



## League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

1639 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

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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  
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## 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  
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Mrs. Chauncey C. Colton, Duluth, Eighth District  
Mrs. H. I. Yetter, Stephen, Ninth  
Mrs. J. E. Spencer, Wayzata, Tenth District

## OFFICERS

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Miss Marguerite M. Wells  
  
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## 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. Boyd Nixon, International Co-operation to  
Prevent War  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcle, Efficiency in Government

Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

March 2, 1923.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter sent by the League of Women Voters to attorneys asking their opinion in regard to the "Equal Rights" or "Blanket" Bill, and also copies of replies we have received.

Very sincerely yours,

Executive Secretary.

C O P Y

Office of  
E. H. Gipson  
Attorney at Law,  
Faribault, Minn.

Feb. 27, 1923.

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

to Miss Gladys Harrison, Executive Secretary.

Dear Miss Harrison:

Relative to your letter to me under date of Feb. 23rd, 1923, written at the instance of your league, calling my attention to Blanket Bill proposed by Woman's Party of Minnesota and enclosing copy of bill, and asking my opinion as to such bill and what I think would be the effect thereof, I will state that in the first place I never was in favor of blanket bills on any subject, and have always felt that specific bills on any subject reach more clearly the result aimed at, are more easily construed, and if defects are found therein can always be more easily amended.

No person, not even a lawyer, even after a most careful consideration and most painstaking research could hope to anticipate, let alone define what far reaching results such a blanket bill would have upon the present status of women in this state, upon child welfare, county allowance and numerous other laws standing upon our statute books relating to women and children and kindred subjects.

I am convinced in my own mind that considerable litigation would result if such a bill should pass in construing what the common law disabilities of women were, and also as to what statutes were or were not repealed by such an act.

Manifest differences of opinion would arise as to the construction of Sections 2 and 3 of the Proposed law. And I cannot see at all how any substantial benefit could be secured by specific consideration.

The proposed bill savors too much of buying a pig in a poke and is undesirable for that reason.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) E. H. Gipson

G-Z

C O P Y

Thompson, Hessian & Fletcher  
Lawyers  
600 Security Bldg.,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 26th, 1923.

Miss Gladys Harrison,  
Secretary of Minn. League of Women Voters,  
313 Meyers Arcade,  
Minneapolis.

My dear Miss Harrison:

Answering yours of the 23rd with reference to a Bill for an Act abrogating the common law disabilities of women etc., will say that I do not have sufficient time to consider this law and state in detail what effect it might have upon the laws that now exist.

I suggest, however:

1. That Section 2 might be ambiguous because the statement "Common Law disabilities" may not define what is attempted to be defined. Some of these so-called disabilities may exist in this State by statute instead of under the common law.

2. Section 3 might also lead to litigation. The Bill should specifically state what particular statutes are not repealed. Courts and Judges might differ on what statutes are enacted for the "protection of persons in the interest of the public welfare". It might be a question as to what persons are referred to and a dispute might arise as to whether the law was in the interest of the public welfare. All laws are presumed to be in the interest of the public welfare and a case might come up for example as to whether or not this Bill, if enacted into a law, repealed the provision of the statute giving the husband the prior right to bring suit for injuries to a child.

Other instances might be cited. I do not know how a Court would decide. Both Section 2 and Section 3 should be made more definite by specifying what disabilities are abrogated and what statutes are not repealed.

Yours truly

(Signed) Paul J. Thompson

PJT-N



C O P Y

The University of Minnesota  
The Law School  
Minneapolis.

Office of the Dean

Feb. 27, 1923.

Miss Gladys Harrison, Executive Secretary,  
The Minnesota League of Women Voters,  
313 Meyers Arcade,  
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

My dear Madam:

I regret that absence from the city has delayed my answer to your letter of February 23.

You ask my opinion of the bill introduced into the Minnesota State Legislature. I have already expressed to you my opinion of a certain blanket bill very similar to this one. My opinion of that bill may be applied to this one. Answering your questions specifically, I cannot think what disabilities of women in this state this bill is aimed at. I am not a specialist in the matter but I am unable to discover the object.

Such a law may well endanger the special provisions of the laws for women. The word used is "same", "shall have the same rights", etc. The word "same" may very well be construed as restrictive as well as permissive, in which case the special legislation taking care of women's needs might be nullified. Perhaps this effect would be prevented by section three. It is difficult to say.

One thing is certain, that such a general, vague statute would result in litigation. I would have some faith that the courts would make the best of it and save the legislation necessary for women's protection. But that there would be litigation before these results were secured I have not the slightest doubt. No substantial benefit is to be expected from the bill which could not be better secured by specific legislation. There is no more dangerous legislation than this kind of firing into the bushes in the chance that there is a bird therein. It is difficult to frame laws when the specific grievance is in mind but to frame general laws without specific grievances in mind without creating others and causing confusion and litigation is almost an impossibility. Specific legislation is more effective, less dangerous, and less fruitful of litigation.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Everett Fraser  
DEAN.

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

313 Meyers Arcade,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

Press Department,  
Miss Gladys Harrison

Feb. 27, 1923.

WOMEN UNITE AGAINST SO-CALLED "EQUAL RIGHTS" BILL

Determined opposition to the "Blanket" Bill of Rights which has been introduced in the Minnesota Legislature by Representative Myrtle Cain of Minneapolis is making that measure one of the hot points of contention in the present session, with the National Woman's Party in support of the Bill and practically every woman's organization in the State pledged to defeat its passage. The League of Women Voters, the first organization to take a stand against the measure has already been joined by the Y.W.C.A., the W.C.T.U., the Council of Catholic Women, and the Federated Clubs. The Minnesota Federation of Labor is also opposing the Bill.

Miss Marguerite Wells, State President of the League of Women Voters, has issued a warning against the Bill, which might operate to wipe from the statutes all protective legislation for women. "The League of Women Voters proposes never to rest until the discriminations which exist against women under the law have been removed", said Miss Wells, "It has already helped to remove the outstanding discrimination, a wife's dependence upon her husband in the matter of citizenship, and has helped to secure the passage of laws in eighteen states doing away with legal discriminations. In Minnesota we have helped to secure the law by which, with special exemptions, women serve on juries. The League is going about this task with a deep sense of responsibility, determined not to jeopardize anything that is good in the existing statutes by hasty and ill-advised legislation."

"Accordingly it sends out warning against the so-called "Blanket" Bill of Rights. The Bill is dangerous, because beneath a surface plausibility, which might win for it hasty support, lies opportunity for endless trouble as its vague and general terms throw open to confusion and litigation practically all laws affecting not only the status of women but the family as well. Practically all the measures which the women of Minnesota have worked to secure might be invalidated. These measures have been secured in what the League believes to be the only safe way, the enactment of specific bills, adequately drawn and considered to meet specific ills."



MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
1639 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis.

March 6, 1923.

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY!

Dear Chairman:

Events are moving so swiftly that we must write in one letter of a number of very pressing matters, each one of which amply deserves a letter in itself and each of which needs immediate attention and help from your League.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU AND CHILD WELFARE BOARDS ENDANGERED

Our last letter warned you of the danger that appropriations for the Sheppard-Towner Act and the County or Mothers' Allowance may be defeated. Already vigorous protests which are beginning to reach the legislators are having a good effect. This is good work - but more is needed.

Since that letter went out, new dangers have arisen. A bill (S.F. 678 introduced by Bessette, Just and Haagenonson) has actually been introduced in the Legislature to abolish entirely the county child welfare boards. That support this bill will command in the Legislature has not yet developed, but surely it should meet with a sharp and immediate rebuke from the women of the State. This is sign only, but a dangerous sign, of a general and serious attack on all the splendid work for child welfare which has been the pride of Minnesota as a progressive state. Rumors are persistent that the finance and appropriations committees are planning to slash the budget of the State Children's Bureau to an extent which will practically paralyze its activities.

These are ugly rumors. The Children's Bureau and the Child Welfare Boards stand high in the opinion of the women of the State as useful, constructive and efficient agencies for building self-reliant citizens. Shall not women insist that those who oppose these agencies come out into the open and, if there are reasons for their attack, submit these reasons to the judgment of public opinion?

Let your representative know that you stand not only for the appropriations for the Sheppard-Towner Act and the county allowance, but also for every cent of the very reasonable budget asked for the work of the State Children's Bureau and for continuance of the County Child Welfare Boards - and that you will tolerate no secret or politically-inspired attack on the work for the children and mothers of the State which has been established through great effort and thoroughly approved by public opinion generally.

"BLANKET" "EQUAL RIGHTS" BILL - DANGER!

It is no idle alarm or desire to cry "Wolf!" too often which leads us to call upon you also to register a decisive protest - by letters or telegrams to your representatives - against the so-called "Equal Rights" Bill introduced by the Woman's Party. The enclosed leaflet explains the character of the Bill. Prompt action from your League is needed for two reasons: (1) because the proponents of the Bill, though small in number, are noisy and diligent, and their activities must be off-set by the thinking women of the State who through every State organization which has taken action on this Bill have declared themselves against it; (2) because the agitation for this Bill, even though it be in the end defeated, is seriously endangering the success of constructive and badly needed measures at this session - notably the Bill for a 54-hour week for women in industry and the Bill to put a woman on the State Industrial Commission.

The "Blanket" Bill should be defeated because it is a bad Bill; it should be defeated promptly because it is endangering all work at the Legislature for other bills. Write your representatives, therefore, without delay.

#### CONVENTION

Will your League be represented at the National League Convention in Des Moines. There is going to be a wonderful big delegation from Minnesota - don't let your League miss this opportunity! Please send us the names of your members who are planning to attend - if possible so that we may have them by March 14th - and we will send them full details.

Here are some details to have in mind now - there will be a special railroad rate of a fare-and-a-half for the round trip - there will be a special car or train for the Minnesota delegation on the Rock Island leaving Minneapolis at 10:20 P. M. April 8 - hotel reservations should be made at once direct with the hotel (most of the delegation will stop at the Hotel Fort Des Moines, but we will gladly furnish information about other hotels) - Lord Robert Cecil, Justice Florence Allen of the Supreme Court of Ohio, Julia Lathrop, Herbert Hoover, Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, Grace Abbott, Florence Kelley, Huston Thompson, will be among the speakers - every congressional district chairman of the League in Minnesota will be there, and your chairman wants you to go too to help to make a good showing from your district.

Will you? Please let us know.

#### STATE BOARD MEETING

The March meeting of the State Executive Board will be held at the Women's City Club, St. Paul, on Wednesday, March 14th. A 65¢ luncheon will be served. Officers of local Leagues are cordially invited to meet with the Board, and reservations for the luncheon should be sent in in advance to the Ramsey County League of Women Voters, 4th and Cedar St., St. Paul.

#### NEW HEADQUARTERS

Perhaps you noticed in the last Voter that we have new offices! For five days our worldly goods have been packed in great packing boxes and piled on top of each other while plasterers, painters and carpenters have labored to build floors and walls around them. Now that the necessary partitions are in and the painters are departing, we find that our new office is a very pleasant place and we are looking forward to welcoming visitors. Our new address is 1639 Hennepin Avenue, at the corner of Hennepin and Harmon Place, right by Loring Park.

Please excuse us if we have not answered your letters with proper promptness during this period of upheaval.

Sincerely yours,

*Marguerite M. Wells*

Marguerite M. Wells,  
PRESIDENT.



March 6, 1923.

CONCERNING COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS  
An Open Letter by Isabel Lawrence  
Chairman, Committee on Education.

(The proposal to provide a method for selecting county superintendents of schools on the basis of their professional qualifications instead of popular vote is now before the Committees on Education in House and Senate. It needs your help and support.)

Election of the county superintendent of schools by county commissioners is not favored by the committee of education in House and Senate. Instead, a bill will be presented to the Legislature for appointment of these officials by a county board of education. This last bill has the support of a majority of the county superintendents themselves, of the Minnesota Educational Association, of the League of Women Voters and of other societies who have been working for betterment of rural schools.

The Interim Committee has presented in its recommendations some excellent measures for help to the country child. If passed their value will depend upon their administration by the county superintendent. Heretofore, he has been badly handicapped. If there is anyone who will be pardoned on the day of judgment for not attending to one millionth of his bounden duties it will be the Minnesota county superintendent of schools.

The laws now proposed will give him the assistance of competent teacher helpers. The state department will aid him in health instruction work and physical training. There will be more money to spend per child in the poorest districts due to a fairer distribution of state aid. The children will attend school more days, and unnecessary absence will be reduced.

Our legislators, I believe, are going to pass these measures. The county superintendents have the chance to give the child of the farmer in the poorest districts, one hundred per cent better schools provided that the worst handicap to success in that office is removed - the present method of election by popular vote. Thirty progressive states have already adopted the plan of electing county superintendents of schools by a county board. They are enthusiastic over the resulting improvement. The election by popular vote is a relic of the past. No other school supervisor in the United States is so chosen. The method is vicious on many counts:

1. Party qualifications rule.
2. The office is often traded in political schemes with little reference to competency for the work.
3. The people cannot examine the qualifications and records of those who run for the office.
4. The voters are often given only a choice between two equally unfit candidates.
5. Able professional educators will not subject themselves to a long expensive campaign every two years to get themselves re-elected.
6. The best plans for bettering schools take some years to show results. No efficient executive likes to find himself out of office before his plans mature. Neither does he relish taking time that belongs to the children to do political canvassing. This results in keeping many of the best and most competent men and

women out of the field.

7. Moreover, our capable Minnesota county superintendents (and there are very many of this class) leave the work yearly for more stable and dignified positions. These men would stay if they had the opportunity to do distinguished work without the necessity of political entanglements.

8. The whole method, with the other handicaps, has encouraged the weak county superintendent to use the most of his time, apart from clerical work in "studying law" and getting votes.

The county board of education does not mean perfection, but if the board "plays politics", there are a limited number to blame, and the voters should not be too lazy to interfere. Cities keep their school boards attending to their work with signal success.

The county board will have the opportunity to examine carefully the records of candidates. Able professional men are anxious this year to enter the rural field, for the wide-spread interest of the whole nation will make success there recognized. The restriction of residence will be removed, giving still more opportunity to choose efficient men and women.

This is a wonderful year for Minnesota. Every friend of education should take into account that school legislation fostered by the Interim Committee affords an opportunity for the improvement of our rural schools that may not occur again in the near future.

Isabel Lawrence.

March 12, 1923

We regret to notify you that it has been necessary to cancel the meeting of the State Executive Board called for Wednesday, March 14th at the Women's City Club, St. Paul.

Notices will be sent you again when the date of the meeting is again fixed.

Gladys Harrison,  
Executive Secretary.



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

1639 Hennepin Avenue,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

Press Department,  
Miss Gladys Harrison.

March 10, 1923.

#### WOMEN VOTERS MEET AT DES MOINES

Women from every Congressional District in Minnesota will attend the Fourth Annual Convention of the League of Women Voters which will be held in Des Moines April 9-14, and which will be addressed by distinguished men and women of international fame. Lord Robert Cecil of England, and Secretary Herbert Hoover will speak, and Justice Florence Allen of Ohio; Grace Abbott, Chief of the Children's Bureau; Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, wife and campaign manager of the Governor of Pennsylvania; Dr. Anna E. Rude, Director of Maternal and Infant Hygiene for the Children's Bureau, and Julia Lathrop, formerly chief of the Children's Bureau, and now President of the Illinois League of Women Voters are announced for meetings.

Women who attended the last Convention in Baltimore are particularly eager to hear Justice Allen, as it was on the floor of one of the Convention meetings that her candidacy for the supreme bench was first predicted, when one of the speakers declared "the women of Ohio, Republican and Democrat, will unite to put Florence Allen on the bench". She was elected in a campaign which was organized and carried on by various women's organizations, and which has been described as a crusade. She was an unpartisan candidate, nominated by petition. Justice Allen is said to have delivered no campaign speech which could not stand as a model lecture in a first class course in citizenship.

Besides these speakers, experts on problems of efficiency in government, and authorities on world cooperation to prevent war will lead conferences and round-table discussion, and members of local committees studying these matters will have the opportunity of working with others from all parts of the country. A number of social affairs have been planned that delegates from all over the union may meet.

Miss Marguerite M. Wells of Minneapolis, State President, will head the Minnesota delegation, and will preside at one of the evening meetings of the Convention. Miss Isabel Lawrence of St. Cloud, chairman of the Committee on Education will attend, Miss Florence Monahan of Shakopee of the Committee on Uniform Laws Concerning Women, Mrs. Boyd Nixon of St. Paul, whose Committee is International Co-operation to Prevent War, and Mrs. Walter J. Maroley of the Efficiency in Government group.

Congressional District Chairmen who will attend are: Mrs. F. A. Swartwood of Waseca, Mrs. P. M. Glasoe of Northfield, Mrs. C. R. Noyes of St. Paul, Mrs. W. C. Cobb of Brainerd, Mrs. F. S. Bissell of Minneapolis, Mrs. Michael Dowling, of Olivia, Mrs. C. C. Colton of Duluth, Mrs. H. I. Yetter of Stephen, and Mrs. J. E. Spencer, Tayzeta.

MINUTES  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING  
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
March 10, 1923.

A special meeting to which members of the Legislative Council and representatives of other groups not members of the Council had been invited, was held March 10th at League Headquarters.

Present: Mrs. Walter Thorp, Mrs. J. E. Rounds, Mrs. W. J. Lieb, Joan Dorr O'Brien, Mrs. F. S. Gregory, Mrs. J. B. Phelps, Mrs. C. E. Macchler, Mrs. F. B. Roberts, Mrs. H. B. Sweetser, Mrs. M. K. Knauff, Mrs. F. E. Cobb, Mrs. John W. Helm, Mrs. Henry S. Nelson, Miss Marguerite Wells, Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Mrs. Alexis Caswell, Miss Florence Monahan, Mrs. Albert Scriver, and Medora Jordan, Mr. William Hodson.

Miss Wells explained the purpose of the meeting as consideration of the bill which has been introduced to abolish Child Welfare Boards, and of the proposed cut in the appropriation for the Children's Bureau.

Mr. Hodson spoke of the situation at the Legislature. He said that attacks of this kind came periodically and he hoped at this time it would be so decisively rebuked that it could never be attempted again. The bill to abolish Child Welfare Boards is not regarded as having any prospects of success but there is danger of a cut of \$10,000 in the appropriation for the Children's Bureau, which would eliminate all Field Work and practically paralyze the work of the Bureau. He pointed out that while the work of the Bureau has tremendously increased, the appropriation asked for is the same as the one of two years ago except for the allowance for one additional Field Worker.

Mrs. Sweetser spoke from her experiences on the Hennepin County Child Welfare Board. The need for the refund under the county allowance act, as already provided for by law, was discussed; and also the matter of the necessary State appropriation to secure Federal funds for the Sheppard-Towner Maternity and Infancy work.

After discussion, Mrs. Sweetser outlined a resolution with a request that it be reworded by the Secretary, embodying the following points, and moved its adoption by the meeting:

Whereas, legislation regarding children is fundamental, and effective public agencies are necessary to see that all the children of the State receive the care which is essential for the building of good citizens, and,

Whereas, the laws of 1917 relating to children have marked Minnesota as a progressive State and should be carried out in all their provisions, and,

Whereas, the people of the State approve these laws and regard them with pride as effective instruments for the promotion of the public welfare,

Therefore, the members of this meeting do express their condemnation of any effort in the Legislature to undermine these laws or to weaken, through insufficient appropriations or otherwise, the state and local agencies which are charged with their enforcement and which have demonstrated to the satisfaction of the people of the state their ability to do so intelligently and effectively.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Roberts and carried unanimously. The Secretary was instructed to send a copy of the resolution to the Chairmen of the Finance Committee and the Appropriation Committee. The following agreed to take the same matter up with their organizations for consideration and possible action: Mrs. O'Brien, Minneapolis Teachers Federation; Mrs. Caswell, American Legion Auxiliary; Mrs. Roberts, Hennepin County Public Health Association; Mrs. Scriver, College Women's Club; Mrs. Nelson, Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Knauff, Women's Welfare League of St. Paul.

Members of the Legislative Council were asked to vote on endorsement of H.F. 418, a bill to equalize the penalty for adultery for men and women as in line with the stand previously taken by the council to work for the removal of legal discriminations against women through specific bills. It was moved, seconded and carried that the Council endorse this bill, and an informal vote showed that all the women present at the meeting were favorable.

Gladys Harrison  
Secretary.



# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

1639 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

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Dr. Mabel S. Ulrich, Public Health and Social  
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Mrs. Boyd Nixon, International Co-operation to  
Prevent War  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcle, Efficiency in Government

Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

March 21, 1923.

The purpose of this letter is two-fold:

- (1). To render a financial statement.
- (2). To ask for your final report of representatives from your League who will attend the National convention in Des Moines in April. This report should reach us by March 27th.

1. We are glad to report that we have come through the first half of our fiscal year with a clear record. The state organization has been able to maintain its headquarters, to pay the bills incident to the state convention held in October, to get out the unusual quantity of correspondence, literature and bulletin material for the Get-Out-The-Vote campaign and for the work at the Legislature, and to pay Minnesota's dues to the National organization so that we are entitled to send the full number of delegates and alternates to the Des Moines convention. All this is due to hard work and devoted support on the part of a comparatively small number of Leagues - 24 out of 110.

Payments on quotas are now due from all Leagues. Quotas of \$10 or less are due in full, and of the larger quotas 50% is due by April 15th. In fairness and as an expression of appreciation of the work done by these loyal Leagues who have borne the whole burden during the heavy winter months, these payments should be sent in promptly. Remember - you receive no service from your state office that is not paid for. If you are not paying for it in your community, it simply means that League members in some other community are paying for you.

Will you help to establish a good record for your district and for your state organization by giving business-like attention to this matter of the quota, however small or however large yours may be?

2. Please report the name of anyone from your League who expects to attend the Des Moines convention. Credentials for delegates and alternates will be assigned by the Executive Committee next week. There are forty all told for Minnesota. These will be assigned first to chairmen of Congressional Districts or their personal representatives, and to chairmen of Standing State Committees or their personal representatives. After that consideration will be given to seeing that all the congressional districts are given an equal number of credentials so far as may be possible.

--2--

Our office will send full details as to program, railroad rates, hotel accommodations, banquet tickets, and other features of the convention to any who plan to go. Do not disappoint us! The success of the convention depends on the extent to which it is shared by all our Leagues.

Sincerely yours,

Treasurer,

*Mrs Harold G. Cant*

President.



# MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

RECEIPTS BY DISTRICTS UP TO MARCH 20TH, 1923.  
Fiscal year beginning Nov. 1, 1922.

I. (From 1 League)	\$34.53
II. (2 Leagues)	50.65
III. (6 Leagues)	140.50
IV. (St. Paul)	807.00
V. (Minneapolis)	1433.00
VI. (2 Leagues)	163.89
VII. (4 Leagues)	50.00
VIII. (2 Leagues)	402.50
IX. (5 Leagues)	115.25
X. (no payments)	
	<hr/> \$3117.32

## -----SPECIAL NOTICE:-----

Latest reports from the Legislature are that strong pressure is being brought to bear from the Hotel Men's association to defeat the bill for the Fifty-four hour week for women. This opposition has seriously impaired the prospects for the bill, which have been favorable up to this time. Records show that the most serious cases of overwork of young girls in this state are now found, largely, in hotels and restaurants. Every League Chairman has a responsibility to see that letters go to representatives, and especially to Senators, in the Legislature to counteract the effect of the opposition of a group which, from motives of selfish interest, is unwilling to accept any regulation for the protection of its women employees.

Gladys Harrison,  
Executive Secretary

Minnesota League of Women Voters.  
1639 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis.  
March 16, 1923.

SHOULD MINNESOTA HAVE A MINIMUM EIGHT MONTHS SCHOOL TERM?  
(Notes by Miss Isabel Lawrence, Chairman, Committee on Education)

Minnesota ranks thirty-third in the United States in average length of the school term. She held ninth place in 1890 but now she is taking a place below many of the most backward southern States with their negro problem to deal with.

Here is a list, taken from the National Educational Journal, of what Legislatures of some other States have done since the census of 1920, and the results in the States affected.

South Dakota: Laws requiring a minimum eight months school term, compulsory attendance and a State Truancy Officer, have increased attendance per rural pupil nearly one month.

Iowa: Ten thousand children in mining camps placed in school.

Maryland: Minimum number of months for colored schools raised from seven to eight. The State guarantees provision for a county attendance officer for the enforcement of the compulsory attendance law by providing \$1200 toward the salary of such an officer in each county.

Michigan: There is a minimum nine months school term obligatory on all but the 18 smallest districts.

Missouri: 43,265 pupils more enrolled in 1921-1922 than in previous year though school population increased only 1275.

New Hampshire: Only 315 children in New Hampshire were enrolled in schools that were in session fewer than nine months.

Virginia: Average daily attendance increased 49,000.

Arkansas: Opportunity schools established in 59 out of 75 counties.

Tennessee: Eight months minimum school term.

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New Jersey: 189 days school term. 9 months 9 days.

New York: 188 days school term. 9 months 8 days.

Minnesota: 136.6 days in 1921. 6 months 16.6 days. Average Attendance.

Minnesota League of Women Voters.  
March 16, 1923.

COUNTY UNIT SYSTEM AND EQUALIZATION OF SCHOOL FUNDS.  
(Notes by Miss Isabel Lawrence, Chairman, Committee on Education.)

Last Two Years' Changes in School Legislation in Other States.

Virginia: "State-wide abolition of district school boards and substitution of county boards, making the county the unit of school administration, and reducing school board membership from about 1500 to about 500."

Maryland: "Passage of an act appropriating 23,500 to be used as an equalization fund in 15 of 23 counties unable to carry out a State program for higher salaries and better trained teachers on a 67 cent county tax rate."

Delaware: "We now finance our schools so it costs a local district no more to run a good school than to run a poor one."

Georgia: "Compulsory county-wide local taxation."

Changes Proposed in Present Legislatures.

Colorado: Has a measure before Legislature to permit counties to adopt a county unit of school organization.

Michigan: Has measures in consideration for a better distribution of State Aid for education.

North Dakota: The Legislative program includes a constitutional amendment to provide for a county unit of school administration.

Indiana: A bill providing for a county unit of school administration is "sure to pass" the Legislature.

Texas: Proposes to appropriate \$3,000,000 to supplement the present school fund. It will provide for a county-unit system.

Wisconsin: A bill to provide county boards of education.

New States added this year make thirty States who have adopted the county unit system. No State has ever gone back to "district" schools.



ARGUMENT FOR STATE PHYSICAL EDUCATION LEGISLATION

WHAT IS PHYSICAL EDUCATION?

- Physical education involves the organization and conduct of physical activities aimed to promote an all-round normal physique, good health, and such individual and social qualities as alertness, accuracy, and "team-play."

In addition to physical activities, the modern physical education program includes practical training along health lines, aimed to develop right habits of eating, sleeping, rest, exercise, clothing, etc.

PHYSICAL UNFITNESS

- 1.-During the recent draft 37% of the men of the United States were found to be unfit for general military service.

(a) "The entire mobilization for this war showed a very alarming condition, so far as the physical condition of the men of our country is concerned."  
Major-General Leonard Wood.

- 2.-More than 50% of the school children of the United States are suffering from physical defects, most of which are preventable or remediable. This is the report of the National Committee on School Health, which studied all the available statistics regarding the health of school children.

COUNTRY CHILD POORLY DEVELOPED

- 1.-Physical deficiency in rural school children runs from one-half per cent up to twenty per cent higher than in city school children (according to recent surveys).
- 2.-They get physical exercise but it is all in one particular line. Such exercise does not develop a symmetrical body.

- 3.-During the recent draft more men from the country and rural districts were rejected on account of physical disability than from cities and towns.

INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY UNDERMINED

"We have 30,000,000 workers in the United States and they average a loss of 9 working days per year. Value each working day at \$2.50 and the workers of this country lose \$675,000,000 annually. They pay out in doctor's bills \$180,000,000 annually, making a total loss of \$855,000,000 annually."

J. H. McCurdy, Secretary  
Am. Physical Ed. Assoc.

# RETARDATION

PHYSICAL EDUCATION  
(Continued)

On an average 30% of all school children are retarded each year on account of physical disability. It costs considerable money - varying in different states - to send a child to school a year. It costs real money to have children retarded in school. Figure the cost to your State.

## WHAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH PHYSICAL EDUCATION

THINGS WE ALL KNOW

1. We do not hope to bring in the millenium through physical education, but we know that the physical standard of men and women can be raised if given proper physical training during their growing periods.
2. The defects of 286,649 New York State children were corrected during three years.
3. The intellectual average of the 230,000 children in the Philadelphia City Schools was raised 9% in one year after physical education had been included in the course of study. (Authority - Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh)

## WHY STATE LEGISLATION

1. Dependence upon local initiative has restricted the establishment of physical education mainly to the larger and wealthier cities.
2. Programs now are frequently restricted to the older students.
3. Program in vogue frequently aims to produce star athletes instead of all-round development of all the children.
4. Under the optional or elective plan the best students, physically, take the course provided in physical education. Those who need it most are neglected.
5. The failure of one or more states to provide adequate physical education for all the children is a matter of vital concern to all the states.
  - (a) Persons spending their early years in a state which does not provide the advantages in physical development which are involved in physical education will become a menace to the welfare of the states into which they subsequently migrate.
6. Adequate defense of the Nation demands proper physical development of its young men.

WHY STATE LEGISLATION  
(Continued)

THINGS WE ALL WANT

FESS-CAPPER BILL

7. The vitality of the next generation require a motherhood strengthened by adequate physical development of the girls of the nation.
8. Twenty-eight states now have physical education laws. None of them want such laws repealed.
9. Other states are now considering such legislation.
1. That every child shall have a well-rounded life, enjoying the maximum of health and full physical vigor.
  - (a) Theoretically, children ought to educate themselves physically - they do not.
  - (b) Parents ought to carry on physical education for their children - but they do not.
  - (c) Individual schools ought to provide adequate physical education - but not more than one-tenth of the schools in the country do this.
  - (d) Conclusion - Physical education is a State responsibility.

Now being considered in Congress. Is before the Educational Committees. Is not yet a law. It provides an appropriation to the States, provided they have made provision for the physical development of their children through proper laws.



PHYSICAL EDUCATION

H. F. 370

S. F. 267

WHAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED BY THIS LEGISLATION?

The amount required is small. Of the 30 states now having physical education as a requirement, the great majority of them started the work with as small an appropriation, appointed a State Director of Physical Education working in the Department of Education with the small town and rural schools. He can so stimulate the interest that in a few years many counties will of their own accord employ full-time county physical education directors. He will cooperate with the teachers and interpret to them the spirit of physical education, provide each teacher with a manual of instruction, hold regional and county meetings, plan and encourage county and health play days, work in cooperation with the physical directors of the state, the colleges, normals, University and nurses, thus releasing a great state personnel on the physical education program.

SPECIFIC INSTANCES:

In California they have been working under a physical education law for five years, requiring a thirty minute per day program of physical education for all elementary schools and two hours per week in high schools. This same law required supervision by a state director of physical education. They required a program in the normals and summer sessions thus reaching all the teachers of the state. At present they have progressed so far that 12 counties report full-time county physical education directors, 28 counties having full-time district or city supervisors and 8 counties having part-time supervisors of physical education. Thus the California program has justified itself with the people and has come about through a demand from them.

Missouri in 1921 enacted compulsory physical education legislation. In the State Superintendent's report this year he says: "The interest in physical education is sweeping the country with an enthusiasm hitherto unknown. All schools are clamoring for the state courses of study in this work. For the first time in the history of the state's educational work has the physical body been recognized as worthy of being properly developed."

Michigan: Their slogan is "A ball and bat for every rural school in the state." This has been accomplished and rural play festivals have been held in all parts of the state, courses of study adopted and the work is very popular with the people.

Thirty states in all have physical education legislation. Ohio and Tenn. in March of the present year enacted such legislation. Several other states are considering it in this present year.

COUNTRIES HAVING PHYSICAL EDUCATION LEGISLATION:

Norway and Sweden, England, France, Japan, Holland, Belgium, Peru, Switzerland. In Sweden this work has been given to the children for nearly fifty years, their object being to develop all the children instead of a few star athletes as our program has done. But 12% of her young men were found disqualified for military service while ours showed 33 1/3%. How strong is a nation when only 1/10 of the school children have physical education as a required course of study.

President Warren G. Harding said: "The Republican Party saw and recognized in its platform the great need of physical education for all the children of this Republic. Our draft of young men in wartime disclosed that between 25 and 30% of the so-called flower of our manhood were physically incapacitated for service. Recent examinations of children in the schools of some of our cities have shown that nearly fifty per cent have minor or major physical deficiencies. I believe therefore, that a necessary task is before us - we must remedy that condition."

Mr. James Miles Cox, Democratic Presidential Nominee, said: "We have been giving more attention to the perfection of physical type in farm animals than we have in humanity. If there had been anything like the prevalence of disease among live stock such as has been registered in the young manhood of the country, we would have heard the alarm sounded long ago. It will be a pleasure in every way to assist in the movement."

General John J. Pershing said: "As to the very large percentage of physically defectives, the States themselves and the nation as well should take positive action. if we would build up a physically strong race of men and women, capable of becoming strong intellectually."

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, said: "The first step in the improvement of the American schools is the introduction of universal physical training for both boys and girls from six to eighteen years of age."



H. F. 339      S. F. 226

This bill appropriates money to the State Board of Control for the purpose of reimbursing counties for amounts paid out in mothers' pensions or county allowances during the biennium 1923-24. In considering this bill it should be remembered that the law providing for this refund is now on our statute books and has been there since 1917. Granting the appropriation simply means carrying out in good faith the provisions of a law already enacted.

A study of the amounts expended under the Mothers' Allowance Law since 1917 shows a large variation in the amounts expended by the several counties.

Some variation in these amounts is due to variations in social conditions which are more or less permanent. The burden for the care of dependent children falls more heavily in some communities and in such cases it is proper that State aid should be given in order to equalize the burden of care for children who are to be citizens of the State as a whole. This is in accordance with the object of the law which was declared to be "to enable the State and its several counties to co-operate with responsible mothers in rearing future citizens."

There are, however, large variations in the amounts expended for which it is difficult in many cases to find due cause. For example, taking counties with a valuation of about \$8,000,000, we find the following expenditures made for mothers' pensions in 1922:

Grant	-----
Chisago	8960
Anoka	2500
Aitkin	4885

The variations in social condition in counties such as these are not so great as to account for any such wide variation in the number of dependent mothers and children requiring care. They can be accounted for only by large variations in the method of administration. It is clear that in some counties mothers are receiving aid to a degree to which they are not entitled,--in others that mothers are not receiving aid which it was the intent of the law to secure for them. This fact is generally recognized. At least 50% of the counties have much room for improvement in their administration of the law. This uniformity, this efficiency, can only be secured by giving some central authority a check upon the expenditures and a chance to establish proper uniform standards. This was the intent of the refund provisions of the law, and criticism of the law as at present administered must be brought back to the failure of the Legislature to make the necessary appropriations.

We do not need to point out that efficiency means also economy. The demand for economy is genuine and wide-spread. It matters very little to the taxpayer whether expenditures are made through state or county treasuries. Wherever, however, expenditures are being made in large amounts and without proper supervision to eliminate waste and insure adequate return, the taxpayer has a legitimate complaint. \$731,457 was expended in 1922 for mothers' allowances. Expenditures of such size are of concern not alone to the counties in which they are made: they are of concern to the whole state.

State aid in mothers' pensions is on exactly the same principle as state aid for roads, schools, and other purposes. The chairmen of the Finance and Appropriation committees have written letters to women who are supporting this bill. They have invited these women to consider the matter from the entirely sectional and selfish viewpoint of whether their own county stood to receive back in reimbursements as much as they would pay in in taxes. This does not seem to us justified unless the same argument is also applied to all other forms of state aid.

The statement has been made by the chairman of the finance committee in the Senate that over two thirds of the counties would pay in more than they would receive back. We do not understand this to be the case. The appropriation we are asking is to refund expenditures made in the next two years. What these will amount to can only be estimated. The refund will moreover be conditional on approval by the State Board of Control of the manner in which the expenditures have been made.

The figures for 1922 may be taken as perhaps the fairest indication available for an estimate. We have figured out in the case of each county the amount of a one-third refund of the amount expended for mothers' pensions and the amount of a tax of one-eighth of a mill on the total valuation. (The figure of 1/8 of a mill was used for convenience in figuring. On the present valuation it would yield \$244,401, just short of the \$250,000 appropriation required). These figures are as follows:

Number of counties standing to gain by the refund according to amount expended in 1922.....	38
Number of counties standing to lose by the refund according to amount expended in 1922.....	42

This is a nearly equal division, and the balance in the number of counties standing to gain or lose may be expected to vary one way or the other to about this extent from year to year.

There are six counties which expended nothing in mothers' pensions which of course will receive no return at all. If these counties are so fortunate as to have no dependent mothers in need of support, they could very well be called upon to assist somewhat in carrying the burden of the others. It is probable, however, that there are mothers in these counties entitled to the benefits of the law, and that these counties will in time make expenditures for this purpose. This will be the more likely if the county allowance law is honored by the Legislature to the extent of making the appropriation called for.

An attempt has been made to prejudice the public and members of the Legislature against this refund by the claim that it is in the interests of the large cities. This argument seems to us unworthy in motive, and unjustified in fact. Our figures show that of the three largest cities, Minneapolis and Duluth would stand to lose by the refund and only St. Paul would stand to gain. The position of the women who support this bill is that, whether the county in which they reside would stand to gain or lose as a direct financial transaction, all counties would benefit from an appropriation which would put the county allowance law on the sound and co-operative basis which was the original intent of the law.



# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

1639 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

## DIRECTORS

Mrs. Russell M. Bennett, Minneapolis  
Miss Rosamond Grant, Faribault  
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Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcle, Efficiency in Government  
  
Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

March 26, 1923.

Dear Chairman:

Mr. Hitchcock, Chairman of the Education Committee in the House, is to-day asking for a special order for the bills of the Interim Commission on Schools to be voted on Tuesday, April 3rd.

Unhappily the sentiment of the House is not very strong for a broad and progressive policy about our public schools. Mr. Hitchcock who is trying heroically to get good school legislation has great need to know of your support, and your own representatives need to be told at once and in no uncertain terms that many women among their constituency care more about good schools for their children than for almost anything else, and that they strenuously urge support of the bills. These are very conservative in nature, the minimum of what ought to be asked at this time, and involve little or no expense. They include provision for teacher helpers for the isolated rural school; a seven months school term (an amendment for eight months will be asked for from the floor); equalizing state aid so poor districts get more and richer districts less; a little physical education, and the requirement that physical education must be studied at all normal schools; and most important of all, county school boards to appoint superintendents, thus taking them out of politics.

If the women to whom this letter goes should each secure from six to twelve very urgent letters to go to Mr. R. W. Hitchcock, Chairman of the Committee, and their own representatives in both House and Senate, these bills might have a fair chance of passing. I seriously question their chance without that effort on your part. This is a time for mothers to assert themselves and to use their influence as voters in behalf of the education of their children. It will pay you to get at least one telegram in addition to the letters to your representatives in the House. Make it as strong as you can.

With great hopes that you will not fail at this most critical moment of the Legislative session,

Yours for good Minnesota schools,

*Marguerite M. Wells*

Marguerite M. Wells  
PRESIDENT

MMV

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Prevent War  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcley, Efficiency in Government

Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

March 26, 1923.

Mrs. Marcley and I have just discovered that if a conference upon re-organization of State Departments is to be held in time to encourage appointment of a legislative interim committee it will have to convene not later than Monday evening, April 2nd. We are both of the opinion that such encouragement is very much needed. It will be no surprise to you, of course, to learn that such a movement is already being discouraged by office holders. On the other hand, there is the evident willingness of certain legislators to act in this direction if only they can make sure of public support.

Will you therefore attend a second conference in the Empire Room of the Radisson Hotel at 6:15 o'clock, Monday evening April 2nd? It is, I am sure, unnecessary for me to emphasize the fact that a meeting of so few people cannot be successful unless each one of us makes the effort to be present. I shall be particularly glad to receive your acceptance.

Very sincerely,

Marguerite M. Wells,  
PRESIDENT.

MMW:  
Dinner \$1.00.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
1639 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis.

NATIONAL CONVENTION ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Convention Headquarters,  
Fort Des Moines Hotel,  
Tenth and Walnut Streets.  
Des Moines, Iowa.

RAILROAD

Special train for Minnesota delegation leaves Minneapolis at 10:20 P. M.,  
April 8, on the Rock Island.

The Transportation Bureau will be located in the lobby of the Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa, Convention Headquarters. All delegates and visitors should buy ONE-WAY tickets, securing from their ticket agents certificates which will entitle the purchasers to Return tickets at ONE-HALF the regular ONE-WAY fare. To insure reduced fares, it is imperative that all railroad certificates be filed immediately on arrival. The reduced return fare rate will be granted provided at least 250 such certificates are filed with the Transportation Bureau.

ONE-WAY tickets to Des Moines may be purchased between April 3-9.

HOTEL RESERVATIONS

Delegates and visitors are requested to make their reservations direct with hotels, accompanying letters with advance payment for at least one day. Hotels have agreed to refund money on a twenty-four-hour cancellation notice, and to acknowledge receipt of advance payments. This arrangement protects both the delegates and the hotels and avoids misunderstanding.

HOTEL RATES

	Without bath per room two persons: (Same rate for one in room)	With bath per room two persons: (Same rate for one in room)	For each additional occupant:
Hotel Fort Des Moines . . . . . 10th and Walnut Sts.		5.00 - 8.50	2.00
Hotel Savery III . . . . . 4th and Locust Sts.	4.00	4.00 - 9.00	2.00
Randolph Hotel . . . . . 4th St. and Court Ave.	2.00 - 2.50	3.25 - 4.50	1.00 - 2.00
Manhattan Hotel . . . . . 313 5th St.	2.50	4.00	
Lloyd Hotel . . . . . 6th and High Sts.	2.00	3.50	1.00
Franklin Hotel . . . . . 5th and Locust Sts.	3.00	3.00 - 5.00	1.00 - 2.00

TICKETS

Tickets for the Banquet, dinners, and regional luncheons must be reserved in advance, accompanied by check or post-office order. No tickets will be mailed. Upon arrival delegates should call at the Ticket Bureau in the lobby of the Hotel Fort Des Moines and secure their tickets. Order all tickets from Mrs. Gordon L. Elliott, 626 Thirty-first Street, Des Moines, Iowa.



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UNIVERSITY

State Presidents' Dinner . . . . . \$1.50  
Monday Evening, April 9  
Local Presidents' Dinner . . . . . 1.50  
Monday Evening, April 9  
Regional Luncheons . . . . . 1.00  
Wednesday, 1:00 P. M., April 11  
Round Table on Finance: Dinner. . . . . 1.50  
Wednesday, 6:00 P. M., April 11  
Banquet . . . . . 2.50  
Friday Evening, April 13  
As the Banquet Hall seats only 550, reservations should be made early.

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Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcle, Efficiency in Government  
Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

March 30, 1923.

We are sending you herewith credentials which will admit you as a to the sessions of the National League of Women Voters in Des Moines, April 9 - 14. If you cannot use this credential we ask you to return it by return mail and if possible by special delivery so that some other woman may use it. The number of credentials is strictly limited and we have not enough for all who plan to go.

A "Get-Together" luncheon for the Minnesota delegation is being arranged for Monday, April 9th, at the Fort Des Moines Hotel, at 12:30. You are expected.

There will be a business meeting and caucus of the Minnesota delegation on Wednesday afternoon following the Regional luncheon. It is most essential that all delegates attend this meeting.

At the last meeting of our State Board an entire morning was devoted to discussion of the proposed plan of work to be acted upon at the Convention. For the information of our delegates a copy of the action taken by the Board is attached herewith.

Information about hotels, railroads, and banquet tickets is also given on an enclosed sheet. Be sure to note that hotel reservations must be accompanied by an advance check, and that a certificate must be secured at the time of buying your railroad ticket.

On arriving at Des Moines report to the Registration Bureau in the Fort Des Moines Hotel to receive your badge and program. The Hotel Fort Des Moines is general Convention headquarters.

Very sincerely yours,

*Marguerite M. Wells*

Marguerite M. Wells,  
PRESIDENT.



ACTION OF STATE BOARD  
ON QUESTIONS TO BE RAISED AT NATIONAL LEAGUE CONVENTION.  
Meeting Feb. 15, 1923.  
Minnesota League of Women Voters.

SOCIAL HYGIENE COMMITTEE

Voted that the Minnesota League recommend that we substitute for the Social Hygiene Committee a Committee on Public Health.

EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT

Voted that we reiterate our belief that the Department of Efficiency in Government should be stressed and developed as rapidly as possible.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

A motion that we drop our Standing Committees for social legislation was voted down 21 - 4.

PLAN OF WORK

Voted that we recommend the following "Plan of Work" for the National League in place of the plan recommended by the committee of the National Board;

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, Standards, and Law Enforcement.

- 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.

MINUTES  
CONFERENCE ON REORGANIZATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT  
April 2, 1923.

A second conference, called by the Efficiency in Government Committee of the League of Women Voters, was held at the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, on April 2nd.

Miss Wells, President of the Minnesota League of Women Voters presided.  
Present: Mrs. W. J. Marcley, Mr. Frank Olson, Mr. James Gray, Mr. M. B. Lambie, Mr. Stanley Gillam, Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse, Mr. William Anderson of Minneapolis; Mr. George Lawson, Mr. Hilton and Mr. C. P. Herbert of Duluth. Mrs. W. T. Remington and Mr. J. S. McLain of Minneapolis, and Mr. John S. Pardee of Duluth arrived later in the evening.

The minutes of the meeting of January 25th were read and approved.

Mrs. Marcley reported her appearance with Miss Wells before the House Committee on consolidation of State Departments, of which Mr. Christianson is Chairman. This was the first meeting of the Committee and members showed great interest in the reorganization work which has been done in other States and appointed a sub-committee of which Mr. Norton is Chairman to do research work.

Mr. Lawson reported on the call made on Governor Preus. Mr. Lawson, Mr. Goodrich, Mr. E. P. Hall, Mr. D. A. Wallace, Miss Wells and Mrs. Marcley waited on the Governor personally, and Mr. J. S. McLain and Mr. George W. Morgan communicated with the Governor by telephone. The Governor expressed himself as entirely favorable to the movement but indicated that he was not a factor in the situation.

The same group also saw Mr. Nolan and Mr. Christianson, who both appeared favorable, and Mr. Christianson advised at some length with the visiting committee.

Mrs. Marcley reported a later meeting with Mr. Christianson in which he said that opposition to the move was developing among office holders. Mr. Christianson indicated that expressions of popular support for such a movement would be welcomed by him.

Mr. Olson was obliged to leave at this point, and he was asked if it would be possible to get action from the Civic and Commerce Association within the next week. He said he doubted this and also hesitated to promise that individual members favorable to the movement would do much personal work in the matter, but agreed to try to get some six to ten.

There was discussion whether the proposed commission should be made up of paid or unpaid members. Mr. Lambie strongly recommended that members of the commission should be unpaid but that an appropriation should be made for the necessary work of the commission.

Mr. J. S. McLain reported that he had had a telephone conversation with Lt. Governor Collins and had found him favorable to the move for a commission. He also reported that the legislative committee of the State Development Department of the Civic and Commerce Association had been to Mr. Christianson with a recommendation in line with the move for reorganization of State Departments. Mr. C. E. Woodward is the chairman of this committee of the Association.

The question was then raised as to what possible support from organizations could be promptly secured.

Mr. Lambie reported that League of Municipalities is on record for this, their action being taken at a meeting attended by representatives from sixty cities. The Minnesota Tax Conference passed a resolution on this subject at their meetings last year and this year. Mr. Irvine, City Clerk of Red Wing, is the secretary of this organization.

Miss Wells reported that the Minnesota League of Women Voters at its State Conference last Fall had taken action which would authorize its support of any move in this direction.

A letter was read from Mr. Goodrich of Duluth indicating that the Duluth Tax-Payers League would be in a position to bring support.

Mr. Herbert reported that it would probably be possible to get action from the St. Paul Bureau of Municipal Research within a week.

Mr. Hilton reported that it might be possible for the Legislative Committee of the St. Paul Association to bring this matter before the Executive Committee of that



organization within a week. Mr. Hilton also called attention to the fact that the Executive Committee of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation would be meeting soon and that it might be possible to get their support. He agreed to see Mr. Reed of the Farm Bureau Federation in this matter.

Mr. Lawson reported that on this general proposition he and Mr. Hall were in a position to lend support as representatives of Minnesota Federation of Labor.

Mrs. Remington reported that it would scarcely be possible to get formal action from the Minneapolis Republican Women's Club or its Executive Committee in the short time remaining but agreed to take the matter up with individual members.

It was reported that Mr. Stevens and Mr. Norton were decidedly in favor of this proposition.

Mr. Pardee was asked whether in his opinion a survey of State administrative departments might lead to a proposal for a constitutional convention. He said that some of the members of the former Efficiency and Economy Commission felt that constitutional revision was necessary for adequate reorganization. Most of the members of the former commission, however, felt that the powers which should be redistributed were largely statutory. He said that since the survey made by the original commission in 1915, from thirty to fifty changes had been made in the distribution of the powers of State officers and that in that period no less than a dozen new boards and commissions had been created. Mr. Pardee suggested that the survey might best be undertaken by an unofficial body of public spirited citizens. He gave it as his opinion that a commission made up entirely of members of the Legislature is very ineffective.

Mr. McLain moved that this group favored an interim commission for a survey of the administrative departments of state government with a view to greater efficiency. Seconded by Mrs. Marcley and carried.

Moved by Mr. Lawson that we favor a sufficient appropriation to make a real survey of these departments. Seconded by Mr. Gray.

Mr. Lambie outlined two modes of procedure in making a survey - first, a general survey of the problem and second, a detailed survey of existing departments. The latter, he believed, would arouse a maximum of opposition and controversy and would not be necessary or desirable. Mr. Herbert suggested that from \$10,000 to \$20,000 would be needed for a general survey. It would be impossible to ascertain the amount needed for a detailed survey.

After further discussion with the consent of the second, Mr. Lawson withdrew his motion.

Moved by Mr. Gray that the commission should employ experts. Seconded by Mrs. Remington. After discussion this motion was also withdrawn, it being the general sentiment that it would not be politic to specify in detail anything about the character or procedure of the commission.

Mrs. Remington and Mr. Gillam suggested Mr. Child for a possible leader in the Senate. The importance of securing Mr. Rockne's support was emphasized.

Moved by Mr. Lawson that a committee of three be appointed to see the Lt. Gov. tomorrow, the committee to be appointed by the Chair. Seconded by Mr. Hilton and carried.

Miss Wells appointed Mrs. Remington and Mr. McLain and Mr. Hilton. Mr. Hilton suggested Mr. Lawson to take his place and this suggestion was adopted.

Mr. Lawson moved that Miss Wells be nominated as permanent Chairman of this group. Miss Wells stated that the support of the League of Women Voters in this move is already assured and that it was most desirable that there should be a working group with a man as chairman to push this movement. Mr. Lawson's motion however was seconded and carried.

Miss Harrison was nominated for a permanent secretary and this motion was carried.

Mr. Gray and Mr. Gillam agreed to take this matter up with the Grafil Club at its meeting Thursday and also with members of the Rotary Club, Kiwanis Club and 555 Club to secure immediate action if possible.

Moved by Mrs. Marcley and seconded by Mrs. Remington and Mr. Lambie be named first Vice-President of this group. The motion was withdrawn when Mr. Lambie stated that his connection with the University would raise a question as to the propriety of his serving in any official capacity with this group.

