

Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association Records.

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· · · [act. 10, 1908?]

WELCOME

In behalf of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association, do
I extend to you a greeting of welcome. We hope that we all will
be benefited by coming together. Here we meet upon the level or
common ground, regardless of our differences in social standing,
religious views or our belief in political parties. When we talk
about reform we naturally think of the much needed reform with
regard to woman's rights. No thinking and intelligent woman is
satisfied with the position which her present rights assign her,
for she knows that they were donated to her as special favors by
her lord and master and not out of regard for her, but he granted
her just so much freedom on his own account. He created the
rights for himself first regardless of what she thought about as
she was not consulted.

Jenova Martin

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Copy of Mrs. Jenova Martin's speech, "The Great Awakening" at the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association's Convention in Minneapolis, October 10th. 1908

There has, at different periods a great activity manifested on the upward path of human progress. Those periods have
come like waves and by studying the history of the world one will
notice how great intellectual manifestations and reactions have
succeeded each other up through the ages. Take for instance the
golden period of Greece. The upward wave began to make itself
felt at the appearance of Pythagoras, the illustrious Grecian
philosopher and scientist, and Sappo, his contemporary, who was
the greatest poetess the world has ever known.

This was in the sixth century B.C. Then the wave came sweeping high and a great awakening took place. On the crest of this wave of intellectual and spiritual awakening appeared wonderful geniuses, bringing spiritual enlightenment, poetry and art. Of those we may mention Sophocles-Phedias, Perecles, Socrates and Plato. Then the wave began to subside, and as time went on the Sun went down over Greece. So it was with Egypt and Babylonia and also with Rome.

At the present time the wave is rising again, and judging from the past it is evident that it will continue to rise until it reaches higher than at any former epoch, and future generations will witness the world's greatest cycle of human progress. But progress for the people as a whole is inconceivable without justice to all the people in the same proportion.

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At the present time a great unrest and discontent with the present social conditions are taking place. It may be taken as a sign of a great awakening and of a more glorious era when justice shall be bestown upon all, and knowledge and learning shall be accessible to all.

The woman's demand for suffrage and equality with man is one of the principle features of this unrest and discontent. Millions of women all over the civilized world are awakening from the long sleep of the ages and ask for full political suffrage. They have been held in bondage and subjugation from pre-historic times, but now the cry is heard: "Give us freedom and justice! " We women rebel against being placed on the same platform politically as idiots and convicted criminals. We rebel against being paid less than the men for the same kind of work and rebel against being taxed without representation and governed without our consent. In the Declaration of Independence it reads, 'Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed'. The American Colonies rebelled against Great Britain for being taxed without representation and yet half of the population, namely the women, are governed without their consent and taxed without representation. If there is a woman here who does not rebel against these conditions she is stupid or yet asleep. But I will say with Richard Wagner, 'There are some who are awake and some who are asleep, but as for me, I work with those who are awake'.

As to the intellect of women the statistics show that more girls graduate from high schools and colleges in this country than boys. By continually denying the woman her political right we will witness the fact that the educated will be governed by

the uneducated. However the injustice against woman has always been more manifest than against man. For sometime past it was a doubt in the mind of learned men whether or not the woman had a soul, and she has, until recently, been bared from high schools and colleges on the presumption that she was too stupid and unqualified to acquire learning. The idea that woman is inferior to man is a relic from barbaric times when the rights were decided by physical force. The woman being weaker than man physically, was therefore considered his subject and inferior.

A minister said to me that women have no need for the ballot for as the scripture says that man votes for his wife and at the same time votes for himself. But when I asked him who should vote for those women who have no husband he failed to find an intelligent answer. Assume, however, that the man and woman are of one flesh it follows that they are entitled to equal rights and that it is a gross injustice to deny a privilege to one which is granted to the other.

Regarding the woman's sound judgment and honest purpose in political questions, no stronger evidence need be looked for in her favor than the recent election of Judge Lindsey of the Juvenile Court of Denver. The corporate powers which rule Colorado had decreed that Judge Lindsey of the world famous Juvenile Court, and the savior of hundreds of boys, should be forced back to private life. He had began to reform politics as well as children and he had told the truth about the political and municipal corruption of Denver. He had referred to the sale of senate seats, the bribery connected with granting of franchises, and he had

-7

mentioned the names of guilty parties. He had offended the whole ring of public conspirators. Accordingly, Judge Lindsey was left off both party tickets, but he had sound judgment and honest purpose of the women of Denver. He ran independently and was elected by a great majority. On election day hundreds of women stood at the voting places and appealed to the men to vote for Lindsey, and they carried the day.

Yes, the woman's sense of justice has always been equal to that of the man, and she is now awakening to the nefarious injustice to which she so long has been subjected by being denied suffrage and political equality to men. But here is another awakening taking place by men and women alike, and that is as to the way the ballot shall be used to safeguard and promote the universal welfare and happiness of society. Invention is one of the principal features of the intellectual wave now appearing, and its purpose is to releave man of physical labor to the extent that he may have all requisite time for spiritual unfoldment and the real pleasure of life. This Divine purpose is no dream and it is left to man himself to so adjust laws and government that all the people own in common the machinery and means of production that the benefit of the inventions and labor saving machinery may be shared alike by all and become the God-born blessing of the world. But here we enter the greatest struggle of history. Greed and selfishness object to the common ownership of the means of production and insist upon utilizing the inventions intended for the good of all the people, for their own aggrandizement. The aphorism

equally true that greed and selfishness is the offender and the breaker of the law, Hence, a just government is possible only on the basis of love and recognition of equal rights to all. To this effect is the great awakening now taking place in organized society over the whole earth. Yes, let us prepare our hearts for justice to be rendered all men at the same time as we fight for Woman Suffrage, that we, when we get the ballot, may serve the Divine purpose in reforming the world and making the teachings of Christ manifest.

Jenova Martin

[post 1910] A Brief Resume of Suffrage Nork in Minnesota. Among the earliest workers for this cause in Minnesota may be noted the name of Harriet E. Bishop , the first teacher in St. Paul in 1847. She lectured and wrote and preached the rights of women wherever and whenever possible. In 1857 Mrs Mary J. Swissholn came to St Cloud as Editor of the "St Cloud Democrat" In 1862 she was invited to speak in the Senate on Weman's Rights. She created a profound and most favorable impression. Earnest work was done be many individuals in these early days in Minnesota, but the homes of the advocates were so remote as to render cooperation were impossible. When in 1861 the nation was startled by the school that resounded from the boom of the cannons that attacked Fort Sumpter- and the call to arms that followed, women ever loyal, ceased their work for suffrage, upon the promise of those in authority that when " this little unpleasantness" is settled attention will be turned to the settlement of your just demands". No work for suffrage was attempted for five years, during which time woman proved her ability and worth to the nation to be quite as great as in the " bearing of arms ". A keen disappointment awaited them however, when again after the close of the war they renewed their petition to Congress and were told to wait yet a little longer. We are still waiting and working and patitioning! I am inclined to ask; How long dear man, how long ! In 1866 Mr and Mrs O.P. Stearns came to Minnesota settling in Rochester. Wrs Sarah Burger Stearns was the first to effect of catalogs organization. The first club was in Rochester and numbered 50 members. Champlin next with a large membership. The state has been organized from North to south, from sast to west and many times. Much effort has been expended as well as large sums of money in this work. Both local and national organizers have govered the field and while many of the clubs have lived , flourished and died, the suffrage sentiment

Chasnut died, 2. - the reward lies in such results as gaining I400 signatures to suffrage cards in seven days, as was done at the recent land show in St. Faul. Bills asking for an amendment to the Constitution have been introduced in almost every one of the our state legislatures since 1868. Owing to an amendment passed in 1899 affecting the number of votes required to pass an amendment there was a dessation of one or two terms when it was renewed. These bills have asked for direct legislation, for limited suffrage, for full suffrage, the later always that the question of full suffrage be referred to the people. The bills have been defeated by a varying vote, by one vote in 1888, by two votes in the senate in 1910, and by greater numbers. But suffragists are patient and persistent! Meanwhile the laws of Minnesota relating to women and children have through the untiring work of women aided by our many broad minded men, been very greatly

The Minnesot a Woman Suffrage Association was organized in Hastings in ISSI, it has always been auxiliary to the national organization.

It entertained the the national in Conference in IS97 and in an Convention in ISOI, the latter at the expense of upwards of \$2000.00.

modified so that Minnesota ranks among the first in its liberal laws

for women and children.

The school suffrage was granted in 1875, before this organization, library suffrage since. Much work has been done at the state fairs, and the industrial exhibitions of years ago, With few exceptions booths have been maintainted at all state fairs where refreshments were often served, speeches made, much literature distributed and signatures obtained. In 1901 seven thousand people signed the suffrage register among them were Theodore Roosevelt, Gen. Miles, Archbishop Ireland, Frof Moore of the weather bureau of Washington D.C. and Gov. Van Sant. These gentlemen visited the booth together. Much to the regret of all the register was burned with the federation building on the

notably the Universalist National body, the Letter Carriers, the Labor Federations and the State Grange etc.

In brief the organization has been alert to insert an entering wedge whenever and wherever possible, through the press, by lectures by distribution of literature, by interviews, by the circulation of petitions, by legislative lobby, by all means that will serve as educational propoganda. Wilitant enfirmed suffragette methods are believed to be necessary in England, but not necessary to win our American Manhood.

We believe in Education Justice will prevail. Failure is impossible.

Ethel Edgerton Hurd M.D.

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The Homan Suffrage Party. U Jew years ago mis Carrie Chapman Catt President of the International Enffrage alliance Jornulated a plan for suffrage work, Brilly Stated it was consisted of organization by voting frecinch, ward and County-much the Jame he the ontline plan of the political parlies. This plan was adopted by a class of onffragists In Hew York city where it has proved most popular Other Cilies and States Jollowed with varying degrees of success. It is a plan markedly democratic and appeals to many who are not in full lympathy with the obder ideas and plans of work adopted by the national american Noman Suffrage hisocialion. The Doject of both organizations is the Jame- The enfranthis ement of nomen - There is room, leope, nd demand for even more work than could be done by both bodies. As is to be Expedied the Winost harmony exists Teliveen the Two; in Jack all the recent great work in over York, has been helomplished through

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409 Evanston Bldg., Minneapolis

2) a mion of effort on the part of the outfrage organinations. In Minn, The woman Infforge party was organized and filed the adopted articles of incorporation about one year ago. The Hennepin County Central Committee has so far been the only active Committee in fact the only one formed. Ho precinct or ward organization has been attempted, the plan mvolves much labor and enthusiasm and time is an essential factor in its Inceess. What the Committee has accomplished his in the line of Educational Jordpaganda. Several lectures have been planned and arranged for, motably The beline by mis Pankhurst, involving an ontlag of about \$5-00.00. In spile of most unfavorable weather ticket sales covered the expense. The party, upon invitation of the state president aided in the suffrage work at the land show of recent dating, using not the party Enrollment Cards, but those of the Minn. W. S. a. thise Enrollment cards were recently put into circulation-The state society having adopted The Kentucky plan of enrollment in addition to their

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409 Evanston bldg., Minneapolis

3/ Club and I fate memberships. The party has enrolled write a large number om its own Cards-which have been in Evidence, in Hennepin County only, for some months. Mrs Helen Camp Thompson was the organizer of the party and Chairman of the Hermapin County Committee mitil illnes grevented justus work when mis a. H. Potter was Chosen Chairman, Tothe proving Efficient leaders. Mrs Potters work for the Pankhmet believe is highly Commended. It is thought by the Committee that at the present time better results will be gained for The lause of suffrage by throwing all effort into The work of the Minn. Suffrage association under the plendid leadership of the new president Mrs le. J. Hall, Consequently the Committee was recently dissolved. The Charles and incorporated articles remain intact and if at any time it is thought best for the Cause the Woman Suffrage Party will again make ils brow to the public.

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MRS. L. C. CORSER, 1911 615 James Ave. No., Minneapolis

1901-1911- Strokerel,

St. Faul, Minn. October 4,1911.

MINNESCIA.

The Minnesota soman Suffrage association Association al er enjoyed the efficient services of the same President for hime years, d with practically the same personalle on the governing board, mage a decided change in the administration and elected new officers in Octthey brought into the official board many women who were ardent workers in the sause of suffrage, but without the feeling of partisanship for the biger workers in the sette, and with no lack of love and respect for tradition, but little knowledge of the history of past attempts and failures the cause had suffered in the state. being balanced as it was by some of the aleadiest and wisest of the eartier suffrage leaders and workers, this element of newness brought enthusiasm, fresh faith, hope undismayed by bitter knowledge of actual conditions ig the state. The work attempted by such a body of workers

The principal interest during the early part of the year was contered around the legislative work, as the legislature, which convenes Di-ennially, was in session. Headquarters were established in St. P raul, the capital city, and The home of the State President. A most comfor able office was set up and in the commodious reception room of Dr. with rosnes, an earnest suffrage worker in St. Paul, and Mrs. P.I. schenbeck was installed as a regular secretary, and for the lirst time in the history of the Association this sociataryship was jut on a sound business basis. Mrs. Schenbeck's incoming to this official work was providentially supplied, for no one could have taken better care of the details of Keeping Clippings filled ready for all sorts of occasions, sending out literature just where it would do the must good to the senator who most needed it, and materials for school and col lege departes constantly being demanded. The office was a clearing house for all kinds of suffrage Norke

was bound to succeed, and new plans were carried out which had been faced by the former regime as hoppiess, because of timidity ofth of

The Sulfrage oill passed into the consideration of the Senate, where it received a vote of 50, with 52 against it. The legislative

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work was attempted along different lines this year, being done almost entirely by one or two women, instead of by the large number of women in the state and twin cities working with the legislature. But one single occasion gave the legislators any true idea as to the number of women in Minnesota who really cared maything about the ballot, and that was on February fifteenth, the anniversary of Miss cusan B. Anthony's birthday, when a great many of the suffragists of St. Faul am minneapolis presented a memorial for Miss authony, to the senate, house, and the Governor of Minnesota.

The Suffragists had one very line champion in the senate, Mr. O Ole Sageng, the only Populist now in the legislature, a man who comm mands the respect of friend and foe. The conversion of this man from a state of placia approval to one of active interest is rather illum inating. In the autumn of 1909 a committee was endeavoring to find some Senator who would present the Sullrage bill, and after several discouragements, had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Sageng say he was in favor of Suffrage, and believed it would come in time and in the course of the evolution of the race, but he saw no occasion for hurry. One member of the committee responded very impulsively that if the mon of Minisora continued to take that completent view of the situation, saying that when women wanted the voto they would get it, we would wake up some day and find the Turkish Nomen voting before the Minneso tame, as the Step Monammedan women had taken just before this date with the aid and connivance of their men, in appearing on the atreet unverled, was a much greater soride in advance than suffrage now wou would be for any advanced American womannood. This statement seemed to startle Mr. Sageng, and he consented to espace our cause, with most vigorous carnestness, and has done so ever a inos. But what was our amazement and enagrin to learn the at the election of February, 1910, seventy-wight furkish women actually voted, one of them being an Armenian, one a Catholic, and sementy-six Monammedans!

