that Dr. Wilde of the Association should be called into consultation as it is reported that he has expressed himself as very much opposed to this bill.

Moved by Miss Wells that Miss Lawrence see the chairman of the Interim Committee and as early as possible report to the Council on the extent in which the Interim Committee is in accord with our program and which of our recommendations will be embodied in bills to be drawn by the Interim Committee. Seconded. Carried.



Mr. Bruno spoke confidentially to the Council on the situation of the State Board of Control. The position at Sauk Center has not been filled. Mr. Hodson's resignation as chairman of the Children's Bureau has been before the Board for three months and will take effect January 1st but no step has been taken to secure his successor. It was reported that the Sauk Center position was offered to one of the women members of the Board of Control who declined it, and that the directorship of the Children's Bureau has been offered to the other woman member who has also declined. It is believed that at least a working majority of the Board is opposed to the suggestions, which would make the position at Sauk Center and in the Children's Bureau part-time jobs and which would divert the energy of the women members of the Board of Control to administrative details and prevent their participating in the deliberations of the Board of Control on a full and equal plane with the men members. It is not known whether legislation will be introduced at the next legislature requiring the Board to appoint its women members to the positions or not, but it will be important to watch the situation and to be ready to act if this treatment materializes.

Mr. Bruno spoke again on the matter of the Family Court and requested that the League of Women Voters should introduce the bill. He asked also further consideration of the part of the recommendation for exempting cases where no minor children are involved. This point referred back to Committee.

It was moved that Mr. Bruno be empowered to consult members of the Bar Association to get their assurance that the League will have the support of lawyers and judges in supporting such a bill. Seconded and carried.

Moved a letter be sent the President of the Hennepin County Bar Association asking consideration of the Family Court Bill at their November meeting. Seconded. Carried.

Mr. Bruno agreed to furnish the League headquarters with copy of bill as drawn.

Mrs. Blythe spoke of legislation desired by the Cooperative Alliance to eliminate traveling street carnivals. Minneapolis now has an ordinance making the license fee so large as to be practically prohibitive and it is the desire of the Alliance to extend this law to the entire state. Discussion followed, and different methods were suggested for accomplishing the elimination of street carnivals through legislation. It was moved, seconded and carried that this question be referred back to the sub-committee of which Dr. Ulrich is Chairman with instructions to report back on the form such legislation should take.

Mrs. Blythe agreed to supply the League office with copies of pamphlets on the street carnival. Miss Harrison requested that as many as 150 of these be supplied if possible.

A statement of Mr. Nimocks, candidate for the State legislature, was read in which he advised further exemption for women in jury service. It was the sense of the Council that no further exemptions are necessary or desirable.

Mrs. Dieudonne agreed to furnish information about judges who have refused to excuse women from jury service when circumstances made such excuse desirable.

Agreed that the League office should undertake to check up lists of women drawn for jury service, the grounds for excuse on which exemption has been granted and the reaction of women who have served as to their experiences on the jury, especially in relation to the development of a sense of good citizenship. It was informally agreed that the League of Women Voters should communicate with its local chairmen to secure similar testimony about jury service and to secure their suggestions for the handling of the dance-hall and carnival question.

Mrs. Ueland reported on the meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Sheppard-Towner Act where after discussion it was unanimously agreed that Minnesota should try to secure a 50-50 appropriation to meet the Federal aid offered by the bill.

Miss Wells sounded a warning that the appeal made by Massachusetts to the Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of the Sheppard-Towner Act would be deliberately used to prevent the states from acting under the bill while its legality was still before the courts and thus to undermine its effectiveness at the very start.

It was moved by Miss Wells that we ask for no refund under the County Allowance Law back of the current fiscal year. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Palm was appointed a committee of one to get legal opinions as to the best method of amending the laws for the regulation of public dance-halls.

At 4:30 the meeting adjourned.

THE SHORTER WORKING DAY

Minn. League of Women Voter  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapo

By Louise E. Schutz,  
Superintendent,  
Division of Women and Children,  
Industrial Commission of Minnesota.

Since the Division of Women and Children with its corps of six investigators is continually engaged in making investigations throughout the state, we are in a better position to know the need of legislation limiting the hours women may work, than is any other organization.

We find that young girls are often expected to devote their entire time to work at the switch-board in the telephone exchange in the smaller towns. There is no limitation placed on the number of hours they may work in the telephone exchange outside of the larger cities. Since there is a disposition on the part of many employers to expect unreasonably long hours from the employees on the ground that the girls are really busy but few hours and have much time to devote to sewing for themselves, we believe that there should be legislation limiting the number of hours women may work in all telephone exchanges.

When making inspections in the smaller towns in the state, we make it a practice to go into the restaurants, look into the sanitary conditions, and inquire from the girls about the hours that they work. We have visited many restaurants in the smaller towns and cities in the past two years. Most of the women we talked with worked more than the 58 hour limit set for such workers in the four largest cities of the State. Ninety-five of these workers were on duty from 80 to 85 hours a week, and two were found who had worked more than 100 hours. It is quite the common thing for these women to be on duty from 10 to 12 hours a day, and in a few cases of from 15 to 16 hours a day.

Furthermore, we have no law that in any way limits the number of hours that women can be forced to work in hotels, anywhere in the state, in offices and in elevators. If it is necessary that women engaged in certain occupations should be protected, then certainly it ought to be necessary to safeguard women working at all occupations outside of the home.

There are many reasons why we advocate the 8 hour day. In the first place there is a double burden of domestic duties and wage earning that fall on many women. Most girls do their mending, their laundry work, and get their own meals. Many women do general housework in their homes outside of the regular working hours. The working day then should be shortened to permit women carrying this double burden, without unduly taxing them to the very limit of their strength.

When people are not fatigued they are less pre-disposed to disease. As a matter of fact there is less sickness in establishments where the shorter day is the rule.

Fewer accidents occur in plants where workers are not wearied to the point of exhaustion, as the workers are on the alert in every way.

We have in Minnesota seasonable employment; in the millinery business, for example, and in the candy business. When the shorter day becomes an established fact in Minnesota, employers will learn to regulate their work in such a way that the employees can be retained all the year around and not turned off in the dull season as is the case now, no matter how necessary a weekly pay envelope may be.



As the hours for many women are arranged now, they go home at nights so fagged that they are able to take no recreation in the evening, nor are they able to avail themselves of the many wonderful educational opportunities offered to women, in the larger cities especially. In particular, in this time of change and new awakening women must have time to learn how to vote intelligently.

The last and most important of all, when women work long hours infant mortality rises and surviving children are injured by inevitable neglect. The female sex is peculiarly susceptible to both fatigue and disease. She is more subject, than is man, to the strain of industry. The health of a woman in industry is especially open to the inroads of fatigue and disease. The fundamental fact which distinguishes women physiologically from men is their peculiar sex function, the bearing of children. The anatomy and physiology is adapted for this primal purpose, whether or not they are ever to become mothers of children. Married and unmarried women are alike subject to the physical limitations of their sex, and each suffers the female reproductive system, such as overstrain, from excessive speed and complexity, and from prolonged standing.

Many objections will be raised to prove the impracticability of an 8 hour working day. Employers will say that they will have to close down their business, that there will be less output; that hotels and restaurants in the smaller towns will have to close, that wages will decrease, and that the shorter work day is all right for the larger cities, but it won't do in the smaller towns because stores must be kept open evenings to accommodate the farmers, and so on, and so on, ad infinitum. What are the answers to the arguments?

For eighty years and more, the length of the working day has been argued in the United States. Few facts have been available. It has been hard to get at the truth. Social workers and labor leaders have asked for the short working day on humanitarian and political grounds. They know that men and women who work from sun to sun could not share in family life, or take that part in the community which citizenship exacts of freemen.

Now captains of industry themselves admit that it is a good business to put men on the 8 hour day basis. They even say that overtime work is inefficient. It really sounds very plausible to say that if a woman can accomplish a certain amount of work in eight hours, she can do twice as much in sixteen. Arithmetic teaches us that that assumption is correct, but experience has taught us otherwise. Let us see what experts on the subject say.

This question was discussed at a meeting of engineers held in Philadelphia, a report of which was given in a recent number of the "Survey". As technical advisers interested in production and profits, the engineers have adopted the three shifts or 8 hour day as their own. Without dissent the formal speakers at the meeting, and those who took part in the subsequent discussion favored the three shift day. They agreed that the actual amount of money paid workers was the same for 8 hours as it had been for 12. The men were more wide-awake. They did both more and better work. Mr. Wolf, one of the technicians present, said that under the 12 hour shift the paper was made of an exceedingly poor quality. After the three shift system was adopted the quality improved markedly. "We double the number of employees, but production was trebled. The net result was a reduction of between \$5.00 and \$6.00 per ton in the cost of making paper." Mr. Wolf was convinced that 8 working hours is the normal limit of the physical endurance of men. That when workers are physically fatigued, they are not mentally alert, and that because of this lack of mental alertness, the 8 hour day is more profitable than the 12 hour day.

It has been proved that when an employer observes the 8 hour day in his factory, he saves money formerly spent for light and heat as his establishment will be open shorter hours.

Less material is spoiled by the employee, who otherwise is inaccurate when he grows tired, and thus material is wasted, or other mistakes result which cost the employer dear.

It has been demonstrated that women working on a piece work basis, i.e., women who are paid for the number of button holes they make in a day rather than for the number of hours they work in a day, actually turn out more button holes when they work an 8 hour day. The work is more carefully done and they earn more money.

Finally the sentiment of the states in which an 8 hour day law is already in effect is general satisfaction with the law. It has proved practicable and feasible even in the smaller towns.



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Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council

Mrs. Walter J. Marcley, Efficiency in Government

Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison

Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

November 4, 1922.

Dear Chairman:

You have just finished your first piece of work of the League year - a get-out-the-vote campaign. Please make your report promptly on the enclosed sheet and thus secure a place for yourself in the publicity we shall have on this subject.

Before we begin our next definite job we want to know that you are in readiness: so please answer the question on the second enclosed sheet. As soon as election is over I shall be writing you again asking you to call a Board meeting and to lay before your members a plan of work I shall then present to you.

It is to be a great year for the Minnesota League of Women Voters, so make ready. In anticipation of a busy and successful and happy year, I am

Very sincerely yours,

*Marguerite M. Wells*

Marguerite M. Wells,  
PRESIDENT.

MM/V

Please Tell

WHAT YOUR LEAGUE DID TO GET OUT THE VOTE

In the next Woman Voter we are going to tell about the best piece of work the League of Women Voters ever did in Minnesota. It is going to be a really thrilling account of what resourceful, energetic, public-spirited women can do when confronted with a task that challenges their citizenship. You want to see your League included with the rest in this report. Help us make the report complete by filling in this form and returning it to 313 Meyers Arcade.

\_\_\_\_\_  
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS.

Reported by \_\_\_\_\_

Posters -

Sample Ballots -

Candidates' Meetings -

Newspaper Publicity -

House-to-House Canvassing -

Essay Contests, etc. in Public Schools -

Special Features -

The total vote cast in our community in 1920 was \_\_\_\_\_

The total vote case in our community in 1922 was \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks -



ORGANIZATION REPORT

Important!

Please read these questions very carefully, and fill in and return to 313 Meyers Arcade. In revising our lists for the year, we must have information as to what Leagues are actively functioning and which need special help in forming a permanent working organization. We cannot carry on our lists to receive help the names of any chairmen who are not prepared to carry on active work, so if you wish to receive regular bulletins, samples of literature, and other service from the state office, be sure to fill out this report and send it back for our files.

Name of Organization \_\_\_\_\_ League of Women Voters.  
(city or town)

Chairman \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Elected or appointed? \_\_\_\_\_ When \_\_\_\_\_  
If appointed, by whom \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Secretary \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Has your League adopted a constitution? \_\_\_\_\_  
Does it provide for the annual election of officers? \_\_\_\_\_  
What is the date of your annual meeting for election of officers \_\_\_\_\_

What officers have you? \_\_\_\_\_  
Do they hold meetings as an Executive Board? \_\_\_\_\_  
How often? \_\_\_\_\_  
What committees have you? \_\_\_\_\_  
How are the chairmen of these committees named? \_\_\_\_\_

What is your total membership? \_\_\_\_\_  
Do you provide for sustaining memberships? \_\_\_\_\_  
Of what amount? \_\_\_\_\_  
Do these include subscriptions to The Woman Voter? \_\_\_\_\_

Is your League now active? \_\_\_\_\_ Do you plan to carry out an active program this year? \_\_\_\_\_  
Do you wish to be carried on our lists to receive bulletins and literature from the State office? \_\_\_\_\_

Your quota for the support of the general state work for the year October 1, 1922 - September 30, 1923, is \$ \_\_\_\_\_, on the basis of \$10 per 1000 of population in the community in which you are organized. (Minimum quota \$10). Of this \$ \_\_\_\_\_ has already been paid or pledged by

The Convention recommended that all quotas of \$10 be paid by January 1, and all others quarterly in advance. Can you do this? \_\_\_\_\_  
If not, at what date will you undertake to pay your quota? \_\_\_\_\_

# FILE COPY

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS.  
Board Meeting, Nov. 9, 1922.

## AGENDA

### Reports

Treasurer  
Executive Secretary.

### Vacancies on the Board

2nd District  
6th District  
9th District

### Communications from National League

Committee on International Relations to Prevent War  
Sheppard-Towner Act  
Visit of Mrs. Park and Mrs. Rose

### Selection of Executive Committee.

### Organization and Plan of Work

Summary of Organization by Districts  
Appointment of County Chairmen  
Revision of Mailing Lists  
Local Board meetings  
Local Procedure on  
Legislative Program  
Efficiency in Government Committee  
Headquarters Information Service  
The Woman Voter  
Legislative Bulletins.



Minn. League of Women Voters,  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis

HELPING TEACHERS FOR RURAL SCHOOLS

Anna Swenson

Minnesota State Department of Education.

(Address delivered at 4th Annual Convention, Minn. League of Women Voters.)

Minnesota had in 1920-21, 221,881 pupils and 8,968 teachers in the rural schools. During that year the 86 county superintendents of the state, according to their own reports, made 16,815 visits. These figures tell the story of rural school supervision as it is done in all but three or four counties of the state. It means that in hundreds of these schools only one visit was made, and that in almost every county it is a physical impossibility for the county superintendent, besides all his administrative duties, to make more than two visits a year in all the schools. Often too, these visits are inspections to check up state aid requirements. When we place beside this the fact that a large number of these 8,900 teachers are young girls of limited training and no experience, placed in isolated situations where there is very little or no opportunity for contact with anyone who is interested in the same kind of work, we need no further vision to make us realize the need for workers in the rural districts, -- workers whose purpose it is to work in co-operation with and under the direction of the county superintendent who is essentially an administrator, in making the rural schools reach the highest possible degree of efficiency.

In planning this work we are thinking primarily of the 221,880 boys and girls. The schools are maintained for them -- the welfare of our great state will in the near future, to a very great extent, be in their hands. No one will say that the work they are doing, the habits they are forming, the attitudes and ideals which are becoming a part of their very natures through the influence of daily experience are not of the utmost importance. We should think next, probably, of the school as an institution which serves the community. This may be by helping to provide worthwhile community activities or raising the standards of those that already exist. We must also consider the large body of young teachers who go out year after year, each one worthy of the best help the state can give her.

The improvement of our teaching is, in my judgment, the foremost consideration for teachers and school administrators everywhere. It is true that the public will tolerate poor and inefficient teaching, because the public -- and a very intelligent public -- has no way of ascertaining the enormous difference between good and poor teaching. Children may get more good, sound training in a given time in one school than they would in twice the time in another school. I believe then that the first and biggest task of the rural school supervisor or helping teacher is to help the teachers to do better teaching. This should mean economy in a very real sense for it should eliminate the enormous waste of time, of child effort and teacher effort which bring no results, and often waste of material because teachers do not know how to use it. It should mean that teachers are assisted in making practical application of the knowledge obtained at state expense during their training. In short, the aim is to get the greatest possible returns from the school investment, -- returns in better trained, better taught boys and girls, with higher ideals of good citizenship and habits that stand for health, happiness and the welfare of society.

Second in importance is undoubtedly saving in the service many young teachers who find their jobs overwhelming. It is not surprising that young girls who go out into rural communities, into surroundings frequently that are entirely foreign to their experience, so often get discouraged and quit, -- or get into various kinds of

trouble and become embittered and lost professionally and socially. Somewhat better off, but yet deplorable, is the young woman who, when she finds very soon that no one knows nor cares how little nor how much she does, goes to sleep professionally, becomes self-satisfied, lacks vision, and goes on year after year drawing a salary as a rural teacher on the strength of holding a first or second grade certificate. With a real helper in charge of a reasonably small group of teachers - a woman who would encourage, direct and advise, hundreds of these teachers would be saved professionally. It is the growing, happy teacher who is the useful teacher. Neither would it be so difficult as it is now to eliminate those who are worthless.

In 1916 New Jersey passed a law providing for helping teachers. I wish to quote the following from late reports of the State Board of Education for New Jersey: "No recent plan for making better schools in the rural districts has been more beneficial than this one." "These teachers have enlivened the rural schools. They have brought about in numerous instances a greater appreciation of the possibilities of rural life. They have made themselves useful in many ways in the communities outside of the schools. They have increased, in my judgment, the value of the rural schools 100 per cent."

"These helping teachers, in cooperation with the county superintendents, have made an unusual progress in rural schoolroom supervision. They have improved the type of teaching in their schools; for example, in reading, arithmetic, English, etc. They have improved the housekeeping of such schools; they have been instruments in stimulating teachers to take more active interest in boys and girls in the schools; they have been active forces connecting the work of the schools and the communities; they have assisted in conducting parent-teachers associations; they have assisted in conducting stimulating worth-while teachers meetings; they have encouraged boards of education to increase salaries of local teachers; they have met with different community organizations in the communities and have encouraged more interest in school activities; they have stood for a type of active, patriotic endeavor in their communities, tying up the work of the schools with all war activities that could be brought into the schools. In short, these women have done a superior piece of work in schoolroom supervision and in community cooperation and endeavor."



# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

## DIRECTORS

Mrs. Russell M. Bennett, Minneapolis  
Miss Rosamond Grant, Faribault  
Mrs. R. C. Jamison, Duluth  
Mrs. C. P. Noyes, St. Paul  
Mrs. Walter H. Thorp, Minneapolis  
Mrs. J. N. Weir, Winona

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT VICE-PRESIDENTS

Mrs. F. A. Swartwood, Waseca, First District  
Mrs. P. M. Glasoe, Northfield, Third District  
Mrs. C. R. Noyes, St. Paul, Fourth District  
Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight, Minneapolis, Fifth  
Mrs. W. C. Cobb, Brainerd, Sixth District  
Mrs. Michael J. Dowling, Olivia, Seventh District  
Mrs. Chauncey C. Colton, Duluth, Eighth District  
Mrs. J. E. Spencer, Wayzata, Tenth District

## OFFICERS

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Miss Marguerite M. Wells  
  
First Vice-President  
Miss Cornelia Lusk  
  
Second Vice-President  
Miss Ruth H. Mitchell  
  
Corresponding Secretary  
Mrs. Boyd Nixon  
  
Recording Secretary  
Mrs. Edwin White  
  
Treasurer  
Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse

## CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Protection of Women  
in Industry  
Mrs. Eugene Dieudonne, Child Welfare  
Miss Isabel Lawrence, Education  
Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws, Living Costs  
Miss Florence Monahan, Uniform Laws  
Concerning Women  
Dr. Mabel S. Ulrich, Public Health and Social  
Hygiene  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcle, Efficiency in Government  
  
Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

November 15, 1922.

