



Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association Records.

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Katherine Louise Smith.
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[undated]

Madame President and Ladies-

Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. Simpson has asked me to tell of the trip of the Suffrage boat from St. Paul to St. Louis on June 10. Briefly, it was a great success. While, of course, the main object of the trip was to attend the Walkless Parade in St. Louis, the suffrage talks at various towns along the route brought many converts. At least one large woman's club has since written for an account of the trip and some who were lukewarm when the boat started became ardent converts on the return journey.

TRIP IN CHARGE OF MRS SIMPSON ,

The trip was in charge of Mrs. David Simpson, president of the Hennepin County Association, assisted by Mrs. A.E. Merrill and Mrs. W.C.M. Pyke. At Dubuque Miss Nellie Merrill boarded the boat and at Davenport, Mrs. Ueland joined the party. Both came from the convention in Chicago. On the return trip the party was augmented by Mrs. H.G. Harrison, Mrs. O'Neill and Mrs. Weible-the latter two from North Dakota. The list of names of these from Minnesota includes Mrs. Alfred Merrill, Miss Nellie Merrill, Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Mrs. David Simpson, Mrs. James D. Robinson, Miss Charlotte E. Cook, Miss Katherine Louise Smith, Miss Josephine Cloud, Mrs. H.G. Harrison, Miss Eunice E. Roberts, Mrs. W.C.M. Pyke, Miss Ethelyn N. Slayton, Harold G. Simpson - all from Minneapolis, and Mrs. C.B. Works, Mrs. T.F. Case and Mrs. W.G. Henry of St. Paul. The boat company were so very hospital that they virtually gave the barge to us and as the deck railing, salon and other parts were decorated with large yellow banners bearing such mottoes as "Why Isn't Mother Good Enough To Vote" ,and "Women Need Votes to Protect the Home" ,the boat attracted attention at all the river towns.

I wish all Minnesota suffragists could have been with us for they would have been pleased with the speeches and

St Louis trip

at the demonstrations. Flowers and fruit were sent by Suffragists in many places -especially Wisconsin and Iowa, where the boat passed in the night - and at Keokuk a large delegation boarded the boat and rode through the locks with us. These ladies carried decorative yellow banners which they had made and which they left with the Minnesota suffragists who returned them on the home trip. As the boat approached the locks an elderly, white haired gentlemen who headed the Keokuk delegation made a speech for suffrage and responses were made by Mrs. Ueland and Mrs. Simpson who stood on deck.

It was an energetic party. The suffragists were out to spread the gospel of Votes for Women and no opportunity was neglected. Speeches were made at many towns, notably Wabasha, Winona and Red Wing. In one day Mrs. Simpson made three speeches. At all these places people had congregated at the wharf and at Wabasha Mrs. Simpson spoke from an automobile which some ladies had driven to the boat. At most of the towns the river banks were lined with men and women who paid close attention. At all towns where the boat stopped -the length of a stop depends on the amount of freight- literature was distributed and placed in nearby stores. As an instance of what was accomplished-when one of the ladies handed a leaflet to a man he said "I cannot read but I will pass it on to some one who can". Some funny incidents also happened. (If you pardon my being personal) As I stepped off the wharf at Wabasha and saw the crowd -all classes and conditions- I noticed a large, intelligent looking man watching the loading and unloading. I instantly spotted him as my prey and advanced holding out literature and saying "Such an

intelligent looking man must be interested in votes for women." Imagine my amusement when I boarded the boat to have Mrs. Simpson introduce this gentleman as the Hon. William E. Lee, Republican Candidate for Governor of Minnesota in 1914. Mr. Lee is a firm friend of suffrage and we were fortunate in having him on the trip. He made two eloquent speeches at the two meetings attended by many on board. These were held in the bow of the boat, and held at the request of the passengers. At these meetings Mr. Roy Farrington, former Senator of Minnesota, also an enthusiastic advocate of suffrage spoke, as did Mr. Thomas Kane and delegate to the convention. a well known attorney of St. Paul. Mrs. Ueland and Mrs. Simpson gave logical talks. These meetings were attended by men and women irrespective of their allegiance. No talks were given in Iowa as it was thought this would not be necessary but it has since been learned that the Iowa suffragists regretted this.

It was an enthusiastic party of energetic women who reached St. Louis the morning of June 14. The suffragists of St. Louis had arranged everything to the smallest detail. Delegates met the boat and escorted the suffragists to hotels or private homes. Of course the Minnesota women made a part of the attractive Golden Lane which extended twelve blocks between the Democratic headquarters at the Jefferson Hotel and the Coliseum. It was a walkless and talkless Golden Lane and a beautiful one. There stood the women dressed in white with yellow sashes, white hats decorated with yellow hatbands and carrying yellow parasols that nodded up and down like great sunflowers. The weather was good and it was really a charming demonstration as well as an effective one. Camp chairs were placed on the sidewalk so that the women

could sit if tired or if waiting for the procession. Each group of women- they were stationed according to states- ~~was~~ headed by one carrying a great yellow banner on which was the name of her state in large black letters. Two thousand five hundred women standing three feet apart and for the most part gowned alike, made a never-to-be forgotten sight. The men who marched or rode between these silent attractive looking women saw a battery of several thousand eyes fixed on them in silent protest. and they must have felt that here, too, was the same spirit and determination that was evinced at Chicago. For the most part the men took it respectfully and goodnaturedly. One, a trifle more free than the rest, removed his hat and called out "Hello, Minnehaha" as he passed the Minnesota standard.

The block on which stood the Minnesota women was not far from the steps of the old library building on which were staged effective suffrage tableaux. A luncheon was served all suffragists under a large tent and there was a ~~six o'clock~~ dinner at the club where Dr. Anna Shaw and other leaders spoke. In the evening there were simultaneous speeches in the street-the busiest corners being selected. Mrs. Simpson conducted one of these ~~meetings~~ ^{and} both she and Mrs. Ueland spoke. The speakers stood in automobiles. A large demonstration was held in front of the Jefferson hotel.

A delegation of suffragists from the National Board was in constant attendance outside the door where the committee on resolutions were holding a session. In fact, the suffragists feel that they obtained the suffrage plank largely because of their previous work and ^{their} presence.

The return trip on the boat was perhaps not so eventful as the journey down but some of those who ^{were} non-committal on the way down openly espoused suffrage on the way home. Mrs. Merrill kept a list of those who were willing or desirous to sign for suffrage and in all there were one hundred and eighteen names. Even the negro porters evinced interest and some signed, especially those who were of the better type. -such as waiters on the tables. Some were fearful. One big, burley ~~negro~~ ^{man} said to Mrs. Merrill, "No, I don't want to sign. If you women get the votes we won't have no bear". An amusing incident was the mysterious disappearance of the yellow parasols which the Minnesota delegation brought back to the boat with them. They were placed altogether and it was suddenly discovered they were missing. No one has up to this day been able to solve the problem but there have been hints that possibly they were presented to by some of ^{the} ~~the~~ employees to their sweethearts.

Several photographs of the Minnesota suffragists were taken, one in a yellow automobile that by some good luck found its way on board. A moving picture artist from St. Louis who was employed by the boat company to take scenes along the route, took a moving picture of the suffragists and of the gaily decorated cabin. These were to be used with other photographs in advertising the line. Though the suffragists worked hard to spread the gospel of votes for women they also enjoyed the beauty of the Mississippi scenery ^{which} ~~for~~ in June it is at its best. Not a river town but knew of the coming of the suffrage boat from MacGregor, Iowa where lives or lived a dentist by the name of J.A. Waters who uses his initials J.A.W. as an advertisement to the little summer resorts outside Winona and other

towns where suffrage colors were displayed.

It was a sort of triumphant sailing on placid waters like the argosies of old. As for the work done in converting people to suffrage, I am reminded of a story- it is short Mrs. Chairman-. A friend of mine who is a progressive woman publisher of a rural paper decided to solicit for the paper herself. Accordingly she stopped at farm houses and tried to interest women. At one place she was met at the door by a wiry, thin, energetic woman whose whole attitude indicated opposition. "Do you take the Rural Farmer" asked Miss R. meekly. "No", came the terse reply. Thinking politics might play a part Miss R. ventured to ask "To what party does your husband belong"? Instantly the little woman became a live wire. "What party does he belong to?", she repeated indignantly, "I'd have you know I'm the party he belongs to. He belongs to me".

This story is not exactly applicable but it suggests the changes that came over some of the passengers. Many who went down the river uncertain came back openly espousing suffrage. They knew what party they belonged to.

St. Louis trip

for signatures

taken on boat to

St. Louis + St. L.

papers at time

see State Records

in table

Please return
to 403 Eric Bldg
Minneapolis
Eva W. Morse

IF WOMEN VOTED

[undated]

HENNEPIN COUNTY
WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
403 ESSEX BLDG.,
MINNEAPOLIS, :: MINN.

.....

BY

INEZ MILHOLLAND.

Scenario

Scene - Kitchen of medium east side tenement.
Dramatis Personae-

Barney Shae

Nora Shea

Time - Afternoon of Election Day.

Nora:- Where have yez come from Barney at dthis toime av day?

Barney:- From McGraw's

Nora:- An' what doin' dthere?

Barney:- Aw-foolin' wid dthe bhoys an' an' boozin' a bit--
nosey. It's election day, ye mind?

Nora:- Election day is ut? Faith, I'd furgot. An me intendin all
along t'ave put in me vote in dthe airly mornin' on me way to dthe
butchers. I'll be off now ter fetch Judy Mulqueen an' thegither
we'll vote agin dthat divil av a candidate wid his schames fur re-
ducin' dthe taxes an' takin' from dthe poor what manes dthey have av
gettin' a dacint edjucashun and clane strates fur dther children.

Barney:- (Curiously) Who towld ye dthat?

Nora:- Shure Mrs. Orloffski who learned it from dthe wimmens poli-
tical classes at dthe Trade Union League.

Barney:- Aw ye're crazy.

Nora :- An' fur why?

Barney:- Fur votin' agin Big Bill. Wasn't it himself dthat got me
job las' year an' paid fur Patsy's funeral, an' give Mc Graw money ter
hire us fellers as messengers at \$2.00 apiece ter day? Shure, we're
afther needin' the money an' dther's no wurruk ter be done at all,
at all, barrin' a run up ter 3rd Av. dthis morin' an' when we got
back as cold as hell, didn't Mc Graw hev warrm dhrinks fur dthe lot
av us at dthe expense av old Bill Himself? An' dthat's dthe man
ye'd be votin' out of office, ye lumberin' female, ye?

Nora:- Female yerself, an' may dthe saints hev mercy upon yez, you an'
yer knoweverythings. If yez hadn't been adlin' yer brains wid dthe

drink yez ud be more razunable. Thru ut is dthat Mc Graw's boss (fur that's what he is an' yer might ez well know ut first ez last) paid for poor little Patsy's funeral. An' well he might fur 'twas him an his party dthat was responsible fer Patsy's dyin'. Didn't dthey lave the great sewer pipe unprotected an' didn't dthe poor child fall into it in his play? Faith dthe money was taxed all right ter pay for the coverin' av dthe pipe, but instid it walks into Big Bill's pocket. Else where did he get ut ter pay fer dthe drinks and the job an' dthe votes? Fur dthat's what yer done, ye durty skunk ye. Sold yer vote to dthe man that helped kill yer child. It's aisy wurk takin' thousand an' givin' back tens. An' who gives him dthe thousand? All of us wid dthe sweat av out brows. Fur him ter buy our Honors an' our votes an' our children's lives. Ye ought ter think shame av yerself fur sellin' yer future right ter a clane government an riprysentative wot stands agin child labor an' long hours fur us, min an wimmen, sellin' it fer a couple o' dollars in yer hand an' some warm drinks in yer belly. "Yer birthright fur a mess o' potage" is wot Mrs. Orloffski calls ut, an' its right she is. Yer sellin' yer own soul, an yer child's soul an yer manhood an' if ye've no better reason fur castin' a vote than ter get a drink fur ut its time yer learned - even from your own wife, dthat's a woman an' a mother an' cares whether her children have daint parks to play in an' schools ter go to, an' strates that's kep clane an free from the fever an' sewer pipes dthat's kep covered an not left as death traps fur children. Now ye can put dthat in yer pipe an' smoke it, ye spalpeen, an' I'll lave yer ter think av little Patsy in his grave an yerself that helped ter put im dther by votin' fur a durty man an a durty governmint. An' me an Judy Mulqueen and the wimmin av dthis tinniment'll go out now, every wan av us an vote fur the people that'll look after our children, an we pay dthem ter do. An'dthat manes votin' agin the gang ac dthe nayborhood. Agin Mc Graw an his saloon dthat swallows up dthe half of yer wages aich week an sen's little Barney home wid dthe smell of dthe beer on his breath, making a drunkard out of 'im at 17. It manes votin' agin that hole crowd that runs that divilish dance hall dive in dthe corner dthat Maysie passes every evenin' on her way from wurruk. Av yer lose Maysie as well as little Patsy, its yer own fault fer mixin' in dthat gang. Fur me, an' dthe rest O' dthe wimmin in dthe block, we're goin' to vote agin every las thing that's provin' a curse fur our homes an our children. An av we don't sweep the men dthat's buys men's souls wid dhrink an dollars out av dthe district, mename's not Nora She "(jams on hat and coat and flounces out of the room).