Moved by Mrs. Marcley and seconded by Mrs. Remington that Mr. Gray be named first Vice-Pres. Motion carried. Miss Wells explained that as she is leaving the city April 4th to be gone until April 16th, Mr. Gray would act as chairman during that period. Moved by Miss Harrison and seconded by Mr. Lambie that Mr. Pardee be nominated as second Vice-President of the group. Motion carried.

It was agreed that reports of action taken at the Legislature should be sent to Miss Harrison, who should send out minutes of this meeting to those present and others interested.

Meeting adjourned at 9:30.



# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

1639 Hennepin Ave., 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. H. I. Yetter, Stephen, Ninth  
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

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Mrs. Harold G. Cant

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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. Boyd Nixon, International Co-operation to  
Prevent War  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcey, Efficiency in Government

Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison

Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

April 18, 1923.

Dear Chairman:

The Minnesota delegates who went to the National Convention in Des Moines were enthusiastic in urging that a State Board meeting be held as soon as possible after their return in order that the wonderful plans outlined at the Convention might be put into effect in Minnesota with all speed.

The meeting will therefore be April 26th, from 10:30 to probably 4:30, at our new State Headquarters. We hope that not only all members of the Board but a representative from each local League may be present. More team work, more pulling together on the part of National, State and local Leagues, is one of the ideals aroused by the Des Moines Convention which we shall try to make effective by meeting together and deciding on a definite plan of work.

Miss Wells, our president, has been re-elected regional director for the group of five states to which Minnesota belongs, so her return has been delayed by the necessity of attending the post-convention meetings of the National Board in Des Moines. You will be glad to know that her 'radio' report on the convention, which was necessarily postponed, will be given Tuesday, April 24th, at 4 p m, via W L A G. The following Tuesday, May 1st, at the same hour, Mrs. Ueland will tell "That the 1923 Legislature has Accomplished".

The enclosed 'Plan of Work' is an attempt to present a definite scheme of activities as a basis for discussion and decision at the Board meeting. Some such plan is necessary in order to harmonize our State and National programs. Also it will enable the State office to give much more satisfactory service to local Leagues, as their needs will be understood and arranged for in advance. District chairmen especially are asked to consider, and be prepared to request, definite dates for the services of the State office in field work.

All who plan to attend this meeting are asked to come prepared to make suggestions and to decide definitely what activities they are prepared to undertake in their own Leagues, and please be sure to let us know in advance if you plan to attend so we can make arrangements for serving luncheon.

Sincerely,

Executive Secretary

Proposed  
P L A N O F W O R K  
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
for action at State Board Meeting April 26.

May 1. SPECIAL PUBLICITY FEATURE - double number of The Woman Voter with report of the National Convention and of the Legislative session with roll-calls on all League bills.

Suggested distribution: subscribers 5200  
Newspapers 600  
old subscribers 1000  
clubs 500

District chairmen are asked for suggestions as to means of making this distribution most effective.

May - June FINANCE DRIVE FOR 40 NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS OF \$100 each.  
In accordance with plan for co-operative finance effort of National and State Leagues adopted at Convention.

Suggested central finance committee: State Treasurer, one member each from Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, St. Cloud, Rochester, Winona, to have meeting in connection with Board meeting April 26. To have special secretary for the campaign period - two weeks, dates to be set.

Each district chairman is asked to send in the names of any public-spirited citizens who might be solicited for a subscription.

Out of each \$100, \$50 will go to the National and \$50 to the State. The \$50 going to the State will be counted on the quota of the community from which the subscription comes; after quota is completed will be divided equally between state and local community.

May 1 - June 15 POST-CONVENTION POST-LEGISLATURE MEETINGS  
to be held in two or three districts to be selected. To be followed by field work by district chairman or other district worker with or without assistance of worker from state office.

District and local League chairmen wishing such meetings and field worker should bring request to board meeting.

July LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT ELECTIONS  
Meetings preceding school elections.  
Effort to secure qualified candidates, including women.  
Effort to get all voters to attend the election meeting.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT.  
In co-operation with National League of Women Voters.  
Fee \$22 or less. Can Minnesota send a student?

July - August WORK IN BEHALF OF JOINING WORLD COURT  
Placing of speakers before Farm Bureau meetings.  
Study of Court (see primer prepared by National League)  
Securing of signatures to petition (Nixon plan)

Aug. 15- Oct. 15 EXHIBITS AT STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS.  
Should be arranged for by July 15 and reported to state office.  
1. Material on world court (material to be prepared by Committee on International Co-operation)  
2. Material on school needs in state and county (to be prepared by state and county chairmen of Education)



Sept. 15 - Oct. 15. FIELD WORK IN A SELECTED DISTRICT  
To be arranged for in advance by district chairman.  
State worker to be available for two weeks period.

CLEAN-UP FINANCE CAMPAIGN.

Completion of the Co-operative Drive of National and State  
(Griffith)  
Completion of local quotas to state - featuring Woman  
Citizen offer.

Oct. 15 - Nov. 15 STATE CONVENTION  
Suggested to have in form of 2-day SCHOOL OF POLITICS AND  
GOVERNMENT in co-operation with UNIVERSITY, with one-day  
business session, and mass meeting (Florence Allen)

November DEPUTATION TO CONGRESS.

Jan. 5 - Mar. 1 SCHOOLS OF POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT.  
In selected counties or districts, to be arranged for by  
Nov. 20th. Entrance fee to be charged and best available  
speakers dated up, featuring taxation, town, county and  
state administration, and presidential election machinery.  
(To be preceded by a survey of local tax expenditures)

STUDY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT by each League.

One national measure - Sheppard Towner.  
One state measure - hours of employment for women?  
physical education, or dance halls?  
One local ordinance - use of survey method advised wherever  
possible.

FIELD WORK IN SELECTED DISTRICT

State worker available for 2 periods of 2 weeks each to  
work with chairman.

March 1 OPENING OF DRIVE FOR GETTING OUT 75% OF VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL  
ELECTION.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS FOR DISCUSSION

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

A chairman must be found.

MEMBERSHIP

A more uniform sustaining membership including Voter.  
Memberships-at-large for women living in unorganized communities.  
All-year-round membership campaign by membership committees in all local  
Leagues and by county leaders for at-large memberships.

THE WOMAN VOTER - A QUESTION OF POLICY

A small compact news bulletin - the present plan.  
A source of revenue - enlarging the size and securing paid ads, with necessary  
diffusion of news items and broadening of scope.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

An Advisory Council organized under League auspices supplied with clerical  
facilities and kept at work by the League - present plan.

Or an Independent Council determining its own membership and policies, on  
which League would simply have one representative and supply financial  
support on same basis as other members.

ORGANIZATION OF ADVISORY COUNCIL OF MEN AND WOMEN FOR EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT  
DEPARTMENT.

A nucleus already formed.  
The need depending largely on outcome of bill for re-organization of state  
departments now pending in Legislature.



April 20, 1923.

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION TO PREVENT WAR.  
RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED AT 4th ANNUAL CONVENTION  
NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
Des Moines, Iowa.

WHEREAS, The United States of America is justly regarded at home and abroad as holding a position of extraordinary power and prosperity; and

WHEREAS, We believe this condition of well-being constitutes a great opportunity for service; and

WHEREAS, a policy of isolation from world affairs is neither wise nor possible for this nation,

THEREFORE, be it resolved, that we, members of the National League of Women Voters, in Convention assembled, hereby record our appreciation of the gains, in international friendliness through the conferences with Central and South American countries, and the appointment of representatives of our government to attend the Conferences of the League of Nations on Opium and on Traffic in Women; and

RESOLVED, that we approve a policy of open diplomacy, and that we believe that the fullest information on the conduct of International affairs should be given promptly to the public; and

RESOLVED, that we pledge our active support to the proposal of the President and the Secretary of State for participation by the United States in the Permanent Court in International Justice, believing this to be the first step toward the outlawry of war and toward that fuller and more far-reaching international co-operation which is necessary to prevent war.

BE IT ALSO RESOLVED, that we urge our government to take further steps to eliminate causes of war and to abolish war itself by association with other nations for the maintenance of abiding peace.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that we call upon all citizens of the United States to unite in support of every constructive effort toward permanent world organization for peace, without regard to party affiliation.

A G E N D A

STATE BOARD MEETING

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

April 26, 1923

Treasurer's Report

National Finance Plan

Immediate State Problems

Report of President

Report of Executive Secretary

Field Work for May - June

Plan of Work for Local Leagues

Immediate Committee Work

Women in Industry - Mrs. Dietrichson

International Co-operation to Prevent War - Mrs. Nixon

Education - Miss Lawrence

School Elections

County Fair Exhibits

# THE FIFTH DISTRICT LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

321 Meyers Arcade

Minneapolis, Minn.

Telephones Atlantic {4268  
4269

## Officers

Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight,  
Chairman  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcle,  
First Vice-Chairman  
Mrs. Carl E. Longren,  
Second Vice-Chairman  
Mrs. Milton D. Purdy,  
Secretary  
Mrs. Rood Taylor,  
Treasurer  
Mrs. Bernard S. Harris,  
Assistant Treasurer

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Mrs. Horatio B. Sweetser  
Mrs. Walter H. Thorp  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland  
Miss Marguerite M. Wells  
Mrs. Frederick W. Wittich

Mrs. Ruth Haynes Carpenter,  
District Manager

Miss Ethel M. Smith,  
Business Secretary

## Ward Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen

Miss Bridget Hannan, First  
Mrs. J. C. Litzberg, Second  
Mrs. Cyrus P. Barnum, Fourth  
Mrs. Edward Nelson, Fifth  
Miss Eunice Stevens, Sixth  
Mrs. Lawrence Anderson, Seventh  
Mrs. Mary L. Banker  
Mrs. Paul A. Barkuloo, Eighth  
Mrs. Richard T. Hargreaves  
Mrs. John N. Greer  
Mrs. Albert Gullette, Ninth  
Mrs. Gayneur Hudson, Tenth  
Mrs. Frank E. Lochr, Eleventh  
Mrs. Robert B. Hartzell, Twelfth  
Mrs. Francis E. Murphy, Thirteenth  
Mrs. F. E. Cobb  
Mrs. C. M. Denny

Not knowing whether you were at the Monday evening session of the Committee on International Co-operation to Prevent War, I am writing to tell you of a plan which was outlined there, and to enlist your help. A Mr. W A Steffes, President of the Northwestern Motion Picture Theatre Owners, has indicated his willingness to show in every moving picture theatre controlled by his organization, a series of quotations from prominent men and women, on peace, disarmament, international co-operation, etc., such as you are familiar with. These are on the order of the quotations from Literary Digest, Pathe News quotations, etc., already shown so generally. They are to be supplied by the League of Women Voters and changed every week at no expense to us whatever, provided there is sufficient demand for it.

Both Mr. Steffes and Mr. Will Hays say this can be done nationally provided there is a national demand. Miss Ruth Morgan has, therefore, asked me if I would write you, as one of her state chairmen, urging you to write at once to Mr. Steffes, 324 Kasota Building, Minneapolis, saying that you have heard of this plan, heartily endorse it, and hope it can be extended to your own state. Write these letters as ammunition. He will go to his national convention in Chicago May 19th, showing there is a demand throughout the country. If the convention endorses it, these quotations will be shown in every moving picture house practically throughout the United States and cost us nothing.

The possibility of reaching thousands of people who would never attend a lecture, read a piece of 'literature' or who would never come into a meeting, is too obvious to need explanation here. They can't help but read it, and they can't throw it away unread! Opposition has of course already developed, and if we want this wonderful opportunity of educating for peace, we must let our support be known within the next ten days.

Very cordially yours,

Committee of International Co-operation to Prevent War  
Minnesota League of Women Voters



NATIONAL SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

I. GENERAL PLAN

Campaign for 2,000 sustaining members at \$100 each to be carried on co-operatively by National and States, over the whole country, during the months of May and June.

Goal, \$200,000 to be divided equally between National and co-operating States

II. DATES

National Campaign to run from May 1st to July 1st (States starting it as soon after Convention as possible). All returns to be in by July 15th, tabulated and published in the Citizen by August 1st.

States are urged to put campaign through in a month, at longest.

Minnesota campaign dates - May 7th to 20th.

III. ORGANIZATION

The four main features of the campaign plan for each state, are: A campaign committee, a salaried organizer, a corps of volunteer workers who will do the actual soliciting, and a carefully prepared list of names.

1. Campaign Committee

Each State should, if possible, have a special campaign committee, so that the State officers may continue with their regular work. The Chairman should be a woman of prominence in the community, whose name will carry weight.

This Committee shall settle plan of campaign, dates and localities to work in. It shall secure a corps of volunteer workers, supply them with necessary literature and data, train them in methods, prepare the list of names, assign it to the workers, and arrange such social features (worker's meetings, public luncheons and dinners, "round up" meetings, etc.) as shall accompany campaign.

2. Salaried Organizer

The National shall supply to each state, free of charge, the services of an organizer for two weeks. This organizer shall assist the Campaign Committee in launching the campaign; do the clerical work; make appointments for the workers so far as possible; conduct workers' training class and conferences (if desired) - and, in certain selected cases, do soliciting for money. If campaign is to last more than two weeks, it is desirable that organizer's visit should come in the early stages.

3. Corps of Volunteer Workers

It is important that enough workers be secured so that work does not fall heavily on any one.

These workers should be thoroughly versed in the plan of campaign and in the purpose, policy and program of both National and State Leagues. They should meet for workers' conference; so far as possible, their appointments should be made for them by campaign committee or organizer; and they should be supplied with necessary literature and typed instructions. (See paragraph V)

Workers should leave at headquarters their names, addresses, telephone numbers and hours when free for work. Where campaign is to be carried on a large scale, workers may be divided into teams, and compete as to which secures quota first or exceeds it.

4. List of Names

No campaign will succeed without a carefully prepared list of names, (i.e., business or profession, wealth, politics, religion, civic and philanthropic interests, etc.)

This list should be prepared in advance and divided among workers (on typed slips with full data about each name). Workers should be charged to keep this information private and on no account to leave their lists lying around.

After the campaign is over, the lists should be card catalogued with full data and kept for future reference.

N. B. The organization of the campaign in each state is left to the State's discretion. It is urged, however, that it be definite organization with definite dates for returns to be in, and careful training of the volunteer workers.

#### IV. MEMBERSHIPS AND MONEY

All memberships secured during the campaign shall be shared 50-50 between National and State.

States are asked to forward to National Treasurer (Miss Katharine Ludington, 343 East 50th Street, New York City) each \$100 gift as it comes in. Of this \$50 will be retained by National, and \$50 returned to State Campaign Treasurer.

States will raise their maximum dues to the National by means of the campaign; i.e., National Treasurer's Office will credit each \$50, coming as National's share, toward dues of State from which it comes until that state's maximum dues are secured.

States net their entire half of money raised by campaign. National nets its half, less state's maximum dues, and also bears all expenses of organizers and national literature used in the campaign.

States must arrange their own basis of sharing with such of their local leagues as assist in campaign - a fair plan is for the local to keep half of the State's half of each membership secured (i.e., \$25 to State, \$25 to Local)

It is urged that no memberships under \$100 be worked for. Contributions of larger amounts secured during campaign to be shared 50-50 between National and State.

New members to belong to State leagues with full privileges, if women; to be called "sustaining associates", if men.

Pledge cards and contributions to pass through National Treasurer's office. Pledge cards to be returned to States after National has taken data; State's rebate to be sent to them with receipt to be forwarded to donor upon payment of contribution. New members to be urged to pay as early as possible.

(It shall be understood that all sustaining memberships secured jointly by State and National shall be shared in future on that basis, unless it is changed by mutual agreement.)

States should consider new supporters secured in campaign as bona fide members, if women, who shall be on State's list for correspondence, bulletins, notices of meetings, etc.

#### V. LITERATURE

The National will supply to States, free of charge:

1. Pledge cards
2. "Talking Points" (to use in interviews with "prospects")
3. Instructions to workers
4. Typed account of purposes, policy and program of National League of Women Voters.
5. National Finance folder (to be given to "prospects").



MINUTES  
STATE BOARD MEETING  
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

The regular monthly meeting of the State Board was held at headquarters April 26th, 1923.

Present: Mrs. Cobb, Mrs. Laws, Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Glasoe, Mrs. Ueland, Mrs. Thorp, Mrs. Dowling, Mrs. Colton, Mrs. Noyes, Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Marcle, Miss Lawrence, and Miss Mitchell. There were also present as visitors Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Lehmann, and Mrs. Klein of West St. Paul, Mrs. Hargreaves and Mrs. Wittich of Minneapolis, Mrs. Oehler, Mrs. Williams and Miss Alice O'Brien of St. Paul, Mrs. Ehler of Farmington, Miss G A Norrish of Hastings, and Mrs. Hall of Redwood Falls.

The morning session was given over to a discussion of finance. Miss Ludington's national treasurer's report was read by Mrs. Wittich. The National's plan for a cooperative finance campaign for forty new contributors of \$100 each in Minnesota was presented by Mrs. Bissell. Miss Harrison read the recommendations of the Executive Committee regarding this plan.

It was moved by Mrs. Noyes that we ratify the recommendation of the Executive Committee that the plan be accepted in its general outlines. Seconded and carried.

Moved by Mrs. Thorp that we ratify the recommendation that a Central Committee be formed made up of women from different communities with Mrs. Cant, the State Treasurer, as Chairman. Seconded and carried.

Moved by Mrs. Thorp and seconded by Mrs. Nixon that we engage Miss Owen as special secretary for the period of the campaign with the understanding that the National League is to pay for her services. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Ueland as a tentative plan that we undertake to get twelve subscriptions from St. Paul, twenty from Minneapolis, and ten from the State at large. Seconded and carried.

Moved by Mrs. Bissell that the campaign period be from May 6 to 20th. Carried.

The following names were suggested for the Central Finance Committee: Mrs. Cant, Chairman. Mrs. Bissell, Minneapolis, Mrs. Ueland, Mrs. Wittich, Minneapolis. Mrs. Noyes, Mrs. Nixon, Miss O'Brien, St. Paul. Mrs. Colton, Duluth. Mrs. Hall, Redwood Falls. Miss Mitchell, Miss Lawrence, St. Cloud, Mrs. Webb, Brainerd, Mrs. Stockton, Faribault, Mrs. Charles Mayo, Rochester, Mrs. Weir, Winona. Miss Agnes Peterson, St. Peter.

It was understood that Mrs. Colton would report the name of another member of the Committee from Duluth.

Suggestions were given of possible contributors in various communities and these notes will be turned over for the use of the Central Committee.

The Treasurer's report was then given by Mrs. Cant showing a balance of \$101.13, and bills payable on May 1st \$635.65. It was moved by Mrs. Bissell that the report be accepted and the bills allowed.

The meeting was adjourned for luncheon which was served in the meeting room, and reconvened at 1:30.

Miss Wells presented as the immediate need of the League the necessity of expansion and a definite program of work in the local Leagues in order to carry out the National League program.

Mrs. Nixon presented her plan for obtaining a mile of signatures for a petition in favor of the United States joining the World Court, and suggested that at County Fairs the idea of "recruiting for peace" be used in order to give dramatic effect to the securing of signatures and to an educational exhibit on international co-operation. She announced that the official "End War" stamp prepared by the Minnesota League of Women Voters and adopted by the National is expected to be ready for use by Memorial Day. It was moved by Mrs. Colton that a letter be sent by headquarters to all local Leagues by May 10 outlining a summer program of work on International Co-operation to be launched on or before Memorial Day. Carried.



Moved by Mrs. Thorp that we include in this program that each League hold a social meeting or luncheon with speaker to launch plan. Motion not acted on.

Moved by Mrs. Laws, seconded by Mrs. Bissell, that a letter be sent to the American Legion Auxiliaries in each town bespeaking their interest in work of this kind and offering the co-operation of the League in Memorial Day exercises. Seconded and carried. It was agreed that Mrs. Nixon or other representatives of the Committee on International Co-operation should confer with the State Central Committee of the American Legion.

It was moved that the Committee on International Co-operation be instructed to draw up a suitable statement for use at Memorial Day exercises in behalf of America's participation in the World Court, this statement to be sent to local League chairmen. Seconded and carried.

Moved by Mrs. Ueland that Mrs. Nixon's plan of petitions be accepted. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Ueland that Mrs. Nixon work out the details of the plan for the petition and that local Leagues should wait for word from her before acting. Seconded and carried.

It was understood that no publicity should be given on this plan until ready for special release by the Committee.

It was moved by Mrs. Thorp that Mrs. Nixon as Minnesota Chairman of this Committee, use every endeavor to get every State to get a mile of signatures to a similar petition, and that she be authorized to convey to other States through Miss Morgan a challenge to see which States could obtain the required number of signatures most rapidly. Seconded and carried.

It was moved by Mrs. Bissell that round-tables be continued and new ones organized during the summer to discuss the question of the International Court. Carried.

Mrs. Dietrichson presented the recommendation of a group of women from various organizations which has been meeting to study the effect of the minimum wage orders relating to apprentice work.

Moved by Mrs. Dietrichson, seconded by Miss Lawrence, that we send to Mrs. Virtue of the Seton Guild, a letter in favor of a study of minimum wage orders relating to apprentice work, and that a copy of this letter be sent to Miss Schutz of the Industrial Commission. Seconded and carried.

The question coming on field work during the next few weeks, Mrs. Dowling requested that the week of May 7 be reserved for special assistance for the 7th District. Mrs. Glasoe announced that Tuesday, June 19, had been tentatively selected as a date for a general meeting of the 3rd Congressional District.

It was moved by Mrs. Ueland that our State Chairman of Education in conference with the State Chairman of Efficiency in Government prepare an outline of work calling for a survey of local taxation to be made by members of each local League with special reference to school expenditures. Seconded and carried.

Moved by Mrs. Nixon that every county in which the League is organized be asked to arrange for an exhibit at the County Fair on the program of the League of Women Voters, the exhibits to emphasize especially the question of taxation, especially school taxation, and international co-operation to prevent war. Seconded and carried. It was agreed that the State Committees on Education and International Co-operation prepare uniform material for County Fair exhibits to supplement the material prepared by local Leagues.

Moved by Mrs. Bissell and seconded by Mrs. Cobb, that district chairmen try to arrange similar exhibits in unorganized counties with the idea that such work might be used as the nucleus for organization. Seconded and carried.

It was moved that the securing of sustaining memberships of \$1.00 and up to include subscriptions to The Woman Voter be encouraged in all unorganized territory, these memberships to be known as memberships at large and to be reported to the State Office. Seconded and carried.

There was some discussion of the importance of the school district elections which will be held in 7,913 districts during July, but no action was taken for lack of time for thorough discussion.

It was moved by Mrs. Bissell and seconded by Mrs. Thorp that Mrs. Nixon's resignation as Corresponding Secretary be accepted in view of the fact that Mrs. Nixon's position as Chairman of the Committee on International Co-operation makes her a member of the State Board.

It was moved by Mrs. Ueland that Mrs. L D Brown be asked to accept the position of Corresponding Secretary. Seconded and carried.

The meeting adjourned at 4:30 P.M.

Gladys A Harrison,  
Acting Secretary



Minnesota League of Women Voters  
May 5th, 1923

The League of Women Voters is the only organization in the country which is working especially and exclusively for the political education of women.

#### By Direct Pre-election Activities

In Minneapolis ever since the League was established it has carried on a campaign before every municipal and general election to get out the vote. It has sent out questionnaires to be filled out by candidates, conducted meetings at which all candidates might speak, and by essay contests in the public schools, has focused the attention of the entire electorate upon local and general campaign problems.

#### By Research and Publication

Two hundred women during this past year and a half under the Efficiency in Government Committee have kept a sustained interest in all branches of the city government, and the results of their intensive study have been published in an annual report which has been widely distributed.

"Who's Who" issued by the Minneapolis League gives the dates and details about State and county elections together with a list of officials, their duties and the present incumbents. The supply of 10,000 has been exhausted and a new city edition is just off the press with over 2,000 advance orders to be filled.

#### By Lectures and Organized Discussion

Throughout the State during the past winter, round tables were organized, and in Minneapolis nineteen groups of men and women of diverging opinions gathered to discuss questions of the Allied debt and the problems of America in relation to some international association of nations. The value of this sort of leadership cannot be estimated. Eminent speakers of national standing have addressed large meetings under League auspices, and League representatives are speaking weekly from the W L A G broadcasting station.

#### By Officials Bulletins and Through the Press

One of the most valuable pieces of work done by the State League is the publication of The Woman Voter, the official news organ, which is widely used by both men and women, and the distribution of press bulletins which are regularly supplied to all the papers in the State.

#### By Actual Legislative Effort

The League has become an effective means for getting good legislation. In Minnesota this year the bills which were introduced by the Interim Commission on Education are said to have been some of the best considered education legislation ever offered in the State. This Commission was established at the initiative of the League of Women Voters two years ago, and a fair proportion of their bills were passed. This year the League was instrumental in having appointed an interim commission on the reorganization of State Departments which with Speaker Nolan as chairman will introduce into the next legislature constructive suggestions for reorganizing the State's government with a view to economy and efficiency.

Among the measures in which the League was interested this year were the bills providing for the regulation of dance halls, and carnivals, and the one establishing a 54 and 55 hour week for women, which were passed with the active assistance of the League's Legislative Council, and the so-called Bill of Rights which was defeated. On the last day of the Legislature, the League had introduced a resolution embodying the spirit of the resolution passed at the Des Moines Convention, endorsing the entrance of the United States into a World Court. In the House the resolution was passed unanimously and in the Senate with only two dissenting votes.



Representative Donors  
to the  
National and Minnesota League of Women Voters  
(amounts from \$100 to \$5,000)

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Mrs. Willard Straight  
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May 7, 1923

# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

1639 Hennepin Ave., 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  
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## 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  
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Mrs. Michael J. Dowling, Olivia, Seventh District  
Mrs. Chauncey C. Colton, Duluth, Eighth District  
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Mrs. J. E. Spencer, Wayzata, Tenth District

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Mrs. Boyd Nixon  
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Mrs. Harold G. Cant  
May 14 '23

## 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. Boyd Nixon, International Co-operation to  
Prevent War  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcley, Efficiency in Government

Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

The Institute of Government and Politics which is to be held at Columbia University July 16th to 27th, has been organized by the University in cooperation with the League of Women Voters. Under it there will be lectures on general problems in popular government, ranging from the county to international relations; also discussion of specific subjects upon which it is essential that the public shall be informed. These are to be given by men of national reputation in the field of politics and government. Prospectuses have been ordered and will be sent to you as soon as they arrive.

So much interest has been manifested in this Institute that in many states men and women are giving scholarships so that there may be some woman from the state to go and get the benefit. Undoubtedly it is hoped that this woman will come back into her community and be a medium of education in good government. In Minnesota it has occurred to us that a scholarship on a somewhat broader basis would be extremely interesting and accomplish the maximum of good. It has been suggested that if twenty large organizations of men and women were to give \$10 each that a scholarship would be established for \$200 and that the fortunate winner of the scholarship would have the feeling that she was participating in a community affair.

President Coffman has consented to be chairman of a committee to award this scholarship and Prof. R E Cushman of the Department of Political Science at the University and Mrs. W-F Decker of the Board of Education will be members of this committee.

It is to be hoped that each organization would have one or more names to propose as possible contestants for the scholarship, the award going to the one who, after due consideration of qualifications, should be selected by the committee.

If your organization wishes to contribute to this object, I shall be very glad if you will mail me a check for \$10. In any case, I shall await your reply with interest. When the organizations have been heard from, I shall write you again concerning the progress of the idea. As the Institute is to be held in July, and it may take some little time for the committee to make its recommendations, you will see that I am forced to ask you for as early a response as is convenient.

Very sincerely yours,

Marguerite M Wells,  
President

MMT oke



Minnesota League of Women Voters  
Committee on International Coopera-  
tion to Prevent War,  
1639 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis  
April, 1923

Three Minute  
Memorial Day Address  
by Mrs. R T Hargreaves

Sir William Orpen's painting "The Unknown Soldier in France" which features the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy has aroused a controversy unprecedented in the history of the Academy. The painting shows the gorgeous Hall of Peace at Versailles, with its glittering candelabra and ornaments and two arched doves hovering in the air. On the floor is a coffin, guarded by two hideous scarecrows, soldiers covered with filthy rags and apparently risen from their graves. That is all. The artist had been expected to group in the picture the politicians, generals and admirals who won the War. When asked to explain, he said,

"I painted the room and I grouped the War Lords. It took me nine months of incessant painting, and then I couldn't go on. It seemed so unimportant somehow beside the reality as I had seen and felt it when at the front. In spite of all those eminent men, I kept thinking of the soldiers who remain in France forever. So I rubbed all the statesmen and commanders out and painted the unknown soldier, guarded by his two dead comrades."

War is a tragedy, the tragedy of the race. Men have been accustomed for centuries to dwell on and to magnify its pomp and circumstance, so that when they are confronted with this simple scene portrayed by the artist in all its naked reality, they are appalled, and shocked. Yet wars are won through filth and mud and disease and vermin, and the hideous festerments of the battlefield, by the youth of the world. Thousands of superb young men with buoyant spirits and bold hearts went overseas, exalted with a purpose to put an end forever to war and all its cruel and bloody breed. They died on the field of Armageddon, believing that they were making this supreme sacrifice for the future peace of nations. Can we who are left betray them? There rise before us the words of the immortal Lincoln, "It is for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us - that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain."

The American people can end war in our time if they mobilize for peace, and if they have one half the devotion, one half the consecration to the cause of enduring peace which the manhood of America gave to the war to end war.

Let us wage peace. It is a challenge to this generation. The public voice of the people is the way to check the greed and vanity of those who would have us follow the old military path. Permanent peace will require the utmost possible understanding and sympathy between peoples so that none will be in danger of being stampeded through ignorance and prejudice into any warlike mood.

The fundamental reason why war ever occurs is simply that no alternative method of settling disputes is available. The need of the hour is to find a way by which the affairs of nations shall be settled without recourse to war. Such a method will not present itself to us fully developed. We must work it out step by step. Now the first step is before the people, and the great task facing America today is the dedication of her energy and youth to the perpetuity of international peace and domestic prosperity through the participation of our government in the Permanent Court of International Justice. This is the first step toward keeping faith with the unknown soldier. We shall prevent the next war and all wars by proceeding intelligently and in practical fashion to set up in the place of war a better way of achieving the results that war seeks. Thus we shall begin the liberation of the people of this earth from the age-long thralldom of the sword and prove that the countless dead on all the battlefields of the Great War have not died in vain.



# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

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Prevent War  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcle, Efficiency in Government

Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

May 16th,  
1923

My dear Chairman:-

Constructive effort in the cause of peace was the dominant note at the League's national convention at Des Moines. Since that time our National Board and our State Board have both voted to give the work of the Committee on International Co-operation to Prevent War the first place on our immediate program. I am therefore privileged to lay before you a practical summer's program for this committee and to assure you not only of my personal support and interest in putting it into effect but also of the concentrated support of our national and state organizations. It is a big task, but with an appeal so great that I believe we can enlist the support of forward-looking men and women everywhere.

The following points give the outline in brief:

First. Our program begins with Memorial Day. We have been interviewing the local officers of such organizations as the American Legion, the American Legion Auxiliary, and the G A R, and we find them very much in sympathy with the idea of including in their Memorial Day programs in honor of our soldier dead some appeal, however brief, for such an ordering of world affairs as will make such sacrifices unnecessary hereafter. We would suggest that you go to those who are arranging Memorial Day exercises in your communities and ask to have a brief talk of this kind included. In case no one is prepared to make such a talk, we are enclosing a Three-Minute speech prepared by Mrs. Hargreaves, chairman of our committee in Minneapolis, which can be committed to memory and recited.

Second. Continue Round-Tables and Organize Study Groups. Perhaps nothing our Committee has ever done has met with such interest and approval wherever it has been tried as the formation of small groups of men and women pledged to meet and discuss definite international questions. We want to go on with these, concentrating discussion on the World Court, the one definite proposal for international co-operation now before us. Everything we do in behalf of the Court must depend very largely upon the understanding which representative men and women have of this important question - so our call is for Round-Tables and more Round-Tables! If you do not have the Round-Table plan which was used last winter, I shall be very glad to send it to you with suggestions for getting your group together.

The "Primer" which is being sent you under separate cover can be used as a simple text from which to start discussion on the Court. Because the judges of the Court are elected through the machinery of the League of Nations, and because the study of proposed forms of international co-operation should naturally include study

of existing machinery, our national Committee voted to recommend study of the Covenant of the League of Nations. Copies of the Covenant can be obtained from the state office, as well as much valuable pamphlet material on related subjects. The suggestion has been made also that every Round-Table or Study Group should appoint a clipping committee from its own membership to clip local and Eastern newspapers and periodicals.

Third. A Mile of Signatures for the World Court! The biggest thing we have set ourselves to do is to secure a mile of signatures to a petition in favor of the United States joining the World Court. This means active work in every town, in every county of Minnesota - an army of signature-getters, and the fullest co-operation that we can secure from all other organizations, by no means excluding the men's. I would suggest that you appoint a special chairman for this work, a woman well acquainted in the community, active, and with ability to organize a big piece of work on a big scale - a joint committee made up of representatives of all the local organizations of men and women is a splendid possibility.

The petition blanks will be in your hands by the end of this week. Each sheet has a printed heading so that it can be circulated separately and returned to the state office when filled. Next fall these sheets will be pasted together end to end, and they will be presented to Congress and the President by a special deputation of Minnesota women - a whole mile of signatures borne in procession. I can imagine also that other states will join, and we shall have such an impressive procession of signature-bearers as has not been seen in Washington since suffrage days.

It will take many thousands of signatures to make a mile - but it can be done. Remember that our Legislature adopted our resolution in favor of the Court with only two dissenting votes. That is a tremendous encouragement at the outset of our undertaking. We should remember that this is patriotic work in the truest sense of the word. The World Court is not a party question. We must not let it become so.

Fourth. Exhibits at County Fairs. This work we are going to share with our Committee on Education. The idea is to have booths at every fair in the State. A committee will work out a suggested general scheme of decoration and prepare a certain amount of exhibit material to be used, and there should be local committees to have charge of the exhibit in each county. The details of this plan are not ready, but we do know that we mean to utilize the idea of "recruiting for peace" as we used to utilize the idea of recruiting for war. We will have our petition blanks there, and perhaps our last quarter mile of signatures can be added at these state and local fairs.

One last thing - The work under this Committee is going to be so important, not to say strenuous, this summer, that I am expecting that most of the local League chairmen will wish to appoint a special chairman for it. I want to ask you to report the name of this chairman to me through our state office, as I wish to be able to keep in close touch through the summer with the women who have the petition and the other work of the Committee in charge, and to be of all the assistance I can from this end of the line.

With confidence that this program will enlist your enthusiastic co-operation and that with your co-operation it will meet with great success, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Boyd Nixon,  
Committee on International Co-operation to Prevent War



Minnesota League of Women Voters,  
1639 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis

A RESOLUTION IN FAVOR OF THE UNITED STATES BECOMING A  
PARTICIPANT IN THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.  
(Passed by the Minnesota Legislature April 19, 1923  
with only two dissenting votes)

Authors in the Senate - Messrs. Madigan, Gillam, Johnson, Thwing and Orr.

Authors in the House - Messrs. Bendixen, Norton, Gislason, Christianson,  
Green, Sweitzer, Bernard, Hitchcock, Nolan, Pratt,  
McLean and Mrs. Paige.

WHEREAS, International co-operation to develop orderly and just means  
for the settlement of controversies among nations is a necessary step  
towards prosperity and abiding peace; and

WHEREAS, The United States through a long period, during the adminis-  
trations of both major national parties and with the general support of the  
American people, has been a leader in the movement for the establishment  
of an International Court;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that we express our earnest hope that the  
United States may with the least possible delay become a participant in the  
permanent Court of International Justice, thereby reaffirming its belief  
in the substitution of the rule of law for the rule of force and as a first  
step toward that fuller International co-operation which is necessary for  
the maintenance of permanent peace and for the promotion of prosperity and  
justice among all peoples.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Chief Clerk of the House, (and  
the Secretary of the Senate) be, and hereby is, directed to forward a  
certified copy of this resolution to the Secretary of State of the United  
States and to each member of the United States Senate and House of Repre-  
sentatives from the State of Minnesota.



We are sending you Petition Blanks Nos. \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

Please see that they are used with care and returned when filled, as each petition blank is numbered. When you need more blanks, please send to the State Office for More.

GLADYS HARRISON, Executive Secretary,  
Minnesota League of Women Voters,  
1639 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis

We would suggest that you ask prominent citizens to head each sheet.

#### MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

The next meeting of the Executive Board of the Minnesota League of Women Voters will be held at State headquarters, 1639 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis on Thursday, June 7th, from 10:30 to 4:30. All local League chairmen are cordially invited to meet with the Board.

Please be very sure to let us know if you expect to attend as we must plan for luncheon.

MARGUERITE M WELLS,  
President

May 24th, 1923

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
1639 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis  
May 24th, 1923

#### League of Women Voters Starts Petition for World Court

Seeking a mile of signatures to a monster petition favoring the entry of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice, the League of Women Voters has started an active summer's program in which it is asking the co-operation of all organizations both of men and women. The petition follows closely the lines of the resolution passed almost unanimously by the state Legislature endorsing the Court "as a first step towards that fuller international co-operation which is necessary for the maintenance of permanent peace and the promotion of prosperity and justice among all people". Next fall a special deputation of Minnesota women will go to Washington to present the petition to the President and to Congress. "This is patriotic work in the truest sense of the word", said Mrs. Boyd Nixon, chairman of the League's Committee on International Co-operation to Prevent War, in sending out the petition. "The World Court is not a party question. We must not let it become so." Organization of round-tables of men and women for informal discussion of international questions and educational exhibits at county fairs are also included in the League's program of war prevention.

#### Scholarship Offered for Institute of Government

President Coffman of the state University is chairman of a committee which will award a scholarship for the Institute of Government and Politics which will be held at Columbia University in July under the direction of the National League of Women Voters. Prof. R. E. Cushman of the Political Science Department, and Mrs. W. F. Decker, member of the Minneapolis Board of Education, are the other members of the committee who will pick the Minnesota woman whose interest in good government and whose spirit of public service make her appear the most eligible candidate for the \$200 scholarship which is being offered through the generosity of several co-operating organizations. The purpose of the Institute, according to Miss Belle Sherwin, second vice-president of the League of Women Voters in charge of the arrangements, is to train women to take positions of leadership in public affairs and in movements for better citizenship. Several leading colleges and universities, such as Yale, Brown, Radcliffe and Smith College, the Universities of Minnesota, Chicago, Nevada, Texas and Northwestern have already co-operated with state organizations of the League in arranging similar institutes, but this is the first time the National League has joined hands with a great university to offer to women the opportunity for an intensive course in government with the most expert faculty available.



MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS,  
1639 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis

Speech of  
Florence E. Allen  
Des Moines Convention  
April 11, 1923

In ancient times a Roman statesman arose every day in the Senate and said, "Carthage must be destroyed". I come to speak to you of an enemy crueller than Carthage, more lustful of power than Napoleon, more tyrannical than Prussianism, more blood-thirsty than Moloch - an enemy of which we should declare every day it must be destroyed, until we have finally uprooted its power and annihilated it forever. If not destroyed it will destroy us. I speak of the institution of war. War must be outlawed if humanity is to survive.

I believe the thinking world will subscribe to this statement. But will the thinking world say how we are to enforce the abolition of war, And among our various solutions, all of which stop short of abolishing war as a legal institution, we limp, choosing neither God nor Baal, but because we choose not God, compelled to leave domination of the world to Baal.

I suggest the abolition of war as a legal system, to be accomplished by three steps, each simple. These three combined constitute, in my opinion, the essential prerequisite, the three steps which must be taken, whatever other steps we take or machinery we adopt, if war is to be eliminated. They are:

1. That war be outlawed and declared a crime, under the law of nations, and that its use as a means of settlement of disputes be abolished.
2. That a conference of civilized nations be held for the creation and codification of international law on the basis of equity and right.
3. That a court be established with jurisdiction over all purely international disputes as defined by the international code.

This plan is not in opposition to other plans. It is necessary to the fulfillment of other peace plans, but it roots deeper than them all. It is basic: You cannot disarm unless you outlaw war. Unless war be outlawed, nations must be armed, just as men must carry arms wherever murder is the rule. We cannot really do away with secret diplomacy unless we outlaw war. Secret diplomacy is the hand-maiden of war. When war is outlawed the principal reason for secrecy will fail.

You cannot abolish the manufacture of munitions for profit except by outlawing war. When war ceases and powder is used for the peaceful pursuits of commerce and the fields, dollars will not flow so readily from the shedding of blood. Machinery for international co-operation cannot achieve peace in a world in which nations war.

It is not possible nor necessary to abolish the causes of war before we make war illegal. We did not abolish jealousy, hatred, greed, nor the other human emotions which give rise to killings before we made murder a crime.

And I am not speaking to you here as a dreamer, but out of my own experience. I have handled hundreds of criminal cases, and am probably more aware than some of you of the existence of the irreducible minimum of criminal activity. There will always be some crime and some violence. How do we handle it? Do we say, "Let it run riot, it always has been and always will be?" Abolish the law against killing and shooting, because some men are criminal at heart? No, we erect a standard of not shooting and not killing, and we enact that standard into law, and we punish those who do not conform. Society does not in private law condone crime; it penalizes it and makes it disreputable.

There will for some time be an irreducible minimum of criminal activity among nations. I intend to call it by its name: Lust of territory, lust of dominion, desire for empire, willingness to kill the inhabitants of other nations is criminal. Why let this run riot, and say "It always has been, it always will be?" We did not wait for men to become perfect before we enacted individual law; we cannot afford to wait for nations to become perfect before we enact international law. When they become perfect, no law will be necessary. That law must include a declaration that war is a crime against civilization and penalize it under the law of nations.

There is now no law, nor even any declaration made by the nations forbidding war. War is not a crime. Fighting between individuals, unless in self-defence is criminal; purposeful and malicious killing, except in self-defence, is murder. The only wars which now are illegal and criminal are wars of liberation like our own



Revolution of 1776. We have to make the world agree that international fighting unless in self-defence, is criminal; is murder.

We have certain laws about war, but none against war. There are laws as to how war shall be made, but they do not forbid war. Suppose we made murder with a pistol lawful, and murder with a knife illegal; Would such a law express the spirit of "thou shall not kill?" And yet the laws about war-fare do something similar. They say, "You may kill cleanly with a smooth bullet, but not roughly with a dum dum bullet. You may kill the young but not the old" and I will tell you that the world needs the young more than the old for they have more to give. You may kill the men, but not the women. I should think every American woman would repudiate that doctrine. Who wants to live when the men of her own flesh and blood are food for cannon?

And the spirit which holds that killing is right, kills women as well as men, the old with the young, the little children, the sick as well as the sound, fails to regard hospitals, and use poison gas. An opposing nation then invents a gas so deadly that civilization cannot survive its use. American ingenuity has invented such a gas. There are atrocities of war, but they pale into insignificance beside war, which is the supreme atrocity. And even as the ancient code declared "Thou shall not kill", so surely must the modern code declare, "Thou shall not war!"

Of course, killing and fighting are crimes unless they are committed in self-defense. Some men say that you cannot penalize war, because it is always said to be in self-defense; but the law of self-defense in individual law, is made so plain that a man must prove self-defense in order to justify a killing. When the international code is written condemning war as murder, the law of self-defense between nations will have to come within that law in order to justify a war.

What form the law should take is plain. It should declare that war is a crime against civilization and outlaw it as such. Who should enact the law is just as plain. It must be enacted by the civilized world. It need not be enacted by a legislature or a parliament. It can be enacted by a simple conference as an universal treaty. And America, the first great nation to live in friendship with her neighbors, should call a conference to outlaw war, through a treaty followed by a code convention to enact and codify international law along lines of international justice.

It will be impossible tonight adequately to discuss the proposition of codifying international law. Suffice it to say that in the general law of nations there exists the same complete repudiation of moral law which exists in the legalization of war. The doctrines of annexation, military necessity, reprisals, peaceful penetration, spheres of influence and balance of power, permit action which in private life would be condemned as simple stealing, or as criminal violence. These and similar doctrines must be eliminated and action under them branded as illegal by a code convention of the world.

How the outlawry of war and the international code should be enforced is equally plain: It should be enforced by a court with affirmative jurisdiction which can call in nations which make war and defy the moral law and judicially settle disputes which would otherwise lead to injustice and to war. For this two things are necessary: The affirmative jurisdiction to hear the merits of the dispute just as our Supreme Court has jurisdiction over the states and secondly, the code, the law.

How can a court stop war if there is no law against war? I have sat in murder trials. How could I even impanel a jury to try a man for murder if there was no law making murder a crime and punishing it as such? If I have before me the most heinous murderer, I cannot try him, much less sentence him after conviction, unless there is a law defining murder. We have defined murder and we even electrocute men for the killing of individual men. But we have not declared war to be a crime, and so no court in the world can even try and sentence a man for killing ten million men by starting a war, unless there is a law outlawing war.

The president of the United States has requested our entry into the League Court. I favor any step which will indicate an intention to take our part in the work of attaining world co-operation for peace. But, my friends, do not be deceived as to the effectiveness of such action. The League Court is a consent court which, under the League of Nations constitution, Article 14, can have no jurisdiction except by common consent of the parties. If Germany were to be tried before that court for making war, even if there was an international code under which she was subject to trial for starting the war, she could refuse to be tried. It is as if I were to be tried for murder, and I should say, "I do not think I will



come to trial. I'd rather not." That is all the power of the League Court which we are asked to enter. That is to say, we have an International code without any jurisdiction over the parties to world controversies, unless they wish to favor the court with their presence, and we have no law against war. The League Court is an improvement in form over the Hague Court, but both courts are still arbitral and wholly lacking in jurisdiction. So the world court can neither call the offending nation before it, nor try it, when it comes, because there is no law against international violence nor against war.

I consider this machinery, the establishment of a court with jurisdiction, interpreting an international code as vital to world peace. But the indispensable first step is the outlawry of war, which, as I have said, can be accomplished by a simple conference and a universal treaty. No court in the world can maintain peace while war is legal.

War has many remote causes. The immediate ostensible cause is always some dispute. You cannot eliminate war unless you substitute some other method of handling the dispute. But in this process war must be made illegal, a crime against society, or nations will still use war. Nations are particularly apt to use war if their cause is weak but when war is made disreputable, nations will hesitate to use it and it will be made disreputable whenever it is made illegal.

Moreover, no organization ever rises higher than its purpose. If the purpose of a world association is really to do away with war, it must so declare directly, outlaw war, and cut out of its charter everything in conflict with the outlawing of war. No league, no association, no world court, can ever do away with war, unless war is made illegal. Any league or association which tries to prevent war by making war is doomed to failure.

And that brings me to the proposition that the court's decrees must not be enforced by physical power. You cannot eliminate force between nations by using force. The reason for this is that the nations will never consent to a super-government. To be practical, in order to work, any international organization must be based upon agreement only, (that is treaty); being based on agreement, the organization will be disrupted if force is used. Moreover, the seeds of hatred sown in using force repress war are just as evil as those sown in the war which the force was employed to repress.

Laws are not enforced through physical force only. Laws are also enforced through public opinion. The better part of law enforcement is done through public conscience. That is because real laws, which have a moral basis, are the expression of the moral feeling of the community. We have in Cleveland less than twelve hundred policemen. There are eight hundred thousand people in that city, and if we wished to organize a head-hunt, the police would be powerless. Most of the citizens are kept in check by what? Not by courts; not by constables not by prisons; but by our intent not to break the law. This intent not to break the law is the moral feeling of the community, and it results from many spiritual and educational forces, which are vitalized by belief in a declared law. The same force of public opinion can be built up among the nations. It cannot be built up until the moral law that war is illegal is expressed in terms of law. The law must be expressed so that the spiritual strength of the world, always much greater than we admit, may rally to its backing. War must be declared outlawed, in order that this spiritual force which will teach the nations not to learn war any more, not to want to learn war any more, may be released and vitalized. At present it is impotent. This spiritual force - this desire not to war, because war is a crime - will finally be the most potent force toward peace and hence we should express the law if for no other purpose than to release this force.

Some say a court which does not enforce its decrees by physical force will be valueless. There are three answers to this doctrine.

1. Physical enforcement of court decrees against an individual does not constitute war. Physical enforcement of court decrees against a nation will always be war or the equivalent of war. If we keep in mind that our purpose is to abolish war it is plain that physical force, which is war or its equivalent, cannot be used for that purpose. You cannot abolish war by making war.
2. Physical force, or war, as a system of settling disputes has been the colossal inefficiency of all time. Shall we confess that men who has chained the forces of nature, who has organized society into nations and has built



up individual law, ~~xxxxx~~ is incapable of extending law to world problems so as to abolish this destructive evil? I, for one, shall never yield to that counsel of despair; it can be done, but it cannot be done through the means which all history has shown to be the gigantic failure, through physical force itself.

3. Faith and confidence, not physical force, have been at the basis of most international relations in recent centuries, so far from being visionary to claim that the world court can enforce its decrees by international public opinion, it is upon that precise basis that most of the treaties made between nations in recent centuries have been built. Treaties based upon mutual agreement have covered the great subject of immigration, postal system, boundaries and trade rights. These agreements have been based upon nothing but mutual consent and yet with rare exceptions they have been observed. The very outcry against the entry of Belgium by Germany indicated the belief of the civilized world in maintaining faith. These treaties are made and observed between parties, one of which often could not possibly use force to secure her rights. Thus Denmark could never enforce by physical means a treaty with the United States, nor Uruguay with England. Asking for a treaty to be enforced by faith and confidence and not by physical means which must be war is therefore far from visionary. The only force which carries out the decrees of the United States Supreme Court between the different states is this intent to observe the law, this non-physical force. For centuries the affairs of nations have been regulated by treaties unenforceable by physical power, and the proposition to abolish war by treaty is merely a proposition to use this simple method of agreement so wide-spread and so usually observed to rid mankind of its greatest common enemy.

How will this come to pass? It will come to pass just as the declaration against duelling came to pass. Men at last grew so glutted with their killing that they turned in their tracks and said that it was wrong to take human life. What machinery shall we use to enforce the law? I have said and believe that we should use a world court with power judicially to settle disputes between nations but that in order for that court to function, we must have an agreement or a treaty abolishing war and a code establishing international law upon a moral basis. Of the further details of the machinery to enforce international law, we cannot be completely certain. A simple international conference can take the first indispensable step through a treaty outlawing war and the machinery cannot be properly sketched in detail until that step is taken. When society declared that murder was a crime, men then evolved procedure to enforce the law. When "Thou shall not kill" was written, there were no constables, nor courts. When society declares that war is murder, that war is criminal, we shall evolve the procedure to enforce the law. Murder had to be declared a crime before the machinery developed. Before we can evolve machinery with entire definiteness for the abolishing of war as a settlement of disputes, we must outlaw war. But when authorized representatives of the peoples have made the declaration, the machinery will be built. The declaration must come before the procedure can be evolved completely. In its final form it may differ somewhat from anything now contemplated, but men will build the machinery if once they declare the law. The machinery must include the court with jurisdiction, and the convention to codify and create international law.

I have said that these steps, the outlawry of war, the code to establish moral law among the nations, the court to decide disputes among nations, constitute the basis requisite. Of these three, the outlawry of war is the indispensable first step. The court and the code are useless unless war is outlawed. I shall have failed in my purpose if I have not indicated to you that in my opinion, we should demand, of whatever peace organization we are members, that it recognize as the foundation which we must have if we are ever to begin to build world peace the outlawry of war.

To do this, to secure a treaty declaring war illegal, a code convention, and court with jurisdiction, we must organize for peace. Did you ever stop to think that we have never organized for peace, only for war? One regiment of soldiers has more organization than all the peace advocates in America. We should have a ministry of peace as well as war. We must organize for peace and we must turn our money and our energy to peace instead of war.