Dear Chairman:

The election is over and you now know who will be your representatives in the Legislature this winter. When these men go to St. Paul in January they should be fully informed how the women in their District feel about the social welfare bills that are to be presented in the Legislature by the League of Women Voters this session.

I therefore urge you to call a Board meeting as soon as possible and to lay before the Board the enclosed program which was adopted by the League of Women Voters at the Annual Convention in St. Paul in October at which delegates from every District in the State were present. The Board should plan to hold one meeting upon each of these subjects this winter, or as many meetings as are necessary to cover all the subjects.

There should be newspaper publicity upon each of these meetings. Have you a publicity chairman? Through this publicity and the meetings the women of your District will become familiar with the bills to be presented and will be prepared to bring pressure upon their representatives when the time comes.

The Woman Voter will carry articles about these legislative measures in every number. Have you a chairman to secure subscriptions? The membership chairman is perhaps the right person to do this and she may at the same time work to increase your membership, never neglecting to ask the new members to become a sustaining member to the extent at least of \$1.00. Much of your quota can be raised in this way.

The first legislative measure that should be discussed by your League is that upon education. There is to be an Education Week beginning December 3 and your meeting upon the subject ought to be held during that week. Miss Lawrence, State Chairman on Education, urges you to appoint a chairman of education for your League who will take charge of the meeting at that time and who will continue work on this most important subject throughout the year. If your Board has not someone in mind whom they wish to appoint to this committee Miss Lawrence suggests to you the name of . Material on the subject of our educational legislation will be sent you very soon.

Y our immediate program then is:

1. A Board Meeting to lay out a winter program on legislation.
2. A Chairman to take charge of each meeting.
3. A Chairman on Education to take charge of the first meeting the week of December 3 and to continue to help with our education program throughout the year.
4. A publicity chairman.
5. A membership chairman. (To include getting subscriptions for The Woman Voter.)

Will you please report to Headquarters your progress in these plans as soon as your first Board meeting has been held and your plans begin? We are beginning the year with good prospects of making progress in our welfare legislation for the State and there is every reason that each League should begin its winter work with courage as well as determination.

With congratulations on your accomplishments on the past and with best wishes for your success in the immediate future.

Very sincerely yours,

*Marguerite M. Wells*

Marguerite M. Wells,  
PRESIDENT.

MMT/W



MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS,  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis.

#### A FEW FACTS ON EDUCATION

##### Illiteracy

In 1920 over 5,000,000 persons in the U. S. over eight years old could not read or write.

In 1920 100% of the Japanese nation were literate.

Our nation is far below other civilized nations in literacy. 1,488,988 foreign born in the U. S. are illiterate but 62% of our illiterates are native born.

Minnesota has over 5,000 illiterates.

##### Rural Schools

Thousands of our rural children do not attend school at all. Causes for non-attendance are distance from school, farm labor, and the evasion of the compulsory attendance law.

In 1920 the Federal census showed that 2,000,000 illiterates born in this country were the direct product of inadequate rural schools.

A boy born in the country has four times the chance of growing to manhood without learning to read or write that a city child has.

A country child on the average receives only two-thirds as much education as a city child

##### Physical Education

During the World War 4,650,500 served in the Army  
1,340,623 were rejected for physical disabilities.

29% of young men unfit.

One man in five physically incapable to serve his country.

Gross ignorance of simple rules of hygiene and health cost the country twice as much as it spends on public elementary and secondary education together.

The rural child has many more physical defects than the child of the city slums. He is more liable to disease.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE OBSERVATION OF  
AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK, DEC. 3 - 10, 1922.

by

Isabel Lawrence, Chairman,  
Committee on Education, Minnesota League of Women Voters.

Your purpose is to arouse public interest in the work for the betterment of schools which the League seeks to accomplish in cooperation with the State Department, the Educational Association, American Legion, and other welfare groups in Minnesota.

Your school superintendent and the prominent teachers of the State are members of the N. E. A. From them you can obtain a copy of "The Journal of the National Education Association" for November. This contains a program for every day of the week and an article on "Preparing for the Week". From this you will perhaps wish to select and adapt your own program giving Sunday and at least one other day in the week, to the work. Sunday, December 3, is the day that ministers of all denominations may give a sermon on education at one of their services.

I am giving here a suggestion for a mass meeting on one of the nights that week, which you may prefer to undertake. If you do, get the ministers to announce it on Sunday. If they will preach on your "platform", or topics, so much the better.

Send copies of this platform to the papers right away. Post it in store windows, with time and place of the mass meeting. Call up some teachers, members of the Legion, nurses and people used to talking in public, and get one or two speakers on each one of the topics - time three to five minutes. Tell them that when you read their section, they are to rise without being called on. This insures that the "ice will be broken" and volunteers will follow. Ring down at the end of the five minutes and let no one speak longer, unless he is asked to speak again by the audience. Don't have too many prepared speakers. The interest comes with the impromptu contributions. An hour and a half is long enough for all. If they stay to talk after it is over or if they ask for another meeting, you have scored a success.

Don't expect to settle things.

Furnish some of the speakers with material on the point they discuss.

A special bulletin "Facts for American Education Week" may be had free if you write the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth St. N. W., Washington, D.C.

(To be posted)

MASS MEETING.

Called by \_\_\_\_\_ League of Women Voters.  
\_\_\_\_\_ Dec. \_\_\_\_\_ at 7:30 P. M. \_\_\_\_\_ Hall.

No lectures. There will be free discussion of the following education platform of the League. Everybody is invited to take part.

The Platform.

I.

100% literacy in Minnesota by 1930.

II.

Opportunity for elementary education in rural schools and in the poorest and most remote districts of the State, equal to that in city schools.

III.

Every Minnesota child trained to grow up healthy and physically fit.

IV.

Every Minnesota child trained in community service, American citizenship service, and service and ideals which promote World Peace.



## THE COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE LAW.

by

Isabel Lawrence, Chairman,  
Committee on Education, Minnesota League of Women Voters.

There are thousands of children in Minnesota who never attend school, or who attend so irregularly that it amounts practically to non-attendance. Such testimony as this is common in all our courts: "I was born in Minnesota. I have always lived in Minnesota. I am fifteen (or more) years old. I have never attended school. I can neither read nor write."

Many reasons may be given for this appalling state of things but of them all, child labor on the farm is the chief. Child labor in the cities of our State is forbidden by laws explicit as to the kinds of labor a child may not perform and as to the hours he may be employed in permitted work. The Industrial Commission and the truant officer see to it, that city children attend school.

There is no provision in child labor laws to prevent exploitation of children in agriculture. As Julia Lathrop says of the United States, "The areas of rural child labor and of adult illiteracy are largely identical". Work on a farm may be admirable for a child, if it be made educative, and be so handled by home and school and agricultural club. The danger lies in using the child for labor supply. This is done not only by poor farmers but by rich ones - the bigger the farm, the more for children to do. Often in busy seasons, the child is "worked" for twelve or thirteen hours a day, exclusive of meals. No attention is paid to the postural deformities brought on by the excessive use of certain muscles. There is no time for free play. There is no chance to go to school.

This explains the startling fact that country youth blessed with fresh air and plenty of food and exercise are proved by actual tests to be far inferior physically to youth coming from city slums. They have more defects that might have been prevented or remedied. They are more liable to disease. Moreover, the country youth does not on the whole measure up well with youth from the city slums either in alertness or in ability to cooperate with his fellows. He is far behind in education. Could this child of the farmer be sent to school every day for even eight months of the year - a school where physical defects could be taken care of, and the habit of free play formed - a school where he could be mentally awakened and so mingle and compete with others, the superiority of country environment might be demonstrated. The inevitable reaction of such a school upon his parents would be a great asset.

The State of Minnesota should furnish such an education to the children of the farmer. As it is, it supplies wretched schools in too many instances, and a compulsory attendance law which does not function in rural districts. There is something wrong in the law itself. Its purpose is to keep children in school, but the delays occasioned by red tape in regard to the notification of parents and guardians, and the various preliminaries before court action begins, keep children out of school for weeks. A child four weeks late sent by unwilling parents is in an attitude to abet his parents by escaping school forever after. A quotation from a letter from one of the best-managed counties in the state shows the impossibility of enforcing the school attendance law.

"The county superintendent has sent out approximately 1000 notices to parents this year. Several cases have been in court where it became necessary for the County superintendent to establish proof of the personal service of the notices. The form sent to parents through the ordinary mail service appears to be insufficient notice. There are over 200 school districts in the county and about 5000 children. A County Superintendent to do his duty would need to spend all his time as a policeman, checking up attendance".

No wonder that the less conscientious superintendent lets the matter lie, particularly as it is most unpopular work, and his reelection depends on the votes of the county. The county attorney often fails when asked to issue warrants. He too is locally elected and dislikes to help arrest any of his constituents. Some of the women voters propose to question candidates for this office as to their attitude toward this duty before the election in November. "No more petitions for action under the compulsory attendance law thrown into the waste basket" is the slogan in some counties.

For the rest, the League of Women Voters is backing provisions which strengthen the compulsory attendance law, among which are:

1. The appointment of an inspector of attendance in the State Department of Education. This may involve:

- a. Provision for an adequate and reliable school census
- b. Provision for the school attendance of all children now denied school privileges by distance from school.

2. The election of a county board who shall appoint a qualified county superintendent and may appoint a truant officer.

The best assistance in the enforcement of the compulsory attendance law here suggested is the hiring of a county truant officer. So effective has such an official been in other states that generous state contributions to his salary have been made.



Minnesota League of Women Voters,  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis.  
November, 1922.

PLAN OF WORK

Committee on International Co-operation to Prevent War,  
National League of Women Voters,  
Ruth Morgan, Chairman.

International co-operation at the present time seems to involve information on three or four different problems: on military and naval reductions, on economic policies, on judicial co-operation and on political dissensions.

We suggest that:

1. From time to time you inquire from your representatives in Washington what money is being spent and what preparations made by our own army and navy in view of the plans made in the Conference for Limitation of Armaments. Inquire what pressure may be brought by women upon the countries which have failed to ratify the findings of this Conference. Ask if the resolution calling for a second conference on international military and naval preparations is to lead to such a conference.
2. Inasmuch as the economic aspects of European disorganization will be emphasized during the coming year, you ask leading bankers to speak before audiences of women voters, since bankers are acknowledged specialists in the economic field.
3. As the International Judiciary Court is now established under the League of Nations, you ask lawyers to speak to groups of women voters on this phase of the International situation.
4. You hold public debates on the questions involved. A list of possible questions is included.
5. You form small round table groups for discussion of these same questions in a more intimate manner. A summary of the majority and minority opinions reached should be forwarded to me as Chairman of the National Standing Committee for analysis. Should the quantity and quality of the opinions received warrant it, results of public opinion secured in this way would be summed up and published and the findings returned to the groups for their consideration.
6. Money prizes might be offered in the High Schools of each State for an essay on the subject "What is the best way to prevent war". The Standing Committee offers a national prize of \$100 for the best essay from those sent in as winners by the several states.
7. (This is a tentative suggestion for your criticism or approval.) You form a group composed of the best informed foreign women resident in your state in order that they might discuss the problem of the international situation and enlighten the American women voters as to the causes of national hates and dissensions in Europe. This method should be useful to both American and foreign women.

In organizing your committee it is important that when state or local groups desire to send formal resolutions to Washington and elsewhere these resolutions should be forwarded through Mrs. Park, President of the National League, in order to be sure they do not conflict with policies already agreed upon in the National Conference of Women Voters. Further, if in forming your committee, representatives of other organized groups are included, nevertheless, the whole group must be recognized as a committee of the League.

The Public Libraries have in some places suggested that they stand ready to secure reading matter for such an educational campaign. The Standing Committee on International Co-operation to Prevent War is fully prepared to render every service in its power and would welcome suggestions from you as to what help would be most useful.

The responsibility placed upon us by the Conference in Baltimore involves a serious duty for a great cause. The resolutions passed there imply the faith that peace by universal law is our aim. To rouse that faith in others while at the same time educating communities to the practical problems involved is an important privilege not to be neglected.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION.

International Co-operation to Prevent War.

1. If the United States remains outside the present League of Nations should some other international association be formed to include her?
2. Shall we ask that the United States become a party to the present International Judiciary Court if she can be admitted without being a member of the League of Nations?
3. Should American women be placed on the committees of the present League of Nations where these committees have no political responsibility?

The Economic Aspects of Peace.

1. Should the United States call an Economic Conference in Washington?
2. Ought the reparations amount to be a fixed total?
3. Should the United States reduce, remit or postpone foreign debts due to her?
4. What money sacrifice should the citizen of the United States be willing to make in order to promote European welfare?
5. Is the economic blockade being used at the present time?
6. Do you believe that a number of countries formed together could use economic pressure instead of military and naval forces against an offending power on a majority decision of the group?

Reduction of Armament.

1. What did the Conference on Limitation of Armaments held last year in Washington actually accomplish?
2. Why have the majority of the nations represented there not ratified the agreements reached?
3. Can American women bring pressure to bear through groups of foreign women abroad in order to get such European countries to ratify?



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Dr. Mabel S. Ulrich, Public Health and Social  
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Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. Walter J. Marckley, Efficiency in Government  
  
Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

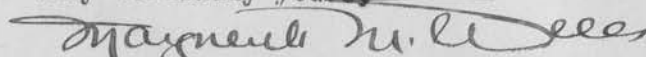
November 21, 1922.

We are sending to you, as a member of the State Legislature, a copy of the legislative program of the Minnesota League of Women Voters for 1923. This program was drafted after twelve months of study and discussion by a Legislative Council made up of representatives of sixteen organizations interested in social legislation and finally adopted by the annual convention of the Minnesota League of Women Voters held in St. Paul in October, with delegates present from every district in the State. We believe it represents the well-considered judgment of the women of Minnesota who are informed as to the needs of our State on important social questions.

We particularly call your attention to the recommendation "that any discriminations or inequalities which women suffer under the laws of this State be remedied by specific statutory measures." This recommendation is directed against any so-called "blanket" or "equal rights" bill which may be introduced for the purpose of establishing the absolute equality of men and women under our laws. The League of Women Voters is opposed to such "blanket" legislation. We have completed a careful survey of the laws in Minnesota affecting women, and we have the opinion of eminent lawyers that such slight discriminations against women as remain under our laws can be remedied only by separate bills, explicit both as to the condition affected and the remedy applied. Furthermore, the "blanket" method is characterized by legal authorities as unnecessary, dangerous and uncertain in its effects, especially upon the protective legislation for women already secured. We shall be glad to furnish you with copies of our survey of the existing legal status of women in this State and additional material on this or any other of the recommendations on our program.

Trusting that this program will commend itself to you, and that you will let us hear from you personally in regard to any of these measures of especial interest to you, we remain,

Very cordially yours,



President, Minnesota League of Women Voters



Chairman, Legislative Council.

AGENDA

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING  
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS.  
Dec. 4, 1922

Minutes

Correspondence

Board of Control

Senator Rockne

Dr. Chesley

National Status of Sheppard-Towner Act

Bill drafting Committee

Progress reports on legislation concerning

Women in Industry

Education

Dance Hall Regulation

Street Carnival

Family Courts

Women Jurors.



MINUTES  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.  
Dec. 4, 1922.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held Monday, December 4th, beginning at 2:00 P. M.

Present: Mrs. Ueland, Mrs. Griswold, Mrs. Blythe, Mrs. Dietrichson, Mrs. Hawley, Mrs. Goldstein, Mrs. Cobb, Mrs. Thorp, Mrs. Caswell, Miss Lawrence, Mr. Bruno, and the Secretary, and as visitors Miss Jane Ogle and Mrs. Swarthe. By request of Miss Davis, Mrs. Blythe represented the Federation of Business Women as well as the Cooperative Alliance.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A letter was read from Miss Maude B. Davis in regard to the State Board of Control advising that the Board is not contemplating any change in its general policy or organization.

A letter was read from Senator Rockne suggesting a conference in regard to the refund provision of the County Allowance law.

Miss Wells read a letter from Dr. Chesley explaining that the Board of Health would ask for a sufficient State appropriation to carry out the Infancy and maternity hygiene program in this State without Federal aid, also a letter which she had written Dr. Chesley advising that he could not count upon the support of the League of Women Voters in asking for an appropriation of this size. She also reported on the suit brought by Massachusetts to declare the Sheppard-Towner Act unconstitutional and advised that the Governor of Kentucky had invited other states to join in defending the suit.

Mr. Bruno reported that it would be inadvisable to ask for formal action of State or County Bar Associations on the Family Court Bill. He was prepared to make a minimum guarantee that two attorneys of high standing from each of the first class cities would attend legislative hearings in behalf of the bill. A special committee to make final revisions of the Bill is now at work consisting of Mr. Harold Cant, Mr. Paul Thompson, Mr. William Hodson and Judge Waite. On request of Mrs. Ueland Mr. Bruno agreed to secure the names of some forty to fifty attorneys in favor of the bill when it is finally drawn. Miss Wells reported that the Federated Clubs may decide they want to introduce the bill again and that we felt they should have the right of way as it was their bill two years ago. Mrs. Bruno said the Minnesota Committee on Social Legislation would be willing to have the bill so introduced only on condition that it would have the same active backing from the League and he was assured this support would be given in any case.

Miss Jane Ogle spoke on the work of the National Physical Education Service.

Mrs. Dietrichson reported on the sub-committee on women in industry. It has been definitely reported by Miss Schutz that the Industrial Commission would support a bill to amend the minimum wage law in regard to publication of orders and that it approves the form of the California statute. The League however must take the initiative in introducing the bill.

After discussion it was moved by Mrs. Hawley that the sub-committee be instructed to draft a bill to specify the class of workers to be included in the bill for limitation of hours. There was discussion of the question of increasing the total number of hours permitted per week under the bill but no motion was made.

Mrs. Swarthe spoke on the physical education bill now being drawn, advising that she was reporting for Dr. Ulrich.

Miss Lawrence moved that this Council approve a bill for physical education embodying the points outlined:

1. A physical director in the Department of Education.
2. The preparation of manuals to be put in the hands of all teachers.
3. Making instruction in physical training mandatory in all teacher training courses.
4. Making physical training mandatory in the elementary schools.

Seconded and carried.