Barney:- Bedad- she's shure right about Mc Graw an maybe dthe rest av ut's thru, about Patsy ' hope she'll send ould Bill to dthe divil. Annyway, I've me money an me job safe an' I don't much care. Faith dthe ould lady hez a tongue an a thinkin' piece on her, an its a good thing she can do what she thinks of. Av I don't llok out I'll be doin' what she thinks of to - er mebbe 'Ill be thinkin' of things fur meself instid.

L. J. Thoman Voted

Luaz Milholland.

HENNEPIN COUNTY
WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
403 ESSEX BLDG.,
MINNEAPOLIS, :: MINN.

The root difficulty with so many anti-suffragists seems to be that they have failed to take notice of the march of events and of changing conditions. When they speak of woman in the home they think of her as she was years ago when she lived in a detached house on a village street in rooms that were large and light and airy; the baby rosy and well fed lying in the cradle; the little children playing happily on the floor; the older ones coming home from the village school to go nutting in the neighboring woods, to fish in the nearest river or to play on the open green.

Recently, almost within our own memory, women in their own homes baked bread, brewed ale, preserved fruits and vegetables for winter use, carded wool, wove it into cloth and fashioned it into garments. But now all this is changed; 49% of our population is urban; thousands of women no longer live in detached houses but in tenements. The domestic pursuits formerly carried on within the home are now carried on without and largely by machinery. The bread is baked in bakeries, often situated in basements, where the air is vitiated and the heat well nigh intolerable. The ale is brewed in breweries where women stand all day long pasting labels and corking bottles. The fruit and vegetables are preserved in canneries where women work from fifteen to seventeen hours a day at an average wage of \$4.68 a week. The cloth is made in factories where women bend over machines, breathing dust laden air which only too often

induces tuberculosis. The garments are made in sweat shops, piled on beds and chairs and tables, where weary women sit and sew from sunrise to sunset and often by lamplight far into the night - - women who know nothing of the beauties and the glories of the world and whose only chance to get a breath of fresh air is when they stagger to and from their work carrying heavy loads of garments. These garments are sold by girls who stand for ten hours each day and who often utilize their luncheon hour to bathe their aching feet, and who go home at night so tired that they are frequently not able to sleep. There are six million of such over-fatigued working women in the United States, one half of them under twenty-five years of age. One-fifth of them earn less than \$200 a year and three-fifths each less than \$325 a year.

The comfortable woman who will not heed the cry of these working women, who will not demand the vote so that she may secure the legislation which shall protect them from long hours of work, unsanitary conditions of labor and starvation wages, is indeed indifferent to the welfare of her sister-women.

Then, again, a woman who lives in the tenements is dependent for her welfare and the welfare of her family upon various officials of the city government. She is dependent, for example, upon the building inspector to see that there is no water in the basement, that the fire escapes are not rotten, that the gas pipes are not leaking, that the plumbing is not defective, that the rooms are not dark and that every person has the proper

amount of cubic feet of air to breathe. She is dependent upon the Health Department to see that her babies do not sicken and die because the milk supply is contaminated; that her children do not become ill because their food has been adulterated or has been exposed to the dirt and the grime of the city; to see that the children are vaccinated, that contagious diseases are isolated and segregated and that the water does not contain the germs of typhoid fever. She is dependent upon the State Factory Inspector to see that sweat shops are inspected and made to comply with existing regulations so that her children shall not wear germ-laden garments. She is dependent upon this same inspector to see that children do not enter industry prematurely and that when they do go to work their labor shall be in proportion to their strength and under protected conditions.

When we remember that 1,752,157 children between the ages of ten and fifteen, not including newsboys and boot-blacks, are at work in this country, does it not seem as if this premature labor was a waste of our most precious material? Is not this woman's work; ought she not to have a voice in regard to the selection of the people who are to do this municipal housekeeping? It would seem as if women were as intelligent and as competent to pass upon this subject as men, they certainly have had an age-long experience in the rearing and training of children. Again, a woman sends her children to school in order that they may be educated but education does not simply mean the three R's; it means a preparation for life and many heartbroken mothers all over this land realize the necessity of teaching sex hygiene in

our public schools if we would forewarn our boys and girls of the dangers they must encounter both from within and from without, if we would equip them with the knowledge necessary in the fight against temptation.

In all of our large cities juvenile delinquency is greatly on the increase. We are just beginning to realize that it is quite as important to conserve our children as it is to conserve our fish and our game; most women curiously enough think it is even more important, and in order to conserve them it is necessary to provide them with recreation made so attractive that it will more than counteract the evil effects of the commercialized pleasure which surrounds them on every side. There is no room in the tenement for a child to play and he is sent out on to the street; there is no room on the street for him to play and laws are made to prevent it. Every year thousands of children in all of our large cities get into trouble and pass through our Juvenile Courts. These children are reprovved, paroled or sent to some parental, reform or industrial school and the life of the city goes on just the same. Has not a woman the right to say something about the judges before whom her children may be brought or the officers to whom they may be paroled? Should she not have a voice in regard to the establishment of parks and playgrounds and in regard to the regulation of theatres and dance-halls, from which more girls are recruited for houses of ill fame than from any other source, for the dance-hall is the happiest hunting ground of the white slave trader? Who so well as the mother knows the places frequented by her children and the temptations to which they are exposed? If women had the vote they would understand the necessity

for the proper supervision of these commercialized amusements and they would act accordingly. Women police would be stationed in our theatres and dance halls to protect the young girls for whose unwary feet so many pitfalls are spread; and the question would not be asked, as it is now, by many distracted mothers "Where may we find for our children supervised moving picture shows, where well regulated dance halls, where properly conducted amusement parks? How about the working girl who goes back at night after a long day's work in shop or factory to the place she calls home. Shall we say to her "Think only of your work; stifle your desire for pleasure or else take that which is bad". Or shall we say to her "Laugh, dance, sing and be merry, for joy is the heritage of youth, and the city -- the protector of her children -- has opened for you many avenues of pleasure, any one of which you may safely enter".

Louise Koren Bowen

1430 Astor St

Chicago

The hearts of Suffragists are full to overflowing with hope and courage regarding the ultimate success of their cause in Every State of the Union. For this reason they may be tempted to relax their efforts, instead of increasing them in order to "make assurance doubly sure." To that End the campaign against ignorance, prejudice and the corrupt elements of society must be fought shoulder to shoulder in those States where the vote must yet be won, for we know full well that "in union is strength."

What a union of the forces of women already means for the uplift of the world was made plain at the Budapest International Congress of Woman Suffragists. It was a thrilling sight - that of 2800 women representing twenty-seven countries - animated by the common purpose of securing to women, everywhere, their human right to participation in the government to which they are amenable. Great was the rejoicing when the announcement was made that Norway had granted full suffrage to women, and enthusiasm was kindled by the speakers who represented States or Countries where the suffrage battle has been ~~successful~~ ^{successful}. They all told the same story, that it has proved to be expedient to deal justly by all the citizens and beneficial to an unexpected degree.

It is certainly gratifying to know that women are using their political rights well, but even if they failed to do so, it would furnish no argument against democracy. Only by the use of freedom can we learn to be worthy of it and correct our mistakes. ~~and~~ This applies to men as well as women.

Impressive and amazing was the solidarity of the notable gathering at Budapest and one could but be proud of the organizing talent which made it possible to manage with ease so large a body of delegates, ^{and it is} surely an outgrowth of the Suffrage Movement. Business proceedings of a complicated nature, more so because of the use of three languages, were carried on in a spirit of fairness and harmony that could not be surpassed.

The topic which more than all others absorbed the attention of the Congress was that of the White Slave traffic - commercialized vice - as it is called. A flood of light has been let into places of darkness and danger to the well-being of the whole human race. A double standard of morals which punishes ~~men~~ the woman and not the man, ~~must~~ is no longer tenable. On this subject addresses of great weight were made by Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Gilman, Mme. Verone ^{and others}. Mme. Verone is a lawyer in Paris possessed of unusual oratorical gifts and extraordinary vigor of speech.

But the phase of Woman Suffrage which affects me most deeply is that in relation to peace and I was inexpressibly grieved to have the Congress

3.

adjourn without putting itself on record on this subject, one ~~day~~ of greater importance to the welfare of mankind than all else. The Substitution of mediæval methods of warfare ^{in the Balkan states} for those we are pleased to call "civilized," was fresh in our minds. Armed with the ballot women cannot fail to wage a moral war against the taking of human life under any circumstances. Why is it that women as well as men ^{often} believe that it ^{is} sometimes right to do wrong and ^{thus} palliate the offence?

Women are now students of economic conditions especially suffragists, for they look into cause and effect. They know as well as men that the financial equilibrium of the world is disturbed in one part of ~~the world~~ brings all the rest into difficulty and they are well aware of the fact that war costs one billion dollars a year for its unholy purposes, ~~to all its inhabitants~~. Is it strange that poverty and suffering are the result of it? Seventy-five cents out of every dollar paid by women in taxes are used for the upkeep of militarism in its varied forms.

I would, therefore, hasten the coming of the day when women, armed - not with carnal weapons - but with the civilizing power of the ballot, shall declare in clarion tones that the Mothers of men stand for the preservation of human life, not its destruction, - for courts of justice as opposed to the barbarity and brutality of war.

Fanny Garrison Villard

[undated]

Women in Public Service.

The admission of women into positions of public service ~~is~~ is one of the many changes co-incident with the "Votes for ~~Women?~~ Women" movement. This means that the old prejudice which regarded woman merely as "the female of the species" is slowly breaking down before the view which sees her as a member of the human race. We begin to believe that the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, - ~~which~~ ^{surely} must include the right to perform social service, - extends to human creatures regardless of sex. And in our rejoicing over women's larger freedom today, we are prone to assume that equality of opportunity has been wholly secured.

When we look into this comforting assumption, common experience suggests two questions: first, Do law and custom still shut out women, on sex grounds, from ~~posts~~ ^{positions} which, by training and ability, they might otherwise be thought competent to fill? Second, in those ~~positions~~ to which they are admitted, do women receive equal pay for equal work?

Many cases fresh in the public mind answer the first

query. Why did Madame Currie fail of election to the French Academy? Why the howl of protest at Mrs. Ella Flagg Young's appointment as superintendent of Chicago's public schools? The prejudice against women even in education keeps them ~~as~~ ^{at} a rule out of the better paid places in normal schools, ~~in~~ colleges and universities. The woman doctor or sanitarian has small chance of appointment to health boards. The woman lawyer, except where women are enfranchised, cannot hope for election to the bench.

"Well, what of it?" someone asks. Just this of it: ~~Every~~ every community which places arbitrary limits on the development and services of its members cheats both itself and the individual.

What about equal pay for equal work? The case of the woman teacher or instructor, often superior in training, experience and professional reputation to her male colleague across the hall, yet drawing two-thirds or half as much salary as he, is familiar enough. The pay of the woman librarians in cities and educational institutions offers another case in point. It is interesting to note that in Colorado these discriminations have been removed.

Minnesota, while she lags behind those commonwealths where women have full citizenship, yet offers much larger opportunities to her women than do many states whose public opinion lingers in the Dark Ages. (Let us notice that the state last referred to have been scarcely stirred by the suffrage agitation.) In Minnesota women are admitted to the ~~practice~~

of dentistry
 practice of law and of medicine. They serve as notary public. ~~They have the school and library franchise and~~ and are eligible to any office pertaining to the management of these.

A special law created a board of women visitors for the girls' training school, but these are the only women on any of the boards of control of State charitable institutions. The law requires that women matrons, keepers and physicians be employed in institutions having custody of women and ~~girl~~ girls. There is a Woman's Department in the Labor Bureau employing five women to inspect conditions in shops and factories where women and children work.

The law provides that women physicians may be called as examiners in insanity cases, but it does not appear that this has been done.

In actual practice women have filled many offices, both elective and appointive, to which they are eligible. Many school districts have women on their boards, but there have never been women on the governing boards of the normal schools or the University. The records show a large number of women county superintendents of schools, but there has never been a ^{woman} State superintendent. Apart from the feminine rank and file of our teaching force, women are holding some responsible positions in our various State schools and in the University.

Women have been elected to library boards in towns and cities and are often employed as librarians.

Women doctors have served on the State board of medical examiners, have held lectureships and other positions in ~~the~~ the State medical college and in the large cities are on the staffs of public and private hospitals. There are women laboratory experts in some of the city health departments and in the service of the State dairy and food commission. At least one woman dentist has held a position in the Dental College of the University.