The Suffrage Club in the clases of St. Paul and Minneapolis have worked along cattrely different lines this year. In the former city the club has men regularly and had prominent speakers, point men and women, address the club and friends on various topics of interest to anyone alive to the importance of cavic responsibility and manierpal reforms. These subjects have deverse a broad field, "Social Purity", "Woman's Stake in the Schools", In "City diverse, no," in "New City Charter," in "Juvenile Court Work," and so gn. Desides these regular meetings, several public meetings at Which, ramous lecturers from afat, as Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, were held. A very beautiful reception was given to the wives of the legislators at the Saint Paul Hotel, and later in the spring a luncheon at the same place, when plans were laid for the producing of a detention home for girls and are under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court. carly in the degislative session a bill was introduced by a St. Paul senator water Jeoparuized the interests of the women of Minnesota , by permitting a husband or while to sign away peal property other than the nomestead without the consent of the other party. Whilst this seemsu equal, giving the same right and freedom to each, of course

as economic conditions now are, most rear estate is actually in the name of the man of a household, even when the property represents the economies and sacrifice of both husband and vife. This bill was so officerly denounced and effectively exposed by the St. Faul Political equality Glub, that it was withdrawn before the summittee having it in keeping had a change to vote upon it one way or the other. For this adseds the Glub has been praised throughout the length and breach of Minnesota, wherever their decisive action was understood.

The Suffrage sentiment in Minneapolis is not concentrated in one cido, but there are several. Some of these meet regularly, but con star they can do better work by simply nothing themselves in resultiness for the call when it comes. When the Suffrage oill was before the senate, an anti petition agrang up, the was signed by a few of the social leaders of Minneapolis, and many of their followers. The suffragists of the two cities in a few days had a very good sized petition as an anticote, and this had seen filled by the sade vois of the cado members for the most part. These the incorporation of an cado members for the most part. These the incorporation of an addition of the sade vois of the cado members for the most part.

Another very important work of the Mineapolis suffragists was thea series of "Legislative Luncheons" under the auspices of the Minneapolis Political Equality Club and the able management of one of their members, Mrs. Grace Putnam Pollard. These I luncheons took place alternate Saturdays for several months in midwinter, at the West Hotel. All subjects of legislation of particular interest to women were ably discussed, and led up gradually and naturally to the subject of Suffrage at the last luncheon of the series. Although men had very often requested permission to attend, they had to be excluded by the limitations of space, until finally were invited to the last one. The number of women, who were not suffragists in attendance was very gratifying, as it provided a field for out work among the unconverted. Many were made converts by seeing the incontrovertible logic of the political equality as the remedy for the evils disclosed in the course of the meetings.

One more new work was undertaked; and executed with a great success considering the unit vorible weather conditions, and that was the instantation of alunch counter at the State Pair, one of the org annual events for the people of Minnesota. Men and women from town, and form some in to the twin cities the first week of September, to this great exhibition where all the arts and crafts which interest women are displayed, and where all the industries which interest business med, manufacturers, farmers, or implementaments are also sold-1sq. Of course all these people have to eat, and we find some of the them hade that one of their chief occupations. So we adopted the slogan of a square landa doal, and fea the brutes, and their wives, and found it a very profitable, if very arquous publishes, the numbers who generally what the Mair were greatly decimered on account of the weather, as rain descended nearly all week, but we felt a start had Deen made, an experience for next year's effort which would be of the estimable value.

The curoliment plan recommended by one Maciona Association Past year was adopted by the Minn sets Association with a very elight of 14] enange, which seemed to make it is marmony with the pseuliar form of constitution we suffer from, and as fir a s the plan has been tried It seems to have presented great opportunity for doing propogundar WOIK. Asking a stranger, or even an acquaintance wasse tentiments as unknown, to sign a card showing favor to the cause, brings out the sentiment for or against, and serves as a means of starting the question. But it is only a beginning wadge in most cases, and the medicine has to be applied ifter the card diagnoses the case. Many men and women need a great deal of reasourance and to their joining " some uning, even after reading the cald's statement that there is no club bear of this sigherure, no obligations to pay dues or attend meetings out once convince of that fact, they are willing enough to express themselves in favor of the principle of political equality the "sign ing of the card implies. My advice concerning the enrollment plan would be to continue it, with sufficient looway to permit future per-I selion of the plane. The administration was very fortunate in having on the Board Ewo former Presidents of the Association , Mrs. Maude C. Stockwell, of Minneapolis, and Mrs. Julia B. Nelson of Red Wing. The advice and informa tion obtained from these two experienced suffrage workers was of incalculable value many times to a Board having many who were comparatively new in the administrative line of work.

Emily E. Dobbin - Marin

(Landon State of John



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Duluth

Austin

I have been asked to say a few words as to some of the methods and the work being done by the Political Equality Association of New York, and also why such methods are necessary.

More than two years ago when I started actively and publicly to work for the great cause of woman suffrage I found an all classes an increditable amount of ignorance on the subject. There seemed to be no true understanding of the great aims suffragists were striving to attain, but instead a determined attitude of ridicule, also a desire on the part of the uninitiated to cleak their non-comprehension of this, the greatest evolution the world has ever known, with a diedainful silence or to quote maxims ill-fitting even the least of the spiritual motives actuating the workers for woman suffrage.

I realized then that the one predominent step before us was obviously to spread the knowledge in all its phases, of what is meant by woman suffrage to those outside the pale. To me it seemed to teach individual responsibilitywas fundamentally one of our first steps.

An individual may not care much for the community at large if he thinks that it is only his own personal concern if he goe's bad, but he will hesitate when you once impress upon him that in doing so he is blocking the whole magnificent procession. I realized then that to achieve our end our work must be to stamp upon each man and woman the knowledge that even the humblest of them holds a trusteeship of cosmic importance.

To do this educational work it was necessary to open headquarters

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MISS THERESA B. PEYTON. Corresponding Secretary

8.

which the Association did in Harlem, the Bronx, East New York,
East Broadway, I29th Street, 505 Fifth Avenue, East 34th Street,
at East Meadow, Long Island, and now at I3 and I5 East 41st Street.
These small cases of activity in a city of the magnitude of our
own, to the casual observer, might seem very ineffectual, but when
you consider that all of these headquarters were open every night
in the week, with always a crowded hall, you will realize what a
field for spreading knowledge we were continually controlling, and
one of the many results is a yearly paid membership of over
3,000, besides many hundred non-paying members.

Our great labor is to remodel the masculine brain, to evolve his thinking powers-- a stupendous undertaking! We have to ask him to change his old ideas of what he deems is safe for women. To make him know us as we are, not as we were. To have him to believe we are just as good, though perhaps more advanced, --- certainly more desirous of assuming responsibilities now existing in the business and political world where once we found them in the home only.

The antis, our side-tracked sisters, advised indirect influence, perhaps some women can and will use their methods.

It matters little which road one travels if the goal to be attained is the sameWe suffragists believe in an intellectual attack on this great masculine government monopoly which bars out women.

Women all over the world are lining up in a big battle field . .

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3

They are full of courage, they are valiant soldiers, fighting for the great uplift of humanity, and all they ask is for the outstreached hand of man to join their comradship.

On the platform at our headquarters our war of words goes on night after night. We have our district workers whose duty it is to go from house to house to strive to arouse in each individual civic responsibility.

Our literature is mailed to all parts of the United States, expressing the views of prominent and thinking men and women of the day, carrying conviction and indisputable arguments. The bulletin boards placed on the sidewalk in front of the headquarters of the Association give the full line of our activities to passers-by.

Knowing of the many intricacies of the human brain, especially man's, --- we try --- and believe me, with great success, to cater to them all.

Some we talk into suffrage.

For some we use vocal or instrumental concerts to persuade them of the appealing justice of our cause.

Others we ask to sing themselves into the belief of our line of thought. This is our singing class every Wednesday night, under the patronage of Madame Nordica. Both men and women are members and we now have a membership of 150.

Then again the 56 Doctors connected with our Department

OF PARSE

Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association **OFFICERS** MRS. ALICE AMES HALL. President MRS. EVA W. MORSE, Recording Secretary, DR. MARY McCOY. First Auditor. Fifth and St. Peter Sts. St. Paul Excelsion Duluth DR. MARGARET KOCH, Vice-President, MISS THERESA B. PEYTON, Corresponding Secretary MRS. JOHN SMITH, Second Auditor, 718 Masonic Temple, Minneapolis 581 Selby Ave., St. Paul Austin MISS SARA E. CHANT. Treasurer. 2435 Harriet Ave., Minneapolis 4. of Hygiene, teach all who come to usThursday evenings the importance of the culture of physical health, thus insuring a sound brain capable of receiving the spirit of our evolution . Already our mail for this department alone averages 73 letters a day, coming from all parts of the country, and we are receiving visits from the working girls and women every afternoon daily from three to six O' clock. Our work is co-operative. Our doctors receive patients sent them by the Association for one-third or even less when necessary, of their usual fee. Through influence of our members we are able to place patients in hospitals and insure for them the best of care. The Dancing Class works wenders for us. Young men, who

The Dancing Class works wenders for us. Young men, who otherwise, I fear, might avoid a suffrage hall, come for the dance, but in a short while understand our principles and never fail to join us. I don't know whether we march them or waltz them into it, but we get their names and yearly dues on our membership list.

Women are appealing to us for legal help and advice.

Lawyers of great prominence, advocates of Votes for Women, are receiving many of these cases for us. Through their influence the cases which justify their attention meet with the greatest consideration, and help of the most efficient kind is rendered.

The Luncheon Rooms, open daily to all from II:30 A.M. to 2:30 P.M., bring to us both men and women, who, coming, know nothing of our cause, but the posters hung on the walls, the pamphlets

ENTURY ON THE SUFFRAGE ST

Marking Ballots for Freedmen

MEETING MRS. STANTON



Lngaged

more does a miner rejoice to find a nugget of

the Grand Old Women

she was teaching in Red Wing, and continued through the conflict, while Ole Nelson a member of a prominent Minnesota family, was it the front fighting for his country. The young couple were married on September 25, 1866, but Mr. Nelson had contracted an illness during the war, and he never fully recovered from its effects, and succumbed to it January 9, 1869. Her only child died about the same time, and, crushed by her double loss, Mrs. Nelson wented, be devote her life to the advancement of her fellow men and women. The education of the freedmen was one of the biggest questions of the day, and Mrs. Nelson decided to bend her energies in that direction.

While in a reminiscent mood, not long ago, she talked of her experiences from that time forward. "I started early in the spring of 1869 for Columbus, Tex., making the trip by stow stages and stopping at the principal places, towns and cities, where I lectured and delivered addresses on the important questions of the day," she said, "never orgating the suffrage cause. piness could only come through helping others, and she had resolved to devote herself to the The Last of the "Grand

Id Women of the The great women with whom she laborea for many years in a common cause—Mrs. Stan-Cause, Who Is Still Ward Howe and others almost equally famous

many years in a common cause—Mrs. Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe and others almost equally famous—have all gone to the great beyond.

The young woman to whom Mrs. Stanton young woman woman you have a little more reconciled toward letting me continue by trip, and I will never forget her words to me. She said; I still sovet you for the suffrage work but I suppose you feel called young work and very necessary. You have engaged yourself for and which you are going on to do, It is a good work and very necessary. You have my blossing. Not more does the miner rejote at finding a fingel of the suffrage work but I suppose you feel called to ward letting me continue by trip, and I will never forget her words to me. She said; I still sovet you for take up the work you have engaged yourself to and which you are going on to do, It is a good work and very necessary. You have my blossing. Not more does the miner rejote at finding a fingel of the suffrage went to Columbus Tex., and I must say trodden of all races in all sections of the trodden of all races in all sections of the ALF a century ago this sentence was Union.

in life were rare; so much so that the pioneers become triumphant in every state in the in the feminist movement were subjected to Union. She is confident that it will, because, all sorts of ridicule, and sometimes of abuse. as she says:

The speaker was one of the ablest women of her time. The one to whom she spoke was to the chivalry of justice."

ALF a century ago this sentence was even more pregnant of meaning than now. Women with a purpose life were rare; so much so that the pioneers the feminist movement were subjected to sorts of ridicule, and sometimes of abuse.

The speaker was one of the ablest women her time. The one to whom she spoke was more filled by the feminist movement were subjected to sorts of ridicule, and sometimes of abuse.

STHE daughter of Edward and Angeline Raymond bullard, she came of old New England stock. She was born on May 13, 132, and even were young sirl, showed that she had views of own were young sirl, showed that she had views of own were young sirl, showed that she had views of own who who was provided to the ferror of the women of the country of the past is giving way to the chivalry of justice."

STHE daughter of Edward and Angeline Raymond the usual president of Nassaa College.

EDIV in 1368 Milss Bullard stirted to teach school and the suffering the provided and the suffering the past is giving work. First of all, I lent my efforts toward alleviating the suffering sin the schools was only a small part of the free was horse roughly did not be country the suffering sin the schools was only a small part of the free was horse roughly did not not only the past is giving way to the chivalry of justice."

The chivalry of justice."

STHE daughter of Edward and Angeline Raymond, the usual president of Nassaa College.

EDIV in 1368 Milss Bullard stirred to teach school was bull and the provided the problems many work. First of all, I lent my efforts toward alleviating the honors.

EDIV in 1368 Milss Bullard stirred to teach school was an attention of the country of the past is giving work. First of all, I lent my efforts toward alleviating the honors.

EDIV in 1368 Milss Bullard stirred to teach school was only a small part of the free was hore on the political field. I hecause a real political field. I hecause a real political field. I hecause a real political real field. I hecause a real political real field. I hecause a re as a young girl, showed that she had views of her own, by insisting on higher educational advanner own, by insisting on higher educational advantages for women—a rarity indeed for those days. First she went to the academy at Denmark, ia., and from there to Hamlin University, where she was graduated with high honors.

Even in her schooldays Mrs. Nelson, or Miss Bulland as she was then, rallied her classmates to the cause of suffrage. So far as men were concerned, the movement was considered a great joke then; but it was not long before she won her point, and some of those same young fellows who had been the first to deride her became ardent supporters of the cause in



1881 to 1883, where I went to essist in organizing then Women Suffrage Association in that stale, and presided at our first state convention in 1882.

"I have lived to see the results of my work among the southern negroes, and it has far exceeded my strongest expectations. Among my former pupils today can be found leading lawyers, physicians and business men of the race. In the same way, my girl pupils have commanded positions of trust, and they, too, have followed various professional and business courses. It is true that I sent many of these men and women through college, but they showed they appreciated my kindnesses by paying me back.

"One entire family, the Fitzgeralds, of Baltimore, has especially made good. They are Cornelius, a lawyer; Dr. Edward Valentine, in whom I have taken a particular interest, because I named him; Nelson, who is in the insurance business, and Will, who is in the real estate business.

"Prof. W. W. Richards, of Washington, is one of those whom I sent through Howard University, and he has always been grateful for it. He is among the most prominent negroes of the day and a law professor. Prof. Thomas Jackson was another pupil of





By Lillian M. Rubenstein

lies hidden in that little word "movies"! How many childish hearts have been thrilled at the promise of a moving picture show! And their enthusiasm is equally shared by the grown-ups.

It is truly remarkable, considering the universal popularity of this amusement, how very lit-tle is known regarding the "makin's," as it were.

In the first place, the layman, as a rule, is entirely ignorant of the fact that a complete scenario, or playlet, is absolutely essential to the production of a photoplay; they imagine that the characters are simply posed in a haphazard sort of way, the theme developing naturally as the picture progresses. To the contrary, the scenario plays a most important part and is practically the keynote to the entire production.

HIS large and constant demand for scenarios has opened an entirely new field for writers, especially amateurs. There are at present approximately about fifty film companies in exist-Each of them releases upon an average three photoplays a week. Besides purchasing scenarios for photoplays a week. Besides purchasing scenarios for present needs, each company is constantly laying in a reserve supply for the future, and no really original plot is ever rejected.