And I am proud to think of the stand of the women of this league upon this question. Out of the Cleveland convention rang a call to end war. The Baltimore convention demanded the outlawry of war. We shall be truer to the spirit of America in following this than any other cause. War violates our sacred traditions, including the Declaration of Independence. "We find these truths to be self-evident .. the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness".



The Right to Life. Did you ever think of the life, young life, ardent life, vigorous life, poured out like water, in utter denial of this, the most basic of all the rights demanded for us in the Declaration of Independence?

We have a war record of whose relative blamelessness we may be proud. But this country needs to have war eliminated. In 1918, we were drawn into a war not of our own making, nor seeking, and henceforth we are inevitable linked with the destiny of Europe for peace or war. America needs the lives lost in war. In twenty years America will need the boys who died in France. There will be no one to take their places. The old world for generations will be sapped of energy and intellect and moral fiber and, oh, how she needs moral fiber, because of war. Because I believe in the Declaration, because I uphold the Constitution, because I care more for this country than for anything except my family, I am compelled to fight this atrocity which threatens gradually to engulf America with all the world.

There will be those who will say this is a dream. Woman suffrage was a dream. Freeing the slaves was a dream. The law against murder was once a dream. Let us make no mistake. The world cannot totter back into sanity unless she fixes her eyes upon some healing vision. We shall have to dream this dream, and make it true, if humanity is not to perish.

You and I thought that when we had won the vote our work was over. And that grieved us. We have longed for the old days - the struggle, the comradeship, the thrill of working for freedom for the women of all ages. Ah, my friends, there are greater days ahead, unless our task falls from nerveless fingers, and our eyes fail to see the light. I do not ask you to give up one cause which is upon your heart - the status of women - work for children - political progress: all of them are worthy of service. But what hope can there be for women, for democracy, for children, for mankind in a world poisoned, its finest strength running out like water, in war which will become increasingly more hideous? The biggest task that ever faced humanity is ours. Shall it fall from our hands?

THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS,  
1639 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CANDIDATES FOR THE OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SENATOR  
June, 1923

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Residence \_\_\_\_\_

Biographical Notes \_\_\_\_\_

Candidate for Election on the \_\_\_\_\_ ticket.

1. Do you favor the participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Do you favor an amendment to the Constitution giving Congress the power to pass laws limiting or prohibiting child labor? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Do you favor any change in the Volstead Act, or any other steps, which would weaken the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment? \_\_\_\_\_
4. The League of Women Voters stand for adequate appropriations for the Children's Bureau and the Women's Bureau in the U. S. Department of Labor, for carrying on the work of the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, and for carrying out in full the provisions of the Sheppard-Towner Maternity and Infancy Act. If elected, will you support these appropriations? \_\_\_\_\_

The above are measures in which women in general and the League of Women Voters in particular take an active interest. In addition to answers concerning them, do you care to express yourself briefly on any or all of the following issues?

Participation of the United States in any existing or proposed association of nations for the prevention of war.

Remission of any part of the Allied war debts to the United States, and conditions of such remission.

Government ownership or control of railways.

Revision of the Tariff upwards or downwards, and provision for more scientific methods of determining tariff schedules.

Control of Immigration, in the direction of further restriction or otherwise.

Changes in the procedure or powers of the U. S. Supreme Court, especially with respect to the situation created by the nullifying, by mere majority vote, of minimum wage and other laws enacted in the interests of social progress.

Federal legislation for a soldier's bonus, and provision for the care of disabled soldiers.

Provisions for a general presidential primary election.



Minnesota League of Women Voters,  
1639 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis

SPEECH OF  
Miss Julia Lathrop  
at  
Conference on Child Welfare,  
Fourth Annual Convention  
National League of Women Voters,  
Des Moines, April 12, 1923

C H I L D   L A B O R

In the great Brussels Museum, the visitor may chance upon a strange exhibit, - a few groups of bones and a few rude tools lying on the stony floor of a little cave, all carefully preserved in a big glass case. One is told that some years ago in the course of an excavation an inner rock chamber was found where undisturbed lay the skeletons of a man, a boy and a dog with the tools beside them, just as they now are shown in the museum. The student's interpretation is that long ages ago, the man and boy were working to enlarge their dwelling place, and as they toiled a slide closed the mouth of the cave and they were left to perish, the dog with them, "Man's only friend on this chance planet", as the Belgian poet says. On the ever-ready picture post-card, the scene is described as the first industrial accident, but it might also be described with equal probability as our earliest record of child labor.

This much is clear - the cave man was at work striving to secure a better place to live in - a primitive and unceasing human activity. He died in the attempt as untold members have died since. Whether the helper was son or slave or both in one, we do not know, but he was working at the same task with the man and met the same end. To trace the extent to which the child must share the hazards of the struggle for a better standard of life, the age at which in different stages of human development he must put off childish things would be to trace the progress of man toward civilization. We know that it was untold thousands of years after the cave man before the father ceased to have the power of life and death over his child, and we know too well that the ideal of social justice which recognizes the right of every child to education and opportunity is far from realized in any country to this day. Through the long reaches of race history, changes in the status of the child came slowly of late, suddenly in a few recent generations unparalleled advances have been made in the protection of the child from untimely labor and from the necessity of self-support. These advances have come chiefly because the discoveries of science have made possible free general interchange of thought with the resulting mental and moral stimulus. Also these discoveries have already made physically possible universal comfort and refinement of life though we are not yet skilled enough to insure equitably those living conditions which may afford the children of every family a fair start in life. Our laws and actions lag behind the attainments science already has made possible. What is now almost common knowledge of the laws of health and sanitation fills volumes, - what we neglect to do in obedience to these laws would fill larger volumes.

\*             \*             \*

I trust this introduction will not seem too far from laws for the protection of children and the activities with which we are concerned in our country at this time. Because I want in this long view to mention next an incident of our national past which in the caveman chronology belongs to the instantaneous present although it marks to us the very beginning of our constitution history:\*

When Samuel Slater, an English mechanic, established the first American cotton spinning mill in Rhode Island in 1790, the first nine operators he engaged were seven boys and two girls between the ages of seven and twelve years. The hours of work in the factories followed those on the farm - from "sun-up to sun-down". Little girls of ten worked fourteen or fifteen hours a day, as a matter of course. Money was scarce and the \$2.00 a week paid doffer girls in the Lowell mills was so high a wage that girls were drawn from the families of professional men.

A year after the Slater mill was opened, the Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, at the request of the House of Representatives, submitted to that body an elaborate and convincing argument in favor of encouraging manufactures. He particularly emphasized the importance of the English invention of the cotton mill "put in motion by water and attended chiefly by women and children"\*\*\*



"The prodigious effect of such a machine is easily conceived. To this invention is to be attributed essentially the immense progress which has been so suddenly made in Great Britain in the various fabrics of cotton" \*\* "It is worthy of particular remark that in general women and children are rendered more useful, and the latter more early useful than they would otherwise be."

A statesman of foresight might well have desired this country, which was raising cotton, to benefit by turning it into cloth since as it proved the increasing importation of cotton wool to England rose from less than four million pounds in 1764, before the introduction of the water mill, to 304 million pounds in 1833.

Our textile mills increased, - soon they wove as well as spun and by 1816 the Committee on Manufactures estimated 100,000 cotton mill operatives, of whom 66,000 were women and girls and 24,000 boys under seventeen.

Not only did they provide more and cheaper cloth than home work could ever have produced, they furnished an unthought-of-by-product in their social effect. For they opened the way toward a life of interest and power, richer than the lonely pioneer household permitted which must in itself laboriously carry on all the processes of manufacture to meet almost every need of its members. Of that earlier period before the factory, Horace Bushnell, the public-spirited New England preacher, once said:

"No mode of life was ever more expensive; it was life at the expense of labor too stringent to allow the highest culture and the most proper enjoyment. Even the dress of it was more expensive than we shall ever see again.

The lonely isolation of the country was broken and minds of workers like the girls at Lowell, of whom Lucy Larcom is the celebrated type, were stimulated to a new expression. The old dependence of women was changed by money wages.

We sometimes lose sight of the fact that the mill was a social as well as an economic advance over the isolated patriarchal home life with its laborious primitive industries. It was a next step in development. And the consideration of the child workers' rights and needs necessarily has grown as the vast machinery of productive industry has increased.

Soon enough the disadvantages of the mill labor appeared but the great point was that they did appear and were openly discussed and from the time that the Governor of Rhode Island in 1818 called attention to the wrong of allowing factory children to work and grow up without schooling, to the present day, the demand for childhood freed from the necessity of labor has never lessened but on the contrary has steadily grown and has already made in theory, a complete revolution from the standards of a few generations ago. Hamilton's urgency that the United States ought to be a strong manufacturing country was permanently sound and fruitful. Had he lived out the reasonable span of his life we can be sure that the interests of your factory workers, the necessity of their education for life in a democracy would not have escaped his wide vision and his warm human understanding. His view of mill labor for children would have revolutionized itself.

It is a singular fact that history at any epoch has little to say of the rural child who was tied to the soil all through the feudal era and long after, and whose rights even into our day have been hidden behind the complacent dictum that God made the country and man the town.

What then is the situation with which we have to deal today? What must be our present effort? What are the dimensions of our task?

If one had enough skill and understanding, it would be possible to breathe into our census figures the human warmth which is really theirs and we could see a tender army marching, running, - some limping - but brave - confiding, - all the future in their promise. From the great quartets of the census of 1920, we learn that one-third of our population is under sixteen years, - 12,500,000 children are between ten years and fifteen. Of these, 1,060,858 are at work. two-thirds of the workers are boys, one-third girls and over one-third of all those at work are under thirteen years of age.



In round numbers 647,000 children engaged in agriculture  
 185,000 " " " manufacturing  
 80,000 " " " clerical occupations  
 63,000 " " " trade, and  
 54,000 are chiefly girls in personal and domestic service.

Although these figures for working children compared with those for 1910 indicate a marked decrease -- 46.7 per cent - this change is chiefly in the numbers of the children working in agriculture, and is explained in part by the instructions given census takers of the agricultural employment in 1910, whereby the returns were proportionally larger than under instructions of 1920, partly by the fact that in 1910 the census was taken in the spring and in 1920 in January when farm work is little. As to children in manufacturing, their employment was discouraged in 1920 by the child labor tax law, now declared unconstitutional, and by the unemployment of that year. While the improvement in state school laws and in their administration has undoubtedly made a genuine reduction in the numbers of the younger working children, on the whole, the number of children at work shown by the census in 1920 is probably considerably less than the actual number in this spring of 1923, when as a faithful intelligent certificating school officer informs the teachers of his city, the demand for children is growing and offers a real temptation to many.

A more encouraging aspect of the matter is seen when we turn to the statutes and note the growth of child labor and more important still in school provisions which are substituted for work. In a summary of Child labor progress in the United States from 1910 to 1920 recently published by the U. S. Children's Bureau (and to which I am greatly indebted in the preparation of this paper) it is shown that during the decade 1910 to 1920, laws fixing the minimum age for going to work were strengthened in at least 24 states. The number of states fixing a maximum day of eight hours for children under sixteen increased from seven to twenty-eight, the number prohibiting night work increased from twenty-three to forty-one.

Although many states have inadequate compulsory school laws or inadequate provisions for their effectiveness, yet every state now has such a law.

The Continuation school came into being in the decade and twenty-two states now have laws to provide part time education for children and young persons at work. Vocational guidance and placement and careful school supervision of the granting of work papers are increasing.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance to the rural working child of the advances in school provisions. No child labor law has ever ventured to touch the ark of agriculture and these children working on the land, more than 600,000 in 1920 - are protected only as state compulsory education can protect them.

Our illiteracy rate is still a national reproach. It has been reduced from 7.7 percent in 1910 to 6 per cent in 1920, and if we decrease it in the same degree each decade, it will require 40 years or so to abolish illiteracy and perhaps 30 years to reduce our national rate of 6 per cent to that now shown by the children of foreign born parents - 8/10th of one per cent. Incidentally does not the fact that the children of foreign born parents are the most literate group of all compel respect for the practical idealism of the immigrant which shows itself in the determination that his child shall advance? Certain other kinds of work in which children are employed are scarcely touched by law, notably domestic service, street trading and the migratory occupations, such as truck gardening, beet raising, and shrimp and oyster canning. For all of these, the state school laws are the only possible protection at the present and much remains to be done in every state before we can say that every child is assured his or her share of school training.

In general, the citizens of this country are so convinced of the necessity of universal education that they have spent and are spending generously for the support and development of the schools and the parallel abolition of child labor in the belief that money spent in providing education is spent with that profound economy which scattereth abroad yet increaseth. Conversely the refusal to spend for schools may gather (or save us as tax-payers) more than is meet and yet tend to poverty. Although here and there an error of taste or judgment may have caused some waste of building funds, no reactionary suggestion could be more ill-judged than that contained in the opinion recently expressed in certain quarters that our scale of public education should be cut down. If we need a



tonic to uphold our present honored policy England offers it: In the midst of the war she passed her great education act providing for free compulsory elementary education without exemption or exception, thus cutting off rural child labor at the root. The act establishes systems of nursery schools and of continuation schools to the age of 18 - on the whole, the noblest educational law ever passed by a great people. When a post-war parliamentary Committee proposed recently great reduction and retrenchment in its operation, Labor replied that the schooling must not be curtailed but on the contrary must be enlarged to give full opportunity for free secondary education.

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#### PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

Whoever looks at the record of the last session of the 67th Congress will find evidence of a considerable body of opinion in both houses agreeing that an urgent public issue was raised by the Supreme Court's declaration on May 15, 1922 that the child labor tax law was unconstitutional. This decision followed upon the earlier decision that the child labor law of 1916 was unconstitutional, left no hope for a federal law save in an amendment to the constitution permitting Congress to deal with child labor.

In the last session of Congress, fourteen resolutions were referred to the House Judiciary Committee proposing an amendment to the Constitution which would give Congress power to regulate and prohibit child labor. Five resolutions to the same end were introduced in the Senate and referred to its judiciary committee. After hearing, in both houses, the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and House respectively reported in favor of submitting to the Legislatures of the several states a proposed amendment to the Constitution. The form of the Senate resolution was as follows:

"The Congress shall have power concurrent with that of the several states to limit or prohibit the labor of persons under the age of eighteen years."

The House form was substantially identical, differing only in using the words "And to" instead of "or" before the word "prohibit". These resolutions were reported out less than ten days before the end of the 67th Congress on March 4th, too late to secure a vote but in time to serve as a gesture of approval on the part of the judiciary committees and the various introducers of resolutions. The first day's hearing before the Senate Sub-Committee was noteworthy for the thoughtful interest of the Committee members. I have never seen anything finer in a Committee hearing than the generous but lawyerly spirit in which the Senator who had introduced a form of amendment materially differing from the one under discussion, showed by his keen questions and by his spirit of candor that he had no pride of authorship and would accept any form which the committee deemed wise.

The report of the House Committee well states that the amendment "should (1) reserve to the individual states the right to adopt higher standards than those which Congress may enact from time to time, so that the Federal law will in effect establish a minimum national standard, and (2) be general in terms so that the provision can be made for future as well as present needs."

Until the assembling of the 68th Congress on the first Monday in next December, federal action must wait. Then the matter will doubtless be taken up afresh. New resolutions must be introduced, new hearings held by new committees. A delay of two years or more is inevitable before any amendment can be secured since next year is not a so-called legislative year, i.e., few state legislatures meet and if Congress acts with all possible speed, it will be impossible to secure action from the necessary three-fourths of the states before the legislative sessions of 1924-25. This intervening period will doubtless stimulate certain states to action for such correlation of child labor laws, full-time schooling, vocational guidance and placement and continuation schools as will afford children and young persons considerable safeguards and opportunities for development. But it also lengthens the period in which indifference or selfishness may defeat the public policy inaugurated by the federal statutes of 1916 and 1918 which required in effect that no child shall be employed in industry under fourteen, nor under sixteen in mines and quarries. No child shall be employed at night nor more than eight hours per day nor more than 48 hours per week. This meager minimum reiterated has proven its value as a stimulus to state action. Especially has it stimulated better state school legislation. While in a few states the protection of the state child labor laws may exceed the provisions of the federal statutes, in only 13 states is the protection fully equivalent to the federal minimum. The equity of re-establishing a federal minimum appears hardly open to question.



At this point if any of us fear a child labor amendment as against the spirit of the Fathers, let us re-assure ourselves:-

The Founders of the Government, the writers of our constitution do not present to the student of history a series of closed minds timidly sheltering themselves from thought within a wall of conservative precedents. They were a body of men of different types of breeding and experience but having in common a great ideal of human freedom which so dominated them that they could agree on signing the Declaration of Independence, they could reach agreement on the Constitution notwithstanding all the strong differences of interest, political, social and economic which existed before the revolution and sprang back to place when the war was over and they could promptly amend their constitution before it was fairly cold by ten articles designed to safeguard personal rights.

The theory of child labor restriction is a doctrine which leads far. It applies to every child of every race. It tolerates no exceptions or exemptions from the duty of the older generation to provide for every child an education which shall develop his powers and give him a fair chance in the world of tomorrow. The International Labor Bureau of the League of Nations already deeply engaged in world-wide study of child labor must stir the imagination and the conscience of every democratic thinker who tries to measure its future power of aiding in the emancipation of childhood. The constitutions of that European midriff of new democracies which stretches from the Baltic to the Adriatic reiterate the principles of the protection of children from work and of their right to education.

No one who heard the discussions on child labor in the International Child Labor Congress in Washington in 1919 will ever forget the vigor and steadiness of the Oriental members who urged the recognition of the right of Indian, Chinese and Japanese children to lengthened years of education and shortened years of toil. The whole world is at one in its new sense of the public importance of child protection, but it is only too clear that social and economic questions, national and international, must be solved before all children have their rights.

Farther than 1923 is from 1791, so far in some unknown day will our successors be from us in the wisdom and human understanding with which they will deal with young of the race. All we can do to save our faces with posterity is to go on experimentally in the slowly increasing knowledge of our day, doing what the cave man did, - trying to improve things.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS,  
1639 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis

S P E E C H  
of

Secretary Herbert Hoover  
Fourth Annual Convention  
National League of Women Voters,  
Des Moines, Ia. April, 1923

In accepting your invitation to address you upon the subject of the recommendations made by President Harding and Secretary Hughes that the United States should join in the permanent court for international justice, it is my purpose to speak of the great purpose underlying this proposal, rather than the technology of its accomplishment.

That purpose is the advancement of organization in the world for the elimination of the causes of war. During the past two years, the administration has set itself vigorously to the tasks implied in this principle in our own relations to other nations. It has already succeeded in eliminating the most dangerous causes of war between ourselves and our neighbors for our generation by the measures concluded at the Washington conference.

I wish to emphasize this elemental principle, for it is the only foundation of ultimate world peace, and in it lies the first and foremost obligation of every nation that is to strive for the removal of the causes of war with its own neighbors. The administration's proposal to support the court is another step in advancement of this particular principle and thus to place our relations upon even more secure foundations.

America Aspires to Peace

America at no time has ever diminished its interest in the prevention of war in the world. It was an inspiration of America of long before the last war, and it was a hope of this war itself that it should be the end of wars, that it should never occur again. Whatever the differences of opinion on method of solution of the world problem may be, we have never abandoned resolution to take such steps as experience and wise statesmanship may perfect to these purposes. It is in progressive organization of this purpose that the joining of the court is proposed.

There is a vivid conflict of opinion among us as to the principles and methods which should guide international co-operation to prevent war. That we should join in world organization of various degrees of implication to enforce peace; that war is to be used as a weapon to prevent war; or that there shall be created a world police to enforce peace; or that commitments are to be taken in advance for joint action that may limit national independence; or that military alliances are to be set up with particular groups to guarantee their safety, or that world association should be created to promote peace by negotiation and agreements - these are all propositions of much divided opinion. But the rejection of one particular device does not mean that America has lost its interest in finding solution.

Court Helps Check War

Whatever the rights or wrongs of these methods or principles, the proposition that we join the court involves none of them. For the court relies upon the upbuilding of the processes of justice between nations, and upon public opinion for their enforcement. By it we enter into no obligations to use arms or ~~to~~ take no commitment that limits ~~our~~ freedom of action. Its purpose lies solely in facilitating the elimination of many of the causes of war before they rise to the threat of war. The sincere devotion to this principle has been traditional with our people. It is not in itself a bone of contention.

To join the international court upon the terms proposed lies entirely within the confines of this principle, and the objections leveled against other principles and methods of action can not be justly leveled against it.

The international court is to deal in a judicial war with questions which arise under international treaties, and under established international law; to provide a place where judgment may be given on the merits of a great multitude of questions for the settlement of which there has hitherto been no process except negotiation or their reference to arbitration. And too often in the past, it has been this process of direct negotiation which, beginning calmly enough, has generated friction, friction in turn has led to distrust, distrust to hate, and finally hate has led to danger and sometimes to war.



It was the first step of organized society that men of good will perceived that in issues between individuals, the process of direct negotiation contained inherent dangers of ultimate violence not only to the parties at issue but involving others; and it was from instinctive forestalling of this violence that grew the law and our courts of many thousand years standing. Underlying all civil law is the essence of justice and the obvious objective of courts is to assure its administration. The great body of law has been the slow growth of experience and enlightenment, centering around courts for its upbuilding.

America has long contended for the extension of this idea between nations, as the most vital necessity for the growth of peace and order in the world. This step is born of centuries of human experience, it is no experiment. The court as constituted today is to a large degree the product of American thought and the handwork of American men of both parties for we were well represented in its formulation.

#### Inception of Court Idea

The principle of elimination of the causes of war and its advancement by arbitral and judicial processes of settlement of a large area of disputes is a long established pledge of the republican party. President McKinley, through Secretary Hay, instructed the American delegates to the first Hague conference to propose an international court of precisely this character. President Roosevelt, through Secretary Root, again instructed the American delegates to the second Hague conference to endeavor to bring about a transformation of the Hague tribunal into a definite international court of justice. The republican platform in the last election pledged the party to consummate this idea. The president strongly supported it in the last campaign.

The establishment of the Hague tribunal was a great step in eliminating these frictions, but it has the demerit of all arbitration in that each party appoints not an arbiter but a representative, who in the presence of an independent party proceeds to a negotiation and ultimately to compromise. If we were to review the great bulk of arbitral settlements which we have made during the many past years, we would find that their solution has been found by compromise rather than the building up of a body of principle for the more permanent establishment of international relations. It is through the growth of law that replacement of might must be established.

The security that such organized process of law can give to international life is great, far beyond the upbuilding of international law itself. The difficulties of internal opinion in nations of racial prejudices that threaten the political life of every statesman, contribute far more than people realize to failure in settlements by negotiation and thus to the growth of friction. The reference to such a court gives statesmen of all lands a resort of great relief to them. The elimination of contentious negotiations must construct good will by stifling the springs of hate which inevitably arise from every petty dispute. The court's greatest function, however, lies in the gradual building up of a body of law and precedent in international relations, the administration of which comes through processes of justice and moral right, and the very existence of which tends to the exclusion of conflict.

#### Not a Total Solution

The court is not the total solution of international co-operation for peace, for the great field of political action as distinguished from judicial action remains unsolved, but this step is sound and sure. It is the minimum possible step in eliminating the causes of war.

The proposals to join the court have been criticized from various angles. The first of these is that it leads us into some undescribed political entanglement. This is untrue, for the decrees of the international court are based upon the process of law, not upon political agreement; their enforcement rests wholly on public opinion and not upon force, in supporting this court, we subscribe to no compulsion whatever.

Compulsion is in fact specifically excluded. We do not need to submit any case to the court unless we feel like doing so at the time the case arises. No other nation can summon us into court except with our consent. The court itself can not summon us in, nor in any manner or degree exert upon us any kind of compulsion, not even moral. Our proposal to enter the court and the act of adhesion to it which President Harding has asked, is based upon the assumption that compulsion is not necessary for peoples of good will and a sense of justice.



But the adhesion which President Harding proposes to the international court is strictly limited by carefully drawn stipulations which will no doubt be fully considered by the senate. All we do if we ratify President Harding's proposal - all the promises we make - the only obligation we take are these and only these:

We promise to pay a share of the running expenses of the court, a matter less than \$40,000 a year; and we promise to take part with forty-six other nations in the choosing of the judges. The judges are men of international reputation who sit nine years and are freed of all prejudices except to maintain principle and law.

There is another section of opponents of President Harding's proposal who condemn the idea, not because they do not agree to its primary purpose and method, but solely because it was erected under the auspices of the league of nations. But we are not by this act entering the league in any sense. The connection of the court with the league is indeed remote. Its sole relationship is that the judges are elected as provided in its own statute not by the league but by the representatives of the nations to the league acting as an elective body for this purpose. It is this elective body that we join, not the league.

To some people, the league is such anathema that even its many good acts are bad. Let us admit frankly that there are among our people many thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands who, as regards the phrase "league of nations" are still under the tyranny of emotions associated with that phrase during the political controversy of the last four years. It is unhappily true that in such controversies, a phrase is given an odium which disturbs the orderly march of entirely disassociated ideas. What they would willingly assent to as a thing standing by itself, they shrink from merely because it has association with a phrase.

There are a few people who apparently maintain an open mind on international co-operation by rearrangement of their prejudices. The court is already in existence. It is largely the handiwork of American thought and American hands. For us to insist upon its being torn down and re-erected just because it was created by a conference called by the league (in which Americans took part) is one of the most unseemly suggestions of national selfishness that can be conceived.

#### On Borah's Proposal

Another section of the opponents of President Harding's proposal condemn it because it does not go far enough; because it has no teeth in it because it does not allow war. This is the basis of Senator Borah's objection. I admit the enlightenment and the courage of his position. Senator Borah wishes to go much further than President Harding. He would have an international court of such strength that it would try war itself, and would have us join it in such a manner that we would be obligated to its jurisdiction.

Senator Borah's international court in its relation to the nations would be somewhat an analogy to the supreme court of the United States in its relation to our states. Now, by all means, let us have no quarrel - on the contrary let us have admiration and respect - for those who show the vision and the courage to go this whole distance. But let us admit that as a practical matter, for reasons familiar to all of you, America is not ready to go this far.

Permit us also to make the plea that President Harding's proposal should not be condemned because the international court does not go the whole gamut of international co-operation. Those who condemn the proposal because it is merely one method, are the ones who would have complained on the Wednesday night of Genesis and would have gone to bed with a grouch because the creator had not yet made a finished job of the sun and the moon, and would have called a mass meeting on Thursday morning to demand more forward action.

Wisdom does not so much consist in knowledge of the ultimate; it consists in knowing what to do next. Frequently those who contribute most to destroy good causes are those who refuse to work day by day within the field of practicable accomplishment, and who would oppose all progress unless their own particular ideas be adopted in full. Progress in the world must come about through men and women of high aspirations and high ideals. But no less must its real march be achieved through men and women whose feet are upon the ground, whose proposals are devoid of illusions, and above and beyond all that are within the practicability of day to day statesmanship and that profound reaction of American public opinion to which all statesmen are subject.

To sum up, this is one more and an essential step on the road of fundamentals to all real peace, and that is the maintenance of good will through the elimination of the causes of war.

To attain universal peace is, indeed, one of the great ideals before all humanity. It is never wrong to recall that not only moral degeneration and the loss of life flow from war, but that the delicate machinery of social organization of production and commerce upon which our civilization is founded cannot stand such a shock again. There can be no confidence as to the continuity of our civilization itself unless we can build up preventive safeguards.

In our generation we need not emphasize by survey of the grief in millions of homes from the last war, the miseries of famine and anarchy, the revolutions that have swept many countries and threatened others, the lowered standards of living, and the more terrible possibilities of a future war through the advancement of science - to warrant any of us submitting to the condemnation as idealists if we can but build even a little of the road to peace.



Agenda  
State Board Meeting  
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
June 7th,  
1923

Minutes

Resignations and Appointments

Report of Executive Secretary

Report of Finance Drive and Treasurer's Report

Report of Work in Behalf of World Court

Material for County and State Fairs

Study Leagues

1923 State Convention - Date, Place, and General Character

Senatorial Election

Congressional District Meetings

Working Schedule for Summer Months

CALL TO THE  
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Meeting  
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Northfield,  
Tuesday, June 19th  
10:30 A M- 4:30 P M

Meetings and luncheon at the Congregational Church      Luncheon 50¢

SPEAKERS

Mrs. James Paige, Minnesota Legislator, just returned from the International Woman Suffrage Convention in Rome, on "What Women of the World are Doing"

Mr. C B Elliott      president, American Branch, International Law Association, on "The World Court"

Miss Florence Monahan, superintendent Woman's Reformatory, Shakopee, on "Achievements of the 1923 Legislature"

Miss Gladys Harrison, executive secretary, Minnesota League of Women Voters, on "The State and the Local League - A Partnership"

Mrs. Boyd Nixon,      chairman, Committee on International Co-operation to Prevent War, on the work of her committee

Reports from chairmen of local Leagues of the Third District.

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COME AND TAKE PART  
ALL ARE CORDIALLY WELCOME

To review the accomplishments of the past year, to derive fresh inspiration from speeches and discussion, to plan how to carry out our program for the future, and especially to become better acquainted with each other as members of a great organization working for better government and a peaceful ordering of world affairs, the Northfield League of Women Voters joins with me in inviting you to this District meeting. Come and bring your friends with you. Your presence is needed to make our meeting a success!

MRS. P M GLASOE,  
Chairman, Third Congressional District,  
Northfield, Minnesota.

Please let me know in advance how many plan to attend from your community.



MINUTES  
STATE BOARD MEETING  
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

The regular monthly meeting of the State Board was held June 7th at the home of Mrs. Ueland. Meeting called to order at 10:45, Miss Wells presiding.

Present - Miss Wells, Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Noyes, Mrs. Ueland, Mrs. White, Mrs. Glasco, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Cant, Mrs. L D Brown, Mrs. Swartwood, Mrs. Thorp, Mrs. Bissell, Miss Monahan, Miss Lawrence and Mrs. Marcley. The following were also present - Mrs. McGuire, Mrs. Wittich, Mrs. Atwater, Mrs. Day, Miss Florence Harrison, Miss Mary Warren, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. MacNeil, Mrs. Barrows, Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Hargreaves and Miss Gladys Harrison.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Moved by Mrs. Ueland and seconded by Mrs. Glasco that we accept Mrs. Marcley's resignation as chairman of the Efficiency in Government Committee. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Nixon and seconded by Mrs. Cant that Mrs. Wittich be appointed chairman of the Efficiency in Government Committee. Carried.

Miss Harrison gave report on progress of world court petition in 6th, 7th, 9th and 3rd Districts. She stated that an encouraging sign that the League was growing in importance was the fact that the press throughout the State was more anxious to obtain League news and had published more than ever before.

Miss Harrison stated that Virginia was about to hold a meeting to vote on the question of whether or not to support a World Court. Discussion followed whether a measure such as this which had been ratified by the National League could have individual action taken upon it by a League. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that when a measure is adopted by the State and National League, a local League is not free to take contrary action, although it may refrain from active support of the measure.

The treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$387.53, outstanding bills, \$725.07. Moved by Mrs. Bissell and seconded by Mrs. Noyes that the treasurer's report be accepted. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Nixon and seconded by Mrs. Ueland that bills be allowed. Carried.

Mrs. Cant gave report of pledges actually received at the State office as a result of the co-operative finance drive.

Minneapolis . . . .	\$1,375.00
St. Paul . . . . .	500.00
10th District . . .	100.00
Rochester . . . . .	125.00
Duluth . . . . .	100.00
	<u>2,200.00</u>

Mrs. Nixon, chairman of the committee on International Co-operation for Prevention of War, gave a report that Mrs. Hargreaves had written a speech that had been used on Memorial Day and that a letter had been sent out by the State, signed by Mrs. Nixon, to district chairmen.

On June first the campaign was started to procure the "mile of signatures". The first page had been signed by well-known men representing all classes and professions. Miss Wells urged all district chairmen to secure a representative list of names in their community for the first page of the petitions. Mrs. Nixon said that the petition work was being done in St. Paul on the ward and precinct basis.

Miss Wells cautioned the members that during this work of obtaining signatures the position of the League on the subject of pacifism might be questioned. The League is not a pacifist organization and not opposing the Army and Navy Departments in any way. The Washington Conferences and the World Court were the only methods preventing war ever endorsed by the League. She urged all members to educate themselves on the question. Miss Lawrence suggested that there be organized round table discussions and discussions on the World Court at various summer schools.

Moved by Mrs. Nixon and seconded by Miss Monahan that Miss Lawrence be asked to see Mr. O'Connell on this question. Carried.

Moved by Miss Monahan and seconded by Mrs. Ueland that Miss Lawrence be empowered to develop this movement in the summer schools and that if the state Department of Education will not finance it, that the expense be borne by the League. Carried.

Meeting adjourned at 12:45 for luncheon - re-convened at 2 P M for afternoon session.

The subject of exhibits at the County fairs came up for discussion. It was decided last year to stress International Co-operation to Prevent War and School Finance. It was suggested that a committee meet and make plans. Several Leagues have secured booths and are looking to the State office in regard to literature and graphic figures along these lines. Mrs. Brown, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Wittich, and Mrs. Nixon will act as a committee to form some such plan, meeting at 10 o'clock June 8th. Mrs. Thorp will give them such help as she is able.

A group of members of the Minneapolis League have come to Miss Wells and Mrs. Marcley with the idea that they wished to start a study league for the purpose of obtaining a stronger political background. They had adopted a constitution and a program. Discussion arose as to whether in communities where there was no active League the State would demand a local active League as well as a study league.

Moved by Mrs. Thorp and seconded by Mrs. Bissell that the League undertake to foster such study groups and that they be affiliated with the local League. Carried.

Miss Harrison thought it would be advisable to have all such study groups apply directly to State headquarters as all literature could be sent out directly. No group should be approved by State unless also approved by local League.

Moved by Mrs. Glasoe and seconded by Miss Monahan that the first requirement be that every member of a study group be required to contribute one dollar affiliation dues, the sum of one sustaining membership for one year. Amended by Mrs. Noyes to read "affiliation dues be equal to the local dues". Amendment carried. The motion as amended - "That the first requirement of every member of the study group be a sustaining membership in the League of Women Voters, - the equal amount of the dues of the local League to which it was affiliated" Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Nixon and seconded by Mrs. Glasoe that the original study group be invited to apply for affiliation to the Minneapolis League. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Thorp and seconded by Mrs. Ueland that an Institute of Politics and Government be held in connection with our annual state convention. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Nixon and seconded by Mrs. Thorp that the chair appoint a convention committee of three to investigate date, place and general character of a state convention. Carried. Miss Wells appointed Mrs. Noyes, Miss Monahan and Mrs. Wittich to serve on this committee.

Miss Harrison stated that the state headquarters had sent out a questionnaire to the senatorial candidates. Consensus of opinion seemed to be that it would be wiser to wait until several questionnaires had been returned before any of them were sent to press. Methods of giving news to papers was discussed.

Moved by Miss Monahan and seconded by Mrs. Thorp that wide publicity be given questionnaires through the papers and "The Woman Voter". Carried.

St. Paul is mailing this copy of The Voter to all non-sustaining members and all prospective members. Mrs. Thorp suggested that the questionnaires of the three candidates be printed again in The Voter before the election. St. Paul is planning an open air meeting on steps of the Capitol for the three candidates.

Mrs. Glasoe outlined her plans for a meeting of the Third District on the 19th of June. Miss Mitchell has invited the Sixth District to a meeting in her garden on June 26th.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 4:45.

Respectfully submitted,  
Anne T White, Recording Secretary



# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

1639 Hennepin Ave., 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. H. I. Yetter, Stephen, Ninth (Northern)  
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  
Treasurer  
Mrs. Harold G. Cant

## 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. Boyd Nixon, International Co-operation to  
Prevent War  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcle, Efficiency in Government

Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison

Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

June 13th,  
1923

Dear County Superintendent:-

The League of Women Voters wishes to be helpful to you in furthering your plans for arousing educational interest in your county at the county fair. At our last State fair, we used posters, tables of statistics and other graphic designs. We also distributed some of our educational leaflets.

Will you kindly send us suggestions as to the line of display which you think will best appeal to the parents and school officers of your county and at the same time will be of most aid to your plans.

Sincerely yours,

*Isabel Lawrence*

Isabel Lawrence  
Chairman, Committee on Education

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Minnesota League of Women Voters,  
1639 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis.  
June 18th, 1923

Because the United States has held the leadership in the movement for the establishment of an international Court for a generation, and throughout the administrations of President McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson; therefore we the undersigned approve the entrance of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The following are signers to Page One of this petition, circulated in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Lotus D Coffman	President, University of Minnesota
Calvin L Brown	Chief Justice, Minnesota Supreme Court
Austin Dowling	Catholic Archbishop
Frank Arthur McElwain	Bishop of Minnesota (Episcopal)
William J Dean	St. Paul Representative to the United States Chamber of Commerce
H F Black	Editor, St. Paul Despatch
E J Quamme	Federal Land Bank, St. Paul
Dr. Frederick N Eliot	Unitarian Minister
Howard Kahn	Editor, St. Paul Daily News
Geo. W Lawson	Sec., State Federation of Labor
E G Hall	Pres., " " " "
Einar Hoidale	Pres., Democratic Club, Minneapolis
W I Nolan	Speaker, Minn. House of Representatives
J E Bushnell	Presbyterian Minister
Frank Nelson	Pres., Minnesota College
Harrison Fuller	First State Commander, American Legion
F H Carpenter	Prominent Republican
Geo. E Leach	Mayor of Minneapolis
Edward F Waite	District Judge
W F Webster	Spt. of Minneapolis Public Schools
Leslie Sinton	Prominent Labor Leader
Geo. Sverdrup	Pres., Augsburg Seminary
Wm. F Peet	St. Paul businessman
Dr. Harold Rypins	Minneapolis physician



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Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcle, Efficiency in Government  
Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

June 30th,  
1923

Dear Chairman:-

July 16th is Senatorial Election Day.

The League of Women Voters, as an organization, can have no concern in the question of which of the three candidates is elected on that day. It is of great concern, however, to representative government, and therefore to our organization, that the man who goes to Washington as our next senator shall be chosen at an election in which the will of the majority of the voters of the state is adequately and honestly recorded. All signs, we are told, point to a light vote on July 16th. This is a serious condition. It will be a reproach to the League if we do not, through every one of our local units, make a strenuous effort to overcome this apathy and get out at least a normal vote.

With the idea of helping you in any work you may do locally, we are sending you under separate cover banners, suitable for stringing across important streets, for use in store windows, on automobiles (ask the managers of gasoline filling stations to give them out to car drivers) at Chautauqua meetings, etc., bearing the words: "Senatorial Election - Vote July 16!" Additional quantities of these may be had at the following prices.

\$3.00 per 100 on sign cloth (weatherproof)  
1.10 " " " tag paper (quite heavy weight)  
.95 " " " paper with glued strip across top

For orders of 1000 or more:

\$2.60 per 100 on sign cloth  
.95 " " " tag paper  
.85 " " " paper with glued strip

Would it not be possible for you to enlist the co-operation of other organizations, especially of men, in buying and distributing a large quantity of these? Could you not at the same time organize a real community committee to get out the vote?

If the National League of Women Voters is to realize its goal and raise the percentage of citizens who vote in the presidential election from 49% to 75% of the possible total, surely we must look upon this senatorial election as an opportunity to get into training and to see what we can do.

Sincerely yours,

GH okc

Executive Secretary

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Mrs. Michael J. Dowling, Olivia, Seventh District  
Mrs. Chauncey C. Colton, Duluth, Eighth District  
Mrs. H. I. Yetter, Stephen, Ninth (Northern)  
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Concerning Women  
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Hygiene  
Mrs. Boyd Nixon, International Co-operation to  
Prevent War  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcle, Efficiency in Government

Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

July 3rd,  
1923

My dear

The Minneapolis Journal wants to carry a series of articles setting forth the work of the League of Women Voters in Minnesota. Naturally, this is a great opportunity to acquaint a large number of readers with the aims of the League and the methods by which we are trying to achieve them. The plan is to have three general articles on the work of the three big departments - efficiency in government, social legislation, and international co-operation to prevent war - and a write-up of the actual work of a number of local Leagues.

I have promised Miss Hill of the Journal to get the story of some twenty active and representative local Leagues for this purpose, and I have included your League in the list of Leagues from which to get the material. Please help us make the most of this big publicity opportunity by sending in an account of your League within the next week or ten days. Tell what you have done to get out the vote, to back up the bills at the Legislature, to inform your membership about candidates and issues, to keep your local council on the job of giving efficient and honest government service to your town, to arouse men and women to recognize the problems which stand in the way of world peace, etc. Be sure to give a list of your officers and committee chairmen, with some personal account of your outstanding leaders and workers. Send photographs, whenever possible - the "shiny finish" pictures are best for newspaper use - and be sure to send your own.

I am counting on your help in this. May we hear from you soon?

Sincerely yours,

GH ckc

Executive Secretary



# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

1639 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

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July 18th,  
1923

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Prevent War  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. Walter J. Marcle, Efficiency in Government

Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
  
Office Secretary  
Miss Harriet Warner

## COUNTY FAIR MATERIAL READY!

My dear

County fairs are great educational opportunities. Every year League workers in county after county have taken the few simple posters and dodgers we have been able to furnish and through sheer hard work have made League booths real centers of instruction for voters. This year we offer you an exhibit to be proud of! It has cost real money, and any amount of work on the part of the special committee in charge of getting it up, and it is beautifully executed - artistic, ship-shape and truly educational.

This "de luxe" exhibit consists of:-

- 1 sign, 8' long, reading "Minnesota League of Women Voters"
- 3 posters, 30" x 48" each, handsomely framed
  - 1 presents the idea of the World Court, with a figure of Justice against a foreground of sunlit wheat fields suggesting peace and plenty, the background in shadow showing a grave-strewn battlefield.
  - 1, for the Efficiency in Government Committee, uses great money bags and golden coins to show how Minnesota is pouring out her income through numerous unrelated boards and departments.
  - 1, sponsored by the Education Committee, shows through a very clever sketch the good things that await school-children in districts which take advantage of the new supplemental aid law.

The whole exhibit is packed in a special case with lock, making re-shipment a simple matter. Each poster bears the monogram of the League. The printing is blue on a pearl gray background - the art work is done in all bright colors.

You will have to speak for this quickly or some other county will surely get ahead of you. If you fail to get your order in in time, we can still send you our "scrub" exhibit. This consists of:-

3 oilcloth posters, rolling on sticks. The theme is much the same as for those of the "de luxe" set, but the material and execution are of a cheaper grade. No shipping case provided.

These exhibits, either one, will be sent to you for the cost of expressage both ways. We have also special dodgers, printed on colored paper for popular distribution, and they are an essential part of the exhibit. They can be had in quantity at the following cost prices:-

"Reorganization of State Government"	25¢ per 100
"State Budget Needs"	25¢ per 100
"Budgets for Rural Schools"	25¢ per 100
"Keep Your Children in School"	10¢ per 100 as long as they
"The World Court - a Great American Ideal	30¢ per 100 last
also Primer on the World Court	\$1.50 per 100

Don't hesitate to call upon your county fair officials to give you the best place on the grounds for your booth and to co-operate in securing the exhibit, even to the extent of paying for the express! It is good business for them to have such high-grade material exhibited. Your county superintendent also is sure to be co-operative and helpful.

Of course you will want plenty of blanks of the World Court petition on hand at your booth, for it is at the county fairs that we must get the last 500 yards of that wonderful must-be "mile of signatures". Call upon us for all the extra blanks you can possibly use. If you wish to play up the idea of international co-operation and the World Court particularly, we have some quite exciting suggestions up our sleeves for a special exhibit which we shall be glad to write you.

It is going to be a real task to ship the exhibit from fair to fair, so that it will reach each one on time. We therefore must ask you to be very definite in your request, and are enclosing an application blank for this purpose.

Sincerely yours,

GH cko  
encl.

Executive Secretary

Note: - To avoid confusion we are sending this letter to only one League officer in a county.



DATE \_\_\_\_\_

APPLICATION FOR EXHIBIT

We hereby apply for the exhibit offered by the Minnesota League of Women Voters,  
to be used at the \_\_\_\_\_ Fair.

The dates for this Fair are \_\_\_\_\_. It is understood that, if this  
application is accepted, the Exhibit will be shipped to arrive not later  
than \_\_\_\_\_.

Address the Exhibit to \_\_\_\_\_

We agree to pay the cost of express or parcel post both ways.

We agree to see that all reasonable precautions are taken for the  
safety of the Exhibit while in our charge.

We undertake to see that the Exhibit is used in such a way as to  
be of real educational value, especially by having responsible  
workers in charge each day of the Fair.

We agree to re-ship the Exhibit within 24 hours of the close of our  
Fair to any address in the state as we may be directed in advance.  
(It is understood that we shall not have to pay for this expressage  
more than the cost of reshipment to the state office in Minneapolis.)

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ League of Women Voters

# THE MINNEAPOLIS LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

1639 Hennepin Ave.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Telephones Atlantic {4268  
4269

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Miss Bridget Hannan  
Mrs. J. C. Litzberg, 29th  
Mrs. Albert Gullette  
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Mrs. Francis E. Murphy  
Mrs. Paul Barkuloo, 34th  
Mrs. Fred A. Harding, 35th  
Mrs. Gayneur Hudson

July 23rd,  
1923

Dear Sir:-

You have probably been asked, as our organization has been, to cooperate in observing the anniversary of the act that nine years ago plunged the world into war. I am writing you in behalf of the League of Women Voters to tell you how earnestly we hope that you will join in the movement to make this day an impulse towards finding a way to do away with war.

It was on the 28th of July that Austria sent its note to Serbia. The event will be observed in this country on both Sunday the 29th and the 28th. Last year the slogan for the anniversary was "No More War". This year, the fact that a concrete first step is before the American people, adherence to the World Court, has probably suggested the new slogan "Law - Not War".

If you are to preach a sermon upon that subject and care to make use of any material upon our shelves, we shall be glad to make it available to you. If you have in mind any occasion in your church this week when dodgers might be distributed, we should be glad to cooperate to make that possible. Our telephone number is Atlantic 4268.

"I would like the ages of envy and hate \* \* to be followed by understanding and peace, by the rule of law where force has reigned, the decisions of a world court rather than the decrees of national armies, the observance of the golden rule as the law of human righteousness", declared President Harding in a recent appeal for the World Court. But at every definite attempt to make application of the golden rule, there are so many politicians ready to make use of the issue for partisan purposes that it seems the people can never be led forward towards peace except by the churches and by organizations with no purpose to serve but altruistic ones. For this reason, we venture to make this letter an urgent one, that you will make the substituting of law for war the subject of your Sunday sermon.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. R T Hargreaves)  
Chairman, Committee on International  
Co-operation to Prevent War



August 1923

MATERIAL FOR THE STUDY OF GOVERNMENT  
AND ITS PROBLEMS

Listed by  
The Minnesota League of Women Voters  
1639 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis

Prepared especially for the use of local Leagues and affiliated study groups. A special service charge will be made on material furnished to other organizations. Assistance in arranging study programs and selecting material will be gladly given.

m. = mimeographed material  
p. = printed material  
N.L.W.V. = National League of Women Voters  
M.L.W.V. = Minnesota League of Women Voters

GENERAL REFERENCES

"The Outline of Government in the United States" p. N.L.W.V. 1922 50¢  
"Brief Reading List on Government and Politics" p. N.L.W.V. 10¢

It is suggested that "The Outline of Government" be used as a foundation for general study, and that two or three recommended texts from "The Brief Reading List" be selected and used for general collateral reading.

The back files of "The Woman Citizen", especially the numbers containing Mrs. Catt's citizenship course, will be found invaluable. One member of each study group may be delegated to bring in material from this source on the questions under discussion.

THE VOTE AND ITS USE

History in the U.S.A. - "How We Came to Have the Vote", m. M.L.W.V.

Extent of Use - Chart showing percentage of total vote cast in every presidential election since Washington. Iowa L.W.V. On loan only.

Importance of Voting - Address of Mrs. Maud Wood Park at Des Moines, 1923, p. N.L.W.V.

"Seven Steep Steps" in getting out the vote, p. 1923 N.L.W.V.  
Flier for popular distribution 60¢ per 100

ELECTIONS

Standards - "Your State Election Laws" and "The Ballot" p. N.L.W.V. 2¢ each

Minnesota - "Digest of Minnesota Election Laws" p. 1922, M.L.W.V. 25¢

"Elections in Minnesota", p.P.E. Leaflet No.2 M.L.W.V. free

"Minnesota Election Laws" - official publication of  
secretary of state, free.

Minneapolis - Instruction book issued by City Clerk Knott for use of  
election judges, free.  
See also "Who's Who", Mpls. L.W.V.

"The Presidential Election" - P.E. Leaflet No. 3., M.L.W.V., free

"The Short Ballot" - p. Nat. Short Ballot Ass'n., 5¢

Election Scene - Playlet, m. M.L.W.V. 20¢

NOMINATING METHODS

"The Direct Primary", p. N.L.W.V. 1922 2¢

"The Direct Primary", by Charles E Merriam and Charles Evan Hughes,  
p. National Municipal League, 10¢

"Primary or Convention", m. M.L.W.V. 1921, 1¢

"The Convention and the Primary", by Charles E Merriam, p.N.L.W.V. 1922 5¢

"The Presidential Primary and Its Possibilities", study outline  
p. N.L.W.V. 1¢

"Primary and Convention", -Speech of Mrs. Gifford Pinchot at Des Moines  
m.M.L.W.V. 5¢

"The Presidential Primary", by Ralph S. Boots, Supplement to National  
Municipal Review. On loan only.

Proportional Representation - Publications of the National Proportional  
Representation League.

Clipping file at state office.

POLITICAL PARTIES

"The Voter and the Political Parties", by Mrs. Raymond Brown, excellent  
outline, p. 1923 N.L.W.V. 3¢

"Parties, Politics and People", by Raymond Moley, p. 1921 N.L.W.V.  
four lectures 65¢

"Political Parties and Women Voters", by Carrie Chapman Catt,  
p. 1920 N.L.W.V. 1¢

Platforms of the Political Parties - one file, free.

References for Collateral Reading - See "Brief Reading List"

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT - General

"The Outline of Government in the United States" p. 1922 N.L.W.V. 50¢  
The best handbook; arranged for study; contains copy of Constitution.

Chart - illustrated, showing actual grouping of departments, with pictures  
of Cabinet officers under Harding administration. 5¢

STATE GOVERNMENT - General

"State and Local Government in Minnesota" - P.E.Leaflet No. 5 p. 1920  
M.L.W.V. free

"Outline of the Government of Minnesota", by Prof. Anderson, p. 1921  
Minn. Republican Women's Committee, 50¢ office  
Now out of print. Copies on loan from state/

"Reorganization of State Government" - p. 1923 M.L.W.V. 25¢ per 100  
Flier for popular distribution

"State Budget Needs" - p. 1923, M.L.W.V. 25¢ per 100  
Flier for popular distribution

"A History of the Constitution of Minnesota", by Prof. Anderson p. 1921  
University of Minnesota, \$1.75. Copy on loan from state office.

"Legislative Manual" - Official bi-ennial publication of Secretary of  
State. Contains copy of state constitution and  
much information on government of state. Copy on  
loan from state office.

"Who's Who and Why in Minnesota State and County Government", by Ethel  
Smith, p.1922 Mpls.L.W.V. Edition exhausted.  
Copies on loan

"Administrative Consolidation in State Governments", by A. E. Buck,  
p. Nat. Municipal League, 15¢

Additional material in preparation



#### MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT - General

See "Brief Reading List" for general references. See also the files of  
"The National Municipal Review"

"City Government in the United States", by Mrs. Walter J. Marcley, study  
outline p. 1923 N.L.W.V. 1¢

"Know Your Own Town", excellent outline for the study of municipal affairs  
in large or small communities, p. 1923 N.L.W.V. 5¢

Charts - showing various types of city government, m. M.L.W.V. 2¢ for set/  
of 3

"The Story of the City Manager Plan" p. National Municipal League 10¢

"The Contribution of the Average Citizen to Local Surveys" by Raymond Moley,  
p. 1923, N.L.W.V. 5¢

"Town and Village Government in Minnesota" - articles from "1922 Voter"  
Series, m. M.L.W.V. 5¢ set.