Women are sometimes employed as stenographers by the ~~the~~ Senate and House, and as secretaries by public commissions such as the Tax Commission. Some clerkships in county offices are held by women.

At least one large city of the state has a police matron and a policewoman. Several women probation officers are attached to the Juvenile Courts and are invested with police power.

Incomplete as this brief survey necessarily is, it shows that Minnesota regards women as quite able to carry human responsibility. We may hope that the next generation will see the final disqualifications removed. Then there will be less point to the story of the small boy, the eldest of four brothers, who heard his mother's friend remark, "It's almost a pity one of them was not a girl". "Huh!" ~~at~~ cried the boy, "I'd like to know who would have been her! I wouldn't have been her and John wouldn't have been her, and Pete wouldn't have ~~been~~ her, and Dick wouldn't have been her, and I don't know who would have been her!"

Woman Suffrage.

One of the great questions confronting the American people today is whether woman suffrage will or will not be a benefit. The prosperity of a nation or country depends much upon the condition of its people. If the people are discontented and strife exists it is not so prosperous or its people so happy as when the demands of the people are heeded and laws made which will help them.

The women of America and other countries as well are struggling for their rights and until it can be proved that woman suffrage will not help the nation or add to its prosperity, they will still demand it.

348. Women are unjustly treated in regard to paying taxes. Women are taxpayers as well as men. The colonies declared, "That taxation without representation is tyranny." Does not this very condition exist in our country to-day? Are not thousands of women paying

taxes and yet have no voice as to how this money shall be spent? The women of Minnesota pay taxes on millions of dollars worth of property every year. A woman can vote as a stock holder on a railroad running from one end of the country to another, but if she sells her stock and buys a house, she has no voice in the laying of a road before her very door, for which her house is taxed to keep and to support. If women must help support this government they should have some voice in the making of its laws. No taxpayer should be denied the right of suffrage.

The future happiness and prosperity of this nation depends upon its citizens. Our homes are closely related to the government. It is often stated that the home and its influence will be destroyed by woman suffrage, but as already stated this government depends upon the people for support and the mother is usually the one who

Brings up the children. How can a mother instil into the minds of her children the lofty ideas of true citizenship if she takes no part in this government? Until the mother has some part and interest in this government she cannot give to this country the highest type of citizens which it needs, or be in a position to train and direct her children so that they will be of the greatest benefit to their country. The argument that the mothers place is in the home is no longer valid. In earlier times conditions were not as they are now. Then the home was a social and industrial center but the twentieth century American home is far different, and is touched by many outside influences. Laws regarding the health and education of her children are enforced and yet she has no voice in the making of them, but is still told that the destiny of this race is in her hands. Julia Ward Howe, Jane Adams and Francis Willard, three of America's great women

all worked for women's rights, yet nowhere could a better mother be found than Julia Howe. She believed that the first duties of a mother were those of the home, but that her taking part in politics necessitated no neglect of the home, and that she owed it to her country, to do all in her power for it.

Women as a whole are more thoughtful and conscientious than men. They are more desirous and earnest of bringing about some means of correcting some of the evils existing. It has been stated that three fourths of the members of our churches and the greatest number of social reformers are women and surely these women could have no harmful effect in the making of laws. Women should have a voice in this government because it is a sacred institution God created home, state, and church as sacred institutions. What right has man to deny woman from taking part in some ^{thing} he did not originate? What right has man of keeping woman from enjoying the privilege of a sacred

institution? If no other reason could be given in favor of woman suffrage this alone is sufficient evidence to her right to it.

It is no more than right that those who must obey the laws should have some voice in the making of them. Abraham Lincoln once said that for a man to govern himself was democracy, but for a man to govern himself and another without his consent was despotism. This government was intended to be a government of the people, for the people, and by the people. What are women? Are they not people? Then they should have some voice in our government.

The benefits of woman suffrage can be seen in the case of Colorado. Colorado now has the best and most humane laws relating to the child to be found in any statute books, and these laws came into effect after 1893 when woman suffrage was adopted in that state. The conduct institutions of Colorado have been completely revolutionized since women have begun to serve on penitentiary and reform

boards. Education has been promoted there and the school population increased twenty-five percent in five years. Since 1894 women have been nominated as superintendents of public instruction and the change of educational systems shows another benefit of woman suffrage.

Woman suffrage will increase the proportion of native born voters. Foreigners are allowed to come over here and after a few years are given the privilege of suffrage, while our own women, born in this country and accustomed to its ways have no voice in this government, but are placed on the same list with paupers, idiots, insane persons, convicts and criminals who are denied suffrage. Our women are more fit to vote than foreigners who have been used to a different government, and who have not so much knowledge of it.

The Prosperity of the nation would be increased by woman suffrage because the number of educated voters would be increased. From the fifth grade up it has been found that more boys drop out of school than girls. Girls are

usually more interested in their studies and in high schools and colleges the important studies of civil government and economic questions are given. It has been found that by far more girls than boys graduate from high school and colleges and for that reason the girl of twenty-one knows more than the boy who drops out in the grades lower than the high school.

Woman suffrage increases the number of moral and lawabiding citizens. If we examine our state prisons we shall find that the men prisoners far out number the women. It has been found that only two-fifths of one percent of the inmates of the Wisconsin prisons are women. This is only four women to every one thousand men.

The ballot would increase woman's influence. Some men think that woman's influence would be greater without it, but how would the men like to lose the right to vote in order that their influence might be greater. If women

were allowed to vote the saloons would be put out of business. We would have better laws and they would be enforced, and politics would be purified.

Then by giving woman the ballot, politics will be purified, the proportion of native born citizens will be increased, the number of educated voters will increase, there will be more law abiding citizens, woman's influence at home and in public will be greater and it will result in putting down the liquor traffic and making better laws. All these things are important and add to the prosperity of the nation.

1271 words

Barbara Livingston.

1. I am interested in equal suffrage because if our Democratic government is to endure women must have an opportunity to fulfill the duties and obligations which naturally belong to them. They are a part of the state and they must take their share in the responsibilities of its government.

I also believe that if women had the vote it would help to bring about better conditions for the seven million working women of this country, and since women have been obliged to follow domestic pursuits from the home to the factory it is only right that legislation should be enacted which will keep them from unsanitary conditions of labor, long hours of work and starvation wages. If women had the vote they would use it for promoting such beneficent legislation as would protect children and the working woman.

2. I think that the majority of women now belong to Women's clubs and other organizations. For many years they have been instructed on political and other matters so that the average woman is now as well qualified to work as the average man.
3. I voted at the last election although there was a certain feeling of aggravation in only being allowed to cast my vote for the University Trustees, when the man who attends to my furnace and sweeps off my sidewalk was allowed to vote on all other questions.
4. I do not believe that woman's normal life would be interfered with by political activity. It would take about as long for a woman to go to the nearest precinct to cast her vote, as it would to go to the market or any other errand. I have noticed that there is no objection to a woman attending church meetings, lectures, bridge parties, etc, simply because it takes her away from her home.
5. I believe that if all men vote all women should vote. The proportion of educated women in the United States is larger than that of educated men, and every year our high schools are turning out more girl graduates than boys. Last year 369,000 boys were graduated from our high schools and 475,000 girls.
6. We do not claim that if women had the vote there would be any great changes in our social order. I do believe, however, that it would mean that gradually women, children and the home would be better protected, and that men and women together could legislate more wisely than could either sex alone.
7. I do not believe that political equality would destroy the home atmosphere. It is putting a very unique value upon politics to suppose that it would; men and women have differed on the subject of temperance, yet they live happily married lives. When a man and woman are united by mutual respect and affection, they are not going to quarrel about a matter of politics. In the last presidential campaign I met many women who were working for one party while their husbands were working for another, and yet these people were living very amicably and happily together.
8. I believe that if women have the vote, they will undoubtedly succeed, after a time, in securing legislation affecting women and children. In Colorado, for example, women have equal suffrage and it is said that the best laws for the protection of the children, women and the home, prevail in that state.

9. I do not believe that woman's dress will be affected if she is given the vote because there will be no change in her mental attitude. She will simply be given a tool with which to carry out her wishes.
10. I am sure that the tendency of the modern educated woman is to interest herself in the vital issues of the day. To prove this, one has only to look at what women have accomplished in Chicago. Starting in the Chicago Woman's Club, women have interested themselves in civic affairs to such an extent that they have brought about many radical changes and undertakings which, having proved their worth, have been taken over by the government.

For example, women in Chicago started the kindergartens, the teaching of the blind, the placing of matrons in police stations, the school in the jail, the Mental Hygiene Society, free concerts on Sundays for those who could not afford to hear good music otherwise, vacation schools, the School Extension Committee, Vacation Schools, school nurses, probation officers, the Detention Home, the fight against tuberculosis, the infant welfare work, the pure milk crusade, the Juvenile Court and dozens of other beneficent institutions. Many of these have been taken over by the government and women are allowed no further part in them. I believe, however, that recent events have shown that if women are to continue their care of the children, the poor, the sick, the aged and the insane, they must have some guarantee that their work will not be cast into the sea of political spoils as soon as taken over by the government. The only way that women can be assured of this is by having the vote.

(Signed)

Mrs Bowen

LEAVES FORTUNE TO NEGRO

Mrs. Julia B. Nelson's Will, Filed at
Red Wing, Names Washington At-
torney as Benefactor.

Special to the Pioneer Press.

Red Wing, Minn., Dec. 31.—To William H. Richards, a negro attorney at Washington, D. C., whom she educated following the close of the Civil war, Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, national figure in the cause of woman's suffrage and temperance, in her will filed today, leaves the bulk of her estate valued at \$20,000.

"I bequeath to my former pupil," the will states, after a sister and niece have been provided for, and bequests of \$200 each are made to the American Woman's Suffrage association and the Minnesota Woman's Suffrage association, "all the rest and residue to William H. Richards, who has cheered my lonely life with sympathy and affection as a son should render to his mother."

Mrs Julia B. Nelson.

[1894?]

Ex. Pres. Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association.

Mrs Nelson is a very brilliant talker and made many friends during her short stay in the city.- Gate City (Kan.) Journal.

A Big crowd greeted Mrs Julia B. Nelson last Friday to hear her speak. We wish there were more such women. Advance-Sun, Red Wing, Minn.

Mrs Nelson is a pleasing speaker and carried the audience with her. Comments were heard on all sides in praise of the address. Blue Earth City(Minn.) Post.

Mrs Nelson is a gifted woman and a fine scholar. She has traveled extensively and has become famous in the lecture field as the champion of woman's right to the ballot.- The Courier, Kan.

Mrs Nelson is an earnest speaker, with a clear, ringing voice, careful arrangement of thought, and moderation of statement, held the attention of her audience well. The representative, Minneapolis.

Mrs Julia B. Nelson spoke in the evening on the subject of "Woman's Rights" If I should say that she handled the subject well, the half would not be told so I will advise you to hear her at your earliest opportunity. S.E.Morgan, in the White Ribboner.

Mrs Julia B. Nelson, of Red Wing, was the first speaker, and a very able one. (1893 in the Senate) She made a very attractive presentation of the case of the women and earnestly advocated favorable action upon a bill which deprived no man of his rights and which compelled no woman to vote. The Globe, St. Paul. Mrs Julia B. Nelson, Pres. W.W.S.A. addressed a large audience in the Baptist church last Saturday evening. Her address was pleasing and instructive, and a vote getter. It was a strong presentation of the equal suffrage side. Marion (Kan) Record.

That there was not a crowded house at Court House Hall last evening to hear the address of Mrs Julia B. Nelson in favor of equal suffrage was certainly from a lack of knowledge of what it was to be. It was one of the best presentations of the cause, because the most dispassionate and argumentative to which we have yet listened. Mantorville Express(Minnesota)

Mrs Nelson Lectured Tuesday evening to a full house, and the pleasure and appreciation manifested by her large audience seemed to prove that equal suffrage is popular in Clinton as among the select "400" who have made it so fashionable in New York City. Her witty and logical putting of the case was a treat which Clinton people would be glad to enjoy again some day. Clinton (Mo) Times.

Mrs Nelson is a bright, intelligent and exceedingly interesting speaker, and had her audience all attentive for fully two hours. Many of our citizens have never before had the truth presented to them in such forcible manner, and were relieved of the prejudiced ideas concerning woman's place which they have heretofore held. Reading (Kan) News.

Mrs Julia B. Nelson, the woman suffrage orator, addressed a house full of people at the M.E.Church Tuesday evening. She proved to be a splendid speaker and presented her arguments in a most convincing manner. The demonstration that was made when she called upon those who favored the movement, goes to prove that there is a great and growing sentiment on that side. Pratt County Times, Pratt, Kan.