Miss Lawrence made a general report for the sub-committee on education as follows:

1. Eight months school term. This recommendation is before the Interim Commission.
2. Compulsory attendance. On account of the attitude of the State Department of Education Miss Lawrence advised dropping the recommendation for a supervisor of school attendance in the Department. The amendment recommended in the last Council meeting for making notification by mail sufficient notice for violation of the compulsory attendance law was to be presented to the Commission by the State Department. It was Miss Lawrence's understanding that the State Department might also recommend dropping the clause in the law exempting children in the country districts from attending school between April and November 1st, or it is allowed to remain in the law to require that children so excused make up the time lost at some time during the year.
3. Part-time bill is before the Commission.
5. The recommendation for teacher helpers is also before the Commission.
6. The County unit. At the hearing before the Interim Commission, several members of the Commission suggested that the Board of County Commissioners be empowered to appoint the superintendent of schools and also county truant officers. It was recognized that this was a compromise proposal but Miss Lawrence felt that it could not be refused as it was perhaps the only way in which the removal of the county superintendent from politics could be secured from the Legislature. It was to be hoped also that entrusting this duty to the Board of County Commissioners would tend to interest voters, and especially women voters, in the election of commissioners of higher type.

Mrs. Goldstein of the St. Paul Housewives League reported the history of efforts to secure legislation for meat inspection. A bill introduced in the Legislature two years ago was badly drawn and so many amendments required that it could not pass. Her organization had therefore taken up the matter with the City Council in St. Paul, had secured an investigation of ordinances in other cities, and had secured the necessary ordinance and appropriation for requiring that only inspected meat be sold within the city of St. Paul. The Housewives League this year hoped to secure legislation to the effect that only inspected meat could be sold in first, second and third class cities. It was the apparent sentiment of the Council that this problem should be dealt with, at least for the present, through local ordinances, and Mrs. Ueland named Mrs. Goldstein, Mrs. Lars and Mrs. Thorp as a committee to consider possible procedure in this direction.

It was moved by Miss Wells that Mrs. Ueland appoint a bill drafting committee to check up and see that bills on all the recommendations on our program should be ready for introduction in the Legislature. Seconded and carried. Mrs. Ueland appointed Mrs. Thorp as chairman of this Committee.

Mrs. Dieudonne reported the case of Mrs. Bjorkland, living on Plymouth Avenue, Minneapolis, who had been required by Judge Molyneaux to do jury service in spite of the fact that she had small children dependent on her care and had been obliged to hire a nurse for them during the time she served on the jury.

Moved by Miss Wells that Mrs. Ueland and Mrs. Thorp investigate this case and take it up with Judge Molyneaux if circumstances warrant. Seconded and carried.

Miss Harrison read a letter from Senator Sherman Child analyzing the defects in the present dance-hall statutes and recommending that "any proposed law shall be drafted after consultation with members of the Legislature." It was agreed to give Miss Lawrence a copy of this letter and to have her see Mr. Pattison of St. Cloud to see whether he is in sympathy with further regulatory measures. It was felt that Mr. Pattison would be an excellent member to sponsor such a bill if he would do so but it was understood that no formal action should be taken with him until further consultation.

Miss Lawrence was instructed to find out at the earliest possible moment just what bills will be drawn by the Interim Commission and by the M. E. A.

Meeting adjourned at 4:45 P. M.

Gladys Harrison, Secretary.



# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

## DIRECTORS

Mrs. Russell M. Bennett, Minneapolis  
Miss Rosamond Grant, Faribault  
Mrs. R. C. Jamison, Duluth  
Mrs. C. P. Noyes, St. Paul  
Mrs. Walter H. Thorp, Minneapolis  
Mrs. J. N. Weir, Winona

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT VICE-PRESIDENTS

Mrs. F. A. Swartwood, Waseca, First District  
Mrs. P. M. Glasoe, Northfield, Third District  
Mrs. C. R. Noyes, St. Paul, Fourth District  
Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight, Minneapolis, Fifth  
Mrs. W. C. Cobb, Brainerd, Sixth District  
Mrs. Michael J. Dowling, Olivia, Seventh District  
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Mrs. J. E. Spencer, Wayzata, Tenth District

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First Vice-President  
Miss Cornelia Lusk  
Second Vice-President  
Miss Ruth H. Mitchell  
Corresponding Secretary  
Mrs. Boyd Nixon  
Recording Secretary  
Mrs. Edwin White  
Treasurer  
Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse

## CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Protection of Women  
in Industry  
Mrs. Eugene Dieudonne, Child Welfare  
Miss Isabel Lawrence, Education  
Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws, Living Costs  
Miss Florence Monahan, Uniform Laws  
Concerning Women  
Dr. Mabel S. Ulrich, Public Health and Social  
Hygiene  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcley, Efficiency in Government  
Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

Dec. 9, 1922.

Two years ago our organization helped to secure the passage of a bill to make women eligible for jury service, and we are interested in checking up to see how it is working out in practice. This is such an important new duty to which women have been called that we believe every phase of it should be carefully studied and defects which may exist be corrected.

Does service on juries tend to stimulate interest in the workings of our government and in community problems, and thus develop a sense of good citizenship? Do women contribute a special point of view which should be represented in the make-up of juries? Is there any criticism to be made of the way the jury system works out in practice, especially as it affects women?

There is no way to get this information except from women who have had actual experience in jury service. Will you help us by filling in the simple questionnaire enclosed and returning it to our office? We do not intend to use your name in any way, but we wish simply to get the viewpoint, and criticisms if there are any to be made, of a number of representative women who have had actual experience on juries.

Sincerely yours,

Executive Secretary.

GH:W.

Please return to the Minnesota League of Women Voters,  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Served on \_\_\_\_\_ jury. City or town of \_\_\_\_\_  
(grand or petit)  
in the \_\_\_\_\_ court, \_\_\_\_\_ Judge.  
(district or municipal) (name)

Having served on the jury, do you feel that jury service is a hardship? \_\_\_\_\_  
Or an experience valuable to you as a citizen in increasing your  
knowledge and interest in the welfare of your community? \_\_\_\_\_

Were adequate accommodations at the Court House provided for taking care of  
jurors? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you know of any instances of women being excused from jury service for  
trivial reasons? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you know of any instances of women being refused exemption by a judge when  
absence from home duties involved unwarranted hardship or neglect? of children?

The present law provides that women called for jury service may be excused at  
the discretion of the judge for any reason he considers adequate. Do  
you believe that there is any need of amending the law? \_\_\_\_\_  
It has been proposed, for instance, to provide for excusing women from  
jury service when sex cases are involved. Do you not feel that the pres-  
ence of women on juries is particularly necessary on such cases in which  
women are necessarily involved and in which they are usually the victims?

Do you believe it would be better, if any change in the law is to be made, not  
to leave it to the judge to excuse women at his discretion?  
But to provide specifically that women shall be excused when "their pres-  
ence at home is reasonably required for the care of their children?"

Remarks:



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Hygiene  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcle, Efficiency in Government  
Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

Dec. 13, 1922.

Dear Chairman:

We have heard from a good many of our chairmen that Board meetings have already been held and plans made for open meetings on our legislative program. You can have a very interesting meeting and at the same time help our Legislative Council very much by using the three questionnaires enclosed as a basis for a meeting on dance-halls, street carnivals, and jury service for women. These three are subjects which touch the interest of women in every community very closely, and should lead to very lively discussion and valuable conclusions. We plan to send you material next month on our important bills affecting women in industry.

While you are giving your chief attention this winter to legislation you will not want to neglect other features of the League work and I suggest that you plan to give at least one-fourth of your meeting time to discussion of International Cooperation to Prevent War, and another fourth to your own local problems of government and Efficiency in Government work generally. At the suggestion of several chairmen who wish to plan their winter's work ahead in some detail we are enclosing herewith, as suggestions merely, a plan of winter work already adopted by the Minneapolis League.

I want to tell in closing how propitiously our winter's work on legislation is beginning from the Capitol's and Headquarter's ends. We have reason to hope that public welfare committees of sympathetic and able members will be appointed in both House and Senate. Our own bills are already approaching the drafting stage. The Interim Commission of the Legislature on Education has recently held a meeting at which we understand definite progress was made. With your help we are beginning a busy and useful winter.

With very best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

*Marguerite M. Wells*

Marguerite M. Wells,  
PRESIDENT.

From Minnesota League of Women Voters,  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Dec. 13, 1922.

ELIMINATING THE STREET CARNIVAL

If we are successful in securing legislation to regulate or do away with the vicious travelling street carnival, we shall need support in the form of testimony from our local Leagues all over the state. The Legislative Council also wants your suggestions as to the best way to deal with the problem. Will you have a discussion of this whole question and report your conclusions to us as soon as you can?

Report of \_\_\_\_\_ League of Women Voters,

By \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of person making the report)

Has this question been discussed at a regular meeting of the League, or of the local officers of the League? \_\_\_\_\_

Was any formal action or resolution taken? \_\_\_\_\_

If so, what? \_\_\_\_\_

What experience have you had in your community with travelling street carnivals and their effects as to:

Sale of liquor?

Gambling and swindling devices?

Improper dancing?

Immorality?

Increase of venereal disease?

General influence on the youth of the community?

Have you any local ordinance for the licensing of such carnivals? \_\_\_\_\_

If so, what is the license fee? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you consider this adequate? \_\_\_\_\_

Have you any suggestions as to the best way of dealing with the question by legislation? \_\_\_\_\_

Should the street carnival be declared a nuisance and as such prohibited altogether? \_\_\_\_\_

Or, should license fees be made so high as to be practically prohibitive? \_\_\_\_\_

Or, should only moderate license fees be required and local officials be given extensive regulatory powers? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you believe that public opinion in your community would support such legislation? \_\_\_\_\_

Would your representatives in the Legislature be in favor of such legislation? (While we do not ask you to get your representatives definitely committed to support such legislation, we should be glad to have any report you can make as to their probable attitude.)



From The Minnesota League of Women Voters,  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Dec. 13, 1922.

REGULATING THE PUBLIC DANCE HALL

Through your delegates at the State Convention last October you voted to ask our Legislative Council to take up the problem of the public dance hall. The Council has been working on this question, but it wants your advice and help.

Please help by having a discussion of this question at one of your League meetings and returning a report to headquarters. Remember that the Council can help only to secure the best type of statute to cover this question. The question of enforcing this statute must be left to local officials and public opinion.

Report of \_\_\_\_\_ League of Women Voters,

By \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of person making the report.)

Has this question been discussed at a regular meeting of the League, or of the local officers of the League? \_\_\_\_\_

Was any formal action or resolution made? \_\_\_\_\_  
If so, what? \_\_\_\_\_

Is the dance hall question a serious one in your community? \_\_\_\_\_

Does the greatest difficulty lie in regulating dances within the city or village limits or barn dances held somewhere outside? \_\_\_\_\_

The present law provides that town boards "may license and regulate public dancing places" "and whenever in their opinion the public interest requires it, revoke the same." Do your local officials have difficulty in enforcing this law? \_\_\_\_\_

Wherein does the difficulty lie? \_\_\_\_\_

Which, if any, of the following provisions not now included in the law do you think should be enacted by the Legislature to strengthen the regulatory powers of the town board:

Fixing a penalty for maintaining unlicensed public dance halls? \_\_\_\_\_

Prohibiting maintenance of them where they are not licensed? \_\_\_\_\_

Requiring the town board to supervise the policing of country public dances? \_\_\_\_\_

Making the proprietor or conductor civilly or criminally liable for failure to close a dance in case of improper conduct or surroundings in the absence of police officers? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you believe public opinion generally in your community would favor making such changes? \_\_\_\_\_

Would your representatives in the Legislature be in favor of such legislation? (While we do not ask you to try to get your representatives definitely committed in favor of such legislation, we should be glad to have any report you can make as to their probable attitude.)

Dec. 12, 1922.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM OUTLINE  
For the period January - April, 1923.

Are you making an outline of your local League work for the winter? We don't believe in laying down any formal program for all Leagues to follow, but we think you will find this outline of what the Minneapolis League is planning to do very suggestive. It is not suitable as it stands for any smaller community, but you can cut it down as you please, and we think you will find it interesting because it shows such a well-rounded development of all the main departments of work as adopted by our State Convention -

1. Legislation.
2. Efficiency in Government
3. International Co-operation to Prevent War
4. Organization, Membership and Finance.

WHAT MINNEAPOLIS IS PLANNING AS AN OUTLINE OF MONTHLY ACTIVITIES

1. Legislation

Legislative Committee - special group meeting twice a month for intensive study of legislative program and training of speakers. The group is divided into sub-committees specializing on different parts of the program.

Legislative Luncheons - Held each month at Radisson Hotel. Open to public, especially to men. Special speakers on League bills.

2. Efficiency in Government

Visiting Committees - Special committees with representatives from the various wards on each, visit regularly the meetings of the City Council, Civil Service Commission, Board of Education, Board of Public Welfare, Board of Park Commissioners, Library Board, Board of Estimate and Taxation, and Board of County Commissioners.

Monthly meeting of Efficiency in Government Committee, on the afternoon following the monthly board meeting. Reports of all the Visiting Committees are made.

Luncheons - One or two each month at Radisson Hotel. Open to public. Speakers on such subjects as Rural Credits, Civil Service, Unemployment, Highways, Taxation, Election Laws.

Study course on civil service - An intensive course of five meetings, held every other week, on general history of civil service, the system in use in Minneapolis, and possible changes in policy. To be followed by a similar course on budget making.

Special educational work on new charter - The League has worked with the Citizens Representative Charter Committee in the drafting of a new charter. Special speakers on the subject are now being trained, and charter discussions will be a feature of all League meetings.

3. International Co-Operation to Prevent War

Luncheons - One each month, at Radisson Hotel. Open to public. Series of lectures, followed by discussion, on international politics. The first five lectures will be given by Mr. David Bryn-Jones, exchange professor from Oxford at Carleton College, on "Parties and Personalities in British Politics", "The Crisis in the Near East", "Aspects of World Politics", etc. Small groups for round-table discussion to be arranged after holidays.

4. General Organization, Membership and Finance

Board Meetings - One each month.

Organization by legislative districts - 2 meetings annually in each of the six districts. General reports of legislative work and of the work of the Efficiency in Government Committee at each meeting.

Membership committee with members in each district - constantly at work.

Finance Committee arranging benefit theatrical performance for January, and annual rummage sale in April. Special sub-committees to get larger contributions.



MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS.

AGENDA  
STATE BOARD MEETING  
Dec.14, 1922.

Minutes

Report of Treasurer

Correspondence

Resignation  
National treasurer  
Sterling-Lehlbach Bill  
Conferences on Women in Industry

Announcement of National Convention.

Report of Executive Secretary.

Survey of State Organization.

Conference on Organization.

Outline of Work - Committee on International Co-operation to Prevent War.

Report of Legislative Council - Mrs. Ueland.

MINUTES  
STATE BOARD MEETING  
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Minnesota League of Women Voters was held at the residence of Miss Wells December 14, 1922.

Meeting called to order at 10:30. Miss Wells presiding.

Present: Miss Wells; Miss Harrison; Mrs. Dowling, Ch. 7th Cong. District; Mrs. Glasoe, Ch. 3rd Cong. District; Mrs. Cobb, Ch. 6th Cong. District; Mrs. Bennett; Mrs. Spencer, Ch. 10th Cong. District; Miss Lawrence, Ch. Committee on Education; Mrs. Rittenhouse; Mrs. White; Mrs. Laws, Ch. Committee on Living Costs; Mrs. Ueland; Mrs. Marcle, Ch. Efficiency in Government Committee; Mrs. Pierce, Ch. West St. Paul League; Mrs. Berger, Ch. Jordan League; Mrs. Scott, Ch. Willmar League; Mrs. C. P. Noyes; Mrs. C. R. Noyes, Ch. Ramsey County League; Miss Monahan, Ch. Committee on Legal Status of Women; Mrs. Smartwood, Ch. 1st Cong. District; Mrs. McKnight, Ch. 5th Cong. District.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Treasurer's report - Balance \$8.86. Unpaid bills \$46.15. Moved and seconded that treasurer's report be accepted. Carried. Moved and seconded that bills be paid. Carried. Moved and seconded that resignation of Mrs. Rittenhouse be accepted with regret and that it will take effect the first of January or as soon as a new treasurer is appointed. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Board leave finding of new treasurer to Executive Committee. Carried.

Moved and seconded that for the next three months the State attempt to pay a third monthly of its dues to the National Board. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Minnesota League request the State Industrial Committee to send a representative to the Conference called by the Women's Bureau at Washington. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Mrs. Dietrichson be appointed to represent the Minnesota League of Women Voters at the Illinois Convention of the National Consumers League. Carried.

Miss Harrison recommended that the following names be dropped from list of chairmen, owing to the fact that they either did not answer or else had answered unsatisfactorily the questionnaire outlined at last board meeting:

1st District: Mrs. Henry Weber, Austin; Mrs. Scofield, Spring Valley; Mrs. O'Laughlin, Lake City.  
3rd District: Miss Nellie Baxter, Chaska.  
7th District: Mrs. Martha Rothwell, Ortonville.  
8th District: Mrs. Fred Vibert, Cloquet.  
9th District: Miss Ruth Kolb, Gonvick; Miss Sarah Vaughn, Goodridge; Mrs. F. C. Paine, Erskine; Mrs. A. L. Hanson, Ada; Mrs. A. T. Nelson, Breckenridge; Mrs. A. J. Powers, Mahanomen.  
10th District: Mrs. Gus Peterson, Anoka; Mrs. E. A. Larson, Mora; Mrs. C. A. Parker, Delano; Mrs. C. H. Hubbell, Robbinsdale; Mrs. Marilla Stone, Rush City.

Moved and seconded that the above names be dropped from the State list and that no more literature be sent there. Carried.

Moved and seconded that District Chairmen make new appointments and report them before or at the time of the next Board meeting. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Board adjourn for luncheon at 1:00. Carried.



Afternoon meeting called to order at 2:10 P. M.

Mrs. Ueland gave report on Legislative Committee. Most important work will be done on educational bills.

Mrs. Marcley, Efficiency in Government chairman, suggested making up a program for the study of Civil Service.

The idea of a bureau of public instruction at the University has been somewhat modified to conform with ideas of adult education in other Universities. A bureau of Public Information is now under consideration.

Mrs. Marcley is hoping to interest other groups and clubs in the League's Civil Service program.

Miss Lawrence reported on Education Committee. She finds it difficult to reach farmers and their wives, but she hopes to give them a good deal of information by placing literature in the country stores and having farmers take it home in their market baskets.

Mrs. C. R. Noyes, Chairman of Ramsey County League, reported on work in St. Paul. Groups have been formed over city to study city, county and state government.

Mrs. McKnight, Chairman of 5th District, reported on work in Minneapolis. Mrs. McKnight said the League had never been in such a promising condition. The city is now organized by eight legislative districts. Each district has pledged itself to raise \$250.00 for the work of the League.

Miss Wells gave report of letter from Miss Morgan on International Co-operation to Prevent War, and outlined Miss Morgan's plans.