"Outline for the Study of Municipal Government", by Sophia Hall, Municipal  
Reference Bureau, Univ. of Minn., m. 1921, 25¢

#### MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT - Minneapolis

"Minneapolis Charter Problems", by Prof. Wm. Anderson, p. 1921 Mpls.L.W.V. 15¢  
Valuable for study in any community interested in charter  
questions.

"Who's Who in Minneapolis City Government", by Ethel M. Smith p. 1923  
Mpls. L.W.V., 5¢

"Annual Report of the Efficiency in Government Department", for 1921 and  
1922, p. Mpls.L.W.V., free on request.

#### COUNTY GOVERNMENT

"Ramshackle County Government", by Richard S. Childs, p. National Short  
Ballot Association, free on request.

The Merger of City and County Governments - the Butte Plan. See "The  
National Municipal Review"

See also "Who's Who in State and County Government", chapters in  
"The Outline of Government in Minnesota", etc.

#### LEGISLATIVE BODIES

"Federal and State Law-Making Bodies" - a study outline, p. 1923 N.L.W.V. 1¢

Files of "The Searchlight", etc.

#### JUDICIARY

Special clipping file of newspaper and magazine articles on recent dis-  
cussion of the functions of the Supreme Court.

#### TAXATION AND FINANCE

General - "Taxation and Public Expenditures", Annals of the American Academy  
of Political Science, May 1921. File copy only.

Minnesota -

"State Taxes and Where They Go", p. 1922 M.L.W.V.

"Abstract of Tax Lists of the Several Counties in Minnesota  
for 1922", published by State Auditor

"Governor's Budget Message to the 1923 Legislature" copies on loan.

"State Budget Needs", p. 1923 M.L.W.V. Flier. 25¢ per 100

Budgets -

"The Essentials of a Budget", by Edith Rockwood, p. N.L.W.V. 1¢

A special bibliography prepared and available

Federal -

Charts - Estimated Government Expenditures for 1924, p. U S Bureau of Efficiency, free

General clipping file at state office  
Additional material in preparation

CIVIL SERVICE

"Government has an Employment Problem", p. 1922 N.L.W.V. 3¢

"Civil Service Study Program" by Mrs. W J Marcley, m. Mpls.L.W.V.

"An Inquiry into Local Civil Service Methods", by W E Mosher, p. 1923 N.L.W.V. 7¢  
For use in practical investigations

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION TO PREVENT WAR

General

Bulletins of the Foreign Policy Association (50¢ per year)  
" " " National Council for Prevention of War (75¢ per year)  
" " " World Peace Foundation (25¢ per year)

Clipping file at state office - files of the above bulletins

Permanent Court of International Justice

"A Primer" - p. 1923 N.L.W.V., \$1.50 per 100. Clear and simple explanation

"The World Court - Facts about the Realization of a Great American Ideal",  
p. 1923 M.L.W.V. 30¢ per 100. For popular distribution

"Permanent Court of International Justice - Protocol of Signature,  
Optional Clause, and Statute", p. World Peace Foundation, 5¢  
For close study.

Speech of Secretary Hoover at Des Moines Convention, m. M.L.W.V., 5¢

"The Permanent Court of International Justice - Shall the United States  
Support It?", by Prof. Manley Hudson, Harvard University, p.  
League of Nations Non-Partisan Association.

"The Permanent Court of International Justice as the Logical First Step  
Toward Prevention of War", by Amy Robbins Ware, p. 1923, 50¢

"A Challenge to the Churches - The Permanent Court of International Justice",  
p. 1923, Federal Council of Churches

Special exhibit posters on loan, also clipping files. Up-to-date bibliography. Additional material in preparation including mimeographing of leading magazine articles.

The Outlawry of War

Speech of Judge Florence Allen at Des Moines Convention, m. M.L.W.V., 5¢

"Outlawry of War", by Salmon O. Levinson, p. 1921, American Committee for  
the Outlawry of War.

"War on War - a Campaign Textbook" - by Frederick J. Libby, p. 1922,  
National Council for Reduction of Armaments, 10¢

"Shall We End War?", by Raymond Fosdick



Armament and Disarmament

- National Defense Act of 1920 - p. Supt. of Documents, Washington.
- Annual Report of the Secretary of War for 1922, p. Supt. of Documents, Wash.
- Charts Showing Estimated Expenditures of the Federal Government for 1924,  
p. Bureau of Efficiency. Free.
- "The Staggering Burden of Armament", p. World Peace Foundation, 1921 and 1922  
5¢ each
- "Facts on Disarmament" - Educational Exhibit of 20 illustrated cards.  
50¢ per set.
- "Disarmament and the League of Nations", by Lord Robert Cecil, p. 1923,  
Foreign Policy Association, 5¢
- "The Church and a Warless World" - Reduction of Armaments", p. 1922  
Federal Council of Churches
- "The Need of Disarmament", by Frank I. Cobb, report from Atlantic Monthly,  
free.
- Addresses of President Harding and Secretary Hughes at the Washington  
Conference.
- "The Washington Conference" - bulletin reports, m. 1921-2 M.L.W.V. 5¢ a set.
- "The Next War", by Will Irwin. 75¢ per copy.

The League of Nations

- Covenant of the League of Nations - text.
- Speech of Lord Robert Cecil at Des Moines convention m. 1923 M.L.W.V. 5¢
- "The League of Nations - What Has It Amounted To?", p. 1922 Foreign Policy  
Ass'n., 5¢
- "Why We Must Join the League" - by Gilbert M. Hitchcock, League of  
Nations Non-Partisan Association
- "The League of Nations at Work" - by Mary McDowell, p. 1922, International  
League of Peace and Freedom,
- Reports on the Assemblies of the League of Nations - p. World Peace  
Foundation, 5¢ each.
- "Our Duty to Civilization" - by George W. Wickersham, p. 1923 League of  
Nations Non-Partisan Association.
- "An International Banker's View of the League of Nations" by Otto H Kahn,  
p. 1923 Committee of American Business Men. File copy only.
- Publications of the League to Enforce Peace (Period of the Armistice)  
"League of Nations - Outlines for Discussion"  
"The ABC of the Paris Covenant"  
"The Obligations of Victory" - by William Howard Taft.

Miscellaneous

- Treaty of Peace with Germany - text.
- "The French Occupation of the Ruhr" - addresses made before the Foreign  
Policy Ass'n., p. 1923, 5¢
- "France and the European Settlement" - by Walter Lippman, p. F.P.A. 1923, 5¢
- "Reparation & Damage and Payments", p. 1922 World Peace Foundation, 5¢
- "Regarding de facto Recognition of Russia" - p. 1922 F.P.A., 5¢
- "Fair Play for Russia" - by Marguerite E. Harrison, p. 1922 F.P.A., 5¢
- "The Seizure of Haiti - A Report", p. 1922 F.P.A., 5¢
- "The Far Eastern Republic, Siberia and Japan" - Addresses before the F.P.A.  
1922, 5¢
- "China, Japan and the U.S.A." - by John Dewey, p. 1922, 10¢
- "For Open Diplomacy" - by Robert I Owen
- "Our Policy of International Co-operation" - p. World Peace Foundation, 5¢
- "The Myth of American Isolation" - p. World Peace Foundation, 5¢

#### WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

- "Women's Wages and the Cost of Living" - p. 1922 N.L.W.V. 5¢
- "An Introduction to the Study of the 8-hour Day" - p. 1923 N.L.W.V. 5¢
- "Jobs and Workers" - p. 1923, N.L.W.V. 5¢
- "Childbirth Protection" - p. 1923 N.L.W.V. 5¢
- "Uncle Sam and the Women Care" - p. 1923 N.L.W.V. 5¢
- "The Shorter Working Day" - by Louise Schutz, Supt. Division of Women and Children, Minn. Industrial Commission, m. M.L.W.V. 1922. Free.
- "Why Labor Laws for Women" - p. 1923, National Women's Trade Union League.
- "The Eight-Hour Day and Rest at Night by Statute" - p. 1922 National Consumers' League, 5¢
- Bi-ennial Reports of the State Industrial Commission -  
Laws Regulating the Employment of Women -  
Minimum Wage Order of the Minn. Industrial Commission - Write to the Industrial Commission for copies.
- Extensive Clipping and Pamphlet file, including bulletins of the Women's Bureau in the U S Department of Labor

#### LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN

- "A Survey of the Legal Status of Women in Minnesota" - p.1922 M.L.W.V., 1¢
- Blanket or "Equal Rights" Legislation
- "What Has Been Done to Remove Discriminations against Women" - p.1922 N.L.W.V., 10¢
- "Specific Bills for Specific Ills", p. 1923 N.L.W.V. 10¢
- "The 'Blanket' or Equal Rights Bill" - p. 1923, M.L.W.V. 1¢
- "The Blanket Equality Bill" - by Florence Kelly. Reprint. Free.
- Letters, bulletins and clippings on "blanket" legislation, including the literature of the Woman's Party.
- Special files of clippings and other material on JURY SERVICE, INDEPENDENT CITIZENSHIP, PROPERTY RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN, etc.

#### LIVING COSTS

- "The Packers and the Public" - p. 1922, N.L.W.V. 3¢
- "Living Costs and Coal" - p. 1922 N.L.W.V. 3¢
- "Living Costs and Agriculture" - p. 1922 N.L.W.V. 3¢
- "Congress and Muscle Shoals" - p. 1922 N.L.W.V. 3¢
- Clipping and pamphlet file.

#### CHILD WELFARE

- The Sheppard-Towner Act - text.
- "The Case for the Sheppard-Towner Act" - complete explanation and argument. p. 1923 N.L.W.V., 50¢
- "Child Labor" - Speech of Julia Lathrop at Des Moines Convention m. 1923 M.L.W.V. 5¢



"The County Allowance or Mothers' Pension Law" - p. 1921 M.L.W.V. 1¢

Laws of Minnesota Relating to Children

Reports of the State Children's Bureau - Write to the State Board of Control for copies

Extensive clipping and pamphlet file. Bulletins of the Children's Bureau, U S Dept. of Labor, including "Child Labor - Outlines for Study", Revised 1923 edition.

#### EDUCATION

"Public School Finance in Minnesota" by Prof. F H Swift, p. 1922. Free.

Laws of Minnesota relating to Education - Write to Department of Education, St. Paul, for copies.

"Sample Budgets for Rural School Districts" - by Isabel Lawrence, p. 1923, M.L.W.V. 25¢ per 100. For popular distribution.

"A Help for Rural Schools - the Helping Teacher" - p.M.E.A. 1922

"Helping Teachers for Rural Schools" - by Anna Swenson, State Department of Education, m. 1922 M.L.W.V. 5¢

"Value of Teacher Helpers in Itasca County" - by Supt. Wolfe. Copy on request.

"Reasons for Part-Time Schools" - m. M.L.W.V. 1923

"The Continuation or Part-Time School", by Maud Decker, member Minneapolis Board of Education, m. 1923 M.L.W.V.

"Concerning County Superintendents" - by Isabel Lawrence m. 1923 M.L.W.V.

"Should Minnesota Have an Eight-Months School Term?" - m. 1923 M.L.W.V.

"Physical Education" - m. 1923 M.L.W.V.

"Compulsory Attendance Law" - m. 1923, M.L.W.V.

"A Few Facts on Education" - m. 1923, M.L.W.V.

"Report of Interim Committee on Education" - p. 1922. Copies on loan only.

"A Department of Education" - by Hugh S Magill, p. N.E.A. Free

"The Smith-Towner Bill" - by Hugh S Magill, p. 1920 N.E.A. Free

Extensive clipping and pamphlet file, including publications of the U S Bureau of Education. Special file on "military training in public schools"

# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

1639 Hennepin Ave., 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  
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Prevent War  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. F. W. Wittich, Efficiency in Government

Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Mrs. Barry N. Collins

August 6th,  
1923

My dear Chairman: -

July and August are vacation months, yet sometime during those months or early in September, you will want to map out your plans for the work of next winter. For that reason I am writing you now a letter which, although it will bear careful reading, does not require immediate action and can be put away for attention when you take up your League plans later.

First, we are sending you from our office today some material bearing on our general work for the year. This includes

The Plan of Work for 1923-24 (as adopted at Des Moines convention)  
A Message from Mrs. Maud Wood Park, President of the National League  
Revised List of Material available at State office.

Please file this material carefully. It is your guide for all our activities during the coming months. The list of material will be especially useful, for you cannot realize how much service is at your command until you have an idea of the supply of study material on hand at headquarters, a supply to which additions are being made practically every day of the week.

Now, I have a new idea to suggest to you. It came to us from a group of League members who have already put it into action. You will be interested in it, if you have shared the difficulties many Leagues experience in keeping up active League work and at the same time settling down to a formal study program. It appears that these two may go on side by side. There are in every League, certainly in every community, women who are eager and anxious to meet together for study purposes, who perhaps are not yet ready to take a responsible part in general League work, or perhaps prefer informal group meetings in their own neighborhood where study and discussion combine pleasantly with a cup of tea. If the interest of these women is in subjects having to do with government, the League can and should help them. I am not satisfied that we have been doing all that we should for such women, and I therefore hope you will consider earnestly the following suggestion.

Recently there has been formed in Minneapolis a "Study League" on political science, which is using as a basis for its study a text book and our own League of Women Voters material. The inspiration of this study group was



the desire that a few women in a neighborhood felt to learn more of the background of public questions upon which they are called upon to vote, and a pleasure in getting together and making this study under sociable auspices. This group has formed an organization, adopted a constitution, elected its officers, adopted a program - and the program and the constitution they submitted to the State Board of the League. The Board approved these and after discussion invited this group to affiliate with the local League in Minneapolis. We are now preparing to give this group special help in working out the details of their program and supplying literature.

So we have a new thing - a study group, not a League, but formally affiliated with the League. Moreover the Board is prepared to consider the affiliation of other groups of this kind. They are by no means to be regarded as a substitute for general League organization in a community. In fact, the first requirement of membership in this group is that each of its members shall be an active sustaining member of the Minneapolis League of Women Voters. With such a safeguard any study group would not be in any way an interference with general League organization but a supplement and help to it. At the same time such groups should make it possible for the League to extend its educational work more widely and more intensively.

I feel that the possibilities of such groups both in the way of organization and of study are so important that I trust you, as chairman of your local League, will acquaint your officers and members with this action of the State Board and be ready to encourage women who wish to become better acquainted with government through study to form such "Study Leagues" within their own neighborhood, church, or other groups.

These groups ought probably to be kept small, 10 to 20 in number, and they ought to organize to suit themselves, electing their own officers, choosing their own name, making their own constitution, combining sociability with self-improvement. If they are to be affiliated with the League they should provide by constitution that their purpose is strictly study of political science or closely related subjects and that they will as a group take no action on public matters. Such group should apply through the local League to the State for affiliation, sending constitution and program for approval. The State will then help with material, though the affiliation if made will be with the local League.

I feel that I should apologize for such a lengthy letter yet feel confident that this suggestion is well worthy of your very thoughtful consideration, even through the months of vacation, which I hope may be most pleasant ones for you.

Very sincerely yours,

Marguerite M Wells,  
President

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Mrs. F. W. Wittich, Efficiency in Government

Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
  
Office Secretary  
Mrs. Barry N. Collins

August 27th,  
1923

My dear Chairman: -

The next meeting of the Executive Board of the Minnesota League of Women Voters will be held at the home of Miss Florence Monahan, State Reformatory for Women, Shakopee, Thursday, September 6th, from 10:30 to 4:30. All local League chairmen are cordially invited to meet with the Board.

As this is the first Board meeting of the fall, it is hoped that you will make an especial effort to attend. Please notify the State headquarters if you expect to attend so that arrangements may be made for luncheon.

Very sincerely yours,

(Marguerite M Wells)  
President

MMV okc



Minnesota League of Women Voters,  
1639 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis  
August, 1923

Booth Workers - Be Sure to Read!

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THIS EXHIBIT

POSTER ON THE "WORLD COURT"

Although a world court has been an ideal of American statesmen for many years, it is only since the Great War that a way has been worked out to establish such a court on a satisfactory basis. Forty-six nations have now signed the special treaty establishing the Court, and the entrance of the United States into the Court was the subject of President Harding's last address to the Senate.

The League of Women Voters at its national convention in Des Moines last April voted unanimously to endorse this proposal. Through its Committee on International Co-operation to Prevent War the League is working in behalf of this and other constructive proposals for peace. In Minnesota the effort to get a "Mile of Signatures" to a petition for the World Court is a feature of this work.

The chairman of this committee in Minnesota is Mrs. Boyd Nixon of St. Paul.

POSTER ON THE "\$40 SCHOOL LAW"

This new law guarantees to every school district in the state which is willing to do its share an income of \$40 per pupil. Whenever in any district a tax of 20 mills fails to bring in an income equal to \$40 per pupil, the state will pay that district enough to make up this amount. In many poor districts where even a very high tax levy has failed to bring in enough money to provide respectable schooling for its children, this new law will mean relief from an intolerable tax burden and a chance to give the children many good things not before possible - a well paid teacher, better equipment, and a longer school term. It also means that every child kept in school will mean \$40 more in the school fund - a strong argument for enforcing the attendance laws.

This law was one of the school bills supported by the League at the last Legislature. Our Committee on Education is working to see that fathers and mothers in all the school districts understand the advantages of this law and make the most of them. It is also working to encourage more careful attention to the planning of school budgets.

The chairman of this committee is Miss Isabel Lawrence of St. Cloud.

POSTER ON THE "REORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS"

The administration of our state government has grown increasingly complicated as new duties and new departments have been added to it. The need of simplification has long been recognized but reform measures have failed for lack of popular understanding of their need. Last winter a committee of men and women was organized through the initiative of the League of Women Voters, and this committee supported the passage of a resolution in the House which provides for an interim committee composed of members of the House to study the problem of simplifying state government and to bring in recommendations to the next Legislature. The League of Women Voters, through its Efficiency in Government Committee will center its educational work on this problem this year.

The chairman of this committee is Mrs. F W Wittich of Minneapolis.

JOIN IN THIS WORK!

JOIN THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS!

A G E N D A

State Board Meeting

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

September 6th,  
1923

Minutes

Correspondence

Finance

Treasurer's Report

Report of National Finance Campaign

Woman Citizen Subscription Offer

"End War" Seals

Field Work

Report of District and County Meetings

World Court Petition

Organization

Institute of Government

Committee

General Plan

Registration

Convention

Nominations

Credentials

Budget

Legislation

Status of 1923 Legislative Program

Law Enforcement



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Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Mrs. Barry N. Collins

September 15th,  
1923

My dear

I do not wish the State Fair season to slip by without sending a word of appreciation from this office to the women who helped make our work at the Fair the success that it was. One hundred and six petition blanks, representing the signatures of more than twenty-six hundred men and women who were glad to put their names to the proposition that the United States enter the World Court, are evidence enough of what was done in crystallizing public sentiment in favor of constructive measures for peace.

The work done in creating interest in better school opportunities for the rural child and in the important undertaking of reorganizing state government, while not so easily measured, was no less effective and will become more and more apparent as we proceed in our program next winter. The five thousand dodgers distributed from the booth cannot fail to have had a widely educational effect. Yet it was to the personal work of the women at the booth that success was due - to the answering of questions, the arousing of interest, and the demonstration that such sober causes as good schools, efficient government and a peaceful world order are not without championship.

We all appreciate the difficulties and fatigue of work in the hurly-burly and confusion of the Fair, but we do feel, and hope you feel with us, that the work was well worth doing.

Sincerely yours,

GH oko

Executive Secretary

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September 15th,  
1923

Dear Chairman: -

The announcement contained in this month's "Voter" of the Institute of Government and Politics to be held at the time of our annual state convention in Minneapolis in November must appeal to all League members as a particularly satisfactory way to close the year's work of our organization.

We have many things to be proud of in approaching the end of our League year. Not the least of these is the fact that, due to a new finance policy and the hearty co-operation of most of the local Leagues in making it a success, we have been able to plan our work with confidence and economy and to meet our bills promptly each month. Our fiscal year ends November 1st, and our books must be closed October 25th. A united effort to complete quotas will be necessary to carry the work through and enable us to go to our state convention free of obligations which would hamper sadly the work of the next year. It seems particularly good fortune, therefore, that our State Board has to recommend a plan which will enable every League to complete its quota and at the same time to advance its work in its own community.

The plan is about The Woman Citizen. The Woman Citizen is not just a magazine. It is one of the most creditable enterprises undertaken by women for women in this country - it is a magazine for every woman (and man) who votes, and especially for those who are members of the League, for it contains the official bulletin of the National League of Women Voters in every issue. The subscription price is \$2.00 per year. This is the exceedingly advantageous offer made to the League of Women Voters by the Woman Citizen: for every 100 subscriptions secured in Minnesota during a 30-day period, the League of Women Voters will receive back \$100. Our State Board, meeting at Shakopee on Sept. 8th with many chairmen and visitors from local Leagues in attendance, voted enthusiastically to take up this astonishing offer and wage a state-wide campaign for Woman Citizen subscriptions beginning September 25th. Those present agreed personally, or through their local Leagues, to secure subscriptions totalling 465. That shows what can be done!

We are sending you today under separate cover a supply of special subscription blanks and descriptive leaflets advertising the Woman Citizen. You may have as many more as you can use.



Below are just two rules to remember:

1. Send in all subscriptions and checks between September 25th and October 25th or they cannot be counted. You may begin going out for subscriptions any time.
2. Be sure to send in all subscriptions through the state office. You can see that it is hardly likely that any one of the local Leagues can obtain the necessary 100 subscriptions, but by putting together all those secured throughout the state we can reach this number several times over.

Local Leagues will receive the full benefit of all the subscriptions obtained in their respective communities. When the refund is made to the state League by the Woman Citizen, it will be used as follows:

1. In the case of a League which has not paid up its quota to the state, it will be credited toward completion of the quota payment.
2. In the case of a League which has paid its quota in full, either it will be credited to its quota for next year, or it will be returned to it to be used in paying the expenses of a delegate to the Institute of Government or for other purposes as the local League itself may direct.

For increasing the number of well-informed voters in your community, for building up your local organization of the League, for giving needed support and strength to the state work - for every reason, I join my earnest wish to the recommendation of the State Board that every League do its very best to make the most of this unusual opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

Marguerite M Wells,  
President

MMW ckc

Quota Statement

Quota, payable before October 25th \_\_\_\_\_

Payments made to date \_\_\_\_\_

MINUTES  
STATE BOARD MEETING  
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

The regular monthly meeting of the State Board was held on Thursday, September 6, entertained by Miss Monahan at Shakopee at the Woman's Reformatory. Meeting called to order at 10:55, Miss Wells presiding.

Present - Miss Wells, Miss Monahan, Mrs. Glasoe, Mrs. Ueland, Mrs. McKnight, Mrs. Cant, Mrs. C P Noyes, Mrs. C R Noyes, Mrs. White, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Brown, Miss Lawrence, and Mrs. Dowling. The following were also present - Mrs. Marcle, Mrs. H C Schroeder, Miss Child, Mrs. W H Bray, Mrs. Storer, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Schumacher, Mrs. Paige, Mrs. Childs, Mrs. Love, Mrs. Hargreaves, Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Synvolt, Mrs. Messer, Miss Gladys Harrison, Mrs. MacNeil, Mrs. Barrows, Mrs. Leland, Mrs. Empey and Mrs. Edward Kircher.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Moved by Mrs. C R Noyes, seconded by Mrs. Cant, that an expression of sympathy be sent to the St. Cloud League owing to the death of its chairman, Mrs. A C Cline. Carried.

Treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$93.40, outstanding bills, \$291.02. Moved by Mrs. Spencer, seconded by Mrs. Scott, that report be accepted and outstanding bills be paid. Carried.

On the co-operative finance (40 new \$100 memberships) drive, Mrs. Cant reported that 32 pledges had been procured, 25 of which had been paid.

Miss Harrison gave the following list as the amount on quotas paid into the State office by the Districts.

1st District	\$254.00	6th District	\$274.69
2nd "	43.00	7th "	80.00
3rd "	205.00	8th "	554.00
4th "	1307.00	9th "	144.75
5th "	3083.00	10th "	50.00

Miss Harrison explained offer of the Woman Citizen that with every 100 subscriptions taken at \$2.00 each secured during a 30-day period \$100.00 would be returned as a bonus. Moved by Mrs. Ueland, seconded by Miss Lawrence, that during the month of October, a campaign be held throughout the State, excluding St. Paul and Minneapolis, to procure subscriptions to the Woman Citizen. Carried.

Miss Harrison asked to have subscriptions go directly through State office. The question arose as to how the refund should be used by various Leagues, whether it should make up present quotas, apply on quotas for ensuing year of Leagues who had already paid quota in full, or pay scholarship to Institute of Politics to be held at State Convention.

Miss Wells then asked each chairman at meeting how many subscriptions she thought she would be able to procure. They answered as follows: - Miss Monahan, 5; Mrs. Glasoe, 10; Mrs. Ueland, 5; Mrs. McKnight, 300; Mrs. Scott, 5; Mrs. Paige, 5; Mrs. Spencer, 5; Mrs. Synvolt, 5; Miss Harrison, 5; Mrs. Noyes, 5; Mrs. C R Noyes, 100; Mrs. MacNeil, 10; Mrs. Dieudonne, 5.

Mrs. Hargreaves gave plan of "End War" seals to be used on all mail to focus attention on this subject. The idea had been taken to National Convention and accepted. There was to be an initial campaign, but the sale was to go on indefinitely. Mrs. McKnight wanted to combine campaign for signatures for World Court with selling of stamps, and felt that on account of other activities in Minneapolis the drive must start within a short time, - that Armistice Day throughout the state would be the ideal time. Moved by Mrs. Brown, seconded by Mrs. Dieudonne that a state-wide campaign to sell seals be held sometime preceding Armistice Day. Carried.

Field Work Miss Harrison showed charts of state and districts of field work this year.

Mrs. Hargreaves gave report on trip taken with Miss Harrison and Miss Larson in Second District where she found great enthusiasm for World Court petition. Miss Harrison added that she found much interest in the Institute of Politics, and that in several towns without chairmen she had found women who were willing to serve until State Convention.



Moved by Miss Monahan and seconded by Mrs. Glasoe that Miss Larson be asked to serve as chairman of the Second District until Convention in November. Carried.

Mrs. Glasoe reported on work of Third District. A meeting was held June 19th at Northfield at which 6 Leagues were represented. There were several speakers and the meeting was considered very successful.

In the Sixth District Miss Lawrence said that women had taken charge of various groups to secure names for petition.

Mrs. Dowling said that no large meetings had been held in the Seventh District but that the World Court petition was in circulation and she hoped to arrange a District Conference before the Convention.

The meeting was adjourned for luncheon at 1:20, reconvened at 2:20.

The discussion of field work continued. Mrs. Spencer was planning a trip through her District, with Mrs. Ueland and Mrs. Nixon. Miss Harrison made plans with various chairmen to have speakers accompany them through their districts.

Miss Wells stated that a committee consisting of Miss Monahan, Mrs. Wittich, and Mrs. McGuire to make plans for the Institute had met President Coffman.

The State Convention was to be held at same time. The dates are November 5th to 9th, to be held at Curtis Hotel in Minneapolis.

Governor Lowden has accepted invitation to make opening address. Mrs. Catt will be the chief speaker at the luncheon on the last day. The question arose as to how the Institute should be financed. Moved by Mrs. McKnight, seconded by Mrs. MacNeil, that the committee form one or more plans to be submitted to Board at next meeting. Carried.

Mrs. Ueland suggested Governor Lowden open Convention at Auditorium, provided that the Auditorium could be secured without charge.

Moved by Mrs. Noyes, seconded by Mrs. Ueland, that a plan for credentials be submitted to next Board meeting. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Ueland, seconded by Miss Lawrence, that the chair appoint three more members to the original Institute Committee. Carried. Miss Wells appointed Mrs. Paige, Mrs. Marcley, and Mrs. Nixon.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a Committee of Sponsors from the state at large be named to aid in promoting attendance at the Institute.

It was moved by Mrs. Ueland, seconded by Mrs. Dowling, and carried, that the naming of the committee be left to the Executive Committee. Miss Wells asked that suggestions of suitable members for this Committee be sent to her. They need not necessarily be active League members.

The question as to accepting the invitation of the League at St. Cloud to hold the October Board meeting there was brought up by Miss Wells. A motion was made by Mrs. Brown, seconded and carried, that the invitation be declined for the next meeting at which it is important to have a large attendance. Miss Lawrence was asked to convey this message to the St. Cloud League.

#### State Fair Activities

Mrs. Brown and Miss Harrison reported upon poster exhibits at the State and County Fairs. Exhibits of three posters each and leaflets on Efficiency in Government, - Re-organization of State Departments - The School Bill and Prevention of War are being circulated to county fairs throughout the state, the only charge made being the cost of expressing the exhibits. Miss Harrison suggested that later in the year these exhibits might be given local libraries to display in connection with educational printed matter issued by the League.

Mrs. Hargreaves reported upon the World Court petition work at the State Fair. Six or seven hundred signatures to the petition were secured in the first three days, although the time and place was not particularly favorable to educational propaganda.

The question of Institute publicity was mentioned by Miss Harrison who warned the members that no names of speakers are to be given out as yet and that the information must be withheld from local papers until published in the cities.

Mrs. Ueland reported that the 54-hour law for women as signed by the Governor was not the law passed by the Legislature. The Industrial Commission has, however, decided to enforce the law signed by the Governor until it is contested. Miss Wells called attention to the fact that there is a chance that the law will not be called in question and that League members should remain silent on the subject until the legal issue is forced.

#### 1924 Budget

Miss Harrison reported the following figures as representing a tentative budget of expenditures for 1924 if the same scale of expenditure is adhered to as for 1923.

	Monthly Average	Total Allowance
Salaries	\$325.00	\$4,000
Office Expense and Printing (including rent)	125.00	1,500
Educational Material (including Exhibits)	50.00	600
The Woman Voter		250
Field Work in State		800
Speakers		200
Convention		400
		\$7,750.

Mrs. McKnight asked what the experience of the past has been as to the success of carrying on field work in organization without the assistance of a paid worker. Miss Wells said it is difficult to speak definitely on this point but that she had hoped to work out a plan for supplementing the work of district chairmen in the state by the services of a part-time worker if the right person could be found to supplement in the office or go out for a few weeks at a time. Miss Harrison emphasized the fact that it would be fatal to sound development to delegate all responsibility for field organization to a paid worker.

Mrs. Ueland made a plea for an adequate budget saying that the tentative budget as presented seemed to her too small for effective state work. She said that the services of a worker to do the kind of work Miss Harrison has done in the field seemed almost necessary to supplement the work of the district chairmen. Mrs. Dowling said that she felt there was no doubt that the best results are obtained in country districts by a state worker visiting the district with a local woman.

A motion was made by Mrs. McKnight, seconded and carried, that the chair appoint a committee on the budget to report to the next Board meeting.

Miss Harrison asked for discussion of the success of the new quota plan. Mrs. Leland said it is working out much better for the small Leagues than the former plan.

Miss Harrison suggested that a minimum quota of \$5.00 be established for towns of 1000 or less instead of the present minimum of \$10.00. This suggestion was agreed to.

It was moved by Mrs. Ueland, seconded and carried, that the Board recommend to the Convention a continuance of the present quota plan.

Miss Wells brought up the question as to the form in which the Woman Voter is published, asking if a larger magazine containing advertisements seemed desirable. It was the sense of the meeting that any enlargement would be unfortunate.

It was moved by Mrs. Ueland, seconded and carried, that the Board offer Miss Monahan a resolution of thanks for opening her institution to the meeting and entertaining the members at luncheon.

The meeting adjourned on motion.

Respectfully submitted  
Anne T White, Recording Secretary  
and  
Emily Child, secretary pro tem



# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

1639 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

## DIRECTORS

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Miss Rosamond Grant, Faribault  
Mrs. R. C. Jamison, Duluth  
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Mrs. F. W. Wittich, Efficiency in Government  
Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Mrs. Barry N. Collins

September 19th,  
1923

My dear

One effect of having the Institute of Government and Politics in the same week as our state convention is necessarily to cut the number of our convention sessions to a minimum. As plans are shaping now it seems impossible to allow for more than two business sessions - one on Wednesday afternoon, and one on Friday morning before our annual convention luncheon. We hope to arrange on other days for luncheons for the delegates from the several congressional districts, but in spite of all we can do in arranging opportunities for sociability and discussion outside the convention sessions, we shall have to plan our time very closely.

I am asking every member of the state Board to give this matter her personal consideration and send me her suggestions and advice. Of the features of previous conventions, which have seemed to you most essential and interesting? What new business will require attention this year? Are there developments of the work or changes in policy which you wish to recommend and which should be brought before the convention? What reports do you consider necessary? How can we strike the needed inspirational note?

Undoubtedly all suggestions will have to be gone over at the October Board meeting, but I should be glad to hear from you earlier in order that I may advise more intelligently with our Executive Committee.

I especially hope that every member of the Board will feel a personal responsibility in considering the matter of suitable candidates for the vacancies to be filled at this convention. The terms expiring are those of the president; of the second vice-president, Miss Ruth Mitchell; of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. L D Brown, and of the following district chairmen; Miss Agnes Larson, Second; Mrs. W C Cobb, Sixth; Mrs. C C Colton, Eighth; Mrs. J E Spencer, Tenth. We are also without a chairman in the Ninth District, except in the Northern portion.

With the consent of the Board, I will appoint Mrs. M J Dowling, chairman of the Seventh District, as chairman of the Nominating Committee and will ask the

Board members to suggest one woman in each congressional district to serve as a member of this committee. Will you please do so at your earliest convenience?

You will remember that the Board at its last meeting discussed the possibility of according delegates from paid-up Leagues the privilege of attending the Institute of Government without paying the registration fee, and it was voted to have alternate plans submitted at the next Board meeting. I believe we should write to our local chairmen very soon about all the details of the Convention and the Institute, and that therefore it would be unfortunate to let so important a matter as that of credentials go undecided until after the next meeting of the Board.

I am, therefore, submitting on another page two plans worked out by Miss Harrison, one corresponding to that previously used, making no distinction between paying and non-paying Leagues, and the other embodying the suggestion of remitting the Institute fee under certain conditions, and will ask you to send in your vote by mail.

Very sincerely yours,

Marguerite M Wells,  
President

MMW okc  
encl.



9-19-23

ALTERNATIVE PLANS  
FOR THE ISSUANCE OF CREDENTIALS  
to

Fifth Annual Convention Minnesota League of Women Voters

PLAN NO. 1

One type of credential blank only. These would carry all of the privileges of the convention but no admittance to the Institute of Government. Each delegate would have to pay her own registration fee for the Institute. (Probably \$3.00)

Three to one hundred credential blanks furnished to each League according to population. Additional credential blanks furnished on request.

The object of this plan is to encourage as many women as possible to attend as delegates.

PLAN NO. 2

Two types of credential blanks. The first would entitle the delegate to the privileges of the Convention only. They would be furnished to all local chairmen on the basis described in Plan 1, no limitation being placed on the number.

The second type would carry with it the privileges of the Convention and also of the Institute of Government and Politics. They would be limited in number and apportioned to the various Leagues according to the extent to which they have paid up their quotas - (one credential for every \$10 paid, up to a limit of ten for any one League)

The object of this plan is to furnish the local Leagues with a real incentive for paying up their quotas, to build up the idea that it is a real privilege to be a delegate from a strong local League to a state convention, and at the same time, through the generous use of the general credential blank, to encourage as many women as possible to attend.

The following will suggest how the two plans would work out in practice:

League	Quota	Amount Paid	Under Plan No. 1 or 2	Under Plan No. 2 Only
			No. of General Convention Credentials Allowed	No. of Credentials carrying free admission to Institute
Jordan	\$10	\$10	No limit	1
Litchfield	28	10	" "	1
Stillwater	77	40	" "	4
Mankato	125	0	" "	0
Brainerd	95	95	" "	9
Albert Lea	80	35	" "	3
St. Cloud	158	161	" "	10
Minneapolis	4275	3083	" "	10

In the event Plan No. 2 is adopted, it is proposed in writing to the local chairmen about the convention, to present the matter of credentials in this manner:

"Enclosed herewith are \_\_\_\_\_ credential blanks which will admit delegates to the convention sessions. We hope you will use them all, and we shall be glad to supply more should you need them.

"Our state Board wishes to give to Leagues which have faithfully supported the work of the state organization during the year some special recognition at the state convention. On the basis of quota payments made by your League amounting to \$\_\_\_\_\_, we are therefore sending you \_\_\_\_\_ special blue credential blanks which carry with them not only all the privileges of the convention but free registration in the Institute of Government and Politics. The number of these credentials is of course limited, and graduated according to the payments made, the maximum allowed to any League being ten. These credentials should be awarded to women who have been markedly devoted to League interests and should be considered as carrying with them a special responsibility to attend sessions faithfully and to be prepared to take back a report of the business and lectures to the local League."

Minnesota League of Women Voters  
September 1923

H I N T S  
for  
WORLD COURT CARS

Three things to remember:

1. The World Court.
2. The Institute of Government and Politics
3. The League of Women Voters

Don't forget ~~one~~ of them ever

Try to do these things in each town where there is no League -

Secure a prominent woman or a committee to undertake to circulate the petition after you leave. Give her petition blanks and literature.

Get the signatures of some of the leading citizens of different parties and occupations as a starter. Take some of the local women with you when you make these calls.

Interest as many women as possible in coming to the Institute of Government and Politics November 5th to 9th.

Ask the woman who is going to circulate the petition to act as temporary League chairman until the convention. Tell her this need involve no obligation on her, but will enable her to receive material on the World Court petition and the Institute of Government and also to get somewhat acquainted with the League.

Where there is a League -

Call on the League chairman first.

Find out what has been done toward circulating the petition.

Advise and give suggestions. Talk about the Institute.

If the chairman is absolutely inactive and does not want to do the work, get one of the other officers or some other woman to undertake the petition work.

Don't be afraid to stop in towns for which you have no names at all -

Look up the mayor, the ministers, the teachers, the bankers. You will soon get a lead and find out who the active women in the town are.

Pick up subscriptions to the Voter and to the Woman Citizen.

Keep a careful record of all petitions given out and all transactions made. Be very careful to get initials correctly.

Read the Primer on the World Court carefully so you can answer questions.

Take advantage of ready-made meetings or opportunities to call hasty ones.

Be ready for anything at all times.



MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
1639 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis

SPEECH OF  
Lord Robert Cecil  
Fourth Annual Convention  
National League of Women Voters  
Des Moines, Ia. April, 1925

It gives me great pleasure to have the opportunity of meeting this distinguished audience for several reasons. In the first place it is a representative audience and it is drawn from all parts of your great country. That is a great privilege for a speaker. And to me it is especially gratifying that it represents the women of America. I have always advocated giving to women the rights of citizenship. It seemed to me a clear claim of justice, and apart from that the special point of view of women is of great importance to the state. They have no doubt many interests in common with the male citizens, but they also have a separate attitude of mind. This is especially true with regard to foreign affairs, for women have, or ought to have, a special passion for peace. I know in my country there is scarcely a woman who has not suffered some terrible loss in the late war, a loss more terrible than the loss of her own life. No one who has lived through those years could fail to carry about with him for the rest of his life the impression of a woman waiting for news, waiting for the message which might make all the difference to her future life, and which alas so often came. So that I look upon the women of the world, and I know that it is so, as one of the greatest forces for peace. I do not know how it may be in America, but we in Europe are asking, how can this thing be stopped for the future? How can we save those who come after us from the agony through which we have gone. And it is to make some contribution towards an answer to that that I am here. Not that I have a cut and dried plan to force down your throats, but I have some information to give you, and I look forward, I hope not in vain, for some helpful suggestions from you. Let us then ask how did the late war come about? What was its cause? Well we all know that it arose out of an obscure quarrel in the South East of Europe acting no doubt on an inflammable condition of public opinion. It looked for days as if the quarrel could be composed. The resources of the old diplomacy were employed to settle it. Telegrams were exchanged from every court in Europe, but it went on. Perhaps if we could have got the disputants to meet, things might have been different, but there was no machinery for that in those days and the quarrel drifted from bad to worse. First one country and then another was involved until the greater part of Europe was involved, and soon the great Asiatic powers were and finally many of the South American countries were too. For two years or more your country was the recipient of vehement Appeals from both sides. You were called upon in the name of justice to intervene and many of your people were deeply moved, for the appeals were powerful and deeply felt. That is an inevitable consequence of such events. What happened in 1914, 15 and 16 will always happen in such cases. And then came the submarine attacks. Cruel and reckless, the outcome of a desperate situation. Do not let us lose sight of the motive by which they were brought about. It was an attempt to cut off the intercourse between America and Great Britain and Europe. Both of the belligerents in Europe depended on that intercourse, and what happened then would inevitably happen again in a similar case. For it was merely the result of a great truth that the world is one economic unit and all parts of it depend on one another. The war showed that American production is essential to Europe; - that Europe must buy from America, and if she must buy she must sell to America, otherwise she has no means of paying for her purchases. And may we not say that the peace has shown that European buyers are essential to American prosperity? - that it is almost as vital for her to be able to sell to Europe as it is for Europe to be able to buy from her? Let us look at the present situation. I will not take your country to illustrate my meaning, I will take my own as to which I am more fully informed. Take England. What is the position of that country? We are suffering from the greatest mass of unemployment that we have ever known. A million and a quarter of our workers are out of employment. They are suffering the gravest hardship and all the attendant evils from want of work. They are not in actual starvation because the rest of the citizens are contributing to their support. But that means a grave drain on the resources of the country. It means fresh difficulties for commerce and industry, and at the best it means spreading hardship over a larger number of persons - diminishing the individual burden though leaving the mass of want untouched. And what is the cause of it? The cause is simply that we cannot sell our produce at a price which enables us to continue production. Our old customers are no longer in a position to buy from us, partly from the direct results of the war, devastation and destruction and partly because they in their turn are not able to sell their goods because by the waste of war others cannot buy from them. All this is only half or less than half of the story. Much more serious than the direct destruction



of property has been the dislocation of the whole commercial and industrial machine. As you know commercial transactions are now simpler things than they were in the old days. Originally if one man had something to sell, he bartered it against something that he desired to have. Then came the invention of money. It enabled transactions to be more easily carried out. The seller got the money exchange for his goods with which he could buy other goods, but now that system has very largely been superseded. In the vast majority of cases no money passes. Nothing but the promise of it in some form or another. I remember reading that in England 99% in value of the transactions were transactions of credit in this way. But credit is a psychological matter, it depends on trust between man and man, and in a period of destruction trust vanishes. It is a delicate plant and the first blast of the storm is apt to destroy it - that is what has happened all over Europe. Credit if not dead is very sick. That means that the whole machinery of commerce works stiffly and unsatisfactorily. Transactions are difficult to carry out and they meet with obstacles which increase. It is not only individual countries which are involved but the whole world. Prices are now world prices. It has been said that the price of grain in America is the price of the exportable surplus. That is quite true and what is true of grain is true of almost every other commodity. Modern means of transportation and communication make all the world one market, and offers and acceptances flash throughout the globe so that prices in England and here are directly affected by the welfare of the rest of the world.

And that is true throughout the whole world. Some quarrel or disturbance in Eastern Galicia or some such place may mean unemployment of hundreds of British workmen. I was in Montreal the other night, and I heard a French Canadian speaking on this subject, and he said that he was told that the Canadian farmers took more interest in wheat fields than battle fields. "Quite true", he said, "but it is the battle fields that ruin the wheat fields." That is an essential fact which was proved by the late war. Humanity is one whole. No man liveth to himself, or dieth to himself: We are one body and when one member suffers, all the members suffer with it - or if one is honoured then all rejoice with it. And what is true of economics is true also of morals. The drug traffic is a world evil. If opium or cocaine is produced and manufactured in one country in excess of its medical requirements it will spread over to all others, and so with all other grave blots on our civilization like the traffic in women and children. They are international evils and can only be stopped by international action. And so it is with literature and science and art - for they have no national boundaries. They are of world wide interest, and for all of them peace is essential. If the Austrian men of science are starving because of the chaos of the Austrian finances, it is not only Austria that suffers but the intellectual population of the whole world. And any rehabilitation of Austria is an advantage to the whole of humanity.

There was a time in my own country when we did not realize this, when men talked of the splendid isolation of England - When we thought we could cut ourselves off from the world and live our own lives in peace and quietness, but it was impossible. We found that the conditions which I have been trying to insist upon were too strong for us, and that we had to take our share of the responsibility of the world, if we were to live our national lives.

What then can be done? There are those in my country who advocate alliances, - agreements that is with other countries by which the allies treat their interests as common interests, and by which the strength of the countries concerned is to enforce the peace of the world and to maintain a policy which would be of advantage to ourselves, and incidentally, it is hoped, of advantage to others. I believe that policy to be both pernicious and useless. If it were successful it would mean the enslavement of one portion of the world by another with the inevitable evils to the progress of mankind. It is perhaps fortunate that the plan is quite impracticable. It only leads to counter alliances with all the familiar evils of the balance of power, and competitive armaments and the like. Moreover such a plan does not even pretend to deal with the most important thing if peace is to be preserved. For after all the old proverb is true, prevention is better than cure. If we wish to preserve peace what we have to do mainly is to remove the predisposing causes of war. You know how prevalent and fatal many of the diseases that inflict mankind were a few years ago. They are still serious enough but considerable advance in dealing with them has been made. It is not so much that doctors are now able to cure the diseases which used to defy their skill. There is of course some advance in that direction, but it is mainly an advance in hygiene - better houses, better water, greater attention to



cleanliness, etc. And what is true of diseases of individuals is undoubtedly true of nations. What we have to aim at is a better condition of international hygiene. That is why we have adopted the League of Nations. By far its greatest activities are removing the conditions which lead to international quarrels and bad feeling. It differs essentially from the ordinary alliances. The same Canadian speaker whom I quoted just now had another phrase in respect to it. He said that his countrymen were deeply opposed to entangling alliances but that if the League was an alliance at all it was a disentangling alliance. Membership of the League cannot involve the national forces of a country except by the expressed wish of the country in question. It is not like other alliances directed against some nation or other. A very acute American observer whom I met in New York the other day said that his quarrel with the European nations was that they were not content to work for their own prosperity, they were always apparently anxious to diminish the prosperity of others. He was perhaps a pessimist, but there is an element of truth in it, an element which vitiates all alliances. The League is directed against no one. It is only directed against war.

You will perhaps say that these are admirable sentiments, but after all the essential question is will it work? Does it deliver the goods, and if so how? Well I venture to assert that it does work and with considerable success. It has only been in operation for three years, and the results are really extraordinary. Its first business is to remove the cause of war, and create a peace atmosphere. A negative policy is not sufficient. It is not enough to exorcise the spirit of war, you must put something in its place. So the Covenant in its first words declares, that it is the business of the League to promote international co-operation. The first step towards that object is to bring the nations of the world together, to make them understand one another, to make them appreciate the other man's point of view. Nothing is more astonishing than the fantastic stories you read in the newspapers of each country about the national characteristics of foreigners. If you believed such accounts you would be driven to the conclusion that the world outside your own country is populated by a race of beings infinitely cunning, infinitely self seeking, infinitely untrustworthy, - while on the contrary your own fellow countrymen are all models of candour and innocence. Of course this is nonsense.

The truth is that the likenesses between human beings even of very diverse races are far greater than their differences. Nothing has brought that out more clearly than the Assembly of the League itself. There you get representatives of all the different nationalities. Different in race, different in colour, different in religion, different in language. Yet they have settled down to work for the peace of the world and the welfare of their fellow men, and have worked perfectly harmoniously, perfectly cordially together just as though they were an assembly drawn from a single nationality.

To me the experience of the work of that Assembly is among the most valuable results of the League. It has convinced everyone capable of conviction that the theory of the League is sound, and that it is possible to get the nations of the world to work together for peace effectually. They have produced results, they have worked together. Take their humanitarian work. They have rescued nearly half a million prisoners of war from starvation and misery in Russia. Or take their achievement in getting practically all the nations of the world to assist in accepting the convention in respect to the traffic in opium. I do not say that everything has been done which ought to be done. It is still necessary to cope with the greatest of all problems, the production of opium. But I do say that the traffic has been controlled as far as it is possible to control it. So with the White Slave traffic. It is something to have induced 40 nations to adopt a common code, with central authorities, and to promise to exchange information as to the monsters who are engaged in this traffic. So too with economic activities. They have already held one Conference on transportation and have adopted a number of useful regulations for facilitating international communications. Or take the Economic and Financial Committee which is working to such ends as the removal of the harrassing customs formalities; the improvement of international statistics, the unification of laws of bills of Exchange. All this work is going on day by day quietly and continuously, showing by actual proof how true it is that the interests of humanity at large are largely the same.

Or take a much more urgent question - the question of the reduction of armaments, for unless we can induce the nations of the world to disarm the cause of peace can never be secured. One great step has been taken outside the League though in accordance with its spirit. I mean of course the Washington



Conference. There agreement has been arrived at to limit the capital ships of certain of the navies of the world. Though it is a great step in itself still more is needed - there is very much more that is yet to be accomplished. Navies are indeed a great instrument of war but from the very nature of their being they are much more serviceable for defense than for aggressive purposes. You cannot invade a country with a fleet. You cannot occupy its cities or its fortresses; for that a land army is essential. Indeed one might almost say that if you can reduce land armies to a sufficient extent the fleets would be relatively unimportant. So with the air. That is the most aggressive of all armies. It is indeed useless for defense and its only power is attack. How terrible those attacks were we know. How infinitely more terrible they will become in the future no one can guess, but it is no exaggeration to say that it is within the limits of possibility that in 10 or 20 years time an air fleet may be able to drop bombs on a peaceful city and reduce it to ruins in a few minutes. Nor is there any limit as far as I know to the range of their attack. At Brussels Conference held in 1920 by the League the economists urged strongly that it was necessary to reduce armaments, and since that time the armaments Commission of the League has been hard at work, trying to elaborate a workable scheme of reduction. It is too early to say that they have reached success but I believe they are on the road to it.

I do think that the plans they are now considering, if they are adopted, will be a great step towards removing this danger to humanity. They have a definite scheme before them, elaborate in its details and founded on the principles already accepted by the Assembly of the League. On the 4th of June they are to hold a session to consider whether they will recommend the scheme to the League, and if they do, as I hope they will, there is no reason why at the next Assembly the nations may not be induced to lay the foundations of a far reaching plan for the reduction of the armaments of the world.

But the work of the League cannot stop there. It is not to be expected that however thoroughly they do their business they will succeed in removing all causes of dispute between nations and accordingly the Covenant makes provisions in some of its best known clauses for the settlement of international disputes should they arise. In the first place the broad principle is laid down that no nation shall resort to war until any dispute likely to produce that result has been submitted either to the Court of Justice or to the Council of the League itself for public discussion and debate, and until these bodies have given their opinion on the dispute and three months has elapsed for its consideration under Article 15. And it is further laid down that if any of the nations do resort to war without having their quarrels investigated then they shall be outlawed from the community of nations and the other Members of the League shall take what further steps, if any, are necessary to bring them to reason. These are the provisions of Article 15 and 16. Only once have they been put into operation - in the dispute between Albania and Yugo Slavia. The Yugo Slavians troops did advance into Albanian territory contrary to the provision of Article 15, and a meeting of the Council was summoned immediately and the Yugo Slavians were warned that if they persisted international outlawry would be used against them. They instantly withdrew their troops and took pains to do as little damage as possible to Albania in the process. More than that they have negotiated a treaty of Commerce and Amity with the Albanians and at the last Assembly they declared that their relations were now excellent, and attributed this fact largely to the influence and mediation of the League.