The equal suffrage lecture by Mrs Julia B. Nelson Tuesday night was well attended. the M.E.Church being crowded with men, women and children. She answered with convincing arguments every objection to woman suffrage, and portrayed the many advantages to be gained by giving women their just and equal rights with men. All the friends of the cause are strengthened and a number of conversions were made. She is master of the subject and is doing the cause great good wherever she lectures. The Pratt County Union. Pratt Kan.

Kansas is fortunate indeed in securing Mrs Julia B. Nelson, pres. of the M.W.S.A. to help her in her struggle for woman's enfranchisement, and Mrs Nelson is indeed generous in making a gift of her services at this critical time. She is an able speaker, has traveled extensively, and possesses that innate sense of refinement and culture which makes her at all times a welcome guest wherever she may go. And she is certainly having just what she deserves, great success in her meetings in Kansas, Ottawa, Kan. Journal

From Kingman comes this good word by M.C. Gillette, Mrs Julia B. Nelson finished her work here on the 24th of March and we cannot say too much in praise of her gracious self and her work. She always puts her cause, not herself to the front and her arguments are simply unanswerable. She skpoe seven times in the country her last address being in this city. Her varied experiences as farmer, teacher missionary and pastor, have weel fitted her ~~for~~ to plead for woman's cause and she is so good a vote-maker that even the most obstinate and sceptical are compal;ed to say, "she is right". We have many talated women come to our help (Mrs Catt, Anna Shaw, Miss Anthony among them) But none who surpass Mrs Nelson and we are going to have her return. Woman's Tribune, Washington, D.C.

Please return to

1894

MRS. JULIA B. NELSON,

68-PRESIDENT MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION, AND
SUPERINTENDENT OF FRANCHISE W. C. T. U.

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x Mrs. Cath. Anna Shaw
Miss Anthony, among them

1893. In the
Senate Chamber

[ca 1900]

MINNESOTA.#

(Footnote.)

This chapter was furnished by Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, of Red Wing, Minn., who for twenty years has been the rock on which the effort for woman suffrage has been founded in that State. She acknowledges indebtedness to Drs. Cora Smith Eaton and Ethel E. Hurd, of Minneapolis, for valuable assistance. They have been, she says, "like Aaron and Hur holding up the hands of Moses."

The part taken by the women of Minnesota in the progress and prosperity of the Commonwealth in territorial days and during the first twenty-six years of Statehood has been ably recorded by Mrs. Sarah Burger Stearns, the first president of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association. See History of Woman Suffrage, Vol. III, pp. 649-661.

In the last sixteen years a tide of immigration has been pouring on the North Star State from all parts of Europe, from Canada and from

various sections of the United States, so that the population has nearly doubled. The Scandinavians predominate, and except in the Southern part of the State, a man who speaks only the English language can hardly hope to succeed in business, unless he can secure a partner or employe who can hold the trade of the Swedish, Norwegian, Danish and German part of the community.

One can easily see that in such a field there must needs be much seed-sowing, and that some time must elapse before it would blossom out in suffrage organizations.

II. The Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association during the first nine years of its existence held its annual meetings in one or the other of the Twin Cities, but more often in Minneapolis than in St. Paul, because in the former there was an active local auxiliary W. S. A. Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Henry B. Blackwell, Julia Ward Howe and other prominent advocates of suffrage were secured as speakers.

Dr. Martha G. Ripley, who was elected in 1883, was successively re-elected each year until 1888, when her large practice, her work for Maternity Hospital and other cares compelled her to decline the presidency of the State W. S. A. Mrs. Ella F. Marble, # an enthusiastic suffra-

(Footnote.)

#She is now Dr. Ella F. Marble, of Washington City. See Vol. III, page 658.

gist who had lately come from Kansas, was chosen president and served very acceptably. The next year she removed to Washington, D. C., and Dr. Mary Emery, of St. Paul, was made president, but went East and took up her residence there to the regret of Minnesota suffragists.

The Suffrage Booth at the North Western Industrial Exhibition in 1883 accomplished so much in the distribution of literature, in the arrest of thought, and influence on public sentiment, that a booth was thereafter maintained as regularly as the annual meetings, chiefly by the efforts of the Minneapolis W. S. A. #

(Footnote.)

#A suffrage booth is now one of the attractions on the State Fair Grounds.

In 1890 the State Association contributed fifty dollars towards sending a lecturer% to South Dakota to speak through the campaign for

(Footnote.)

%Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, of Red Wing.

the suffrage amendment. In the autumn of the same year, Mrs. Sarah B. Stearns, vice-president, the president, Dr. Emery, being in the East, called the annual meeting, which was held at St. Paul, Nov. 18, 19. The

evening addresses were by Rev. Olympia Brown, of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, of Red Wing. Mrs. A. T. Anderson, Mrs. Sanford Niles, of Minneapolis, and Mrs. Ella Tremain Whitford, of Le Sueur, took an active part in the convention. An excellent report of the Minneapolis Exposition booth was contributed by Mrs. Rebecca S. Smith and read by Mrs. Pomeroy. Addresses were made by Hon. Moses E. Clapp, Attorney-General of the State, Rev. Mr. Vail and Rev. D. Morgan. #

(Footnote.)

The officers elected were as follows: President, Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, Red Wing; Vice-President, Mrs. Jessie Gray Cawley, Pipestone; Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. R. Gilman, St. Paul; Treasurer, Mrs. M. A. Dorsett, Minneapolis. Executive Committee, Mrs. A. T. Anderson, Chairman; Mrs. Priscilla M. Niles, Mrs. H. G. Selden and Mrs. E. G. Bickmore, Minneapolis; Mr. William B. Reed, Hastings; Rev. George W. Lutz, Morton; Mrs. S. P. T. Bryan, Ellsworth.

At the first meeting of the Executive Committee, held in December, Mrs. Anna B. Turley, of Minneapolis, was made Corresponding Secretary.

In 1891 the W. S. A. took a new departure, and held the Convention in the Southern part of the State. The Presbyterian Church in Blue

Earth City was secured and complete local arrangements made by Mrs. A. D. Kingsley. #

(Footnote.)

#Mrs. A. D. Kingsley, of Blue Earth City, is the author of a novel entitled, "Heart or Purse?"

The delegates were welcomed by a W. C. T. U. sister and an ordained brother. % Blue Earth City had not lost the savor of the salt which

(Footnote.)

%Mrs. Sarah B. Stearns gave the response and was Chairman of Committee on Resolutions. An auxiliary W. S. A. was organized at Blue Earth City.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and Phoebe Couzins had scattered in that vicinity thirteen years before. The evening addresses drew large audiences, and the day sessions were replete with interest and enthusiasm. Rev. W. K. Weaver, of Owatonna, was the speaker of the first evening, his theme being, "The Woman Question from a Bible Standpoint." The address was scholarly and logical, and showed the absurdity of views which many people believe that the Bible teaches in regard to woman's proper place. On

the second evening, the president delivered an address on "The Queen of the Home."

(Footnote.)

#The result of the election was as follows: President, Mrs. Julia B. Nelson; Vice-President, Mrs. Jessie Gray Cawley; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. B. Turley; Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. G. Bonwell, Blue Earth City; Treasurer, Mr. William B. Reed, Hastings. Executive Committee, Mrs. A. T. Anderson, Mrs. Priscilla M. Niles, Mr. George W. Lutz, Mrs. M. A. Luly, St. Paul, Mrs. R. S. Smith, Minneapolis, Mrs. Charlotte Bolles, Red Wing, Mr. George B. Kingsley, Blue Earth City.

Among the resolutions adopted was one which showed the faith and courage of the Association, and shaped its policy for the next six years. It was this: "As it is now conceded by the ablest lawyers that in most States the legislature is competent to provide for the voting of women by law, without any amendment to the constitution, and as Minnesota is one of these States, % Wisconsin and Colorado only being

(Footnote.)

%School suffrage was given to women in Minnesota by an amendment

to the constitution. This precedent was against us.

(End of footnote.)

excepted, therefore: Resolved, That this State Suffrage Association shall at the next session of the legislature petition for full suffrage for women by direct legislative enactment."

This was a bold step for a ten-year-old society that was very small of its age. It lacked members, organization and funds. It was only as Superintendent of Franchise of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which was older and better organized, that Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, President of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association from 1890 to 1896, was able to secure thousands of signers to the petitions for woman suffrage which were sent to each legislature which was convened during those years.

The annual meeting of 1892 was held Sept. 6, 7, 8, in Hastings, where the Association was organized eleven years before. Rev. Lewis Llewellyn gave the address of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. Anna B. Turley, of Minneapolis. There had been some progress in the work of organization. Encouraging reports were given by delegates from the new societies at Duluth, Red Wing, Morton and Blue Earth City. Mrs. V. J. D. Kearney, of Austin, contributed a very interesting paper on "Unequal Rights." Mrs. E. N. Yearley, of Wasioja, spoke on "Woman's Work since the War." Mrs. R. S. Smith, of Minneapolis, contributed an interesting paper on "Suffrage Work at the Exposition." Letters were

read from Susan B. Anthony, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Lide Meriwether, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. L. F. Ferro, Tracy; Rev. W. W. Satterlee, Excelsior; Mrs. J. A. Clifford, Northfield; Mrs. E. J. M. Newcomb, Minneapolis; Mrs. Sarah E. Wilson, Madelia; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mason City, Iowa; Mrs. Sanford Niles, Minneapolis, and Mrs. Jessie Gray Cawley, Pipestone.

As at Blue Earth City the year before, there was an experience meeting which made everybody feel free to speak and brought out many bright thoughts, a question drawer, recitations and appropriate songs. Mrs. C. F. Lutz, of Morton, and Miss Pearl Benham,[#] of Red Wing, ren-

(Footnote.)

[#]Miss Benham has since devoted several years to voice culture in the Conservatory of New York City, and is becoming a popular and noted singer. She gave freely of her musical talent both at the Hastings Convention and at Lake City, where the Suffrage Association convened in the following year.

dered sweet solos. Mrs. Jennie McSevany, of Morton, Mrs. Charlotte Bolles, of Red Wing, Mrs. Anna B. Turley, of Minneapolis, and Mrs. Sarah

B. Stearns, of Duluth, contributed much to the pleasure and success of the business sessions. The evening addresses were by Rev. D. Morgan, of St. Paul, subject, "Will Women Vote?" Mrs. C. F. Lutz, whose theme was, "What More Can a Woman Want?" and Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, whose topic was, "The Road to Freedom."

There was a debate on the question; "Shall We Ask for the Ballot with Educational Qualifications?" This question had been decided in the negative at Blue Earth City the year before after a spirited debate, and we had accordingly appealed to the legislature for the enfranchisement of all women; but as we had not succeeded in enfranchising them all and thereby brought about the evils feared by the wise men who said, "We have too many ignorant voters already," we were willing to work for gradual emancipation, not despising a half loaf if we could not get the whole. So the question was decided in the affirmative and we adopted the following resolution, of which Mrs. Sarah B. Stearns was the author:

"Whereas men have during twenty years or more conferred school suffrage upon women in twelve States by legislative enactment, and thereby established the principle beyond question that legislatures are free to extend suffrage to women, as may seem to them best, without any previous amendment of the State constitution, therefore

"Resolved, That we as an association will appeal to our State legislature for a bill conferring full suffrage upon women.

"As it is becoming every year more and more apparent that the interests of the state and of humanity are made to suffer by the votes of the ignorant among men, be it

"Resolved, That we ask our legislature to enfranchise only such women, whether native born or naturalized, as can read any part of the Constitution of the United States and of this State."#

(Footnote.)

#The officers elected for the ensuing year were:

President, Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, Red Wing; Vice-President, Mrs. Jessie Gray Cawley, Pipestone; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Anna M. Jones, Red Wing; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Exine G. Bonwell, Blue Earth City; Treasurer, Mr. William B. Reed, Hastings.

Executive Committee, Mrs. Sarah B. Stearns, Duluth, Chairman; Mr. George B. Kingsley, Blue Earth City; Mrs. Sanford Niles, Minneapolis; Mrs. Charlotte Bolles, Red Wing; Mrs. A. B. Turley, Minneapolis; Mrs. R. S. Smith, Minneapolis; Rev. G. W. Lutz, Morton.

At the thirteenth annual meeting, which was held in Lake City, August 24, 25, 1893, there were thirty-seven delegates present and reports were

very encouraging.## Three-minute speeches on "Why I am a suffragist,"

(Footnote.)