Moved and seconded that Mrs. Boyd Nixon be appointed Chairman of Committee on International Co-operation to Prevent War. Carried.

Miss Harrison read letters from Mrs. Max Mayer and Miss Nancy M. Schoonmaker who are able to give lecture courses this winter.

Moved and seconded at 4:35 that meeting be adjourned. Carried.

Respectfully submitted,

Anne T. White,

Recording Secretary.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS,  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis.  
Dec. 18, 1922.

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION  
TO PREVENT WAR.

ROUND TABLE PLAN

1. Secure a group of not less than ten or more than twenty persons to be composed, if practical, of both men and women of opposing views.
2. Agree to meet not less than three times before March 1st.
3. Agree to arrive at majority and minority opinions by vote on questions debated.
4. Forward the opinions (both majority and minority) to

Miss Ruth Morgan,  
National League of Women Voters,  
343 East 50th St.,  
New York City

before March 1st, together with main arguments in support of each side and list of names comprising group.

5. The Standing Committee on International Co-operation to Prevent War will submit opinions received from Round Tables to a group of experts for analysis and return such analysis of public opinion to groups.

QUESTIONS

1. Do you believe that the United States should remit either directly or through very liberal refunding arrangements all or part of the financial obligations owed by their allies in exchange for effective measures of disarmament on the part of the debtor nations.
2. Do you think that the United States should join any International Association in order to prevent war and if so what kind of Association or League and on what conditions?



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Hygiene  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcle, Efficiency in Government  
Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

Jan. 2, 1922.

Dear Chairman:

I am obliged to write you today somewhat of an alarmist letter. The Legislature meets today. Mrs. Ueland is at the Capitol, as she expects to be almost constantly during the session, in behalf of our League bills. We had planned to keep our membership informed and to let them know when to rally to the support of the bills in which they are interested through the Woman Voter and through special bi-weekly supplements, at the original small subscription price of 25¢ a year. We have done everything to make the paper interesting, helpful, clear, authoritative. Now at the critical moment, all this effort is failing from lack of support. Our subscription list has fallen from 1800 to 1046. A few Leagues - Graceville, Litchfield, Brainerd, St. Cloud, Ortonna, Staples, Hastings - have nearly as many subscribers as the size of the League warrants. The rest have let their subscriptions fall away for lack of attention to the simple matter of getting renewals.

Can you not without a moment's delay get help in sending in at least ten subscriptions or renewals from your community (if it is a community of less than 1500) or twenty-five if it is larger than that? Get these to us before the first legislative bulletin is issued January 15th. We believe the best plan is to include a subscription to the Voter with every sustaining membership, so that subscriptions are renewed with the memberships, but this situation calls for quick action. We know that you are busy, but please do this without delay. Don't let all that we have done and are planning to do for your members be lost for lack of a little enterprise at your end of the line.

Now comes another emergency. House File No. 1 is in. It is a bill to spoil our jury service bill passed two years ago. We want to get material to use against it at once. Will you put the facts in our hands? If there is any woman in your community who has served on a jury, will you have her fill in the enclosed questionnaire and return to us without delay?

Sincerely yours,

*Marguerite M. Wells*

Marguerite M. Wells,  
PRESIDENT.

P. S. Material for a program on our Women in Industry bills will be sent you in about a week. Watch for it.

THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

January 4, 1923.

Dear Librarian:

I think you may be interested to learn of some of the latest and best material prepared by the League of Women Voters as a part of its general work of political education. We are eager to have this material put to the greatest possible service of the women of the state, and we have selected for this list the items which are especially suitable for library purposes. All of this material, whether published by the National or the Minnesota League of Women Voters, can be obtained direct from this office.

The Outline of Government in the United States. By Raymond Moley and Helen M. Rocca. Compact, well arranged outline of government in the U. S., with charts, suggestions for the use of study groups, dictionary of political terms, and special chapters on "Public Control of Government", "Government in Terms of Service", "Law and the Courts", "The Regulation of Business by Government", "Financing the Government", and "The Law and Government of the World". Published January 1923 by the National League of Women Voters. 84 pages. Price 50 cents.

Brief Reading List in Government and Politics. Prepared by Herman H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer, Library of Congress. Excellent, well-selected references, thoroughly indexed. Published 1922 by National League of Women Voters. Price 15 cents.

Parties, Politics and People. Four lectures by Raymond Moley, Ph.D. delivered before the Cleveland League of Women Voters. An absorbingly interesting introduction to the American Party System, well arranged for study purposes. Published 1921 by National League of Women Voters. 118 pages. Price 65 cents.

The Voter and the Political Parties. A simple folder with a brief outline of the history and organization of parties, a chart showing the presidents and their political affiliations from Washington to the present time, a study outline and reference. By Mrs. Raymond Brown, well-known lecturer and editor. Published by National League of Women Voters, January 1923. Price 3 cents.

A Digest of Minnesota Election Laws. Minnesota election laws condensed and put into simple language and made graphic by charts and outlines. 42 pages. Published by Minnesota League of Women Voters, April 1922.

THE WOMAN VOTER. The monthly bulletin of the Minnesota League of Women Voters carrying in every issue educational material of interest to women voters. During the legislative session it will appear twice a month with special articles on matters of especial interest at the State Legislature. Subscription price 25 cents per year.

Education Posters. Three posters showing the position of the United States and of Minnesota in relation to illiteracy, school attendance, etc. Black and white. 32" x 22". Price 25 cents per set.

In addition to the above we have a large amount of pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc. dealing with state and local government, current international problems, legislation concerning child welfare, women in industry, education, social hygiene, legal status of women, taxation, civil service, indeterminate sentence, etc. Much of this material can be furnished at a nominal service fee of 25 cents, or individual samples for postage only.

Sincerely yours,

GLADYS HARRISON

Executive Secretary.

CH:W



# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

## DIRECTORS

Mrs. Russell M. Bennett, Minneapolis  
Miss Rosamond Grant, Faribault  
Mrs. R. C. Jamison, Duluth  
Mrs. C. P. Noyes, St. Paul  
Mrs. Walter H. Thorp, Minneapolis  
Mrs. J. N. Weir, Winona

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT VICE-PRESIDENTS

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Mrs. P. M. Glasoe, Northfield, Third District  
Mrs. C. R. Noyes, St. Paul, Fourth District  
Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight, Minneapolis, Fifth  
Mrs. W. C. Cobb, Brainerd, Sixth District  
Mrs. Michael J. Dowling, Olivia, Seventh District  
Mrs. Chauncey C. Colton, Duluth, Eighth District  
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Second Vice-President  
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Mrs. Boyd Nixon

Recording Secretary  
Mrs. Edwin White

Treasurer  
Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse

## CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Protection of Women  
in Industry

Mrs. Eugene Dieudonne, Child Welfare  
Miss Isabel Lawrence, Education

Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws, Living Costs  
Miss Florence Monahan, Uniform Laws  
Concerning Women

Dr. Mabel S. Ulrich, Public Health and Social  
Hygiene

Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. Walter J. Marley, Efficiency in Government

Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison

Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

January 5, 1923

A meeting of women who are concerned over the introduction into our Legislature by the Womans Party of the so-called "Equal Rights" Bill which would endanger all the protective legislation for women in industry already secured or in prospect, has been called by Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Chairman of the League's Committee on Women in Industry. It will be held Monday evening, January 8th, at 7:15 P. M. at the Y. W. C. A., 87 South 7th Street, Minneapolis.

As a member of the Legislative Council you are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary, Legislative Council.

GH:W

January 6, 1922.

H. F. No. 1.  
(Introduced by Mr. Nimocks)

WHY IT SHOULD NOT PASS!

The important provision in the amendment to the jury law offered by Mr. Nimocks is: "Where any case to be tried is one in which there may be salacious testimony, or the discussion of the testimony in the jury room may be such as to embarrass the members of a mixed jury, the judge shall excuse any woman juror upon her request. In all such cases the judge presiding at that trial shall inform the jurors waiting to be called, of the nature of the case, and inform the women jurors of their right to be excused from hearing salacious cases. Each woman juror desiring to be excused from such a case, for the foregoing reason, shall claim her excuse at the time she is called for examination as to her fitness as a juror."

"Salacious" cases may be taken to mean cases involving sex offenses - therefore cases in which both men and women, or men and minor children, are necessarily involved.

The presence of women on juries in such cases is particularly necessary.

The important consideration, in these, as in all other cases, is not for the sensibilities and preferences of the jurors, but for justice to the accused and to society.

By deliberately raising the question of delicacy the amendment advances the assumption in the law itself that women will not serve and therefore makes it difficult to do so even when their conviction is that women should be represented on the jury. Incidents have been related to us in which women have found themselves embarrassed because the Court assumed that in cases of sex offense a nice woman would wish to be excused. This is likely to be the effect of such an amendment in fact, and to tend to prevent the presence of women on the very cases when their presence is most necessary.

Many women, having experience in social work, supported the passage of the bill making women eligible for jury service on the sole ground of the cruel injustice to young girls, who are the most frequent sufferers from sex offenses, of having such cases tried before juries composed entirely of men.

Is it seriously contended by anyone that it is in the interests of justice or a fair verdict for men alone to sit as jurors in such cases?

Women do not favor this amendment. The League of Women Voters has made a thorough study of this bill in operation, in all parts of the State, and the women who have served on juries and who have answered our questionnaire (with the single exception of one woman who said she personally would not like to serve in such a case) are unanimously of the opinion that the presence of women is particularly necessary in cases of the type from which this proposed amendment would eliminate them.

Other changes offered in Mr. Nimocks' amendment.

The bill provides for excusing women whose presence at home is required for the care of children under 16 years of age. The League of Women Voters in supporting the jury bill two years ago favored this exemption, but the Legislature thought it best to provide the broader exemption that "any women may in the discretion of the court be excused from jury service on request." This is now the law, and it has proved generally satisfactory in operation. Women who have answered our questionnaire are agreed that no change is needed.

Other changes offered by Mr. Nimocks' amendment are trivial and for the most part amply covered by provisions already in the law. They should not be allowed to divert attention from the dangers of the main provision of this amendment.

LET YOUR REPRESENTATIVE KNOW WHAT YOU THINK OF HOUSE FILE NO. 1.



The next meeting of the Executive Board of the Minnesota League of Women Voters will be held at the home of Mrs. Edwin White, 767 Goodrich Avenue, St. Paul, on Thursday, January 18th. The meeting will begin at 10:00 A. M. and luncheon will be served. Please let us know if you will be able to attend.

Sincerely yours,  
Gladys Harrison,  
Executive Secretary.

AGENDA  
MEETING OF STATE BOARD  
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS.  
January 18, 1923.

Minutes

Treasurer's Report

Report of Executive Secretary

Organization Report - District Chairmen

"Who's Who"

Report on Washington Industrial Conference - Mrs. Dietrichson

Report on Industrial and "Equal Rights" Bills at State Legislature.

National Convention - Delegates

Plan of Work

Conference on Re-organization of State Departments - Mrs. Marcley

Development of Radio Programs - Miss Wells

Round Tables on International Relations - Mrs. Nixon.

General Report of Legislative Chairman - Mrs. Ueland

Amend 7 months school term bill?

General discussion of Efficiency in Government - Mrs. Marcley

Repeal Pre-Primary convention?

REASONS FOR PART-TIME SCHOOLS.

1. They give opportunity to the ambitious child compelled to leave school to work.
2. They protect the health of the ambitious youth by making provision for study during working hours, instead of making it necessary for the young person who will not give up education to study nights and work days.
3. They do not allow the child to break with school just at the time when his power and his interest in mental work are strongest.
4. 50% of the school children in Minnesota leave school to work at the age of 14 or a year or two later. The Pioneer Press says: "There is something radically wrong when after the age of 13, half of the children of the State leave school. It is from this period to the twentieth year, when the real benefits of a proper schooling accrue, and when the future citizen is best molded and trained."
5. The Part-Time School may do much for the boy of 14 if he can be kept ambitious and interested even for one hour daily.
6. Dr. Dickinson of the Children's Home says: "The areas of illiteracy are co-extensive with those of child labor. The evil is two-fold. First, such labor is a drain on vitality. It represses youthful buoyancy, and results in defective personality. Second, it means the abandonment of mental training at a most critical time and costly, from the point of future earning capacity."
7. A child taken away from school training, if he has passed only the earlier grades almost invariably relapses into the hopeless illiterate.
8. Study of minors proves that it is grave economical waste to let a boy of 14 leave school to work. He does not get much of a job. Statistics show that usually he roves from job to job, often being idle for long periods. The boy who stays in school until he is 20 will earn more in the next two years, or by the time he is 22, than the boy who starts at 14 usually earns in the eight years before he is 22.

But that is not all. The educated boy goes on to do the work of an efficient man in the world. The uneducated is doomed to work for life at the lowest wages.

9. The part-time schools will do much to rescue the boy when he is wandering from job to job, for they propose to furnish vocational training and advice.
10. The part-time schools will meet the needs of the adult illiterate better than unorganized evening schools.
11. With right-souled teachers in this work the moral effect will be more far-reaching than all other work for righteousness in the State because it will come at the right time, the time when youth can be influenced as never before or after.
12. The seventh, eighth and ninth-grade teachers in large cities, the ones with hearts, can tell you tales of unutterable sadness about the bright earnest children of twelve to sixteen who leave them to work, and the hopelessness of keeping watch of them after the strong influence of the teacher has been severed. If there were only moral reasons, there should be no hesitation about backing the part-time education bill.
13. This bill if passed, will protect the city from youthful bandits and disorderly amusements better than any enlargement of the police force.
14. Parents, guardians, employers, both the man who insists upon getting the full adult measure of work out of young underpaid boys and girls and the woman who works the young domestic servant as if she were a machine instead of a developing human being, will learn something when the state insists upon all its youth having an opportunity to develop. The social reaction on the grown-up community will be worth the cost of the bill.



MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
PROPOSED BILL FOR LIMITATION OF HOURS.  
Draft of December 28, 1922.

A BILL

For an Act to Promote the Health and Welfare of Female Employees by Limiting the Hours of Employment and Providing Penalties for the Violation Thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. No female shall be employed at any business or service whatever more than nine and a half hours in any one day and fifty-four hours in any one week, provided that this act shall not apply to women employed as domestics in the home, or to persons engaged in the care of the sick or injured, or to cases of emergency in which the safety, health, morals or welfare of the public may otherwise be affected, or to cases in which night employees may be at the place of employment for no more than twelve hours and shall have opportunity for at least four hours of sleep.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any employer of labor to employ, cause to be employed or permit any female employee to labor any number of hours whatever, with knowledge that such female has heretofore been employed within the same date and day of twenty-four hours in any establishment and by any previous employer, for a period of time that will, combined with the period of employment by a previous employer exceed nine and a half hours; provided, that this shall not prevent the employment of any female in more than one establishment where the total number of hours worked by said employee does not exceed nine and a half hours in any one day of twenty-four hours. If any female shall be employed in more than one such place, the total number of hours of such employment shall not exceed nine and a half hours during any one day or twenty-four hours or fifty-four hours in one week.

Section 3. Any employer or any agent acting for an employer who shall require or permit or suffer any female to work at any business or service whatever more than the number of hours provided for in Section 1 of this act, more than nine and a half hours in any one day or more than fifty-four hours in any one week; or who shall fail, neglect or refuse so to arrange the work of females in his employ that they shall not work more than the number of hours provided for in this act during any one day or any one week or who shall permit or suffer any overseer, superintendent, foreman or forelady, or other agents of any employer to violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall, at the discretion of the Court, be fined for each offense in the sum of not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days and whenever any person shall have been notified by the Industrial Commission of Minnesota or by the service of a summons in a prosecution that he is violating such provision, he shall be punished by like penalties in addition for each and every day that such violation shall have continued after such notification.

Section 4. In every establishment provided for in Section 1 of this act at least sixty minutes shall be allowed for meals unless the Industrial Commission of Minnesota shall permit a shorter time. Such permit must be in writing and conspicuously posted in the workroom of the establishment where women are employed, and may be revoked at any time.

Section 5. Every employer to whom this act shall apply shall keep posted in a conspicuous place in the workroom where such females shall be employed or permitted to work, a printed abstract of the provisions of this act.

Section 6. A printed schedule stating the number of hours per day for each day of the week required of such persons and the time when such work shall begin and end, shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place in each room where females are employed, but such persons may begin their work after the time of beginning and stop before the time for ending such work mentioned in this notice, but they shall not otherwise be employed or permitted or suffered to work in any establishment except as stated herein.

Section 7. The Industrial Commission of Minnesota shall supply the abstract of the provisions of this act and the form for the schedules of hours of labor required for this act to all employers to whom this act shall apply.

Section 8. Every employer shall keep a time book or record for every female employ in his establishment, stating the number of hours worked by her each day and the total hours of each week, and the hours of beginning and stopping such work.

Such time book or record shall be open to the inspection of the members of the Industrial Commission of Minnesota. The employer who fails to keep such a time book or record as required by this section or makes any false statements therein or refuses to exhibit such time book or record or makes false statements to the members of the Industrial Commission of Minnesota in reply to any questions put in carrying out the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for each offense the sum of not less than ten dollars or more than twenty-five dollars, or by imprisonment for not exceeding ten days.

Section 9. The Industrial Commission of Minnesota shall be charged with the duty of enforcing the provisions of this act and prosecuting all violations thereof.

Section 10. Each section of this act and every part thereof is hereby declared to be an independent section or part of a section and if any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this act shall for any reason be held unconstitutional, the validity of the remaining phrases, clauses, sentences, subsections and sections of this act shall not be affected thereby.

Section 11. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 12. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after July 1, 1923.



MINUTES  
STATE BOARD MEETING  
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS.

The regular meeting of the Minnesota League of Women Voters was held at the residence of Mrs. Edwin White in St. Paul, January 18, 1923.

Meeting called to order at 10:10, Miss Wells presiding.

Present: Mrs. Lehmann, Mrs. McKnight, Mrs. Weir, Miss Lusk, Miss Monahan, Mrs. White, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. C. R. Fowes, Mrs. Bennett, Miss Lawrence, Miss Grant, Mrs. Holman, Mrs. Cobb, Mrs. Ueland, Mrs. Dietrichson, Miss Norris, Mrs. Stockton, Mrs. Glasoe, Mrs. Newman, Miss Harrison, Miss Louise Peavey (Faribault), Miss Pye, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Marcle, Mrs. Rittenhouse, Mrs. Senepe.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Miss Harrison reported an increase in number of subscriptions to the Woman Voter due to the letter sent out by Miss Wells.

Miss Harrison reported that 17 chairmen mentioned at last board meeting had been informed that their names would be removed from the list of chairmen.

Mrs. Dietrichson gave a report on the Washington Industrial Conference which was called by the Woman's Bureau of the Department of Labor. The Conference was purely educational in character.

A short discussion followed on the blanket bill which will be introduced in 32 States this year.

Miss Harrison announced that the National Convention will be held in Des Moines from the 9th to the 14th of April. She asked to have a delegate from each congressional district appointed and an alternate delegate.