But it may be that a dispute is not of this acute character. It may be just a question of controversy between the nations not directly threatening war. And in that case any member of the League has the friendly right to call the attention of the Council or Assembly to the matter so that they may take any steps they think useful to bring about a settlement of the difficulty. The proceedings over the Aaland Islands is an instance in point. The Finns and Swedes both claimed certain islands in the Baltic Sea and the altercation over the question was long and bitter. A member of the League drew the attention of the Council to the matter under Article II. The Finns and Swedes were asked whether they would accept the mediation of the Council in the matter and they accepted. A settlement was proposed giving the sovereignty of the islands to Finland with conditions providing for the autonomy of the Swedish population therein. Here too the recommendations of the League were accepted and a dispute which might have degenerated into a quarrel was finally settled.



But there may be a third kind of international dispute - just a difference of opinion - giving rise to no bitterness, yet very desirable to have settled. Such a dispute may be taken to the Permanent Court of International Justice which indeed may consider much more serious matters - matters involving anything of justiciable nature. Great care has been taken to preserve the complete impartiality of the Court and complete independence from the organs of the League. It sits at the Hague not at Geneva. Its judges are appointed for definite terms by the joint action of the Council and the Assembly. They are paid adequate salaries, and the Chief Justice is precluded from employment of other kinds. It has only just become established but it has already had one interesting case before it - a difference between France and England about the right of conscription in Tunis. The details are not of interest. But what is of interest is that a preliminary decision has been given on a legal objection raised by France. The decision was unanimous, and was concurred in by a judge of French nationality, and was accepted by the French Government who thereupon offered that the whole dispute should be referred to the Court. That seems pretty good evidence that the Court, on which, as you know, an American judge of great eminence sits, has already achieved considerably prestige and authority.

Now I desire to call your attention to one characteristic of all these activities of the League. They do not rest on force or compulsion. There is one case where compulsion may be necessary and that is if the nations enter into war without submitting their quarrels to open discussion. In that case only is any attempt made to coerce or compel. Apart from that no nation is bound to accept the decisions of the League unless they have agreed to do so beforehand.

The provision requiring unanimity for a decision of the Council or Assembly is of value in the same direction. It removes the possibility of a minority being oppressed by a majority. The complete independence and sovereignty of every Member of the League is thus secured. All this in no way hampers the usefulness of the League, for its weapon is not force but public opinion. Its appeal is not made to the lower, but to the higher natures of men. It successfully relies as experience has shown on the universal desire of man to do the right, whatever their practice may be. That I believe to be an essential feature of the League. I believe that if you once have an international organization relying on force you immediately enter into the region of force, excitement, violence and thus you immediately recreate the feelings which are the enemy of international co-operation. It is this feature of the League which differentiates it from any other previous experiment and adds one more divergence from the old fashioned alliances between nations which were partisan in their nature and relied on methods of force.

Well, Ladies and Gentlemen, that is my story. I have no request to make to you. No advice to give you. I await with great interest any comments or questions you may have to make on the matter. I can only say this - do not, I beseech you, forget the importance of the question - important to all alike, but perhaps most of all to women. Think, I pray you, of the sufferings of the late war, sufferings which many of you yourselves must have endured, sufferings which have been more widely and deeply felt by other nations of the world. Think of what is still going on all over the world - unrest and disquiet - passion and hatred which are oppressing man everywhere. Do not in the presence of such events pass by on the other side. Do not reply that you are not your brother's keeper. Whatever we may think in our less exalted moments we cannot avoid our responsibilities as human beings. We are all members of one family. That is an absolute truth, an unavoidable fact. To ignore it may bring misfortune to others, it will surely bring disaster to ourselves.

The next meeting of the State Board of the Minnesota League of Women Voters will be held on Thursday, October 11th, beginning at 10:30 A M, at the home of Miss Marguerite M Wells, 325 Groveland Avenue, Minneapolis. Luncheon will be served.

All local chairmen are cordially invited to meet with the Board. Please be sure to let us know in advance if you plan to attend.

Gladys A Harrison  
Executive Secretary

t. 3, 1923



Minnesota League of Women Voters,  
1639 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis  
October 5th, 1923

The following is a list of the organizations  
which have endorsed the entry of the United States  
into the Permanent Court of International Justice.

American Bar Association

United States Chamber of Commerce

Minnesota Legislature, Session of 1922-23

National Congress of Mothers

National League of Women Voters

National W C T U

American Association of University Women

International League for Peace and Freedom

Foreign Policy Association

National Council for Prevention of War

Federal Council of Churches

National Women's Trade Union League

National Business and Professional Women's Clubs

National Parent-Teachers Congress

American Legion

National Council of Women

National Degree of Honor

Grand Temple of Pythian Sisters of Minnesota.

Finance - Dec 2nd page

# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

1639 Hennepin Ave., 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. H. I. Yetter, Stephen, Ninth (Northern)  
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. L. D. Brown  
Recording Secretary  
Mrs. Edwin White  
Treasurer  
Mrs. Harold G. Cant

## CHAIRMAN 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. Boyd Nixon, International Co-operation to  
Prevent War  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. F. W. Wittich, Efficiency in Government

Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Mrs. Barry N. Collins

October 8th,  
1923

Dear Chairman: -

The eagerness with which we always look forward to our state convention is heightened this year by plans, now developing with promise of great success, for the Institute of Government and Politics which is to be held the same week. I hope that you will remember that the doors of the Institute are open to all - League members and those who are not League members, men as well as women - and that the obligation to advertise it widely rests upon each one of us. Let it not be said, as it has been said in some communities after previous conventions, that there were women who would have been only too glad to attend had they known of the convention or had an assurance of welcome there.

As our League year is hurrying to a close, there are many business details which I must put before you in this one letter - the last business letter for the year. Please go over this carefully with your board of officers, for it needs careful consideration.

### First, the "LAW - NOT WAR" Stamp

I know you have been attracted by the good-looking "Law-Not War" stamp which we are using for the first time on this letter. You will be proud of the fact that the stamp is put out by the National League, and even more so that the idea of the stamp was the inspiration of a Minnesota woman, Mrs. R T Hargreaves. The stamp is to be used all over the country in connection with Armistice Day, as a vivid reminder of the true significance of that anniversary.

The stamps sell at retail for 1 cent each. They can be used on letters, cards, books, and the like, and they may be ordered through this office. The wholesale price is \$1.00 per 1000. The privilege of buying at this price is offered to local Leagues of Women Voters only, and on condition that orders are placed in lots of not less than 500 and that the standard retail price of 1 cent each is charged all actual users. Aside from the educational value of these stamps, they offer an opportunity for any local League to make a tidy sum of money with very little effort. On a lot of 500, costing the local League 50 cents, the profit would be \$4.50.

In order not to interfere in any way with seal sales to be made later by other organizations, we have informally agreed not to give the sale of our stamps any great publicity and not to push their sale during the period



between Armistice Day and Christmas.

October 25th is the LAST DAY

For sending in

World Court petitions - if they are to be included in the report to the Convention.

Woman Citizen subscriptions - if they are to count in the campaign for the \$100 prize for 100 new subscriptions.

Quota payments - if they are to be entered on the treasurer's books for the year and reported to the Convention.

This announcement speaks for itself, but to the Woman Citizen item I want to add that the bonus on these will be applied on the quota of the League sending in the subscription. In the event that the League has already paid up its quota for this year, it will be credited to the quota of that League for next year, unless some other instruction is sent to us with the subscription. An unusual number of Leagues have already completed their quota payments, and you will be proud to have your League included in this list.

DELEGATE CREDENTIALS

Enclosed herewith are \_\_\_\_\_ credential blanks for delegates you are empowered to appoint for the Convention. We hope you will use them all and we shall be glad to supply more should you need them.

Our state Board wishes to give to Leagues which have faithfully supported the work of the state organization during the year some special recognition at the state convention. On the basis of quota payments made by your League amounting to \$\_\_\_\_\_, we are therefore sending you \_\_\_\_\_ Special Credentials which carry with them not only all the privileges of the Convention but free registration in the Institute of Government and Politics. The number of these credentials is graduated according to the payments made, the maximum allowed to any League being ten. These credentials should be awarded to women who have been markedly devoted to League interests and should be considered as carrying with them a special responsibility to attend sessions faithfully and to be prepared to take back a report of the business and lectures to the local League.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

I think we will all agree that the effectiveness of the League of Women Voters, however strong our program or high our intentions, will for a long time depend very largely on the wisdom and ability of the state officers, and especially of the district chairmen. The choosing of these officers is the greatest responsibility of the delegates to the convention, and the development of suitable candidates is one which every local League should have very seriously at heart from now on. The terms of the following officers expire with this convention; that of the President; of the 2nd Vice-president, Miss Ruth Mitchell; and of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. L D Brown - Mrs. M J Dowling of Olivia is chairman of the general nominating committee. Please communicate to her any suggestions or recommendations concerning candidates.

The district chairmen whose terms expire at the convention are Miss Agnes Larson, Second District; Mrs. W C Cobb, Sixth District; Mrs. C C Colton, Eighth District; and Mrs. J E Spencer, Tenth District. We are also without a chairman in the Ninth District except for the Northern portion. Their successors must be elected by the delegates from their respective Districts at the convention. Chairmen for a nominating committee in each of these districts will be appointed to receive the names of candidates for the district chairmanship. Mrs. Lillian P Hall, of Redwood Falls, has already been named to act for the Second District; Miss Isabel Lawrence, of St. Cloud, for the Sixth. Until nominating committee chairmen for the other districts have been named you may send your suggestions to this office.

ACCOMODATIONS The Curtis Hotel will be headquarters both for the Convention and the Institute. Very comfortable single rooms may be had for \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00, double rooms for \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00. Every room is an outside room and has a bath. In engaging rooms at the Curtis please mention that you are to attend the Institute and Convention.

Our hostesses in Minneapolis are undertaking to provide rooms for a limited number of delegates who do not wish to stop at the hotel. Applications for such hospitality should be sent in promptly.

LUNCHEON TICKETS Reserve Early! Our annual convention luncheon is always such a popular event that there is a scramble for tickets at the end. With Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt as the speaker this year, the demand will be greater than ever.

To be sure of a place, therefore, send in your reservation and check for \$1.00 to cover, to the Curtis Hotel, as promptly as possible.

Finally, THE INSTITUTE. The Institute has an appeal for every thoughtful voter. Close co-operation with the University, and the flattering acceptance of all our invitations to outside speakers who were picked as the most distinguished in the fields, assures a program of the very highest interest and quality. In the attendance will lie the measure of its success.

Please let us have as soon as possible the names of those in your community who plan to attend the Convention and Institute. This will greatly assist the work of the Convention Committee. The registration fee for the entire Institute is \$3.00, and for those who are unable to attend all the sessions there are course tickets of \$1.50 each for each of the four general subjects; "American Foreign Policy", "Government and Social Progress", "Reorganization of State Departments", and "Problems of Municipal Government". Preliminary program of the Institute appears in the October 3rd issue of the Woman Voter. Fees should be sent in in advance whenever possible.

May we not count on you not only to attend the Institute and Convention yourself but to bring many of your League members and other neighbors with you? This office will gladly provide programs and other information at your request.

Cordially yours,

Marguerite M Wells,  
President

MMW ckc  
encl.



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Miss Florence Monahan, Uniform Laws  
Concerning Women  
Dr. Mabel S. Ulrich, Public Health and Social  
Hygiene  
Mrs. Boyd Nixon, International Co-operation to  
Prevent War  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. F. W. Wittich, Efficiency in Government

Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
  
Office Secretary  
Mrs. Barry N. Collins

My dear

The circulation of the World Court petition, which was begun last May, has been gaining speed and enthusiasm with every passing week. Now we are calling them in, and October 25th has been set as the last date for returning the blanks. At our convention early in November a report will be made on the number of signatures obtained, which we hope will be not less than the "Mile of Signatures" which was set as our goal. So many organizations, and so many individuals not before connected with the work of the League of Women Voters, have generously joined in this effort that we are really confident of success, and we wish to make grateful acknowledgment to all those who have worked with us.

I hope that through the petition you have become more interested in the general work of the League and that we may continue to work together. I am sure that the plans for the Institute of Government and Politics, which is to be held in Minneapolis November 5th to 9th, and which is being arranged by the League of Women Voters in co-operation with our state University, cannot fail to appeal to you. We are to hold our state convention that same week so that those who attend one can attend the other also, and I am enclosing a general credential blank which will entitle you to attend the Convention as a delegate. If there are others in your community who would like to attend, please let us know and we shall be glad to see that they are taken care of.

If you cannot do all you hope on the World Court petition before October 25th, it will be still possible to complete the work after that date, but please send in all the signatures already obtained before the 25th. We are anxious to have a complete report so as to be ready for a fresh start on other undertakings after our Convention.

Cordially yours,

Marguerite M. Wells

President

MMV ckc

A G E N D A

State Board Meeting

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

October 11th,  
1923

Minutes

Correspondence

Letter from Mrs. Cobb

Finance

Treasurer's Report

Report National Finance Plan

Report Budget Committee

Field Work

Report of District chairmen

Report - World Court Petition and Seal Sale

Woman Citizen

Visit of Mr. Libby

Annual Convention

Nominating Committee

Credentials

Arrangements

Program

Institute of Government and Politics

Plan of Work for 1923-24

National recommendations

State plans



The Minnesota League of Women Voters

Proposed

PLAN OR WORK  
1923-24

On National League of Women Voters program

For immediate support

1. The Permanent Court of International Justice
2. The Federal Child Labor Amendment

GENERAL POLITICAL EDUCATION

Institutes of Government to be arranged in connection with  
Congressional District Meetings (with co-operation of Teachers' Colleges)

Educational Exhibits in Libraries and at County and State Fairs

Broadcasting of Weekly Lectures by Radio

Formation of Study Leagues and Round Tables for study of political  
science and government and for discussion of controversial political  
questions.

Offering of prizes for best papers based on the "Know Your Own Town"  
and "Know Your Own Party" questionnaires, on international  
co-operation, and on Getting out the Vote.

"Birthday Parties" for new voters, as suggested by National League

Before the Presidential election, CLASSES FOR VOTERS IN EVERY ELEC-  
TION DISTRICT.

DIRECT POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

1. To increase the participation of women as delegates in the con-  
ventions of all the political parties.
  - a. That the League undertake a census of the number of women  
elected as delegates to county and other political con-  
ventions preceding the national party conventions.
  - b. That League deputations wait upon the party committees to express  
the League attitude concerning adequate representation of  
women in political conventions and to confer concerning methods  
of accomplishing it.
  - c. That the several party committees be invited to send speakers to  
meetings of local Leagues to speak on the methods of securing  
greater representation in political conventions.
  - d. (Missouri plan) Circulation of cards pledging the signers to  
participate in the caucuses of their respective parties.
2. General encouragement of the candidacy of qualified women for  
membership on school boards and in the state legislature.
3. The year's work to have as its chief object A CAMPAIGN TO GET OUT  
75% OF THE POSSIBLE VOTE IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

#### INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION TO PREVENT WAR

Active support of America's entry into the Permanent Court of International Justice.

1. Completion of Petition
2. Deputations to Senators

Study of

1. Proposed plans for the outlawry of war.
2. Existing and proposed agencies of international co-operation
3. Particular problems, such as Monroe Doctrine and Reparations

General publicity and educational campaign to promote the idea of international co-operation, and of the substitution of law for war as a means of settling international differences.

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT

Creation of a Committee on Law Enforcement

Selection of 3 measures, 1 federal, 1 state, 1 local, for close study by each local League.

Federal - Sheppard-Towner

State - Revision of state aid (survey of every county to see how many districts vote the 20 mill tax)

Physical education law

Compulsory School Attendance Law

Dance Hall and carnival law

Minimum wage law

Street Trades Law

Local - To be selected

#### NEW LEGISLATION

Consideration of Measures by Legislative Council

Appointment of advisory committee to represent rural needs

#### EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT

REORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS - for immediate support

Organization of state committees to visit meetings of State Board of Education and Board of Control.

Organization of committees by local Leagues to visit meetings of council, school board, board of county commissioners, etc. for purposes of information and for the sake of constructive co-operation with local officers wherever possible.

Study of Presidential Primary, Budget and Taxation, Legislative Bodies, etc., as recommended in the National Plan of Work.



We hereby subscribe to \_\_\_\_\_ pages of space in the advertising section of the program to be published in connection with the Fifth Annual Convention and the Institute of Government and Politics, held by the Minnesota League of Women Voters, November 5th to 9th, in Minneapolis.

For the above space, we agree to pay \_\_\_\_\_ dollars on or before November 1st, 1923.

We further agree to have copy prepared and ready for insertion before \_\_\_\_\_, said copy to be delivered to the offices of the Arrow Advertising Company, 215 Keith-Plaza Building, Minneapolis.

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The Minnesota League of Women Voters reserves the privilege of cancelling this contract.

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MINUTES  
STATE BOARD MEETING  
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

The regular monthly meeting of the State board was held on Thursday, October 11, 1923, at the residence of Miss Wells. Miss Wells presiding.

Present-Miss Wells, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. McKnight, Mrs. Ueland, Mrs. Laws, Mrs. C. R. Noyes, Mrs. Dieudonne, Mrs. Glasoe, Mrs. Nixon, Miss Lusk, Mrs. Weir, Mrs. Dowling, Mrs. White, Miss Lawrence, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Swartwood, Mrs. Wittich, and Mrs. Thorp. The following also were present-Miss Harrison, Mrs. Welch, Mrs. McNeil, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Leland, Mrs. Ringstad.

The meeting was called to order at 10:40.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Moved by Mrs. Nixon, seconded by Mrs. Noyes, that the resignation of Mrs. Cobb be accepted with regret. Carried.

Treasure reported a balance on hand \$51.65, outstanding bills, \$160.50. Moved by Mrs. Noyes, seconded by Mrs. Brown, that treasurer's report be accepted. Carried.

Treasurer reported on co-operative finance drive that 35 of the 40 \$100 memberships had been secured.

Mrs. Ueland read report of committee consisting of Mrs. Wittich, chairman, Mrs. Ueland and Mrs. Dieudonne, appointed at last meeting to make a budget for the coming year.

"The committee on Budget recently appointed by Miss Wells desires to make the following recommendations.

"That there be two budgets prepared each year not including 1924 unless so ordered by the Board, to be called The Quota Budget and the Complete Budget.

"The Quota Budget should correspond to the one presented at the last Board meeting and should include the total proposed expenditures of money by the Minnesota League to be raised by the various districts.

"The Complete Budget should show the total amount of money to be raised by the Minnesota League. This would include the money credited to Minnesota as maximum dues by the National for memberships secured for the National in Minnesota. It would also show the estimated income to the State from various sources, such as sale of literature, etc.

"The committee further recommends that to the salary item of the budget as presented September 6th be added \$1500 to take care of the part-time services of a field and office worker as well as any additional office help required from time to time during the year. This will bring the total of the Quota Budget for 1924 to \$9250.

Moved by Mrs. McKnight and seconded by Mrs. Nixon that report of budget be submitted to the convention. Carried.

Field Work-10th District

Mrs. Ueland said that she and Mrs. Spencer had spent two days touring this district with petitions and speaking on the League. Mrs. Nixon had met them and spoken at Anoka. Mrs. Nixon later took a trip in the 10th District with Mrs. Spencer.

A discussion arose as to whether it was wiser to confine the Leagues to a small number of active members or to work for a large membership. The general opinion prevailed that it was advisable to have an active board, but as large a membership as possible, to have the Board meet frequently, but to call the entire League together for large meetings throughout the year; to encourage paid memberships.

Miss Wells asked Mrs. Nixon, who had just been over the 10th District, whom she would suggest as chairman as Mrs. Spencer would not accept the chairmanship again. Mrs. Nixon felt that the District should be revisited, women urged to attend the convention, and then elect their chairman.



Ninth District

Mrs. McKnight and Mrs. Ueland plan to revisit this district the coming week.

Eighth District

Mrs. Paige has addressed meetings in Duluth, Hibbing, Virginia and Eveleth.

Sixth District

Miss Wells referred to the resignation of Mrs. Cobb, and asked Miss Lawrence and Miss Mitchell for advice as to new chairman.

Second District

Miss Larson, acting as temporary chairman, Reports have been coming in ever since Miss Harrison and Mrs. Hargreaves visited there.

The meeting was interrupted by the photographer who came to take a picture of the Board. Meeting adjourned for lunch at 12:50-reconvened at 2 P. M.

Plan of work for 1923-24 read by secretary and explained by Miss Harrison.

General Political Education Mrs. Park urged immediate support of World Court and Federal Child Labor Amendment. Moved by Mrs. Ueland, seconded by Mrs. C. R. Noyes, that congressmen be sounded on their stand on the Child Labor Amendment. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Brown, seconded by Mrs. Nixon, that Institutes of Government be arranged in connection with Congressional District meetings. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Ueland, seconded by Mrs. Dowling, that there be educational exhibits in libraries and at County and State fairs. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Glasoe, seconded by Mrs. Nixon, that lectures be broadcasted weekly. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Cant, seconded by Mrs. Noyes, that Round Tables and Study Clubs be formed. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Ueland, seconded by Mrs. Dieudonne, that a prize be offered for papers based on the "Know Your Own Town" or "Know Your Own Party" questionnaires. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Nixon and seconded by Miss Lawrence, that "Birthday Parties" be given new voters. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Ueland, seconded by Mrs. Glasoe, that before presidential election that there be classes for voters in every election district. Carried.

Direct Political Activities

Moved by Mrs. Laws, seconded by Miss Lawrence, that an attempt be made to get a census of women office holders in state. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Ueland, seconded by Mrs. Nixon, that a committee of from 3 to 5 members be appointed by the Chair to investigate and make recommendations concerning methods of encouraging qualified women to run for office. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Laws, seconded by Mrs. Brown, to increase the participation of women as delegates in conventions of all the political parties. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Noyes, seconded by Mrs. Glasoe, that the year's work to have as its chief object a campaign to get out 75% of the possible vote for the next presidential election. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Nixon, seconded by Mrs. Dieudonne, that the plan for the active support for the Permanent Court of International Justice be accepted as submitted program. Carried.

Third District Report

Mrs. Ringstad brought in 1,000 names signed on petitions from Northfield.

Mrs. Day from Farmington had organized a study group.

Mrs. Welch reported that petition work had been started in Stillwater.

Mrs. Leland said that their petition work had started and that they had had several teas with speakers.

Miss Wells asked that petitions be sent in by October 25th so that they may be pasted together and presented at the State Convention. The work of securing signatures would go on just the same.

Miss Harrison explained the "Law-Not War" stamps. They have been printed and are ready to sell.

The Woman Citizen campaign was again explained and Miss Wells asked the chairmen present how many they had secured. Mrs. Glasoe, 7; Mrs. McNeil, 5; Mrs. Dowling, 5; Mrs. Scott, 1. Mrs. Noyes stated that a chairman had been appointed in St. Paul and that their campaign would start later. Miss Harrison said that instead of from September 25th to October 25th, the state campaign had been postponed to take place from October 9th to November 9th.

Moved by Mrs. Nixon, seconded by Mrs. Ueland, that a woman from each political party be asked in what way women could make themselves more valuable as delegates in political conventions. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Ueland, seconded by Mrs. C. R. Noyes, that ten women be asked to present the ten bills sponsored by the League in short talks of 1 minute if possible but the maximum time be 3 minutes, at the convention. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Nixon, seconded by Mrs. Ueland, that a temporary committee, with local committees, be formed with a chairman who will be asked to attend board meetings, to head a committee on law enforcement. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Noyes, seconded by Mrs. Brown, that an advisory committee of the Legislative Council be formed to represent rural needs. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Ueland, seconded by Mrs. Noyes, that state committees be organized to visit meetings of state Board of Education and Board of Control. Carried.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Respectfully submitted,

Anne T. White, Recording Secretary



MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
1859 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis  
October 26th, 1923. FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Combining with their state convention an Institute of Government and Politics which has been arranged with the state University, the Minnesota League of Women Voters is expecting a record attendance at meetings to be held at the Curtis Hotel in Minneapolis the week of November 5-9. The sessions of the Institute will bring to the state such notable speakers as Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois and conspicuous for his achievements in the field of reorganization of state government, Miss Julia Lathrop, who as chief of the Childrens' Bureau was the first woman to head a bureau in the Federal Government and became the leader of the nation-wide movement to put a stop to child labor, Carl Russell Fish and Arnold Bennett Hall of Wisconsin University, and Horace Secrist of Northwestern University, well-known economist and authority on the subject of taxation. Round table discussions, led by members of the faculty of the University of Minnesota, will give students an opportunity to thrash out controversial points raised by the lecturers.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the leader of the suffrage movement in the United States and probably the foremost leader of women in the world today, will be the speaker at the annual convention luncheon on Friday, November 9th which will be the concluding feature of the week. Mrs. Catt will speak on "Peace or War", with the authority that comes from her years of leadership in organizations whose members come from all the nations of the world.

Discussion in the business sessions of the convention of the League of Women Voters is expected to center around plans for getting out the vote for the presidential election in 1924 and for seeing that women are represented in sufficient numbers in the nominating conventions of the political parties. "How to Make Yourself Effective in Your Party" will be the subject at one session, which will be addressed by representatives of the Republican, Farmer-Labor and Democratic parties.

The sessions of the Institute of Government and Politics and of the Convention are open to all--men and women being equally welcome.

Minnesota League of Women Voters  
Treasurer's Statement  
From October 1st, 1922 through October 31st, 1923

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1922		\$ 145.62
Paid on quota, District No. 1	\$ 254.53	
" " " " 2	43.67	
" " " " 3	327.13	
" " " " 4	1560.50	
" " " " 5	3750.00	
" " " " 6	274.14	
" " " " 7	106.50	
" " " " 8	564.50	
" " " " 9	156.75	
" " " " 10	71.75	7109.47
Literature & Educational Material	243.64	
Woman Voter	752.27	
Woman Citizen	55.60	
Woman Citizen Campaign Subscription	40.00	
Donations	183.50	
Miscellaneous	74.65	1349.66
		<u>\$8604.75</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Convention Expense	149.26	
Field Work	208.32	
Literature & Educational Material	603.04	
Woman Voter	1034.75	
Woman Citizen	61.00	
Office Expense	1658.15	
Salaries	4032.49	
National Quota	250.00	7997.01
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1923		<u>607.74</u>
Total		<u>8604.75</u>

\* \* \* \* \*

Of the 37 \$100 memberships in the National League which have been pledged, the National League has received and credited us for 31, that is \$3100. The National League has returned to us half of it, or \$1575.00 which we have credited to the various districts where they were obtained. The other half - \$1575.00 which belonged to the National League to apply on our quota, because of the rules and regulations of the National League was not permitted to be entered on our books. So to show the actual amount of money which passed through the State office this last year there should be added to both receipts and disbursements thus \$1575.00, making

Receipts	\$8604.75		
	<u>1575.00</u>		\$10,179.75
Disbursements	7997.01		
	<u>1575.00</u>	9,572.01	
Balance on Oct. 31, 1923		<u>607.74</u>	10,179.75



A G E N D A  
Minnesota League of  
Women Voters

State Board Meeting  
Nov. 5, 1923

Minutes  
Treasurer's Report  
Report of Committee on Budget  
Action on Budget  
Report of Committee of Women Candidates  
Informal Report of Nominating Committee  
Arrangements for District Schools  
Time of Post-Convention Board Meeting

## BUDGET

\*\*\*\*\*

Convention Expense		\$ 400.00	
Field Work	\$800.00		
	<u>500.00</u>	1300.00	
Educational Material		600.00	
Woman Voter Deficit		250.00	
Office Expense		1500.00	
Salaries		5200.00	
Speakers		<u>200.00</u>	\$9450.00

## QUOTA PLAN

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The State Board of the League of Women Voters recommends that there be no change in the basis for determining the quota of each local league and that therefore the quota for each local league be \$10.00 for each 1,000 of the population of the community in which it is organized. It further recommends that there be no quota less than \$5.00.



MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
1639 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis  
December 1923

Recommendations to the State Board  
Concerning Organization

1. That the district chairmen as speedily as possible appoint county chairmen throughout their districts.

Note: The duty of the county chairmen is to work with the district chairmen to stimulate organization and to assist local Leagues already organized when called upon by the local League officers. With the district chairman the county chairman would constitute a district board, at least in an informal sense. The county chairmen will have charge also of arranging on a county-wide scale the work to encourage the participation of women in party caucuses and conventions, arrangement of citizenship schools, and getting out the vote for the presidential election.

The county chairmen now on our lists are there by courtesy only as their terms of office have expired in every case.

As a general rule it is better that county chairmen be elected by the Leagues within the county instead of being appointed, but the possibility of arranging county meetings later on should not delay the appointment of county chairmen to act until such meetings are held.

2. That the state Executive Board as a whole regularly consider the problems having to do with organization in cities of 5,000 and over - Winona, Austin, Rochester, Mankato, Red Wing, St. Peter, Willmar, Little Falls, Bemidji, Eveleth, Virginia and Hibbing. That the entire Board consider also the problem of securing a chairman for the Ninth District.
3. That the district chairmen formulate plans indicating the territory to which they expect to give their personal attention during the coming year.
4. That the district chairmen at the same time indicate the territory in their districts in which they would like to have the help of a state organizer and put in a definite request for such help.
5. That members of the Board, not district chairmen, be asked to pledge themselves to give a certain amount of time to field work, indicating the districts in which they would prefer to work. That the district chairmen then offer a plan for the arrangement of speaking trips for these members which will promise the maximum returns in respect to organization.
6. That in all organization work we stress the importance of building up membership at a sustaining membership fee which will include a subscription to the Woman Voter
7. That the district chairmen be asked to report at the next Board meeting the progress made in pursuance of these recommendations. A written report for the benefit of the state office is requested.

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION TO PREVENT WAR  
The Minnesota League of Women Voters  
1639 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis

MRS. BOYD NIXON  
Chairman

December 1st,  
1923

My dear Petition Worker: -

The task of securing "a mile of signatures" for the World Court has been successfully completed. For this achievement credit is due to the women in all parts of the state who have worked devotedly to circulate the petition and to do the patient educational work which must be done if proposals which look toward peace through international co-operation are to succeed. We feel that the final assembling of the petition and its despatch to Washington is an occasion of real significance and should be celebrated accordingly. We invite you - and all who have worked with you on the petition - to share in the celebration which is planned.

On Monday, December 10th, following a luncheon at the Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis, the petition will be carried in a parade down Nicollet Avenue to the station. The parade will be in the nature of an escort to the delegation headed by Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight and Mrs. A J McGuire which will then take the petition on to Washington, there to be presented to President Coolidge, to our Minnesota senators, Dr. Henrik Shipstead and Mr. Magnus Johnson, and to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In the parade the petition will be divided into ten sections, one for each of the Congressional Districts, each with the District banner at its head and with smaller banners to indicate the towns which have contributed signatures. Will you not come to carry the banner for your town?

Is there any possibility that you, or any of your workers, can join the delegation and make the trip to Washington? If so, we should be delighted to hear from you, for the larger and more representative the character of the delegation which presents it the greater will be the effect of the petition.

The enclosed blanks are to be signed and returned by any who will march in the parade. The parade committee wants the names of eight hundred women who will pledge themselves to march. Come, with a delegation, and make this a truly fitting send-off for the petition of which we are all so proud!

Cordially yours,

(Mrs. Boyd Nixon)  
State Chairman, Committee on  
International Co-operation to Prevent War



A G E N D A

State Board Meeting

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

December 3rd, 1923

Reading and Approval of Minutes

For the convention

For pre-convention and post-convention Board meetings

Election of fifth member Executive Committee

Setting of Board meeting date

Financial Reports

Institute

Treasurer's Report

Mrs. F W Wittich

Organization Report

Executive Secretary

Action on Plan of Work

Efficiency in Government

Committee on Law Enforcement

Child Labor Amendment

Organization of Study Groups

12-10-23

400 copies

# WORLD COURT PETITION PARADE

ADVANCE SECTION (Motor Cycles - Band - Law-Not War letters - Horsewomen  
Washington Delegation - Minnesota League Officers)

Assemble on 12th St. between 2nd and 3rd Ave. So.

## Sections 1 and 2 (Combined)

Assemble on 12th St. between 3rd and 4th Av. So.

MARSHALL - Mrs. John Downey

## Section 3

Assemble on 12th St. behind Sections 1 and 2

MARSHALL - Mrs. Arnuld Ueland

## Section 4 (St. Paul)

Assemble on 3rd Av. between 11th and 12th St.

MARSHALLS - Mrs. Holman, Miss Lusk

## Other Organizations (W C T U - Women's Cooperative Alliance)

Assemble on 11th St. between 3rd and 4th Av. So.

MARSHALL - Mrs. Carl Lonegren

## Section 5 (Minneapolis)

Assemble on 3rd Av. between 10th and 11th St.

MARSHALLS - Mrs. Silas Bryan - Mrs. Orren Safford

## Section 6

Assemble on 10th St. between 2nd and 3rd Av. So.

MARSHALL - Miss Ruth Rosholt

## Section 7

Assemble on 10th St. behind Section 6

MARSHALL - Mrs. L D Brown

## Sections 8, 9, and 10 (Combined)

Assemble on 3rd Ave. So. between 9th and 10th St.

MARSHALLS - Mrs. H N Owen - Mrs. E J LaFontaine

## State Fair Section

Assemble on 10th St. between 3rd and 4th Av. So.

MARSHALL - Mrs. Arthur Broughton

## World Court Car

Follow State Fair Section

## Police Band

Follow World Court Car

"ENLIST FOR PEACE" Banner

Bring up the road

SPECIAL MARSHALLS - Miss Hope McDonald

Miss Nellie Merrill

(In charge of flags)

NOTE: All sections assembling on streets (except Advance Section)  
face toward 3rd Av. So.



The Minnesota League of Women Voters  
1639 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis

### A LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF 1923

Cast - Chairman of Legislative Council and 21 Bills

Chairman of Legislative Council

#### Bills supported and Passed

1. Interim Committee
2. Sheppard Towner Appropriation
3. Limitation of Hours for Women
4. Amendment to Minimum Wage Law
5. Increased School Term
6. Supplemental Aid
7. Amendment to Compulsory Attendance Law
8. Physical Education
9. Dance Hall Regulation
10. Prohibiting Carnivals
11. World Court Resolution

#### Supported and Killed

12. Refund Mothers Pensions
13. Women on Industrial Commission
14. Teacher Helpers
15. Part-Time Schools

#### Supported but not voted on

16. County Board of Education
17. Family Court
18. Proportional Representation

#### Opposed and Defeated

19. Restricting Jury Service
20. "Blanket" Bill
21. Repeal of Indeterminate Sentence

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(Enter Chairman of Legislative Council)

The object of this Legislative Review  
Is just to show what we women can do  
By working early, working late,  
To help improve our common state.

Our Legislative Council took a firm and solid stand,  
Each group to each other lent a hand;  
And, having once united our collective wills  
We did some rather gratifying things with bills.

Allow me to present to you  
The largest group in our Review -  
Bills we supported, first and last  
And which our Legislature passed.

(Enter Bills Supported and Passed, each carrying a placard held so that blank side is turned to the audience. As each character recites her lines, she turns the front of her placard to the audience and steps forward.)

No. 1 - Interim Committee

An Interim Committee should come right in between  
The Legislative sessions or it isn't worth a bean.  
And so this one, with time for work and due deliberation  
Should give our state departments a good reorganization.  
At present 80 mixed-up boards don't look to us efficient.  
"Consolidate to save expense" - perhaps 8 would be  
sufficient.

No. 2 - Appropriation for Sheppard-Towner

There's one sure thing about these Bills that we all  
helped get passed  
They have to have some money or their usefulness can't last.  
As with unsupported virtue, the villain lurks to down 'her -  
So too it was with our good friend the worthy Sheppard-Towner.  
A fainting spell attacked it in the House it was related  
The Council met and very soon it was resuscitated.

No. 3 - Limiting the Hours of Employment for Women

How many folks will stop to think that regardless how you use 'em  
Each day has just so many hours - just twenty-four you count 'em  
Each hour has just so much of life, or work, or play or sleeping,  
Each day is just a snatch of time in our care for safe-keeping.  
For there are only twenty-four for work and sleep and play,  
Let's quit our bickerings and vote a downright human day.

No. 4 - Amendment to Minimum Wage

Sometimes our laws are hard to read and hard to understand  
This probably explains the "Why" evasions flourish in our land.  
But 'I didn't get the notice' no longer alibis  
The debonair employer who is prone to deal in - inaccuracies.

No. 5 - Increased School Term

One thing our Solons will agree, that this here eddication  
Is what we need in these U.S. to make us quite a nation.  
In Minnesota here for 'stance they pine for all to have a chance.  
So shy Bill Nolan had a hunch one afternoon just after lunch, young  
That kiddies now should not get stung as was his fate when he was/  
He got his gang together there and put on all the steam they'd bear.  
Seven months minimum was proposed, but just before the polls were  
closed,

One Mr. Herreid moved for eight, "Too drastic to assimilate  
So much learning all at once, what's he thing of, the dunce!"  
Unanimously they agreed to put the lid on too much speed  
So seven months the little dearns will have in each of coming years  
To learn how great is the vexation of making one enlightened nation.

No. 6 - Supplemental State Aid

When viewing work for education  
We glow with pardonable elation.  
One state aid law has been amended  
And made to act as was intended.  
However poor the district is, the farmer need not fear,  
Each child gets forty dollars worth of learning every year...

No. 7 - Compulsory Attendance Amendment

Time was when poor old Superintendent  
Had to call on each defendant  
Charged with breaking the firm rule  
Anent attendance in his school.

Now he simply takes his pen,  
Writes a word to Pa, and then  
Back the kids come from the farm -  
It really works just like a charm.

No. 8 - Physical Education

We're now the thirty-second state - at that we're just a trifle late  
In putting health and exercise among possessions we should prize.  
To start us right on body building Everts set the dumb bells ringing  
And they say he's quite a cuss - going to do a lot for us.



-3-

No. 9 - Dance Hall Regulation

\*\*\*\* See page 5

No. 10 - Prohibiting Carnivals

Old "public nuisance" to the fare, and quite as ugly as before.  
Though just where it becomes a crime, it seems you must decide  
each time.

No. 11 - World Court Resolution

The last shall be the first we are told, and so on that last day  
We shoved the World Court resolution and got it under way.  
Two patriots of the Emerald Isle thought fighting had to be  
Not having heard, so it would seem, that Ireland is free,  
They bucked away with all their might and most courageously.  
But everybody else agreed when it had been debated,  
That what we want the most is peace with differences pro rated.  
So then we set aside the rules without too big a fuss -  
The Senate with us all but two, the House unanimous.

(The group returns to back stage. Chairman of Legislative Council  
Recites )

In spite of all that we could do  
We suffered a defeat or two.  
Here are the bills we tried to pass  
But couldn't quite shove through, alas!

(Enter second group of bills with dragging step and downcast mien)

No. 12 - Mothers Pension Refund

Of all committees that there are that one Appropriations  
Was best designed to make us feel like cringing poor relations.  
Take the law on mothers' pensions which the state should pay  
one third of

To talk to Mr. Christianson you'd think it was unheard of.  
The Senate voted to a man to ante up the money - funny  
The House got never a chance to vote - now don't you think that's/  
One thing there's no denying  
That we'll keep right on trying.

No. 13 - Women on the Industrial Commission

With women on the B of C it seemed a sad omission  
To leave the poor dears quite outside the Industrial Commission.  
A House bill brought to give them place  
With the Senate found no grace.  
But there's better luck a'coming, that's our present premonition.

No. 14 - Teacher Helpers

"Them as has gits" the old phrase goes, and country school mam's aint of those  
That has to any great degree - except high versatility  
To sweep and stoke and mend and scrup - I tell you she can't be a dub.  
To raise the children with one hand and with the other teach just grand.  
Let's give a boost next chance we get, for she's the country kids  
best bet.

No. 15 - Part Time Schools

"If some is good then more is better" don't apply right to the letter.  
When it comes to part time schools some of us is just plain fools.  
Mrs. Paige with all her smiles, Norton too with all his wiles  
Couldn't make enough folks see  
That learnin's good for any show, even when you take it slow.

(This group retires to back of stage.  
Chairman of Legislative Council recites:)

Among the gravest legislative ills  
Are what we call "Cold storage bills".  
In spite of all the efforts we devote  
Some bills - like these - are never put to vote.

(Enter third group of bills)

No. 16 - County Board of Education

It cramps a county superintendent's style  
To step and chase votes every little while.  
If superintendents were appointed  
Fewer schools would be disjointed.

No. 17 - Family Court

A bill creating a family court  
Will have our heartiest support  
When it's brought up another year  
We'll pass it next time - never fear.

No. 18 - Proportional Representation

Proportional representation  
In our wisest estimation  
Would help certain municipalities  
Even out their inequalities.

(This group retires to back of stage.  
Chairman of Legislative Council recites:)

Sometimes bills are proposed  
Which simply have to be opposed.  
These are bills we meant to beat,  
And they went down in swift defeat.

(Enter fourth group of bills)

No. 19 - Excusing Women from Jury Service in  
Certain Cases

We women folks, 'twas made quite plain  
Should not hear things which cause us pain.  
The gentleman was very kind  
Who tried to keep us pure in mind;  
But if we learn what some endure  
Why then perhaps we'll find a cure.

No. 20 - Blanket Equal Rights Bill

Whoever thought up 'blanket bill' should be coining phrases still  
For it seems contrived to smother all the good we've done  
each other.  
We know when we've got enough - why give the lawyers all our  
stuff?



No. 21 -

Repeal of Indeterminate Sentence

When we've got a fellow tied  
Seems we should be satisfied,  
When he's paid the fiddler's dance,  
Let's give him another chance.

(All advance to front of stage)

Chorus (sung to tune of "Illinois")

If we make a handsome showing -  
If we do  
It's to you (pointing to audience)  
And the Legislative Council (pointing to Chairman of  
Legislative Council)  
That the credit's due.

\*\*\*\*

No. 9 - Dance Hall Regulation

If you attend a public dance  
It seems to us you take a chance.  
Best go escorted by the sheriff  
Who's pledged to take good care if  
Your behavior e'er should waiver  
From the straight and dotted line -  
And if perchance you still detend an occasional offender  
Don't blame the law but your town board - its feelings are too  
tender.

MINUTES  
STATE BOARD MEETING  
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

The regular monthly meeting of the State Board of the Minnesota League of Women Voters was held December 3rd, 1923, at League headquarters. The meeting was called to order at 10:30 p.m., Miss Wells presiding.

Those present were:- Miss Wells, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Thorp, Mrs. Meighen, Mrs. Noyes, Mrs. McKnight, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Colton, Mrs. Ware, Mrs. Dieudonne, Miss Lawrence, Miss Monahan, Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Ueland, Mrs. Wittich, and Miss Harrison.

The minutes of the meeting held on Monday afternoon, November 5th, were read and approved. The minutes of the meeting of the Convention held on Wednesday afternoon, November 7th, were read and approved. The minutes of the meeting of the convention on Friday morning, November 9th, were read and approved. At the request of Mrs. Wittich, with the consent of those present, the sentence "every activity of every league" in the report of her speech was stricken from the minutes. With the correction, they were approved.

It was moved by Mrs. Wittich, seconded by Mrs. Nixon, that Mrs. Harold Cant be made the fifth member of the executive committee. Carried.

After some discussion as to a suitable day for the monthly board meeting, it was moved by Mrs. Ueland, seconded by Mrs. Brown that the second Friday of the month be selected. Carried.

The report of the treasurer was read by Mrs. Wittich in the absence of Mrs. Cant. It was moved by Mrs. Nixon, seconded by Mrs. Dieudonne, that all bills be allowed. Carried.

The report of the Finance Committee on the Institute was read. This showed a profit of \$120.44, with a total admission of 2410 and 525 individual tickets sold. Miss Harrison read Miss Sherwin's letter commending Minnesota's plan for its Institute of Government and Politics. Mrs. Brown moved the acceptance of Mrs. Wittich's report. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Nixon reported on the recent work of the Committee on International Co-operation to Prevent War - the completion of the "mile of signatures" for the participation of the United States in the World Court.

Mrs. Noyes moved that the State Board meet in January in St. Paul with St. Paul Board. Seconded by Mrs. Ueland. Carried. Place to be decided later.

Mrs. Ueland reported on the delegation to the Minnesota Senators. It was the general opinion of the committee that it was an open-minded and sympathetic discussion with both senators, though neither would promise definitely to support the entrance of the United States into the World Court. They were both impressed, however, by the unity of women in their desire for peace.

Mrs. McKnight outlined the plans for the luncheon and parade on December 10th. The petition is to be carried and the delegates to be escorted to the station. These delegates are to carry the petitions to Washington and to meet with President Coolidge, Secretary of State Hughes, Senator Lodge, and Minnesota's two senators. They will also do some lobbying for the Children's Amendment.

Meeting adjourned at 12 noon for luncheon. It was called to order again at 1 p.m.

Miss Wells emphasized the importance of board meetings and full attendance.

Miss Harrison made her report on organization. She stressed the need of more organization throughout the state, and the need for and duties of county chairmen. There followed considerable discussion - how far shall county chairmen assume duties of local leagues and of district chairmen.

Motion was made by Mrs. Colton, seconded by Mrs. Ware, that a movement to appoint or elect county chairmen who shall act as lieutenants to district chairmen under their direction shall be put under way at once by District Chairmen. Carried.



There followed a discussion of League organization in towns of more than 5,000. Miss Lawrence will push the idea of holding an Institute of Government in all towns where there are teachers colleges.

Mrs. Colton will write to Mrs. Ernest Shepard of Winona.

Moved by Miss Harrison, seconded by Mrs. Ueland, that a chairman and committee for the arrangement of Institutes of Government be appointed. Carried.

Moved by Miss Monahan, seconded by Mrs. Dieudonne, that Miss Lawrence be appointed chairman of that committee. Carried.

It was moved by Miss Lawrence that some one from each teachers college be appointed member of that committee. Seconded and carried.

Miss Monahan will go to Red Wing, Mrs. Meighen and Mrs. Dieudonne will go to Austin to see what can be done on League organization in those towns.

Mrs. Brown suggested that Mrs. Earl Wetzel be approached in regard to some work in Little Falls. Mrs. Hannah will be written to in regard to the 9th District.

Mrs. Noyes moved that the recommendations for organization made by Executive Secretary be accepted. Seconded and carried.

Miss Lusk's letter of resignation was read. Mrs. Brown moved that it be accepted with regret. Miss Monahan seconded the motion. Carried.

A report of the Committee on Efficiency in Government was made by Mrs. Wittich. The report recommended the formation of committees (1) as study units, (2) as visiting committees to various departments and boards in each town, (3) for special study of the subjects suggested by the National League and of Minnesota state reorganization. It suggested that a special month might be set aside for the study of the reorganization of state departments. Mrs. Brown moved that the Board extend thanks to the committee of which Mrs. Wittich was chairman for their work in securing so excellent a program on these subjects in the recent Institute of Government and Politics. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Dieudonne reported on the Child Labor Amendment. Fifteen national organizations have appointed members on a National Children's Amendment committee. The National League recommends for state work, (1) local committee on publicity, (2) State and local speakers committee, (3) Conferences with Congressmen and Senators. Most of Minnesota's congressmen were reported in favor of the amendment. Mrs. Dieudonne will write to Mr. Clague, Mrs. Grannis to be asked to do the same to Mr. Larson, for a formal statement of their position. It was moved, seconded and carried that Mrs. Dieudonne should try to secure one person in each county to act on a state child welfare committee for the League.

It was moved by Mrs. Noyes, seconded by Mrs. Meighen, that the State Executive Board should appoint a committee and a chairman on Law Enforcement.

There was discussion as to the part the state should bear in the expense of the World Court parade. It was moved by Mrs. Wittich, seconded by Mrs. Ueland, and carried, that the state pay for district and town signs used in parade.

It was moved by Mrs. Ueland, seconded by Mrs. Brown, and carried, that the outside limit to be paid for these signs should be \$75.00.

Miss Wells spoke briefly of the proposed Blanket Amendment to be introduced into Congress by the Woman's Party, and the objections to such an amendment. She emphasized again the opposition of the National League to such an amendment.

Miss Lawrence suggested that there were two points on which the League might well put some special study, (1) The cost of education in the state, because of the current discussion in newspapers and by legislators, which were giving an unjust view of the situation, and (2) The use of child labor in the beet sugar industry and the violation of the compulsory education law due to the industry.

Miss Lawrence will make a study of the educational cost, past and present, in Minnesota.

Mrs. Brown was requested to get all information available from Industrial Commission, Department of Agriculture and Department of Education in regard to beet sugar industry, its localities, and its use of children and infringement of laws.

Meeting adjourned at 4:50 p.m.

Mrs. C C Colton, Secretary pro tem



12-15-23 102 copies mailed

THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
1639 Hennepin Avenue,  
Minneapolis

December 15th,  
1923

Memorandum to Local Chairmen:

Now that the World Court petition has gone to Washington, and before we are confronted by emergency calls from any of our committees, we wish to send you a general memorandum on League organization and program based on the action of our state convention.

The Enclosures

First of all, we are sending you a copy of the "Plan of Work" adopted at the Convention. This plan, I think you will admit, is well named, for it calls for an amount of work which at first seems quite staggering. No one local League can hope to carry out this plan in full, but every League should plan its year's program with reference to this general outline, choosing those undertakings which are most essential to the success of the state work as a whole and those which are most directly related to local problems and interests. It will help you in making this selection to read Miss Wells' convention address which is printed with the "Plan of Work". With every suggestion on this "Plan" goes the assurance of assistance from the state office in carrying it into effect.

Second, we are enclosing a new leaflet, "The League of Women Voters in the Community" which will remind you of those requirements which every local League is expected to fulfill and which also tells you how affiliated Study Leagues and Round Tables may be organized.

Third, we are sending you an interesting Prize Offer announced by the National League of Women Voters. Why should not Minnesota women compete for this successfully?

Fourth, as an 'extra' which we know you will prize, we are sending copy of Mrs. Catt's speech on "Peace or War". We are glad to announce that it is through the generosity of Mrs. Stiles Burr of St. Paul that we have these copies for distribution. Additional copies will sell at five cents.

The Woman Voter

Once a year we have to appeal to our chairmen to go on a campaign for subscriptions and subscription renewals for "The Woman Voter". On the value of the "Voter" as a veritable mainstay to organization everyone seems agreed. Unfortunately subscriptions do not come automatically and expirations do. It is alarming to see two or three hundred subscriptions thrown out every month, for we know it means loss of interest and strength which will react on the local Leagues. Our subscription list is now at a low ebb and will vanish very rapidly unless steps are taken to replenish it.

Now is the time. Do not leave this matter to take care of itself. Appoint a special worker for the job and see that she checks over the old lists and gets as many new subscribers as possible.

### Membership

Every member of the League should be a subscriber to the "Voter", and every subscriber should be a member. So it is best to combine the work of getting both under the membership chairman. Every League is strongly urged to set a sustaining membership fee which will include the "Voter" subscription automatically.

Keep your membership lists full and up to date. It represents your capital as a going organization. Officers and committee chairmen cannot do good work without it.

### Finance

The plan followed last year for the financing of the state work through the quotas of local Leagues proved so satisfactory that the convention voted to continue it.

The quota therefore is \$10 for every thousand of population in the community organized, the minimum for any League being \$5.00. This quota is payable at any time during the year. The 1920 census figures are taken as the basis in determining the population and therefore the quotas. We are glad to announce that three Leagues have already paid their quotas in full. They are Jordan, Northfield, and Stillwater.

### Study Groups

The plan of having affiliated study groups is working out with great success in a number of Leagues. It is described in the enclosed organization leaflet.