##The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, Red Wing; Vice-President-at-Large, Mrs. Jessie Gray Cawley, Pipestone; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Anna M. Jones, Red Wing; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Hannah Egleston, Wykoff; Treasurer, Mrs. Sanford Niles, Minneapolis; Executive Committee, Mrs. Sarah B. Stearns, Duluth; Mrs. A. D. Kingsley, Blue Earth City; Mrs. Sarah M. Fletcher, Rushford; Mr. William B. Reed, Hastings; Mrs. Charlotte Bolles, Red Wing; Dr. Martha G. Ripley, Minneapolis; Mr. J. M. Underwood, Lake City.

put convincing arguments before the audience. "Duty of the mother to the State and vice versa," was one of the topics discussed. Mrs. Sarah B. Stearns read a paper on "The World's Congress of Representative Women," prefaced with a description of the Reform Dress illustrated by her own neat costume. Mrs. J. A. Clifford, of Northfield, sent an able paper entitled, "A Plea for Faith in Woman," and Mrs. A. D. Kingsley, of Blue Earth City, another on, "The Recognition of Women at the Columbian Exposition." The president gave a review of the year in her annual address, and later made a full report of legislative and petition work. Dr. Nettie C. Hall, of Wessington Springs, S. D., gave an eloquent address, her subject being "Equality before the Law." Miss Margaret M. Jackson, a graduate of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., delighted the Convention

with jubilee songs. Miss Pearl Benham also rendered solos, and Misses Pearl Newell and Olive Egleston, of Red Wing, duets from a Suffrage Song-book. A club was organized at Lake City with Mrs. M. B. Critchett as president. #

(Footnote.)

#This society languished after Mrs. Critchett, a minister's wife, removed from Lake City. A new organization, a Political Equality Club, was formed by Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, March 6, 1896, with Mrs. Roxana L. Wilson as president. Mrs. Wilson has kept the club alive for more than four years by keeping the members at work and interesting them in the study of Civics.

In 1894 there was a Woman's Day at the State Fair. The Fair managers paid the speaker. The suffrage booth was on the grounds, and under the management of the local W. S. A. of Minneapolis.

In the spring and autumn of 1895, Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe, of Harvey, Ill., a National Organizer, visited the State, lecturing at Winona, Red Wing, St. Paul, Minneapolis and other places, and securing pledges of money for the work of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association. In the autumn of the same year Mrs. Laura M. Johns, of Salina, Kan., organizer for the National-American Woman Suffrage Association, spent a month lecturing in the State, organized clubs at Wabasha, Leroy, Waterville, Ellsworth, Marshall, Luverne, Breckinridge, Fergus Falls,

Heron Lake and Albert Lea, revived the clubs at Granite Falls and Wood Lake, and attended the State Convention, which met at the Capitol Building, St. Paul, Sept. 10, 11. #

(Footnote.)

#An auxiliary W. S. A. was organized in St. Paul, March 18, 1895, by Mrs. Julia B. Nelson. President, Mrs. Frances P. Kimball; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Mattie B. Whitcomb; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Rosa Hazel; Treasurer, Mrs. M. A. Luly.

Mrs. Kimball resigned and Mrs. A. B. St. Pierre became president.

The local W. S. A. of St. Paul kindly entertained the delegates and visitors. Mrs. Frances P. Kimball made the address of welcome, and Mrs. Julia B. Nelson the response. Mrs. D. C. Reed deserves especial mention for kindly service. "Why should women vote?" was the topic of three-minute talks. Among the papers presented was one by Mrs. Anna Smallidge, of Faribaulton, "Laws Relating to the Property Rights of Women;" by Mrs. L. F. Ferro, of Tracy, "Shall the Mothers be Free?" by Mrs. Annie W. Buel, "The Use of the Ballot by Women a Duty." There were ten-minute talks by Mrs. E. J. M. Newcomb and Mr. Sanford Niles, of Minneapolis; papers by Mrs. Eleanor Fremont, of Albert Lea, Mrs. Mary A. Hudson, of Pine Island, and Mrs. Julia A. Hunt, of East Grand Forks; a poem, "Why Should Women Vote?" by Miss A. A. Connor, of Minneapolis, and recitations by Mrs. Julia Moore, of Dresbach, and Miss Margaret Lennon, Principal of

the Sibley School, St. Paul. Mrs. M. M. Nichols, of Minneapolis, rendered a solo. Mrs. C. F. Lutz gave a pleasing address. Gov. D. M. Clough was introduced and spoke briefly and happily, and the president responded.

The constitution was amended, the annual dues of members of local clubs being reduced from one dollar to fifty cents. This was done in the hope of securing more local auxiliaries. Where no club was formed, individuals might still connect themselves with the State Association by the payment of one dollar per year.

Mrs. Laura M. Johns was very helpful in the Convention, and gave an excellent address at night.

A resolution was passed expressing regret that Mrs. Sarah B. Stearns, our first president and faithful co-worker, was about to take up her residence in California. #

(Footnote.)

#The election resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, Red Wing; Vice-President-at-Large, Mrs. C. F. Lutz, Wells, Fairbault Co.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. A. Hobart, Red Wing; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Hannah Eggleston, Wykoff; Treasurer, Mrs. A. T. Anderson, Minneapolis; Organizer, Mrs. Eleanor Fremont, Albert Lea; Executive Committee, Mrs. A. L. Whitcomb, St. Paul; Mrs. Annie W. Buell, St. Anthony Park; Mr. Oliver Jones, Austin; Mrs. E. L. Crockett, Winona; Mrs. M. A. Hudson, Pine Island; Prof. S. A. Farnsworth, St. Paul; Mrs. Charlotte Bolles, Red Wing.

The following report was made at the National Convention in Washington in 1898:

"In April, 1897, our faithful president, Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, of Red Wing, sent her resignation to the Executive Committee.

"During the month of October, Concheta Ferris Lutz, Vice-President and Acting President, delivered ten lectures and organized five new clubs.

"The National Conference, held in Minneapolis in connection with our State Convention, was a complete success, and was the greatest inspiration the suffrage cause has ever had in Minnesota. Dr. Cora Smith Eaton, of Minneapolis, who was Chairman of the Arrangement Committee, deserves much credit. She was ably assisted by Dr. Martha G. Ripley and Mrs. Sanford Niles, who are among the early and staunch advocates of woman suffrage in the State.

"The Conference was held in the First Baptist Church, one of the largest and most popular churches in the city. The morning sessions were well attended, and both the afternoons the audience-room was full. Sunday evening, preceding the Conference, Rev. Anna Shaw preached in the Universalist Church and Mrs. Catt lectured in Wesley M. E. Church. Both spoke to crowded houses. Monday evening, when Miss Anthony and Mrs. Catt lectured, every foot of standing room was occupied and hundreds went away. The following evening, when Rev. Anna Shaw gave her lecture on "The Fate of Republics," the church was crowded beyond comfort, and she was greeted with repeated applause from the beginning to the close.

"The sentiment awakened at this time was rapidly crystallized, and Political Equality Clubs have been organized in six different wards of Minneapolis by Dr. Cora Smith Eaton, the local organizer.

"At present we can report only twenty active clubs, and as the State is very large, we shall endeavor to organize only the first three southern tiers of counties this year.

"We have a larger number of active suffragists in the State than ever before and the outlook is very hopeful.

"Concheta Ferris Lutz, President."#

(Footnote.)

#At the State Convention of 1897 the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Cora Smith Eaton, Minneapolis; Vice-President, Mrs. C. F. Lutz, Wells; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Hannah Eggleston, Wykoff; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. May Dudley Greeley, Minneapolis; Treasurer, Mrs. Antoinette St. Pierre, St. Paul. Executive Committee, Mrs. Susie V. P. Root, St. Paul; Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, Red Wing; Mrs. Sanford Niles, Minneapolis; Mrs. E. L. Crockett, Winona; Mrs. Roxana L. Wilson, Lake City; Mrs. Harriet Armstrong, Luverne; Mrs. Julia Moore, Wells; Miss Martha Scott Anderson, Minneapolis.

Dr. Eaton resigned, and Mrs. Lutz was again compelled to take up the work of president, with Mrs. Belle Wells, of Wells, as corresponding secretary and Mrs. M. J. Thompson, vice-president.

The Convention of 1898 was held, Oct. 4, 5, in Minneapolis. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt attended, and gave eloquent addresses to crowded houses. The meetings were held in the G. A. R. Hall, the Masonic Temple and the Lyceum Theater. Mrs. Bryant had a paper on "Women in War;" Mrs. Leland, of Wells, on "Women in Peace," and Dr. Martha G. Ripley spoke on "Women in Medicine."

Dr. Ethel E. Hurd of Minneapolis
Mrs. Hannah Eggleston, of Wykoff, presented "The Effect of the Higher Education on Women in Domestic Life." Mrs. Catt gave valuable suggestions and plans were made for having two or more National Organizers work in the southern part of the State, where the population is greatest and the people most homogenous. An important change in the constitution was the abolishing of individual memberships. Only members of local auxiliary clubs can now belong to the State Association. Reports of much good work were given. #

(Footnote.)

#Officers elected: President, Mrs. Martha J. Thompson, Minneapolis; Vice-President, Mrs. Susie V. P. Root, St. Paul; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Ethel E. Hurd, Minneapolis; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Hannah Eggleston, Wykoff; Treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Brown, Luverne; Auditors, Mrs. Julia Moore, Wells, Mrs. E. J. M. Newcomb, Minneapolis.

Executive Committee, Mrs. C. F. Lutz, Wells; Mrs. Roxana L. Wilson, Lake City; Mrs. Maria B. Bryant, St. Paul; Mrs. May Dudley Greeley, Minneapolis; Dr. Bessie Park Haines, Miss Martha Scott Anderson, Dr. Cora Smith Eaton, Minneapolis.

The State Convention of 1899 was held in the Court House at Albert Lea, Oct. 9, 10.

On the first evening Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York, was the speaker, her theme being "A True Democracy." Rev. Ida C. Hultin, of Moline, Ill., lectured on "The Crowning Race."

Rev. Margaret Olmstead gave the address of welcome.

Mrs. Jennie Brown, of Luverne, Mrs. Hannah Eggleston, Mrs. C. F. Lutz, Dr. Cora Smith Eaton, Dr. Bessie Park Haines and Mrs. Eleanor Fremont, of Albert Lea, gave afternoon addresses.

Miss Laura A. Gregg, of Kansas, and Miss Helen G. Kimber, National Organizers, gave reports of County Conventions conducted by them. With the assistance of Mrs. Belden, President of the Iowa W. S. A., they had organized twelve new county and fifteen new local clubs.##

(Footnote.)

##The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Martha J. Thompson, 3602 Bloomington Ave., Minneapolis; Vice-President, Mrs. T. F. Thurston, Albert Lea; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Ethel E. Hurd, 716 Dayton Building, Minneapolis; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Maria B. Bryant, 129 E. Congress St., St. Paul; Treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Brown, Luverne; Auditors, Mrs. Charles T. Koehler, Mankato, Mrs. Julia Huntington, Windom; Chairman Press Committee, Mrs. Jessie Gray Cawley, Pipestone; Librarian, Dr. Margaret Koch, 609 Masonic Temple, Minneapolis; Chairman Finance Committee, Dr. Cora Smith Eaton, 607 Masonic Temple, Minneapolis;

Manager Oratorical Contest, Miss Ruth Elise Kellogg, Manning College of Oratory, Minneapolis.

Executive Committee, Mrs. Concheta F. Lutz, Wells; Mrs. May Dudley Greeley, 30 N. 12th St., Minneapolis; Dr. Bessie Park Haines, 512 Masonic Temple, Minneapolis; Mrs. A. T. Anderson, 1919 5th Ave., Minneapolis; Mrs. Lottie Rowell, St. James; Miss Blanche Segur, Winnebago City; Miss Emma N. Whitney, "The Seville," St. Paul.

(End of footnote.)

LEGISLATIVE WORK.

In February, 1891, at the request of Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, President, and Mrs. A. T. Anderson, Chairman of Executive Committee of Minnesota W. S. A., Hon. S. A. Stockwell, of Minneapolis, introduced in the House a bill conferring municipal suffrage upon women. Mrs. Nelson spent several weeks at the capital looking after the petitions which came from all parts of the State,[#] interviewing members of the Legisla-

(Footnote.)

[#]Mrs. Nelson was Superintendent of Franchise Department of the W. C. T. U., and secured the co-operation of local superintendents.

ture, distributing literature and trying to get the bill out of the hands of the Committee on Elections to which it had been referred.

After repeated postponements, a hearing was finally given to the suffragists. The following notice appeared next morning in one of the city papers:

"Women's Rights.

"Mrs. Nelson, of Red Wing, President of the Minnesota Woman's Suffrage Association, addressed the Committee on Elections on the bill which provides for allowing women to vote at municipal elections in the towns and cities. She made a strong plea for the sex, relating the good results which had followed in Kansas and Wyoming, where women had been allowed equal rights.

"Other ladies were present, but none spoke. The committee will consider the bill this morning at 10:30 o'clock."