A scenario, properly constructed, consists of two distinct parts; first, the synopsis, which is a condensed explanation of the plot or theme, minus all dialogue and containing from 150 to 250 words; second, the scenario proper, written in numbered scenes, ranging from lifteen to thirty-five for a full-reel subject, coltaining sufficient material to make 1000 feet of film. These scenes should contain no dialogue, as this is improvised by the players during the action of the picture.

provised by the players during the action of ture,

Owing to the scarcity of really original ideas, the
prices of scenarios are steadily increasing, and from
\$25 to \$100 is being paid for those containing strong,
unique situations. The stories which best lend themselves to production are, as a rule, from the pens of
amateurs, as experienced authors are too prone to
dwell upon the dialogue and description of a story,

A photoplay can be interpreted only through the

URRAH! Mother's going to take us to the movies tonight." What magic mime; therefore, amateurs can successfully invent mime; therefore, amateurs can successfully invent plots, even though absolutely lacking in talent for the writing of witty dialogue or elaborate descriptions. Unfortunately, there are scores of writers whose prolific imaginations lead them astray, and some of the scenarios submitted to the different film companies are worthy of being handed down to posterity as marvels of ingenuity, but which are absolutely impossible for production.

The following scenario (copied verbatim) was submitted to me, the author of which felt confident that he had written a masterpiece:

"How Silas Huggins were Saved"

"How Silas Huggins were Saved"
Writ by Clem Watkins.

Silas Huggins were agoin's trugh Clark Shippen's feeld with his dog Yap and Clarks big red bull got so alfird mad and chast Si cleen crost thatere feeld Si wer skeert green an were sur agoin sum an he that his end hed cum and just as ther bull were aclosin in on Si Yap began barkin and wilst ther bull were a lookin fer the nois Si jest got over the fens but sur nuf ef it hadn't ben fer thet dog Si's goos wuld ben kooked. Si wer brused purty smart, but Doc seys he'l pull round alrite, Note Mr. Editer ef yer hey a livy bull in yur kumpany yer kin esily git ther man an ther dog. I seed a picher were they hed reel lins an I reckon yer kin git a bull.

refine estry git ther man an ther dog. I seed a picher were they hed reel lins an I reckon yer kin git a bull.

There are a large number of writers who firmly believe that the editor is a cruel, inhuman wretch, a dangerous menace to budding genlus.

A certain writer became so abusive at having his worthless scenarios returned and his letters contained so many velled threats that whenever a large envelope arrived, postmarked from the city in which he lived, we compelled the office boy to carry it to the furthest corner of the scenario department, where, cautioned by us to proceed carefully, he reluctantly and breathlessly opened it, fearing the explosion of an infernal machine. This same writer afterward inclosed a photo of himself in each scenario submitted, asking us to particularly notice the intelligent expression of his mournful eyes, which he felt denoted talent for this style of work.

There is still another class of writers who persistently submit scenarios, the "themes" of which would shame the hardened habitues of the cabarets of Paris; and, strange to relate, the majority of these immoral stories are written by members of the gentler sex.

Not only have we the crank writers to deal with, but we also have the "crank" aspirants to fame and fortune; people who, while they have never seen the back of a stage, imagine that they could easily exceit the acting of the different players they have watched upon the screen.

One of these happened to be a man signing him-

upon the screen.

One of these happened to be a man signing himself Michael McMullen, and he wrote requesting a personal interview, stating that he had just been compelled to have all his teeth extracted, and that he had been practicing an entire day before the mirror mak.

ing funny faces, and found he could make exactly forty-seven without repeating, and he felt sure that a moving picture of him making these faces would cause a great hit.

Hundreds of scenarios are received each day from all the civilized corners of the world, of which a complete record must be kept as to date of receipt, date submitted to director (if promising), also date of return to writer if rejected. These stories arrive in all conditions, some neatly typewritten, while others show plainly their many trips to different editors. Here we have a scenario hastily scribbled upon a piece of manila wrapping paper, measuring at least two and a half yards long; in the corner the author has marked the munificent sum of \$2.50 for this masterplece. Near it lies another "inspiration," written upon the two sides of a sheet of notepaper, the writer demanding \$100 for same, and informing the editor that he is willing to assist in the production of same, as he has been a member of an amateur theatrical organization in Bristol. Pa., and is well fitted to assist in this style of work.

a member of an amateur treatrical organization in Bristol. Pa., and is well fitted to assist in this style of work.

The following is the synopsis of a scenario submitted to me which, no dowlt, would have been more interesting to the ice trust than it was to the film company.

Watter Reynolds, an inventor, perfects a machine which, when placed in a body of water, causes same to immediately become a frozen mass of ice. Reynolds submits his invention to the government, offering to sell same for \$50,000,000; his offer is refused, and for revenge, Reynolds proceeds to freeze up every drop of water in the United States. Oceans, lakes, rivers and even ponds and wells are a solid sheet of ice in the middle of July. The revengeful inventor gloats over his triumph, but is persuaded by his sweetheart (who is thirsty) to "thaw" out, so he finally decides to give the government another chance to cough up that \$50,000,000.

Upon a second refusal of the government to pay his price, Reynolds becomes extremely "indignant" and starts manipulating his ice machine upon the great lakes; but his Nemesis is upon him, and he accidentally falls into the water and is frozen into a solid cake of ice before help can arrive.

Still another synopsis received was as follows:
Archibald Grimes, a chemist, had been experimenting for years in the hope of discovering a process for the manufacture of diamonds. His assistant, Percival Warrington, who is secretly in love with Grimes' pretty daughter Madeline, has determined to steal the formula, should Grimes ever succeed in discovering the secret. Grimes finally succeeds beyond his fondest hopes, but his heart, weakened through too much work, succumbs to the shock, and, dying, he gives the formula (written upon a piece of parchment) to Warrington, making him promiss to deliver same to Madeline and suspicious of Warrington, withnesses the death of

Grimes; also sees Warrington secreting the formula. Bob manages to gain possession of formula and starts for the Grimes home, followed by Warrington, who has discovered the loss of the formula. Bob reaches Grimes' home and enters, to find no one there excepting Madeline's large Newfoundland dog. Glancing at the window, Bob sees the face of Warrington pressed against the glass. Curses! what shall he do? Ha, an idea! "The dog." Hastily wrapping the formula in a piece of meat, he hurriedly feeds same to the dog. Warrington enters and grapples with Bob, but falls to discover formula, and retreats in rage as Madeline and her six-foot uncle enter. Bob explains all, and they proceed to operate upon the poor dog, recovering the formula intact.

It is strange and sometimes quite amusing the manner in which different writers accept the rejection of manuscripts. Following is an extract from a letter from an author who had submitted upon an average of ten and twelve stories each week for a period covering at least a year. The stories were all absolutely impossible, written in a disconnected manner, minueverything which is essential in a produceable photoplay:

"To the Edgor" If can reason properly I think I am treated not fust right when you do not purchase any of my efforts all bt which contain good "Ideas" and you coldly turn them down, is this justice? Not but cruei; You remember what Patrick Henry (1767) said before the house Burgesses. "Caesar had his Erutus" Chas. 1st his Cromwel! George the third his "trauson" If this be treason make she best of it. Geo 3rd. may profit by it, also Mark Anthony. The good that men do is oft intered in their bones, the evil lives after them (Referred to Caesar) Mockery is a terrible resourse to the ideals of man, but when, man tries to do justly to the discourse of this Universe why should they be restraired by the illiterate people who neither care or approve of good morals to be developed. You are in business to uplift humanity to the highest state of C' Islianity and good, By bringing out good that is in man. Not by showing business and savagery evils brute force corruption and bad deals. It's an example and good teacher to show the strong and weak people, their past faults by Historical generations that faded that they may profit by it, to-day and in the future to come. Do you know what you mean by good stories? You sent beek a "Valuable" set of works that deal with Human rature as Human Nature is a mystery in all it's surroundings, this vast Universe, "You and OUR being WHAT we are, WHAT We are here for is the question, Do you Know?" "Mo" and never will until HDDEMENT DAY. I enclose photo of myself and you see I am a young, serious minded man founded I have never seen any thick you have done to unlift Humanity, if money is at your clob "USE" it if want of money keeps you from projuction of great things do "LITTLE" things that bear good fullys of humanity and bagger things will come later. May my valuable advise be appreciated. Your humble sævant

Another letter received was as follows:

I can't understand all these kicks coming from sorehead writers about their stories being rejected and etc.
I have submitted three hundred and five scenarios during the past two years and am still waiting for my first
check; the fact that I haven't struck the right idea as
yet does not discourage me in the least. "Every thing
comes to he who waits and then it makes me feel so
businessfied when my large envelopes are returned to me
with the names of the different Film companies in the
corner. My landlady is I know duly impressed with my
importance and I enjoy writing the stories and some
day perhaps I will receive a check and it will make up
for all the years of waiting.

Ella Russell, of the Smithsonian Institution, was another in whom I took a great interest. "I must say that I have been particularly fortunate in getting women, both black and white, to take up professions. One of my assistants in Tennessee never knew that women could be doctors till I enlightened her, and today she is one of the best known feminine

her, and today she is one of the best known feminine physicians of her state. It am speaking of Dr. Julia R. Hail."

Since 1881 Mrs. Nelson has spent much of her time on the suffrage stump and has taken part in all of the big campaigns. With the exception of the Rev. Olympia Brown, of Wisconsin, she is the last of the "old guard" who is still in hainess. She has not only participated in some of the recent campaigns, but took an active part in the last national convention, held in Philadelphila, attending the sessions from early morning till late at night and hever appearing to the.

Mrs. Nelson is particularly known and loved for her suffrage work in her own state, and, if the women of Minnesota ever receive the franchise, her name, more than that of any other, will go down with time as the one to whom the credit is due. She assisted in organizing the association in that state in 1881 and was elected vice president. The following year side presided at the first state convention. Among those who assisted her in her campaign work in Minnesota were Susan B. Anthony, Henry B. Blackwell. Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, William Dudley Foulke, Mary A. Livermore, the Rev. Ada C. Bowies and Abigail Scott Duniway.

LOBBIED FOR STATE SUFFRAGE

She became president of the state association in 1890 and held the office for seven years. Since 1891 she has devoted much time to boothing various suffrage bills introduced in the state legislature. The first of these was presented in 1891, and was champlomed by Senators Join Day Smith, Ignatius Donnelly and Edwin Lommen. It passed the senate, but was lost in the house, though the vote was 54 ayes and 44 noes, because it lacked a two-thirds majority.

In 1886, when an effort was being made to have congress amend the federal constitution to give women the ballot, Mrs. Nelson appeared before the house judiciary committee and delivered one of the strongest appeals of the meeting, pointing out the work that she had done for the government for \$15 a month. She declared that it was as little as the government could do to repay her by giving her the right of franchise.

As a campaigher and onganizer, few workers in the sufrage movement have been so successful as Mrs. Nelson, and she often accompanied Miss Anthony on campaigns in the west, stumping the ranches to audicances of cowboys, their wives and sweethearts, and going into the Inelan camps and speaking to the rodskins and their squaws.

Mrs. Nelson's success as a campaigner was so great that for some years she was the official organizer of the national association. With Miss Anthony, she canvassed South Dakota in 1896, during one of the hardest campaigns on record. The summer was one of the anders campaigns on record. The summer was one of the notest and dryest known, and the femiline spear, were treated to at least fifty-seven varieties of contempt, but they kept on until the end of the campaign. In November, when it was learned that the fight was lost, Mrs. Nelson, with Miss Anthony, went to Freemon, Neb., where a payment suffrage really was in progress.

In 1896 Mrs. Nelson organized the suffrage movement in New Mexico. After canvassing the territory, she engineered a convention at Albuquerque, and a permanent organization was formed. From there she went to O

And so it goes on and on, this endless, fascinating game of scenario writing.



N THE peopling of the western hemisphere, or that section embraced within the limits of the United States of America, France, of all the countries of Western Europe, contributed most meagerly. This was doubtless due to the fact that she possessed colonies of her own in North America, comprising what is now the Dominion of Ganada, as well as certain islands of the West Indies, to which those of her adventurous sons who sought an asylum away from the mother-country might repair, and find an abiding place among those who spoke their own language.

Three important exceptions to this proposition should be noted, however. One of these is the settlement within the territory subsequently ceded to the United States, as the result of the "Louisiana Purchase" of 1804. Another exception relates to the extensive settlements in what is now the Middle West, in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, etc.: this being closely allied to indeed, practically a part of, the colonization of Canada; and also allied to the settlement of Louisiana, the Mississippi River being the connecting link. The third exception has reference to the Huguenot emigration, following the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, which was most conspicuously manifest in the settlements made at New Rochelle and elsewhere near New York city, and those in South Carolina, in and about Charleston.

From the latter source alone, to any appreciable degree, did the Atlantic Coast colonies receive any contributions to their citizenship from the sons of France, and only in as very slight measure did this hegira extend up the Delaware to the Province founded by Penn.

Thus, few of the dwellers within the gates of the city of Brotherly Love possess an atom of French blood in their veins. Yet to this rule, as to all others, there are exceptions, as may be illustrated in such there are exceptions, as may be illustrated in such names as Cresson, de Benneville, Boudinot, du Pont, DuBarry, Markoe, Perot, DuBois, Jaquett, Benezet, Bournonville, Duponceau, Girard, De Coursey, Pettit, Drexel, Le Conte, Guillou, Devereux, Laguerenne, Boûvier, d'Invilliers, Le Boutillier, Geyelin, Laussat, Prévost, Chevalier, Delaplaine, Lammot, Lafourcade, and others, all of French origin, and all closely identified with Philadelphia's history.

To this classification belongs the Borie family, which, while never a numerous one, has been a distinctive element in the life of the Quaker City for over a century.

which, while never a numerous one, has been a distinctive element in the life of the Quaker City for over a century.

While some of the above-mentioned names were introduced into the annals of Philadelphia many years prior to the American Revolution, it was not until after that historic struggle was concluded that any considerable French population was found within the limits of the city in question. Indeed, the chief influx of citizenship from France to the city on the Delaware did not take place until after that other great Revolution, in the country named, which followed the storming of the Bastille, July 14, 1789.

As the earlier emigration of the Huguenots, a century previously, had been due to a momentous incident in French history, the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, by Louis XIV, October 22, 1685, so the tragic convulsions of 1789-93, which deluged France with blood, brought another hegira of French subjects, some direct from France, and others from the French West Indies; all being fefugees, driven from their native land by the uprising of their countrymen in France, and by the insurrection among the slaves of San Domingo and other islands of the sea.

Being the Federal Capital from 1790 to 1800, the home of the French Minister, and, at that time, the largest and most important city in America, the French emigres naturally gravitated to Philadelphia, where, in February, 1793, having become quite numerous, they organized Le Societe Francaise de bien Falsance.

The first of the Bories, however, did not come to

Falsance.
The first of the Bories, however, did not come to America until the year 1805, when John Joseph Borie, founder of the family in Philadelphia, arrived upon the scene and established his permanent residence.

NOT A POLITICAL REFUGEE

The reasons which superinduced his emigration are unknown to us. He was probably not a political refugee, as were most of his compatriots at that time living in the Quaker City, as France was then experiencing a season of comparative peace, by contrast with the sanguinary turbulences of a few years before. It is safe to assume that the young Frenchman came to America for the betterment of his fortune, or for kindred reasons, purely commercial, rather than political.

political.

The young emigre was a native of Villeneuve-surLot, a town of France, in the department of Lot-etGaronne. Villeneuve is built on both sides of the
river Lot, twenty-two miles north of the city of Agen.
Villeneuve originated in a fortress built in 1264
as a refuge for the inhabitants of Pujols, whose town
had been destroyed in the Albigensian War. The English held it, from 1279 to 1337, and again in the 15th
century.

had been destroyed in the Albigensian War. The English held it from 1279 to 1337, and again in the 15th century.

