



Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association Records.

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MICHIGAN EQUAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
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411 So. Burdick St. Kalamazoo, Mich.

PRESS DEPARTMENT
Jessie A. Ullrey, Chairman
WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN OF WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES
(Editors are at liberty to use editorially verbatim)

LADY ISABELLE ABERDEEN SENDS GREETINGS

Greetings from women's organizations from many distant states, and from Lady Aberdeen of Scotland, were received by the Business women assembled in convention in Chicago.

As a result of this first national meeting of business women the Woman's Association of Commerce of the United States of America was formed, with Florence King, prominent Chicago attorney as President, and two Michigan women on the Official Board, Miss Mary T. Dohany of Detroit, and Mrs. Wm. McKnight of Grand Rapids.

The purpose of this organization is to increase the efficiency of women, that they may be not only willing to serve, but able to serve their country.

The promoters of this association recognize that one of America's greatest assets, woman power, is as yet undeveloped.

Among the resolutions adopted by this organization, the first of its kind in the world, was a resolution endorsing a federal amendment enfranchising women; another endorsing the protection of women and children in industry, and still another pledging support to the government in relief work, conservation of food, increased production and elimination of waste.

In her welcoming speech Mrs. Grace Wilber Trout paid tribute to the pioneer suffrage women who made it possible for such a meeting of business women to occur.

Mrs. Trout pointed out that without those brave leaders who have blazed the trail there would be no business women, no club women, no professional women, no woman's associations of commerce, no Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, no women trained for this great public service women are being called upon to give their country.

THE "SISTER SUSIE" MENACE

The woman dubbed "Sister Susie" in England is the woman possessed by the peculiarly infantile form of patriotism which prompts her to volunteer her services or underbid the self-supporting and family-supporting woman and man.

This woman is a serious menace at this moment in our own country. There is work enough for all and money enough to pay all if both work and money were properly distributed.

Placing low-paid or volunteer women workers in the labor market in any line of industry will destroy present standards and work an injury to all.

The employer who would take advantage of a war crisis to exploit the labor of women should be pronounced not only unpatriotic, but a traitor.

THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE AND CHILD WELFARE.

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Of the forty-three measures recommended by the Child Welfare Commission thirty-five have been passed by the Legislature with but few unimportant changes.

The joint committee of the house and senate to which was referred this proposed body of law, recommended for passage all but two bills. As numbered in the printed report these bills are numbers 10 and 37. The substance of bill number ten, relating to the making of a single act of sexual intercourse a felony, was covered by another bill which has passed the senate but not, as yet, the house. Bill number 37 relates to a minimum of supervision by the state department of education over private and parochial schools in the matter of teaching English and as to records of truancy. This bill was vigorously opposed by many sincere people and it was deemed wise to discuss it more in detail before asking its passage.

There were then 41 bills before the legislature recommended by the Commission and by the Joint Legislative Committee. For unavoidable reasons these measures were presented later in the session than had been anticipated and it was readily apparent that something must be sacrificed if the fundamental scheme to promote child welfare was to succeed. Consequently, six measures were temporarily withdrawn from the remainder. The bills withdrawn are, as numbered in the printed report, number 5, relating to the regulation of marriage- numbers 12 and 13, relating to the inheritance of illegitimate children- number 33, a revision of the child labor law- number 34, regulating street trades (a bill which was bitterly opposed by the newspapers and because of which the newspapers in the three large cities unitedly refused to give any substantial editorial comment on that or any other proposals of the Commission) and bill number 29, relating to the tenure of office of the board of women visitors which was met by another bill.

What has been gained by the passage of these new laws? The answer can, of course, be given with more accuracy and better grace after they have been tested in operation. But the outlines are clear. There has been created as a bureau of the Board of Control a regularly organized state agency charged with the fulfillment of the state's obligation to all children in need of care and guardianship, with special reference to the illegitimate child. The laws relating to illegitimacy have been revised and the father of a child born out of wedlock is subject to the same degree of responsibility as though the child were legitimate. Supplementary to this it has been made a felony to abscond where issue is born of fornication. Safeguards have been thrown about the adoption and placing out of children, lying-in hospitals must now be properly licensed and subjected to wise regulation. The law relating to abandonment and non-support has been revised and strengthened. The so called mothers' pension law was re-written, its provisions enlarged and standards of administration established in the light of the experience of our own and other states. The juvenile court law has

likewise undergone a thorough process of recasting at the hands of persons intimately acquainted with juvenile court problems. The scope of the law, the machinery of its procedure and the spirit of its text have been put on a sound and liberal foundation.

This is but a flashlight upon the statutes enacted, there are many more and there is much more of importance that might be said about them.

In conclusion it should be noted that the state legislature treated the whole subject with patience and friendly consideration. To Representative Sherman Child of the house and Senator Oluf Gjerset of the senate especial credit is due for their efforts in behalf of this legislation. They have rendered invaluable assistance. The people of the state by financial aid, active work and vital interest have made it possible for Minnesota to have as soundly progressive laws relating to children as will be found on the statute books of any state in the Union.

W. W. Hodson,

Executive Secretary of Commission.

File him!
From *Eugenia B. Farmer*
[undated] E
Mrs. Albert McMahon, state organizer for the Minnesota Suffrage Association, is still actively engaged in organizing the 9th district, Watonwan and Martin counties. Mrs. Frank A. Day is the leader in the last district. The towns around are having large and interesting meetings.

THE MELTING POT MEETING IN MINNEAPOLIS.

\$400 in cash was realized at the meeting on the grounds of Mrs. H. G. Harrison of Minneapolis last week. This with the contents of the Melting Pot, which contained a quantity of old gold and silver will be sent to New Jersey, which is the next state to vote upon Woman Suffrage. At this meeting some of the famous cooks were unable to supply the demand for their pies and doughnuts.

The Melting Pot meeting of the Political Equality Club of St. Paul was held at the residence of Mrs. C. F. Boostrom. The interior of the house and decorations were arranged in Chinese style. Refreshments were on the same order; even the smallest Chinese fire crackers were used as is their custom to call up some departed spirits. The sum contributed goes to the New Jersey Fund.

The state board of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association at their last meeting July 10th adopted the following "Protest:" That the women who pay taxes and believe that they should have a voice in the government they help to support, will enclose a protest with their taxes, against the present unjust arrangement which compels them to contribute for purposes about which they have nothing to say.

I may have a vote in the corporation in which I own stock, but concerning the road that semicircles my mountain farm, I have no voice. I may, as I did in the Spring elections, stand in a polling booth and mark my ballot on several somewhat complicated propositions involving appropriations of money for which my town property is taxed, but I could not vote for any of the men who were to administer these appropriations.—Harriet Burton Laidlaw.

"In the innermost recesses of their minds, most people believe that women are going to get the vote," said Samuel Gompers, in his recent address before the National Women's Trade Union League. "If it is right, it should go through at once, to get it out of the way as soon as possible so that we can get at other questions." Mr. Gompers then made a strong appeal to the men in the audience to vote "yes" on the suffrage question next November, and told the women that he expected to see them voting.

Read "Are Women People?" and see if this is true.

INTRODUCTION.

Father, what is a Legislature?

A representative body, elected by the people of the State.

Are women people?

No, my son, criminals, lunatics and women are not people.

Do legislators legislate for nothing?

Oh, no; they are paid a salary.

By whom?

By the people.

Are women people?

Of course, my son, just as much as men are.

Sent out to newspaper publishers by Mrs. Eugenia B. Farmer, press chairman of Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association.

Sent Sat July 16th

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance says: "That woman suffrage organizations of representative men and women exist in twenty-seven different countries; that in this country alone there are more than 1,000 woman suffrage organizations; that there is an International and a National Men's League for woman suffrage and numbers of local men's leagues; that the number of women who are asking for the vote in this country is larger than the number of men who have ever asked for anything in its entire history; that the press of this country is giving more space to woman suffrage than to any other one public question. The legislatures of 28 states last year entertained woman suffrage measures, eleven of them favorably.

The fifteen judges of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, California, have all signed a published statement testifying to the good results of equal suffrage and the general satisfaction with it. They say that there is no movement for the repeal of equal suffrage, and the sentiment of this section would not in our opinion seem to favor any such action.

In the sweeping victory of the women watchers' bill at Albany last week (106 to 8) the eight men who voted against letting women act as watchers at the polls when the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage is submitted to popular vote included four Democrats, two Republicans, one Progressive and one Independent.

Indiana Constitutional Convention.

The Indiana suffragists are joining heartily in the effort to call a Constitutional Convention. The present constitution of Indiana is very faulty and is almost unamendable. At the election in November the question of whether there is to be a constitutional convention or not will be voted upon.

Massachusetts Voters to Ballot on Suffrage.