Other papers published notices. Suffrage became the topic of conversation and of debate in lodges and literary clubs, in country schools and the High Schools of cities and towns, as was shown by many letters from disputants asking the president of the W. S. A. for assistance in preparing for these oratorical contests. Much literature and many letters were sent out, and those who were most interested felt that whatever became of the bill, the fact that a suffrage bill had been presented in the Legislature was doing more to arouse public sentiment throughout the State than months of lecturing could do. (The American people well know how everybody wakes up in the time of a campaign.) Among the leaflets placed on the desk of each senator and member of the House was one which Mrs. Nelson prepared especially for them, entitled: "Points on Municipal Suffrage." One of the twelve points was this: "If

the Legislature has power to restrict suffrage it certainly has the right to extend it. The Legislature of Minnesota restricted the suffrage which was given to women by a constitutional amendment, when it granted to the city of St. Paul a charter taking the election of members of the School Board entirely out of the hands of women by giving the appointment of School Boards to the Mayor, an officer elected by the votes of men only."

Copies of a resolution of the Legislature of Wyoming, recommending woman suffrage, were widely distributed. Mrs. Nelson published through financial aid from Mrs. Sarah B. Stearns, a little paper called "The Equal Rights Herald," for gratuitous distribution.

The following paragraph from one of the city papers shows how the bill was disposed of:

"For Women's Suffrage.

"The bill conferring municipal suffrage on women, introduced by Mr. Stockwell, was indefinitely postponed in Committee of the Whole. The report of the committee was indorsed by a vote of 52 yeas to 40 nays. Those voting to upset the report of the committee, thereby placing themselves 'on record' as favoring municipal suffrage for women were:

"Bell, Benner, Bjorge, Bowman, Cantleberry, Carleton, T. Cole, Cross, Currier, Diment, Doyle, Engelbert, A. French, C. French, Gildea,

Gilmore, Harland, Helms, Keyes, Kinney, Lewis, Lyman, McGuire, Moore, J. R. Nelson, Peterson, Price, Richardson, Sheets, Stevens, Stockwell, Stone, A. Thompson, Turrell, Wagoner, M. Walsh, White, Wilson, Wright."

Early in the session of 1893, Mrs. Nelson visited the Legislature and conferred with Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, the leader of the Populists, who was then in the Senate.

Mr. Donnelly would willingly have introduced a suffrage bill, but as the Republicans were in the majority, it was thought best to have Hon. John Day Smith, leader of that party in the Senate, introduce the bill and this he consented to do, with the understanding that Senator Donnelly would assist in championing it.

"Municipal suffrage for women with educational qualifications," was all the bill called for. Mrs. Nelson, # Mrs. A. B. Turley and

(Footnote.)

#"Julia B. Nelson, of Red Wing, was the first speaker, and a very able one. She made a very attractive presentation of the case of the women, and earnestly advocated favorable action upon a bill which deprived no man of his rights and which compelled no woman to vote."

"The Globe," St. Paul, Minn.

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly made addresses before the Judiciary Committee at

a hearing in the Senate Chamber at which many men and women were present. The Senate Chamber was tendered to Mrs. Nelson for an evening address. "The Road to Freedom" was her subject. The audience showed that many were deeply interested in the efforts of the suffragists.

Before the bill was voted on, it was thought necessary to substitute for it a bill to submit an amendment. This the suffragists were averse to doing, but they accepted the substitute with the best grace possible, removed the educational and municipal restrictions, came out in full force when action was to be taken, and enthusiastically worked for a bill to amend the constitution by striking the word "male" from Article VII, Section 1. Senators John Day Smith, Ignatius Donnelly and Edwin E. Lommen spoke for the bill, and received bouquets and compliments from the W. S. A. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 32 to 19.

When the bill went to the House it was hindered by the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and the best efforts of the suffragists could not get it upon the Calendar in time to be reached before the close of the session unless it were made a special order. Hon. Edward T. Young endeavored to have it made the special Order of the Day, but as there were a few hundred other bills to be considered and less than three days left for the whole of them, the motion to bring forward the suffrage bill was lost. On the last night Messrs. E. T. Young and H. P. Bjorge made an effort to have the rules suspended, and the bill (S. F. 488) put upon its final passage. The vote on the motion

to suspend the rules was: Yeas 54, nays 40; but as a two-thirds vote is necessary on suspension of the rules, the motion was lost.

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Abbott, Barrett, Baston, Benner, Bjorge, Bleecker, Boxrud, Briggs, Cole (E.), Cole (T.), Comstock (W. L.), Cotton, Craig, Dunn, French, Fuller, Greer, Gutter-son, Holman, Jacobson, Juelson, Kelly (A. B.), Kelly (P. H.), Knuteson, Koerner, Langum, Lende, McDonald, McEwen, McGrath, Maguire, Markham, Merritt, Monahan, Moore, Nelson, O'Neill, Ongstad, Paulson, Peterson, Richardson (A. O.), Roach, Rodger, Scofield, Staples, Swanson, Turrell, Vansant, Wagoner, Wallblom, Willson (George), Wyman, Young, Mr. Speaker. #

(Footnote.)

#W. E. Lee.

Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Anderson, Boggs, Booren, Boylan, Bruels, Buck, , Carlson, Christie, Comstock (E. F.), Diepolder, Elliott, Fleming, Fletcher, Giessler, Gorman, Hinrichs, Hohl, Holler, Holmberg, Hopkins, Horton, Howard, Hunck, Ives, Johnson (A. G.), Johnson (J. E.), Leonard, Linneman, McDonough, McKasy, Minette, Nilsson, Railson, Salls, Sikorski, Shell, Skinner, Sullivan, Virtue, Wacek, Wah-lund, Walsh, Winston, Wilson (F. M.).

So the motion was lost.

Three suffrage bills were successively introduced in the Legislature of 1895, two in the House and one in the Senate. The first was for an amendment to strike the word "male" from Article VII, Section 1, of the State constitution. It was offered by Hon. O. L. Brevig, and was indefinitely postponed.

Hon. S. T. Littleton presented a bill to give women a vote upon all questions pertaining to the liquor traffic. This found favor with the W. C. T. U., as did also the County Option Bill of Hon. J. F. Jacobson of Lac Qui Parle; but both bills were unsuccessful.

Senator George T. Barr introduced in 1895 the Municipal Suffrage Bill of 1893, but it was too late in the session to go very far on the devious road to legislative enactment.

In 1897, at the request of Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, President of the State W. S. A.,[#] Hon. Ignatius Donnelly secured the introduction in the

(Footnote.)

[#]Resigned in April, 1897.

House of a bill to enfranchise tax-paying women. A hearing was given by the Judiciary Committee, to whom the bill was referred. Mrs. Nelson argued that in simple justice women who pay taxes should have a voice in the expenditure of the taxes, or should be exempt from taxation. The

bill shared the fate of its predecessors, and the only purpose it served was to keep the question of woman suffrage before the people.

In 1899, there was no petitioning or legislative work done by the suffragists. The Legislature of that year submitted an amendment which practically puts an end to the adoption of constitutional amendments; and that amendment was carried.

LAWS RELATING TO WOMEN

OR

PASSED AT THEIR REQUEST.

The right to vote for county superintendent of schools was granted by Chapter 204, General Laws of 1885. The right to vote on district school matters had been granted by Chapter 71, General Laws of 1878, after the adoption of a constitutional amendment.

In 1887 an act was passed which declared that a woman shall retain the same legal existence and legal personality after marriage as before marriage, and shall receive the same protection of all her rights as a woman which her husband does as a man; and for any injury sustained to her reputation, person, property, character or any natural right, she shall have the same right to appeal, in her own name alone, to the court of law or equity for redress and protection, that her husband has to appear in his name alone; provided that the act shall not confer upon the wife the right to vote or hold office, except as is otherwise provided by law.

Chapter 209 of the General Laws of 1889 gave to women (as well as men) the powers of constables, sheriffs or police officers, since, in the interest of dumb animals, any agent or officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty is thus empowered, and women belong to and hold office in that society.

Under Chapter 40 of the General Laws of 1891, "females" # may be

(Footnote.)

#Presumably of the human species.

appointed deputies in county offices.

In 1891 the age of consent, or protection for girls, was raised from ten years to sixteen, after thousands of women had circulated petitions and made all possible efforts to have it raised to eighteen years.

Through the efforts of women, and chiefly through the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, an Anti-Cigarette Law was passed in 1891, and amended in 1895. Large numbers of petitions were obtained, and the Legislature was frequently visited by committees of women, as well as by the Superintendent of Legislative and Petition Work.

The Legislature of 1893, by Chapter 16, provided for the adoption of a State Flag. Mrs. Franklyn L. Greenleaf, Mrs. A. A. White,

Mrs. Edward Durant, Mrs. F. B. Clarke, Mrs. H. F. Brower and Mrs. A. T. Stebbins were by this act named and designated a commission to select and adopt an appropriate design for a State Flag.

Conformably to the provision of this act, this commission called for designs, and on Tuesday, February 28, 1893, met, selected and adopted the design presented by Mrs. Edward H. Center of Minneapolis. #

(Footnote.)

#Following is a description of the flag: "The ground is of white silk, and the reverse side of blue silk, bordered with bullion fringe. In the center is the State seal, wreathed with white maccasin flowers, on a blue ground. The red ribbon of the seal bearing the motto is continued through the wreath, entwining the blossoms and floating carelessly over the lower portion of the flag. It bears, in gold, the dates, 1819, the time of the settlement of Minnesota, and 1893.

"Above, also in gold, is the date, 1858, the time of the admission of Minnesota to the Union. Below the design, in gold letters, is wrought 'Minnesota.' Grouped around the seal are nineteen stars in the design of star points, with the North Star, significant of the North Star State, in a group of three at the top.

"The choice of the number nineteen is a peculiarly happy one, as Minnesota was the nineteenth State, after the original thirteen, to be admitted to the Union. The standard to the flag was surmounted by

a golden gopher, and tied with a gold cord and tassel. The execution of the design is entirely in needle-work."

(End of footnote.)

At the request of a few women the moccasin flower was made the State Flower of Minnesota. The despatch with which the Moccasin Flower Bill was made the special order, passed to a second and third reading, adopted and signed by the Governor was never given to any bill that ran against popular prejudice or was loaded down with a principle.

An amendment to Section 8 of Article VII of the constitution, in 1898, gave to women the privilege of voting for members of library boards, and made them eligible to hold any office pertaining to the management of libraries.

It would seem that no harm could come from women's serving on library boards, or saying who in their judgment was qualified to serve; yet 43,600 men voted against giving so great a privilege to their wives, mothers, sisters and daughters. But 71,704 voted for it, and it was adopted. That was the last election in which such an amendment could have been carried by a two-thirds majority of all the votes cast on that question; for, among four amendments submitted in the same year, was one that thereafter no amendment should be carried by merely a majority of those voting upon it, but it must have a majority of all votes

cast at that election. # As no amendment ever has been submitted which

(Footnote.)

#The vote on this amendment itself was 69,760 for and 32,881 against, yet the whole number of votes cast and counted in that election of 1898 was 251,250!

aroused sufficient interest to get as large a vote of both affirmative and negative combined as is cast for governor, it never will be possible to secure another constitutional amendment in Minnesota, either for woman suffrage or for anything else. There is no opportunity for any future gains, except such as can be obtained from the Legislature without submitting the question to the voters.

A widow is entitled to one-third of the property of her deceased husband by natural descent, unless she has previously assented in writing to a different division.

A homestead goes direct to a widow without children. With children, the widow has a life interest in the homestead. As to personal property, a widow is entitled to the wearing apparel of her deceased husband; to household furniture not exceeding in value \$500; other personal property not exceeding in value \$500; and after a final settlement

of the estate, if there is any personal property to divide, it follows the same division as real property.

Women, in order to vote, must be naturalized, but alien women married to citizens are eligible to vote on school questions and for library boards.

Divorces are adjudged and decreed by the district courts, on suits brought in the county where the parties reside. The complainant must have been a resident of the State at least one year immediately preceding the complaint. An action may be brought by a wife in her own name; and all actions must be commenced by summons and complaint in the county where the plaintiff resides. Pending the suit, the court may require the husband to pay any sum necessary for the wife to carry on or defend the suit, and for support during pendency.

In case of divorce, the court decides which parent is most fit for the guardianship of children under fourteen years of age. Over fourteen, the child decides.

Except when children are given to the mother by decree of court, the father is the legal guardian. He may appoint by will a guardian for a child, born or unborn, who shall have power over the person and estate.

The estate of a deceased son who dies intestate and leaves neither wife nor children, goes to the father, and if the father is dead to the mother. #

(Footnote.)

#Custom follows law in counting out the married woman until she

becomes a widow or a divorcee. City directories give the names of widows and single women, A domestic is named, but not the married woman in whose house she is employed. A student, whether boy or girl, who has passed the age of sixteen, has name and residence given in the directory, while there is nothing in the book to show whether the school children ever had a mother or just "grewed" like Topsy.

(End of footnote.)

The man is the legal head of the house and chooses the dwelling-place. If the wife refuses to live in the place he provides, it constitutes desertion and he does not have to provide for her elsewhere.

PIONEERS.