We want to remind our chairmen that we have quantities of study material at the office and are ready to help at any time in arranging programs for affiliated study groups. The ready-made study outlines, "The Outline of Government in the United States", (50¢ each), "Know Your Town", (5¢), and "Know Your Own Party", (1¢) could hardly be improved upon.

### Visiting Committees - Law Enforcement

Your attention is particularly directed to the parts of the "Plan of Work" on visiting committees and on law enforcement, as these are both new and important. If every League will, as suggested, definitely select three laws and make a close study of their local enforcement, the effect on the enforcement situation will be immediate, and we shall also acquire information of great value in shaping our future legislative program. A state chairman of law enforcement will be named soon.

### Congressional Work

The petition has gone to Washington, but the work for the World Court has only begun. Senator Shipstead has been placed on the Foreign Relations Committee. He should hear from the people of Minnesota about the Court, and Senator Johnson also.

The Child Labor amendment will be introduced in the Congress soon. Our Minnesota representatives are expected to vote for it, if it comes to a vote. Will they work to get it to a vote? That is a different question, and the answer probably depends on what they hear from their constituents at home.

Sincerely Yours,

GLADYS HARRISON, Executive Secretary



# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

1639 Hennepin Ave., 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  
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Mrs. W. C. Cobb, Brainerd, Sixth District  
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Mrs. H. I. Yetter, Stephen, Ninth (Northern)  
Mrs. J. E. Spencer, Wayzata, Tenth District

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Mrs. Harold G. Cant

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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. Boyd Nixon, International Co-operation to  
Prevent War  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. F. W. Wittich, Efficiency in Government

Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Mrs. Barry N. Collins

*Sent to Board members.*

January 2nd,  
1924

My dear

The next meeting of the State Board will be held at the home of Mrs. C P Noyes, 89 Virginia Avenue, St. Paul, on Friday, January 11th, from 10:30 p.m. to 4 p.m. The meeting will be a joint meeting of the members of the State Board and of the Board of the Ramsey County League of Women Voters. The necessity for further developing our policy and work with respect to the approaching party primaries makes it very desirable that there should be a full attendance.

You will remember that the Convention voted for the establishment of a special advisory committee to the Legislative Council, to be made up of women, acting not as representatives of other organizations, but selected for their ability to represent the rural viewpoint on problems of social legislation. It is important that the Legislative Council begin at once its work of study and selection looking to our next year's program, and the Executive Committee therefore has voted that every member of the State Board be asked to bring in nominations for this advisory committee at the next Board meeting. Will you therefore be prepared to suggest the names of women qualified to serve on such a committee?

In order that we may let Mrs. Noyes know how many to plan on for luncheon, will you kindly advise our office whether or not you plan to attend the meeting on the 11th?

Sincerely yours,

Marguerite M Wells,  
State President

# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

1639 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

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Mrs. F. W. Wittich, Efficiency in Government  
  
Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
  
Office Secretary  
Mrs. Barry N. Collins

January 4th,  
1923

My dear

The Interim Committee on the Reorganization of State Departments has now resumed its hearings at the state Capitol, and Mr. Nolan and other members of this Committee have accepted an invitation to meet with our Citizens' Committee on Wednesday evening, January 16th, at six-thirty dinner in the Empire Room of the Radisson Hotel.

As many of the heads of state departments and bureaux have already appeared before them, the Committee is now in a position to give us an idea of what ought to be done by way of reorganization. On the other hand it is probable that some sign of interest on the part of the public might strengthen the purposes of Mr. Nolan and his colleagues to bring in as strong a recommendation as they really desire to do. It is already apparent to the observer that the usual obstacles to such an undertaking are not to be absent in this case.

While a rather small group is preferable to a large one for the sort of discussion that we hope to have with Mr. Nolan and the Committee, it is thought that the occasion ought to be improved by asking a few additional men and women to be present. Will you come yourself to the meeting on the 16th and will you bring with you one other person?

Very truly yours,

*Marguerite M. Wells*

Marguerite M. Wells, Chairman,  
Citizens' Committee on Reorganization of  
State Departments.

MMV c



30 copies

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY ATTORNEY  
GENERAL CLIFFORD L. HILTON, ON NOVEMBER 8,  
1923, AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, BEFORE THE  
INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS  
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

#### THE MACHINERY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

The subject which has been assigned to me - The Machinery of Law Enforcement - requires, as I view it, a consideration of the rules of law and procedure which relate to the enforcement of the criminal laws of the state, and this discussion will be limited thereto. There is involved the whole question of detection of crime, as well as the apprehension, trial, conviction and punishment of the offender. It goes without saying that the subject is so comprehensive that in a brief address only the most important and vital features can be adequately considered.

In the first place, it is indicated that we should define the word crime. In its broadest sense, a crime is defined as "any violation of law, either divine or human." For our purposes, it is to be considered only in the latter aspect.

Lawyers naturally hark back to Blackstone. In an early statement by him crimes are distinguished from private wrongs. He says:

"Private wrongs or civil injuries are an infringement of the civil rights which belong to individuals, while public wrongs or crimes are a breach of public rights and duties due and owing to the whole community, considered as a community in its social aggregate capacity."

Crime has always existed, and will continue to exist so long as certain human instincts persist. The consequences of the violation of human law are so serious, and the necessity for its enforcement so manifest, that occasion is afforded for sane and earnest thought. Our government, its cherished institutions, and the rights and liberties of our citizens, are absolutely dependent upon obedience to law. The protection of our people against law violation, thereby safeguarding them in the enjoyment of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," is the paramount duty of government. Laws unenforced are worse than useless. Non-enforcement of certain laws breeds contempt for all law. All laws are equal in their right to be enforced and all people should be obedient to all law. In that way only lies safety.

In a country such as ours, where laws are made by the people and where law enforcement depends upon the attitude of the people, it is well for them to be familiar with the manner in which their expressed will may be carried out. The more general that knowledge the more likely will be the cooperation and earnest, intelligent assistance of all good citizens; hence the propriety of considering the subject before us.

#### Sources of Criminal Law

Immigrants carry to a new country, which is being colonized, the laws of the country from which they come. Thus the original settlers of this country, being mostly subjects of the British Empire, brought with them the laws, customs and usages of that government, which step by step became their rules of action. To be classified as a crime, an act must be prohibited and made punishable by law. Unless otherwise provided by constitution or statute, such prohibition may be either by the common law or by statute, but it must be one or the other.

By the "common law" is meant the portion of the law that does not rest for its authority upon any express act of the legislative body, but is founded upon usage and custom, so thoroughly established as to become recognized as a rule of law. At and prior to the time of the settlement of the United States, there had grown up and become firmly established in England a body of common law crimes. The laws defining these crimes were transplanted to the new colonies and were recognized by them. The common law crimes, as recognized and enforced in this country, consist of the common law crimes of England as they existed at the time of the independence of the United States, as supplemented and modified up to that time by the statutory law of England.

Many of the United States still recognize and enforce these common law statutes, but the state of Minnesota quite early adopted a penal code, one section of which provides:

"No act or omission begun after the beginning of the day on which this code takes effect as a law shall be deemed criminal or punishable, except as prescribed or authorized by this code, or by some statute of this state not repealed by it. Any act or omission begun prior to that day may be inquired of, prosecuted and punished in the same manner as if this code had not been passed."

Having thus abolished all common law crimes, it was necessary for the legislature to build up and provide a system of criminal laws by express statute. Hence, no act constitutes a crime in the state of Minnesota unless there is an express act of the legislature making it criminal. In determining whether a particular act is punishable in this state as a crime, we must constantly look to the various acts of the legislature.

Our statutes have attempted to establish a system of criminal laws and have defined and classified crimes as follows:

"A crime is an act or omission forbidden by law, and punishable upon conviction by death, imprisonment, fine, or other penal discipline.

"Every crime which may be punished by death, or by imprisonment in the state prison or in the state reformatory is a felony.

"Every crime punishable by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in a jail for not more than ninety days, is a misdemeanor.

"Every other crime is a gross misdemeanor."

Section 8466, G. S. 1913

So far as the English speaking peoples are concerned, it is customary to hark back to Magna Charta as the first outstanding recognition of the rights of a class of people outside of those in supreme authority.

The constitution of practically every state in the Union contains what is commonly known as a "Bill of Rights". For our purposes today we will consider the constitution of the state of Minnesota. These fundamental rights guaranteed to every citizen of the state are important to be noted before taking up in detail the machinery of law enforcement. In passing it may be suggested that these rights have been in operation for so long a time that we are accustomed to think that they have always existed and are those inherently possessed by every individual. This, however, is not the case, for without the expression of them in constitutional or statutory law the individual citizen would be without protection. We refer to sections 5, 6, 7 and 10 of article 1 of the Minnesota state constitution, which are those portions having to do particularly with the protection of the citizen against unjust and unfair prosecutions. The sections referred to above are as follows:

"Excessive bail shall not be required, nor shall excessive fines be imposed; nor shall cruel or unusual punishment be inflicted."

Const., art. 1., sec. 5.

"In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy, public trial, by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defence."

Const., art. 1, sec. 6.

"No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offence without due process of law, and no person for the same offence shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. All persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require."

Const., art. 1, sec. 7.



"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized."

Const., art. 1, sec. 10.

Our penal code amplifies the protective measures above provided, but time will not permit me to go into this phase of the matter in detail. However, I may later on refer to it in considering the procedure followed in the enforcement of law.

Having thus briefly considered the source and character of our criminal laws and the rights guaranteed to those charged with crime, let us assume the commission of a crime and then review the provisions of law relating to the apprehension, trial, conviction and punishment of the criminal.

A crime having been committed, the first step is to discover the perpetrator and arrest him, in order that he may be dealt with and punished as provided by law. The question that naturally suggests itself is, whose duty is it to investigate crime and apprehend the perpetrator thereof? We have certain public officials expressly charged by statute with duties in this respect, but before passing to that it may not be out of place to consider what power, duty or obligation rests upon the individual citizen. We are prone to leave everything to our public officials and to criticize them for their failures, and are inclined to forget that as citizens we may owe some obligations to society and to the state in this respect.

Let us, therefore, first consider what duty, if any, rests upon us as citizens to prevent crime, to apprehend the offender, and to assist in his conviction and punishment.

We all recognize our moral obligation to do what we can to elevate the general moral character of citizenry, to protect the young from those influences that may tend to lead them astray, and generally to prohibit and do away with whatever may tend to breed crime. But what are our obligations when we stand face to face with one who is about to commit a crime, or when a crime has been committed? While the statutes of the state may not impose any duty upon us to the extent of making us criminally liable if we fail to respond except upon command of the sheriff, as will be noted later, the law expressly provides that a private person may arrest another:

1. For a public offence committed or attempted in his presence.
2. When such person has committed a felony, although not in his presence; or
3. When a felony has in fact been committed, and he has reasonable cause for believing the person arrested to have committed it.

In effecting such arrest he may use all force reasonably necessary and proper to accomplish the same, and to take and present such offender to the proper authorities. Thus, we find our statute defining when force may be used upon and against another, expressly providing:

"The use, attempt, or offer to use force or violence upon or toward the person of another shall not be unlawful whenever necessarily used by a person arresting one who has committed a felony, and delivering him to a public officer competent to receive him into custody."

Sec. 8634, G. S. 1913.

Again, an officer may call upon an individual for assistance in making an arrest or in retaking one who has escaped from lawful custody, and any person who wilfully neglects or refuses to respond to such call is himself guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to arrest and punishment therefor. Sec. 8525, G. S. 1913.

The sheriffs of the several counties are by statute made the principal peace officers of the state, and upon them primarily rests the duty of investigating crime and apprehending offenders. Thus General Statutes 1913, section 927, declares:

"The sheriff shall keep and preserve the peace of his county, for which purpose he may call to his aid such persons or power of his county as he deems necessary. He shall also pursue and apprehend all felons."

To assist him in performing the duties thus imposed upon him by statute to preserve the peace of his county and to arrest criminals committing offenses therein, he is authorized to appoint deputy sheriffs, within the limits provided by statute, who have the same general powers as the sheriff in this respect. It is the duty of the sheriff to execute all warrants delivered to him for the arrest of any person, but in the absence of a warrant he may make an arrest in the following cases:

1. For a public offence committed or attempted in his presence.
2. When the person arrested has committed a felony, although not in his presence;
3. When a felony in fact has been committed, and he has reasonable cause for believing the person arrested to have committed it; or upon a charge made upon reasonable cause of the commission of a felony by the person arrested.

Sec. 9066, G. S. 1913.

It will be noted that his powers in this respect conform largely to the powers granted to the individual citizen, but there is this important distinction: If an officer makes an arrest without a warrant, in good faith, upon facts reasonably justifying a conclusion that a felony has been committed and that the person so arrested has committed the same, he is protected. On the other hand, good faith and reasonable grounds for believing that a felony has been committed are no protection to an individual making an arrest, if in fact no felony has been committed; although his good faith may bear upon the question of punitive damages in case he is sued for an unlawful arrest.

A peace officer or an individual may use all force reasonably necessary and proper to prevent the commission of a felony, where the attempt is about to be or is being made in his presence, even to the extent of taking life.

#### Procedure for an Arrest.

A crime having been committed and the offender being discovered, what are the steps necessary to effect a lawful arrest under a warrant? It has been heretofore pointed out in what instances an arrest may be made by either a peace officer or by an individual without a warrant. Arrest without a warrant involves a risk to the officer or person making the same, and the more orderly and safe way to accomplish an arrest, where the proof of the commission of the felony or of the alleged offender's connection therewith is meager or uncertain, is by warrant. A warrant is a written command of a magistrate, directing the officer or officers named therein to arrest a designated person, and to bring that person before the magistrate issuing the same or before some other judge or magistrate. Many persons labor under the misapprehension that a warrant may be issued by the county attorney, city attorney, or village attorney, but such is not the fact. By statute the judges of the several courts of record, in vacation as well as in term time, also court commissioners, and all justices of the peace, are authorized to issue process to effect the apprehension of the alleged offender.

Upon complaint being made to any such magistrate that a criminal offence has been committed, he shall examine, on oath, the complainant and such other witnesses as shall appear before him, reduce the complaint to writing, and cause it to be subscribed by the complainant. If it shall appear from such evidence that an offence has been committed, and that a particular person is probably guilty thereof, the magistrate shall issue a warrant, reciting the substance of the complaint and requiring the officer to whom such warrant is directed forthwith to arrest and bring the accused before him or before some other court or magistrate of the county, to be thereafter dealt with according to law. Sec. 5236, G. S. 1913.

Upon an arrest being made pursuant to a warrant so issued, it is the duty of the officer making such arrest forthwith to present the person so arrested, as required in the warrant. Such person is then entitled, unless waived by him, to a hearing, commonly known as a preliminary hearing, if the crime charged is a felony or gross misdemeanor. Upon such hearing, the state is required to produce evidence showing that an offence has been committed, and that there is probable cause to believe the accused to be guilty thereof. If the state shall fail to produce proof to this extent, it is the duty of the magistrate to discharge the accused. If on the other hand, it shall be made to appear



before him that an offense has in fact been committed, and that there is probable cause for believing that the defendant is guilty thereof, such magistrate shall, if the offense charged is one beyond the jurisdiction of the court to hear and determine, bind the accused over to the next term of the district court to be held within the county.

Upon such person being bound over to await action of the grand jury at the next term of district court, he is constitutionally entitled to be released on bail, "except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great." If the offense charged is not punishable by imprisonment in the state prison or reformatory for more than seven years, the justice of the peace or any other magistrate before whom the accused is brought for the preliminary hearing, may admit him to bail. If, however, the offense carries with it as punishment an imprisonment in the state prison or reformatory for more than seven years, such justice of the peace or court cannot admit to bail, but application must be made to the district court having jurisdiction of the case, Sec. 9083, G. S. 1913. The constitution of the state prohibits excessive bail, but subject to this limitation the amount of bail lies within the sound discretion of the magistrate or judge fixing the same. If the defendant fails to furnish bail, he is committed to the county jail to await trial or other disposition of the case. If the crime charged is a misdemeanor, or which a justice court has jurisdiction, a trial is held without a preliminary examination. The defendant is entitled to a trial by jury, but may waive that right. The violation of a municipal ordinance is not a crime for which the defendant may demand a jury trial.

#### Trial, Conviction and Punishment.

As stated before, the constitution of the state of Minnesota guarantees to every person a speedy, public trial before an impartial jury in the district where the crime was committed. Const. art. 1, sec. 6.

The constitution further provides that he shall be informed of the charge made, and shall be confronted with all witnesses giving testimony against him. Const., art. 1, sec. 6. This latter provision prevents the state from taking depositions of absent witnesses for use in its behalf; at least without the consent of the defendant. Depositions of witnesses in behalf of the accused may be taken under the order of the court.

Perhaps at this point we should consider the jurisdiction over criminal offenses of the various courts of the state. Under our constitution, judicial power is vested in the supreme court, the district courts and justices of the peace, and such other courts, inferior to the supreme court, as the legislature may from time to time establish by two-thirds vote. Art. 6, sec. 1, Const. Under this latter provision, the legislature has established various municipal courts and defined their jurisdiction. In most instances such courts, in criminal matters, have been given the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, as provided in and by the constitution of the state.

The supreme court of the state does not exercise original jurisdiction in criminal cases, its jurisdiction and actual practice being limited to a review of criminal matters tried and determined by lower courts. The district court has original jurisdiction in all criminal cases where the punishment exceeds three months imprisonment or a fine of \$100, while the jurisdiction of justices of the peace is limited to those cases where the offense is punishable by not to exceed three months imprisonment or a fine of not over \$100. It has been held, however, in view of the fact that the constitution makes the district court a court of general jurisdiction, that it may take and exercise jurisdiction in all criminal cases, notwithstanding that the offense may be triable before a justice of the peace.

#### Indictment or Information

Notwithstanding the fact that the complaint and warrant is required to charge a criminal offense, the accused is not placed upon trial thereon, if the charge be a felony or gross misdemeanor. He can only be tried upon a formal charge presented by an indictment returned by a grand jury or an information filed by the county attorney.

It might be well now to consider briefly the character of a grand jury and the duties and functions thereof.

"A grand jury is a body of men returned at stated periods from the citizens of the county before a court of competent jurisdiction chosen by lot, and sworn to inquire as to public offenses committed or triable in the county. It shall consist of not more than twenty-three nor less than sixteen persons, and shall not proceed to any business unless at least sixteen members be present."

Section 9098, G. S. 1913.

It is the duty of the grand jury to

"inquire into all public offenses committed or triable in the county and report them to the court by presentment or indictment. Upon such inquiry, if, from the evidence, the grand jury believe the person charged to be guilty of that (the charge made by complaint) or any other public offence, they shall find an indictment against him."

Section 9119, G. S. 1913.

The grand jury is required to find and return an indictment whenever "the evidence adduced before them is such as, in their judgment, would, if unexplained or uncontradicted, warrant a conviction by a trial jury." Sec. 9118, G.S. 1913.

"It is the privilege of the grand jury at all reasonable times to ask the advice of the court, or of the county attorney, and whenever required by the grand jury to do so, the county attorney shall attend them for the purpose of framing indictments or examining witnesses in their presence; but no county attorney, sheriff, or other person, excepting the grand jurors, shall be permitted to be present during the expression of their opinions or the giving of their votes upon any matter before them."

Sec. 9122, G. S. 1913.

All matters before the grand jury are secret, and each grand juror is charged under penalty of law to keep secret whatever he himself or any other grand juror has said, or in what manner he or any other member thereof voted, on any matter before them. Nor shall any grand juror be questioned for anything he may say or any vote he may give in the grand jury relative to any matter legally pending before that body for investigation, except for a perjury of which he may be guilty in making an accusation.

If the evidence adduced before the grand jury warrants the return of an indictment, it is the duty of the grand jury to return the same into court. The affirmative vote of at least twelve grand jurors is necessary to return an indictment, and when so found an indictment must be signed by the foreman of such jury, whether he voted in favor thereof or not. There must be endorsed on the indictment the names of all witnesses who gave testimony upon which the same was returned. When an indictment has been voted, the same is returned by the foreman to the court in open court in the presence of the grand jury and is filed with the clerk. Such indictment shall contain the title of the action, specifying the name of the court to which the indictment is presented, and the names of the parties, together with a statement of the acts constituting the offense, charged in ordinary and concise language.

The grand jury is not limited in the scope of its investigation to those cases where a person has been arrested and charged by complaint with an offense, but it may and should inquire into all public offenses committed within the jurisdiction of the county from which such body is summoned. In performing this valuable and important duty, it has the power to summon before it any person believed to possess information bearing upon any subject properly under consideration, and the sheriff is required to serve subpoenas for witnesses that may be desired. The grand jury also is entitled to full access at all reasonable times to all public records, and it is its duty to investigate the manner in which all public officers of the county are discharging their official duties.

Upon an indictment being returned by the grand jury and filed in court, if the accused is in custody, he is presented in open court for the purpose of pleading to the charge so made against him. He may plead "guilty", "not guilty", "a former judgment of conviction or acquittal of the offence charged." If he shall refuse to plead, it becomes the duty of the court to



enter a plea of "not guilty" in his behalf. A plea of "guilty" can only be made by the defendant in person, except in misdemeanor cases and in the case of a corporation charged with an offense, in which case the plea may be entered through counsel. This process of taking the plea of the accused to the indictment is known as "arraignment" and consists of the reading of the indictment to him, unless the reading thereof is expressly waived by him, and the taking of his plea thereto, as hereinbefore indicated. If the accused enters a plea of guilty, he thereby stands convicted of the crime charged and is subject forthwith to be sentenced by the court. If he enters a plea of not guilty he is then placed upon trial, after being allowed four days, if he desires it, in which to prepare for such trial.

After a person accused by complaint of a criminal offense has been bound over by the magistrate upon a preliminary hearing, or such hearing has been expressly waived by him, the county attorney may file an information charging him with the offense set forth in the complaint. Sec. 9162. G. S. 1913. While doubt was formerly expressed as to whether such information could be filed by the county attorney without a request therefor by the accused, a recent decision of our supreme court has definitely decided it in the affirmative. An information so filed by the county attorney must charge the offense with all the certainty and precision required of an indictment. Thereafter the same procedure is followed as in the case of arraignment upon an indictment of the grand jury.

Upon being arraigned and thereafter upon the trial, the accused is entitled to counsel. If he is financially unable to employ one at his own expense upon such fact being made known to the court by him under oath or by other competent evidence, it becomes the duty of the court to appoint counsel for him at the expense of the county. The amount that the county is permitted to pay the attorney so appointed to defend is \$10 per day for the time actually employed in court.

If upon the return and filing of an indictment the accused person is not in custody, it is the duty of all the court officials, as well as the members of the grand jury, to keep the fact of the return of such indictment secret, and a bench warrant is forthwith issued for the arrest of the offender. Upon his arrest, arraignment proceeds as in the case of one under arrest at the time of the return thereof.

Upon a plea of not guilty being entered to such indictment or information, it is the duty of the state to proceed with the trial thereof in conformity to the constitutional guaranty of a speedy trial. The county attorney, with such assistance as may be given him by the attorney general's office, upon request and where necessary, conducts the prosecution in behalf of the state. The plea so entered is a denial of every material allegation in the indictment or information, and of all matters of fact tending to establish the offense so charged. Every accused person placed upon trial is presumed to be innocent of the charge until evidence has been adduced satisfying the jury beyond a reasonable doubt of his guilt, and the state by law is charged with the burden of producing evidence so satisfying the jury.

The constitution provides:

"No person \* \* shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself."

Const., art. 1, sec. 7.

Likewise, for reasons of public policy, the statutes provide that the spouse of the defendant may be called as a witness in the case only with the consent of the accused. If the defendant elects not to become a witness for himself, the law expressly forbids the county attorney, in his argument, or the court, in its instructions to the jury, from referring to the fact that he has not so testified, and the jury is charged by statute not to infer any presumption of guilt from the fact that he has remained silent.

The petit or trial jury consists of twelve jurors, and they must unanimously vote in favor of a verdict of guilty before such verdict may be returned. If the offense charged by the indictment or information is one consisting of various degrees, the defendant may be convicted of the degree charged or of any lesser degree, but can be convicted of no offense other than the one so

charged or one included therein. A conviction of the accused of the offense in any degree constitutes an acquittal of all higher degrees of such offense.

Upon the trial of the case the jury are the sole and exclusive judges of all questions of fact involved therein, under the rules of law given them by the court in his charge; but it is the duty of such jury to receive and accept from the court the rules of law applicable to the case, notwithstanding any conception or view of the law which they themselves may have. However, if a jury disregards the law as given to it by the court, or decides contrary to the facts and brings in a verdict of not guilty, the state has no remedy. That acquittal clears the defendant and he cannot be tried again for the crime.

Upon the conviction of the accused, either by his plea of guilty or by a verdict of the jury, he becomes subject to the imposition of the punishment prescribed for his offense.

The penal code quite generally prescribes a maximum punishment for the offense created and frequently also a minimum. The statute further provides that whenever the accused is convicted of an offense for which no punishment is specifically prescribed by any statutory provisions in force at the time of conviction, he shall, if the offense be a felony, be punished by imprisonment in the state prison or the county jail for not more than seven years or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by both; if the offense be a gross misdemeanor, by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars; if the offense be a misdemeanor, by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than three months, or by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

Until the enactment of the so-called indeterminate sentence statute, the trial court was authorized to, and did impose a definite fixed sentence not exceeding the prescribed maximum and not less than the prescribed minimum limitation. Under the indeterminate sentence statute, however, the trial court may no longer fix a definite term of imprisonment, but may fix the maximum term thereof, and the person so sentenced is subject to release on parole and to final discharge by the board of parole as provided by statute. Such imprisonment, however, cannot exceed the maximum term prescribed by law or fixed by the court, if the court has fixed a maximum in passing sentence. Chap. 319, Laws 1919.

We have now followed, step by step, the processes of the law for the arrest, trial, conviction and punishment of the criminal, but I cannot resist making a few general remarks before closing.

The success of the administration of our criminal laws depends upon the efficiency of the machinery provided for the enforcement thereof and the competency of the human agencies involved therein. A skilled mechanic can do but mediocre work if supplied with poor tools, and the best mechanical devices will accomplish unsatisfactory results in the hands of a poor operator.

Through the press, from the pulpit and the public platform, and in private conversation, we frequently hear criticism of the administration of our criminal laws. It is usually directed against sheriffs and police officers in investigating crime and in apprehending offenders, against the county attorney in prosecuting the case in court, or against the court in imposing punishment.

Unfavorable comparisons are drawn, based on statistics showing the percentage of arrests made for crimes committed in this country as compared with those in other countries, and the percentage of convictions secured by those arrested here and abroad, with the punishments imposed. The results too frequently are charged to the officials involved without due consideration of the relative difficulties confronting such officials.

As has been pointed out heretofore, the county attorneys of the various counties are the chief prosecuting officers in the enforcement of the criminal laws. I desire to say, from my many years' association with them, that no more conscientious, faithful and efficient body of public officers, in the discharge of the duties of office, are to be found. Any one attempting to pass upon the results of their work will do well to pause and consider a few of the difficulties confronting county attorneys in the conduct of criminal cases.



For many centuries the rights of the accused were few, and the safeguards against the conviction of the innocent still fewer. We have but to read history to go back to trials by oath, by fire, or other physical ordeal, none of which had any relation to the actual guilt or innocence of the one charged. Gradually these farcical trials, if they may be called such, gave way to trials designed in some degree to ascertain the guilt or innocence of the accused. One charged, however, was convicted unless he could prove his innocence. Being presumed guilty, and hence likely to commit perjury to escape punishment, for centuries a person charged with crime was not permitted to testify in his own behalf; later when allowed to testify, little weight was given to his testimony, and unfortunate, indeed, was the innocent person who had been accused and who had no other witnesses to corroborate his denials. In this country public intelligence quickly grasped the dangers to the individual from such system of jurisprudence, and, acting upon the so often quoted maxim, that "it is better that 99 guilty men go free than that one innocent man be punished," we now find the accused surrounded by some rights, privileges and immunities not necessary for his own protection.

It is conceded that the defendant is properly presumed to be innocent; that his guilt must be established beyond a reasonable doubt; that each individual juror must be satisfied of the defendant's guilt; that the defendant may not be called by the state as a witness against himself, and may remain silent without comment being made thereon either by the county attorney or the court; and that the state shall have no right of appeal for the further purpose of determining the guilt or innocence of the accused.

We do contend, however, that the number of peremptory challenges allowed to the state and the defendant should be equal. In cases where the offense is punishable by life imprisonment, the defendant is now allowed twenty peremptory challenges and the state but ten, and in all other offenses the defendant is allowed five and the state but three. We also insist that the order of argument in Minnesota should be the same as it is in the federal courts and in the other states of the Union. Under Minnesota law the state must make its arguments first and the attorney for the defendant has the closing argument to the jury. In the other jurisdiction referred to the prosecution opens and closes the argument.

I cannot refrain from attempting to impress upon you at this time the important part that the individual citizen plays in the matter of law enforcement. I have already pointed out his moral duty and his legal powers in preventing the commission of felonies and also in arresting the offender, but his responsibility does not end there.

Few people, outside of the bench and bar and those directly participating in the administration of criminal laws, realize how important it is to a successful enforcement of law to have a strong public sentiment in the community for law observance. Conviction of the guilty is readily obtained in a locality where law is respected and violations are condemned, while this is not possible where public sentiment is indifferent to law infractions.

Again, few citizens realize the importance of jury service, both upon the grand and petit juries. Too many citizens, particularly those who are busily engaged, are prone to attempt to avoid jury service. In many instances these citizens are best qualified by experience, judgment and ability to render efficient service as jurors. No matter how diligent a county attorney has been in the preparation of his case, or how efficiently he presents the evidence upon the trial, the final determination of the guilt or innocence of the defendant and the final enforcement of the criminal law, if he is guilty, rests with the trial jury. No judge, however zealous he may be in upholding the authority of law, can impose punishment upon a guilty person, except he pleads guilty, unless a jury has first returned a verdict of guilty therein. The jury is the final arbiter; hence the necessity for enlightened, intelligent jurors.

I may say, however, from my observation of the enforcement of our criminal laws and from my conversations with the trial judges throughout the state, that women have keenly appreciated the responsibility of jury service, and have willingly and wholeheartedly responded thereto, and have discharged the duty with great credit to themselves and to the public.

In concluding my discussion on this subject, let me say that when private citizens faithfully respond to the call of public duty and public officials render efficient service, then, and not till then, will the machinery of law enforcement accomplish the purposes for which it was created.



195 copies

# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

1639 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

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Prevent War  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. F. W. Wittich, Efficiency in Government

Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
  
Office Secretary  
Mrs. Barry N. Collins

January 8th,  
1924

Dear Local Chairman: -

In spite of whatever inclinations we may have to continue intensive work for the World Court, January, February and March have been selected for the Efficiency in Government Department to organize and feature its program, and we are hoping you will make this work your greatest concern and give it your interest during that time.

The National League's minimum requirement for work in this department is one meeting in each local League, at which there shall be a discussion of:

1. The Presidential Primary
2. One state question of pressing importance
3. Some aspect of local government

Here at Minnesota League headquarters we hope that your work in each League will reach out much further than the plan suggested above. We should like to know that every League had its own Efficiency in Government committee to direct this work and keep in touch with headquarters. And we hope you will be able to plan several meetings, or at least give part time of a number of meetings to the discussion and presentation of

1. One item of national interest, preferably the Presidential Primary
2. State Administrative Reorganization in Minnesota
3. Survey of Local Government Units

The Presidential Primary This is a question we should study now that another presidential election is at hand. Also we should try to understand our own State laws for party primaries and conventions. A special series of articles is now appearing in "The Woman Voter" on this subject.

State Administrative Reorganization in Minnesota Of course you know that the League was largely responsible for the appointment of the House Interim Committee to study this problem and bring in a report May 1, 1924. This committee has been working for sometime and is now engaged in holding public hearings concerning the various state administrative departments. We must be informed about their work and be ready for their report when it is issued. Material may be secured from "The Woman Voter" which has been running a page on this subject every issue beginning September, 1923, and from headquarters which will keep on hand all newly published material.

Survey of Local Government Units. Before going into a discussion of surveys, if it does not seem possible for you to undertake them and you prefer to have but one meeting on some aspect of local government, we have on file at headquarters

three model programs sent to us by Miss Sherwin which contain excellent suggestions for such a program. Then there is the pamphlet "Know Your Town" which is made up of ten sets of twenty questions and is perhaps the most popular outline for the study of local government yet published.

If you plan a survey of your local government units, and I hope you will, the most practical way of starting this work is to have a committee responsible for it. We are especially eager to have such surveys made in as many localities as possible and shall very much appreciate knowing if you plan to do this, as we should like to have copies of such surveys on file at headquarters for reference and comparison with those from other places.

The following is a suggested outline for such a survey which you, no doubt, would improve upon as you work.

1. Type of government
2. Number of departments or units of government as council, school board, etc., with outlines of their various functions
3. Elected officials and their duties
4. Other officials, how appointed, and their duties
5. Public utilities; whether controlled by government or private individuals; comparison of public and private owned utilities
6. Government finance; cost of government; how planned; by budget or otherwise
7. Relation of your local government unit to the county

Each division of such survey could be assigned to one or two women. They should meet in committee to tie up their accumulated information, in order to prevent duplication, before presenting their survey to your organization. This committee would, of course, work with the two main objects of a real survey in mind:

1. To make the survey accurate and to present it in understandable form so that it might be given publicity in your own locality and the state.
2. To make constructive suggestions for government improvement. No destructive criticism should be indulged in unless a constructive plan for improvement is at the same time set forth.

I can imagine no League meeting of greater interest to everyone than one at which these women who have been working for from three to four weeks would present the data they had gathered together. And I hope if you have such a meeting I shall be invited to attend.

I am eager to get acquainted with the local Leagues through the state, and therefore plan to save time during the next two or three months to fill speaking engagements. There are also other speakers who may be available from time to time, such as the members of the Interim Committee on Reorganization of State Departments.

Finally, headquarters will gladly supply all the material at its disposal for any of this work you may plan to undertake, and I shall be very pleased to be called upon for advice also.

Hoping to hear from you within a short time with your plans for this Efficiency in Government program, I am

Cordially yours,

*John W. Willard*

State Chairman, Efficiency in Government Committee

JWW ckc



*Put in copy of Legislative Council letter*

A G E N D A

State Board Meeting

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

January 11th, 1924

Minutes

Vacancies on Board

Report of Treasurer

Letter from National Treasurer

Report and Recommendations of Executive Secretary

Organization Reports - District Chairmen

Committee on Law Enforcement

Legislative Council

Reconstitution

Advisory Committee

District Institutes - Report of Miss Lawrence

Efficiency in Government

State Visiting Committees

Local Work

Policy and Program in Regard to Participation in Party Primaries

Federal Measures:

Child Labor Amendment

Position in Congress

State Activities

World Court

Report of Washington Delegation

Situation in Congress

Blanket Amendment

Referendum on Bok Peace Plan

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
1639 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis

WOMAN VOTER SUBSCRIPTIONS  
Districts outside of Minneapolis and St. Paul  
as of January, 1924

District I

Dodge	1	1
Dodge Center	1	
Fillmore		4
Lanesboro	3	
Spring Valley	1	
Freeborn		51
Albert Lea	50	
Alden	1	
Houston		6
Caledonia	6	
Mower		3
Austin	3	
Olmsted		10
Rochester	10	
Steele		5
Owatonna	5	
Wabasha		1
Wabasha	1	
Waseca		4
Janesville	1	
Waseca	3	
Winona		9
Winona	9	
		<u>94</u>

District III

Carver		8
Chaska	8	
Dakota		17
Farmington	3	
Hastings	4	
Lakeville	1	
Randolph	1	
West St. Paul	8	
Goodhue		8
Kenyon	3	
Pine Island	2	
Red Wing	3	
LeSueur		1
LeSueur	1	
McLeod		3
Nicollet		1
St. Peter	1	
Rice		84
Faribault	47	
Morristown	1	
Northfield	27	
Scott		14
Jordan	7	
Shakopee	7	
Sibley		1
Winthrop	1	
Washington		36
Bayport	1	
Langdon	1	
Marine	6	
Stillwater	27	
Withrow	1	
		<u>170</u>

District II

Blue Earth		6
Amboy	1	
Mankato	5	
Brown		0
Faribault		5
Blue Earth	1	
Wells	3	
Winnebago	1	
Jackson		1
Lakefield	1	
Lincoln		0
Martin		1
Fairmont	1	
Murray		2
Slayton	2	
Nobles		16
Adrian	11	
Worthington	5	
Pipestone		9
Pipestone	9	
Redwood		38
Redwood Falls	32	
Vesta	1	
Walnut Grove	5	
Rock		<u>0</u>
		<u>78</u>

District VI

Beltrami		9
Bemidji	8	
Nymore	1	
Benton		1
Sauk Rapids	1	
Cass		1
Walker	1	
Crow Wing		58
Brainerd	54	
Crosby	1	
Deerwood	2	
Ironton	1	
Hubbard		0
Lake of the Woods		0
Morrison		1
Little Falls	1	
Sherburne		1
Elk River	1	
Stearns		33
St. Cloud	33	
Todd		2
Staples	1	
Long Prairie	1	
Wadena		1
Wadena	1	
		<u>107</u>



District VII

Big Stone		5
Clinton	3	
Graceville	1	
Ortonville	1	
Chippewa		4
Watson	4	
Douglas		1
Alexandria	1	
Grant		1
Erdahl	1	
Kandiyohi		0
Lac Qui Parle		3
Dawson	1	
Madison	2	
Lyon		2
Marshall	1	
Taunton	1	
Meeker		5
Litchfield	5	
Pope		0
Renville		13
Bird Island	1	
Olivia	10	
Renville	1	
Sacred Heart	1	
Steven		2
Morris	2	
Swift		18
Appleton	18	
Traverse		3
Brown Valley	1	
Wheaton	2	
Yellow Medicine		5
Granite Falls	4	
Porter	1	
		<u>62</u>

District VIII

Carlton		0
Itasca		5
Grand Rapids	5	
Koochiching		3
Ericsburg	1	
Int. Falls	2	
St. Louis		70
Duluth	47	
Eveleth	13	
Hibbing	6	
Virginia	4	
Lake		0
Cook		0
		<u>78</u>

District IX

Becker		25
Detroit	25	
Clay		9
Moorhead	9	
Clearwater		0
Kittson		3
Hallock	3	
Mahnomen		1
Mahnomen	1	
Red Lake		0
Roseau		0
Marshall		34
Argyle	1	
Stephen	26	
Strandquist	1	
Warren	6	
Norman		0
Ottertail		2
Carlisle	1	
Fergus Falls	1	
Pennington		1
Thief River Falls	1	
Polk		1
Crookston	1	
Wilkin		2
Breckenridge	2	
		<u>78</u>

District X

Anoka		29
Anoka	3	
Columbia Heights	26	
Chisago		0
Rural Hennepin		14
Isanti		1
Cambridge	1	
Mille Lacs		1
Princeton	1	
Pine		0
Wright		0
Kenabeo		0
		<u>45</u>

TOTAL , , , 712

# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

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December 1923

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Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws, Living Costs  
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Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. F. W. Wittich, Efficiency in Government

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## Legislative Council letter

We have the very great pleasure of inviting you, as president of \_\_\_\_\_ to appoint (or renew the appointment of) a representative of your organization to the Legislative Council of the League of Women Voters for the coming year. During the three years since its organization, the Council has, we believe, proved itself a very useful clearing house for the consideration of social legislation of interest to practically all women's organizations. It has certainly won the respect of the members of the Legislature, and a really remarkable percentage of the measures approved by it have been written into law. We are looking forward to another year with every anticipation of friendly cooperation and successful accomplishment.

The meetings of the Council will be resumed next month, and we hope to be notified of the name of your representative in time for us to send her a notice of the first meeting. It seems to us desirable that the women named to act on the Council shall be in each case the chairman of the legislative committee or department of the organization she represents, provided of course she is able to attend the Council meetings.

New proposals which will command the immediate attention of the Council include a proposed bill for a new marriage law in Minnesota, the restriction of the menace of child labor in the beet sugar industry, and the removal of remaining legal discriminations against women by methods which will not endanger valuable protective legislation based on the essential differences in fact which exist between the sexes. (If there are any recommendations which your organization would like to bring before the Council for consideration, we should be glad to have your representative prepared to submit these at the first meeting.)

As you know, the Council is merely advisory. It gives careful consideration and study to proposals brought before it and makes recommendations which the member organizations are free to accept or reject according to their own judgment and special interests. We hope very much that we may have the valued counsel and cooperation of your organization through the appointment of a representative to the Council. May we hear from you by January 1st, or as soon thereafter as possible?

Cordially yours,

(Mrs. Andreas Ueland)  
Chairman, Legislative Council

(Marguerite M Wells)  
President, Minnesota League of  
Women Voters



Minutes of the meeting of the Citizens' Committee on  
State Reorganization  
January 16th, 1924 Radisson Hotel  
Miss Wells presiding

Present: Messrs. Nolan, Gislason, Christianson and Norton of the Interim Committee; Miss Marguerite Wells, chairman, Miss Gladys Harrison, secretary of the Citizens' Committee, and Mrs. C L Atwood, St. Cloud, Mrs. W J Marcle, Minneapolis, Mr. C P Hall, Red Wing, Mr. Frank Olson, Minneapolis, Mr. Wm. Anderson, University of Minnesota, Mrs. F W Wittich, Minneapolis, Mr. C P Herbert, St. Paul, Mr. J S McLean, Minneapolis, Mr. M B Lambie, University of Minnesota, Mr. Stanley Gillam, Minneapolis, Mr. R M Goodrich, Duluth, Mrs. W W Remington, Minneapolis, members of the Citizens' Committee. There were also present Dr. F W Wittich, Mr. S R Child, Mrs. Phelps Wyman, Mr. G T Moffett, Mr. H H Stevens, Dr. J D Lyon, of Minneapolis, Mr. C D Allin of the University of Minnesota, Mr. J A Scott of Duluth, and Mr. Cheney of the Minneapolis Journal.

Miss Wells introduced the subject of the evening, telling of the creation of the Citizens' Committee and its two meetings last winter.

Mrs. Marcle moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with. Seconded and carried.

Miss Wells called on Mr. Nolan, chairman of the Interim Committee, for general remarks on the work of the committee.

Mr. Nolan briefly reviewed the history of the committee as follows: Creation by the House at the last Legislature with authorization to investigate state departments and to make recommendations to the next session, full power being given to investigate the organization of existing departments and agencies of the state government; holding of hearings by the Committee at which representatives of the various departments and administrative agencies have appeared, in order to get a statement of the actual operation of the state government. There are now more than 90 departments, commissions or independent agencies of an administrative nature under the state government, the exact number being practically impossible to determine. Some of these are private organizations receiving appropriations from the state.

The principal functional divisions of the state government are:

Finance, under which certain administrative agencies are provided for by the constitution and under which some \$52,000,000 was expended last year;

Education, the administration of which was consolidated with satisfactory results upon the recommendation of the Efficiency Commission appointed by Governor Eberhart;

Care of Unfortunates, which is for the most part concentrated in the hands of the State Board of Control;

Public Health, under which are the State Board of Health and several other agencies;

Regulation of Business, which divides itself into two principal divisions, that of Commerce and Trade, under which fall such administrative agencies as the State Railway and Warehouse Commission, and Agriculture, under which are some 21 independent agencies and notably several organizations of a semi-public nature receiving appropriations;

State Works, under which the principal activity is the maintenance of the state highway system. The erection of most of the state buildings comes under the authority of the State Board of Control.

Natural Resources, the administration of which is now distributed in a number of agencies and for which there is special need of consolidation;

Military Affairs, the administration of which for the most part is directly under the Governor but with certain administrative commissions;

Mr. Nolan pointed out the fact that since the passage of the law granting state aid in large proportions for the erection of armories more than \$1,500,000 of state funds have been expended for this purpose, many of armories so erected being beyond the financial capacity of the locality to sustain and for many of which National Guard units have not been maintained.

The Interim Committee will proceed to arrange its findings and to compare with administrative procedure in other states before making its recommendations. It is still open whether the committee should recommend one particular type of administrative unit, or the continuance of the variety of forms, under which in many cases in this state good results have been obtained.

The most important need is for a central control of finance, there being now practically no administrative supervision over the propriety of expenditures and no way of controlling the practice of demanding deficiency appropriations from the Legislature to enable administrative departments to function until the end of the fiscal year.

The three principal needs are:

1. Central control of finance;
2. Consolidation of agricultural administration; and
3. Administrative machinery to conserve the natural resources of the state.

Success in reorganization programs in other states has been due to the aggressiveness of the Governor's leadership. In the absence of such leadership, the most potent force is the insistent demand of public opinion.

Mr. Christianson reviewed the increase in the total appropriations made by the Legislature from \$19,000,000 in 1915 to over \$40,000,000 in 1923. Of this \$40,000,000, \$21,500,000 goes for education, of which \$12,500,000 is paid out in state aid.

8,000,000 for state institutions

7,000,000 for the operation of the state government

1,200,000 for public health, etc.

These appropriations are far from representing the total expenditures of the state, as about \$32,000,000 per biennium is produced by the direct tax levy, of which \$14,000,000 is raised under the one mill tax provided for by the Babcock amendment. There are other large yields such as \$7,500,000 from the tax on railway gross earnings, etc.

Assuming the state population to be 2,000,000, the tax burden is \$18 per person per year or \$90 per family of five.

Central administrative control of finance is necessary because the Legislature cannot, in the 90 day session, give adequate consideration to the problem and can in no way supervise the expenditure of the funds after the appropriations are made. Last year the total requests were over \$55,000,000 and the cuts which were made by the Appropriations Committee were sometimes necessarily made without adequate information. The heavy task now imposed on the Appropriations Committees means that they cannot complete their reports until the last day or two of the session, when the members of the Legislature must act upon them practically without study or discussion.

The practice of the various departments of expending their appropriations by the beginning of the legislative session and then calling upon the Legislature to pass emergency appropriations to enable them to complete their fiscal year, simply means that these departments are enabled to do indirectly what the law forbids them to do directly. Financial reform



should involve the preparation of a real budget and holding the administrative officers responsible for living within it. The Governor is now held responsible on financial matters but does not have powers commensurate with his responsibility.

There are two theories as to effective administration:

1. That both power and responsibility be concentrated in the Governor, and
2. That checks be placed upon the administrative power to prevent abuses.

Under the first theory if adopted, the people will hold the Governor to a degree of responsibility which will attract men of higher type to office and will insure more efficient administration than the present system of divided responsibility.

Mr. Child inquired concerning the present budget.

Mr. Christianson replied that the recommendations of the Eberhart Efficiency Committee regarding the budget had been defeated by manipulation in the House and that the budget bill passed was sponsored by the foes of effective financial control. The present budget amounts to no more than a compilation of the requests of the various departments. To these Governor Preus at the last session prefaced certain recommendations which, however, could not be based upon thorough investigation.

Mr. Stevens inquired why the public examiners office as at present constituted should not supply the needed information to the Legislature.

Mr. Nolan replied that the revision of the departmental requests must be by an officer who is not only an auditor but a responsible supervisor and manager. Effective reorganization should involve shifting responsibility from the Legislature to the executive through the creation of a department of financial management. Without an executive budget prepared scientifically, there is no check upon inevitable log-rolling in the Legislature in the matter of appropriations.

Mr. Allin inquired how the Legislature could be controlled after the executive recommendations were made.

Mr. Nolan replied that the executive budget would have such publicity and such public support that the Legislature would not dare to exceed it.

Mr. Allin inquired how total expenditures could be kept down without party responsibility in the Legislature.

Mr. Nolan replied by asking if responsibility should not be in the executive which spends the money?

Mr. Christianson pointed out that the Legislature never exceeds the executive recommendations even now.

Mr. Herbert asked if there could not be an organization under the Legislature itself to pass upon the proper allocation of funds.

Mr. Nolan said that there could be no interim organization except an interim committee which is of doubtful official standing. He suggested that the budget commissioner should be authorized to sit on the floor of the Legislature and to present his views directly to the Legislature itself.

Mr. Child inquired whether a good budget system would reduce taxation.

Mr. Nolan replied that it should. It would in any case provide a way of ascertaining whether the large sums expended in state aid are securing results commensurate with the expenditure. At present the state is in the position of a business expending \$72,000,000 a year without an organized financial department. He pointed to the fact that of the 15 examining boards in the state, only about 3 deposit their receipts in the State Treasury, the others receiving and expending funds as they see fit.

Mrs. Remington inquired if it were not an executive responsibility to supervise expenditure.

Mr. Lambie described the Pennsylvania finance system where a so-called "de-centralized centralization" has been effected with an auditor in each department making a report to the executive, and the Massachusetts system of extreme centralization in a department of administration and finance under which are commissions responsible for budget, personnel, auditing, purchase of supplies and general supervision of expenditure. The keeping of charts of expenditure month by month has revealed interesting tendencies such as large increases in telephone expense just before election, etc.

Mr. Norton said he thought it was difficult to discuss details until after the Commissions had arrived at conclusions, but that there were two ways of helping the work of the committee: (1) expert service of any kind in whipping the findings and recommendations into shape, and (2) publicity after the report is prepared.

Mrs. Atwood expressed her interest in centralized employment administration.

Mr. Gislason pointed out that increase in taxation is by no means confined to state government but is even more marked in municipal and federal government, and such an increase is inevitable with the increase in governmental functions.

Mr. Anderson stressed the importance of Mr. Nolan's suggestion that all funds received by any administrative agency be paid into the general treasury. No change has improved municipal administration as this reform, wherever adopted.

Miss Wells asked an opinion as to the advisability of a general reorganization.

Mr. Nolan said that the state administration could be readily grouped under a small number of functional divisions, but said he believed it more important to effect actual changes where needed rather than a nominal regrouping. He referred to the fact that there is no uniformity now as to the hours or remuneration of public employment in the state and that the morale is not good as a result. Standardization is needed in employment matters. He pointed out that the establishment of a central finance department would tend to reveal defects of administration and make possible further intelligent progress in reorganization.

Mr. McLain suggested that Mr. Christianson speak before the State Editorial Association next month on this subject.

Mr. Norton emphasized again the fact that the Legislature can have no continuing supervision over expenditures because of the short term during which it is in session.

Mr. Moffett suggested the Indiana plan of hearings before the State Tax Commission for any group of taxpayers having complaint against any levy, public contract or expenditure.

Mr. C P Hall endorsed the idea of central finance control as going to the heart of the problem. If a businesslike administration cannot reduce taxes, then taxes ought not to be reduced.

Mrs. Wittich complimented the Interim Committee on the fair and careful manner in which the hearings are being conducted.

Mr. Goodrich said that he believed the way in which the survey was being conducted is superior to most of those of which he has knowledge, and the results should be eagerly awaited. He promised the interest of the Duluth Taxpayers' League in the recommendations of the Committee.

Mr. Scott, who is the assessor of Duluth, put in a good word for the Indiana plan, and promised the cooperation of the Tax Conference now in progress in Minneapolis. He asked the cooperation of the Interim Committee in framing appropriate resolutions for the conference.

Dr. Lyons assured the Committee that the Commonwealth Club is very much interested in the problems which the Committee is trying to solve.

Committee adjourned at 10 p.m.

Gladys A Harrison, Secretary



A G E N D A  
Meeting of the Legislative Council  
Minnesota League of Women Voters  
February 7th, 1924

Report on Membership of the Council

Time of Future Meetings

Rules of Procedure

Old Business

Mothers' Pension Refund  
Woman on Industrial Commission

Teacher Helpers  
County Board of Education  
Part-time schools

Family Court  
Adultery Bill

New Business

Recommendations of Member Organizations

Recommendations of Chairmen of Standing League Committees

Recommendations from outside the Council

Dear Editor:

This story goes to you with the request that you give as much publicity as possible to information concerning the time, place, and manner of holding the party primaries of the various parties. We can assure you that this will be greatly appreciated by your women leaders. We shall be glad to supply material on these primaries, especially written to appeal to women voters, if you will use it.