Large portions of the 13th century ramparts, altered and surmounted by machicolations in the 15th century, still remain, and high square towers rise above the gates to the northeast and southwest. The principal arch of the bridge (13th century) has a span of 118 feet and is 59 feet in height. It was built in the reign of Louis XIII. Arcades of the 13th century surround a square.

Less than a mile from Villeneuve the former Abbey of Eysses, founded about the 7th century, stands on the site of the Roman town of Excisum. On the left bank of the Lot, two miles south of Villeneuve, are the 13th century walls of Pujois.

To give the American reader a better idea of the location of Villeneuve, a reference to the nearest city, Agen, is pertinent. As indicated above, Agen is about twenty-two miles south of Villeneuve, and is the capital of Lot-et-Garonne, in Southwestern France, eightyfour miles southeast of Bordeaux.

It is a very interesting and ancient city. As Aginnum, it was the capital of the Celtic tribe of the Nitrobroges, and the discovery of extensive rulns attests its importance under the Romans. In later times it was the capital of the Agenais.

The chief building in Agen is the Cathedral of St. Caprais, the most interesting portion of which is the apse of the 12th century, with its three apse-chapels; the transept dates from the 12th and 13th centuries; the tower flanking the South facade is modern.

There are several other churches and structures of other kinds, some of them centuries old. There are also art-galleries, municipal libraries, museums, seminaries, lycees, etc.

The country surrounding both the city of Agen and the town of Villeneuve is an agricultural one, and highly fertile, and the people are prosperous and contented. Both communities are engaged extensively in commerce and in manufacturing as well. The products of Agen embrace four, dried plums, pate-defoie-gras, and other delic

drugs, woven goods, tiles, etc. Those of Villeneuve include boots and shoes, sausages, tinned foods, buttons, etc.

It was in the smaller of these two municipalities, Villeneuve-sur-Lot, that John Joseph Borie was born August 28, 1776. His ancestry is traceable for six generations at least.

Originally, and for some years, the name seems to have been Boryes. From the public archives, "Etat Civil de Villeneuve-sur-Lot," we learn that Jehan Boryes was born in 1520, and that, in 1538, at the age of eighteen years, he married Isabelle Aymard, who was born at Agen in 1522: the latter being then only sixteen.

Guilhaume Boryes, a son of the latter, was born in 1539, and married, in 1590, Antoinette Campargul. They had issue, inter alia, a son, Bertrand Boryes, or Borie, who was born in 1591. He married, in 1623, Marie Coutet, who was born in 1595. Among the children of the latter was a son, Hermand Borie, who was born in 1627. In 1647, at the age of twenty, he married Jeanne Ville.

Antoine Borie, one of the younger sons of the above, was born January 24, 1667, and died July 5, 1775, having, February 5, 1718, married Jeanne Fasquie, who was born February 7, 1672, and died May 5, 1769. By comparing these dates, it will be observed that the husband lived to the age of one hundred and eight years, while his wife was ninety-seven at the time of her decease.

To this couple were born a number of children, among whom was a son, Armand Borie, who was born April 17, 1736. He became a priest of the order of Capucins, and was one of those who were expelled from their convent in 1793. He terminated his days in the home of a niece, Madame Jean Cedie, nee Borie, hereafter mentioned.

An elder brother, Jean Borie, was born April 30, 1724. He continued a resident of Villeneuve, the home of his forefathers, until his death, May 20, 1800. He was actively engaged in mercantile pursuits at Ville-

that he came to Philadelphia, his name appearing in the local directory for the first time in the issue of 1806.

He had completed the usual tour of military service required of all Frenchmen, having served in the army corps of General Lecure. This duty having been performed, and his father being deceased, and nearly all his brothers and sisters being married, young Borie, in 1802, sailed for St. Domingo, where he had found an opening. Exactly when he left is not entirely clear; but it may be that his abrupt exit was due to one of the revolutions for which, that island was noted, such as that which, shortly afterward, made refugees of his future bride, her mother and sisters; who were residents of the same island.

Making his escape in a small brig, his vessel was headed for Philadelphia; and, upon arriving there, he took up his permanent residence in that city, and continued to dwell there for the balance of his life, which closed nearly a third of a century thereafter.

Young Borie, the emigre, had, like his father and earlier ancestors, been bred a merchant. Arriving in 1805, he found himself in a congenial environment. In the first place, at that time Philadelphia was the largest of America's commercial cities. In the second place, he discovered there a very considerable French population, some of them refugees, either direct from France or from the West Indies; while others had, as he had done, expatriated themselves and become domiciled in the Quaker City, because of the larger opportunities, of a business character, for energetic, thrifty men.

As already indicated, John Joseph Borie first appears in the Philadelphia directory of 1806, his place of business being located at 87 Sassafras street—that being the name of Vine street at that time. The directory of 1817 places him at 182 High street—the present Market street. Later directories, those for 1825 and in 1830, for instance, locate his establishment at 59 South Front street. He also owned a cotton mill or factory at Manayunak. During the earlier year



Mrs John & Borge John J. Borge (1789-1876), Who Was (1776-1834), Founder Beauveau Borge, Sophie Beauveau. of the Family the Present Head Painted Shortly After in America of His Family Her Marriage Her Marriage

neuve, and was largely identified with the business

He held an official post known as "Syndict des

gens de Mer, etant maltre de bateaux." The exact

nature of his duties is not clear, though the position

was probably akin to that of harbor-master in Ameri-

can municipalities. Villeneuve, it must be understood,

was located on the river Lot, and the latter was

a branch of the larger Garonne, which, from Bordeaux

to the Atlantic Ocean, is known as the Gironde. Thus,

Garonne,
The second daughter, Marguerite Borie, married,
January 12, 1792, Jean Cedie.
Anne, or Antoinette, Borie, the youngest daughter,

did not marry.

The eldest son, Mathieu Borie, married, and was survived by a daughter, Cleophile Borie, who is spoken of as a resident of Villeneuve, and a "rentiere"—i. e., a woman with a competency.

The second son, Joseph Borie, was also married, and lived at Villeneuve-sur-Lot. He and his wife were surviving as late as July 24, 1832, as they are mentioned in the will executed on that date by John Joseph Borie, of Philadelphia.

In this connection it is pertinent to introduce a

Joseph Borie, of Philadelphia.

In this connection it is pertinent to introduce a letter, dated "Villeneuve-sur-Lot, Aug. 8, 1593," written, in French, of course, by Madame Cedie, whose husband was a grandson of Jean ard Marguerite (nee Borie) Cedie. This epistle was addressed to "Messieurs and dear cousins, Adolphe and Charles Borie, or their children or grandchildren in the United States at Philadelphia," and was as follows:

children or grandchildren in the United States at-Philadelphia." and was as follows:

I have a son, an officer in the French army, being graduate of the Polytechnic School, and is a Lieutenant in the Artillery of Marines.

He has just returned from Tayons in Cochin China, passed by Japan, and after the Pacific will cross the United States—in a word, he is going around the world, and will then come back to me at Villeneuve-Sur-Lot, the ancient city where your ancestors were born. Yes, sirs, your homestead is still there, rue des Printemps bleu, not far from the chapel of the same name, and my father-in-law, Alexander Cedie, your cousin, the son of Marguerite Borle, has shown it to me. Your ancestor lived there and was Master of B. ts on the Lot in 1800, about the time his son started for America.

Marguerite Borle, married Cedie, was then the sister of your grandfather, or great-grandfather, or great-grandfather, or great-grandfather.

There were in this family 5 or 6 children:
1st., Your great-grandfather, Mr. Borle, who left at 15 years of age.

2d., His sister, Marguerite, who married Cedie.
3d., Father Borle, an ancient monk, who was ejected from his convent by the great revolution of 1793, and who spent the rest of his life in the house where the simple priests lived. I sent you, in 1369, an oil painting on canvas; this was a copy of a large portrait that hangs in my parlor.

4th. A brother, M. Borle, father of an old lady, Cleophile Borie, rentiere.

5th., Another daughter Borle, Antoinette, who did not marry.

In 1869 Mr. Adolphe and I exchanged two letters to

5th. Another daughter botte.

In 1869 Mr. Adolphe and I exchanged two letters to renew our friendship and relationship and that was all.

Now, gentlemen, my son will make you a little visit of only a moment, perhaps, between arriving and leaving. I beg you will receive him kindly. He is 26 years old, and very young. He upholds the honor of his country, frame,

France.

I wrote in the name of my father-in-law Alexander Cedie, who was the cousin-serman of MM. Adolphe and Charles Borle, to congratulate Mr. Adolphe when he was made Secretary of the Navy.

Permit me now, Messieurs, to present to you my dear

son.

1 offer you my most distinguished salutations and my best wishes.

Clara Cedie.

Madame Cedie was related to the Borie family only by marriage, her husband and son having the blood of the Bories in their veins. Her interesting letter contains several slight inaccuracies, one of them the statement that "Father Borie an ancient monk" was a brother of John Joseph Borie, first of the name in Philadelphia. As previously indicated, the parents of the latter, Jean Borie and Anne Elizabeth Chambert, were married November 16, 1760. A son of this marriage could not have been very "ancient" in 1793.

In other words, the "ancient monk" was Armand Borie, who, as already indicated, was born April 17, 1736. He was an uncle of John Joseph Borle, of Philadelphia.

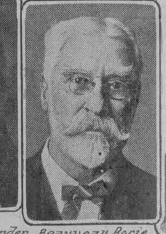
Madame Cedie speaks of the latter as a lad of fif-

teen when he emigrated from France to America. This is not entirely correct. He was born August 28, 1776, and it was in 1805, when about thirty years of age, that he came to Philadelphia, his name appearing in the local directory for the first time in the issue

good marful diversion elithams.

did not marry.

interests of the department of Lot-et-Garonne.



the Present Head John Joseph Borre of His Family (1830-1882), of the Philadelphia Bar

been destroyed in the fire of 1844, resulting from the Native American riots of that year.

After his marriage, in 1808, Mr. Borie established his domicile at 97-present number 265-South Fourth street, then an acceptable residential section, and here he continued to reside for many years. He also purchased the country-seat on the Schuylkill, "Egglesfield," formerly belonging to Robert Egglesfield

Griffith. This he owned at the time of his death.

Having gone abroad, to visit his native land, Mr.

Borie died there, at Marseilles, October 22, 1834. The American Daily Advertiser of December 11, 1834, has this obituary notice:

Seldom has intelligence of a more painful character or productive of more general regret reached us, than that occasioned in the community by the demise of John J. Borle, Esq., which occurred at Marseilles on the 22d of October last.

A resident of this city for nearly 30 years, Mr. Borle not only deservedly ranked among the most honorable and enterprising as well as fortunate of its merchants, but as a citizen was no less distinguished by the zeal and ardor of his attachment to the best interests of this his adopted country.

In the relations of man to man Mr. Borle enjoyed a full share of the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens, but as a father, husband and benefacior, he fully deserved all the happiness these endearing ties could impart, and no man more richly respect his reward. In the rising hopes of a large and promising family, he looked forward to many years of enjoyment, when suddenly the remorseless hand of disease assailed him, and after spending a few short months in his native land, in the illusory hope of recovery, death has closed the scene and left alas to his relatives and friends, nought but the recollection of his virtues and the example of his benevolence.

a branch of the larger Garonne, which, from Bordeaux to the Atlantic Ocean, is known as the Gironde. Thus, from Villeneuve to the sea there was direct water communication. In the opposite direction, moreover by river and canal, there is direct communication with the Mediterranean.

Jean Borie married, November 13, 1760, Anne Elizabeth Chambert, daughter of Jean Chambert, by his wife, Louise Deibrel. The Chamberts, like the Bories, were identified with the history of Villeneuve-sur-Lot, from the foundation of the town, and the pedigree of the family is traceable to Mrs. Borie's great-greatgrandfather, Baptiston Chambert, who was born September 7, 1583. His wife, Francounette Saligne, whom he married in 1600, was born September 14, 1686, These dates indicate the union of this pair at the age of seventeen and fourteen, respectively—a not uncommon occurrence in the south of France and in all countries of Southern Europe.

Mrs. Borie—Ann Elizabeth Chambert—was born February 16, 1733, and died April 15, 1797.

Jean and Anne Elizabeth (nee Chambert) Borie had issue six children, to wit: Jeanne, born February 20, 1762; Mathieu, born January 22, 1763; Marguerite, born June 23, 1765; Joseph, born January 19, 1767; Anne, born March 16, 1770, and John Joseph, born August 28, 1776; the last-named being the founder of the family in Philadelphia.

The eldest of the three daughters, Jeanne Borie, married, January 14, 1784, Pierre Gaborial Grangeroy, a prosperous merchant at Castelmoroy, Lot-et-Garonne.

The second daughter, Marguerite Borie, married, January 12, 1792, Jean Cedie. He was buried at Marseilles, but, thirty-two years afterward, December 31, 1866, his remains were exhumed by his eldest son, transported to America, and interred in the family vault, at St. Mary's Church, Philadelphia

Philadelphia.

His will was executed July 24, 1832; a codicil, October 18, 1834. The probate took place December 12, 1834. An annuity was given to his brother Joseph, living at Villeneuve, France. His furniture, plate, carriage, horses and all personal property were bequeathed to the widow, who was also to receive the income of one-third of the residue of the estate, the remaining two-thirds to be divided equally among the children.

John Joseph Borie, married, at St. Augustine's Church, February 12, 1898, Sophie Beauveau, daughter of John Peter Hyacinth Beauveau, by his wife, Elizabeth Brown.

beth Brown.

Mrs. Borie's father, as his name indicates, was also a Frenchman. Of his antecedents we have little knowledge. He was a son of Pierre Beauveau, by his wife. Rose Emilie Bouche, and was born February 3, 1756, in the Island of St. Vincent, now of the British West Indies, but then under French rule. A considerable part of his life seems to have been passed at Cape Francois, also in the West Indies, though he evidently made occasional visits to Philadelphia, where he was married, in 1784. Most of his children, however, were born and baptized at Cape Francois—Church of Sanctu Maria.

He was a prosperous merchant, having business

Maria.

He was a prosperous merchant, having business relations with both Cape Francois and Philadelphia, and also with other commercial centers. He seems finally to have established his legal residence in the Quaker City, as he was naturalized there, July 21, 1795. His death, however, occurred at Cape Francois, July 18, 1802, from yellow fever.

As has been mentioned above, not a few of the French residents of Philadelphia, a hundred years or so ago, were refugees from the French West Indies,

July 18, 1802, from yellow fever.

As has been mentioned above, not a few of the French residents of Philadelphia, a hundred years or so ago, were refugees from the French West Indies, they having been compelled to fly as the result of the uprisings of the blacks. These insurrections, which began shortly after the Revolution of 1789 in France, were continued from time to time for a period of years; indeed, they are not of infrequent occurrence still.

were continued from years; indeed, they are not of infrequent occurrence still.

Hayti was the scene of one of these uprisings in 1802, and the Beauveaus were in imminent danger of being slaughtered by the frenzied slaves, as many of their compatriots had been. Cape Francois, which was the name of the present city of Cape Haytien, was a seaport in the north of Hayti.

When intelligence came of the impending massacre Beauveau placed his wife and children on a small vessel—the last to leave the port—while he fled to the neighboring hills. He escaped assassination at the hands of the blacks, bit fell a victim to that other dread scourge of the West Indies, yellow fever, and died alone, July 18, 1802, as previously set forth.