Mrs. Sarah Burger Stearns, whose well-remembered face appears in Vol. III of the History of Woman Suffrage, has not yet removed to the "land that is fairer than day," but she has gone to a State that is warmer than this, and that is California. The last time our honored first president met with us was at the annual meeting of 1895. Resolutions of thanks for her abundant labors in our behalf, of regret at her departure from our midst, and of commendation to all who may surround her in her new home, (Pacific Beach, Cal.) were passed unanimously.

Mrs. Priscilla M. Niles and her worthy husband, Mr. Sanford Niles, are among the "good gray heads" who bravely stood for woman suffrage in the days when it was less popular than now. They are still in the ranks of the earnest workers, although of those who stood with them when suffrage work in the State was new and hard but few remain. A younger generation is coming to the front, and the veterans gladly follow where they once led.

Mrs. A. T. Anderson, of Minneapolis, was a charter member of the Minnesota W. S. A., has served as Chairman of the Executive Committee, and has given valuable assistance to the president in legislative work. She was active in the work of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions during the Civil War, and called the meeting in Minneapolis for the organization of the first Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Minnesota. She was President of the State W. C. T. U., prior to the organization of the W. S. A., and in her lectures did pioneer work for suffrage as well as temperance. The death of her worthy husband, Dr. Anderson, in 1880, threw upon her the sole responsibility for the rearing of three small children. Her daughter, Martha Scott Anderson, is a prominent journalist, and her two sons are thoroughly educated and honorable men of whom any mother might well be proud.

Mrs. M. A. Luly, Mrs. Abigail S. Strong, Mrs. C. S. Soule, Mrs. D. C. Reed and Mrs. Antoinette V. Nicholas of St. Paul, and Mrs. H. G. Selden and Mrs. Martha J. Thompson of Minneapolis, deserve honorable mention for faithful co-operation with the President of the W. S. A. and much work for the cause.

Mrs. Anna B. Turley came from Illinois to Minneapolis in 1889. She was a cousin of Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, of Oregon, and like her was

an ardent suffragist. She at once connected herself with the local and State W. S. A. She was one of the delegates to the National Convention at Washington in 1891, and gave an excellent report of that convention at the annual meeting at Blue Earth City. She was Corresponding Secretary of the State W. S. A. from 1890 to the time of her death, which occurred May 6, 1893. She greatly assisted the State President in working for the suffrage bill in 1893, and made one of the addresses in a hearing given to the women in the Senate Chamber. She was president of the Minneapolis W. S. A. and, although she was a childless widow and had not a relative in the city or State, her funeral was attended by a band of sad-hearted and sincere mourners, each wearing the golden-hued ribbon which their departed leader had loved so well and worn so loyally.

Among the staunch friends of the Suffrage Association when it was young and weak, and very much needed a helping hand, was Oliver Jones of Wykoff, now of Clinton, Mo. He not only gave money and encouraging words to those who were bearing the brunt of the battle against ignorance and prejudice, but he gave four daughters to the association, namely, Mrs. Hannah Egleston of Wykoff, for several years Recording Secretary of the State W. S. A.; Mrs. Belle Wells of Wells, for a time Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Lucy Jones of Hamline, and Miss Eva Jones, now living in Clinton, Mo.

Mrs. Jessie Gray Cawley, of Pipestone, has been a friend in need who was a friend indeed.

Rev. W. W. Satterlee, of Excelsior, was remembered in the memorial service in the annual meeting of 1893. In his work for prohibition in all parts of the State, he was an able and fearless advocate of woman suffrage.

Mrs. Lydia H. Clark, of Worthington, and Mrs. R. Coons, of Red Wing, who were on the executive committee at the organization in 1881, Mrs. Judge Hemiup, of Minneapolis, Mrs. Eliza A. Dutcher, of Austin, Mrs. Viola Fuller Miner, of Minneapolis, Mrs. Paul McKinstry, of Winnebago City, Mrs. L. M. Buell, of Waterville, and Mrs. M. A. Van Hoesen, of Hastings, a charter member of the association, are among the promoted comrades whose names we hold in honor.

Mrs. Ella Tremain Whitford, of Le Seuer, was a woman whose ability and sterling qualities made her an acceptable advocate of any cause which she espoused, and many were the regrets of her Minnesota co-workers when she removed to Harvey, Ill., in 1893.

Mrs. Harriet A. Hobart, deceased, president of Minnesota W. C. T. U. from 1881 to 1894, was a charter member of the State W. S. A. In her addresses she gave suffrage a prominent place. Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry,

who succeeded her, and Mrs. Bessie Laythe Scovill, who is now president of the State W. C. T. U., are outspoken preachers of the gospel of equal rights.

The venerable Dr. Chauncey Hobart, of Red Wing, now in his ninetyeth year, bids "God speed" to the women who are striving to get hold of the wires which move the powers that be.

Dr. Phineas A. Jewell and his wife, Dr. Katharine U. Jewell, both deceased, were active suffragists at their home in Lake City.

Mrs. Concheta Ferris Lutz was living in South Dakota in 1890, and spoke eloquently for the suffrage amendment. She and her husband, George W. Lutz, sang suffrage songs at meetings and rallies. About a year later they came to Minnesota, Mr. Lutz having joined the M. E. Conference. His first appointment was at Morton. Mrs. Lutz has been vice-president of the State W. S. A. several times, and has also served as president after the resignation of two presidents, although her duties as a mother and as a pastor's wife have made it difficult for her to do the work for suffrage which she would ably and gladly have done. She was a delegate to

the National Convention at Washington, D. C., in 1898, and attended the Mississippi Valley Conference# at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1892.

(Footnote.)

#Those who attended the Mississippi Valley Conference at Des Moines were Mrs. Sarah Burger Stearns of Duluth, Mrs. Anna B. Turley of Minneapolis, Mrs. Concheta F. Lutz, then living at Wood Lake, and Mrs. Julia B. Nelson of Red Wing.

WOMEN AND THE POLITICAL PARTIES.

Women attend the conventions of the Prohibition and Populist parties as delegates, and are welcome speakers. Eva McDonald, now Mrs. Valesh, was at one time secretary of the Populist Executive Committee. Both Prohibitionists and Populists have passed woman suffrage resolutions in their State conventions. The Federation of Labor has done the same.

WOMEN LAWYERS.

Mrs. Edith M. Conant is practicing law in company with her husband, Charles E. Conant, at Wells. Seven women are studying law in the Law School of the State University, and eight women have graduated from that Department in the last twelve years.

WOMEN DOCTORS.

In the State there are sixty-eight women doctors registered in Polk's Directory as being in actual practice. Of these twenty-nine are in Minneapolis, seven in St. Paul and the remainder in the State at large. In Minneapolis there is an active Woman's Medical Club, composed of physicians of both schools. The president is Dr. Adele S. Hutchison (no "n" after the "l"); vice-president, Dr. Mary S. Whetstone; secretary, Dr. Addie Haverfield. Dr. Hutchison is homeopathic; Dr. Haverfield and Dr. Whetstone are of the regular school. The president is already a member of the Minnesota Medical Examining Board. Gov. John Lind is proud of having appointed the first woman who has ever held such a position in the United States. The club co-operates with the other women's organizations in seeking to place women as sanitary and school inspectors, upon the faculties of medical schools, in dispensaries, and on the staff of State institutions for the insane and other dependents, where women are included. Their efforts so far have met with better success than they had hoped for, one favorable element in this being the law on the statute-books distinctly requiring women on the staff of all State institutions for the insane. The club has for two years given without charge a series of lectures

to Mothers' Clubs, or any organization of women desiring them. The subjects are such as appeal to mothers especially, embracing such as "The Influence of Dress," "General Sanitation and Hygiene," "Accidents and Disinfectants," "The Mother and Her Infant," "Prevention and Care of the Common Diseases of Childhood," "The Mother's Relation to our Public Schools," "Thoughts Concerning our Boys and Girls," "The Care of the Teeth," etc. These will be continued as demanded, with addition of kindred subjects.

POSTMISTRESSES.

Many women accommodate their neighbors by taking charge of post-offices where the pay is small and, consequently, no political influence is brought to bear against them. It is with pleasure that we record the fact that there are five women in the State who have charge of post-offices where the compensation is a thousand dollars or more per annum, namely: Mary A. Ryan, Anoka, \$1,700; Sadie E. Truax, Breckinridge, \$1,100; Emma F. Marshall, Red Lake Falls, \$1,000; Valora Eddy, Rush City, \$1,200; Harriet Morcom, Tower, \$1,200.

OTHER OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN.

In the depots of Minneapolis and St. Paul there are matrons who meet all trains and care for young women traveling alone.

Nearly all the committees of the Senate and House employ women as typewriters or stenographers, thus familiarizing the public with the sight of women in legislative halls.

Women telegraph operators hold up the trains with a saving message, and the "Hello" girl picks out the snarls from the telephone wires in the Central office.

Women attend Business Colleges and are book-keepers. They go through a course of study and practice, and are trained nurses. They are saleswomen, book-binders and compositors. They are employed in dry-goods stores, in groceries and in bakeries. They continue to cook in private families, in restaurants and hotels, although the chef, or man-cook, receives twice as much for his services and, as a rule, requires more assistance.

Women carry on large restaurants and hotels. Mrs. E. A. Russell, proprietor of the Russell Coffee House, Minneapolis, where over one thousand meals are served daily, is an illustration of what a capable woman can do in the restaurant business.

The farmer's wife and the woman farmer turn up the soil with a gang-plow, and rake the hay, but not in the primitive fashion of Maud Muller. They are frequently seen "coming through the rye," the wheat, the barley and the oats, enthroned on a twine-binder. They cut corn, dig potatoes and deliver grain at the warehouse. The writer has this day seen a young woman seated on a four-horse plow as contentedly as her city cousin would be on a bicycle; and among the many plow-girls of Nobles County is Coris Young, a genuine American of Vermont ancestry, who has plowed one hundred and twenty acres this season, making a record of eighty acres in one day with five horses abreast.

WOMEN IN STATE INSTITUTIONS.

State University.

In the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, Maria L. Sanford is Professor of Rhetoric and Elocution, and Matilda J. Wilkin, M. L., Assistant Professor of German.

Among the Instructors are Emma Bertin, French; Amelia I. Burgess and Henrietta Clopath, Drawing; Louise G. Kiehle, Physical Culture; Helen A. Wilder, B. S., Rhetoric; Alice Young, M. L., English. Assistants, Florence Powell, B. L., Physical Culture; Hannah R. Sewall, M. A., Political Science. (Hear! hear!)

In the College of Engineering and Mechanic Arts, of the four officers of the Department of Drawing and Industrial Art, three are women, viz: Amelia I. Burgess, Nellie S. Trufant and Henrietta Clopath, Instructors in Freehand Drawing.

In the College of Medicine and Surgery, among the Clinical and Laboratory Assistants are Helen B. Nuzum, M. D., Assistant in Clinical Obstetrics, and Margaret J. Nickerson, M. A., Assistant in Histology.

In the College of Dentistry, Mary V. Hartzell, D. M. D., is Instructor in Dental Anatomy.

Agricultural Department, University of Minnesota.

The School of Agriculture was established in the fall of 1888. "In October, 1897, young women were admitted to the regular course of study. In the sciences their class-room work is with the young men, but instead of the special work of carpentry, blacksmithing, field work and athletics given to the young men, the young women have sewing, cooking, laundering and physical culture. They also have instruction in home management, home economy, social culture, household art and domestic hygiene. The enrollment for the second year is about sixty, and mostly young women from the farm homes. It is believed that the work being done for the farm home in the School of Agriculture is very advanced, and that its results will be direct and helpful. The building devoted to the use of the young women is very attractive, and is itself an object lesson, showing that good taste rather than money is needed to embellish the home.

"The social life of the school is under close supervision, and is intended to develop the social nature, thereby supplementing what is done in the class-room for the physical and mental natures. The trend of the instruction given in the school is to show the reason for the doing, and thereby remove from farm and household work the element of drudgery."#

(Footnote.)

#This extract is from the Legislative Manual of the State of

Minnesota, edited and compiled by George E. Halberg, under supervision of Albert Berg, Secretary of State.

(End of footnote.)

Florence A. Brewster is Librarian, and among the twenty-three members of the Faculty are Juniata L. Sheppard, M. A., Cooking, Laundering; Margaret Blair, Sewing; Virginia C. Meredith, Preceptress.

State Hospitals for the Insane.

Among the resident officers as Assistant Physicians are Mary Elizabeth Ranson, M. D., at St. Peter; Rose Bebb at Rochester, and Bertha Frost, M. D., at Fergus Falls.

Miss B. A. Parshall is Steward's Clerk in the Minnesota Institute for Defectives (The Deaf, the Blind, the Feeble-Minded) located at Fari-bault.

In the State Public School for Dependent and Neglected Children, at Owatonna, Miss Mary Allen Davies is State Agent; Mrs. Sarah J. McCulloch, Matron; and Miss Emily M. Oberlin, Clerk.