The Legislative Committee on Constitutional Amendments has voted to recommend a referendum on the question of permitting voters to decide whether women shall be granted the suffrage.

Queen Mary of England has changed her attitude toward the English suffragists. The Queen last season forbade the women of her household having anything to do with the suffrage organizations. She recently withdrew her ruling, but will not recognize the "militants." The Duchess of Roxburgh (nee Goellet) stands in high favor with her majesty to abate her hostility of attitude toward the suffragists.

Nation Wide Demonstration May End.

There will be no big parade in New York in May this year. Instead there will be a series of demonstrations May 2nd, in response to the call sent out by the National Woman Suffrage Association for a nationwide demonstration in connection with the suffrage amendment to the National Constitution. Other states that have already decided to join in this May 2nd demonstration are Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New Jersey. Elaborate plans are being made to hold big meetings in every Pennsylvania city, but there will be no parades.

Junior Suffrage Leagues.

A vote to organize Junior Suffrage Leagues all over the country was passed by the National Board at its last meeting to be put into execution immediately. The resolution was offered by Miss Ruutz-Rees. The first Junior Suffrage Association was spontaneously organized in South Carolina in January. It grew out of debating suffrage at school, and as the girls felt that they would be future voters they decided to organize a league. The South Carolina Association will head the list.

Set Back in Virginia.

The House Committee on Privileges and Elections reported the joint resolution amending the state constitution concerning the elective franchise and qualifications for office, with the recommendation that it do not pass. The resolution was offered by John W. Chalkley, Hill Montague, R. H. Gillis and A. T. Lincoln. A similar resolution received the same treatment two years ago.

Congressman Austin, of Tennessee, has declared himself strongly for woman suffrage recently at a meeting of the Knoxville Equal Suffrage League, he said: "It was my great pleasure to be the first man to vote for the amendment to the Alaska local government bill which provided for the enfranchisement of Alaska women."

Mrs. Dodge, President of the National Association opposed Woman Suffrage, has a nephew, Mr. Clarence P. Dodge, who lives in Colorado and edits the Colorado Springs Gazette. She has been quite unable to convince him that equal suffrage is either useless or undesirable. In a letter to the editor of the Woman's Journal, Mr. Dodge says: "From my experience as a member of the State Legislature, I personally believe woman's suffrage has helped Colorado tremendously."

Sent out to newspaper publishers by Mrs. Eugenia B. Farmer, press chairman of Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association.

Minnesota Press Bulletin
[Undated]

50,000 WOMEN REGISTERED VOTERS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The College Equal Suffrage League of Northern California has issued a statement to the effect that the 50,000 registered women voters in San Francisco are from the respectable districts only. The women include those from the wealthiest families and also those from the middle class families. At their second election in San Francisco, the women voters conducted a campaign and defeated a corrupt state senator, who had been returned to the Legislature for twenty years by the men of one of the best residential districts in the city, although it was well known that he represented the liquor and gambling interests in the legislature. He was replaced by Senator Edwin Grant, who introduced the Red Light Abatement and Injunction Measure, which was supported by women voters en masse all over the state and passed.

SULZER SIGNS SUFFRAGE PETITION.

Governor Sulzer of New York, upon signing the petition to the United States Senate, circulated by the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, said: "I am now and always have been and always expect to be in favor of granting women the same political rights that the men possess. There should be no abridgment in the United States of the political rights of women just because they are women. In my judgment a woman can vote just as honestly and just as intelligently as a man. I hope the day will come when this view will be expressed in the Constitution of our country."

SOAP-BOX SCHOOL.

A course in soap-box oratory has been opened in Philadelphia with Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley of New York as the chief instructor. Last summer Mrs. Greeley spoke on one street corner for 65 nights in succession. She has this year been most successful in instructing Brooklyn College Women in street speaking. The course includes suffrage history, facts concerning suffrage legislation, the answering of questions, and the proper method of dealing with those who make impertinent interruptions.

POLITICIANS FAVOR VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Five political parties were represented by State leaders, who spoke from one platform in Ocean Grove recently in behalf of Woman Suffrage in New Jersey. The occasion was the Men's League Convention which brought together 2,000 persons.

The International Men's League for Woman Suffrage met in Budapest and shared the Congress with the Alliance. There are no words which can appropriately express the gratitude Woman Suffragists feel for the effective aid the Men's Leagues are giving their cause.

CHIVALRY AND VOTES.

Members of the Men's League for woman suffrage have just adopted neat little blue buttons which they are pledged to wear every day. They have also passed a resolution pledging themselves to surrender their seats in crowded street cars and in various other ways show deference to women on every possible occasion. The idea, of course, is to prove that there is no intrinsic discordance between chivalry and suffrage; that women need not choose between subway seats and votes. The women no doubt will feel that members of the Men's League are doing more than their share and prefer that if any tired business man must give up his seat for them, it should be an anti. However, the public may yet be made to see that a man's courtesy for a woman is based on something more than her votelessness, just as it may in time possibly learn that votes and babies are not incompatible. But, perhaps, this last is too much to hope.

WHY CHICAGO WOMEN ARE VOTERS.

Within the last few years Chicago women have done much to better civic conditions. To them is attributed the kindergarten in the public schools, the juvenile court and detention home, the small park and playground movement, the vacation school, the school extension development, the establishment of a forestry department of the city government, the establishment of public comfort stations, the city welfare exhibit, the development of the Saturday half holiday, and the reformation of the Illinois Industrial School. And Illinois has not argued, as do the anti-suffragists, "because the women have done all these things without the vote they do not need the ballot." No, Illinois has said in effect: "Our women have done all this handicapped though they have been without political power. Therefore, we must enfranchise them and let them realize their possibilities to the full."

SULTAN A SUFFRAGIST.

Mulai Hafig, Sultan of Morocco, attended his first suffrage meeting the other day at the Teatro Argentina in Rome, and enrolled himself as a believer in the Cause. It seems that the Sultan and his two wives while automobiling were attracted by the flamboyant yellow handbills in front of the theatre. When the Sultan found out that it was a suffrage meeting, he told the courier to alight with him and ordered the chauffeur to drive the veiled wives back to the hotel. The wives protested, but their lord and master, of course, had his way. When the women suffragists heard of this incident, however, they announced that they would insist upon having the two wives come to their next meeting.

Sent out to newspaper publishers by Mrs. Eugenia B. Farmer, press chairman of Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association.

The last sent out.

[1913]

REPORT OF THE PRESS DEPARTMENT
OF THE
MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
1912-1913.

The Press Department of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association was organized in 1903, with thirty newspapers, with the present chairman at the task. Many of these papers are still on our list, and now 500 state newspapers are using, monthly, the printed slip on suffrage, besides one leaflet, concerning certain existing conditions.

As most of our items come from our national suffrage press bureau, we are able to give out much information, by this means, to the people of the state.

The Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association was given a compliment unique in the history of the United States, when your press chairman, by unanimous resolution, was invited to send suffrage press matter to all of the papers in the Association. The resolution was the only one which passed unanimously at the last meeting of the Minnesota editors in February, and the only one which brought applause. The press committee does not think this strange, in view of the fact that the editors of Minnesota have three times expressed unanimously their demand that the suffrage amendment be submitted to the voters by the legislature. The present chairman, who has been with the editors in suffrage work since the bureau was organized, was deeply touched by the action they took.

By request of our national press chairman, a letter was prepared for the papers of Sunday, July 27th, to be sent, with the seven pages of literature, to all editors in the state. This was not published. I was obliged to secure a helper to fold the articles. The Sunday papers, however, published with large headlines, two of the seven pages sent from headquarters. A history of suffrage in Minnesota was prepared in connection with the

articles, and used. Our thanks are due to the Minneapolis Tribune, the St. Paul Daily News, the St. Paul Pioneer Press and Dispatch, the Minneapolis News, and the Duluth News-Tribune, for using these articles and commenting upon them.

We may feel some just pride in our early efforts when we realize that women can give voice to their opinions and give their consciences expression through the press, when we think of our patience and the tact we were all obliged to use to bring about this condition.

For nearly five years now the daily and weekly press, to say nothing of the magazines, have been devoting a constantly growing space to discussion on suffrage, and we can truly say that the major part of this discussion is not comment on militancy, but news and views on the general progress of the movement in this country and abroad. By far the most important press work we have ever done, however, was done in crystalizing public opinion into a receptive mood for press progaganda, and in this, the press, as it were, fed itself the food we, of the press committee, adminstered.

Woman must look to the press for the instrument that will bring about her final enfranchisement - and the press will use, as it is using, on behalf of woman, the great weapon of publicity. There is more good than ill to be spoken, it seems to me, of even the most graceless newspaper, - unless it be frankly devoted to a bad cause. The paper devoted to news is our friend. The newspaper grow daily more willing to give woman a broader justice, a more earnest and respectful championship, and, as some has said, "All over the civilized world Liberty waits on the leadership of the press."