Miss Wells urged that a large attendance go to the Convention. The following names were given in: Miss Wells, Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Glasoe, Mrs. Weir, Mrs. Marcle, Mrs. Cobb, Miss Grant, Mrs. White, Mrs. Fowes, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Holman.

Discussion took place on the plan of work submitted by the National League. The relative importance of efficiency in government and social legislation in Standing Committees was discussed. The consensus of opinion seemed to be to work toward the study of government attempting to gain for it a more and more extensive place among League members.

A plan of work was given chairmen to discuss with their local leagues and report at the next board meeting.

Mrs. Marcle spoke on the reorganization of the State Departments. She brought out the tendency toward centralized government. She said that the reorganization could be summed up in three words - centralization, the short ballot, and the budget.

The meeting adjourned for luncheon at 1:00 P. M.

The meeting was called to order at 2:00 P. M.

Miss Lawrence, Chairman of the Educational Committee, gave a report on bills of the Minnesota Education Department.

It was moved and seconded that we reaffirm our belief that we should have an eight months school bill introduced in this Legislature and a copy of this resolution to be sent to the chairman of the Interim Commission. Carried.

Mrs. Nixon, Chairman on International Cooperation to Prevent War, wants every chairman to establish one or more groups who will have four meetings to discuss the two questions presented by Miss Morgan:

1. Do you believe that the United States should remit all or part of their foreign debts in exchange for effective measures of disarmament on the part of the debtor nation?
2. Do you think that the United States should join any international association in order to prevent war? If so, on what conditions?

The chairmen reported that Brainerd, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis had already organized their round-tables but had not held the first meeting.

Reports of District Chairmen:

Mrs. Glasoe and Mrs. Spencer had no new work to report on.

Mrs. Cobb asked for suggestions for names of chairmen.

Mrs. Noyes told about the legislative luncheons which all the women's clubs had been asked to join. Each organization sends one delegate and as many members as they wish. The luncheons have been very successful.

Treasurer's Report. Balance \$136.36. Unpaid Bills \$117.17.

Moved and seconded that treasurer's report be accepted and outstanding bills be paid. Carried.

Mrs. Marclev gave brief discussion on bills concerning machinery of government. Bills for continuous registration, preprimary convention and a bill to change character of election for state legislators and senators from unpartisan candidates to partisan candidates.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 4:30.



# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

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Dr. Mabel S. Ulrich, Public Health and Social  
Hygiene  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. Walter J. Marckley, Efficiency in Government

Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

Jan. 31, 1923.

Dear Chairman:

Two of our bills are so close to a vote in the House that there is need for an expression of support from our Leagues throughout the State to insure their passage. On both of these bills you have already received material explaining the terms of the bills and the need for their passage - both are important bills, embodying the principle of fair opportunity for employed women and minors.

The first is the "Part-Time" School Bill (H. F. 11) introduced by Mrs. Paige. The provisions of this bill are mandatory only for the three largest cities of the State, but it also makes it possible for the school board in any district in the State to establish part-time schools for children under eighteen who have satisfied the ordinary school requirements but who have not finished high school. In the largest cities this bill will affect several thousand children now cut off altogether from the schools. If at work, it will give them an opportunity to continue their studies at least four hours a week during the time they would otherwise be at work. If idle, it will keep them in school for at least part of the time and therefore off the street, less subject to the influences which lead so many idle boys at just this age into bad habits which often lead to juvenile delinquency and to crime. Let your representatives hear from you on this bill.

The other bill (H. F. 176) is that requiring that at least one of the three members of the State Industrial Commission shall be a woman. The material already sent you has shown that one-third of the wage-earners of Minnesota are women or minors and that they are a group new to industry and therefore requiring special attention. It has shown you also that under the present Industrial Commission, composed entirely of men who had never been trained to take any special interest in the problems of working women, the enforcement of labor laws relating to women has not received the emphasis which its importance warrants. The present bill has been recommended by the House Committee on Civil Administration and is now close to a vote. It needs your help.

May we count on you to see that your representatives hear from League members on these two measures?

Very sincerely yours,

*Gladys Harrison*  
Executive Secretary.

GH:MM.

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Hygiene  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcle, Efficiency in Government

Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

Feb. 2, 1923.

Dear Chairman:

Those who wish to make a visit to the Legislature on a day of special interest may wish to make the trip to the Capitol next Tuesday, February 6, when the following public hearings will be held:

2:00 P. M. Senate Committee on Public Welfare - The Sullivan Dance-Hall Bill,  
S. F. #9.

3:00 P. M. Same Committee - Bill for limitation of the hours of employment  
for women to not more than fifty-four in any one week. S. F. #104.

8:00 P. M. Senate Judiciary Committee - Bills on Capital Punishment.

You are urged to make this visit the occasion of interviewing personally your own representatives in favor of the part-time school and other education bills, the bill requiring the appointment of a woman on the Industrial Commission, and the bill limiting the hours of employment for women to not more than fifty-four per week.

Sincerely yours,

*Gladys Harrison*

Executive Secretary.

GH:17



The next meeting of the Executive Board of the Minnesota League of Women Voters will be held on Thursday, February 15th, beginning at ten o'clock, at the home of Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight, 2200 Park Avenue, Minneapolis. Luncheon will be served.

All local chairmen are cordially invited to meet with the Board at that time. Please let us know in advance if you are coming.

GLADYS HARRISON  
Executive Secretary.

File book

## PLAN OF WORK OF LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

### ORGANIZATION

#### I. Administration

- a. The general activities of the Washington headquarters.
- b. The Secretary's office.
- c. The Treasurer's office.
- d. Publicity.
  - 1. Dissemination of live news.
  - 2. Special work with periodicals and feature pages of newspapers.
  - 3. Preparation and distribution of material for the use of state press chairmen.
  - 4. Preparation of material for publication in general magazines giving the League regular space.
  - 5. Publications.

#### II. Field Organization.

- a. Central office at the Washington headquarters.
- b. The work of regional directors.
- c. The work of national organizers.
- d. The Speakers' Bureau.

### PROGRAM

#### I. Political Education

#### II. Legislation and Standards.

- a. Efficient Machinery in Government  
(Will have committees)
- b. Public Welfare in Government.
  - 1. Child Welfare
  - 2. Education
  - 3. Living Costs
  - 4. Social Hygiene
  - 5. Uniform Laws Concerning Women
  - 6. Women in Industry.

#### III. International Cooperation to Prevent War.



AGENDA  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS.  
Feb. 5, 1923.

Action on Council Program by Member Organizations.

Dance Hall Bill  
Amendments re penalties  
Sunday dancing.

Carnival Bill  
Amendment re county and state fairs.

Education  
Part-Time Bill  
Objections and Answers.

Bills recommended by the Interim Committee:  
Revision of State aid  
County two-mill tax for equalizing district school funds  
Appointment of county superintendent by board of county commissioners  
Amendment to provide qualifications  
7-months minimum school term  
Amendment to increase  
Physical education  
Omission of any provision for truant officers

Women in Industry  
Woman on the Industrial Commission  
Amendment to Minimum Wage  
54-hour week.

Child Welfare  
Acceptance of federal appropriation under Sheppard-Towner Act.  
State appropriation for refund on Mothers' Pension

Family Court  
New bills

Indeterminate Sentence  
Status

New Business.

Bibliography received from Miss Ruth Morgan, Chairman, Committee on International Co-operation to Prevent War, National League of Women Voters.

The movement of events in Europe these days is kaleidoscopic. Many of the members of the League of Women Voters would, perhaps, be glad to know of certain books or pamphlets which provide a useful background for current questions. The following are a few:

- I. An Introduction to World Politics . . . . . \$4.00  
By Herbert Adams Gibbons, New York, Century Co. 1922  
A general historical survey with special attention to the period since 1895.
- II. The Balance Sheet of Europe  
By Bass and Moulton, New York, Ronald Press, 1921.  
A study of the facts of the economic situation in Europe, with emphasis on the Reparations Problem.

OR

- The United States and the Economic Equilibrium of Europe . . . . . \$ .05  
By Paul D. Cravath, Foreign Policy Association,  
3 West 29th St., New York.  
An address given by a luncheon of the Foreign Policy Assoc.  
Feb. 1922.
- III. International Conciliation . . . . . \$ .25  
American Association for International Conciliation,  
407 West 117th St., New York.  
A series of pamphlets by different authors on various problems of International Relations, published monthly.

For further reference:

- Foreign Affairs . . . . . 5.00  
25 West 43rd St. New York.  
An American Quarterly Review.
- What the League of Nations has Done . . . . . Free  
By Raymond B. Fosdick, League of Nations New Bureau  
233 Broadway, New York  
Only 2000 copies available.
- The Next War  
By Will Irwin, New York, E. P. Dutton & Co.
- Shall We End War . . . . . Free  
By Harry Emerson Fosdick, D. D.  
Foreign Policy Association,  
3 West 29th St., New York.

This list is a tentative one. Any suggestions will be welcomed, and further information will gladly be given.



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# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

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Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
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Miss Harriet Warner

Feb. 20, 1923.

The minutes of the informal conference on Reorganization of State Departments have been held until there should be further news to give.

Pursuant to the wish of the conference Mr. McLean and Miss Wells arranged for a committee to call upon the Governor and consult with him. Mr. R. M. Goodrich, Mr. D. A. Wallace, Mr. E. G. Hall, Mr. G. W. Larson, Mrs. Marcley and Miss Wells accordingly went to see Governor Preus. Mr. DeLaittre who was asked to go and Mr. McLean who tried to arrange to be one of us were unable to be of the group and Mr. G. W. Morgan who was detained at the last moment telephoned the Governor.

Governor Preus expressed himself as thoroughly in sympathy with the views of the conference as repeated to him by your committee, and at his suggestion we went immediately to see Speaker Nolan where we were later joined by Representative Christianson. Both were sympathetic with the idea of an Interim Commission, and their advice was to let the proposal come from Mr. Christianson's House Committee on State Departments toward the end of the session. It was made clear that if our group will meet again at about that time, it will help the movement. Mr. J. S. McLean has undertaken to get an appointment with Lieutenant Governor Collins to learn his views on the same subject as regards the Senate.

Trusting that the action taken will meet with your approval, we remain,

Very sincerely,

State President

Chairman, Efficiency in Government Committee.



MINUTES OF CONFERENCE ON STATE GOVERNMENT.

A conference, called by the Efficiency in Government Committee of the Minnesota League of Women Voters, met at 6:30 at the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, on January 25, 1923.

Miss Wells, President, Minnesota League of Women Voters, presided.

Present: Mr. R. M. Goodrich and Mr. Kerr, Duluth; Mrs. Clarence Atwood, St. Cloud; Mr. C. P. Hall, Red Wing; Mr. Hugh J. Hughes, Mr. C. P. Herbert, Mr. George H. Lawson, St. Paul; Mr. E. G. Hall, Mr. Frank Olson, Mrs. Walter J. Marcley, Mr. Stanley Gillam, Mr. J. S. McLean, Mr. William Anderson, Mr. Floyd Gardner, of *Minneapolis*, Miss Harrison acted as secretary. Mr. D. A. Wallace, St. Paul, and Mr. Karl DeLaittre, Minneapolis, arrived later in the evening.

The object of the conference was stated to be consideration of possible moves looking to a re-organization of state government in the interests of economy and efficiency.

Letters expressing approval and interest were read from M. A. H. Vernon, Little Falls; Mr. Samuel Nelson, Tillmar; Mr. James W. Routh, St. Paul; Mr. Grier Wheaton and Mr. Theodore Wold, Minneapolis; Mr. John H. Gray, Northfield; and Mr. Charles Craig and Mr. John S. Pardee, Duluth, Chairman and Secretary respectively of the former Efficiency and Economy Commission appointed in 1914. Mr. W. S. Dwinneil wrote that he believed no material economy in state government could be effected and suggested attention to municipal expenditures.

Mr. Hugh J. Hughes spoke briefly of the Economy and Efficiency Commission appointed by Governor Eberhart, of which he was a member. The Commission was made up of citizens, representing all walks of life, and worked for two years, dividing into six or eight groups to study special phases of the question. The report was used as a basis for re-organization of state governments in New York, Illinois, Nebraska, Idaho, and Pennsylvania, and its failure to have much practical effect in Minnesota he ascribed to political reasons. Consolidation which was effected two years ago in the State Department of Agriculture has worked well. It has not reduced taxes or the number of employees but has enabled the Department to give more efficient service. "I am convinced that the cost of government is going up, necessarily, because the people demand more of government. I would suggest that we should consider efficiency first. Sometimes economy means no decrease in expenditure, sometimes increase."

Mrs. Marcley said that her Committee on Efficiency in Government is interested in any changes which will make government more representative and administration more efficient. Increasing complexity of industrial life has led to hasty establishment of new departments, and our new social consciousness has imposed new functions on government. Minnesota has been a pioneer in pointing out defects that have crept into government but has lagged behind other states in correcting them.

Mr. Olson briefly reviewed the history of moves for the reform of state government since 1914, mentioning Minnesota, Iowa, New York, Virginia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Ohio, Idaho, Michigan, and the present movement in Penn. He stressed particularly the excellent budget procedure adopted in Virginia. He urged consideration of possible changes in Minnesota under three heads:

- Those requiring constitutional amendments
- Those requiring legislation
- Those which require neither.

He spoke favorably of an interim commission appointed in part by the Legislature from its own membership, in part by the governor, but urged that, however studied, the problem be taken up as a whole.

Governor Preus' budget message requesting a better budget plan in Minnesota was cited. It was given as the opinion of Senator Rockne that a constitutional amendment would be needed in Minnesota to take away from the members of the Legislature the right to introduce individual appropriation bills.

Mr. Lambie spoke particularly of the movement in New York, where he worked under the Citizens Reconstruction Commission appointed in 1919 by Governor Smith. Mr. Hughes had recommended reforms in the way of centralization and shortening of the ballot when governor in 1910. Mr. Lambie urged that the problem of personnel be considered along with other points, since "40% of government expense is in salaries and wages."

Mr. Anderson spoke of recent developments in Minnesota, among which the creation of the Industrial Commission in 1921 was a notable instance of the tendency toward centralization. The movement for a department of Public Domain has been up many times, but is always defeated. He cited as bills already introduced this session which might add to the machinery of government the rural credits bills, guaranty of bank deposits, retirement fund for state employees, state park system, regulation of fuel business, and state-owned terminal elevators; as bills which would lay new duties on present departments, the filled milk bill (Dairy and Food Commission), part-time schools (Dept. of Education), pensions for the blind (State Board of Control), sanitary regulation of tourists' camps (Board of Health), and Psychopathic Hospital (State University). No bills are yet introduced contemplating a fundamental re-organization of government, although there are several to abolish certain boards and a resolution to substitute single commissioners for boards wherever practicable. There will probably be some move toward a better budget system. Mr. Anderson gave it as his opinion that the present legislature is too overburdened to survey the whole problem, and recommended consideration of three points: budget, centralization, and the merit system.

Informal discussion was then called for.

Mr. McLain, expressing interest in the problem, said that any approach to the problem now is made different by the interest of women voters as the most alert students of public questions at the present time. He was favorable to the idea of an interim commission, which should probably be made up largely of members of the Legislature itself. A campaign of publicity, enlisting the support of the press, would be needed in support of the movement. The advances made in other states should be advertised.

Mr. E. G. Hall pointed out the impossibility of enlarging the business of government and at the same time trying to cut down on employees and wages. He suggested the advisability of a commission appointed by the governor.

Mr. C. P. Hall of Red Wing cited the fact that the Tax Conference held last fall endorsed the re-organization movement, and prophesied that the League of Minnesota Municipalities would take action next day. He urged that similar action be sought from other groups.

Mr. Gillam gave it as his opinion that it would be a mistake to emphasize the difficulties in such a movement, as opinion in the state is ready for leadership in this direction. Meetings in Cottonwood and Jackson county have been evidence of the interest of "dirt farmers" in the administrative situation of the state government.

Mrs. Atwood, speaking from knowledge of federal and state movements, stressed the fact that attempts to standardize personnel is futile until the administrative departments of government are centralized and duplications eliminated.

The sentiment of the meeting, crystallizing in discussion, was that the time is ripe for a move in the direction of re-organization and in favor of consulting and advising with others as to procedure.

Mr. Wallace, who arrived late in the discussion, favored piece-meal consideration of the problem, since the previous effort for general re-organization had failed.

Mr. DeLaitre spoke, favoring a conference with the governor.

Mr. Herbert urged that whatever type of commission be appointed experts be employed to study the facts of the situation and report to the commission.

Mr. McLain suggested as a name for the commission "Interim Committee for Survey of State Government with View to Greater Efficiency." Mr. Lambie urged that "Survey" be modified by the word "Administrative".

Moved by Mr. Goodrich and seconded by Mr. McLain that each one present at the meeting undertake to interview one or two members of the legislature. Carried.

Mr. DeLaitre suggested that Mr. Anderson draw up a brief argument in favor of an interim commission to be sent to Miss Wells. Agreed.

Moved by Mr. Gardner and seconded by Mr. Hughes that Miss Wells appoint a committee to interview the Governor. Carried.

Other names suggested for this group included: Mr. George W. Morgan, Mr. H. J. Burton, Judge McGee.

There was an informal agreement that members of this group be called together again by Miss Wells as developments warranted.

\$10,000-\$12,000 was suggested as a suitable amount for the expenses of an interim commission. Meeting adjourned at 10:00 P. M.



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Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. Walter J. Marley, Efficiency in Government  
  
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Miss Gladys Harrison  
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Miss Harriet Warner

Feb. 20, 1923.

To Members of Legislative Council:

To meet the serious situation created by the introduction of the "Equal Rights" or "Blanket" Bill sponsored by the Woman's Party, a meeting has been called for 7:15 P. M., Friday, February 23rd, at the Industrial Secretary's Room at the Y. W. C. A., 87 South 7th Street, Minneapolis.

A definite plan for immediate action at the Legislature will be undertaken. This measure so vitally affects the status of all laws and all bills in which women are particularly interested, especially those protecting the position of employed women, that it becomes a matter of urgent necessity to take council together and to prepare to meet the situation promptly and effectively.

We shall count on having you meet with us Friday evening.

Sincerely,

Chairman, Women in Industry Committee.

Appropriations Committee of the House - Theodore Christianson, Dawson, Chairman;  
Bendixen, Bernard, Duenke, Herreid, Hitchcock, Hompe, Iverson, J. N. Jacobson,  
J. A. Johnson, Lever, Lightner, Moen, Murphy, Neuman, Noonan, Odegard, Paige,  
Pattison, Quinn, Scallon, Skaiem, Strandemo, Sweitzer, O. A. Swenson, Teigen,  
Veigel, Waldal, Walworth, Washburn, Wilkinson.

Finance Committee of the Senate - A. J. Rockne, Zumbrota, Chairman; Sweet,  
Hanson, Frisch, Carley, Thoe, Putnam, Just, Cashel, L. P. Johnson, Zamboni,  
Bonniwell, Orr, J. D. Sullivan, Haagenon, Thwing, Serline, Adams, Bessette,  
Bridgeman, Cameron.