The State Training School, once called the Reform School, located at Red Wing, has Miss Grace Johnston as State Agent and Miss A. E. Willard as Secretary.

The State Prison is located at Stillwater. # Mary McKinney is Matron.

(Footnote.)

#The population of the prison at the close of the last fiscal year was 501, of whom 8 were women.

Mrs. E. M. Williams, of Winona, is a member of the Executive Committee of the Minnesota Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, which was organized Oct. 21, 1869, and recognized by the legislature of 1889 by amending the penal code, authorizing any agent or officer of this society to interfere to prevent the perpetration of any act of cruelty, and may use force therefor, and may summon bystanders to assist. Presidents of local co-operating societies are ex-officio vice-presidents of the State society. Women are members and officers of local societies, and the legislature of 1889 dared to give police powers to them without submitting an amendment to the wife-beaters and others who might suffer from the placing of power in the hands of women.

Mrs. Jennie Stager, of Sauk Rapids, is Vice-President of the State Horticultural Society for the Sixteenth Congressional District, and Mrs. A. A. Kennedy, of Hutchinson, for the Third District.

WOMEN TEACHERS AND COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The last report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction shows that there are 11,612 teachers in the state of Minnesota, of whom 9,233 are women. In the graded schools of the State there are 3,310 female and 400 male teachers. The average pay of men in graded schools is \$496 per annum, and of women \$379.

Many counties have had women as County Superintendents. Those now in office are Mrs. Harper, Aitkin Co.; Mary A. Hanson, Becker; Mrs. Minna Walker, Carlton; Mathilde Ochs, Carver; Mrs. Lucelia Wellington, Cottonwood; Mrs. O. H. Stillson, Itaska; Mrs. I. N. Eklund, Kittson; Mrs. Ida O. Sias, Lac qui Parle; Mrs. Dell W. Forbes, Lyon; Mrs. Lottie A. Bradley Butler, Norman; Maud Graves, Nobles; Ellen M. Wright, Rock; Mrs. Gertrude C. Ellis Skinner, # Mower.

(Footnote.)

#Mrs. Skinner has 130 districts to visit, and others above-named have nearly one hundred. These Superintendents are independent drivers, and wear fur coats and caps in winter. The old-time question, "What would a woman Superintendent do in a blizzard?" has been practically

answered. Women generally know enough to come in when it rains, and to stay in when a blizzard is raging. At such times a woman Superintendent attends to office work, just as a man would do.

(End of footnote.)

WOMEN MINISTERS.

Rev. Alice Ruth Palmer has been for five years pastor of the Universalist Church at Wayzata. Her ministry is eminently successful, and she has a world-wide interest in humanity. As a round-the-world missionary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, she had an experience in South Africa, # which, with her ability, tact and pleasing

(Footnote.)

#Rev. Alice R. Palmer was a guest of President and Mrs. Kruger before the war in the Transvaal made the name of "Oom Paul" a household word.

address, made her an acceptable speaker on any platform. She has been Vice-President of the Minnesota W. C. T. U., is a valued worker in that organization, and it is needless to say that she is a staunch suffragist.

Rev. Margaret Olmstead, of Albert Lea, is an able minister of the Universalist Church. She is also the wife of a minister, and is a

sweet, wholesome, womanly young mother. The success of the State Convention of the Woman Suffrage Association held in Albert Lea in 1899 was largely due to her management of the details.

Rev. Esther Smith is pastor of the Christian Church at Duluth.

Rev. Hannah Mullenix preached in the Congregational Church in Grand Meadow in 1884 and 1885. Her name appears on the programs of the State W. S. A. Conventions, and her help was missed when she removed to another field of labor.

Rev. Sarah M. Fletcher# was associated with her husband in the

(Footnote.)

#Mrs. Fletcher attended the State Convention at Lake City in 1893, and was made a member of the Executive Committee. She returned to her old home in Indiana the same year, and her loss was much regretted by her Minnesota co-workers.

ministry at Rushford. They served two congregations, one in Rushford and one in the country, and each preached in both churches alternately.

Many unordained women occupy pulpits. Mrs. Sarah Ray preaches twice each month in a hall in Hastings.

Mrs. Ida L. McCoy has been during the past year, and is now, assistant pastor of Wesley M. E. Church, the largest M. E. Church in Minneapolis.

Miss Alice Brown, of Red Wing, as Superintendent of the Epworth League has done much evangelistic work in the State. She is about to go to Reading, Penn., to assist the pastor of a large M. E. Church for one year.

Miss Carrie Holbrook, of St. Paul, has long traveled and spoken in the churches under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Society.

Mrs. Bessie Laythe Scovill, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, speaks from many pulpits and her praise is in all the churches. Many other W. C. T. U. women are acceptable speakers, and lack nothing of being ministers of the Gospel except the sanction of Conference or Synod. The same may be said of many women who carry on the work of the Home and Foreign Missionary Societies.

WOMEN JOURNALISTS.

Mrs. V. C. Seward, assisted by her daughter, Minnie Mabel Seward, has for seven years been editor of the Stillwater Messenger, the oldest paper in the county. Mrs. Seward took up the burden on the death of her husband, and has given it up only now, in 1900, because of ill health. The Messenger did more business during her administration than ever before, including jobbing work.

Mrs. F. W. Lee is editor and proprietor of the Rush City Post, Nellie Jacobs of the Herman Enterprise, Jessie D. Harradon of The Western Guard (Madison, Lac qui Parle Co.), Sabrie G. Akin of The Labor World (Duluth), and Mrs. E. M. Robertson of The Phenix (Graceville).

Mrs. Helen Cody Wetmore was for some time editor and proprietor of a weekly newspaper in Duluth.

Mrs. Cynthia J. Woodbury publishes The White Ribboner at St. Paul.

Every one of our large metropolitan dailies has one or more women on its staff, and several papers throughout the State have women as sole editors or in association with a son or husband.

Minneapolis has a number of women doing active newspaper work. Mrs. Effie W. Merriman edits a woman's paper, known as The Housekeeper.

There are two women editorial writers in the city, Miss Frances A. Shaw, who writes for the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune, and Mrs. Grace Farrington Gray, wife of the mayor, who writes for the Minneapolis Sunday Times. Mrs. W. J. Murphy writes the book reviews for The Tribune.

The women connected with the local departments of the daily papers are: The Tribune, Miss Janet Priest, society department, and Miss MacDonald, assistant; The Times, Miss Lucille Wetherell, society department, Miss Eva Blanchard, music department, and Miss Agnes von Schulten, lake department; The Journal, Miss Martha Scott Anderson, society department, Miss Sterrett, assistant, and Miss Anson, Journal, Junior, department.

Some of the women formerly connected with the Minneapolis papers have become prominent in other fields of activity. Mrs. Kate Buffington Davis, formerly editor of The Housekeeper, is now a Theosophical speaker in the East. Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesh, formerly labor editor of The Tribune, has since been connected with the New York Journal, and is now doing newspaper work in Washington. Miss Carrie Bartlett, formerly a reporter on The Tribune, has since studied for the ministry and occupied a Unitarian pulpit in Kalamazoo, Mich. Miss Palmer, formerly editor of The Northwestern Miller, is now editing a paper of her own in Milwaukee, called Packages.

MINNESOTA STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

This federation deserves notice in the History of Woman Suffrage, because it is, so to speak, a suffrage kindergarten. Its object is, to quote its constitution, "to bring the women's clubs of the State into communication for acquaintance and mutual helpfulness." This federation started in the capacity of State organization for the scattered and otherwise unfederated clubs of a literary, social or independently philanthropic nature. Clubs which already have a State association are not eligible, such as the suffrage clubs, temperance clubs, political clubs, lodges, etc. It teaches women the value of organization and illustrates the strength there is in union, and teaches them to do many things which are entirely in line with the suffrage clubs. In this way many a woman who does not acknowledge herself to be a suffragist learns to work heartily along our lines on the federation committees, as, for example, education, reciprocity, town and village improvements, household economics, mothers' clubs, legislation, etc.. Since its inception in 1895, with a membership of fifteen clubs, it has grown to a membership of one hundred and eighteen clubs, representing fifty-two towns and about five thousand members.

It was founded at the request of Mrs. Henrotin, the first letters being sent out by Mrs. Hector Baxtor, State chairman of correspondence. The first president was Miss Margaret J. Evans, dean of women of Carlton College, Northfield, Minn. And she remained president until 1889, when the interests became too heavy for her other work, and she resigned and Mrs. Lydia P. Williams, of Minneapolis, was elected. Mrs. Williams is a bright, highly cultured woman; active in school campaigns and in all matters which pertain to woman's advancement, being herself a good suffragist. She is especially noted in Minneapolis for her thorough study of the Hawaiian people.

The principal work undertaken by the federation has been the establishment in different towns of rest rooms, which are visited monthly by from eight hundred to a thousand persons; town and village improvement in the way of parks and playgrounds, etc.; the establishment of the State traveling library system, for which they succeeded in getting a bill passed in the winter of '98 and '99; the securing of the amendment to the State constitution, in 1898, by which the women of Minnesota became eligible to vote for any measure pertaining to libraries, and to hold any office pertaining to the management of libraries; and, during the session of the legislature for 1898 and '99, the passage of the memorial to Congress asking that the lands in Winnibigashis, Chippewa and Leech Lake Indian reservation be withdrawn from sale until after Jan. 1, 1902, with the idea of securing a part of this

region for a national or State park. For this service in this direction the federation has been made an active member of the State Park and Foresters' Association. Headquarters at the State Fair were commenced in 1899. Suitable rooms are arranged under its auspices for women to find rest and refreshment and entertainment, and instructive programs are given every day along the lines above outlined.

LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF MINNEAPOLIS.

Organized 1892.

During past seven years, nearly 100 different organizations in the city have belonged. 76 the largest number enrolled at any one time.

Organizations belonging are divided into twelve different departments, as Reform and Philanthropy, Church, Temperance, Art, Music, Patriotism, Literature, History, Education, Philosophy, Social and Civic Department.

Open parliaments held last Saturday afternoon of each month.

Annual Congresses held in November of each year. Number of women participating in these programs yearly has been 140.

Outside work has been:

1. Library extension work, supplying talks and papers to clubs applying for them.
2. Historical and Law lectures have been given.
3. Energetic work in legislature securing Traveling Library bill.
4. Nomination and election of Mrs. Jennie C. Crays on School Board. Last two years of four years' term she was president of the board.

5. Especial pride is felt in work of the Improvement League, which has done much to further beauty and cleanliness of the city.

President Minneapolis Council of Women's Clubs, Mrs. A. E. Higbee.

First Honorary President, who is chiefly responsible for its development, Mrs. T. B. Walker:

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. E. Woodford, now Democratic nominee at last primary election for School Board.

THE MINNEAPOLIS SCHOOL AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

This association was begun May 14, 1899, at a meeting called by representatives of the Political Equality Club, Business Women's Club, the Medical Woman's Club and the Teachers' Club of Minneapolis. It has no affiliation with the local or State suffrage organization, but its prominent workers are prominent in our association. The object was to get into it women who might be prejudiced by the word "suffrage," and yet, like most remonstrants when it comes to a practical test, would be heartily in favor of working to make the most of the suffrage already in their hands. The result has been that the work was done along lines of ward and precinct organization, using the machinery already set up by the Political Equality Club, yet without the new workers realizing that they were doing distinctly suffrage work. The women have put up two candidates for the school board and two for the library board. There are three vacancies on each board to fill, but the women modestly offered candidates for only two out of the three. The new primary law requires signatures to petitions for each candidate to be placed in nomination. Eleven hundred signatures are required for each member of the school board, but the women secured over five thousand names on each petition, the largest one having five thousand four hundred and seventy. The executive board has met almost every

week, held ward and precinct meetings and has had speakers at the party rallies gotten up by the Republicans and Democrats. The women sent out dodgers with pictures and a brief write-up of the candidates, and also leaflets explaining to the women how to register and vote. Mrs. A. T. Anderson has been indefatigable in getting the organization completed in the different wards, and in getting signatures. Women candidates have been placed in nomination for each party.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUBS.

In Minneapolis there is a progressive club, called The Business Women's Club of Minneapolis. It was organized in 1896. chiefly through the efforts of Mrs. Mary Case Knettle, purchasing agent, Mrs. A. L. Vrooman Wood, dealer in Parisian notions and gloves, and Miss Martha Scott Anderson, in charge of the Woman's Department of the Minneapolis Journal. The objects of the club are to bring business women into closer acquaintance and sympathy and helpfulness. It has a membership of about seventy-five, maintains a club room with keys in the possession of the members, and issues a year book, with full directory of the business, residence and telephone of the members.

WOMAN'S CLUB HOUSE.

There is in Minneapolis a stock company being formed to erect a club house for the use of the women's clubs. It is capitalized at \$80,000, and the building will be commenced when \$30,000 of this has been subscribed. The project is being promoted by prominent club women, notably Mrs. W. F. Tucker.