I think the Minnesota press, which ranks so high in influence and the ability of its editors, deserves some special mark of appreciation from us.

I also think that David Ramaley, who has extended hundreds of kindnesses to the press department of this organization, and who enables us to get our matter into the hands of the editors, deserves that sort of appreciztion which is expressed in whatever patronage we may have at our disposal for printing firms.

6,870 printed slips and leaflets have been sent to the editors during the year, and 200 individual letters.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR PRESS WORK:		
During the year	\$150.00	has been received.
	\$146.00	expended
	4.00	balance in the treasury
	\$150.00	

Yours respectfully,

Eugenia B. Farmer,

Press Chairman

[June, 1913?]

Minnesota

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

NO FEAR OF WILSON.

It is safe to say that President Woodrow Wilson believes in full suffrage for American women. Those who have been close to him politically have no doubt of his attitude. Those who have talked with him are not alarmed because he did not recommend the sixteenth amendment in his special message to the special session of congress called for the purpose of regulating the tariff. President Wilson, in the opinion of The Courant, will speak in time.

Miss McFadden should know, and altho she keeps the Courant strictly non-partisan, she is high in the councils of Mr. Wilson's party, and had charge of his press work in the Northwest during the last campaign.

The National Association opposed to Woman Suffrage may claim Michigan as their victory, but actually they are greatly indebted to their associates in the anti-movement. The really effective opponents of woman suffrage are known to be the liquor interests and the politicians.

The Michigan women would prefer to be suffragists defeated, standing for the welfare of the home, the protection of the children, the abolition of white slavery and the safety of working women, than Antis, in fellowship with brewers, cheap politicians and all those who are known to be working against the common good.

In the "Woman Voter" for May, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt says:

"That the real enemy of our cause is the so-called Vice Trust now thoroughly aroused and alarmed. It has a vast machine, perfectly organized, never idle, and greased by thousands of dollars taken in over the bars, tossed from the gambling table and won by prostitutes. This underworld has taken up its cudgels to defend the ambitions and hopes of the Society opposed to 'the further extension of suffrage to women.' The underworld bereft of every moral sense and the smugly self-satisfied, highly respected Overworld have formed a partnership and work to the same end. Time will do its perfect work. The votes of the women of the Pacific Coast may lose Michigan in 1913, but their work will win not one, but every state in the union ere many years. Keep on brave women of the West! Awake, brave women of the East! Are you on the side of the Powers of Light or the Powers of Darkness? The Right needs you. Gird on your armor for the Battle calls."

The women workers for suffrage are never discouraged by a little thing like the weather, was again proved the other day when Mrs. Whitman, wife of the District Attorney of New York, stood for an hour on a soap-box with the rain beating down upon her, and turned the voiceless speech in front of the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party. Mrs. Whitman also walked in the suffrage parade on May 3rd.

The Mayor and Board of Supervisors of San Francisco have sanctioned the budget opposed by the Police Commissioner which provides for women police officers. Los Angeles has had women police for more than a year. San Francisco will start with three women on the force. Their principal work will be the protection of young girls.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland that was, Mrs. Thomas Preston that is, has invaded the world of politics, forsaking that domestic sphere of which she has always been considered so beautiful an ornament, to preach to the world and the men and women of the world, against women being trusted with the right to vote. Or maybe she isn't forsaking the domestic sphere. We all know it is possible for women voters to remain ideal daughters, wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts, and we shouldn't be too hard on the inconsistencies of the antis, who leap into the limelight they consider so bad for women, to shout a warning against giving the vote to mothers and teachers and other women who train men for citizenship. There is this much to be said: The antis have brought into politics a charming recruit. Suffragists will admire her goodness and beauty and forgive all else.

The Pennsylvania Federation of Labor has just adopted a resolution favoring the proposed amendment to the constitution of Pennsylvania giving women the right to vote. The amendment has been passed by this legislature and must be approved by the legislature of 1915.

The Texas State Federation of Labor has passed a resolution for equal suffrage as a preferential measure. This means that the legislative committee of the Federation will not only represent to the next legislature that they favor such a change in Texas, but that they will work actively for it.

Philadelphia advocates of votes for women are thronging the American and National League parks where they distribute suffrage literature to the fans. And the Women's Political Union of New York has just made, as its trip in its own brand new motor car, an excursion to the Polo grounds. Several members of the Union turned the voiceless speech—a series of suffrage sentiments on cards changed every minute—for the benefit of the fans.

The Hungarian Parliament has voted a grant of 10,000 crowns for the International Suffrage Congress which will be held in Budapest in June. The Minister of Education has been appointed official delegate of the Government to the Congress. A reception will be held at the American Consulate for delegates from the United States.

Efforts of the Oregon Equal Suffrage Association to extend the sphere of women into the governing body of the Protestant Episcopal Church failed when the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Diocese of Oregon unanimously laid on the table a resolution demanding representation in the diocesan convention. Chancellor R. L. Glisan said the constitution and canons of the Episcopal Church were antagonistic to according women such representation at this time.

Sent out to newspaper publishers by Mrs. Eugenia B. Farmer, press chairman of Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association.

For June

[Ca 1914]
The Democrat

Particular attention is being paid to campaign states, as those states where a vote on suffrage will take place this fall are known. Congressman Roberts of Nevada told a representative of the Congressional Committee that he believed that Nevada would be carried by the woman suffragists if the contest is made upon straight suffrage lines and other matters are not introduced which will divert voters. Like the Senator from Nevada, Mr. Roberts is a suffragist and intends to vote for woman suffrage in the campaign this fall. Nevada presents rather an interesting political condition, as the Senators are Democratic, and the Congressmen are Republican. No one appears to assume that there are any party lines drawn on the suffrage question. One reason assigned for the belief that Nevada will go for suffrage is because the state is now surrounded entirely by equal suffrage states.

"Most of the letters we get indicate that suffrage will carry in Nebraska this fall," was a statement made by Congressman Sloan of that state. Congressman Kinkaid of the same state says that the suffrage cause will be aided by reason of adjoining suffrage states, and that there seems no doubt that the sentiment is growing in favor of woman suffrage in the west. The fact that his district adjoins the suffrage state of Wyoming has had an influence for suffrage.

A report received by the Congressional Committee says that Nebraska took advantage of suffrage day, May 2, to enthruse the people of that state in behalf of suffrage. It is believed that Nebraska can be carried this fall, notwithstanding certain opposition that has developed. Generally speaking, it may be assumed that the people are not very much different when divided by an imaginary line. On the South, Kansas has voted for woman suffrage. On the West, Colorado and Wyoming have long been suffrage states. On the North are the Dakotas which will decide the question this fall, and from the reports thus far received it seems almost certain they will become suffrage territory.

One of the strongest friends of woman suffrage in Congress is Hon. James Wesley Bryan of Washington state. He has been very helpful to the suffrage cause being ever ready to make speeches in different parts of the country where requests have been made for suffrage orators. Without making excuses he goes when requested, which is a great help to the Congressional Committee in the work it is doing. Mr. Bryan is especially effective in Southern states as he is a native of the South. He was born in Louisiana and has many Southern sympathies and understands the Southern people. Suffragists have encountered more opposition to woman suffrage in the South than elsewhere, mainly due to the fact that Southern states do not want federal action on franchise questions. Mr. Bryan is also an effective speaker in the House where he has made a number of speeches in favor of giving women the ballot.

Congressman Bryan of Washington continues to make suffrage a topic for discussion in the House whenever opportunity affords. He recently took occasion to point out that the woman voters of Colorado compelled the Colorado governor to take steps to call upon the general government for federal troops to bring about peace in the Colorado mines. In the course of his speech he declared that no party organization could prevent women from voting and that while there might be delay, in the end suffrage would be accorded to women wherever the American flag waved.

Miss Mary McFadden was legally elected legislative chairman of the State Board of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association. She will have full charge of the suffrage bill to be presented to the Legislature in January, 1915, assisted by a committee of competent women.

The Democratic caucus on woman suffrage held last winter has proved the greatest stumbling block the suffrage movement has encountered in the National Capital. It has become a veritable stonewall; it is the refuge of every anti-suffrage Democrat in Congress whose constituents want him to support suffrage; it has literally blocked the way of suffrage advocates who have been trying to secure Federal legislation.