Mrs. Beauveau was an English woman, Elizabeth Brown, the daughter of Marmaduke Brown, by his wife Ann Cuzzens: the latter residents of Philadelphia. She was born November 21, 1764, and was married, July 7, 1784, at Old Swedes' Church, by Rev. Matthias Hattgren. She died February 24, 1852. She had survived her husband half a century, having attained the advanced age of eighty-seven years, three months and three days. She was buried at St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine streets. Identified with the Church of England from infancy, she remained an Episcopalian until her decease, although her husband and children were Roman Catholics.

PROPERTY CONFISCATED

When the insurrection at Cape Francois broke out in 1802, Mrs. Beauveau and five children, all daughters, hurriedly embarked on a small vessel, leaving behind all their property, which was confiscated by the revolutionists. Their little craft was dilapidated and unseaworthy, and narrowly escaped shipwreck. Finally, however, they contrived to reach New York, in almost a destitute condition. After remaining there a time, the mother and her little flock—by this time a widow and five orphaned daughters—made their way to Philadelphia. There the mother opened a boardinghouse in the French quarter, most of her patrons being refugees from France or the French West Indies. It is a curious and interesting fact that four of the daughters married young foreigners who were among the mother's boarders.

To John Peter Hyacinth Beauveau and Elizabeth Brown, his wife, six children were born, as follows: Susanne Rose, Sophie, Ann Emelie, Edward Peter, Maria Louisa, and Eliza Elena. The only son, Edward Peter Beauveau, was born August 15, 1795, and died the next year, November 21, 1796. The five daughters all reached maturity, and four of them married.

The eldest of these, Susanne Rose Beauveau, was born May 18, 1785, and died December 20, 1865, having been twice married, first, June 28, 1804, to John Claude Sulauze, and, secondly, September 12, 1807, to Elias Guibert: both husbands being Frenchmen, as their names indicate.

The third daughter, Ann Emelie Beauveau, who was born Bosenhard.

Sularze, and, secondly, September 12, 1807, to Ellas Guibert: both husbands being Frenchmen, as their names indicate.

The third daughter, Ann Emelie Beauveau, who was born December 11, 1791, and died March 2, 1877, became the wife. June 18, 1814, of John Rainoldi, of Milan, Italy. The latter died at sea in the following December, while en route to his native land.

Eliza Elena Beauveau, the youngest daughter, a twin of Marie Louise Beauveau, was born December 22, 1798, and died November 30, 1881, having married, June 5, 1821, Peter Louis Laguerenne—or Pierre Louis Laguerenne, to employ the French form He was a son of Pierre Laguerenne oy his wife, Adelaide Genevieve Armoux. The latter were born in France, were married there, and died there, yet their son. Peter Louis Laguerenne, was born in New York, February 13, 1793, his parents having made that city their temporary residence, probably because of, the distracted condition of their native land at that critical period—this being only a month prior to the inauguration of the Reign of Terror.

With a return to peaceful conditions in France, the Laguerennes resumed their residence in their native land, their home being at Bordeaux. The son, Peter Louis Laguerenne, shortly after attaining his majority, set sail for the country in which he had been born. From two old passports in the possession of one of his descendants, we learn that, in 1817, he traveled from Bordeaux to Paris, via Toulouse, while, in February, 1818, he embarked from Bordeaux, on the ship "The Hunter" for America.

Arriving in Philadelphia, he became an inmate of the boarding-house of Madame Peauveau, where he

Elena Beauveau, as previously indicated. Mr. Laguerenne embarked in mercantile pursuits in

(1733) Who was Ahhe 10 Financial 1997, Elizabeth Chambert, Circles - Mother of the Founder of the Family in America

BY FRANK WILLING LEACH

Madame (1823-1888) Borie(1819-1888),

Jean Borie, Who Was Prominent of Note

Philadelphia, becoming associated in business, as set forth above, with John Joseph Borie, who had married an elder sister of Mrs. Laguerenne: the firm-name being J. J. Borie & Laguerenne, and their establishment being located at 59 South Front street.

After the discontinuance of this partnership, by Mr. Borie's early demise, Mr. Laguerenne engaged in business for himself, becoming an importer of wines and liquors from Bordeaux-his former home-and other French ports.

He early became identified with some of the leading and most exclusive social organizations of the Quaker City. He was elected, May 18, 1821, a member of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, and remained in active service until November 9, 1846. when he was placed on the honorary roll. He was made Fourth Corporal in 1831, Third Corporal in 1832, Second Sergeant in 1834, Second Lieutenant in 1839, and First Lieutenant in 1842. This latter post he held until made an honorary member, on the date indicated

Second Sergeant in 1834, Second Lieutenant in 1849, and First Lieutenant in 1842. This latter post he held until made an honorary member, on the date indicated above. He commanded the Troop during the Native American riots of 1844.

Mr. Laguerenne was also a member of that other historic organization, the State in Schuylkill, having become such October 2, 1829. He was elected Counsellor of the Company at one time, and also held the post of Sheriff in the same organization.

He was, moreover, one of the thirteen original members or founders of the Philadelphia Club, an association, like the two mentioned, still extant, and located, as for many years it has been, at the northwest corner of 13th and Walnut streets.

Mr. Laguerenne's home, during the concluding years of his life, was only a block away from the Philadelphia Club, namely, at 1311 Locust street. Here his death occurred, January 24, 1859.

The adult children of Mr. and Mrs. Laguerenne were six in number, as follows: Maria Adele, Louis Theodore, Henry, Virginia, Louise Ellen, Sophie Elliza. The only survivors of the six are Mrs. Joseph Roberts Carpenter—Virginia Laguerenne—128 South 23d street, and Mrs. Edward G. Trasel—Louise Ellen Laguerenne—Haverfond. The eldest daughter, Marie Adele Laguerenne, who died December 7, 1910, became the wife of Dr. John Bryan. The elder of the two sons. Louis Theodore Laguerenne, died single, February 2, 1846. The other son, Henry Laguerenne, who died March 30, 1862, left a widow, Julia Smith, since deceased. The youngest of the six children, Sophie Elliza Laguerenne, died unmarried, July 30, 1892.

The surviving grandchildren of Peter Louis Laguerenne, by his wife, Eliza Elena Beauveau, embrace the following: Peter Louis Laguerenne Bryan, 2713 North 24th street; Dr. Joseph Roberts Bryan, 270 Chestnut Hill, Samuel Hope Carpenter, Charley T. Carpenter, and Misses Helon, Virginia and Emily Carpenter, 128 South 26th street; Joseph Roberts Carpenter, Jr. Chestnut Hill, Samuel Hope Carpenter, Charley T. Carpenter, and Misses

November 25, 1810. She salvived her husband forty-two years.

Following her demise, one of the Philadelphia newspapers published a rather remarkable eulogy of the venerable woman. Dwelling on the incidents of her early life, the article said:

the venerable woman. Dwelling on the incidents of her early life, the article said:

/ Mrs. Borie was one of the few that still remain of those whose lives are almost contemporaneous with that of our republic. Born in the Island of San Domingo, in the year 1789, daughter to a rich French planter, she seemed destined to pass a quiet life in lat lonely and secluded spot, but the tranquility of her early days was broken into by the great tevolution incident to the uprising of the blacks, which occurred in that ill-fated island at the commencement of the present century.

A few days sufficed to change her happy life to one of noverty and imminent peril. Her father dying amid the fearful scenes which were there being enacted, the whole charge if a numerous family devolved upon a frail and inexperienced mother, whose indomitable courage, however, bore herself and children through scenes such as few have ever wilnessed, to the shores of America.

Landing in Philadelphia, they made it their home. Here the young and accomplished Miss Beauveau, by her beauty and attractions, and much more by the loveliness of her character, gained the affections of Mr. John Borie, a rich and respectable merchant then residing in our city. They were married in the year 809 [1808]. This event for her was the beginning of a long ctreer of usefulness, which only terminated with her death.

Of her as a wife, a mother, a member of society and a philanthropist, the writer thus speaks:

For years the course of her tranguil life knew nomer to its happingss. Young as she was, she became

Of her as a wite, a mother, a member of society and a philanthropist, the writer thus speaks:

For years the course of her tranquil life knew no mar to lis happiness. Young as she was, she became the centre of a large and admiring circle. Her friend-ship was eagerly sought from every querter, and returned with a warmth no less sincere. With a menerosity that knew no bounds, she endeared herself to the suffering poor, and thus extracted from them a veneration which followed her to the very grave.

A sad day, however, arrived when her devoted husband was taken from her. He died while he was yet in the prime of life, mourned by all who knew him. But hers was not destined to be a troubled life. A few deep sorrows and its pain was over, calm and content supplying its place.

God had blessed her with many children whose love and devotion supplied in a measure the place of the dear one she had lost. Advancing age saw those children grown into mature years, happy in the possession of those qualities which so eminently adorned her own character. Her daughters comfortably settled in happy homes;—her sons arrived at an honored and respected manhood, surrounded by all the enjoyments which wealth could afford. Comparatively few of her humerous off-spring preceded her to the grave; many were spared to comfort her feclining years and to ward off by their devoted care and attention the increasing infirmities of age.

The writer then proceeds to dwell upon the beauty

age.

The writer then proceeds to dwell upon the beauty f her character as a woman and as a Christian, as

Her character retained all its lovelness to the very end, even amid the intense sufferings which accompanied her last illness. A constant solicitude for the welfare and comfort of others, even to the neglect of her own, won all hearts. She had a good word for every one, and all felt in her presence that glow of satisfaction which is engendered by the sympathy of a warm friend. In her death the Catholic Church of this city especially suffers a great loss. Ever ready to extend her aid, she contributed much towards assisting the progress of religion; and no new project in aid of the church or its children ever came to her for encouragement without receiving her bountiful aid and support. Truly did she make use of the gifts of the Lord to advantage.

John Josenh Bofte, by his wife. Sophie Beauveau

ceiving her bountiful aid and support. Truly did she make use of the gifts of the Lord to advantage.

John Joseph Bofie, by his wife, Sophie Beauveau, find issue twelve children, as follows: Adolph Edward, Emily Mary, Sophie Eliza, John Charles Beauveau, Elizabeth, Charles Louis, Maria E., Henry Peter, a second Elizabeth, Louisa, John Joseph and Josephine Louisa. All of these reached maturity except two daughters and one son. The two daughters referred to were the first Elizabeth Borie, who was born October 7, 1816, and died May 3, 1824, and Louisa Borie, who was born March 22, 1828, and died November 12, 1832. The unmarried son was John Charles Beauveau Borie, who was born December 26, 1814, and died when not yet eighteen years of age, September 9, 1832. He had graduated from the University of Pennsylvania a few months prior to his decease—class of '32.

Four of the remaining sisters married, all, indeed, except the youngest, and the only surviving child of John Joseph Borie, Miss Josephine Louisa Borie, 322. South 16th street. The eldest daughter, Emily Mary Borie, who was born November 24, 1811, and died September 24, 1851, became the wife of William Henry Charles Bohlen—generally known as Henry Bohlen—son of Bohl Bohlen, a German merchant, who settled in Philadelphia over a century ago, became conspicuous in the commercial annals of the city, and died October 11, 1836.

The son, Henry Bohlen, was born October 22, 1810, and died August 22, 1862, having been killed in action

October 11, 1839.

The son, Henry Bohlen, was born October 22, 1810, and died August 22, 1862, having been killed in action

met, wooed and won the youngest daughter, Eliza at Freeman's Ford, Rappahannock River, Virginia. He had been commissioned, September 30, 1861, Colonelof the 75th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, and Brigadier-General of Volunteers, April 28, 1862. Full particulars of his interesting career, and that of his family, will be presented hereafter in a sketch of the Bohlens.

of Note Navy In Grant's

Cabinet

Adolph E. Borne

), (1809-1880), Who was Secretary of the

PHOTO BY GUTEKUNST

General Bohlen was a cousin of the late John Bohlen, father of the present-day Bohlens, of Philadelphia, and great-uncle of a number of pronunent personages who are subjects of Emperor Wilhelm, including Count Leopold, Prince of Lippe-Detmold, and Gustav von Bohlen und Halbach, who married Bertha Krupp, daughter of the late Baron Frederick Krupp, the celebrated gunmaker, of Essen, Germany,

After the death of his wife, Emily Mary Borie, September 24, 1851, General Bohlen married, secondly, her next younger sister, Sophie Eliza Borie, who was born December 30, 1813, and died October 25, 1882. So far as the writer is aware, there was no issu

by the first wife. The second was the mother of five children, Henry Bohl, John Borle, Sophia, Alwina

by the first wifz. The second was the mother of five children, Henry Bohl, John Borle, Sophia, Alwina Agnes Clementina, and Frederick Oswald.

The fourth adult daughter of John Joseph Borie, namely, Maria E. Borie, who was born February 21, 1821, and died March 30, 1855, became the wife of Robert Leech. Concerning the issue of this union, if any, the writer possesses no knowledge.

The youngest of the adult daughters who married was Eliza Borie, who was born April 18, 1825, and died December 29, 1866, having, November 7, 1861, become the second wife of Dr. William Valentine Keating, son of Jerome and Eulalia (Keating) Keating. He was born April 4, 1823, and died April 18, 1894. Dr. Keating was for many years one of the ablest physicians of Philadelphia. A narrative setting forth his professional career, and the achievements of his ancestors—a record of much interest—will hereafter appear in this series of articles.

To William Valentine and Eliza (nee Borie) Keating three children were born, to-wit: Mary, Sophia Borie and Jerome, of whom the last named, who was born January 24, 1866, died young—January 6, 1872. The younger of the two daughters, Miss Sophia Borie Keating, died June, 1912. The other daughter survives—Mrs. Richard Mason Lisle, "Spring Bank," Paoli. The four sons of John Joseph Borie who reac elimaturity were all strong, purposeful men, and each secured a commanding place in the larger life of his native city. One of them, moreover, attain: a position of distinction in national affairs, though entirely devoid of any predilection for official honors.

This was the eldest son Adolph Edward Borie, who was born in Philadelphia November 25, 1809, Matriculating at the University of Pennsylvania, he was graduated from that institution in 1825. Subsequently he went abroad, completed his education in Paris, and then made what was known as the "Grand Tour." Returning to America in 1828, he became associated with his father in business, under the firm-name being Borie & Bohlen. In 1841 the junior partner was

McKean, Borie & Co.

The house was engaged in the general shipping and importing business, and conducted an extensive trade with Mexico and the West and Bast Indies. Their shipments covered a wide range, and the financial operations of the firm were upon a vast scale.

HAD MANY INTERESTS

Aside from his purely commercial enterprises, Mr. Borie was closely identified with other large business enterprises, incidental to the material progress of the Quaker City. In 1848 he was elected President of the Bank of Commerce, and held the post until 1860. Later, when the National Bank of Commerce came into existence, he became a director thereof. He was also a manager of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, and, from May 11, 1858, until his decease, served as a director of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities. He was, also, for some years a member of the Board of Trade.

He was likewise identified with many other institutions of his native city non-commercial in character. In 1858 he was chosen a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and filled that post until his decease, He was one of the founders of the old Union Club—his name stands sixth on the roll of fifty-seven—established at the close of 1862, from which, January 8, 1863, sprang the present Union League, Mr. Borie becom a member of the latter on the last-mentioned date. He was also one of the first Vice Presidents of that organization, being chosen to that post January 22, 1863, and holding the same until his decease. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and was identified with kindred organizations whose membership embraced the leading Philadelphians of his day.