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Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

Feb. 20, 1923.

Dear Chairman:

We are calling upon every League in the State, big or little, to call a rally within the next two weeks and to follow it with a campaign.

In dry and business-like terms, the purpose of the rally and campaign is support of the State refund on county allowances and the Sheppard-Towner Appropriation.

In sober truth it is a rally to save the lives and health of mothers and babies, and to make it possible for widowed mothers to give to their children a home life to insure to them in some degree life, health, character and education.

The state has obligated itself by law to bear its share of these allowances to mothers by refunding one-third of the county expenditure, but up to the present time the Legislature has at each session repudiated its obligation by neglecting to vote money for the refund.

In the case of the Sheppard-Towner Act the federal government had undertaken by a 50-50 contribution to assist each state to carry on work of instruction in pre-natal and infancy care calculated to reduce the number of babies and mothers that die needlessly every year.

In order to keep its promise to the counties, the state is obliged to appropriate \$500,000 at this session for the coming two years' refund on county allowances or mothers' pensions - remember that this amount is not by way of addition to the tax burden but simply by way of distributing the burden so that the state shares jointly with the counties. To obtain the assistance from the federal government to carry out its own two-year program of infancy and maternity work the state must appropriate about \$32,000.

Why is a rally and a campaign necessary? Because times are hard, taxes high, the Legislature is bent upon ruthless cutting of appropriations, and it is likely to cut blindly without distinguishing between essential and non-essential enterprises. No matter how economical, it is going to appropriate money, a great deal of money - millions of dollars - undoubtedly as many as thirty millions, as it

did last session. It will spend for those measures for which there is the greatest political pressure.

That is why you are called upon, with your understanding of what is important to the welfare of the people of this state, to bring all the political pressure you can upon your own representatives in House and Senate, upon the members of the Appropriations Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate, upon the chairmen of these committees, Mr. Theodore Christianson in the House and Mr. A. J. Rockne in the Senate. Upon these two men, more than upon anyone else, depend these appropriations. Last session the committees did not even allow the House and Senate to vote upon them. They were killed in committee.

Insist that they shall be acted upon by the Legislature itself this year. Use petitions and letters and telegrams and personal interviews. Have good speakers at your meeting and take action then. Get publicity upon these meetings and see your editors about writing editorials on the subject.

Then let us know what you have done. We will help at headquarters and at the Capitol while you are working at home. Let us accept this occasion as a challenge. Have we or have we not the political strength to bring these things so insistently to the attention of our representatives that they cannot be overlooked? We think that we have.

Faithfully yours,

Margaret Dieudonne  
Chairman, Child Welfare Committee per H

Clara Heland.  
Chairman, Legislative Council

Margaret M. Lee  
State President.



MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS,  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis.  
Feb. 20, 1923.

MEMORANDUM TO LOCAL LEAGUE CHAIRMEN

Important.

At the meeting of the State Executive Board last week it was voted to write to all local League chairmen to reiterate the League policy on two very important matters.

The first is on the approaching municipal elections. It should not be necessary to stress the responsibility of every local League to get out a large vote and to present the issues of the election in educational ways such as the holding of candidates' meetings where all candidates for any given office are given equal opportunity to speak. Because there are a number of new Leagues, the Board takes occasion to reiterate the established policy of the League as an organization not to work for or against any candidates or for or against any party. Any departure from this tested policy is apt to hurt the effectiveness of the League as a whole and, sooner or later, that of the local branch which attempts it.

The second is on the matter of affiliation of local Leagues with other organizations. No such thing is possible. While League members as individuals do of course belong to any number of organizations as they see fit, the League itself is an independent organization with its own state and national constitutions and officers. We regret that this statement has been made necessary by the fact that one of our local Leagues was persuaded to affiliate with another organization and to drop the name of the League. The local League officers were under the impression this would not involve the loss of their League affiliation, and now that they realize the situation they are in the embarrassing position of having to go through a second re-organization in order to regain their League status which they highly value.

To make clear this whole question of the relation of the League to other organizations as that of co-operation but not affiliation we quote the action taken at our State Convention last October:

"That every local League of Women Voters to be entitled to receive headquarters' bulletins and other service may be required to adopt the name and the aims of the League of Women Voters, to have a responsible chairman, to adopt a constitution providing for the regular election of officers, and to assume the quota voted by the state convention for the support of the state organization. That the Executive Board shall have power to drop from the rolls local Leagues which fail to comply with these requirements.

"That the facilities of state headquarters, up to the limit of its resources and under the direction of the Executive Board, shall be at the service of local Leagues throughout the state. That it co-operate with other organizations in every way consistent with carrying out the ends for which the League is organized but that in supplying speakers, data, literature and other assistance at the request of other organizations not affiliated with the League and therefore not contributing financially to its support, it be empowered to charge an appropriate service fee."

Sincerely,

GLADYS HARRISON  
Executive Secretary.

GH:

*10 Copies  
at Legis. Council*

MINUTES  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS.  
Feb. 5, 1923.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held February 5th at 10:00 A. M. at the Meyers Arcade.

Present: Mrs. Ueland, Miss Wells, Mrs. Griswold, Miss Monahan, Mrs. Cobb, Mrs. Caswell, Mrs. Thorp, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Blivthe, Mrs. Holman, Mrs. Guise, Miss Felsenthal, Mrs. Dietrichson, Mr. Hodson acting in Mr. Bruno's place, and the Secretary.

Miss Wells moved that the sentiment of this Council be that we should not in the Bill for licensing and regulating public dance-halls raise the question of whether or not the holding of Sunday dances be permitted. Seconded and carried.

Moved that it is the sentiment of this Council that the authority for licensing of public dance-halls be left to the Boards of County Commissioners. Carried.

Moved by Miss Monahan that the Council oppose making any exception to the street carnival bill to allow itinerant carnivals to be held in connection with county and state fairs. Seconded and carried unanimously.

Mrs. Thorp spoke of the Part-Time School Bill on which a number of hearings have been held and reported that the House Committee may re-write the bill entirely. She told of her visit to the Part-Time Schools in Milwaukee which seemed to her to be most successful and thoroughly approved by public sentiment, and also read letters from Mr. Cooley, head of the Part-Time Schools in Milwaukee, and others associated in this work telling of the great efforts made by the Part-Time School authorities to persuade children to remain in or return to regular full-time school.

Mrs. Caswell reported that the American Legion and American Legion Auxiliary are thoroughly in sympathy with the Bill.

Miss Lawrence reported that Mr. McConnell has stated that the present Part-Time School Bill is substantially the same as that introduced by the State Department of Education two years ago.

Mr. Hodson spoke on the refund under the County Allowance Act and referred to the figures reported by the State Auditor's office setting forth the amounts each County of the State would receive from such a refund.

Mr. Hodson reported that the Hennepin County Bar Association had endorsed the bill permitting District Court Judges to make a ruling referring all matters pertaining to domestic relations to the Juvenile Court Judge especially designated two years hence. Violations of the Child Labor Law and of the Compulsory Attendance School law would be transferred also to the Juvenile Court Judge, but non-support cases are still left within the jurisdiction of the District Court. The bill applies only to counties having a population of more than 33,000, namely, Hennepin, Ramsey, St. Louis, Stearns, Ottertail, Polk and Winona.

It was agreed that Mr. Hodson should send all bills endorsed by the Bar Association to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committees in both houses explaining that copies of the Family Court Bill had already been given to Mr. Sweitzer and Mr. Child for introduction by Mrs. Ueland.



Mr. Hodson called attention to the number of bills introduced to impair the workings of the indeterminate sentence law and advised that these be closely followed, the one to repeal the law completely is believed to have no chance of passage.

Mrs. Dietrichson reported that the Attorney General's office has asked for a conference on the bill introduced to make an amendment in the minimum wage law.

Mrs. Griswold reported that the bill for a woman on the Industrial Commission had passed General Orders in the House without dissent and that action in the Senate will wait until the House Bill is reported to the Senate.

Moved by Miss Wells that the Council support the recommendation of the Interim Commission for the appointment of county superintendents of school provided an amendment is made stipulating qualifications for the office of superintendent to cover professional and educational qualifications and experience to be determined in consultation with the State Department of Education. Seconded and carried.

Moved, seconded and carried that this Council send a resolution to the committees on education and to the Chairman of the Interim Commission on Education asking consideration of the 8-month minimum school term. Moved by Miss Lawrence that we refer to a committee with power to act the approval of all bills recommended by the Interim Committee on Education with the understanding that we ask for amendments requiring qualifications of county superintendents of schools and for an 8 months instead of a 7 months school term. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Ueland appointed as a committee on this matter Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Thorp and Miss Wells.

Gladys Harrison,  
Secretary.

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND CO-OPERATION  
(Material compiled by the St. Paul Public Library.)

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30 copies  
Sent to State Board  
Feb. 19

MINUTES  
STATE BOARD MEETING  
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

The regular monthly meeting of the State Board was held February 15, 1923 at the home of Mrs. McKnight, Minneapolis.

Present: Miss Wells, Mrs. McKnight, Mrs. Dowling, Mrs. Dieudonne, Mrs. Colton, Mrs. Ueland, Mrs. Nixon, Miss Monahan, Mrs. Marcley, Mrs. Thorp, and in the afternoon Mrs. Glasoe. Mrs. Lowell Pierce of West St. Paul and Mrs. Newman of Stillwater also attended. Members of the Board of the Minneapolis League who attended by invitation were Mrs. Chalmers, Mrs. Wittich, Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Sweetzer, Mrs. Cobb, Mrs. Swarthe, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Quint, Mrs. Litzenberg, Mrs. Rittenhouse, Mrs. Denny and Miss Stevens. Miss Florence Harrison also attended as a guest.

In the absence of Mrs. White, Secretary, the minutes were taken by Miss Gladys Harrison. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The treasurer's report showing a balance of \$346.34 and unpaid bills amounting to \$875.37 was read and approved.

Mrs. Ueland moved that the Board confirm the appointment of Mrs. Harold G. Cant as treasurer. Seconded and carried.

It was announced that the state and city Leagues had taken new headquarters at 1639 Hennepin Avenue to be occupied March 1st.

Mrs. Dowling reported that she had visited Watson where Mrs. Stone, District Chairman for the M.F.W.C., had persuaded the local League to federate and to change its name to the Watson Woman's Club. The League officers had been told by Mrs. Stone that this would not make any difference in their League affiliation which was the affiliation which they most preferred. Mrs. Dowling reported that the former League members wished to reorganize in such a way as to resume their League affiliation.

Miss Wells reported the case of Detroit, Minnesota, where the League had endorsed candidates for the coming city election.

Moved by Mrs. Nixon that a letter be sent all local Leagues explaining the independent character of the League organization and our policy of not endorsing or opposing candidates or parties. Seconded and carried.

The remainder of the morning was given up to discussion of the National Plan of Work. Mrs. Marcley talked of the Plan proposed by the National and the Plan worked out by Miss Wells in consultation with her and others. Moved by Mrs. Marcley that we recommend to the National that we substitute for the Committee on Social Hygiene a Committee on Public Health. Seconded and carried.

Moved by Mrs. Ueland that we reiterate our belief that the Department of Efficiency in Government should be stressed and developed as rapidly as possible. Seconded and carried.

Moved by Mrs. McKnight that we recommend dropping our Committee on Social Legislation. After discussion the vote was taken and the motion lost, there being four ayes. (Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. McKnight, Mrs. Thorp, and Mrs. Marcley).

Moved by Mrs. Nixon that the Board recommend the Plan of Work proposed by Miss Wells instead of that proposed by the National. Seconded and carried unanimously.

The word "enforcement" in the Plan of Work was left for Committee decision.

Miss Harrison reported on her trip in the 2nd Congressional District, reporting a new League at Adrian, two provisional chairmen for Worthington and Pipestone, the appointment of a nominating committee to secure a chairman for Windom, and



possibility of League organization in St. James and Madelia. The cost of her trip was \$27.87 and more than \$6.00 was raised for immediate payment on quotas. The quotas accepted by the towns visited, if organization develops, will cover several times over the cost of the trip. She urged that District Chairmen use money for traveling in their own districts, and gave it as her opinion that the District Chairmen would be more successful than any outside organizer. She also suggested the possibility of having traveling Institutes in Government hold two-day sessions in communities throughout the State after the close of the legislative session and in the autumn months.

The subject of taking space in "Who's Who" was again discussed. The sentiment of the Board opposed taking any action.

Mrs. Ueland spoke of the work at the State Legislature.

Mrs. Marcley reported on conferences looking toward a reorganization of State departments. The League has appeared before the House Committee on the Investigation of Administrative Departments and has had satisfactory interviews with Governor Preus and Speaker Nolan leading to the hope that a resolution would be passed at this session calling for an Interim Committee. She also reported conferences on the drafting of a bill for Proportional Representation, the committee consisting of Mrs. Remington, Mr. Kane, Mr. Olson and Mrs. Marcley.

Moved that the Board recommend that the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth Leagues give special consideration to the bill changing the city elections to the same date as the general elections.

Mrs. Ueland advised hard work in support of the Sheppard-Towner appropriation, the indeterminate sentence, the 54 hour week and the placing of a woman on the State Industrial Commission. The last is of the most immediate importance.

Moved that we urge the holding of meetings by every League in favor of appropriations for the Sheppard-Towner work and for the refund under the County Allowance Act, pointing out that the immediate responsibility lies with the Appropriation Committees and especially with the chairmen thereof. Seconded and carried.

Moved that we write the Wisconsin League of Women Voters again asking for a statement in regard to the Equal Rights Bill and that we write organizations on our Legislative Council to get statements as to their stand on this Bill.

Mrs. Nixon reported round-tables on international questions now organized as follows: Minneapolis, 17; Northfield, 2; St. Paul, 3; Eveleth, Brainerd, St. Cloud, Winona, West St. Paul and Faribault, one each.

Mrs. Nixon presented a bibliography prepared by Miss Mathis of the St. Paul Public Library, and suggested that libraries be requested to order and display books dealing with these questions.

Moved by Mrs. McKnight that Mrs. Nixon appoint a committee to design a stamp and to consult with Miss Morgan with the idea of presenting the stamp at the Des Moines convention as an official stamp for her Committee. Seconded and carried.

Informal show of hands showed no members of the Board in favor of capital punishment.

Meeting adjourned at 4:30 P. M.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS,  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis.

Feb. 20, 1923.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Your Committee is conscious that the length of the legislative program for this year is already greater than it should be if the support of the League is to mean thorough and effective work.

It is also aware that no new subject-matter may be adopted for the support of the League without the vote of the League membership.

On the other hand, it has taken into account the fact that the appointment of the Legislative Interim Committee two years ago was promoted by the League and that so far as these bills relate to public schools they may be considered to bear the same relation to our school legislative program already adopted as amendments bear to bills which the League has endorsed but which the Legislative Council is permitted to complete in its details.

Your Committee also takes into account that any school legislation fostered by the Legislative Interim Committee affords an opportunity for legislation for the improvement of our rural schools that may not occur again in the near future. In view of these considerations your sub-committee being empowered to act, makes the following report:

"Five out of the eleven bills presented by the Interim Committee are measures already duly adopted by the League except that for two of these bills amendments must be proposed in accordance with action of the Legislative Council taken at your last meeting.

"A sixth bill proposed by the Interim Committee provides a county tax levy to equalize school opportunities by giving assistance to poor school districts, and it is in line with the county unit principle already endorsed by the League.

"A seventh bill providing that supplemental State aid shall go in a larger degree in poor districts and in a less degree to comparatively rich districts is so obviously desirable that it would be difficult to defend the League's position in case we with-held our support.

"The four remaining bills are (1) a bill to reduce State aid tending to stimulate certain departments, (2) a bill to reduce State aid towards tuition of non-resident high school pupils, (3) a bill to cut in half State aid for building of schools, (4) to reduce State aid to high schools.

"To these four bills the League of Women Voters is not prepared, in the opinion of your committee, to give very valuable assistance.

"Therefore, to sum up, your committee recommends that the League concentrates its support upon the five bills already on its program (offering amendments to two of them) and upon the two bills which tend to equalize school opportunities between rich and poor school districts."

Respectfully submitted,

Isabel Lawrence, Chairman,  
Marguerite M. Wells,  
Vivian S. Thorp.



# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

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Mrs. Walter J. Marcey, Efficiency in Government  
Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

Feb. 23, 1923.

I am sending you herewith a copy of a bill to be introduced today into the Minnesota Legislature. This bill appears so far reaching, and its terms so general, that we are asking a number of lawyers and others who are most familiar with the operation of our present laws concerning women as individuals, as wage earners, and as wives and mothers, as to the probable effects of such a law.

Your opinion will be of real service to us, and if we may have the privilege of quoting you accordingly, it will be of additional service. Such questions as the following occur to us particularly in this connection:

What definite improvement in the status of women may be expected from such a law?

What will be the probable effect of such a law on such matters as the minimum wage for women, liability of husband for support of wife and children, laws requiring that at least one or more members of certain boards shall be women, county allowance, etc.?

Is it likely to require considerable litigation and court decisions to establish these effects?

Is there any substantial benefit to be expected from such a bill which could not equally well, or better, be secured by specific legislation?

We have previously asked a few lawyers who were kind enough to give the matter some thought their opinion of a "blanket" bill somewhat similar to this which was proposed by the organization known as the Woman's Party as a model. This bill is an entirely new bill, also proposed by the Woman's Party. Such a bill has never, we believe, been presented to any Legislature, and we feel it therefore all the more necessary to see that it is given very critical consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Executive Secretary.

Blanket Bill proposed by Woman's Party for Minnesota, Feb. 1923.

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ABROGATING THE COMMON LAW DISABILITIES OF WOMEN, GRANTING EQUAL RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES TO BOTH SEXES AND REPEALING CERTAIN ACTS IN CONFLICT THEREWITH.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Men and women shall have the same rights, privileges, and immunities under the laws of the State.

Section 2. This Act shall be construed as abrogating in every respect the common law disabilities of women.

Section 3. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with any provisions of this Act are hereby repealed provided that nothing in this Act shall be construed as repealing or nullifying any statute heretofore enacted for the protection of persons in the interest of the public welfare.

Section 4. This Act shall be in full force and effect immediately from and after its passage.



Feb. 23, 1923.

Minnesota League of Women Voters,  
313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis.

### THE "BLANKET" OR "EQUAL RIGHTS" BILL.

This bill is introduced by the National Woman's Party, an organization which is working in some thirty-eight states to secure the passage of bills of a comprehensive or "blanket" type to establish immediate and absolute equality of men and women under the law. The bill is dangerous because its language is so general that its far-reaching consequences are not easily recognized. It is important because it is a challenge by women to practically all that women have undertaken or accomplished in the field of legislation.