Hon. Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming, who introduced joint resolution No. 1, has introduced another resolution providing that the committee on rules shall report a special order for consideration of the woman suffrage resolution. This is in accordance with the wishes of members of the National Congressional Committee who are anxious to secure action on the Mondell resolution as early as possible. The resolution introduced by Mr. Mondell is in as simple form as possible. "I did this," said Mr. Mondell, "because I did not want to leave any excuse whatever for objections to the wording of the resolution. It provides for a rule making the woman suffrage resolution a continuing order until a vote is taken. As this resolution would be considered in the House, the parliamentary status is such that the debate need not run any longer than necessary as the previous question can be ordered at any time if the majority desires to close discussion."

Discussing some of the difficulties which woman suffrage advocates encounter, Senator Owen of Oklahoma, said: "In my state we have several elements which make it difficult to secure woman suffrage. There is an element in the state, as in all states, which always opposes progress or advancement of any kind. Then many of the Indians who have become voters are opposed to having their women participate in politics. Oklahoma was settled to a large extent by Southern people and the men still cherish the idea that women should be set upon a pedestal and not allowed to 'enter the mire of politics.' For myself I am and have been an advocate of woman suffrage at all times."

The "pedestal" argument has been used effectively in the South and in some other sections of the country. The members of the Congressional Committee say that the "pedestal" theory is becoming a myth along with the other objections that have been used to disfranchise one-half of the American people.

At the regular meeting of the Union League Club of New York, a resolution was passed opposing woman suffrage.

Mrs. Carrie Catt says: "This is a sure omen of approaching victory. We consider that the Union League Club has taken up the gauntlet which we have thrown down, and advertises itself to the world as reactionary and behind the times. There were Tories in the Revolution, Copperheads in the Civil War, yet these men represented the best educated sentiment of their time. History repeats itself."

The Non-Suffrage Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has found a paradise for 1916 after the enfranchisement of New York women. Their able representative, Everett P. Wheeler, went to the Panama Zone "partly to see a commonwealth where there is no suffrage." The Woman Voter says, "We have always believed that the 'Antis' were not so much opposed to woman suffrage as to suffrage in general, and Mr. Wheeler's letters confirm our theory. If Panama is the land where it is more blessed to be governed than to govern, what a splendid delegation may find relief there after our victory in 1915."

Sent out to newspaper publishers by Mrs. Eugenia B. Farmer, press chairman of Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association.

1914

B

Suffrage at the State Fair.

The Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association will have a moving picture show at the State Fair. The films shown will be the St. Paul and Minneapolis Suffrage Parade. Another, a story of New York life, bringing in the various suffrage activities in that city, in which Mrs. Pankhurst and some of the leaders in New York City are prominent. There will also be other films of a popular nature not related to suffrage. The woman suffrage clubs of St. Paul and Minneapolis are co-operating to make this undertaking a success. Each of the larger clubs takes charge of one day's activities. The tent will be headquarters for suffrage workers. Leaflets will be distributed, and short talks will be given between films. A decorated automobile will drive about the grounds and help in advertising the cause generally and the show in particular. The proceeds go to the State Association. The "Antis" will have headquarters on the grounds.

The Anti-Suffragists have, as usual, become active in the campaign states. In one state they are arguing that women should not vote because Woman Suffrage would mean Prohibition, and that would mean destruction of the business of the state. In Montana, it is said the most important business of the state is fighting the Suffrage amendment, and the wife of one of the officials of this company recently spent an afternoon visiting the employees of the company, persuading the wives to sign Anti-Suffrage pledges.

In Austria it is illegal for women to belong to any political organization. They are not even allowed to have a Woman Suffrage Association, but only a Woman Suffrage Committee. If a woman in any other country is driven by ill treatment to leave her husband, and takes refuge in Austria, the law requires the Austrian government to extradite her if her husband demands it.

Practically one-half of the area of the United States is under equal suffrage legislation. In the compact group of states in which women vote the only anti-suffrage state is Nevada, famous for Reno, the greatest divorce mill in the world.

An automobile excursion for the Suffrage cause was arranged for the 19th instant by the State Central Committee, of which Mrs. Hamlin is chairman. The trip included Northfield, Faribault, Owatonna and Waseca. A number of cars from Minneapolis and St. Paul contained women prominent in the social activities of the Twin Cities. Lunches, garden parties and meetings of various sorts were arranged by the women living in these towns. The cars were decorated by suffrage pennants in suffrage colors, yellow with black letters. A group of St. Paul girls, belonging to the Glee Club, sang suffrage songs at the various meetings.

With the present electoral vote of 82, the suffrage states can decide a presidency. What is of more immediate practical effect, they can decide the control of the House of Representatives. In this lies the explanation of the way in which politicians are falling over each other to endorse votes for women. Speaker Clark and Secretary Bryan are the latest converts. The question comes up in their respective states, Missouri and Nebraska. As fast as it comes up in other states we may expect to see the leaders rush into line and drag their followers after them. Woman Suffrage nation-wide is actually upon us.

All the editors in this state are cordially invited to call at the suffrage headquarters tent on the fair grounds, located near the Woman's Building.

Sent out to newspaper publishers by Mrs. Eugenia B. Farmer, press chairman of Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association.

What Not To Do.

Whether or not the English suffragists are right about militancy, there is just one way to insure their continuing in their present attitude. That is to persecute them. Every cause, right or wrong, since the world began has had for its best friends those foolish persons who believe that violent physical suppression can kill an idea. Treat malcontents with justice, with mercy when possible, with gentleness always, and the fanatics on a given subject will be reduced to inconsiderable numbers. There are no suffrage outrages in this country. Why? Because when something happens like the disgraceful treatment of the Washington parade, an immediate investigation is started, apologies pour in from all sides, and every paper in the country expresses indignation. The surest way for the English Government and the police to keep anger alive and outrages constantly on the increase is to abrogate their policy of tolerance and make martyrs of the suffragists.—Colliers.

Mrs. Annie Rogers of Leadville, Colorado, has been designated by Secretary Lane for appointment as receiver of the Land Office in Leadville at a salary of \$3,000 per year.

"I am particularly glad to name Mrs. Rogers," said Secretary Lane, "because it is an established fact in the United States that money can be handled more safely by women than by men."

The appointment of Mrs. Rogers has aroused considerable interest in London. Heads of business firms have been interviewed and a general verdict is that women are astonishingly honest.

Mr. Lawrie, managing director of Whiteley's stores, said that in fourteen years' experience he had not known a single case of dishonesty among the women employees, and that could not be said of men.

Wisconsin is again a votes-for-women campaign state. The Assembly passed only a few days ago by a vote of 51 to 34 a suffrage amendment which had previously been approved by the Senate. According to the constitution of Wisconsin this amendment will be submitted "as prescribed by the legislature." The next general election is in November, 1914.

A suffrage amendment is also ready for submission in Nevada, North and South Dakota and Montana.

A hundred years ago the government of this country was primarily concerned with establishing its independence from other nations.

Today, the government of this country is primarily concerned with social and industrial problems, which vitally affect the lives of women and children.

History proves that governments pay attention to the demands of the people who keep them in power and not to the demands of a disfranchised class. For this reason Votes for Women is a natural and necessary result of present day conditions. Women need votes now in order to do the work which women have always done.

Have you ever thought why your mother, wife, sister and daughter are not allowed to vote? The only reason for not enfranchising any class of people in a democracy, is because they are mentally or morally incompetent to vote. The mental competence of women is now recognized in all phases of social responsibility—except that of the franchise. The time has come to change the political status of women and to make it accord with her present social, economic and intellectual status. This change has already been recognized in nine states of this country.

Dr. Anne F. Ries, a young woman of Ogden, Utah, was lately chosen as city physician and quarantine officer. There were many other candidates, but Dr. Ries has justified her appointment by the energy and faithfulness with which she has performed her duties. Not long ago she rode seven miles upon the cow-catcher of an engine in pursuit of a man who had passed through Ogden and was suspected of having the smallpox.

The first newspaper printed in Rhode Island, was by Anna Frankland in 1732, she was printer to the colony. She was aided by her two daughters who were quick compositors.

The first daily newspaper in the world was established and edited by a woman, Elizabeth Mallet, in London, England, March, 1703. It was called the Daily Courant.

Sent out to newspaper publishers by Mrs. Eugenia B. Farmer, press chairman of Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association.

For May -

AS TO MILITANCY.

The editor of the Boston Woman Suffrage Journal says:

"It is difficult to speak of English militancy in a way that is at once just and sympathetic. The militants are taking a wrong course, but they are taking it with a profound conviction that it is both right and necessary. They are doing it at the cost of great personal suffering and sacrifice, and doing it for the sake of the cause that we all love. They have been driven to it by a long course of such provocation as would have made men burn half of England. We do not approve of militant methods; but we approve still less of the injustice and brutality that have stirred up militancy to white heat. We cannot commend; we do not choose to denounce. Whatever errors a woman may have committed, it is cowardly to throw stones at her when she is being burned at the stake. There is now an active campaign for woman suffrage going on in more than twenty countries; and that England is the only place where the movement is militant. This shows that British militancy is due to exceptional circumstances existing in England, not to the excitability or lawlessness of women in general. In America the suffrage question must be settled on a purely American basis. During the last five years while militancy has raged in England, six of the United States have given women the ballot. The men of these six states evidently did not think that American women appealing for a vote by peaceful methods ought to be refused because some women on the other side of the ocean were using other tactics."