Minnesota League of Women Voters

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This story goes to you with the request that you give as much publicity as possible to information concerning the time, place, and manner of holding the party primaries of the various parties. We can assure you that this will be greatly appreciated by your women leaders. We shall be glad to supply material on these primaries, especially written to appeal to women voters, if you will use it.

Minnesota League of Women Voters



MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
1639 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis  
February 11th, 1924

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Women will have a hand in mixing the political pudding for 1924 if they heed the appeal of leaders urging them to participate in the party caucuses and elect women delegates to the county, state and national conventions of the political parties. Mrs. Manley Fosseen, Republican leader, and Mrs. Anna Diskey Olesen, member of the Democratic national committee for Minnesota, have joined with the League of Women Voters which includes in its membership women of every political faith, in the appeal.

"We are urging women to consult with friends and neighbors and with party leaders in their own election districts to see that desirable candidates stand for election as delegates," said Mrs. A.J. McGuire, chairman of the Political Relations Committee of the League of Women Voters. "We hope to see women represented equally with men in the national conventions which nominate the presidential candidates. These party primaries or caucuses leading up to the state conventions where presidential electors will be named are part of the legal election machinery of the state, and every voter is therefore under a duty to participate in the primary of the party of her choice. As voters women are still weak in their knowledge of party politics - the practical kind which begins in the precinct or election district. This is the first presidential election in which women have been able to participate in all the preliminaries - it is their opportunity to make their ideals effective in national politics."

The League of Women Voters has sent an open letter to the chairmen of the Democratic and Republican State Central Committees urging them to see that the party primaries are properly regulated and offering co-operation in getting women to vote. Should the Farmer-Labor party hold a state convention to nominate presidential electors, a similar letter will be sent to the state chairman of that party.

The League of Women Voters urges its members particularly to study the regulations governing the party primaries, to see that the time and place are well advertised, to get women to attend, and to see that the primaries are properly conducted and the handling of the ballots carefully safeguarded.

The next meeting of the State Board of the Minnesota League of Women Voters will be held on Friday, February 29th, beginning at 10:30 a.m., at the League headquarters, 1639 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis. Luncheon will be served.

All local chairmen are cordially invited to meet with the Board. Please be sure to let us know in advance if you plan to attend.

Gladys A Harrison,  
Executive Secretary

February 13th, 1924



2-13-24

Suggested Model Program for Two Day Institute of Government  
and Politics

Local conditions will control the time arrangement to a large extent, but this may help when starting to plan periods, etc. It is rather a good idea to start with an evening lecture and end with an afternoon session or perhaps a luncheon with a special speaker.

I Evening Lecture on America's Foreign Policy

II Next Morning

1st period	9:30-10:45	Lecture and round table on America's Foreign Policy
2nd period	11:00-12:15	Lecture and round table on State Reorganization

Afternoon

One session	2:30-4:00	Subjects from which a choice might be made 1. Political Parties and the Presidential Election. 2. Government and Social Progress. 3. Problems in Municipal Government. (This could be planned to deal with local situations.)
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Evening Lecture (2nd evening) on State Reorganization

III Next Morning

1st period	9:30-10:45	Lecture and round table on America's Foreign Policy
2nd period	11:00-12:15	Lecture and round table on State Reorganization

Afternoon

One session	2:30-4:00	Continue the above 1, 2, or 3, whichever had been featured the day previous or else choose another one than used the day before, so varying the afternoon program for both days and at the same time enlarging the program and perhaps making an appeal to more people.
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Note: Of course the above is only a tentative outline. Local conditions will influence length of institute, number of sessions, etc. But it may facilitate the making of plans if the local committee has such an outline to start with even though final arrangements are entirely different from the working model.

2-13-24

THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS,  
1639 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis

Model Constitution for Local Organizations  
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Note: This Constitution is modelled closely on the Constitution for the state organization, some of the articles, those on "Object" and "Policy" for example, being identical. Parts which are underlined may be included or not at the option of the local unit. In case the policy of having sustaining memberships is adopted, free memberships must also be provided for as the State Constitution states that "no dues shall be required of individual members."

In order to provide for regular election of officers, strengthen the local branches, and secure uniformity of working methods and policy throughout the organization, local Leagues are urged to adopt this constitution as soon as possible.  
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CONSTITUTION  
of the \_\_\_\_\_ LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Article I  
NAME

This organization shall be called the \_\_\_\_\_ League of Women Voters and shall be auxiliary to the Minnesota and the National League of Women Voters.

Article II  
OBJECT

The object of this League shall be to increase the effectiveness of women's votes in furthering better government.

Article III  
POLICY

This League, as an organization, shall be strictly unpartisan. Its officers and members are free to join the party of their choice.

Article IV  
MEMBERSHIP

1. Any woman citizen of \_\_\_\_\_ may become an enrolled member by signing an application for membership and subscribing to the aims of the League.
2. Any woman citizen of \_\_\_\_\_ may become a sustaining member by signing an application for membership, subscribing to the aims of the League, and paying \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to the treasurer.
3. A subscription to "The Woman Voter" is included in every sustaining membership.
3. Membership in this branch of the League of Women Voters shall constitute membership in the State and in the National League.



Article V  
OFFICERS

The officers of this League shall be a chairman, vice-chairman, finance chairman, treasurer, and secretary. (Other officers may be provided for if needed.) The ward chairmen, and duly appointed chairmen of Standing Committees, shall act as directors.

Article VI  
ELECTIONS

The officers shall be elected at the annual meeting. The term of office shall be one year. Nominations shall be made in such manner as the Executive Board may direct. In case of failure to elect, the chairman of the League of Women Voters for the \_\_\_\_\_ Congressional District shall have power to appoint a chairman.

Article VII  
EXECUTIVE BOARD

The officers and directors shall constitute the Executive Board but may designate 3 of its members to act as an Executive Committee, who shall transact business in the Interim of Board meetings, provided that nothing shall be done contrary to the policy of the state organization.

Article VIII  
MEETINGS

1. The annual meeting shall be held at such place and time as the Executive Board may decide.
2. The voting body shall consist of the officers, directors, and members.

Article IX  
VACANCIES

The Executive Board shall have power to fill all vacancies that occur during the year.

Article X  
AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting by two thirds vote.

Note: Standing Committees recommended are:

Finance and Membership  
Legislation and Law Enforcement  
Efficiency in Government  
International Co-operation to Prevent War

M I N U T E S  
STATE BOARD MEETING  
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

The regular monthly meeting of the State Board of the Minnesota League of Women Voters was held January 11th, 1924, at the home of Mrs. C P Noyes, in St. Paul. The meeting was a joint meeting with the Board of Directors of the Ramsey County League of Women Voters. The meeting was called to order at 11 a.m., Miss Wells presiding.

There were present: Miss Wells, Mrs. Wittich, Mrs. Ueland, Miss Monahan, Mrs. Cant, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Dneudonne, Miss Harrison, Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Ware, Mrs. Cobb, Mrs. Glasoe, Mrs. Dowling, Mrs. C P Noyes, and Mrs. C R Noyes. The following were also present: Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Welch, Mrs. Dupuis and Miss Child, and the following members of the Board of Directors of the Ramsey County League: Mrs. Tanner, Miss Tross, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Kelley, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Rosencrans, Mrs. Chapen, Mrs. Zack, Mrs. Schwartz, Miss Lusk, Miss Davis, Mrs. McGuire and Mrs. Holman.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and corrected in accordance with a suggestion made by Mrs. Wittich.

Miss Wells reported the resignation of Miss Lusk as first vice-president. Mrs. Ueland suggested the name of Mrs. Boyd Nixon for the vacancy. A motion was made by Mrs. Wittich, seconded by Mrs. Brown, that the secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for Mrs. Nixon as first vice-president. Carried.

The report of the treasurer was read by Mrs. Cant and placed on file. It was moved by Mrs. Wittich that the report be accepted and the bills paid. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Cant read a letter from Miss Ludington, national treasurer, reviewing the facts as to the quota from the state to the national organization.

Report of the Executive Secretary. Miss Harrison reported that since the last meeting, work has been concluded on the World Court petition. Important tasks accomplished in the office are: The organizing and bringing up to date the pamphlet file, sorting and arranging the literature on the shelves arranged for distribution, bringing the clipping file up to date, and checking over the subscriptions to the Woman Voter. Two letters to local chairmen have been issued since the last meeting.

Reports by District Chairmen.

Mrs. Glasoe reported the appointment of three active new county chairmen in her Third District. They are: Mrs. Lowell Pierce of West St. Paul, Mrs. Leland of Kenyon and Mrs. Effie Dupuis of Faribault.

Mrs. Noyes reported for the Ramsey County League. The Board of Directors started the New Year by registering in a body under the new registration law effective January 1st. The work of the month has been concentrated in the interest of Efficiency in Government. A house to house campaign has been organized for the purpose of (1) securing new members, (2) urging women to register, (3) distributing the Bok Peace Plan. The mayor addressed one meeting of the League membership. Two meetings have been planned in the interest of peace; Mrs. Searle is to speak at a joint meeting of the Woman's City Club and the League and Mr. Libby will appear at a meeting of the St. Paul Association as speaker.

In the absence of Mrs. McKnight, Miss Child reported for the Minneapolis League.

Mrs. Dowling reported for the Seventh District. She has recently driven over the district and reported that organization is weak and needs to be built up. A meeting has been arranged by the local League in Olivia for next month at which Mrs. Wittich has been asked to speak. The Bok Peace Plan will be discussed at that time.



Mrs. Ware reported for the Tenth District.

Miss Wells reported the resignation of Mrs. Swartwood as chairman of the First District. It was moved by Mrs. Ware, seconded by Mrs. Cant, that her resignation be accepted with regret. Carried.

Miss Wells reported that Miss Alice Kercher has accepted an appointment as chairman of the Committee on Law Enforcement created at the last Board meeting.

#### Legislative Council

Mrs. Ueland reported that letters have been sent out asking that the various member organizations renew their appointments to the Council. The following were suggested for the Rural Advisory Committee.

Mrs. Nixon	-	Mrs. A N Nelles, Dayton
Mrs. Cobb		Mrs. L P Hall, Deerwood
Mrs. Dowling		Miss Bergitta Sherdal, Montevideo
		Mrs. Starr, Redwood Falls
		Mrs. H W Froelich, Thief River Falls
Mrs. Ueland		Mrs. Dill, Co. Supt., Hennepin County
Mrs. Pierce		Mrs. D L Grannis, West St. Paul

#### Report on Institutes in Co-operation with State Teachers Colleges.

The report of the chairman of the Committee on Institutes, Miss Lawrence, was read in her absence by Miss Harrison and placed on file. Miss Lawrence has written to the normal schools at Winona, St. Cloud, Mankato, Bemidji, Duluth and Moorhead, and has received assurances of cooperation in each place.

A motion was made by Mrs. Nixon, seconded by Mrs. Cant, that Miss Lawrence's report recommending having the first Institutes in St. Cloud and Mankato be accepted; that Mrs. Wittich be asked to head a committee on Business Arrangements and Program for Institutes to work in cooperation with Miss Lawrence; and that the chairmen of the Third, Seventh and Tenth Congressional Districts be asked to formulate plans for Institutes in their districts, (where there are no normal colleges) for presentation to Mrs. Wittich. Carried.

Mrs. Wittich asked if she was expected to take the initiative in the organization of Institutes. Miss Wells said that she was not.

Meeting adjourned at 1 p.m. for luncheon.

The meeting was called to order by Miss Wells at 2:30 p.m.

#### Report of Department of Efficiency in Government.

Mrs. Wittich reported as chairman of the department. A letter from the national organization has been received recommending that local Leagues devote the months of January, February and March to work in this department. Mrs. Wittich has sent a letter to League chairmen suggesting that they study (1) The presidential primary, (2) The "Know Your Own Town" questions to increase interest in local affairs, and (3) local government by the survey method.

Mrs. Wittich reported that there will be visiting committees to state boards appointed in her department similar to the visiting committees that function in local Leagues in connection with the city government. The following boards have been interviewed in this connection; State Board of Education, (by Mrs. Brown), State Board of Control, Board of University Regents, and the State Forestry Board. The meetings of the latter Board are held at various points in the state so that attendance would be difficult. The Board of Control meets irregularly upon call. The minutes of these boards are, however, open to inspection. Mrs. Wittich suggested that it would probably be well to undertake a study of minutes of past meetings before going in person to meetings.

Mrs. Wittich will appoint chairmen for these visiting committees after consultation with Miss Wells.

Mrs. Wittich reported upon her interview with Mr. Douglas of the State Forestry Board. There is no criticism of Mr. Cox in his professional capacity. There does exist a serious friction between the state auditor's office, the Timber Board and the Forestry Board which, it is claimed, is due to the difficulties of Mr. Cox's personality. Mr. Douglas assured Mrs. Wittich that if Mr. Cox is removed it will be for cause publicly announced and that a qualified successor will be found for him. Since these are the points Mrs. Wittich wished to focus attention upon, she considered her interview a success.

Mrs. Ueland asked if all danger of Mr. Cox's removal is now past. Mrs. Wittich said that, in her judgment, it was not, but that the crux of the matter is to assure there being sufficient public justification for his removal so that it would be possible for the Board to secure a professionally qualified man who would consent to succeed him.

Mrs. Wittich reported further in connection with the vacancy recently created by the death of one of the nine members of the Forestry Board, that representative women met yesterday at League headquarters in Minneapolis to consider plans for asking the Governor to appoint a woman to the place. These were Mrs. Rounds of the State Federated Clubs, Mrs. Fosseen of the Republican Women's Clubs, Mrs. Wyman representing the Democratic women, and Miss Wells and Mrs. Wittich of the League. The group named above decided to place the request for the naming of a woman at this time before the Governor.

Mrs. Ueland moved that the Board approve the action of the committee in asking the Governor to consider favorably the appointment of a woman to the State Forestry Board. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Ueland remarked that she had felt for a long time that the League should make a more of a study of conservation. She suggested the appointment of a committee on this subject. Miss Wells asked if that committee should not take the form of a visiting committee as that is the best way to get definite information. Mrs. Wittich has the power and will appoint a committee to the Forestry Board, Miss Wells said.

Miss Wells reported that there was some discussion among the women who attended the conference on the Forestry Board at League headquarters about participation of women in the party delegate elections, and that they all seemed to see that women must unite in order to make their influence felt in plans for party primaries. They all agreed that whatever is done must be begun in the next thirty days.

A motion was made by Mrs. Cobb, seconded by Mrs. Glasoe, that the chairman appoint a committee of five to make the necessary plans. Carried.

Mrs. Wittich made a plea for attendance of women at the hearings of the Interim Committee on State Reorganization.

Mrs. Briggs of St. Paul reported, as Miss Wells request, upon her work in her local precinct last year where she was successful in getting 600 of a total of 610 voters to register in place of the 200 who registered at the previous election.

#### Woman Voter Subscription List

Miss Harrison stated that there are at present only 710 subscribers to the "Woman Voter" outside the Twin Cities in place of the 1700 subscribers previously listed. The difference is due to expired subscriptions. Since this publication is the only way the State League reaches its membership with the important information it has to convey, this is a serious situation. It is especially needed now that there are plans on foot in the state for



Institutes of Government in order to carry the announcements. Moreover the only record of League membership throughout the state in the office is the Woman Voter list. Miss Harrison suggested that a campaign for memberships might be carried on, each membership to include the subscriptions to the Woman Voter.

Mrs. Noyes offered a prize of \$25 to the district which should secure the largest number of subscriptions. Moved, seconded and carried that a committee be appointed to work out the details of the contest.

Meeting adjourned at 5 p.m.

Emily Child, secretary pro tem

Meeting reconvened at call of the chairman to consider a request from Mrs. W C Schemann for League support of an increase in the wages of railway mail carriers. Moved, seconded and carried that a letter be sent explaining the League's policy of not taking action on matters of federal legislation independent of the national convention.

M I N U T E S  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING  
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
February 7th, 1924

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held February 7th, 1924, at 2:30 p.m. at League headquarters.

Mrs. Ueland presided. The following were present: Mrs. F H Barney, of the Women's Welfare League; Miss Nellie L Jones, Minn. Federation of Business & Professional Women; Mrs. C H Hubbell, American Legion Auxiliary; Mrs. Ernest Mariette, Minn. Public Health Nurses Ass'n.; Mrs. F E Griswold, W C T U; Miss Dora Kreutzian, Mpls. Committee, Women's Trade Union League; Mrs. B F Rieke, State Council of Americanization Agencies; Miss Mabel G Peirce, Minnesota Education Association; Mr. F J Bruno, Minnesota Committee on Social Legislation; Mrs. Robbins Gilman, Women's Co-operative Alliance; Mrs. Maurice Lefkowitz, Council of Jewish Women; Mrs. Walter Thorp, Woman's Club; Miss Isabel Lawrence, chairman of the League Committee on Education; Miss Florence Monahan, chairman of the League Committee on Uniform Laws for Women; Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Women in Industry, Miss Alice Kercher, chairman of the committee on Law Enforcement; Mrs. John M Guise, representing the Ramsey County League of Women Voters; Miss Marguerite M Wells; Mrs. L P Hall, Deerpark, and Mrs. A N Nelles, Dayton, members of the Rural Advisory Committee; and Miss Gladys Harrison as secretary.

The minutes of the last regular meeting of the Council held on February 5th, 1923, were read and approved.

Mrs. Ueland spoke of the history, purpose and methods of the Council.

Miss Harrison reported on the membership of the Council as including the following: Representatives of sixteen member organizations, the chairmen of seven standing committees of the League of Women Voters, Mrs. Guise, representative of the Ramsey County League of Women Voters, Miss Wells, and in an advisory capacity, six women who have accepted a place on the Rural Advisory Committee, and Miss Harrison as secretary.

It was moved by Miss Wells, seconded by Mrs. Hubbell, that the Council hold monthly meetings. It was informally agreed that afternoons are better than mornings and that Thursday is as good a day as any, the second and fourth Thursdays being preferred by some of the members of the Council.

Agreed that the next meeting of the Council should be held on the second Thursday in March.

Miss Monahan moved that there be sub-committees consisting of the person bringing in the recommendation, the chairman of the League of Women Voters committee on the subject, and one or more additional members to be appointed by the chair. Seconded and carried.

Miss Monahan moved that all measures recommended to the Council should be referred to sub-committees which should report back to the Council with a recommendation for action. Seconded and carried.

Old Business Mrs. Guise explained briefly the appropriation required to carry out the state refund under the Mothers' Pension Law. Moved by Mrs. Thorp, seconded by Miss Wells, that the Mothers' Pension refund be discussed at a later meeting of the Council. Carried.

Mrs. Griswold and Mrs. Dietrichson spoke on the question of requiring the appointment of a woman on the Industrial Commission. They stated that the enforcement of the minimum wage law has shown great improvement in the last year and accordingly recommended that consideration of this measure be deferred for the present.

Miss Kercher reported figures showing that the highest paid woman inspector under the State Industrial Commission receives less than the lowest paid man



boiler inspector. Also that the head of the Division of Women and Children receives less salary than the head of any other division under the State Industrial Commission. These facts were cited as showing that the Commission has discriminatory policy against its women employees.

Miss Wells suggested that such matters should be considered in connection with the proposed reorganization of state departments.

Miss Lawrence spoke on the measures defeated last year for teacher helpers, county boards of education, and part-time schools, all of which she felt should be supported again at the next session.

Mr. Bruno reported that the Minnesota Committee on Social Legislation recommended the reintroduction of the family court bill in practically the same form as in 1923. This is considered justified by the progress made on the bill last year. The passage of the bill in 1923 authorizing an additional juvenile court judge in Hennepin County will increase the chances of the family court bill another session. Another approach to the problem is, however, possible through the reorganization of the probation systems so as to unite the probation work of the District and Municipal courts. He stated that over three fourths of the divorce cases are found to have been known to the courts on other difficulties before the divorce action.

Miss Peirce presented the program of the Minnesota Education Association as including the teacher insurance and retirement fund, teacher tenure, state aid, promotion of rural education. Of these she recommended to the immediate consideration of the Council the teacher insurance and retirement fund which the M. E. A. wishes to see reintroduced as a bill in practically the same form as in 1923. Asked what was intended by promotion of rural education, she explained that the M. E. A. had in mind establishing a county unit of finance, a county board of education, and professionalizing the office of county supt.

Miss Wells moved that the recommendation concerning the teacher retirement fund and the other recommendations of the M. E. A. when formally presented should be considered in committee in conjunction with the education bills left over from the program recommended by the Legislative Council in 1923. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Ueland appointed Miss Peirce, Miss Lawrence, and Mr. Bruno for a committee on the education bills.

Mrs. Griswold of the W. C. T. U. recommended that the Council consider restoring the penalty under the present law requiring teachers to give class room instruction on the effect of the use of alcoholics. This recommendation was referred to the committee on educational measures.

Miss Lawrence recommended the correction of the teacher retirement fund on the ground that the existing law compels teachers to pay in their money under an unsound and inefficient system.

She also reported that the effect of the cut made in the Senate last year for the supplementary school aid was to make it impossible for the state to pay more than 55 cents on the dollar under the supplementary aid law which guarantees an income of \$40 per child to school districts which vote a 20 mill tax levy.

Mr. Bruno reported that the Committee on Social Legislation wished to have the League of Women Voters take the initiative in the support of a revised marriage law for the state, a draft on which has been made by the Minnesota Committee on Social Legislation. Asked by chairman if he wished the Legislative Council to consider the same, Mr. Bruno asked that this be done, and Mrs. Ueland appointed the following committee: Miss Monahan, Mr. Bruno and Mrs. Hubbell.

Miss Wells moved that a committee be created to which all matters involving legal discriminations against women or the unequal operation of existing laws should be referred, this committee to bring in recommendations for the correction of these defects. Seconded by Mrs. Thorp and carried.

Mrs. Ueland appointed on this committee Miss Monahan, chairman, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Mariette, Mrs. Dietrichson, Miss Kercher, Miss Harrison.

Miss Lawrence brought up the problem of child labor in the beet fields and reported that California was dealing with the problem through its state attendance officer and through providing migratory schools or teachers to follow the movements of the beet field workers.

Mrs. Ueland appointed Miss Kercher to look up the present laws affecting child labor in Minnesota and report where any corrections can be effected.

Miss Kercher agreed also to examine any decisions of the courts affecting the enforcement of these laws.

Miss Wells asked that educational measures be discussed at the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

Agreed that Mrs. O'Connor, chairman of the League's national Child Welfare Committee, be written to for advice on the problem of agricultural labor among children based on the experience of other states.

Mrs. Hubbell reported that in Robbinsdale the superintendent has had the state school attendance law and the penalty provided for its infringement printed on the back of every excuse form used by the pupils.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. Teachout requesting support for the Sunset Homes bill. Mr. Bruno explained the measure as one which in its administrative features closely resembles the state law for county tuberculosis sanatoria and as wholly new in its provision for the care of the aged under semi-public auspices. Mrs. Thorp reported the criticism of labor organizations that the proposal was discriminatory in that it gave public aid to old persons having a certain amount of property which it would not offer to old persons wholly destitute. The chairman and other members expressed an opinion that something should be done to improve conditions in the present public homes for the destitute aged and that this matter should precede action in behalf of old persons who are not entirely without funds.

A number of members having left the meeting, it was agreed that this matter should be taken up at a later meeting of the Council.

Mrs. Hubbell reported that the American Legion Auxiliary has not prepared its recommendations but that she hopes to report them at the next meeting.

Adjourned at 5 p.m.

Gladys Harrison, Secretary



February 15th, 1924

To Members of the Legislative Council: -

Your attention is called to the fact that March 13th was agreed upon for the date of the next meeting.

The office of the League of Women Voters will be glad to act upon the request of chairmen of sub-committees in calling meetings or in sending letters or material to members of sub-committees.

The sub-committees already appointed, including appointments made since the Council meeting are: -

Committee on Educational Measures: Miss Isabel Lawrence, chairman, Miss Peirce, M E A; Mrs. C H Hubbell, American Legion Auxiliary; Mrs. Henry S Nelson, M F W C; Mrs. E C Stakman, A A U W; Mrs. B F Rieke, Council Americanization Agencies; Mrs. Thorp, Mpls. Woman's Club; Mr. Bruno, Minn. Com. Social Legislation

Committee on Marriage Law Revision: Miss Florence Monahan, Mr. Bruno, Mrs. Hubbell, Mrs. Griswold, W C T U.

Committee on Removal of Legal Discriminations: Miss Monahan, chairman, Mrs. Gilman, Women's Co-op. Alliance; Mrs. Mariette, M P H N A, Mrs. Dietrichson, Miss Pearl Salisbury; Miss Kercher; Miss Harrison.

Research on Enforcement Child Labor Laws: Miss Kercher

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Committee on Removal of Legal Discriminations: Miss Monahan, chairman, Mrs. Gilman, Women's Co-op. Alliance; Mrs. Mariette, M P H N A, Mrs. Dietrichson, Miss Pearl Salisbury; Miss Kercher; Miss Harrison.

Research on Enforcement Child Labor Laws: Miss Kercher

Gladys Harrison, Secretary



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February 7th, 1924

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held February 7th, 1924, at 2:30 p.m. at League headquarters.

Mrs. Ueland presided. The following were present: Mrs. F H Barney, of the Women's Welfare League; Miss Nellie L Jones, Minn. Federation of Business & Professional Women; Mrs. C H Hubbell, American Legion Auxiliary; Mrs. Ernest Mariette, Minn. Public Health Nurses Ass'n.; Mrs. F E Griswold, W C T U; Miss Dora Kreutzian, Mpls. Committee, Women's Trade Union League; Mrs. B F Rieke, State Council of Americanization Agencies; Miss Mabel G Peirce, Minnesota Education Association; Mr. F J Bruno, Minnesota Committee on Social Legislation; Mrs. Robbins Gilman, Women's Co-operative Alliance; Mrs. Maurice Lefkowitz, Council of Jewish Women; Mrs. Walter Thorp, Woman's Club; Miss Isabel Lawrence, chairman of the League Committee on Education; Miss Florence Monahan, chairman of the League Committee on Uniform Laws for Women; Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Women in Industry, Miss Alice Kercher, chairman of the committee on Law Enforcement; Mrs. John M Guise, representing the Ramsey County League of Women Voters; Miss Marguerite M Wells; Mrs. L P Hall, Deerpark, and Mrs. A N Nelles, Dayton, members of the Rural Advisory Committee; and Miss Gladys Harrison as secretary.

The minutes of the last regular meeting of the Council held on February 5th, 1923, were read and approved.

Mrs. Ueland spoke of the history, purpose and methods of the Council.

Miss Harrison reported on the membership of the Council as including the following: Representatives of sixteen member organizations, the chairmen of seven standing committees of the League of Women Voters, Mrs. Guise, representative of the Ramsey County League of Women Voters, Miss Wells, and in an advisory capacity, six women who have accepted a place on the Rural Advisory Committee, and Miss Harrison as secretary.

It was moved by Miss Wells, seconded by Mrs. Hubbell, that the Council hold monthly meetings. It was informally agreed that afternoons are better than mornings and that Thursday is as good a day as any, the second and fourth Thursdays being preferred by some of the members of the Council.

Agreed that the next meeting of the Council should be held on the second Thursday in March.

Miss Monahan moved that there be sub-committees consisting of the person bringing in the recommendation, the chairman of the League of Women Voters committee on the subject, and one or more additional members to be appointed by the chair. Seconded and carried.

Miss Monahan moved that all measures recommended to the Council should be referred to sub-committees which should report back to the Council with a recommendation for action. Seconded and carried.

Old Business Mrs. Guise explained briefly the appropriation required to carry out the state refund under the Mothers' Pension Law. Moved by Mrs. Thorp, seconded by Miss Wells, that the Mothers' Pension refund be discussed at a later meeting of the Council. Carried.

Mrs. Griswold and Mrs. Dietrichson spoke on the question of requiring the appointment of a woman on the Industrial Commission. They stated that the enforcement of the minimum wage law has shown great improvement in the last year and accordingly recommended that consideration of this measure be deferred for the present.

Miss Kercher reported figures showing that the highest paid woman inspector under the State Industrial Commission receives less than the lowest paid man

-2-

boiler inspector. Also that the head of the Division of Women and Children receives less salary than the head of any other division under the State Industrial Commission. These facts were cited as showing that the Commission has a discriminatory policy against its women employees.

Miss Wells suggested that such matters should be considered in connection with the proposed reorganization of state departments.

Miss Lawrence spoke on the measures defeated last year for teacher helpers, county boards of education, and part-time schools, all of which she felt should be supported again at the next session.

Mr. Bruno reported that the Minnesota Committee on Social Legislation recommended the reintroduction of the family court bill in practically the same form as in 1923. This is considered justified by the progress made on the bill last year. The passage of the bill in 1923 authorizing an additional juvenile court judge in Hennepin County will increase the chances of the family court bill another session. Another approach to the problem is, however, possible through the reorganization of the probation systems so as to unite the probation work of the District and Municipal courts. He stated that over three fourths of the divorce cases are found to have been known to the courts on other difficulties before the divorce action.

Miss Peirce presented the program of the Minnesota Education Association as including the teacher insurance and retirement fund, teacher tenure, state aid, promotion of rural education. Of these she recommended to the immediate consideration of the Council the teacher insurance and retirement fund which the M. E. A. wishes to see reintroduced as a bill in practically the same form as in 1923. Asked what was intended by promotion of rural education, she explained that the M. E. A. had in mind establishing a county unit of finance, a county board of education, and professionalizing the office of county superintendent.

Miss Wells moved that the recommendation concerning the teacher retirement fund and the other recommendations of the M. E. A. when formally presented should be considered in committee in conjunction with the education bills left over from the program recommended by the Legislative Council in 1923. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Ueland appointed Miss Peirce, Miss Lawrence, and Mr. Bruno for a committee on the education bills.

Mrs. Griswold of the W. C. T. U. recommended that the Council consider restoring the penalty under the present law requiring teachers to give class room instruction on the effect of the use of alcoholics. This recommendation was referred to the committee on educational measures.

Miss Lawrence recommended the correction of the teacher retirement fund on the ground that the existing law compels teachers to pay in their money under an unsound and inefficient system.

She also reported that the effect of the cut made in the Senate last year for the supplementary school aid was to make it impossible for the state to pay more than 55 cents on the dollar under the supplementary aid law which guarantees an income of \$40 per child to school districts which vote a 20 mill tax levy.

Mr. Bruno reported that the Committee on Social Legislation wished to have the League of Women Voters take the initiative in the support of a revised marriage law for the state, a draft on which has been made by the Minnesota Committee on Social Legislation. Asked by chairman if he wished the Legislative Council to consider the same, Mr. Bruno asked that this be done, and Mrs. Ueland appointed the following committee: Miss Monahan, Mr. Bruno and Mrs. Hubbell.



Miss Wells moved that a committee be created to which all matters involving legal discriminations against women or the unequal operation of existing laws should be referred, this committee to bring in recommendations for the correction of these defects. Seconded by Mrs. Thorp and carried.

Mrs. Ueland appointed on this committee Miss Monahan, chairman, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Mariette, Mrs. Dietrichson, Miss Kercher, Miss Harrison.

Miss Lawrence brought up the problem of child labor in the beet fields and reported that California was dealing with the problem through its state attendance officer and through providing migratory schools or teachers to follow the movements of the beet field workers.

Mrs. Ueland appointed Miss Kercher to look up the present laws affecting child labor in Minnesota and report where any corrections can be effected.

Miss Kercher agreed also to examine any decisions of the courts affecting the enforcement of these laws.

Miss Wells asked that educational measures be discussed at the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

Agreed that Mrs. O'Connor, chairman of the League's national Child Welfare Committee, be written to for advice on the problem of agricultural labor among children based on the experience of other states.

Mrs. Hubbell reported that in Robbinsdale the superintendent has had the state school attendance law and the penalty provided for its infringement printed on the back of every excuse form used by the pupils.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. Teachout requesting support for the Sunset Homes bill. Mr. Bruno explained the measure as one which in its administrative features closely resembles the state law for county tuberculosis sanatoria and as wholly new in its provision for the care of the aged under semi-public auspices. Mrs. Thorp reported the criticism of labor organizations that the proposal was discriminatory in that it gave public aid to old persons having a certain amount of property which it would not offer to old persons wholly destitute. The chairman and other members expressed an opinion that something should be done to improve conditions in the present public homes for the destitute aged and that this matter should precede action in behalf of old persons who are not entirely without funds.

A number of members having left the meeting, it was agreed that this matter should be taken up at a later meeting of the Council.

Mrs. Hubbell reported that the American Legion Auxiliary has not prepared its recommendations but that she hopes to report them at the next meeting.

Adjourned at 5 p.m.

Gladys Harrison, Secretary

A G E N D A  
State Board Meeting  
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
February 29th, 1924

Reading of Minutes

Treasurer's Report

Report of Executive Secretary

Legislative Council

Mrs. Ueland

Efficiency in Government

Mrs. Wittich

Work in State

Reorganization of State Departments

Visiting Committees: Forestry Situation

Relation of League and its officers to Party offices

National recommendation

Receiving publicity

The Woman Voter

Subscriptions

Character of

Caucuses

- Questionnaire

Mrs. McGuire

Institutes of Politics & Government

District Institutes

Mrs. Wittich

Institute on International Relations - Mrs. Nixon

Summer Institute at the University

International Co-operation

Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. McGuire,

Letters to Senators

Mrs. Hargreaves

Bok Peace Plan

Peace Cards, etc.

Organization

Questionnaire

County Chairmen

National Convention

1. Delegates

2. Special Train

3. National Finance Plan

4. Plan of Work

Federal Legislation

World Court

Child Labor Amendment

Blanket Amendment



# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

1639 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

## DIRECTORS

Mrs. Russell M. Bennett, Minneapolis  
Mrs. C. P. Noyes, St. Paul  
Mrs. Walter H. Thorp, Minneapolis  
Mrs. W. C. Cobb, Brainerd  
Mrs. J. F. D. Meighan, Albert Lea

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT VICE-PRESIDENTS

Mrs. F. A. Swartwood, Waseca, First District  
Mrs. N. C. Peterson, Fairmont, Second District  
Mrs. P. M. Glasoe, Northfield, Third District  
Mrs. C. R. Noyes, St. Paul, Fourth District  
Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight, Minneapolis, Fifth  
Mrs. E. O. Webb, Brainerd, Sixth District  
Mrs. Michael J. Dowling, Olivia, Seventh District  
Mrs. Chauncey C. Colton, Duluth, Eighth District  
Mrs. H. I. Yetter, Stephen, Ninth (Northern)  
Mrs. Amy Robbins Ware, Tenth District

## OFFICERS

President  
Miss Marguerite M. Wells  
First Vice-President  
Miss Cornelia Lusk  
Second Vice-President  
Miss Ruth H. Mitchell  
Corresponding Secretary  
Mrs. L. D. Brown  
Recording Secretary  
Mrs. Edwin White  
Treasurer  
Mrs. Harold G. Cant

## 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. Boyd Nixon, International Co-operation to  
Prevent War  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. F. W. Wittich, Efficiency in Government

Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Mrs. Barry N. Collins

February 20th,  
1924

My dear Chairman: -

We are sending you under separate cover a copy of the proposed new program of work from the National League and a "Primer", explaining in a simple way the party primary system. With this letter goes one from Mrs. A J McGuire, the chairman of the new Committee on Political Relations. We sent you not long ago instructions about how to carry on the "Voter" subscription contest.

These represent three very definite League services that you are now called upon to undertake. You are asked to call a meeting to discuss the proposed national program. Items in red ink are new and will be voted up or down in the Buffalo Annual National Convention, April 24th to 29th. I hope every League in Minnesota will express an opinion on these items for the guidance of our delegates. I especially wish that every Congressional District will be represented by a delegate at that convention. Do you know of anyone in your League who can go?

The "Voter" contest is something in which every League should take an active part. You may help your district win the \$25 prize, and you will in any case increase the number of women who receive the help to voters that this little paper offers them. A great deal of effort and a good deal of money goes into this paper. Every subscriber reduces the overhead cost. But more important, every subscriber means one more woman better equipped to be a good League member and an intelligent voter. How many subscribers will your League secure and send to this office before March 25th?

Now about the Party Primaries! It is one of your responsibilities as chairman that League members and a large proportion of your local women who are not members take part in the selecting of party candidates for president of the United States. Women should not only go to these party primaries, they should stand as delegates or urge other women to do so, promising support. It is your task as a League chairman to urge this upon women and to give the necessary instructions, as the accompanying Question and Answer Primer will aid you in doing.

With best wishes, hoping for early reports from you on these three undertakings, I am

Cordially yours,

*Marguerite M. Wells*  
Marguerite M Wells,  
State President

MMW ckc

# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

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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. E. O. Webb, Brainerd, Sixth District  
Mrs. Michael J. Dowling, Olivia, Seventh District  
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February 20th,  
1924

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Mrs. F. W. Wittich, Efficiency in Government

Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison

Office Secretary  
Mrs. Barry N. Collins

To local League Chairmen: -

The great political machinery which will finally result in the election of a President of the United States is now getting under way. The first small but significant cog in this machine is when you and your fellow voters go to your party primaries and there select a delegate or delegates to represent you at the county convention. The succeeding cogs will be congressional district, state and national conventions, made up of delegates chosen by the people to represent them in this important undertaking of choosing party leaders and of enunciating party policies and platforms.

The time from the first rumbling of the machine out in the smallest election districts till the day when the great national conventions turn out the presidential nominees, is comparatively short, and much that concerns every one of us will have been decided upon in the meantime.

If women are to have the part they should have in these preliminary shaping processes, they must act now. The League of Women Voters is urging through the Political Relations Committee the fullest cooperation with all of the political parties in the matter of getting women to participate actively in party primaries, not only as voters, but as delegates and as judges and clerks of election. After all, the primary is the important entrance to the party, where the individual voter stands the only chance of having his personal opinions registered through the delegates for whom he votes. Many women express their desire to be independent in the matter of voting - but are we truly independent if we wait until the general election and then vote for candidates in the selection of whom we have really had no share?

Because of these facts, and realizing that women will find difficulties in the new situation of voting at party primaries, the Committee on Political Relations has taken definite steps to promote the program of co-operation with parties and aid to the individual woman voter.

First, a general letter was sent to state chairmen of the different political parties, asking that as much legal protection as possible be given to the conduct and regulation of caucuses, conventions, etc.



That is that due notice of time and place be given, that voters have knowledge of number and names of candidates, and that the result of delegate elections be safeguarded as in regular general elections.

The second step was the sending of a letter to each League district chairman, asking her to get in touch with the women district leaders of the different parties, with the hope that in conference they may work out plans which will result in women being adequately represented in the caucuses.

And finally it is hoped that every chairman of every local League will recognize in this effort an opportunity for her organization to do effective work in the coming primary elections. As a result of the study of national and international subjects, and the measures which our National League has supported, League women are surely qualified to vote intelligently and should be able and willing to put some of their acquired knowledge to good use in the parties of their choice.

Will you not then, through your local League, endeavor to get strong women of all parties to help in arranging and conducting their party primaries, and to stand for delegates in their district? Explain to them that their first step is to get in touch with men and women party leaders in each election district. A pleasant way is to invite them to a home meeting some evening. The county chairman of each party can furnish the names of local leaders. In conference they will find out how many delegates are to be allowed from each district. Then they can perhaps decide on women delegates whom they think could be elected. When a tentative group of delegates are chosen, the next thing is to have their names printed or typed on ballots to be taken to the polling place. In this connection it must be remembered that there may be only as many names on each ballot as there are delegates to be voted for. For instance, if only one delegate is to be allowed from a certain precinct, and five persons wish to run for that office, then there must be five different ballots with only one name on each. If you vote for more persons than are allowed as delegates your ballot is thrown out.

These are the steps to be taken before the primary or caucus itself.

On the day of the primary at the given hour (and it is well to be there before the hour) try by telephone and personal calls to get as many women out to vote as possible. It would be well to have some of the group of women at the polling place all during the hour or two of election, in order to familiarize themselves with every phase of the work, as well as to safeguard the distribution and the count of the ballots. At the caucus, the chairman may be the appointee of the county committee, or he may be elected from the group who come to vote. He will preside and see that every voter has a chance to examine all of the ballots, if there is more than one. The voters present elect a clerk and two judges of election. The clerk takes the names and addresses of all who appear to vote, and the judges care for the ballot box and count the votes.

After a delegate is elected, he is given a certificate of election which is his credential to the county convention. If this credential does not reach him soon after election, he should notify the county chairman of his party.

The Republican primary occurs Monday, March 3rd, sometime between the hours of 2 and 9 p.m.

We bespeak your interest and co-operation in this effort, and shall be glad to hear from you as to results, interesting situations which may develop, and any other information that may occur to you in this connection. We shall also be glad to have you send in any questions you may have about the plan.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs. A J McGuire) Chairman,  
Committee on Political Relations

McG ckc

The Democrats and Farmer-Labor party have not yet issued a formal call for a convention.



Minnesota League of Women Voters,  
1639 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis  
February, 1924

PARTY CAUCUSES AND CONVENTIONS  
Steps in the Nomination of the Presidential Candidates for 1924

A Primer of  
Questions and Answers Arranged for Voters

Note: The legal provisions governing party primaries and conventions are contained in Chapter 125, Session Laws of 1923. At the time of preparing this Primer only the Republican Party had issued a formal call for its state convention.

What is a caucus?

A "caucus", or party primary as it is called in our statute, is a meeting of the members of a political party to elect delegates to a party convention.

Why are party conventions necessary this year?

Because the law provides that presidential electors for Minnesota shall be named at state conventions called by the various parties. At these conventions also will be elected the delegates to the national conventions which nominate the presidential candidates.

What parties are entitled to hold such conventions?

The Republican, Farmer-Labor and Democratic parties have legal standing in Minnesota entitling them to hold such conventions. The Republican and Democratic parties are certain to hold them, and the Farmer-Labor will undoubtedly do so also if they decide to put presidential candidates in the field.

Why should I be interested in the caucus?

Because through the election of delegates to party conventions I have my only opportunity to have a voice in the selection of a presidential candidate and in determining matters of policy for my party.

Because these caucuses are a part of the legal machinery of the state, and as a conscientious voter I should take part in every step of the procedure by which public officials are nominated and elected.

When will the caucuses be held?

Each party will conduct its own caucus on a day set by the authorized party committees. (Republican caucuses set for March 3rd)

How can I find out just when and where the caucus will be held in my own election district (precinct)?

The county committee of your party is required to give at least 6 days posted notice of the hour set for the caucus, which must be sometime between 2 and 9 p.m. and at the regular polling place or as near it as possible. Your precinct committeeman makes the local arrangements - ask him for information and offer cooperation in making suitable arrangements.

What if there is no party committeeman in my precinct?

Ask your county chairman to fill the vacancy.

What does the caucus do?

It elects delegates to attend the county convention. The number to be elected from each election district is fixed by the party committee and must be published at least two weeks before the caucus.

How are the caucuses conducted?

The caucus is called to order like any meeting at the hour designated, the precinct committeeman acting as temporary chairman. The voters present then elect from their number a chairman, clerk and two judges of election.

What are the duties of these officers?

The chairman presides and administers the oath to the judges and clerks and those whose right to vote is challenged.

The clerk keeps a record of the proceedings and administers the oath to the chairman.

The judges receive and count the ballots, recording the names and addresses of all who vote. The judges and clerks take the oath that is required of judges and clerks at regular elections.

Who may serve as officers of the caucus?

Members of the party, men or women, should be ready to serve if called upon.

How does a candidate get his name on the ballot ?

There is no official filing of candidates, and no official ballot is provided as in regular elections. Usually a ballot containing the names of candidates favored by the local party organization is printed. This is sometimes called a "slate" and is frequently the only ballot presented.

What if I do not approve of the candidates whose names appear on the "slate"?

Any person, or any group, may have ballots prepared listing the names of favored candidates and bring them to the caucus. There is no limit to the number of such ballots that may be offered at the caucus, and every voter is free to cast the ballot containing the names of the candidates he favors. It is even permissible to write the names on a plain piece of paper.

Is there no restriction then on the form of ballot?

Yes, there is one very important rule. No ballot may contain more names than there are delegates to be elected from the district - 1 name if there is only 1 delegate to be elected, 2 if there are 2 to be elected, Etc. Any ballot containing more than the allotted number will be thrown out.

Who may vote?

Only those who are members of the party or wish to affiliate with it, and are otherwise qualified to vote in the district, may participate in the caucus. No one may vote in the caucus of more than one party in the same year.

What if my right to vote is challenged?

The chairman may ask you to take an oath to the effect that you voted for a majority of the candidates of the party at the last election and intend to support its candidates at the next election. If you did not vote at the last election, it is enough to declare your intention to affiliate and support the candidates of the party at the next election. The test, according to our Minnesota law, is one of general sympathy and support.

Must I promise to vote a straight party ticket at the general election?

No. No one has a right to demand that you pledge yourself in advance to vote for any particular candidate or party or otherwise than as your own conscience may dictate in the final elections.



How long are the polls open?

By law the polls must be open at least one hour, but the county committee often fixes a two-hour period. Be sure to find out in advance the exact hours set for the caucus in your district. Often the last fifteen minutes of voting determines the result.

How are the ballots counted and the result known?

As soon as the polls are closed, the judges and clerk count the ballots, and ~~xxxxxxifxxxxx~~ the chairman announces the result. The chairman and clerk give each delegate a certificate of his election, and send a list of the names and addresses of those voting to the chairman of the county committee. Care should be taken that the counting of the ballots is done promptly and carefully.

When and where will the county convention be held?

At a time and place set by the county committee. (Republican county convention, March 5, at \_\_\_\_\_)

What does the county convention do?

It selects a certain number of delegates (fixed for each county by the state committee) to go to the congressional district and to the state convention. (From \_\_\_\_\_ County to Republican state convention \_\_\_\_\_ delegates).

When and where will the district conventions be held?

At a time and place set by the congressional district committee, the 4th and 5th districts meeting immediately upon the adjournment of the Ramsey and Hennepin County conventions. (\_\_\_\_\_ District Republican convention March 7 at \_\_\_\_\_)

What does the district convention do?

It selects two delegates and two alternates from the district to go to the national nominating convention.

When and where will the state convention be held?

At a time and place set by the state central committee. (Republican state convention, 10:00 a.m., March 9, at the Auditorium, St. Paul.)

What does the state convention do?

It nominates 12 presidential electors for Minnesota whose names will appear on the ballot at the general election next November opposite the name of the presidential candidate of the party.

It also names delegates and alternates at large to go to the national nominating convention. (The Republican convention will name 7 delegates and 7 alternates at large, while the Democratic convention is expected to name 4 delegates and 4 alternates at large.)

When and where will the national convention be held?

At a time and place fixed by the national committee. (Republican convention, June 10, at Cleveland, Ohio; Democratic national convention, June 24, at New York City.)

What does the national convention do?

It nominates a candidate for president and a candidate for vice-president of the United States.

It adopts a party platform.

The Minnesota delegates at the national convention select the national committeeman, and also the national committeewoman when one is provided for, to serve for Minnesota on the national party committee.

Is the caucus my only opportunity to take part in this complicated process of nomination?

Yes.

Who is to blame if the caucus is not properly conducted?

The voters themselves. Trickery and corruption can succeed only where the voters are indifferent. Each member of a party shares the responsibility of seeing that party affairs in his own district are properly conducted so that every member will have a fair opportunity to vote for the candidate of his choice.

Who is to blame if desirable candidates are not elected?

The voters themselves. Every party member should take the initiative if need be in seeing that qualified men and women are persuaded to become candidates and in seeing that voters turn out at the caucuses to elect them.

How should we go about securing qualified candidates?

Consult with other men and women, members of your party in your own district, and with your local party leaders. Try to agree on the right candidates. Persuade them to run. If you cannot all agree on the same list of candidates and feel you can rally support for those you want, have a ballot printed containing the names of those you favor. Then go out and get the support which is necessary for success.

What if we do not take an interest in the caucuses?

When public-spirited citizens do not take an interest in party affairs, the control of parties and of public officials is bound to fall into the hands of small and selfish groups. When public-spirited citizens do take an active interest, and only then, can they hope to prevail in securing desirable candidates or to contribute to the welfare of their party.



Questionnaire on  
PARTY CAUCUSES AND CONVENTIONS

Reported by \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Caucus attended \_\_\_\_\_ Convention attended \_\_\_\_\_

Please fill out and return to 1639 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

To local chairmen, League of Women Voters:

Whatever the outcome of the party caucuses and conventions this spring, one great gain should result. Women by participation will learn to know the system by which presidential candidates are chosen and party policies determined. As conscientious voters, as party members seeking real progress for our parties, what is our judgment of this system? What are its advantages, its defects?

The method of nominating candidates is the most vital point in the entire election system. A controversy is now going on in this state, on which we may have to take a stand before this year is over. Some are advocating that the regular primary election be abolished and all state officers nominated at conventions such as we are to hold this spring. Others demand that we do away with the convention system altogether and select even the presidential candidates by a direct primary vote. The League of Women Voters is seeking to assemble information on which to base intelligent discussion of this problem.

We depend on you to make this possible. Please report the facts on the conduct of the caucuses and their results as you have observed them. Pass this questionnaire on to other League members. Get as many women as you possibly can to make a similar report. We will report back to you.

Suggested questions:

1. Was ample notice given of the time and place of the caucus?
2. How many voters attended?                      How many men?                      How many women?
3. Did women serve as chairman, clerk, or judges?
4. What kind of ballots were used?                      How many?  
    Were all made equally available to all the voters?
5. Did the caucus begin on time?                      End on time?
6. Were any voters disqualified from voting?                      For what reasons?
7. How were the ballots counted?
8. How many candidates for delegate were men?                      How many women?  
    How many women were elected?                      How many men?
9. As a party member, do you believe that the caucus tended to bring out a true and intelligent expression of party sentiment?  
    If not, why not?

Comments and suggestions.

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, 1639 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Thursday, March 13th, at 2:30 p.m.

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

Gladys Harrison,  
Secretary



COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION TO PREVENT WAR

The Minnesota League of Women Voters

1639 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis

MRS. BOYD NIXON  
Chairman

March 11th,  
1924

My dear Chairman: -

For all Leagues and Leaguers interested in international cooperation - and who is not? - I have a happy surprise in announcing a new series of pamphlets just received from our National office in New York. Already the National has prepared for us the "Know Your Own Town" and "Know Your Own Party" pamphlets which have been received with such enthusiasm throughout the country. Now Miss Morgan has taken the same idea and presented us with "Five Sets of Twenty Questions", each in tiny booklet form and each having to do with a question affecting our American foreign policy - "The Monroe Doctrine", "The World Court", "The League of Nations", "Reparations and Disarmament", and "The State Department". The five booklets are in a special envelop container of their own, and the result is a little library designed to provoke intelligent and lively discussion on these most interesting subjects. With the questions, and the brief information given by way of answer, are references to the most up-to-date material available from authoritative sources.

The price for the series is 15 cents. I am sure that every round-table group which is studying international questions will want at least one of these, and I am equally sure that Leagues which have not yet organized any of these discussion groups will be inspired to do so as soon as they look one over. We are going to send one copy to every local League which sends in 25 or more subscriptions in the "Voter" subscription contest by way of a consolation prize. Remember that contest closes March 25th. As chairman of the committee on International Cooperation to Prevent War, I hope you will see that your League does its very best, because the number of letters that I can send out from the office during the year is, of course, limited, and I am counting on keeping you posted on the work of this committee through the pages of the "Woman Voter".