Mr. Borie's most conspicuous service came in 1869, when he was unexpectedly elevated to a position in the cabinet of President Grant. The beginning of the

Mr. Borie's most conspicuous service came in 1869, when he was unexpectedly elevated to a position in the cabinet of President Grant. The beginning of the intimacy between the two, which continued during Mr. Borie's lifetime, has been thus described:

Everybody knows of the Intimate relations which existed between Mr. Borle and Geperal Grant. They never met before the war. Immediately after General Grant had been made a Major General, he came to this city. Mr. Borle neard that he was here, and with a friend called in the evening at the Continental Hotel and paid his respects. This was the first meeting of the distinguished gentlemen, and on that occasion Mr. Borle found it necessary to introduce himself and his companion.

Before his first election to the Presidency General Grant, during one of his visits to the Union League House, made a remark about the unstinted liberality of the League during the war, and asked where the money so freely expended came from. Mr. Borle was mentioned as one of the most liberal contributors. An intimacy at once sprang up between the two gentlet, Mr. which culminated in Mr. Borle being invited to take a seat in President Grant's first Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Borle had been pre-eminently a business man

the Navy.

Mr. Borie had been pre-eminently a business man, without the slightest propensity for political preferment. Indeed, the inclination to hold public office had never presented itself to him. Possessing the inherent qualities of the true patriot, he had labored zealously in behalf of the Union during the Rebellion, but that was the limit of his participation in governmental affairs.

qualities of the true patriot, he had labored zealously in behalf of the Union during the Rebellion, but that was the limit of his participation in governmental affairs.

Upon the election of General Grant to the Presidency, in November, 1868, Mr. Borie had determined to visit Washington in the ensuing March to witness the inauguration of his friend. This he did, and, after two or three brief chats with the new President, the Philadelphian had taken the train for home.

Upon reaching Wilmington, a telegram was handed to him, which contained the announcement of his appointment to the Secretaryship of the Navy. The news was incredible to him, as no intimation had been given by the President that he contemplated such action. At Chester, upon the stoppage of the train, he received another telegram, confirming the first intelligence.

Arriving at his home in Philadelphia, he advised his family and certain of his friends of the contents of his dispatches, supplementing this information with the statement that he should promptly inform the President of his deep sense of appreciation, but would, nevertheless, decline the office.

He was finally persuaded, however, not to write, but to return at once to Washington, and have a personal consultation with General Grant. This course he pursued, with a determination, however, not to accept the flattering offer which had been made to him. After this interview he changed his conclusion, at the urgent solicitation of the President, to the extent of entering upon the duties of the post, with the understanding that he would be free to resign if the position proved uncongenial to him. He was inducted into office March 8, 1869.

The outcome was as he had anticipated. The exactions of the Secretaryship were irksome, and the routine functions of the same not to his liking. He was sixty years of age, his health was not robust; his personal affairs in Philadelphia required a degree of attention which he could not give them while living in Washington. Because of these facts he resigned

Borie thereafter remained a private citizen, participating in no manner in public affairs, except in a single instance. In 1872 he was placed at the head of the Republican electoral ticket, and, upon the (CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN)

PRESIDENTIAL SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN BY ACT OF LEGISLATURE.

The extraordinary victory for women's suffrage in Illinois emphasized the fact, not duly apprehended hitherto, that State slatures have power to grant presidential suffrage to women.

has emphasized the fact, not duly apprehended hitherto, that State legislatures have power to grant presidential suffrage to women. No man derives his right to vote for presidential electors from the constitution of his State, The United States Constitution delegates the power and duty to qualify citizens to vote for presidential electors to the legislatures of the States. The first section of Article II of the United States Constitution provides for the choice of presidential electors in these words: "Each state shall appoint in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives, to which the State may be entitled in Congress." Probably Senator George F. Hoar was the first to discover this power, given by the United States Constitution to all State Legislatures, involved the possibility of the enfranchisement of women, as voters for presidential electors. Mr. Henry B. Blackwell, for many years sagaciously argued the possibility.

The conspicuous position that women suddenly attained in American politics, in 1912, was due to the fact that in six states women were able to determine the choice of thirty-seven presidential electors. The large interests involved in a presidential administration, among which are 300,000 offices of honor and emolument, givexksemxpaliticalxinterest causes keen political concern from the fact that women votors may hold the balance of power in a close election.

The whole number of electoral votes, where women have

h848

were attained by campaigns for constitutional amendments that involved vast outlay of time and treasure. Simply by act of legislature, Illinois has added 29 to the list, an increase of over 33 per cent, thus bringing an incalculable influence and power into the arena of national politics. Politicians no longer ignore the question of woman's enfranchisement, but vie with one another in obtaining the support and cooperation of women voters.

Some state constitutions are very difficult to amend, requiring a two-thirds vote in two successive legislatures, and then an expensive and exhaustive campaign must follow, to carry the measure. While presidential suffrage, the most influential privilege of enfranchisement, may be obtained by a majority vote of one in the Legislature. State legislatures vary in regard to power to grant municipal and school suffrage. But the power to determine presidential electors, being conferred by the United States Constitution upon the state legislatures, anything in state constitutions contrary to the provisions of such a law, is thereby rendered void, for the United States Constitution superceds all other laws.

Professor Graham Taylor, commenting on the Illinois victory, says, "If for no other reason, political necessity will compel every state in the Union to follow Illinois in legislating votes to women. The balance of power in the National Convention of every party, has been disturbed by the act of this first of the great states to make women presidential electors. The number of votes, and not the census of population, will surely determine the number of delegates to which each state is entitled in the national

conventions. Illinois has added 1,500,000 citizens who are eligible to vote, by enfranchising all its women. Illinois, therefore, could send up to the National Convention of every one of its parties, an increased delegation in proportion to this huge sea gain. If New York continues to restrict its suffrage to men, the man and woman voters of Illinois will send enough representatives to their party conventions to outvote the Empire State. The pressure upon the most reactionary state would appeal so strongly to its political self interest, if not to its instinct of political self preservation, that every such state would be almost compelled to come into line. So this suffrage reform seems bound to go forward to the limit set by Illinois."

This astute diagnosis of the situation created by the step Illinois has taken shows that political expediency will bring states into line that cannot be constrained by sense of justice to women.

In those states where there is no possibility of procuring full suffrage at present, this potent fraction of enfranchisement might be obtained. And a bill for presidential suffrage might well be submitted, to the legislatures of states, now contemplating campaigns for full suffrage, in order to test the sincerity of politicians and gauge popular support. If such a bill passes, it will greatly increase the possibility of success by popular vote for full suffrage. If it should fail, it would prove that the demand for full suffrage is premature, and that more complete organization and more extensive education should precede an appeal for constitutional amendment, thereby saving a great amount of misspent energy and financial loss.

*

From Elizabeth Upham Yates, 209 Butler Avenue, Providence, R. I.



Mrs. T. B. Payton,

581 Selby Avenue,

St. Paul, Minn.

mo Robinson

MAGIC LANTERN LECTURE Those of us who believe in wal Suffrage for Women base our claim upon the fundamental principles of American Government. We believe in a government of the people for the people, and by the people, and not in a government by the men and all too frequently of and for the men. lieve that there can be justice only where those who must obey the laws have a voice in the making of the laws. These are fundamental doctrines of the American Government, and so we open our lantern slide lecture with a picture of one of our greatest Americans who said that he believed in all (1) sharing the privileges of government who its burdens, by nomeans excluding the women. Abraham Lincoln believed that women were people and should have a voice in the government ever as the men . (2) Init This English poster shows women with the convicts, lumatics and paupers, the adults not allowed to vote. The same thing is true in How York State, and we liveximallow York State women are asking that the New York State men take us from these classes which are disfranchised and recognise us as political equals. This young man of 21 has a vote; his mother is dead, he has no (3)sisters and he is a bachelor; he has one vote . We all think that it is a right that he kmm should have one vote. This gentlemen has a wife and three grown daughters; he has one (4) vote . Now, if the man with a family is to represent the women this gentleman should certainly have more votes than the man who has no women to rep-But that would be hardly fair , for although this man's wife might agree with him . the probabilities are his daughters would not. But we are told women have not the time to vote. How, this man (5) stoped at the polls on his way to the office, and it did not take him more than ten minuets to vote . His wife went to market that day . (6) She might have stopped and voted on her way to market, but she was not allowed to.

-2-This certificate of stock is owned by Mary Smith. Now, Mary Smith (7) votes this stock. This house is owned by Mary Smith Hary Smith pays taxes on this Butn she has no voice in the disposition of those taxes, and we believe that if Mary Smith is capable of voting on a business proposition for a private corporation she is capable of voting on a business propsition for a public corporation. The ignorant vote some believe, would be increased by kkn woman's suffrage. Yet in the avergae high school, statistics show that there are one-third more girls than boys, so if we are to have the intelligent vote e most have the vote of the women. This subject is not so pleasant: we are told that Woman Suffrage would greatly increase the criminal vote. Now is the average jail you will find that there are twenty men to one woman. It is not that the man are worse than the women, but that the women obey the laws better. One would say that the father and the mother have an equal right and interest in their children, and this fact is recognized by law in only seventeen states and in the District of Columbia. It is well to note, howver, that in all ten suffrage States this right of mothers is recognized by law. A bill giving mothers equal rights with the fathers in the children was brought before the legislature of Colorado, where women vote and in thirty-five days was passed. In Massachusetts such a hill was introduced and for fifty-five years women tried, through indirect influence, to have the bill passed and then after fifty-five years the bill was passed on account of that tragedy, which many of y u will remember, when a mother took in the lives of her children and then awandans own life because the law was compelling her to give her children to a drunken husband. Not untill the lives of thees children had been sacrificed would the legislature of Massachusetts heed the indirect influence of the women of the State.

-3-(12) Yes; but says some someone, women are not strong enough to defend he right of Suffrage; they cant go to war. Well this old gentleman is oc feeble to go to war, yet he casts an intelligent voteand no one would ant him disfranchised because he is no longer able to wake fight. Jane Addams has probably done more for her country than most soldiers, and yet she was not allowed to express her opinion at the polls until last year, although for a number of years the polling booth in that direction of Chicago where Miss Addams lives was in her front parlor. The Illinois legislature enfranchised its women in 1913, and the women of Illinois may vote for the President of the United States, for Congressman, and on state questions, although, owing to a "Kink" in the constitution, they may not vote for the Governor of the state and several other officals. One of the loudest cries we hear against Woman Suffrage is that woman's place is in the home, and we Suffragists say, yes, weman's place is in her home, and in order to protect her home she must see to it that her children and her family are protected from milk that comes from insanitary dairies like this one. That laws are made and men or women elected who will enforce those laws so that milk used in a home will instead come from a dairy like this. (16) There are hundreds of cellar bakeries, filthy and disease breeding in all our Cities and most of our small towns and it is Women's duty to protect her family from bread that comes from such bake shops. It is her duty to make laws which will require all bake shops (17)to be as clean and k wholesome as this one. More than this , women have always been the the protectors of the children, and it is their duty to pass laws to prevent such conditions as exist in the east side tenement where children are working all day and until late at night in order to make a few pennies to keep them barely alive

(18) These children are tying knots in willow plumes; their little fingers being especially adapted to this delicate work, and there is no law to prevent them from ruining their lives at such work. (19) This little girl is at work in a textile mill in Massachusetts. She says she is 14, although she is hardly as old as that, and she is on her feet all day long inspecting the spindles, Her day is from seven in the morning till six at night. Every mother knows that this spells ruin for a girl's health. (20) This child isaat work in a room where there is unguarded machinery. Those who have never been in a mill do not ralize the dangers here, but those who have know that such unguarded wheels as these result in a sacrifice of a child's fingers, or hand, or life every few weeks in the mills. We wemen believe that laws should be made to protect children, and it is our duty to make those laws. It is not that the men of the country are all bad that such conditions as these exist, but that we women are expecting the men to do our work. This is our responsiblity, and it is time that the women woke up to the need. (21) These children are at work in a hosiery factory in North Carolina; some of them are six and seven years old; all of them are of school age, but do not attend school. Instead, they work 10 hours a day in a factory. This little girl is a turner is a North Carolina factory; she is 9 years old and must sit in one position all day instead of having time for play and study. (23) These little tots are working in the cranberry bogs of New Jersey; 5,6 and 7 years old, some of them. This picture was taken four weeks after the school term opened and the children are kept at work during that time and for four weeks longer, losing fully eight weeks of their school term, and no one can estimate how much of their youth and spirits were killed during those eight weeks of labor. (24) This but is in the cranberry bog also. There are ten people liv-

you are -5- notron an ing here the year around, and there is no, window. We suffragists believe that it is the duty of the women of the country to take care of human life. We know that this can be done only through proper legislation. that we are not meeting our responsibility unless we have some voice in the legislature, and that is one of the great reasons that the women of New York State are asking for the vote. (35) These children are crowded together in a cannery factory of Maryland, and until this year such conditions were allowed by law in the canneries of New York State. Owing to the hard work of Mrs. Florence Kelly and her associates, the child-labor law of New York State has finally been applied to the canneries. Mrs. Kelly says that she and her associates could have accomplished twice as much in one-half the time of the women who were interested in this legislation had had direct influence instead of indirect influence. (26) This little chap is working in the mines of West Virginia. opens and shuts the door for ten hours a day, and the place where he is sitting is so dark that the photographer did not know there was any printing on the door until the film was developed. (27) On the sworn statement of this poor ignorant father and mother, this little fellow was declared to be too frail to attend school and was instead, at the age of 9, working ten hours a day as a breaker boy in the mines. (28) Any man know that he must not work a colt if he is to have a good strong herse; he knows that a colt must run and play until it is grown. Now, we suffragists are asking that the children of the nation be treated at least as well as the colts. (29) Another question which is of vital interest to the women of the country is that of the white slave traffic. In this disordley hourse girls have been bought and sold. The children of the neighborhood have ne place to play except on the street. Most of the women of the neighborhood have objected and protested becasue of this disorderly house; they

want their children protected from such conditions; and these mothers would be called by the anti-suffragists "the ignorant voters". Under present conditions their protests amount to naught, but were they voters their voice would have some weight, and it is well to note here that in-California a law has been passed, - and it is a law with teeth, - making it possible for any citizen to get out an injunction against such a house as this, and upon conviction the house is closed for a your, unless the landlord furnished a bond for the full value of the house to be forfeited if the house is opened again for disorderly purposes. In this way, the very root of the evil, the desire for money, is attacked, and the profits of the system are endangered, and so the women of California are beginning to control the situation as far as their own State is concerned. You may say, "How do we know that the women are responsible for this bill?" We call your attention to the fact that this same bill was tabled by legislature of 1911 before the women had the vote, and was passed by the following legislature when the women were voters. (30) We women of the east are going to get the vote. The sentiment in favor of woman suffrage has grown tramendously since this our first out-door mass meeting, held at Union Square four years agol (31) Here we have the New York State division of our last May-day parade, when 15,000 women marched down Fifth Avenue to show that they believe in the justice of giving women the vote. This section of the parade we show to prove that, although wemen may not be able to fight, at least they know how to march. (33)And here we have the trained nurses. The first name on the banner is that of Clara Barton. Probably no citizen has been loved more than Clara Barton, and yet she was never allowed to express her opinion at the polls, (34) These collegs women are mostly professional women of New York City, and we suffragists believe that they can cast an intelligent vote.