VOTES FOR WOMEN AND THE CHAUTAUQUAS.

Some Chautauquas will have to forego the honor of a speech from the Secretary of State (no matter how willing and agile he may be), but none need be without a suffrage speaker this summer. To Miss Harriet Grim has been given the formidable task of speaking at every Chautauqua to be held in North Dakota, where the voters will decide on woman suffrage in November. Miss ——— LaFollette will speak on the "Democracy of Woman Suffrage" at the Nebraska Chautauquas (Nebraska is also a suffrage campaign state), while her mother, Mrs. Robert LaFollette, will debate with Miss Lucy Price of Cleveland at sixty-five Chautauquas in Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

MAYORS FAVOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The fifth annual conference of the mayors of New York state, recently held in Auburn, adopted a resolution in favor of submitting the question of woman suffrage to the voters of New York in 1915.

Two—and apparently only two—men's organizations have declared against woman suffrage this year—the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of Montana and the Union League Club of New York.

MISFORTUNES OF WAR.

George W. Turner, of Spokane, is a candidate for United States senator from the state of Washington, where women are now entitled to vote on all questions and on all offices on the same terms as men. To Mr. Turner is due almost the sole responsibility of depriving the women of Washington of the right to vote for more than twenty years. The fact that he must now appeal for votes to these same women lends to his coming election a humorous turn which is not overlooked by the suffragists. In 1883 the women of Washington territory were given the ballot by an act of the Territorial Legislature. In 1886 Mr. Turner, then a judge, and Judge Langdon, formed a majority of the Supreme Court declaring the woman suffrage law unconstitutional because it did not have a sufficient title. Other laws, passed at the same time with the same kind of a title, were never attacked. The following year the legislature of the territory again enfranchised the women. Then a bartender's wife of Spokane was refused the right to vote. She brought action against the election officers, and immediately George Turner resigned from the federal bench and defended the election officials. The court decided that the law was invalid. The statehood bill was hurried through Congress the following winter, the constitutional convention delegates were elected in May (the women being refused participation) and woman suffrage was not incorporated into the constitution. It was not until November, 1910, that the women of Washington were enfranchised by constitutional amendment.

DO YOU KNOW?

Do you know that over 14,157,082 women will probably be able to vote for President in 1916? That in the whole United States the number of women twenty-one years and over was in 1910, 24,555,754? That the number of women twenty-one and over in the nine equal suffrage states is more than 1,998,073; while in Illinois the number is over 1,567,491, making a total of more than 3,565,564 women over twenty-one, in states where women are now entitled to vote for President? That the 1914 probabilities (which include the states where the amendment has already been submitted to the legislature or will be submitted by initiative petition) will add 3,305,201 women over twenty-one, and the 1915 probabilities will add approximately 7,286,317, making the amazing total of over 14,000,000—surely a sufficiently formidable number to receive the consideration of every political party? And, lastly, do you know that by the same forecast 290 out of a total of 531 electoral votes will in 1916 be cast from equal suffrage states?

Sent out to newspaper publishers by Mrs. Eugenia B. Farmer, press chairman of Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association.

For May.

Minnesota - B 1914 195

Why Suffragists Want Federal Action.

The President of the United States has recently said that the question of woman suffrage should be left to the states. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, replies: "President Wilson is right. The question of woman suffrage is certainly one for the states to decide. But in what manner shall the states decide it? How shall the question be presented to them? If congress takes no action each state will have to amend its own constitution in order to provide for the enfranchisement of its women."

"Vermont can do this only by a constitutional convention, and its next convention will be in 1920."

"New Hampshire must wait for a constitutional convention, which will be held in 1919 if a majority of the voters approve."

"In New Mexico a suffrage amendment must have a three-fourths vote in each House; and, when submitted to the electors, must be approved by three-fourths of all those voting in the whole state and at least two-thirds of all voting in each county."

"In Illinois an amendment must have a two-thirds vote in each House. Only one amendment may be submitted at a time, and the same one not oftener than once in four years."

"One can go down the list of states citing constitutional difficulties in the way of expressing popular sentiment in favor of suffrage."

"To those who are opposed or indifferent to woman suffrage, it may seem to be coming with amazing rapidity. To the women who mother a bill through two legislatures and wage a state-wide campaign for a referendum, all the time facing the fact that if the amendment is lost they must begin over again, progress by this kind of state action is not swift, though it may be amazing that anything is ever accomplished at all."

"Two other methods of state action are proposed by suffragists. One method, provided for in the Bristol-Mondell resolution now before congress, is the passing by congress of an amendment, providing that no citizen of the United States shall be deprived of the franchise because of sex, and the ratification of this amendment by the legislatures of thirty-six states. Ratification is state action. But surely it is far easier to get a favorable vote ratifying congressional action from a legislature than to get a state constitutional amendment through two successive legislatures, and then get a three-fifths or two-thirds or even majority vote at the polls."

"The other method, provided for in the Shafroth-Palmer resolution, is the passing by congress of an amendment providing for the submission of an equal suffrage amendment in any state after the filing of initiative petitions signed by eight per cent of the voters of the state. There again it is state action—action by the voters of the state, but action unimpeded by the difficult provisions of the state constitution."

"In 1912 Oregon and Arizona granted equal suffrage to women. In both states the amendment was submitted by initiative petition. In November, 1914, Nebraska, Missouri

and possibly Ohio will vote on equal suffrage amendments submitted by initiative petition. But in many states it is as difficult to pass an amendment providing for legislation by initiative petition as to pass a suffrage amendment."

"Federal action is needed to enable many of our states to take state action on woman suffrage within a reasonable time after a reasonable amount of public opinion is known to be in favor of such action."

Considerate Antis.

"Among the resolutions offered at a meeting of the District of Columbia Association opposed to Woman Suffrage was one placing itself on record condemning in the strongest terms the aims of the suffragists, and the means employed by them to attain these aims as unwomanly, unpatriotic and detrimental to the welfare of the nation, in that they tend to weaken constituted authority, undermine the home and destroy Christian citizenship. That we heartily endorse every member of congress who refuses to be swerved from the path of honesty and manly conviction by threats, inducements or otherwise."

"The Illinois woman suffrage law has been declared constitutional by the state supreme court. It gives them the right to vote for presidential electors, and for municipal and town officers, as well as for some county officers; and also upon questions submitted to the electors. This decision affects the status of seven Chicago aldermen. In seven wards the women's votes turned the scale in each case defeating the candidate backed by the vicious interests. The immediate redistricting of the city's voting precincts will be necessary; 500 new precincts will be the result of woman's enfranchisement. The supreme court's decision also means that about 1,000 saloons will remain closed. It will be eighteen months before another local option election can be held in these places."

There are no men more abreast of the times nor who form and reflect public opinion more than the editors of papers. At the New York State Press meeting in Syracuse last week, 52 out of 62 editors gave written guarantees of their support of woman suffrage.

Ohio has its one hundred and four thousand names, the largest initiative petition ever secured in the world. The question of equal suffrage will be submitted to the voters of Ohio in November. Ohio this becomes the seventh campaign state. If the women win the vote, the number of electoral votes cast for President of the United States by equal suffrage states will be increased by 24.

Carrie Chapman Catt says: "I love my country and my flag, but I shall love them more and better when the fathers of my country allow me to serve it."

Sent out to newspaper publishers by Mrs. Eugenia B. Farmer, press chairman of Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association.

Sent out on the 16th.

The state convention of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association will hold its annual convention in the Palm Room of the St. Paul Hotel October 7, 8 and 9, St. Paul.

WATCHING AT THE POLLS.

All over the state of New York women are preparing to be watchers at the polls on registration and election days. In order to do this four things must be taken into consideration, in order that a watcher may qualify.

First. Only women may be watchers (men may not be watchers for the Woman Suffrage Amendment).

Second. The woman watcher must be a citizen.

Third. The woman watcher must be a resident of the county in which the election district is located, where she acts as watcher.

Fourth. The woman watcher must be 21 years old.

FINE SUPPORT.

The Governor of New York, the Mayor of New York City, the Governor of Massachusetts, the Mayor of Boston, the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Mayor of Philadelphia are suffragists.

That is a fine roster for the encouragement of suffrage campaigns in the states enumerated.