Our National convention is not far away now, and already I have been asked for a report of what this committee has done in Minnesota. Next to the World Court petition, I feel that our round-tables and discussion groups on international questions have been the most successful part of our work in Minnesota. Unfortunately I have no up-to-date report on these at the present time. Will you not write me how many, if any, round table groups your League has fostered, how many last year, how many this year? and also how many are planned for the future? May we not also have a report of the conclusions reached by your groups on the questions which you have discussed?

In addition to the subjects covered by the "Know Your Own Foreign Policy" pamphlets, a new series of five other subjects is promised us by the National League before very long. I want to pass on to you also the recommendation of our state Board members that the question of the recognition of Russia have a place on your discussion program. This is, of course, a tremendously big question on which the League has never taken any action, but is one

well worth discussion. Our office can order for you a very interesting pamphlet just published by the Foreign Policy Association on the question at 10 cents per copy, and a list of question designed to use in discussion.

Are you planning to go to your District Institute of Politics and Government? We were so pleased with the success of the Institute held in Minneapolis last fall that the state League was encouraged to go <sup>on</sup> and arrange similar Institutes to be held in cooperation with the Teachers' Colleges of the state. Every one of these Institutes will have a course in "American Foreign Policy" or "America and World Politics" with excellent speakers and opportunity for discussion. For the three Institutes already arranged - for St. Cloud March 20th and 21st, Winona March 28th and 29th, and Duluth April 9th, 10th and 11th - Professor David Bryn-Jones of Carleton College has been secured as a special lecturer. To those of you who have heard Dr. Bryn-Jones, no word of mine will be necessary to persuade you to leave home duties for a day or two and betake yourself to the nearest Institute to hear him. To the others I can only say that I cannot recommend him too highly as a distinguished and inspiring speaker on international matters.

We must all be deeply disturbed that the political agitation in Washington has obscured many matters of great importance, and that the World Court resolution remains in the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. This is far from meaning that the good work which has been done in its behalf has been lost. You will be glad to know that Senator Shipstead has asked permission to present our "Mile of Signatures" formally to the Senate in the near future. As our Minnesota senators are still ranked as 'doubtful' on this question, our policy is clear. Let us get word to them from as many sources as we can that Minnesota backs the World Court proposition, and particularly get word from those who are of the political party which Senator Shipstead and Senator Johnson represent. Will you do this? One letter from a man or woman known to be friendly to their party will be certain to make an impression, greater perhaps than several letters from men and women politically opposed to them.

Have you sent in your vote on the Bok peace plan? Unfortunately of the many ballots which have been sent out, the proportion marked and returned has been far too small. Surely we all want a real registration of public opinion on this proposal. The voting closes March 15th. There is just time to mark a ballot and send it in. Will you not see that the ballot enclosed is among those 'cast and counted'?

Very sincerely yours,

*Josephine A. M. Kiefer*

(Mrs. Boyd Nixon) Chairman,  
Committee on International Co-operation  
to Prevent War



A G E N D A

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING  
March 13th, 1924

Minutes

Reports of Committees

On Educational Measures	Miss Lawrence
On Removal of Legal Inequalities	Miss Monahan
On Child Labor	Miss Kercher

New Business

INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS  
under the joint auspices of  
ST. CLOUD TEACHERS' COLLEGE  
and  
SIXTH DISTRICT LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
March 20th and 21st, 1924  
St. Cloud Teachers' College

P R O G R A M

Thursday, March 20th

- 2:00 - 3:30 p.m. Registration
- 3:30 - 4:30 p.m. Course I "Significance of Parties in American History"  
Assistant Professor John M. Gaus,  
Department of Political Science  
University of Minnesota
- 4:30 - 6:00 p.m. Reception at Lawrence Hall
- 8:00 p.m. Course I "Problems of Party in the United States"  
Professor Gaus

Friday March 21st,

- 9:10 - 10:00 a.m. Round Table, Course I - "Practical Political Problems"  
Led by Mr. Lewis G. Vandervelde  
Dept. of History and American Government  
St. Cloud Teachers' College
- 10:10 - 11:10 a.m. Round Table, Course II - "Reorganization of State Government" - Led by Mrs. C. L. Atwood,  
St. Cloud
- 2:30 - 3:20 p.m. Round Table, Course III "America's Foreign Policy - Its Development" - Led by Mr. Vandervelde
- 3:30 - 4:20 p.m. Round Table, Course II "Reorganization of State Government" led by Mrs. F. W. Wittich,  
Chairman, Efficiency in Government Dept.  
Minnesota League of Women Voters
- 8:00 p.m. Course III "America and World Politics"  
Professor David Bryn-Jones, Carleton College

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TICKETS - \$1.00 for the entire Institute 50¢ evening admission

The registration desk will be in the front hall of the Teachers' College. There will also be a desk for information on rooms, board, etc.

St. Cloud is a beautiful and a friendly city. There will be a warm welcome for those who come to attend the Institute. President Brown places all the facilities of the Teachers' College at our disposal. There will be a chance to do thorough worth-while study and to have a very enjoyable time.

Mrs. Karl Adams  
Mr. J. T. McRory  
Mrs. C. L. Atwood  
Miss Isabel Lawrence  
Mrs. Darius Steward  
Mrs. J. T. McRory  
Mrs. Charles Vesaly  
Committee on Institute Arrangements  
Mrs. E. J. Quinn, Brainerd, Acting Chairman,  
Sixth District League of Women Voters



Minnesota League of Women Voters  
March 1924

Outline for Round Table Discussion  
Reorganization of State Departments  
Hearings of the House Interim Committee

Personnel of the Committee: W I Nolan, Minneapolis, Chairman  
W I Norton "  
Theodore Christianson, Dawson  
J B Gislason, Minnesota  
Henry S Spindler, Wright County

Plan of Work:  
Questionnaires to state administrative departments  
Public hearings  
Visits through departments  
Visits to other states that have accomplished reorganization  
Report (due May 1, 1924)

The observer's impressions of department chiefs:  
Personality  
Opinions as to relative importance of their departments  
Knowledge as to what other states are doing with their type of work  
Ideas concerning reorganization  
Desire for funds

Facts forcibly illustrated:  
Number of departments in administrative branch of Minnesota's  
government, 90 - 100  
No standardization of agencies as to  
Personnel  
Duties  
Powers  
Finance  
No standardization of employment or inspection  
Long ballot, 213 elected state officials including legislative  
and judicial  
Various types of agencies  
Single head departments . . . . . 16  
Boards or commissions with members serving part time. . . . 30  
Boards or commissions with members serving full time. . . . 6  
Ex-officio boards or commissions. . . . . 18  
Ex-officio and appointed boards or commissions. . . . . 4  
Societies receiving state aid . . . . . 16  
(Departments included above that are entirely appointed;52)  
Duplication  
Ex-officio 18 Militia, etc. 6  
Examining 16 Public Domain 10  
Societies 16 Public Health and Welfare 23  
Agriculture 21  
Educational 6 Finance 9  
Business, Ind. and Labor 9 Miscellaneous 10  
Finance:  
Minnesota's system of impracticable executive budget  
Improved plan for adequate executive budget with control

The Interim Committee's Report  
No constitutional changes  
Respect for traditions of State concerning certain departments

While it is impossible to predict and we do not care to be con-  
sidered in the light of dictating, it is our hope that the  
report will recommend:  
Coordination and simplification of state departments  
Employment standardization  
Budget reform

The popular voice in state government  
Demand of the people for a visible government  
Opportune time for State Reorganization in Minnesota

Discussion - Reorganization in other states, etc.

March 1924

Report on Child Labor in Beet Fields  
in relation to child labor and  
school attendance laws  
by  
Alice Kercher  
Chairman, Committee on Law Enforcement,  
Minnesota League of Women Voters

With the establishment of the beet industry in Minnesota has come another problem in child labor and school attendance. That the condition is serious is evidenced by the fact that attention has been directed to the condition in the Annual Report of the Industrial Commission.

The Child Labor and School Attendance laws of Minnesota provide, briefly, as follows:

Employment of children under 14 is prohibited in certain specific occupations, but not including agriculture, and employment of children under 14 in any business whatever is prohibited during the time in which the public schools are in session in the district of the child's residence. Children between the ages of 14 and 16 who have completed the eighth grade may be granted employment certificates upon complying with certain specific requirements.

The law also prohibits the employment of children under sixteen more than 48 hours a week or 8 hours in any day, or before 7 o'clock in the morning or after 7 in the evening.

Every child between 8 and 16 is required to attend school during the full time the public schools of his district are in session, which must be 7 months in each year, provided that he shall not be required to attend school more than 10 months in any one year; provided, further, that attendance may be excused upon a satisfactory showing that (a) the child is mentally and physically unfit to attend; (b) that he has completed the eighth grade studies; (c) that there is no public school within a reasonable distance from his residence or conditions of weather or travel make it impossible for him to attend, and (d) that he is absent for religious instruction.

Provision is made for a school census to be taken between July 1 and October 1. The clerk of the school board is charged with the duty of making this census. Failure to take such a school census is grounds for withholding special state aid until such census is taken.

It is made the duty of teachers and principals of rural or semi-graded schools to report to the county superintendent and of graded and high schools to the city superintendent, children who are unexcused. The superintendents are required to notify parents to send children to school and upon failure or neglect to do so to notify the county attorney. Upon request of the county attorney, teachers or school officers reporting unexcused absences are required to file criminal complaints. Failure to send child to school is punishable by a fine of not exceeding \$50 or 30 days in jail; failure of teachers and school officers to perform any duty required in connection with securing attendance of children is made a misdemeanor and punishable by fine or jail sentence.

The Industrial Commission is given concurrent power with school officials to enforce the provisions of the attendance law and is charged with the enforcement of the child labor law.

The beet growing season in Minnesota is from May to late November. Families leave the cities as early as April and do not return until late November. During this time the children are out of school. The districts to which the children go do not assume the responsibility of the education and welfare of these children and the district from which they come is not concerned.

The experience of other states who have this problem confronting them in a larger measure than our own may be valuable.

Colorado It is estimated that between 6000 and 7000 children are employed in the beet fields, many of them children of migratory families. The school attendance laws and child labor laws of Colorado do not vary greatly from our own, except that the duty of enforcing attendance is charged to the local



school board, through a local attendance officer, in each school district. This small unit of administration has caused trouble. Often members of the board and attendance officers themselves are beet growers and personally interested in the employment of children.

An attempt to cope with the problem has been made in two counties where "beet vacations" have been arranged in the spring and fall and a summer session held. These schools have been in existence too short a time to prove their value, according to a report of the U S Children's Bureau (Bulletin 115 U S Department of Labor) This report also showed a high degree of retardation among the beet children and that a considerable percentage of them have acquired orthopedic defects.

California The hours during which children may be employed and requirements in relation to school attendance are much like our own, except that the California law specifically requires that when a child is removed from one part of the state to another he shall immediately be enrolled in the schools of the place to which he has removed.

The enforcement machinery is more adequate than our own. The law provides for the registration of all children between the ages of 3 and 18 during the first week in October and provides a penalty for parents failing to register their children. Under the haphazard system of our own state, a migrant child would have a very good chance of not being counted at all, or being counted several times, while under the California law all must be counted once.

The law also provides for the appointment of an attendance officer in each county. However, many counties have disregarded this provision of the law and on that account many counties make no systematic effort to secure enforcement of attendance laws. The Labor Department is charged with the employment laws, but inadequate appropriations for the employment of inspectors helps to nullify this feature of the law.

Provision was made by the 1921 Legislature for schools for migratory children, but these have, I am told, for the most part been discontinued as unsuccessful.

Nebraska Nebraska has included employment in beet fields under the maximum hour provision of its child labor law.

Ohio In this state the employment of children under 16 is prohibited during school hours and under 14 outside school hours except in irregular service which is defined as (a) service which does not involve confinement, (b) does not involve continuous strain, (c) is interrupted with rest and recreational periods and does not require more than four hours work in any one day or 24 hours per week.

Suggestions for consideration:

1. A change in our law substituting for our school census the California registration system.
2. A change in our law providing for the appointment of a state and county attendance officers.
3. A change in our law making the position of county superintendent appointive, instead of elective.
4. The establishment of vacation schools in the beet growing districts during the summer months.
5. Urging the Industrial Commission to appoint additional inspectors for duty in the beet growing areas during the time when school is in session.
6. The amendment of the child labor law so that it will be impossible for children under sixteen to be employed eight hours per day at any time and children under 14 that long during vacation time.

INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS  
under the joint auspices of  
Winona Teachers' College  
and  
Winona League of Women Voters

P R O G R A M

Friday, March 28th, 1924

3:00 - 4:00 p.m.

Registration

4:00 - 5:00 p.m.

Course I - "What Injury has Resulted from  
the 5 to 4 Opinion of the U S Supreme  
Court, holding Acts of Congress Invalid?"  
Hon. Samuel B Wilson, Chief Justice,  
Minnesota Supreme Court

Round Table

conducted by Professor E S Selle,  
State Teachers' College and  
Professor Hugh Graham, College of  
St. Teresa.

Music furnished by College of Saint Teresa

8:00 p.m.

Course II - "America and World Politics"  
Dr. David Bryn-Jones,  
Carleton College  
Music furnished by State Teachers' College

Saturday, March 29th

10:00 a.m.

Course III Round Table  
"Problems of Municipal Government"  
conducted by Prof. B F Stalcup,  
State Teachers' College and  
Prof. Edward Davis, Winona  
High School

1 p.m.

Luncheon, Hotel Winona. Address - Mrs. Manley J Fosseen,  
Minneapolis, graduate of Winona  
State Teachers' College  
"The Trend of our Government and  
Our Duty"

Music furnished by College of Saint Teresa

Meetings held in the Assembly Room of the Junior High School

Course Tickets - \$1.00 Single Admissions - 50¢

Luncheon Tickets - 65¢ Reservations may be made by  
writing directly to the Hotel Winona, enclosing  
money for the ticket.

A cordial welcome is extended to women of the First Congressional District  
to attend the Institute. All sessions are open both to men and women,  
a special invitation being extended to men for the sessions addressed  
by Chief Justice Wilson and Professor Bryn-Jones.

Mrs. Charles Biesanz  
Mrs. G E Maxwell  
Miss Susan B Davis,  
Committee in charge



M I N U T E S  
STATE BOARD MEETING  
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

The regular monthly meeting of the State Board of the Minnesota League of Women Voters was held Friday, February 29th, 1924, at League headquarters. The meeting was called to order at 10:39 p.m., Miss Wells presiding. The following were present: Mrs. McKnight, Mrs. Ueland, Mrs. White, Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Glasoe, Mrs. Wittich, Mrs. Cant, Miss Monahan, Mrs. Ware, Mrs. Laws, Miss Kercher, Mrs. Thorp, Miss Lawrence. The following were also present: Miss Harrison, Mrs. Spencer, Miss Child, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Lehman, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Leland.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Miss Wells announced that the following members had been appointed on the Committee on Political Relations - Mrs. A J McGuire, chairman, Mrs. W F Decker, Miss Cornelia Lusk, Miss Rosamond Grant, and Mrs. M J Dowling.

The Treasurer's report was read, with disbursements during the month of \$786.11, and receipts \$1067.30, balance \$279.19. Moved by Mrs. McKnight, seconded by Mrs. Glasoe, that the Treasurer's report be accepted. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Nixon, seconded by Miss Monahan, that bills be paid. Carried.

Mrs. Ueland gave report on the Legislative Council meeting held February 7th with 16 organizations represented.

Efficiency in Government Report Mrs. Wittich had visited Olivia, Farmington, Duluth, White Bear and Stillwater. Mrs. Wittich said that the Interim Committee hearings had come to an end; the Interim Committee was not working now and unless they do get to work the report will not be ready by May first. The Interim Committee consists of five people: Mr. Nolan, chairman, Mr. W I Norton, Mr. Christianson, Mr. Spindler, Mr. Gislason.

Mrs. Ueland urged that every member of the League who knows a member on the Interim Committee would please ask them to get their report ready by May 1st. Mrs. Ueland suggested that a letter be sent to the Committee from time to time, telling them of the interest of the League of Women Voters and asking if there is any way we can be of service. Mrs. Wittich said that the Interim Committee had considered the standardization of employment with no discrimination against women; that they were rather afraid to touch conservation; they were rather bold in matters of public health. They had been afraid to touch agricultural interests, and that the finance plans seemed to be the strongest. They plan making a real budget. It was urged that a letter be written to the Interim Committee by the President, contents to be outlined to Board after lunch.

Mrs. Wittich spoke on the Forestry situation. She had not been able to see Governor Preus so had written him a joint letter with representatives of other organizations, asking to have a woman appointed to the Forestry Board. She had seen Mr. Gerhard in Duluth and found him of the opinion that a woman could not qualify physically for inspection. The dismissal of Mr. Cox had been the result of the Forestry Board meeting. Later Mrs. Wittich with others interviewed Governor Preus and urged him to put a woman on the Forestry Board. Governor Preus agreed in part, but gave no encouragement.

The meeting adjourned for luncheon at 12:10 and readjourned at 1:35.

Institutes of Politics and Government

Mrs. Wittich said that dates had been set for Institutes of Government and Politics at St. Cloud, Winona and Duluth. Mrs. Ueland said that she would go to Sauk Center to create an interest in the St. Cloud Institute. Moved by Mrs. Glasoe, seconded and carried, that Mrs. Ueland endeavor to create interest in the Institutes of Politics. Moved by Mrs. Nixon, seconded by Miss Lawrence, that Mrs. Ueland go to Sauk Center to create an interest for the Institute at St. Cloud. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Ware, seconded by Miss Lawrence, that a letter be sent to Mrs. Quinn, urging upon her as much work in the District as possible; also the letter should urge her to cooperate in securing attendance for the St. Cloud Institute, and inform her that her travelling expenses will be paid by the League. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Nixon, seconded by Mrs. Cant, that Mrs. Lang of Eagle Bend be written to arouse interest and attendance at the Institute. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Cant, seconded by Mrs. Glasoe, that a letter be sent to Mrs. Brown requesting her to write letters to her friends in Little Falls, among them Mrs. Musser. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Ueland, seconded by Miss Monahan, that the state Board cooperate financially as far as possible with the Institute in St. Cloud owing to peculiar circumstances in St. Cloud. Carried.

Reported by Mrs. Nixon that an Institute on International Relations to be held at Carleton College in the summer had been suggested by Mr. Bryn-Jones.

Mrs. Wittich reported that Mr. Lambie at the University had an idea of an Institute at the University of Minnesota during the summer school and that the plan had not yet been matured. The sense of the meeting was that Mrs. Wittich have a talk with Mr. Lambie in regard to this.

#### Committee on Political Relations

Mrs. McGuire being absent, Miss Harrison gave report. Letters have been sent out to all the District and local chairmen about the caucuses, enclosing a primer which had been found very valuable by the chairmen, and a press bulletin had gone to every paper in the state. Among those reporting local activities were Mrs. McKnight for the Fifth District, Mrs. White for the Fourth District, and Mrs. Glasoe for the Third District. Mrs. Glasoe spoke particularly of Northfield where 75 women had held a caucus and an imaginary but most successful State Convention. Mrs. Leland and Mrs. Laws also reported. Miss Lawrence said that the primer and the questionnaire would be printed in the St. Cloud papers. Miss Harrison urged the sending in of reports on the conduct of the caucuses and conventions in order that material might be available for discussion of the relative value of the direct primary or convention system. Practically all of the Board promised to get the questionnaire into the hands of five women who had been through a caucus and personally see that they were returned to the League.

Moved by Mrs. Nixon, seconded by Miss Monahan, that a letter be sent out to the District Chairmen to arouse as much interest as possible before the Democratic and Farmer-Labor party caucuses. Carried.

A recommendation from the National League was read in regard to the relations of the League and its officers to party offices. Moved by Miss Monahan, and seconded by Mrs. Glasoe, that the Board reaffirm the principle that the League will neither endorse nor oppose candidates. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Ware, seconded by Mrs. Ueland, that a copy of such resolution be sent to the Red Wing paper. Carried.

#### Woman Voter Subscriptions

Subscriptions in the State outside of Minneapolis and St. Paul numbered 712 in January. Since then 284 subscriptions had expired, and 265 new subscriptions and renewals had been received. The Third District leads with 94 new subscriptions. The contest for the \$25 prize will expire March 25th.

#### International Co-operation to Prevent War

Mrs. Nixon reported on International Co-operation. She urged that letters be written to the two Senators from Minnesota, asking them to vote for the World Court, and especially asked Board members to get members of the Farmer-Labor party to write. Miss Monahan undertook to get a delegation of women from Shakopee to meet a delegation of women from Jordan, and together they would call on Mr. Arens. Miss Lawrence said she would use her influence in



Meeker County. Mrs. McKnight told what Minneapolis had been doing with their labor groups. Mrs. White told what had been going on in St. Paul in that line. Mrs. Ueland suggested that Mrs. Nixon check up the above members of the Board on this matter.

Moved by Miss Monahan, seconded by Mrs. Thorp, that the Board appoint a committee of three to work on subscriptions for the "Voter" and on organization. Carried. Mrs. Ueland suggested that at the Institute at St. Cloud a drive be made for subscriptions to the "Voter". Moved by Mrs. Cant, seconded by Mrs. Glasoe, that a personal letter be sent from each member of the Committee to a limited number of chairmen from list given by the office, urging them to secure subscriptions to the "Voter". Carried.

Mrs. Glasoe reported on the Third District. She said she had sent out 21 letters in regard to the caucuses and that she received 3 replies. She had also put slides in the moving picture houses, urging people to vote and to register. Miss Wells asked for suggestions as to material to be published in the "Voter" and it was suggested that this question be put in the next "Voter" which would give the question wider circulation.

The National Convention was discussed. Miss Wells said one delegate and one alternate would go from each district and one delegate and alternate from all standing committees. A letter would be sent out to the Leagues giving the expenses that delegates would incur in attending. Miss Wells asked to have names of League members who are making plans to go to the convention sent in to the office.

Miss Wells announced that she had appointed the following committee to work on subscriptions for the "Voter" and organization - Mrs. Glasoe, chairman, Mrs. Cant and Mrs. Pierce.

Mrs. Nixon reported on the Bok peace plan. She stated that headquarters reported that ballots were not being returned in satisfactory numbers. The competition now closes on March 15th. A discussion arose as how to best arouse interest to encourage people to return ballots. The consensus of opinion was that it must be done through personal solicitation. It was suggested that ten or twelve ballots be sent to each local chairman, asking them to have them voted on and return them personally to the State office.

Mrs. Nixon spoke on the peace pictures. The pictures that were the most popular here were not the ones that had received the prizes by the Board of Judges in New York. Suggested by Miss Wells that if Mr. Buzza is contemplating using other pictures besides the four prize winners, the Board show him their choice.

#### Federal Legislation

The following measures were discussed without action. The World Court, the Child Labor Amendment, the Blanket Amendment.

Moved by Mrs. Wittich, seconded by Mrs. Ware, that the Board of the Minnesota League of Women Voters write a letter to the Interim Committee on State Reorganization emphasizing the interest of this organization in its work, telling of the responsiveness of the people to appeals for reorganization, and voicing its hope that their report will soon be available. Also, that another letter be sent the Interim Committee some time later, possibly two or three weeks, reviewing the standards set up by the League for various government divisions and urging their consideration and inclusion in the Reorganization Committee's Report. Carried.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 5:25.

Respectfully submitted,  
Anne T White, Recording Secretary

DELEGATE'S BUDGET  
for attendance at the  
NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS CONVENTION  
Buffalo, April 24 - 29, 1924

Rates from Minneapolis, Minnesota

Minimum Budget

Travelling Expenses

Round Trip Fare, at special rate of a fare and a half	\$50.20
Upper berth to Chicago	3.00
*Lower berth to Chicago - \$3.75	
Seat to Buffalo	3.38
Upper Berth from Buffalo to Minneapolis	7.20
*Lower " " " " " \$9.00	
Meals en route	6.00
Tips en route	3.30

Living Expenses in Buffalo

Six nights in hotel within walking distance of Statler Hotel.	
Single without bath - \$1.50 (up to \$3.00 - \$18.00)	9.00
* Single with bath - \$4.00 \$24.00	
* Double with bath 3.00 18.00 (Minimum price - at Statler)	
Extras	
Banquet \$2.50	
Regional luncheon 1.00	
One special dinner 2.00	5.50
Other meals for six days @ \$2.50 per day	15.00
Tips	3.30
	<u>\$105.88</u>

\* Indicates accommodations above those allowed by the minimum budget.

IMPORTANT !

To secure the special rate of a fare and a half, it is necessary to buy a one-way ticket to Buffalo, securing from the ticket agent at the same time a certificate. These railroad certificates must be filed immediately upon arrival at the Convention at the Transportation Bureau in the Hotel Statler.

SPECIAL TRAIN

Leave	Minneapolis	6:20 P.M.	via C & NW	April 22nd
Arrive	Chicago	6:55 A.M.		April 23rd
Leave	Chicago	8:25 A.M.	via N Y C	April 23rd
Arrive	Buffalo	9:30 P.M.		April 23rd

Suggested Return Schedule

Leave	Buffalo	11:40 P.M.	
Arrive	Chicago	1:00 P.M.	(next day)
Leave	Chicago	6:30 P.M.	
Arrive	Minneapolis	7:40 A.M.	(next day)



M I N U T E S  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING  
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held March 13th, 1924, 2:30 p.m., at the League headquarters, Mrs. Ueland presiding.

The following were present: - Mrs. Henry S. Nelson, Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Fern Chase, Women's Co-operative Alliance; Mrs. C H Hubbell, American Legion Auxiliary; Dr. D C Lohead, Minnesota Public Health Association; Mr. Frank J Bruno, Minn. Committee on Social Legislation; Miss Nellie L Jones, Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Mrs. Myra Griswold; W C T U; Mrs. John Elliott and Mrs. Elinore H McIntosh, Women's Welfare League; Mrs. B F Rieke, Council of Americanization Agencies; Mrs. Dietrichson, League committee on Women in Industry; Miss Florence Monahan, League Committee on Uniform Laws for Women; Miss Isabel Lawrence, League committee on Education; Miss Alice Kercher, League committee on Law Enforcement; Mrs. H J Bailey, member rural advisory committee, Miss Marguerite M Wells, and Miss Gladys Harrison as secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved with the correction that the word 'supplementary' school aid should be changed to 'supplemental'.

Miss Lawrence reported a meeting of the sub-committee on Educational bills which was held March 1st at the State Department of Education with Mr. Selke and Mr. Jacobson of the Department as consultants. The report of the committee recommended:

- (1) repeal of the provision that the payment of all other state aid shall be made before the payment of that provided by the supplemental aid law, the effect of which is to make the supplemental aid bear all the cuts occasioned by insufficient appropriations;
- (2) Revision of the Teacher Retirement Fund
- (3) Consideration of county board of education, changes in the compulsory school law, professionalizing the office of county superintendent, and provision for teacher helpers after a report which is expected from Mr. Jacobson.

No legislative action was recommended on the question of teacher tenure, the teaching of scientific temperance, or making a certificate of instruction take the place of public examinations which precede the granting of citizenship papers.

Miss Lawrence and Miss Kercher reported their investigations on child labor in the beet fields. (The reports of Miss Lawrence's committee and of Miss Kercher are attached to these minutes)

Miss Monahan reported on the meeting of her sub-committee which has undertaken to study all legal inequalities as between men and women, including inequalities under which men suffer as well as those under which women suffer. The work of investigation has been assigned to the various members of the committee. (Miss Monahan's report is also attached)

There was discussion of the advisability of changing the legal age of majority to be the same for boys as for girls. The chair asked for a show of hands on the advisability of setting the legal age of both boys and girls at 18, and no hands were raised.

Mrs. Griswold asked for further consideration of the matter of scientific temperance instruction in the schools. The matter was referred again to Miss Lawrence's committee and Mrs. Griswold was made a member of that committee.

It was announced that Miss Pearl Salsberry has been appointed a member of Miss Monahan's sub-committee, and that Mr. Bruno is not to serve on the Education Committee.

Agreed that written reports on all matters discussed in the Council be sent to the members before action is taken.

Meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

The next meeting of the State Executive Board of the Minnesota League of Women Voters will be held on Wednesday, April 2nd, at the home of Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Calhoun Blvd. and Richfield Road, Minneapolis, from 10:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Luncheon will be served. Cars to take members to Mrs. Ueland's home will be at the office at 10:00 a.m.

County chairmen and chairmen of local Leagues are invited to attend this meeting, and a special invitation is extended to the chairmen of newly organized Leagues.

Please notify the office if you plan to attend as it will be necessary for Mrs. Ueland to know the exact number who will be present.

Marguerite M Wells,  
President



Report on Woman Voter Subscription Contest  
January 11th to March 25th, 1924

District I

Waseca	2
Wabasha	1
LeRoy	1
Plainview	1
Winona	21
Lake City	6
Owatonna	1
Lewistown	1
Janesville	6
Albert Lea	4
	<u>47</u>

District II

Wells	11
Redwood Falls	5
Worthington	1
St. James	3
Mapleton	2
Heron Lake	2
Mankato	10
	<u>34</u>

District III

Shakopee	21
Jordan	3
W. St. Paul	23
Hastings	2
Northfield	54
Glencoe	1
Faribault	18
Kenyon	11
Stillwater	16
Mendota	1
Randolph	6
Cannon Falls	1
Farmington	6
Dundas	1
	<u>164</u>

District VI

St. Cloud	38
Hill City	1
Brainerd	58
Crosby	10
Ironton	4
Sauk Rapids	1
Little Falls	29
Bemidji	2
Kimball	4
	<u>147</u>

District VII

Renville	5
Wheaton	4
Watson	13
Danvers	1
Olivia	19
Tintah	1
Hector	4
Alexandria	1
Bird Island	12
Kandiyohi Lake	1
Granite Falls	31
	<u>92</u>

District VIII

Hibbing	1
Scanlon	1
Intern. Falls	4
Ericsburg	1
Two Harbors	4
Duluth	78
	<u>89</u>

District IX

Fergus Falls	4
Breckenridge	3
Crocokston	1
Comstock	1
Stephen	1
Strandquist	1
Warren	14
	<u>25</u>

District X

Dayton	1
Onamia	1
Wayzata	26
Robbinsdale	39
Clearwater	6
	<u>73</u>

Totals

District I	47
District II	34
District III	164
District VI	147
District VII	92
District VIII	89
District IX	25
District X	73
	<u>671</u>

## A G E N D A

Meeting of the Executive Board of  
THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
April 2nd, 1924

It is requested that all motions be specifically worded and put in writing.

Minutes of the Board and of the Executive Committee

Appointments and Resignations

Treasurer's Report

Executive Secretary's Report

National League of Women Voters

Finance

Delegates to Convention

Nomination of National Officers

Changes in National Constitution

National Plan of Work

Voter Subscription Contest - Mrs. Spencer

Report on Institutes of Government - Mrs. Wittich, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. McGuire  
Winona, St. Cloud, Moorhead, Duluth, Mankato  
Proposed Institute at State University  
Proposed Bemidji Institute

Committee on Organization and Circulation of Voter - Mrs. Glasoe

Political Relations Committee - Mrs. McGuire

Federal Legislation

Blanket Amendment

Child Labor Amendment

Get-Out-the-Vote Drive

General Committee

Schools for Voters



# THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

1639 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

## DIRECTORS

Mrs. Russell M. Bennett, Minneapolis  
Mrs. C. P. Noyes, St. Paul  
Mrs. Walter H. Thorp, Minneapolis  
Mrs. W. C. Cobb, Brainerd  
Mrs. J. F. D. Meighan, Albert Lea

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT VICE-PRESIDENTS

Mrs. F. A. Swartwood, Waseca, First District  
Mrs. N. C. Peterson, Fairmont, Second District  
Mrs. P. M. Glasoe, Northfield, Third District  
Mrs. C. R. Noyes, St. Paul, Fourth District  
Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight, Minneapolis, Fifth  
Mrs. E. O. Webb, Brainerd, Sixth District  
Mrs. Michael J. Dowling, Olivia, Seventh District  
Mrs. Chauncey C. Colton, Duluth, Eighth District  
Mrs. H. I. Yetter, Stephen, Ninth (Northern)  
Mrs. Amy Robbins Ware, Tenth District

## OFFICERS

President  
Miss Marguerite M. Wells  
First Vice-President  
Miss Cornelia Lusk  
Second Vice-President  
Miss Ruth H. Mitchell  
Corresponding Secretary  
Mrs. L. D. Brown  
Recording Secretary  
Mrs. Edwin White  
Treasurer  
Mrs. Harold G. Cant

## 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. Boyd Nixon, International Co-operation to  
Prevent War  
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Legislative Council  
Mrs. F. W. Wittich, Efficiency in Government

Executive Secretary  
Miss Gladys Harrison  
Office Secretary  
Mrs. Barry N. Collins

March 28th,  
1924

My dear

We do not often send out a letter to which we ask or expect every woman carried on our lists as chairman to reply. But this is house-cleaning time, and we need your help in bringing up-to-date our office lists so they will be in good shape for the strenuous work which must be carried on from now to general election day. To make it easy for you to reply promptly, we are enclosing a self-addressed and stamped envelop with the request that you fill in the answers to the simple questionnaire enclosed and return it to us.

May we ask you to do this, as a courtesy to us, whether or not the League is now active in your community?

These reports are needed in making up the report which we are expected to make at the National League convention next month. They will also be of great help to a committee headed by Mrs. Glasoe and appointed at the last state Board meeting which is going to work on problems of organization and the circulation of "The Woman Voter" in the hope of working out new and better ways of serving the local Leagues.

Sincerely yours,

Executive Secretary

P S Please take advantage of the self-addressed envelop to report names of women who may go to the National League convention at Buffalo April 24th to 29th. Do you want us to send you an advance program and a budget of the estimated expense of the convention trip?

Minnesota League of Women Voters,  
1639 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis  
March 28th, 1924

R E P O R T

\_\_\_\_\_  
League of Women Voters

by

\_\_\_\_\_  
(name of officer making report)

1. Have you a responsible chairman? Name \_\_\_\_\_
2. When was she elected or appointed? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the time set for the annual election of local officers? \_\_\_\_\_
4. How many members have you? \_\_\_\_\_  
What is the amount of your local sustaining membership? \_\_\_\_\_  
Does it include a subscription to "The Woman Voter"? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Does your local League assume the amount of the quota adopted by the state convention for the support of the state organization? (\$10 per every 1000 of population in the community) \_\_\_\_\_
6. If your League is unable immediately to fulfill all the requirements ordinarily expected of a local League, how may the state organization help you to overcome these difficulties? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Do you hope to do active work in promoting some part of the League program during the year, particularly in getting out the vote? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Do you wish to continue to receive bulletins from the state office? \_\_\_\_\_

Attention is called to the following resolution: -

"To be entitled to receive headquarter's bulletins and other service every local League may be required to adopt the name and aims of the League of Women Voters, to have a responsible chairman and a minimum of ten members, 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. The Executive Board shall have power to drop from the rolls local Leagues which fail to comply with these requirements. 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"  
(Adopted by state convention)

What suggestions have you for the improvement of headquarters' service? for the improvement of "The Woman Voter"? for the improvement of the system of organization or finance? Remember this is your League.

Do you want a citizenship school, with trained speakers and popular talks for voters, in your county or community before the primary or general election?



Report of the Education Committee  
Legislative Council Meeting  
March 13th, 1924

The sub-committee on education held a meeting at the State Capitol, March 1, 1924, Present - Miss Mabel Peirce, and Mesdames Hubbell, Stakman, Riecke and the chairman. Absent - Mrs. Henry Nelson and Mrs. Thorp.

The Capitol was selected as a place of meeting because of easy access to necessary statistics and documents, and the chance of having with us Mr. Selke, inspector of rural schools and Mr. Jacobson, inspector of evening schools.

All subjects proposed to the education committee at the last Legislative Council were considered briefly in order to make a selection of those to be made the intensive work of the year.

1. State Aid. The amendment of the supplemental aid bill which the League got through last year whereby poor districts unable to raise \$40 per pupil on a 20 mill tax receive assistance. The state makes up the \$40 per pupil if the 20 mill tax is voted. Actual facts reported by Mr. Selke are that state aid to high schools and richer graded and rural schools is paid in full. The \$452,000 asked by poorer districts is to be prorated at 50¢ on the dollar, the deficit in appropriations being subtracted from this aid only.

The sub-committee voted to work for an amendment to remove this discrimination. Miss Wells pointed out that as the paragraph which provides for this method of paying supplemental aid is a provision under Chapter 446 H F 1373 "Appropriation of State Aid"; and as it applies only to years ending June '23 and June '24, the effort must be not to add an amendment, but to see that no such discrimination is made by future legislatures.

2. Teacher's Retirement. It was voted unanimously to give all possible aid toward the revision of the present retirement law. A discussion with Sec. Schulz of the M E A seemed to make our best help that of carrying on a campaign with teachers and legislators. Simplification is needed, as actuarial insurance is difficult of comprehension. *much w. rather*
3. Teacher Tenure. The committee decided not to take up this measure as it affects professional rather than general welfare.
4. Part-Time Schools. A new form of approach needed if this is to be presented. (Mrs. Paige and Mr. Neller-moe should work this out together as Mr. Neller-moe suggested.)
5. A law to place the evils of alcoholic drinks in the required course of study in all public schools with a penalty if neglected did not pass the committee. Without the last clause, perhaps there would have been no objection.
6. Laws for the improvement of Rural Schools  
These included
  - (a) County Unit of Finance
  - (b) County Board of Education
  - (c) Professionalizing the office of county supt.
  - (d) Teacher Helpers in Rural Districts
  - (e) County Attendance Officers
  - (f) Protection of Beet Field Children

All except the last topic was left to be discussed after the State Dept. of Education and the Minnesota Education Assn. send in their proposed measures. The last topic must be discussed jointly by the Child Welfare and the Education Committee. The proposal was made to get the cooperation of the Farm Bureau, and the heads of schools of agriculture and the heads of industrial beet sugar corporations. Mrs. Bailey, a member of the Farm Bureau, pointed out that the county agent at present holds a precarious position, as many counties have dropped the county agent of agriculture. She thought they could not aid us much until their own footing is better assured.

Submitted by

Isabel Lawrence

Minnesota League of Women Voters  
April 1924

Outline for Round Table Discussions  
Reorganization of State Departments

I

Reasons for the type of state government existing throughout the United States

Reasons for multiplicity of administrative functions resulting in

Duplication of powers and overhead

Extravagance and waste

Invisible government leading away from popular control

Legislative reorganization

Judiciary reorganization

General History of Administrative Reorganization

Oregon 1909-1911

Minnesota and Iowa 1913

23 states have had official surveys

Almost every state has considered reorganization

10 states have effected sweeping reorganization changes tion (Minnesota)

All the states are constantly initiating reorganization by piecemeal legisla-/

Reasons for reaction toward strengthening state's chief executive

Minnesota and Reorganization

Hearings of the House Interim Committee

Personnel of the committee    W I Nolan, Mpls. Chairman    W I Norton, Mpls.  
Theodore Christianson, Dayton  
J B Gislason, Minnesota    H S Spindler, Wright  
Co.

Plan of Work:

Questionnaires to state administrative departments

Public hearings

Visits through departments

Visits to other states that have accomplished reorganization

Report (due May 1st, 1924)

The observer's impressions of department chiefs:

Personality

Opinions as to relative importance of their departments

Knowledge as to what other states are doing with their type of work

Ideas concerning reorganization

Desire for funds

Facts forcibly illustrated:

Number of depts. in administrative branch of Minnesota's government, 90-100

No standardization of agencies as to

Personnel

Duties and powers

Finance

No standardization of employment or inspection

Long ballot, 213 elected state officials including legislative and judicial

Various types of agencies

Single head departments . . . . . 16

Boards or commissions with members serving part time . . . . . 30

Boards " " " " full " . . . . . 6

Ex-officio boards or commissions . . . . . 18

Ex-officio and appointed boards or commissions . . . . . 4

Societies receiving state aid . . . . . 16

(Depts. included above that are entirely appointed - 52)

Duplication

Ex-officio 18 Militia, etc. 6

Examining 16 Public Domain 10

Societies 16 Public Health & Welfare 23

----- Agriculture 21

Education 6 Finance 9

Business, Ind & Labor 9 Miscellaneous 10

Finance: Minnesota's system of impracticable executive budget

Improved plan for adequate budget with control



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Administrative Reorganization in Other States

Types most popular

I. Wisconsin, idea, which means consolidation into a few departments supervised by boards or commissions

II. Centralized Plan, which implies a few well organized departments controlled by directors appointed by governor

Illinois (16 constitutional elected officials including 9 Trustees of University of Illinois)

Administrative Code adopted 1917 under Governor Lowden  
Cabinet System

9 departments with heads appointed by governor and receiving salaries from \$5 000 to \$7 000.

Accomplishments reviewed after 5 years' experience

Departmentalization of activities

Establishment of cabinet administration

Adequate system of financial and budgetary control

Centralized purchasing department

Control of departmental reports and printing

Unified institutional management

Improved agricultural administration

Extensive efficient road construction

Idaho

Reorganization resulting in practical consolidation of more than 50 departments into 9, accomplished without preliminary survey but with support of Gov. Davis in 1919. Change very satisfactory

Nebraska

(17 constitutional elective officers including Railway Commission of 3 and Board of Regents of 6)

Reorganization Code passed under Gov. McKelvie in 1919.

Eliminated 24 statutory boards, etc. and consolidated them into 6 departments with secretaries appointed by Governor and receiving salaries of \$5,000.

Cabinet system

Budget reform resulting in reduction during one biennium of more than \$2 000 000

Constitutional convention and its reactionary measures

Ohio and

(6 elected officials)

Washington

1921 Administrative Code consolidated 80 departments into 10 with directors in charge appointed by the governor with the approval of the Senate and receiving salaries of \$6,500

Maryland and  
California

Reorganization ineffectual and inadequate and so not gaining results expected

Tennessee

(Government before reorganization described as headless and disjointed and an assortment of petty governments)

Only 1 constitutional officer, the governor

Administrative Code passed under Gov. Peay in 1923

Compressed 60 departments into 8 with appointed commissioners directing them receiving salaries from \$4 000 to \$5 000

First biennium following reorganization, reduced tax levy from 36 to 30 mills and expenditures by \$1 500 000

Pennsylvania

Legislature with an operating deficit of \$19 000 000 and an appropriation cut of 25% over the previous biennium, at Gov. Pinchot's request, in 1923 passed the administrative code of his approval which compressed 105 independent agencies into 14 departments in addition to 3 elective departments, 3 commissions and the state police.

Executive Board of 4:

Secretary of State

Secretary of Forests and Waterways

Secretary of Highways

Attorney General

Employment standardization

Massachusetts

Constitutional Convention submitted amendment which was adopted that there should not be more than 20 departments in administrative branch of government

20 departments, some headed by directors, some by boards

Notable finance plan

### The Interim Committee's Report

No constitutional changes  
Respect for traditions of State concerning certain departments

While it is impossible to predict and we do not care to be considered  
in the light of dictating, it is our hope that the Report will  
recommend:

- Coordination and simplification of state departments
- Employment standardization
- Budget reform

### The Popular Voice in State Government

Demand of the people for a visible government  
Strong chief executive  
Illustrations of our present invisible government  
Governor's appointive powers  
Falsity of expression, "Take out of politics"

Opportune time for State Reorganization in Minnesota  
Present high tax levy  
People aware of inadequacies of present system

Difficulties  
Opposition of political manipulators  
Apathy of electorate

Advantages  
Opportunity to profit by experience of other states



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,  
1639 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Thursday, April 17th,  
at 2:30 p.m.

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

Gladys Harrison, Secretary

M I N U T E S  
State Board Meeting  
Minnesota League of Women Voters

The regular monthly meeting of the Minnesota League of Women Voters was held Wednesday, April 2nd, 1924, at the home of Mrs. Ueland. The meeting was called to order at 10:55 p.m., Miss Wells presiding. The following members of the Board were present: Mrs. Ueland, Mrs. Wittich, Mrs. Ware, Miss Monahan, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Cant, Mrs. Glasoe, Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Dieudonne, Mrs. Thorp and Mrs. Cobb. Also present: Mrs. McGuire, Mrs. Hargreaves, Mrs. Leland, Mrs. Murdoch, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. MacNeil, Mrs. Pettersson, Mrs. Lehman and Miss Harrison. Miss Monahan acted as secretary.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mrs. Ueland reported the resignation of Dr. Mabel S Ulrich and recommended its acceptance. Moved by Mrs. McGuire and seconded that the resignation of Dr. Ulrich be accepted with regret. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Ueland, seconded by Mrs. Wittich, that Mrs. John M Gaus be appointed chairman of the committee on Social Hygiene. Carried.

The treasurer's report was read, with disbursements during the month of \$610.81, receipts \$1 170.21, and a balance of \$559.40. Moved by Mrs. Wittich and seconded that the bills be ordered paid. Carried.

Miss Harrison reported as executive secretary on the work of the past month.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Miss Wells announced that Mrs. Park will not accept re-election as president but that Miss Belle Sherwin of Cleveland would stand. The third vice-president, Mrs. Jacobs, is also resigning. Miss DeLaney of California is chairman of the nominating committee.

Discussion of those going to the National Convention in Buffalo followed. Those who are surely going are: Miss Harrison, Mrs. Cant, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Holman, Mrs. Burr, Miss Lusk, Mrs. Paddleford, Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Ueland, Miss Wells, Miss Monahan, Mrs. McKnight, Mrs. Hall of Redwood Falls, Mrs. J W Wallace, Mrs. Paige, Dr. Boynton and Miss Child. Possibilities are: Mrs. McGuire, St. Paul, Mrs. MacNeil, Columbia Heights, Mrs. C L Atwood, St. Cloud, Mrs. Laws, Appleton, Mrs. Horace Klein, W St. Paul, Mrs. C P Herbert, St. Paul, Mrs. Geo. Partridge, Mpls. Mrs. A A Chapman, Olivia, Mrs. A J Johnson, Granite Falls.

The National finance plan for next year was presented by Mrs. Cant. It was suggested that the amount to be raised for national purposes be distributed over the state and more of it raised in small amounts.

It was reported that Minnesota had raised 42 national sustaining memberships of \$100 each in the past year, divided as follows:

St. Paul	\$1150 paid	\$100 not paid by April 1st
Minneapolis	1950 "	300 " " " "
State at large	625 "	75 " " " "
	\$3725	\$475

A check to cover the unpaid pledges has been advanced and sent to the Nat'l.

Miss Wells asked that motions be more carefully formulated.

Changes in National Constitution

Proposed changes in constitution discussed, including provisions for incorporation and for the handling of resolutions before the Convention.

NATIONAL PLAN OF WORK

Mrs. Wittich presented the programs of the Dept. of Efficiency in Government and the Department of Education on Government and Politics.



Moved by Mrs. Cobb and seconded that we notify the New York League that we would be responsible for 500 copies of Kent's "The Great Game of Politics" if necessary to insure the edition at about 30¢ a copy. Motion lost.

#### Child Welfare

Mrs. Dieudonne discussed carrying out of the Sheppard-Towner Act.

#### Uniform Laws concerning Women

Miss Monahan reported on the recommendations of this committee. Moved by Mrs. Cant and seconded that the Board wishes Miss Monahan to express their disapproval at Convention of the Federal amendment on marriage and divorce. Carried.

#### Education

Miss Lawrence discussed recommendations under Education. Said that standards placed high with understanding that we shall never reach them. The financial recommendations are especially good. The time is now opportune for working for trained teachers in all schools as there are now more teachers in training than there are positions open. The nine months school year is out of the question here. State aid has been reduced, and it is hard for schools to keep open seven months.

There was discussion of the Federal Department of Education. It was the sense of the meeting that Miss Lawrence present her objections to portions of the Sterling-Reed Bill relating to the mode of establishing a federal department of education as those of the Board at the National Convention. The Board did not want to oppose a Federal Dept. of Education as such.

#### International Co-operation to Prevent War

New measures were discussed. Mrs. Nixon presented the minority report of a resolution from the Ramsey County League urging that the League of Nations be changed from study to legislation.

Moved by Mrs. Cobb and seconded that this Board recommend to the National League that the subject of the universal draft of men and resources be made a part of program for study of committee on International Cooperation to Prevent War.

Moved by Mrs. Ware and seconded that this Board approve a resolution calling for a conference of international jurists to codify international law. Amended by Mrs. Ware on support such action by international Bar Ass'n. Carried.

#### WOMAN VOTER SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST

Mrs. Spencer announced that the Third District won with 164 subscriptions, the Sixth District being second with 147 subscriptions. The good work done by Mrs. Quinn in the Sixth District was mentioned especially.

Mrs. Glasoe moved that a letter of appreciation be sent to Mrs. Quinn. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Nixon moved that a letter of appreciation be sent to the Watson League of Women Voters. Seconded and carried.

#### COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION AND CIRCULATION OF THE VOTER

Mrs. Glasoe reported points considered. Suggested that sustaining memberships include the Voter; a committee on membership and Voter in every League; organizer from headquarters to work with District chairmen; regular meeting day for local Leagues; regular meeting of local Board a couple of day before meeting.

Moved by Mrs. Nixon that this committee be continued and make a final report at the next convention. Seconded and carried.

Moved by Mrs. Nixon that the Executive Committee appoint a special committee for Get-out-the-vote work. Seconded and carried.

Miss Harrison reported the recommendation of the Executive Committee that a special committee be appointed to arrange for schools of citizenship to be held in counties and communities through the state.

Moved by Mrs. Cant that this matter be referred back to the Executive Committee with the preceding motion.

A request was made for names of women who will volunteer as speakers or to drive cars in this work.

Mrs. Wittich reported on Institutes in St. Cloud, Winona, Duluth, Mankato and Moorhead. She attended the first one held in St. Cloud, and declared it a success in every respect. There was a registration of 125 for the full course and an attendance of from 150 to 200 at the evening meetings.

The University Institute to be conducted by the Political Science Department will be held the last week in June which is the first week of summer school. Three courses are to be offered. Mrs. Wittich undertook to get publicity material to be distributed by Leagues and urged the attendance of League members.

Mrs. McGuire reported on the Institute at Winona, where the attendance was very gratifying in spite of the greatest blizzard of the year. There were from 150 to 175 at the Bryn-Jones lecture and 110 at the luncheon. Excellent publicity work had been done, and aside from the brevity of the program and the lack of development of courses of study through round-table discussion, the Institute was an entire success.

Discussion of the Winona charter which was adopted in 1857 in comparison with newer types of government stimulated considerable interest in municipal government which should be followed up.

Moved by Mrs. Ueland that we ratify the action of office in undertaking to accept 200 copies of Kent's book "Great Game of Politics" and that it be left to the Executive Committee whether we offer to take enough more to make an edition possible, and that matter of price also be left to Executive Committee. Seconded and carried.

Moved by Mrs. Ware that

"Whereas it has been discovered; and the proof is in United States Records that 'The 'International' a Socialist Soviet Organization of international scope, has officers and constitution identical with Soviet Socialist Government of Russia, and

"Whereas this organization contemplates the overthrow of all organized governments, including the United States; and plans using Soviet Socialist Russian consulates in every city as headquarters from which to carry on Red Revolution for the destruction of our Government; and the substitution of Socialist Soviet government;

"Therefore be it resolved that we approve the stand of the administration in not recognizing the Socialist Soviet Government of Russia."

No second was made to the motion which was, however, discussed at length.

Agreed that Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Hargreaves and Mrs. McGuire secure all available material pro and con on Russia recognition.

Meeting adjourned at 5 p.m.



A G E N D A

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING

April 17th, 1924

Minutes

Change of Day

Assignment to Committees

Marriage Bill

Family Court Bill

Report of Sub-Committees

Education - Miss Lawrence

Removal of Legal Discriminations - Miss Monahan

Report of Special Conferences on Child Workers in  
Beet Fields - Miss Kercher

State Appropriation for Sheppard-Towner Act - Dr. Boynton

Discussion of "Equal Rights" Amendment - Mrs. Dietrichson

New Business