### LET US FACE THE ISSUE

If the Woman's Party is right, then the legislative policy of the National League of Women Voters, Federation of Women's Clubs, W.C.T.U., Y.W.C.A., Consumer's League, Women's Trade Union League, and other great national organizations, is wrong both as to principle and as to method. If the Woman's Party is right, a large part of the bills for which the League of Women Voters and other organizations of women are now working at our State Legislature should be immediately abandoned, and bills which they secured at the last session of the Legislature should be repealed.

Regardless of the bill proposed by the Woman's Party, this challenge deserves careful consideration and calls for a justification of our own policy which every member of the League of Women Voters should be able to give. Let us first examine the bill.

### THE BLANKET

The text of the bill, as introduced, follows:

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

"Section 1. Men and women shall have the same rights, privileges, and immunities under the laws of the State.

"Section 2. This Act shall be construed as abrogating in every respect the common law disabilities of women.

"Section 3. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with any provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, provided that nothing in this Act shall be construed as repealing or nullifying any statute heretofore enacted for the protection of persons in the interest of the public welfare.

"Section 4. This Act shall be in full force and effect immediately from and after its passage."

### WHAT LIES UNDER THE BLANKET?

All laws relating to the status of women as individuals, as wage-earners, as wives, and as mothers would be effected by this bill, and their effect and validity would be open to question. Among these laws those dealing with the following are only examples:

Location of family domicile  
Liability of the father for support of the wife  
Primary liability of the father for support of children  
Desertion of wife and children  
Liability of father for support of illegitimate children  
Exemptions of women from jury service not applying to men  
County allowance or mother's pensions  
*Pensions* for widows of municipal and state employees.

Minimum wage for women  
Prohibiting the lifting of heavy weights by women working in foundries  
Limitation of hours for women in certain occupations  
Requiring that at least two members of the State Board of Control shall be women  
Liability of the wife in her personal property for notes signed jointly with her husband  
Penalties for sex offenses.

These laws may represent "inequalities", but they do not represent, as the Woman's Party would have us believe, the product of an age of "the subjection of woman to man". Many of them have been placed and kept on the statute books by the direct efforts of the progressive and forward-looking women of the state, both before and after enfranchisement. No one claims that they are perfect or that they will not require progressive revision as women acquire increasing social and economic independence; some of them indeed are in process of revision under special bills now pending in the Legislature.

The question comes on this point. Each one of these present statutes at the time of its enactment was the subject of painstaking and separate consideration. Each one provoked public discussion, and was enacted only when it had won a sufficient measure of public support. Shall all of them now be thrown again into the legislative hopper, not for equally painstaking and separate consideration, but for wholesale and hasty action the results of which cannot even be predicted? Shall we smother discussion under the "blanket"?

#### "WOULD LEAVE UNDONE WHAT IT OUGHT TO PERFORM"

It is worth taking risks, even in legislation, if the benefits to be derived are commensurate with the risks, and cannot be achieved in any other way. What then are the benefits to be expected from the passage of such a bill? That unjust discriminations do women suffer under our present laws? True, the Woman's Party grants that Minnesota is progressive in its laws concerning women, and the examples of injustice it cites are practically all under the laws of other states. However, certain laws in Minnesota are cited as cases in point. Let us see how the passage of the "blanket" bill would affect them:

The present statute makes adultery a misdemeanor in the case of the husband, and a felony in the case of the wife, fixing different penalties. If the "blanket" bill passed would this statute be changed? Lawyers will not undertake to say. If it is changed, will adultery become a misdemeanor for the wife, or a felony for the husband? The courts would have to decide. Should the penalty for adultery be increased or reduced for either the wife or the husband? That is a question which the Legislature, and the Legislature alone, ought to determine.

A father now has the right to sue for damages to a minor child. The same right is not accorded the mother, except with the consent of the father or in case he is incapacitated. This prior right of the father, however, is based on his prior liability for the child's support. How would the "blanket" bill affect the whole question of support? Lawyers do not agree on this, and only the courts could determine.

The husband now has the right to establish the family domicile as well as the legal obligation to provide a "suitable domicile". He cannot compel his wife to live there, but divorce action on grounds of desertion is in order if she chooses to establish a separate domicile. What would be the effect of the "blanket" bill on this question? If the wife established a separate domicile, what would become of the obligation of the husband to provide for wife and children? What would be the domicile of the children? Again, only the courts could determine.

It appears that no definite and constructive benefits on any point can be safely predicted.

#### DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS.

If the constructive effects of the bill are at best dubious, the destructive effects are only too certain. The principle of special protection for women has been securely established in law through years of effort on the part of progressive-minded men and women, not alone through the enactment of statutes but through a long series of court decisions. Every one of these decisions would be re-opened by the passage of the "blanket" bill.

Let us not be deceived by the clause in the bill providing that "nothing in this Act shall be construed as repealing or nullifying statutes previously enacted for the protection of persons in the interests of the public welfare". No one knows what will be the effect of this provision. What we do know is that the Woman's Party is openly opposed to protective legislation. They are opposed to the limitation of hours for women, to the minimum wage, to special provisions to protect the health of working women. If we wish to safeguard protective legislation for women, clearly we should not intrust the Woman's Party with this responsibility.

#### PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION NEEDED.

What is the object of special protection for women in industry? According to a pamphlet just issued by the National Women's Trade Union League, it is "to establish standards of health and efficiency for the wage-earning woman, to permit efficient motherhood and healthy children, to prevent exploitation of women and the destruction of industrial standards for both men and women, to promote equality of working conditions for women and men." Opposition to such legislation it declares "misrepresents the facts as to operation of labor laws for women by stating that they diminish women's opportunities and keep down their wages. Such statements are absolutely refuted by the experience of States that have such laws for women. (The opposition) constitutes a screen for selfish interests and betrays



working women into their hands under the banner of "Equal Rights", and finally defeats equality. Labor laws for women improve their working conditions and promote equality with men. To destroy or prevent labor laws for women keeps women at the bottom of the economic struggle."

#### IS THERE A BETTER WAY?

Is there a way of removing any discriminations against women without undermining existing laws or prejudicing all future legislation? Yes. It is the old, safe, sound, but effective method of determining just what the grievance is and then of drafting legislation to do precisely what needs to be done to correct it, leaving as little as possible to the courts to decide.

It is by this method in two short years that the League of Women Voters has helped to secure the passage of the law providing for the independent citizenship of married women, of the law making women eligible for jury service in Minnesota, and of sixty-three laws in other states effectively removing existing discriminations against women. It is by this method that the League will continue to work for the correction of all inequalities in law which are prejudicial to women or to the best interests of society. Responsible and thoughtful women everywhere will join with it in this effort.

# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

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Mrs. Walter H. Thorp, Education  
Dr. Mabel S. Ulrich, Public Health and Social  
Hygiene  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, International Reduction of  
Armament  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcley, Efficiency in Government  
  
Director of Organization  
Mrs. Albee Ladd  
Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

Feb. 27, 1923.

Dear State President:

The Des Moines Convention is to have a feature new to conventions of the League of Women Voters - a staff dinner, on the evening of April 9th. The idea comes from our national officers, but I am sure that every executive secretary, field organizer, or other staff worker of any State League will welcome the chance to meet her fellow-workers and talk over League problems and League possibilities as we have come to know them. Miss Hite, the Convention Secretary, has asked me to act as Chairman for this dinner.

Have you any regular staff worker for the League in your State who is going to Des Moines? If so, won't you ask her to write me so that I can reserve a place for her at our dinner April 9th? Miss Hite promises us a good dinner for \$1.00, and she asks to know as soon as possible the number who may be expected to attend.

Will you also ask your staff worker - and this is most important for the success of our dinner - please to write me her suggestions for our program? Shall we discuss finance, publicity and organization, or shall we discuss the peculiarities of executive secretaries, the peculiarities of State presidents or the peculiarities of the League itself? On one thing I am quite determined - while we want good constructive discussion of real problems, we won't be too serious about it and we promise the guests at our dinner, if they will come in this spirit, a thoroughly good time.

I shall greatly appreciate having an early answer from your staff.

Sincerely,

Executive Secretary.

GH:7



# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

313 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

## DIRECTORS

Mrs. Russell M. Bennett, Minneapolis  
Miss Rosamond Grant, Faribault  
Mrs. R. C. Jamison, Duluth  
Mrs. C. P. Noyes, St. Paul  
Mrs. Walter H. Thorp, Minneapolis  
Mrs. J. N. Weir, Winona

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Mrs. P. M. Glasoe, Northfield, Third District  
Mrs. C. R. Noyes, St. Paul, Fourth District  
Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight, Minneapolis, Fifth  
Mrs. W. C. Cobb, Brainerd, Sixth District  
Mrs. Michael J. Dowling, Olivia, Seventh District  
Mrs. Chauncey C. Colton, Duluth, Eighth District  
Mrs. J. E. Spencer, Wayzata, Tenth District

## OFFICERS

President  
Miss Marguerite M. Wells  
First Vice-President  
Miss Cornelia Lusk  
Second Vice-President  
Miss Ruth H. Mitchell  
Corresponding Secretary  
Mrs. Boyd Nixon  
Recording Secretary  
Mrs. Edwin White  
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Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Protection of Women  
in Industry  
Mrs. Eugene Dieudonne, Child Welfare  
Miss Isabel Lawrence, Education  
Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws, Living Costs  
Miss Florence Monahan, Uniform Laws  
Concerning Women  
Dr. Mabel S. Ulrich, Public Health and Social  
Hygiene  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcey, Efficiency in Government  
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Miss Gladys Harrison  
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Feb. 27, 1923.

To Members of Legislative Council:

There are certain of the bills which with your advice and cooperation the League has undertaken to support this year that are in especial need of wide-spread support. Can you not take them up with your organization and in cases where it has not yet acted persuade them to act upon them, not only by resolution but by interviewing their representatives at the Legislature?

There is danger in the "Blanket" or "Equal Rights" Bill just introduced by the Woman's Party, both because it seeks to wipe out all remaining inequalities between men and women in a general, careless way, when they call for very careful specific treatment, and because it jeopardizes all existing protective legislation for women. The Woman's Party states publicly that they do not believe in protective legislation for women.

There is great danger that in this year of financial stringency the Legislature will make no appropriation for mothers' pensions or maternity and infancy work. It will have to appropriate for those measures for which there is the greatest political pressure. Women must do their share in bringing pressure for these appropriations.

Next in importance are the school bills for which much work is necessary, the 54 hour a week for women in industry, a woman member on the Industrial Commission, Family Court, and protection of the much misunderstood Indeterminate Sentence and Parole Board.

You have the League's program and we shall be glad to furnish you with literature on all these subjects.

The benefits that may be expected from your presence on this Council seem to me to be these:

Your help and experience in deciding what measures the League shall support;

The League's support of whatever measures initiated by your own organization you persuade it to undertake;

The information about the measures considered by the Council that you carry back to your organization and your influence in securing support of them.

It is our understanding that you prefer your connection with the Council to be of this nature, namely, that it shall be advisory, and that it shall in no degree involve your organization except in cases when it too takes action.

One more subject to refer to you has come to my attention since I began this letter. As you know, the League and other organizations oppose the "Blanket" Bill on the grounds that inequalities that still exist can be more safely corrected through specific bills. There is a bill in the Legislature now which provides for equalizing the penalties for adultery as between man and wife, thereby removing an obvious discrimination. The League ought consistently to support it. It has the approval of the Minnesota Committee on Social Legislation. Has it yours? Please reply. Copy of this bill is enclosed.

Please do not forget the request which is the main subject of this letter. Try to get your organization's support of the bills endorsed by our Legislative Council. Mrs. Ueland is too busy at the Legislature to sign this letter.

Very sincerely yours,

Marguerite M. Wells,  
PRESIDENT.

MMW:W



A BILL

FOR AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 8702, GENERAL STATUTES 1913, DEFINING THE CRIME OF ADULTERY AND PROVIDING PUNISHMENT THEREFOR.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. That Section 8702, General Statutes 1913, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

8702. Whenever a married person shall have intercourse with any one other than his or her spouse, both shall be guilty of adultery, and punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than two years, or by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars; but no prosecution shall be commenced except on complaint of the husband or the wife, save when such husband or wife shall be insane or feeble minded in which case complaint shall be made by the legally constituted guardian of the person of such insane or feeble minded person, nor after one year from the commission of the offense.

Section 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

H. F. 418

1921

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
POLITICAL EDUCATION BULLETIN NO. I

Emily R. Kneubuhl

TO DISTRICT, COUNTY AND LOCAL CHAIRMEN:

The State Office of the League of Women Voters offers material and suggestions for political education, and has ready for distribution, upon request, the following:

- I. Suggestive Study Courses in City Government--Very important. Most city elections occur in the spring. See Bulletin No. II.
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  - " 9 - The Machinery of State Government
  - " 10 - County and Township Forms of Government
  - " 11 - Municipal Government
  - " 12 - How the Government is Financed.
- III. State and Local Government in Minnesota. Political Education Leaflet No. V, published by the League of Women Voters, 321 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis.
- IV. Traveling Library for towns under 10,000.
  - 10 volumes recommended by League of Women Voters, and furnished through the courtesy of Miss Baldwin of the Traveling Library Association, St. Paul Capitol.
- V. Three Charts on the Three Forms of City Government
  - These charts now ready - 50¢ each.
- VI. Special Bibliography on Special Subjects.
  - The field in local politics is so broad that we will be glad to furnish, on special request, material on subjects not outlined by us. In other words, let us help you with material for your study programs. Requests of this kind will receive special attention of Miss Kneubuhl or our research chairman, Miss Hanson.
- VII. Citizenship through Movies.
  - See Bulletin No. III; also Reports II and III, New York Reference Library in our Traveling Library.
  - This offers an opportunity for League women to cooperate with local movie houses and do real educational work for community.
- VIII. Minneapolis Charter Problems - Contains also a general chapter on types of municipal government, by Prof. William Anderson. Price 25¢
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LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
POLITICAL EDUCATION BULLETIN NO. I, Cont.

November, 1920

Emily R. Kneubuhl

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Good Citizenship Bureau, Woman's Home Companion. Send direct for these. In Good Citizenship Made Easy, Bulletin No. I, the 10th, 12th, 13th meetings are very helpful as to suggestive programs.  
Community Service Bulletin. Issued monthly. County Chairman can secure copies for distribution, free, by addressing Community Service Dept., University of Minnesota.

SCHOOLS OF POLITICAL EDUCATION - Conducted by Miss Kneubuhl.  
Application for such a school should be made through your County Chairman of the League of Women Voters, or direct to the State Office.

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Good for Community Spirit: Zona Gale's Neighbors--to be found in Wisconsin Plays--T. H. Dickinson.  
(Ask your Librarian)

Others: The Walter H. Baker Co., Boston, publish at 15¢ apiece, the following farcial skits:

A Mothers Meeting--Arlo Bates  
A Gentle Jury--Arlo Bates  
A Business Meeting--Arlo Bates  
Bardwell vs Pickwick

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- d. Have you a Speakers Bureau? Are they speaking on local problems before other groups? Are they practising speeches on each other?
- e. Have you an excursion committee? Plan trips to local centers--civic, industrial and recreational.

For example:

A trip to the Court House  
A visit to City Council  
A visit to the Courts  
Naturalization Court  
A trip to the municipal plant  
Our light and water  
A trip to State Parks, Playgrounds, Community Centers  
(Pool Halls, Dance Halls, Movies)

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1921

SUGGESTIVE HELPS FOR  
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS SPEAKERS BUREAU

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Official organ of the National League of Women Voters. Weekly news of political interest to women. Articles by experts on special problems. \$2.00 a year. Send subscriptions through the Minnesota League of Women Voters, 321 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

POPULAR MAGAZINES carrying occasional articles of political and civic interest.

1. The Ladies Home Journal
2. Woman's Home Companion - Citizenship Course
3. Good Housekeeping

MORE TECHNICAL

1. Literary Digest - Pan Partisan, quotes from all newspapers of the country.
2. The Searchlight - Follows closely the work of Congress and the Departments of the Federal Government, 737 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D.C. Monthly, \$2.00 a year.
3. National Municipal Review - Monthly Study of Civic Problems by experts. \$5.00 a year, 261 Broadway, New York.

GENERAL TEXT BOOKS

1. Woman's Voters Manual - Forman & Shuler
2. The New Voter - C.W. Thompson
3. The Woman Citizen - M.S. Boyd

MORE SPECIFIC TEXTS

1. Jas. Bryce - American Commonwealth
2. C.A. Beard - American Government
3. Beard's Woman's Work in Municipalities

PAMPHLETS obtainable from the League of Women Voters, 321 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis.

1. Leaflets of Political Education
2. A Manual for Minn. Voters - prepared by the Bureau of Research in Government, University of Minnesota. 10¢
3. Statement on Constitutional Amendments to be voted on November 2nd - prepared by Bureau of Research in Government University of Minnesota. 10¢
4. The Short Ballot - prepared by the National Short Ballot Association.

SOURCES

1. Constitution of U.S.
2. Covenant of League of Nations
3. Platforms of all Parties: Republican, Democratic, Socialist, Prohibition, Farmer-Labor.
4. Legislative Manual, State of Minnesota, 1919 - Official publication of the Secretary of State.



THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Legislative Bulletin

February 1, 1921

The state legislature has been in session almost a month. Already we can judge quite accurately where we can count on friendly support and where we shall meet opposition, and the time has come when we must call upon the women of the state who earnestly believe in the League of Women Voters legislative program to rally to its support.

County Allowance

The first of our bills to come to a vote in either house was the bill to increase the maximum allowed under the county allowance, or mother's pension law, from \$15 to \$20 for the first child and from \$10 to \$15 for each succeeding child. This bill passed the House January 28 with 70 favorable votes, 66 being necessary for passage. Thirty-seven members voted "nay", and twenty-four failed to vote. Only the day before the House, sitting as a Committee of the Whole, had voted unanimously to recommend the bill for passage, so the closeness of the final roll-call came as a surprise and a shock. We cannot afford to risk such a close vote on any other of our bills, and this means that a strong expression of opinion from the women of the state is necessary.

On this bill your representative voted

If his vote was unfavorable, write to him. Do not take an unfriendly tone, but let him know plainly that his vote was a disappointment to the women of his district and that you will watch his stand on other measures on our program with the closest interest. If he failed to vote, write also. Very often members avoid roll-call when they oppose a bill but do not dare vote against it because their constituents are known to support it. Let your representative know that you are watching him, and that failure to vote on an important measure is not a satisfactory record in the eyes of his constituents. If he voted favorably, write and express appreciation.

Write in any case. The important thing is to let your representatives know that they are being watched. Do not make it possible for them to say, when it is too late, that they would have voted for a bill if they had known you really wanted it.

The county allowance bill will soon come up for a vote in the Senate, and strong pressure is needed to insure success. Your senator is reported

The number of this bill in the Senate is S.F. 286. Always refer to the number of a bill, as well as its name, in writing.

Making Women Eligible for Jury Service.

Jury service is usually regarded as one of the obligations of citizenship resting upon all voters, except for any necessary exemptions. We all realize that the presence of women in juries is very much needed in many types of cases. Nevertheless, considerable opposition has been voiced against the bills introduced in both houses defining a jury as "a body of twelve men or women or both", and it must be met by an expression of opinion from women themselves.