The fact that Florida is no longer a black state, but through Felsmere has gained municipal suffrage, at least in one progressive section, is taken as a good omen, and leagues all over the state are renewing their activities, in spite of the fact that so many members of the leagues are away for the summer. The Florida Equal Suffrage Association now has affiliated with it eighteen leagues and two contributing societies.

Under the Constitution of 1789 and 1798 of Georgia, women were entitled to vote. This right continued until 1865, when by direction of President Andrew Johnson the words "Free white male," were inserted in the Constitution of the state. So Georgia women of 1915 who demand the vote are merely asking for the restoration of a right which they once possessed, and not in any sense making a new request or an unprecedented one.

Mothers in Nevada have been made equal heirs with fathers in the estates of children. This has been brought about by the women since they got the vote last year. Previously the father could claim all the estate of a deceased child, even though he had deserted the mother and she had reared the child. This unjust law is still in existence in many states. It does not show either confidence nor justice in mother rights.

Illinois Suffragists are jubilant over the action of the state in decreeing that women employed in state institutions shall receive the same pay as men where they do the same work. This action follows speedily on the vote being secured by Illinois women and is an answer to those who express doubt of the value of the franchise to women.

Minneapolis
[ca 1915?] E

Kansas may have a woman in Congress next session. By the way who is representing women and children's especial interests in national legislation!

Denmark is one of the best educated nations in the world. This is acknowledged in the records of the United States Bureau of Education. Women have the vote in Denmark and can dictate the policy of educating their children. Fine thing when mothers have a voice in the government in which they must rear their children! Better mothers, better children and better government.

In a lecture delivered in Monroe, La., Professor Zueblin said: "The man who does not want to vote is a traitor to his town. The woman who doesn't want to vote is a traitor to her town." Pretty civic logic that!

DOUBLE THE RURAL VOTE.

If the rural voters want to make themselves heard and not be outvoted, there is one way to do it and that is, doubling the rural vote by the enfranchisement of women. Someone may ask if the industrial vote would not also be doubled in this case. The answer is that even the city woman's vote will favor the farmer, for as a housekeeper she is as much interested in obtaining farm products directly and in good condition as the farmer is to supply them, and she would vote in favor of good roads, better transportation facilities with as much enthusiasm as her husband. The Housewives' Leagues of the cities are trying to get in closer touch with the farmers. If women were enfranchised, the combined vote of the housewives—or consumers—of the cities with that of the men and women of the farms would have a very real influence on legislation which affects the producer and the consumer. We might then hope to see the rise of the agricultural interests as a great political power.

Farmers who are alive to present day conditions cannot fail to be vitally concerned with the question of woman suffrage.

Our State Organizer, Mrs. McMahon, with two members of the State Suffrage Association, will assist in the New York campaign for woman suffrage until the November election.

Arriving in Washington, D. C. the Senators and Congressmen will be greeted on December 14 by the Annual Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which will present to Congress in a body the mass of resolutions adopted all over the country at the district conventions and thus emphasize the nation-wide strength of the suffrage movement. Among the states first to respond to the National Congressional Committee's call were Ohio, Michigan, Nebraska, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, North Dakota, Florida, Connecticut and Maryland.

Sent out to newspaper publishers by Mrs. Eugenia B. Farmer, press chairman of Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association.

1915

TO BE RELEASED, FRIDAY OCTOBER EIGHTH.

To the friends of equal suffrage the present is a time fuller of import than any in the history of the movement. At present in nearly one half of the United States women are politically free. Eleven of the United States and one territory have granted women the right to vote. One state has given presidential and municipal suffrage. In twenty states women have partial suffrage. Four great Eastern states are to vote upon the question this Fall.

In Congress one fourth of the Senate, one sixth of the House and one fifth of the electorate vote, come from suffrage states.

In Minnesota women are rapidly organizing the state by legislative districts and voting precincts and in most of the congressional districts, committees have been formed to influence Federal legislation.

If the Eastern states in which the question is pending should win, or even, if only one of them succeeds the political power of the suffrage states would be so great, that the other states in order to retain their share of influence in national affairs would hasten to give their women the ballot. If All the four states should lose, the complete national enfranchisement of our women will be postponed for a time. But, even so the end is in sight. We are looking over the threshold of a new order in which the half of the country which cares most for the preservation of the home, the half which is most intimately concerned with the children, the half which most dreads war, and to which intemperance and prostitution is most repellant, shall have found a new mode of expression.

The interest in civic matters which have been stirring the women for the past years, and has expressed itself in clubs, will become crystallized and coherent, and will have behind it the most powerful weapon yet devised, the ballot.

Our organization work, by which we hope to have a leader in every legislative district, and a chairman in every voting precinct and township, and after our cause is won, will be the great machine by which we may be able to reach every corner of the state.

It is not too early for us today, looking into the future, to highly resolve that when the day comes we will use this machine for the highest purposes, that we will try to fulfill the prophecies and to justify the supreme efforts which the Eastern women are making to-day to win the ballot for the whole country.

1879

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[1915]

Press Department
Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association

Mrs. Rene E. Hamilton Stevens.

Organizer for the N.Y. S. W. S. P.
Mrs. Rene Stevens, Minnesota Woman Suffrage Organizer was evidently marked by destiny to devote her life to some such cause as the enfranchisement of women. Mrs. Stevens is the daughter of a Kentucky woman who was raised on the plantation of her slave-owning father and who became a violent abolitionist in consequence. This southern woman also embraced another cause unpopular with the South--she became a suffragist when it cost much to avow a belief in "woman's rights."

Because of their radical tendencies, the parents of Mrs. Rene Stevens, Mr and Mrs. William Reed Hamilton became Nebraska pioneers and little Rene was born in Pontanelle and brought up, as she herself says "with the plains for my front door yard and a horses back for my first means of locomotion. I rode when I was so little that my legs stuck straight out at the sides. When I first decided upon my career suffrage organization work did not suggest itself, but circus riding seemed most desirable. Freedom, mental and physical, came very early, to be the prime necessity of my life. If you want a child to be goverened by tradition and prejudice, don't give it the western prairies for a nursery and the sun for a clock; for a belief in its own right to "a place in the sun" will become so ineradically fixed that no amount of tradition and prejudice will ever make it content with artificial restrictions, either mental or physical."

Mrs. Stevens was for several years head of one of the large schools of Omaha and made her first excursion into politics when she headed her teachers in opposing the deposition by illegal means of th Omaha superintendent of schools. She and her teachers, though warned that they would probably lose their positions as well as their cause if they persisted, refused to be intimidated and won their fight.

Active During the New York Campaign in 1915 Mrs. Stevens was one of the Empire State's most indefatigable workers and her ability as an executive and an organizer was generally recognized. *P*

In regard to her work in the West Mrs. Stevens says, "There seems to be a fundamental difference in the mental attitude of Eastern and Western women. In the East a new idea must be presented as something of which to be wary, and presented also with the greatest tact, but the first recommendation of an idea to a Western woman lies in its claim to originality and vigorous thinking. It is a great comfort not to have continually to put ones new wine in old bottles."

When asked if she considered the work of an organizer an important thing, Mrs. Stevens said: "Organization is the necessary "blessed be drudgery" part of suffrage. It must be done and done thoroughly before anything will be attained. Only a woman who believes absolutely in the cause and is in a sense dedicated to its service will do this hardest part of the work."

.....

P At the Close of the Campaign in N.Y. the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Assn engaged her for field work and as a Contribution from Minn. she was prominent in the campaigns of Iowa and S. Dak. Recalled to N.Y. Syracuse where she had more popularity in previous campaigns.

The resignation of Mr. Anna Shaw from

Dr. Anna Shaw, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association created some anxiety in the minds of suffrage leaders in this state as to her probable successor. In the ranks of the Minnesota women who went as delegates to the recent convention at Washington there was but one fit woman for the place and she because of the multiplicity of her suffrage activities seemed out of the running. This one woman was the well loved and respected Mrs. Carrie Chayman Catt, who was already President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance and President of the New York State Association. But owing to the tremendous pressure brought to bear upon her, Mrs. Catt accepted the nomination for the National Presidency and was unanimously elected in Dr. Shaw's place and the Minnesota delegation returned rejoicing.

A remarkable ovation was tendered Dr. Shaw. As a band began to play the National Anthem a party of suffrage leaders filed into the hall carrying quantities of flowers, the audience rose to its feet and sang the Star Spangled Banner while the flowers were showered over Dr. Shaw. Cary Thomas of Bryn Mawr College announced the raising of a fund of \$30,000 to provide an annuity for Dr. Shaw for life. The announcement met with the greatest enthusiasm from the convention, as Dr. Shaw has rendered practically a lifetime of service to the suffrage cause.