m7-Here we have a tableau at the Metropolitan Celebration last May, and to show the strength of the suffragists, on that day the Metropolitan Opera House was full, every seat having been sold two weeks before the performance. (36) Here is another tableau at that celebration. In the centre, as Columbia, is Madame Nordica, whose sweet voice will be heard no more, and who has recently been called to join the heavenly choir. Back of her the woman with the flaming sword, represents Justice, and to one side the woman and child represent the women and children of the nation. (37) Every citizen of Washington is proud of the police of the capital city. You see how wonderfully clear Pennsylvania Avenue was kept for the parade on inauguration day, when President, Wilson was made President; not a person outside the ropes. The soldiers had a clear street from the capital to the Treasury Department; you see them just turning the corner. The day before this parade, the women of the country marched from the capital to the Treasury Department. This is the same corner and you see how the women were treated,the same street, the same policemen, with supposedly the same orders (Congress had so directed), and some 10,000 fewer people on this day. Here you see the mob through which the women had to force their way. (Repeat 37). You See here the contrast, - the way the men were treated. (39) On this same day the women had a wonderful pageant on the steps of the Treasury Department. Here you see the figure representing Peade and the Dove of Peace flying in the columns. Here are Liberty and her attendants dancing down the steps of the Treasury Department to the strains of wonderful music. (41)Then the groups representing Liberty and Charity at the end of the dance, and (42) the final tableau with Columbia in the centre, the groups on the sides representing Peace, Hope, Justice, Liberty and Charty, the ideals

-8of the American people. We are sorry there is not a good picture of the next parade in Washington. On that day, April 7th, some 500 women, representing all the cities of the Union, marched from the Columbia Theatre to the Capital with petitions to the congressmen urging a Federal amendment giving women the vote. On that day we were well protected by the police; there were policement on foot, policement on bicycles, policement on horse-back; in fact, there were so many policement (43) that people on the sidewalk thought it was a parade of the Police Department. (43) And then on July 31st, at the automobile parade, with cars from every state in the Union, meeting at Hyattsville, Maryland (here you see the New York Woman Suffrage Party car) going into Washington and up Pennsylvania Ave., to the capital, where we presented petitions to the United States Seanters , and on that day 23 United States Senators spoke in favor of woman suffrage, and made the suffragists feel doubly sure that Susan B. Anthony's (44) prophecy "failure is impossible" is inded true. In 1837 there was not a state in the Union where women were recog-(45)nized as having any right as citizens, except when it came to paying taxes and obeying the laws. In 1838 Kentucky granted to widows with children of school age the (46)right of school suffrage, and in 1861 Kansas gave all its women the right of school suffrage, we we have those two states in grey. In 1869 Wyoming, then a territory, granted full suffrage to its women. For 44 years the women of Wyoming have been voters, and if you ask a Wyoming woman why she believes in weman suffrage she will probably say about the same thing that any of you would say, if you were asked why you believed in man suffrage. In 1893 Colorade gave full suffrage to its women, and the little (48) girls born in this country in that year who live in Colorado may vote this year. It has been just 21 years since the legislature gave the women the

franchise.

There are two things to which we call your attention - first, that Colorado is right next door to Wyoming, and if woman suffrage had been a complete failure in Wyoming it is not very likely that the Colorado men would have followed in the feotateps of the Wyoming men. The second thing is the growth of the "grey" territory. Those states in grey have given partial suffrage to their women, noetly school suffrage.

- (49) In 1895 Utah, and in 1896 Idaho enfranchised the women, and note again that Idaho and Utah sorder Colorado and Wyoming.
- (50) In 1910 Washington, up there in the corner, enfranchised its women, and Washington borders Idaho.
- broken the "solid south" and given taxpaying women certain rights of franchise, and in 1911 we added California on the coast. Although the California women have had the vote only a short time, they already have been influential in having passed the finest law against the White Slave traffic in the country; | laws improving the conditions of working women, including an eight hour law, a minimum wage law; and being good housewives, a law regulating the standard of weights and measures. The California women have learned that the way to get the pound of butter which one pays for is to have an effective law regulating such matters, and the women who believe that woman's place is in her home want the power to protect their homes as the California women can now protect theirs.
- (52) In 1912 Oregon, Arizona and Kansas became equal suffrage states.
- (53) In 1913 we added Alaska and Illinois. Illinois is rather muddy yellow, as the wemen there have not the full suffrage, but it is practically a complete suffrage, and a few weeks ago 153,000 women registered in Chicago, thus disproving absolutely the assertion in the east that the women would not vote if they had the chance.

⁽⁵⁴⁾ This side is a prophecy for the coming year. We expect Nevada, 54. This is the present suffrage map.

(55) In 1915 the men of New York State will have a chance to vote for the women of the State. The question of Woman Suffrage will be put to the voters of this State in November 1915. We New York State women expect the New York State men to give us the vote.

We believe that the intelligent voters of the State will vote for the women, knowning that it is only right and just that the women, who are citizens in every respect should have the right of franchise.

But whether the New York State men will or not, the New York State women are going to vote. The National Congress will give it to us as soon as the suffrageists control enogh Congressmen and Selators.

When all is said and done, the influnce of the women roters is such that every Congressman and Senetor from an equal suffrage State believes in equal suffrage, and so we believe this prophecy for I920, when every State in the Union will secognise the political equality of women, and in this country we shall more nerally reach our ideal of democracy and an America that is worthy of its name.



Presidents address 1916 (Mrs & aldress) In the history of Suffrage, the year 1916 has been momentus and eventful. There have been great gains and growth of sentiment - there have been disappointments and reversals. There is no lack of excitement to the man or woman whose heart is in the Suffrage Cause. In these days our emotions swing perhaps from exasperation and resentment at the immobility of those who stand for things as they are, at the opposition of incorporated selfishness, to splendid enthusiasm, as in high moments we sanse the romance of being a part of a mighty world movement that is rapidly culminating. The unexpected and rapid entrance of the great Canadian Provinces into the list of the enfranchised States, the declaration of a belief of the principle of Woman Suffrage by the two great political parties, the bold and certain announcement of his belief in the Federal Amendment by the candidate of the Republican party are among the high lights of the year. The most poignant moments to some of us - finding ourselves marching along Michigan Avenue in the Chicago Parade in the face of a better storm, struggling to keep the Minnesota banner upright. Another was at the depublican Convention in Chicago and hearing Senator Lodge read the Suffrage Plank in the exact words given by Mrs. Catt. The Republican Party reaffirming its faith in goverment of the people, by the people, for the people, favors

to translate some of the energy that has been generated in the Twin Cities into work in those regions which are as yet untouched.

Our plan of work laid down in the beginning of the year was to organize in those counties adjacent to the Cam-States of Iowa and South Dakota and to help these, our neighbors, to the best of our ability. This plan has been consistently followed. Organization work has been done in all of these counties, and our two organizers - Mrs. Mc Mahon and Mrs. Stevins, have worked for several months in each state, besides which a member of our volunteer workers has given state time to both. To do this has meant considerable expense to us, as we paid their salaries, but more serious than the expense has been the interruption of our own state work. This has been serious -- work started has not been followed up, and much of it lapses naturally. Nevertheless we could hardly have done differently, and even the these states did not win their campaign, the educational work done by our organizers has not been lost, but adds to the sum of suffrage sentiment in the country.

Minnesota suffragists were quite active both in the Twin Cities and to some extent outside in sending deputations

to the delegates of the Republican and Democratic Conventions, and also to the candidates for Congress. Of the 10 Congressmen from Minnesota, 6 are in fever of the Federal Amendment; of the other four one claims to believe entirely in Woman's Suffrage, but is opposed to the Federal Amendment; the other 3 are non-committal. The most significant development of the suffrage movement in the United States the past year is the persistent, determined and almost universal demand for the passage of the Federal Amendment. The women of the nation have made up their minds that to be obliged to ask for their political freedom from every man of every race and color, and with every degree of intelligence, is a burden end a humiliation that they should not be asked to beer. Minnesota women are especially in earnest in working for this measure because our Constitution is so framed that all voters who do not vote on an emendment, are counted as being against it. No Amendment that has any active opposition can become a law in Minnesota. Woman Suffrage has become a national question. It is the policy of the Mational Association that only those States that have a reasonable chance of success should try for an amendment. With this situation in mind a Conference of the Boards of the different clubs of Minnesote was called duming the Summer at the Minneapolis Meadquarters, and the the question of asking for the submission of a State Suffrage Amendment from the coming legislature was thoroughly discussed and a

of a great deal more money than ever before. An expenditure

Pederal Amendment days. Meetings as striking as possible, calling attention of the various committees to the united demand for a Federal Amendment. In carrying out this plan Minnespolis and St. Paul held meetings on their Court House steps with tableaux and speaking. Mrs. Catt directed that this demonstration should take place in every County in the State. Himnesota has SS counties and there were meetings in about 12 counties, which is an indication of how far we fall short of being an organized state.

The demonstration that we were asked to undertake in Bovember was sending deputations to the newly elected Congress-men. This we were able to do in Binneapolis and St. Paul. One month will be the time specified for money raising, and various plans and ideas will be sent us from the Rational Office and from our Headquarters, in turn all of this information should be sent out to the different state organizations.

Another one of these monthly demonstrations is to endeavor to get the leading newspapers of each county to have a special suffrage edition. The way to do this will be made possible and easy for us by the Bational Headquarters

8. sending us full directions of how to go about it. The fourth and not the least important department of the plan, is a comprehensive system of circularization. This department is the one that Minnesota has developed the least. The plan directs that in December and January a booklet specially prepared, be sent to all the politicians and officials of the state - to the members of the State Legislature of course. Another month franked documents should be sent to all the voters. Senator Sutherland's speech is the one that is recommended by the National Board. Another month, leaflets are sent to all of the Catholic Clergy; another month, a different leaflet to the Protestant clergymen, asking them to speak of Woman Suffrage on Mother's Then a special leaflet should be sent to business men giving them facts as to the way women vote and so on, quieting their apprehension as to the radical tendencies of women. Directions for an adequate press service form the fifth department of this plan. Thanks to our able press. Chairman Mrs. Thorp, our Minnesota press work is along the right lines and considering the amount we have spent upon it, it is I am sure excellent. These five departments of work, -organization, money raising, circularization, a monthly demonstration and press work, are all to be correlated and concentrated upon the aim to secure the passage and ratification of the Federal

-9-Amendment. What Minnesota should aim to do in 1917:-In organization work we should appoint a committee at once in each Congressional district, and aim to have a permanent paid organizer in every such district before the year closes. We should try to raise the \$30,000 apportioned us in a systematic way. We should endeavor to carry out the plans outlined by the National for a monthly demonstration, for circularization and press work. At the Convention at Atlantic City, any plan to deviate from its non-partisan policy was voted down by a very large majority. As a member of the parent body the Minnesota Association should adhere to this fundamental policy. On an occasion like this it seems inept not to say something about the recent election, which so powerfully interested us all, to speculate upon its effect upon our cause. One person's guess is as good as anothers! Only one thing we know about the women's vote, and that is that in Illinois they voted for Hughes in greater proportion than the men. The indications are of course that many of the women in the Suffrage States voted for Mr. Wilson, but of that we cannot be sure. Many Republicans are incensed over the supposed vote of the women. One man, a Prohibitionist, said to me - that he was ashamed of the women who voted against Mr. Hughes. I asked him if he was ashamed of the 12000 Prohibitionists who voted against Woman Suffrage in South Dakota. Politically speaking the balance

60 men belled. m 1000. EMrs. Weland's Address Nov, 16,1917 convention men of america One year ago at our Convention in Minneapolis we were tranquilly reviewing our year's work and -hitching our wagon to a star- aimed at carrying out some brave plans sub mitted to us by our National Association. Congressional This plan called for an organizer for each district, the raising of \$30,000 in the state, of which 10% was to be sent to the National, a comprehensive plan for circularization with special literature for voters, politicians, business men and ministers; a plan for a special demonstration for each month; a legislative program; press work which was to reach the papers of every county and the organization of Congressional Districts to work for the Federal Amendment. In February Mrs. Catt called a meeting of the National Council at Washington. The Council consists of the National Board the president and one representative from each state. The meeting was called to consider the part our association should play

if the United States should enter the War.

It was voted at this meeting that our organization should be offered for war service and a plan of work outlined that might be undertaken by suffragists and offered to the government.

Our State Board after considering the question for War was declared in May and the part the suffragists of Minnesota to adapt the presented this morning.

It is with satisfaction that we remember that part of our program at least was carried out. 30,000 and more has been spent for suffrage in Minnesota within the year and \$3,000 was sent for National work. Part of this \$3,000 probably helped to win the New York victory.

We have not been able to have ampaid organizer in each Congressional District. To do this, alone would cost \$2,000. During a part of the legislative session we had five organizers. Most of the year we have had two or three.

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In our press work even with the war conditions some important suffrage propaganda has been put forth, But of necessity the war conditions have greatly curtailed suffrage activities and have also changed their nature. Not only is there the multiplicity of things to be done because of the war but the attitude of mind of the public is not favorable to the usual suffrage work. No condition comparable to the present has been experienced by any of us.

we are in a world transformed. Civilization is in a state of flux. An address written two weeks ago would not apply to the situation today. What is said today may be meaningless tomorrow. To our dismay we see one great nation apparently crumbling to pieces. We see what even priceless possessions of the ages destroyed like so much chaff - others are threatened. We see armies rushed from one end of Europe to another and our own country promises to become like an armed camp. Civilation seems to be fairly rocking on its foundations and yet somehow through it all and as in a white light we feel the everlasting stability of the things that endure, justice, freedom, righteousness, brotherhood.

The path of suffrage partakes of the uncertainty of the time. In September the votes in Maine contemptuously refused even to go to the polls to vote for the enfranchisement of women. The liquor interests in Ohio are able by open and acknowledged fraud to get a referendum on the presidential bill submitted to the voters and for the first time in the history of woman suffrage, political power is taken away from women after having been granted them. We brace oursetves philosophically for the impact of defeat in New York only hoping the majority against suffrage will not be too disheartening, to find next day that our cause is won in New York by nearly 1,000 votes.

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It is a very common assertion and finds response even from suffragists that our work should be discontinued altogether during the war. This is failing a great cause in time of its greatest need. Nothing is more certain than that the women of America should at this time give of their best to the common danger. They should work for Red Cross, for the Y.W.C.A. for conservation of food, for Americanization, for Civilian Relief , but it is not wise nor far sighted to let go what we have gained by painful efforts through the years. Education of our children must not be neglected, churches and philanthropics, the cause of prohibition, must go on/ It is a time of universal quickening. We must do double duty, to those who think that one thing must be done at a time and who are wavering in their devotion to suffrage, we can say that the one man who of all others has the peak load of this tremendous catastrophe upon his shoulders, President Wilson, thinks it is important and worth while and eminently the time to work for suffrage now.

That all the members of the cabinet with the exception of one, are working for suffrage now. That the govern ments of England and France are working for suffrage now. It is our duty to do what we can in this crisis, when the United States has gone into the war to "make the world safe for democracy" to help the President and the government in their sincere desireto work to place our country upon a solemn democratic basis.

It is a common assertion by those who believe all suffrage work should be discontinued during the war that war-service is what brought recognition to women in European countries and the vote is coming in consequence. This is true only in small degree. Some men have been brought over to suffrage by such service, notably Mr. Asquith. It certainly makes an added appeal but the gains made in England , Canada, France and even Russia and now New York were brought Wood because suffragists have worked for them; Have used every opportunity, every open-

power will not be given to women in the United States in recog-

nition of their war work. It will only be given because of hard

And as to the position taken by Mr. Asquith that because women had shown so much ability and devotion in the war, because they have worked for Red Cross, in the hospitals, in munition factories, have driven street cars and operated elevators, therefore he has become convinced that women should have political recog nition, that they have deserved it, that it should be given as a reward. Well it can only be said this is only an added evi dence of the crass stupidity of Mr. Asquith on everything related to women. Our women like our men have been quickened to a new devotion and spirit of sacrifice by our common danger, but to say that women have in such ways earned the right to stand by their men is to fail altogether to understand the mighty place women in times of peace occupy. Let no suffragist abase herself nor her sex by such admission. Is it necessary to remind ourselves that every day, women are going to death's door in giving birth to their children and are doing so for the most part with the courage and cheerfulness of soldiers. Must we call to mind that the great armies of women are doing their day's work, housework, factory work, teaching, caring for the sick, bringing up

Everyone speaking in public these days rejoices in the opportunity to voice his feeling for his country in its hour of need. To add one more voice to the mighty chorus of those who will stand by in this hour of stress.

their children, without flags and without a band or applause.

work and chiefly by women.