The number of this bill in the House is H.F. 240 and in the Senate S.F. 164. In both houses it is now under consideration by the Judiciary Committee, of which Mr. Ralph J. Parker is chairman in the House and Senator F. E. Putnam in the Senate, with the prospect of its being reported out for a vote at an early date. Your representatives are reported.

### The Street Trades Bill (H.F. 243, S. F. 197)

The Street Trades Bill forbidding children under twelve years of age to sell newspapers on the streets has already had a hearing before the Senate Committee on Public Welfare, of which Senator C. W. Gillam is chairman, and is to have a hearing before the House Committee on Public Welfare this week. Your representatives are reported

### Eight-Months School Term

The present minimum school term is six months. Investigation shows that the average school term, even in counties with a very scattered population, is now eight months, with a nine months term in many districts. Very few have the minimum six months term allowed by the law, so the effect of the proposed change would be simply to give children in a comparatively small number of backward districts the same educational opportunities enjoyed by children in the cities and in other parts of their own counties.

### Regulation of Hours for Women Employed outside the Home

Another bill soon to be introduced will provide for limiting the hours of work for women employed outside the home. Like the bill for the eight-months school term, this bill will meet with the most opposition from members from country districts, where the burden of readjustment will largely fall.

At present there is no law regulating the hours of work for women outside the big cities, except in mercantile establishments and factories. The eight hour day is rapidly becoming a standard work-day in the cities for both men and women because experience proves that it benefits the interests of employer and employee alike. In the small town, where economic pressure is less, the movement toward a shorter working day is naturally slower and, in the absence of legal regulation of any kind, some of the most extreme cases of overwork are reported from the small community. On a separate sheet are listed a few typical instances reported to the State Department of Labor and Industries. In most of these cases the workers are young girls, and it needs no argument to prove that hours such as these are injurious to the health of workers who are to become the mothers of future citizens. Nothing but legal regulation can put a stop to such conditions, and we believe that women will not count the inconvenience of readjusting the conditions of employment as too great compared with the general good which such legislation will promote.

We realize that to secure such laws a program of education is necessary, not only on our legislators direct, but in the home community. We therefore urge you to get up meetings to discuss these questions and to draft resolutions to send to your representatives. We shall be glad to cooperate by sending material and, occasionally, speakers. In this educational work lies the test of our organization and its usefulness. Keep your women posted, and we know you will keep them interested. Let your representatives hear from you, and they will try to follow out your wishes.

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Chairman, Legislative Council



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State President

Chairman, Legislative Council



1921

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
321 Meyers Arcade  
Minneapolis

SOME NEW SUBJECTS TO BE HANDLED BY MISS KNEUBUHL

1. Political Education for Women.
2. Constitution of the United States.
3. The Congress of the United States.
4. Our State Legislature.
5. Legislative Program of the Minnesota League of Women Voters.
6. Minnesota Election Laws.
7. Village Government.
8. City Government.
9. History, Principles and Practices of Political Parties in the U. S.
10. The Relationship of the League of Women Voters to Political Parties.
11. Community Organization, or How to Conduct a County League of Women Voters.
12. Public Speaking.

-----  
GOOD SUBJECTS FOR LOCAL SPEAKERS

1. Our City Charter.
2. Powers and Duties of the Mayor.
3. Courts of Law and their Use.
4. Our School System and Its Needs.
5. Child Welfare - State Legislation and Local Agencies.
6. The Woman in Industry - Her Relation to the General Welfare.
7. Jury Service for Women - The Need.
8. Public Utilities - Water Supply, Lighting, Transportation, etc.
9. Town Planning.
10. Congress and the Smith-Towner Bill.
11. Congress and the Sheppard-Towner Bill.
12. How the United States Spends Its Income.

These titles suggest of themselves the men or women in your community who can handle them.

Note: Miss Kneubuhl should speak only once at a session.

1921

THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
Political Education Bulletin No. VI

March 1, 1921

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS

Emily R. Kneubuhl

I. Municipal elections - March, April, May and June.

Has your local League helped to create an active public opinion at this time?

Have you had the people now holding office in your town or village talk on the duties of their positions?

Do you know what offices are to be filled at this election?

Do you know what candidates have filed? Get up a big community meeting and have them all speak.

What issues are foremost in this election? Ask the candidates to speak on these issues and state definitely where they stand on them.

What percentage of the qualified voters will go to the polls in your town? Have your most inspirational speaker talk on the subject "Every man and woman a Regular Voter"

II. Administration - Are you, as a voter, interested in what you elect your local officers to do?

Are you dissatisfied with the work of the county commissioners?

Have you ever invited them to come and explain their problems?

Who supplies the gas and electric light? If a private corporation, have you ever asked some man in the business to come and explain how the business is conducted?

Where does the water which you use come from?

How is milk distributed in your town? Have you a milk inspector?

Is there a garbage collection in your community?

III. Women and Public Office

Some of your members, no doubt, feel that women are needed in public office, and others may see reasons why it is not advisable for them to become candidates at this time. Can you not feature a debate on this, asking prominent women of your community to participate?

IV. The Town and the Rural District

Have you tried to bring about a better understanding between country district and town or village by holding meetings for friendly, constructive discussion of common problems? Do you have home-coming days, or community meetings, to which special invitations are sent to women in the rural communities?

V. Activities in the State at Large

Have you ever used "The Woman Voter" in your local clubs as a basis for the study of current events? Each issue contains enough material for two meetings. Remember that the work now being done at the State Capitol by the Legislative Council needs your loyal and intelligent support. Are you holding meetings to arouse public opinion in behalf of our bills? State headquarters will send you up-to-the-minute reports on their progress, as well as general information, on request.

VI. March 4 - Inauguration Day

The day when the new president takes his oath to discharge faithfully the duties of the highest office in the land is a fitting occasion for citizens to renew their allegiance to the principles set forth in the Constitution of the United States. Why not devote one meeting to that glorious document, remembering that absolute obedience to the call of the ballot box is the first duty of the citizen to the government which it established for us.

Notice! The Department of Political Education is very anxious to get short, one-act plays which deal with municipal government and its problems. If you have any playwrights in your community, please have them write to me.



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LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
POLITICAL EDUCATION BULLETIN NO. V

November, 1920.

Emily R. Kneubuhl

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY--ON COMMUNITY PROBLEMS

- I. American Social Evolution  
Cubberley, Rural Life and Education (Boston, 1914)  
Vogt, Rural Sociology (New York, 1917)  
Devotes several excellent chapters to the village and its human type. Fears the "failure to recognize the place of the village in relation to the rural community has already led in many instances to erroneous and costly policies of organization of educational, social and religious life in rural centres."  
Wilson, The Evolution of the Country Community (Boston, 1912)
- II. The Little Town.  
Galpin, The Social Anatomy of a Rural Community, University of Wisconsin Research Bulletin, No. 34. The most important single work for our understanding of the little town.  
Galpin, Rural Relations of the Village and Small City, University of Wisconsin Bulletin, No. 411.  
Hartman, "Village Problems and Characteristics", Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, V. 15, P. 234.
- III. Surveys and Social Studies.  
a. Survey Methods.  
Aronovici, Knowing one's Own Community; Suggestions for Social Surveys of Small Cities and Towns (American Unitarian Association, Boston, 1912)  
Felton, A Survey of a Rural Community Prepared in Outline (Board of Home Missions of the Pres. Church, New York, 1915)  
b. Studies of Actual Communities.  
Brunner, Co-operation in Coopersburg (New York, 1916)  
Dunn, An Analysis of the Social Structure of a Western Town (Chicago, 1896.) An illuminating study of the development of Galesburg, Ill.  
Morrison, Coopersburg Survey (Moravian Country Church Commission, Easton, Pa., 1914.)
- IV. Regional, Economic and Occupational Background of Little Town Fortunes.  
Brigham, Commercial Geography (Boston, 1911)  
Hunt, How to Choose a Farm (New York, 1906)  
Powell, Co-operation in Agriculture (New York, 1913)
- V. The Country Life Movement  
Carver, "The Organization of a Rural Community" (Year-book U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1914, pp. 89-138)  
Plunkett, The Rural-Life Problem of the United States (New York, 1910)
- VI. Literary Studies of Little Town Character  
Fitch, Homeburg Memories (Boston, 1915)  
A genial view of the old home, humorously expressed, but none the less sound.  
Garland, A Son of the Middle Border (New York, 1915)  
Recognized as one of the most important American autobiographies. A human document of the greatest value but of little sympathy for town and country.
- VII. Civic Improvement  
A. General  
American City, The, Town and Country Edition (Monthly, New York)  
The best current record of civic progress in all lines.  
Farwell, Village Improvement (New York, 1913)  
A story of long experience in the New England village improvement societies, with a wealth of concrete illustration from all parts of the country.  
Waugh, Rural Improvement (New York, 1914)  
The principles of civic art applied to rural conditions, including village improvement. Interesting and important. Deals principally with betterment of external conditions.

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November, 1920.

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B. Town plan and beautification.

- Bird, Town Planning for Small Communities (New York, 1917)  
Pt. I, a general survey of the subject in twelve chapters.  
Pt. II, the planning surveys and organization of Walpole, Mass.  
Stark, Steel Corporation's Industrial Community Development (Reprint from the Iron Trade Review, Cleveland, 1914)  
A description of the United States Steel Corporation's model town, Fairfield, Ala.

C. Health and Sanitation.

- Bailey, School Sanitation and Decoration (New York, 1899)  
Bulick and Ayers, Medical Inspection of Schools (N. Y., 1914)  
Waters, Visiting Nurses in the United States (N. Y. 1909)

D. Homes and Child Life

- Holt, Care and Feeding of Children (New York, 1909)  
Kinne and Cooley, Food and Household Management (N. Y., 1914)  
McKeever, Farm Boys and Girls (New York, 1912)

E. Schools and Civic Education

- Betts and Hall, Better Rural Schools (New York, 1914)  
Brown, The Readjustment of a Rural High School to the Needs of the Community (U.S. Bureau of Education, Bulletin 585)  
Cubberley, Rural Life and Education (Boston, 1914)  
Johnson, County Schools of Agriculture and Domestic Economy in Wisconsin (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Office of Experiment Stations, Bulletin No. 242, Washington, 1911)  
Knorr, Consolidated Rural Schools and the Organization of a County System (U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Office of Experiment Stations, Bulletin No. 232, Washington, 1910)  
Tarbell, A Village Library, Publications of Massachusetts Civic League (Boston).

F. Churches

- Brunner, The New Country Church Building (N.Y., 1917). "Intended as much for the church of the rural village as for the church of the open country." Gives many plans of buildings and discusses equipment for the socially-minded church.  
Douglass, The New Home Missions (N. Y., 1914). An account of the social re-direction of ecclesiastical statesmanship.  
Ritchie, Community Work of the Y.M.C.A. (New York, 1917)  
Wilson, The Church at the Center (New York, 1914)

G. Commercial Organizations and Retail Merchandising.

- Neystrom, Retail Selling and Store Management (New York, 1914)  
A practical text book prepared in the Extension Department of the University of Wisconsin.

VIII. Development and Enrichment of Community Life.

A. Recreation and Social Life

- Curtis, Play and Recreation for the Open Country (Boston, 1914)  
Bancroft, Games for the Playground, Home, School and Gymnasium (New York, 1909)  
Lee, Play in Education (New York, 1915)

B. Civic Arts

- Community Music and Drama, University of Wisconsin, Extension Division Bulletin, G.S. No. 638 (1917)  
Tanner, Pageant of the Little Town of X (Publications of the Massachusetts Civic League)

C. Community Centers.

- Perry, Community Center Activities (New York, 1916)  
Dunn, The Community and the Citizen (Boston, 1907)  
Fairlie, Local Government in Counties, Towns and Villages (New York, 1906)



MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

321 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis

February, 1921.

County Finance Policy

Just as it is important for each county to adopt a definite form of organization and provide for the regular election of officers, it is important to adopt a definite finance policy at the beginning of the year's work. Not only is it the business-like thing to do - it is necessary for the vitality and stability of the organization.

The state organization has a budget of \$25,000 for the year 1921, which was adopted by delegates from 55 counties who attended the annual convention last December. The share which each county owes under this budget to the state organization has been based on the most scientific and impartial figures available. It goes to pay for the up-keep of headquarters, for printing and postage and stationery, for salaries, for the travelling expenses of district chairmen to monthly board meetings, for publicity service, for schools of political education, for Minnesota's share to the work of our splendid national organization - in short for all the needs of the state which can be served most economically by an efficient central headquarters.

Payments on this quota should be made through the treasurer of your congressional district, of who will credit your county with the amount received and forward the same to headquarters. The quota for County is \$ , due before December 1, 1921, and it is suggested that the money be forwarded in regular monthly payments.

The state organization does not go beyond this to say how much should be spent locally in county, city or township, but leaves this to the local units to determine for themselves. But the county does need a definite financial policy, and this matter is one which should have the consideration of the whole executive board.

In the first place, the quota which the county owes to the state should be fairly apportioned among the various townships so that each will have to raise only its fair share. We must remember, however, that the better organized units and the larger communities in each county must expect to bear the giant's share of the burden for the first year or two at least. It is only by well-organized units lending a hand and spending money to help organize other units that the League of Women has grown as it has in Minnesota.

Secondly, every county will need a central fund of its own, even if it is only a tiny one for stationery and postage. In a well-organized county the fund should probably be very small indeed, and townships which have an active and self-reliant organization of their own should be encouraged to initiate and finance their own local activities. Money which is raised by the local units as their share toward the county quota due the state should never be diverted to pay bills of the county organization, and it should always be thoroughly understood that the county fund is an additional and separate one. This is another problem for the county board as a whole to work out.

Whatever the scheme adopted, the first thing needed is a good Finance Chairman, or Ways and Means Committee, and the best county chairman in most cases is not the one who personally devises and carries out a money-raising program but the one who finds the right woman for the right place as Finance Chairman and then sees that the delegated responsibility is carried out.

There are many ways of raising money - enthusiasm and effort will make any one of them a success. Some counties last year raised their entire quotas on sustaining memberships, others by contributions quietly solicited, others by money-raising banquets, bridge-parties, rummage sales, or, perhaps most profitable of all, by benefit movies.

The method does not matter much - except we believe your members will take a more personal interest if they understand the needs and the work of the organization as a whole and have, each one, an opportunity to contribute. Understanding of the need, good spirit, a sense of co-operation, and real effort will get results.

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LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
POLITICAL EDUCATION BULLETIN NO. I

Emily R. Kneubuhl

TO DISTRICT, COUNTY AND LOCAL CHAIRMEN:

The State Office of the League of Women Voters offers material and suggestions for political education, and has ready for distribution, upon request, the following:

- I. Suggestive Study Courses in City Government--Very important. Most city elections occur in the spring. See Bulletin No. II.
- II. National League of Women Voters Citizenship Course. Complete text with special bibliographies and quizzes for each lesson. At \$1.00 the course, or 10¢ for each lesson, as follows:
  - Lesson 1 - Electing our President
  - " 2 - Powers and Duties of our President
  - " 3 - The President's Cabinet
  - " 4 - History and Organization of Political Parties
  - " 5 - Conventions and Primaries
  - " 6 - Campaign and Elections
  - " 7 - Congress and its Work
  - " 8 - Our Federal Judiciary
  - " 9 - The Machinery of State Government
  - " 10 - County and Township Forms of Government
  - " 11 - Municipal Government
  - " 12 - How the Government is Financed.
- III. State and Local Government in Minnesota. Political Education Leaflet No. V, published by the League of Women Voters, 321 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis.
- IV. Traveling Library for towns under 10,000.  
10 volumes recommended by League of Women Voters, and furnished through the courtesy of Miss Baldwin of the Traveling Library Association, St. Paul Capitol.
- V. Three Charts on the Three Forms of City Government  
These charts now ready - 50¢ each.
- VI. Special Bibliography on Special Subjects.  
The field in local politics is so broad that we will be glad to furnish, on special request, material on subjects not outlined by us. In other words, let us help you with material for your study programs. Requests of this kind will receive special attention of Miss Kneubuhl or our research chairman, Miss Hanson.
- VII. Citizenship through Movies.  
See Bulletin No. III; also Reports II and III, New York Reference Library in our Traveling Library.  
This offers an opportunity for League women to cooperate with local movie houses and do real educational work for community.
- VIII. Minneapolis Charter Problems - Contains also a general chapter on types of municipal government, by Prof. William Anderson. Price 25¢
- IX. Progress Reports State Legislature.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
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- X The University of Minnesota--Problems of Citizenship. A Manual for Minnesota Voters--10¢. 321 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis.
- XI Good Citizenship Made Easy.  
Good Citizenship Bureau, Woman's Home Companion. Send direct for these. In Good Citizenship Made Easy, Bulletin No. I, the 10th, 12th, 13th meetings are very helpful as to suggestive programs.  
Community Service Bulletin. Issued monthly. County Chairman can secure copies for distribution, free, by addressing Community Service Dept., University of Minnesota.
- SCHOOLS OF POLITICAL EDUCATION - Conducted by Miss Kneubuhl.  
Application for such a school should be made through your County Chairman of the League of Women Voters, or direct to the State Office.

PLAYS -- "How We Do It" was so very popular that many requests are coming for more plays. The following are mere suggestions and cannot be highly recommended as to educational value, but they may serve to promote community spirit among women.

Good for Community Spirit: Zona Gale's Neighbors--to be found in Wisconsin Plays--T. H. Dickinson.  
(Ask your Librarian)

Others: The Walter H. Baker Co., Boston, publish at 15¢ apiece, the following farcial skits:

A Mothers Meeting--Arlo Bates  
A Gentle Jury--Arlo Bates  
A Business Meeting--Arlo Bates  
Bardwell vs Pickwick

Mock Legislative Hearing--very good. Called "Senate Bill 575". A Bill to Prohibit Child Labor by Eugenia B. Frothingham, (Price 25¢), %Boston League of Women Voters, 533 Little Bldg., Boston, Mass.

IN THE COUNTY: WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Today local organizations of the League of Women Voters need qualities of permanence. This great national organization is building for real civic betterment and will be as strong as are the local units. Knowledge is Power--so real political education is the first essential.

- a. Have you a membership committee?  
Are they interesting new women all of the time in the idea of the League?
- b. Have you a publicity committee? Are articles appearing in all your local papers?
- c. Have you a program committee? Give them our suggestions in Bulletin No. II.
- d. Have you a Speakers Bureau? Are they speaking on local problems before other groups? Are they practising speeches on each other?
- e. Have you an excursion committee? Plan trips to local centers--civic, industrial and recreational.  
For example:  
A trip to the Court House  
A visit to City Council  
A visit to the Courts  
Naturalization Court  
A trip to the municipal plant  
Our light and water  
A trip to State Parks, Playgrounds, Community Centers  
(Pool Halls, Dance Halls, Movies)