Miss Elizabeth Hall, Assistant Superintendent of Minneapolis Schools speaking recently before the Hennepin County Suffrage Association said some definite things in favor of the teacher being a suffragist:-

"Teachers above all women" said Miss Hall, "should be suffragists because teachers are such an influence in the schools and communities where they work. It would mean much to the big boys and girls in a school if the teacher had the rights of citizenship. Teachers should stand well in a community as citizens and it is certain they would have more influence as they teach history and civics if they were voters. A teacher loses ground with her boy pupils if she cannot take her place with men in political matters and know from experience what she is teaching. A teacher must lead her girl pupils into broad ways of thinking of community matters, but unless she is a suffragist she cannot do this for she herself has dwarfed ideas of a woman's duties in her city or neighborhood."

"In short" said Miss Hall in conclusion, "If a teacher is not a suffragist it means she is too indolent to be one, or that she is afraid to be one, or that she has not the vision of this generation, but is two or three generations behind the times."

Iowa is far going right ahead with the plans for her suffrage campaign and is getting commendation from all quarters for the enterprise and executive ability of her suffrage leaders. January first will see five national suffrage organizers in the field in Iowa. These women are to be Miss Elsie Benedict of Denver, Miss Florence Leech of Montana, Miss Maud McCreery of Green Bay, Wis., Mrs. Ben Hooper of Oshkosh, Mrs. Harriet Bain of Kenosha, and Miss Eleanor Coen of Chicago.

What are the women of Minnesota doing or planning to do to help the women of Iowa in their fight for enfranchisement?

What is required of a man at present before he can vote in the United States?

He must be twenty one years old.

He must be native born or naturalized.

In some states he must be able to read (and in a few southern states there are additional educational and property qualifications affecting the negro voters only.)

That is all.

He is not asked whether he will use his vote.

He is not asked if all men want to vote.

He is not asked if he thinks the laws need changing.

He is not asked if he will promise to better the laws.

He is not asked to give statistics showing whether men have previously used their votes to better the laws.

He is not asked whether he is sure he can remain a good father.

He is not asked to "remain attractive" after he votes. But all such requirements and many more (equally as silly) are made of women when they aspire to vote."

PRESS DEPARTMENT
ROSE YOUNG , DIRECTOR.

EMPIRE STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, CHAIRMAN
303 Fifth Ave., July 12, 1915.

Dear Leader:

July 29th has been set for Suffrage Telephone Day by the Empire State Campaign Committee. (The first date was July 25th). "Tellasuff on Telephone Day" will be the slogan.

In brief, the plan is for suffragists to give every voter of the city, state, and nation a chance to tell a suffragist by telephone what his views are on the suffrage question in general and what are his intentions toward the woman suffrage amendment on November 2nd in particular. All sorts of polls will be devised and records kept. A set form of inquiry and appeal will be adopted for general use.

Every suffragist in the state must be asked to communicate with at least five doubtful voters, urging support of votes for women. In cities arrangements should be made for delegations of suffragists to visit the central exchanges and leading hotels to send telephone messages.

Telephone messages to the mayors of leading cities of your district should be arranged for. Get leading local suffragists to make the arrangements. Designate some local suffragist to do the telephoning to each mayor. Telephone communication with Governor Whitman will be established from New York City.

The attention of the Governors of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts will be engaged by telephone. Prizes may be offered to local telephone girls and others for the best suggestion as to what can be done on Telephone Day. A prize can be offered the best local suggestion for a statement in behalf of suffrage, to be incorporated in a one-minute telephone message. Prominent local officials should be telephoned to by prominent local suffragists. Make the demonstration as wide as you can in your district. Let your home papers know your plans. Let them know who is going to telephone to whom among the prominent local people.

Copies of this letter have gone to all your press chairmen. Add to the suggestions as helpfully as you can. Invite other suggestions. Let's make the wires hum "Votes for Women" all day from early morning till late night of July 29th.

Faithfully yours,

ROSE YOUNG.

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PRESS DEPARTMENT.
ROSE YOUNG, DIRECTOR.

EMPIRE STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, Chairman
303 Fifth Avenue, Sept. 22, 1914

1915

MRS. DAVID SIMPSON.

Suffragist Because Of Home Needs.

It is becoming more and more plain that many women are pushed into work for Equal franchise because of home needs.

Mrs. Josephine Sarles Simpson, wife of Justice David Simpson of Minneapolis recently resigned from the Supreme Court, is one of these women.

She has followed all the normal womanly walks of life starting out from the beginning of an unusually cultured girlhood. She married early and began her public work with a Mothers' Club for the study of infant welfare. This Club was composed of other young mothers. All absorbed in their children. Together they watched them grow out of babyhood and go forth to the public schools. Then this mothers' club turned its eyes school wards to see what manner of surroundings their children had throughout the day when they were away from home care.

"Quite by chance, as I remember," says Mrs. Simpson, "because nobody else wanted that particular branch of the study, the investigation of the Sanitation and care of school buildings fell to me". Mrs. Simpson went at her task with thoroughness. She found some of the fourteen school buildings she investigated in a very bad shape. "So bad they were not fit for school use." All were poorly cared for. The janitors' position bring often a political "job" ... reward for election assistance.

After she made her modest little report to her modest little mothers' Club, Mrs. Simpson was requested to give it to a congress of Women's Clubs. The public was invited to hear this address and came until there was standing room only in the auditorium where she talked.

The press took up the story and Mrs. Simpson was asked to go on the School Board of her city. But this she declined because her own household still needed her care.

Her school investigation, however, was only one of the things which this busy mother found time to do for the betterment of her children's larger home, the school and the city. She was chairman of the Woman's Club Committee on Pure Water. The voters of Minneapolis, had three times refused to vote on bonds for a new water plant, while periodic epidemics of typhoid swept the City. It was Mrs. Simpson's speech before the Minnesota legislature which won the favorable vote for bonding Minneapolis for a pure water supply.

Smoke abatement, city planning, school gardens and a city health survey were among the problems one after another which took her attention. Let it be noted that each and every one of Mrs. Simpson's interests was in protection of the home. "I have resigned all these endeavors now except "Smoke Abatement" in order to take up Suffrage" says Mrs. Simpson, "because I believe votes in the hands of women will hasten the things. I and other women like me most desire. These things will be more quickly procured and more permanently maintained through the suffrage than by our indirect influence."

Mrs. Simpson began her suffrage speaking some years ago when banquet to Bryn Mawr College women was given in Minneapolis. Her most spectacular success as a speaker was gained this summer at the Minnesota Agricultural School when she brought an audience of 1000 people to a great burst of suffrage enthusiasm. She won cheer upon cheer from the farmers and farmers wives there assembled.

Mrs. Simpson was graduated from the University of Wisconsin summa cum laude. She won the prize for oratory over three men competitors and was honored with Phi Beta Kappa. She was appointed by the Governor of Minnesota to the State Conservation Board in 1908. In recognition of her public work, she was, in 1913, made an honorary member of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association (a men's organization). She is also at the present time president of the Equal Suffrage Association of Minneapolis.

MRS ANDREAS UELAND, PRESIDENT,

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Mrs. Ueland, wife of Judge Ueland of Minneapolis, brackets in a typical manner the home-maker and the suffragist. She is the mother of seven children, three girls and four boys, several of whom have already taken their places in the world as useful, well-trained men and women. Mrs. Ueland says of herself that her active interest in the franchise for women came to a head when her girls began to come home from college and she realized that she must stand with them in the world's progressive movements; but Mrs. Ueland's usefulness to her city and state did not begin at that late date. She has been active in civic and philanthropic work for many years. She was the first vice-president of the first Woman's Civic organization in Minneapolis, the Minneapolis Woman's Club. She headed many important committees in that body, one of which was notable in obtaining medical inspection in the public schools and another which was largely instrumental in getting the much-needed pure water supply for Minneapolis. Mrs. Ueland was also put upon the Civic Water Commission; she, in common with two other prominent suffragists of Minneapolis--Mrs. David F. Simpson and Mrs. Thomas G. Winter--is an honorary member of the Minneapolis Civic & Commerce Association, a men's organization. Mrs. Ueland is a director of the Minnesota Fine Arts Society and has been long on the Public Board of the Associated Charities. She is a good speaker, clear, concise and logical, and always ready to recognize the merit of a fair opponent.

Mrs. Ueland has been the President of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association for two years and says: "Of all the honors which have been offered me by the women of my city, none appeals to me as does this one. If I can be, in any small way, instrumental in gaining the franchise for the women of Minnesota, I shall feel that I have been allowed to be of real use. At the present time, in a state of unenfranchised women, there is no work so important as this work for the ballot."