The beginning of this year found thousands of women opposed to war, opposed by nature, by education, by lines trained to do construction work. It was to these women inconceivable that the United States would be justified in choosing a course that would place in mortal danger the very best we have, - our young men. But these women have changed their minds. No one knows the struggle the women of this land have within the past months passed through in silence.

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They have accepted the situation. They recognize that a tremendous organized Might threatens the Right of the world. They have faced the situation that the cominace of Germany would be a world disaster. They are serving and will serve with a passion of devotion. RED CROSS, food conservation, relief - they work for conscientiously, even religiously, but, - alas, it seems so little compared to what they would like to do. Who among us but would like to give her life to save the young lives that may have to be sacrificed? Who does not feel a pang almost of envy of the Russian Death Battalion who have said since war must be - we - also lead on the battlefield.

War is an unfivilized, brutal way of settling difficulties between relations but so far mankind has found no other workable way. We must admit that great issues have been settled in the past by war. At any rate, the war is an assured fact and what our opinion is, does not so much matter.

As W. J. Brayn says, - there are only two sides to this war and I am on the side of the UNITED STATES.

The time for wavering is past. The country is in danger and needs the co-operation of all her people. It is the time for closed ranks and a steady! purpose.

Before November 6th the prospects for the Federal

Amendment at the next session of Congress were hopeful. The

political power of women wasnearly doubled at the last election.

By this election women were entitled to vote for 175 presidential electors. This was a powerful argument. Then the progress of

Before Congress opens in December we expect to form deputations of men and women who will call upon our Congressmen and will at that time give them the petitions and resolutions and urge their support for the Federal Amednment.

We shall know better what shall be our work for the Winter after the National Convention in Washington in December but it will certainly be along the lines enumerated to bring pressure and influence to bear inpon our Congressmen by letters, telegrams and editorials. We are gathering a list of the most influential people of the state who promise to send letters and telegrams in a time of need.

By these means we are hoping that Minnesota may do her share by increasing the visible supply of votes for the Federal Amendment.

And to look ahead after the Amendment passes, are, is

by no means simple - to educate the electorate of Minnesota

that a legislature, especially a senate will be elected that will

furnish a majority to ratify the Federal Amendment. It seems

wonderful and incredible, but we hope and believe that that is what

we will be working for, all of us together, a year from now
the ratification of the Federal Amendment in our own Minnesota

Legislature.

I am convinced that the MINNESOTA U.S. Association is overwhelmingly in favor of the policies and methods of the National Association. I believe that the constructive ability Council the wisdom and good sense of the National RARREXX as led by Mrs. Cott has won the confidence of the men and women of our community. We follow the policies of the National, not blindly, but because they appeal to us as being sensible and because they get results. All of the gains of the past two years have come through the work of the National Association

was not a war necessity. This agreement was acquiesced in by
the President, - as will ask - why not go through the doorway
when the door is locked. The Clair was securely backed and it

The question is no longer one of belonging to two societies to
that have practically the same plan and purpose. The dividing make a
line is clear cut. There are represented here two apposing methods

line is clear cut. There are represented here two apposing methods of work, and our members should make up their minds to follow one or the other and not confuse the issue among our own members and in the public mind.

It is unethical for the officers of an outside organization to take an active part against the declared principles and policies of our State Association. Before Congress opens in December we expect to form deputations of men and women who will call upon our Congressmen and will at that time give them the petitions and resolutions and urge their support for the Federal Amednment.

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The end is in sight let us not too early to highly resolve that we women as Minnesola will use this new responsibility this new purply for the good of the state to make minesola a galden state when sighteoriness and leberty, and peace

Hate Grandon A Raw. Nov 12/17 Interviews from men who are conspicuous in war work.

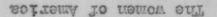
Howard Strong: "The war has demonstrated that the women of America have not only the willingness but the ability to carry on the work of the world. In every walk of life women are taking the place of men. In the volunteer work of the community, which has, up to this time been carried largely by the men of the community, women are assuming the responsibility and are discharging it in a way which is making a new record. In thousands of manufacturing plants all over the country women are undertaking jobs which before the war were occupied entirely by men, and in a large proportion of those plants the superintendents are reporting the work more satisfactorily and expediditiously done than every before. Woman today is performing every function of the citizen and to deprive her of the right of citizenship is not only an injustice to her but an insult to the intelligence and fair-mindedness of men."

George H. Partridge: "It seems to me the wonderful work done by the women in this and especially allied foreign countries to win the present war has swept away the last vestige of a reasonable argument against their being given the vote. The question should be settled without delay by granting this right. The sentiment of the country approves it. There is no good excuse for delaying the decision, especially when war issues demand the earnest attention of everyone of our statesmen.

Mrs. Nathaniel McCarthy, President of the Women's Welfare League: It The Women's Welfare League is making a special effort this summer for the health and protection of girls and women under the present war conditions. At present they are undertaking to equip Fair Oaks as a club house for girls' activities in war work and healthful recreation.

Mrs. McCarthy says: "I am giving all my time and strength to this work, but I feel handicapped by the fact that women have not suffrage and I cannot help expressing myself as indignant

at the delay in the Senate at a time like this.



President Marion Leroy Burton: "I feel strongly that the Susan B. Anthony Amendment should come up for a vote in the United States Kenate. Anyone who believes in democracy must believe in woman suffrage. As a war measure, we owe it to the women of America to give serious and final consideration to this amendment."

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also all Ans a at Henri Cola. Mrs. T. G. Winter, Chairman of the Minnesota Woman's Committee of the Council of Mational Defense, and of the Public Safety Commission The government is asking us women for every kind of service. The other day Mr. Hoover that the women's Council of Defense that to have put the country on rations would have cost between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000., while the same results have been accomplished at a cost of less than \$2,000,000., largely through the volunteer service of the seven million women of the Council of National Defense. We are working with our hands, in factories a d on farms, working with our hearts and souls, in Red Cross, working in our homes and schools in food production, child welfare, Americanization. In return we ask the government to strengthen our hands that we may work for our country with added power and with added gladness. Ers. F. M. Warren, Prssident of the Woman's Vocational Bureau, has just come back from Kansas City, where they have been holding the National Conference of Social Workers. Mrs. Warren said, "My own impression from this conference was that woman suffrage has become an immediate issue. This seemed to me strongly the sentiment of the conference. The tendency in social work today is to bring it more and more under government control, As women are a large part of the social workers, it is most important that they obtain the vote at just this juncture. Philanthropies and charities are no longer the old fashioned sort of women's work to be done in the home; they are state work and national work and the women who are in them must be voters. These workers are our second line of defense. Suffrage is a war measure; the Senate should submit the amendment to the state legislatures at once." Mrs. Cora Fridley is Director of Woman's Work of the Northern Division of the Red Cross? This division has the distinction Mrs. Fridley told the reporter that women who are engrossed in war work have not lost sight of the fact that we shall never have real democracy in this country until women are given the devote. Mrs. Fridley said, "I protest against the Senate's delay to act favorably on the Suffrage Amendment."

Father Cleary: " In view of the wonderful service women in this country are rendering the government and humanity, the least our government might do would be to grant them promptly equal suffrage."

Prof. David Swensen: "The demands of the war have demonstrated, so that even the blindest can see, the willingness and ability of women as a class to assume their full shape of all those civilian activities which are necessary for the prosecution of the war from propaganda work to the heaviest manual labor. They have both volunteered and been drafted for these activities and there is no complaint that they have abandoned their proper sphere. They are as active in their citizenship as the men. For Congress to refuse the state legislatures the opportunity to recognize this active citizenship by granting its inevitable and natural complement the right to vote would be a blow to the moral unity of the nation."

because of the war. Lloyd George says women's work in the war has been an actual contribution to our success. It would have been impossible to produce that overwhelming mass of amunition at the Somme had it not been for the work of women. Are you going to fling them out without a voice in determining the new conditions? It would be an outrage. That is why the woman question has become very largely a war question.

And not less strongly, Mr. Asquith, the former enemy of woman suffrage in England said in his speech in the House of Commons: What moves me still move is the problem of recon - struction after the war. Questions which will necessarily arise in regard to Women's labor and women's functions - are questions in regard to which I for my part feel it impossible consistently with either justice or expediency to withhold from women the power and the right of making their voices distinctly heard.

Sir Wilfred Laurier ex-premier in Canada in advocating the cause in Canada said: "Namentacamic incidence conservation conservation."

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When the Senate has voted favorably upon the Federal

[ca Jan 1919]

The Board of Directors of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association submit the following statement in which they set forth the reason for working at this time for a Federal Suffrage Amendment and why they do not wish the submission of a State Suffrage Amendment. This policy has been duly adopted by the Association as its Convention.

Why do we seek enfranchisement by a Federal rather than the State Amendment?

It is simpler, more direct, quicker, more economical. The Minnesota Constitution is so written that to amend it is practically impossible - at best very difficult.

The method of procedure is as follows:

An amendment to the State Constitution is presented and voted upon at a regular election, but on a special ballot. An amendment must have a MAJORITY OF ALL VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION on all candidates and all issues. Every vote for a candidate which is not accompanied by a separate ballot vote for the amendment is counted against the amendment. (This really means that a voter not casting a vote for the Amendment really votes against it.)

The history of our State elections shows that voters vote in great numbers for candidates for office but in much smaller numbers on questions of state policy or reform measures. This means countless votes against the amendment in the light of the above paragraph. It is believed that only an immense amount of campaign work and a corresponding amount of money could overcome this disadvantage. Women have neither the time for the campaign nor the money. Also no amendment of a controversial nature such as a suffrage amendment has been passed in Minnesota since the above provision in regard to State Amendments known as the Dunn amendment, was passed in 1898. In one case an amendment which had four to one of the votes directly cast on its separate ballot in favor of it, was lost because it did not receive a majority of all votes cast at the election on all issues.

Even upon questions in which the voters themselves (that is men) are keenly interested, controbutions of one to two hundred thousand dollars and an army of workers are scarcely able to overcome the indifference sufficiently to guarantee success. Witness the fate of the recent submission of the dry amendment. When those who are most keenly interested are not voters, but women, and must work without the advantage of the vote, a campaign would cost even

more and need more workers. Can and should Minnesota women in these difficult times, involved already in the Federal campaign, undertake such an expenditure of money and strength in our state where amendments are so notoriously difficult? The Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association Thinks Not.

The Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association is a branch of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which has a membership of over two million women and has been organized since 1869. It is the definite policy of the National Association that states with constitutions which are difficult to amend should not attempt to pass state amendments but should concentrate their efforts on the Federal Amendment. The Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association numbers over thirty thousand members and has working committees in more than 450 towns and cities in the state.

In regard to the National Woman's Party, we would say that it is not in any way allied with the National American and Minnesota Woman Suffrage Associations. The policy of the National Woman's Party, which included the picketing of the White House during the war, and the burning of the President's speeches, etc., is deeply regretted by the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association.

Signed

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION Eight states, including Michigan, which later gave full suffrage have granted Presidential Suffrage; Illinois, Indiana, North Dakota, Nebresta, Rhode Island, Vermont, Michigan and Wisconsin. Power to grant such a bill comes to the Legislature from the United States constitution and cannot be limited by the State Constitution. There has been no case in any state against a Presidential Woman Suffrage law or a Presidential Suffrage clause in a bill of the Illinois type. In Illinois itself a case against the entire Illinois law challenged also the constitutionality of the section of the law enabling women to vote for Presidential election; BUT THE ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT UPHELD THE LAW. In Indiana the Indiana Supreme Court rendered a decision against a suffrage law much like the Illinois law, which included a Presidential clause; BUT SO APPARENT WAS IT THAT THE DECISION WAS NOT AGAINST THIS PRESIDENTIAL CLAUSE THAT IN JANUARY 1919 THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE PASSED A PURE PRESIDENTIAL SUFFRAGE LAW. In New Jersey, Schator Rathburn, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, although a strong opponent of suffrage advised the Anti Suffragists to waste no time in discussing the question of the constitutionality of the Presidential Suffrage bill as the members of the Judiciary committee were all convinced that the Legislature had the constitutional right to grant Presidential Suffrage to women. In Wisconsin where the legislature passed a Presidential Suffrage bill in February, the Governor, though personally opposed to woman suffrage, used these words in signing the bill: "The question therefore, for determination is; Can the legislature lawfully provide that persons who are not qualified electors of the state may participate in choosing presidential electors without submitting the same to a vote of the people at a general election?" I have submitted this bill to competent counsel and an opinion has been rendered to me sustaining the affirmative of the proposition, and upon this opinion I have based my action in giving this bill my approval." **OPINIONS** M.W. Acheson, Junior, Constitutional Lawyer of Sterrett and Acheson, Pittsburg: "I see no reason why the Legislature of Pennsylvania may not validly enact a law giving women in Pennsylvania the right to vote for Presidential Electors. The matter is regulated by the constitution of the United States --- If then the Legislature in the exercise of that power sees fit to enact that the electors shall be appointed pursuant to a vote by the people, including the women of the state, the act, it seems to me would be clearly within the terms of the grant. I do not see how the S tate Constitution could in any wise restrict the unqualified power which the Federal Constitution has thus located in the State Legislature, and therefore, it seems to me there is in further inquiry on this score."

-2-George Pepper, Constitutional Lawyer, Pennsylvania: "An act of the Legislature extending the franchise to females would be unconstitutional unless it were passed in the exercise of a power conferred upon the Legislature by the Constitution of the United States. In Article 2 of the Constitution of the United States it is provided that "Each State shall, appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct" a certain number of Presidential electors. The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land. The provision just quoted, therefore, confers upon the Legislature of Pennsylvania the power to extend to women the franchise in the case of Presidential electors if the phrase "shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct" should properly be interpreted as applicable not only to the machinery of appointment but to the qualifications of those who are to make the choice. I am strongly of opinion that the term manner is necessarily applicable to the qualifications of those who are to choose the electors as well as to the mere mechanics of selection. The question whether Presidential electors are to be appointed by the votes of men and women is as much a question of the manner of their appointment as is the question whether they are to be appointed by the Governor of the State, or by the Legislature, or by popular vote." Judge Hiram T. Gilbert, Illinois Bar: "Presidential electors perform only duties pertaining to the government of the United States. They are provided for, not by a State law, but by a United States law, to wit, the Constitution of the United States. Therefore, in providing for the appointment of presidential electors, the Legislature of the State does not act under the authority and Constitution of that State, but solely under the authority of the Constitution of the United States; and the latter instrument has placed the matter of appointing presidential electors in the hands of the State Legislature, and has given the latter full discretionary power with respect thereto." Charles LeRoy Brown, Chicago: "The Legislature of each State has supreme and plenary power . over the manner in which electors shall be chosen. That power necessarily includes the right to prescribe the qualifications of voters when the appointment of presidential electors is ordered by the Legislature to be effected by a popular election. Any State Legislature may itself retain that right of appointment, or it may give to all of its citizens, women as well as men, regardless of any provisions in the State Constitution."