COST OF ELECTIONS

The general election held in Iowa in 1914 cost the state of Iowa slightly more than \$172,000.00. These figures are taken from the Iowa Official Register of 1915-1916, pages 882-883. They were compiled by the law department of the state library.

This represents the total expense of the general election of 1914 with only men voting. If the women were voting the only additional expense would be the cost of the extra ballots and the cost of the one or two days necessary for extra registration in places where registration is required. This additional cost would be very slight. Thus the official statement of Iowa dispells the contention that the cost of elections would ^{be} greatly increased if the women voted.

Governors and secretaries of state in those states where women vote, have made some very interesting statements as regards the increased cost of elections. A few representative answers to this query follow:

WYOMING: "Woman suffrage has not increased taxes in this state nor cost of elections."

CALIFORNIA: "Increased cost of election expense because of woman voters is very little."

KANSAS: "Increased cost of election insignificant."

IDAHO: "Added election expense infinitesimal."

ARIZONA: "Increased cost of elections through women voting not worth considering."

It must be remembered that women pay their full pro rata share of the taxation for election expenses and that they have been doing so for more than a century while deprived by law from casting a vote.

The statement has been made recently, by those opposing suffrage for women in Iowa, that the election expense of California has increased 133 1/3% since 1910, or since the time the women have been voting. A query was sent to Hon. Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of State of California, asking for a verification of the statement. The Secretary of State replied, "I know of no statement that would indicate that California election expenses have increased one hundred thirty-three and a third per cent since nineteen ten, nor of any claim having been made that equal suffrage is responsible."

The cost of elections in Chicago last year with women voting was only one cent per capita greater than in 1906, when men alone voted, according to figures in the annual report of the Chicago election commissioners.

With the exception of one year, the vote cast in 1915 was the largest in Chicago's history; yet the cost per vote cast was 22¢ less than in 1914, and 40¢ less than in 1913.

NO LOGIC IN IT.

There is no good logic in the argument that to allow women the ballot would merely double the cost of holding our elections without any benefit in proportion to the added expense. In the first place it could not double the cost of holding elections. One set of election officials would still suffice for each voting place. There would be but one set of registration officials the same as now exist.

There might be a few more polling booths or voting machines necessary and a few more printed ballots but these are the minor details of the election expense. By no theory of figuring could it be truly said that the cost of holding elections would be doubled, or anywhere near doubled.

Nothing whatever is said of the money that has been paid in by the women who own property in this state and nation and which has gone to aid in paying for the cost of elections at which they never have had the right to participate as voters. This money has been paid in uncomplainingly by the women to be spent by officials in whose selection they had never had a voice.

WOMEN HAVE SHOWN THEIR
INTEREST.

The events of the last few months have proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that the women of Iowa are interested, deeply interested, in the question of obtaining equal suffrage. When the proposition was first passed by the last session of Legislature, it was a common argument that the women of this State did not care whether or not they were given the ballot. Their actions since that time have disproved this statement and conclusively shown that they do want this right.

In every city and town of Iowa there are active organizations of the wives, daughters and mothers asking for this right and demonstrating their earnestness by their actions. There has been no spirit of bitterness, no rancor whatever, just a determined movement by the women of Iowa to secure the right to express^{by} the means of the ballot their views on the administration of government.

Their request has been backed up by logic and forceful arguments. Never has there been any resort to other means of whatever kind. The contest has been carried on with the greatest of publicity and the most honorable of methods. By the very kind of campaign they have carried on, the women of Iowa have demonstrated their ideas of political fairness and their desire and ability to play fair.

[1916]

Press Bureau,
Congressional Committee,
National American Woman Suffrage Assn.,
130 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

For release Monday,
May 22, not before.

Washington, D. C., May 21. -- Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has issued to every delegate elected to the national conventions of the Democratic, Republican and Progressive parties a strong appeal for a woman suffrage plank in the respective platforms.

To the Democratic delegates, Mrs. Catt calls attention to the fact that President Wilson, Wm. J. Bryan, Speaker Clark, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Secretary of the Treasury Wm. G. McAdoo, Secretary of Commerce Wm. C. Redfield, and Secretary of Labor Wm. B. Wilson have all announced their advocacy of the enfranchisement of women.

"The Democratic party holds as one of its principles that 'governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed,'" continues Mrs. Catt to the Democratic delegates. "In order that this theory may become a fact the suffragists will ask the Democratic party for a plank endorsing woman suffrage."

"Mrs. Catt calls to the attention of the Republican delegates the fact that a minority of the Resolutions Committee of the 1912 Convention presented a report endorsing woman suffrage. "All history proves that the minorities of today are the majorities of tomorrow," she continues. Referring also to the statement of "the greatest of all Republicans, Abraham Lincoln," that "this country cannot endure half slave and half free," Mrs. Catt suggests that "no Republic can endure half governed by half the people and the other half governed by all the people."

The Progressive delegates are urged to reaffirm their declaration of 1912 favoring woman suffrage. Mrs. Catt further emphasizes her non-partisan appeal by sending to delegates of all parties the following historical facts relating to equal suffrage:

"Since 1912 Oregon, Arizona, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, have become full suffrage states and Illinois has granted to women municipal suffrage and the right to vote for President.

"Last November four Eastern States -- New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, voted on woman suffrage. While the amendments were lost the "yes" vote in these states was over one million. The exact total "yes" vote was 1,334,470.

"Women now help to determine 91 electoral votes; 23 U. S. Senators and 67 Representatives. The suffrage states cover nearly half our territory."

COPY

A STATEMENT FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE CONCERNING
REGISTRATION AND ELECTION---

SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT--JUNE 5, 1916.

Replying to your inquiry of the 22nd instant addressed to the attorney general, will say relative to the conducting of the regular primary election June 5th, together with the special election covering the proposed constitutional amendment to be held at the same time, this department has heretofore held:

1st. That the election as to such proposed amendment is a special election requiring the issuance by the Governor of a proclamation under Section 1061 of the Code.

2nd. That the sheriff of each county should publish such proclamation in some newspaper printed in his county at least ten days prior to June 5th.

3rd. That the primary election judges and clerks should act in connection with this special election and that no separate set of officers will be required.

4th. That separate ballot boxes for the suffrage amendment ballots are permitted, but not required.

5th. That separate poll books are required. However, this is a practical question rather than a legal one, and if proper provision is made, either in the same or in different poll books for keeping a separate record of the person voting on the constitutional amendment, either on a separate page or column, in my judgment the same would not be held illegal.

6th. That the election officers will not draw double pay because of the two elections, but will be paid by the hour for time consumed, as provided by law.

7th. That while the time for opening and closing the polls for general and special elections differs slightly from the hours during which the polls are to be open for the primary election, yet as the legislature has especially provided that the constitutional amendment is to be submitted at the primary election, the hours governing the opening and closing of the polls for the primary election will govern for both elections to be held on June 5.

And it has also been held that the following provisions with reference to registration should be complied with in cities having a population of thirty-five hundred or over:

The registrars should meet on the second Thursday, Friday and Saturday prior to June 5th at the usual voting place in the precinct and hold continuous sessions from eight o'clock in the forenoon until nine o'clock in the afternoon, as required by Section 1077.

They should also meet at the same place between the same hours on the Saturday immediately prior to June 5th, as provided by Section 1080.

They should also be in session on election day during the hours in which, by law, the polls are required to be kept open, as provided by Section 1082.

Such registrars should prepare a new registry book for this election by copying from the poll book of the preceding general election all the names found therein, adding thereto those of all persons registered and voting at any subsequent election, as required by Section 1084.

A voter already duly registered in the precinct wherein he resides and proposes to vote is not required to register prior to the June primary election, but must register anew before the general election, as required by Sections 1076 and 1084.

Signed

C. A. Robbins,
Asst. Atty. General.

Answers
[1916]

Press Bureau,
Congressional Committee,
National American Woman Suffrage Assn.,
920 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.

For Monday Papers.

Washington, September 3- A positive majority for the federal suffrage amendment in the Congress to be elected in November is indicated by the replies so far to questions sent out by the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. This series of questions has been or will be sent to every candidate for either House or Senate. While the process of getting the complete list of candidates is slow, so that only a comparatively few states have so far been covered, a total of 132 replies have already been received.

One hundred and twelve of these, or nearly 85% declared themselves in favor of woman suffrage and stated: (1) That they would vote for the federal suffrage amendment and (2) that they would work to get a favorable report on the amendment if they should be on the committee which has jurisdiction.

Pennsylvania, the first state to which inquiries were addressed to the Congressional candidates is still heavily in the lead in number of replies, this being due also to the large number of congressional candidates in that state. Owing to the lateness of obtaining the complete register of the New York candidates, only a few inquiries have been sent to candidates in that state.

There have been 49 replies, to date, from Pennsylvania candidates. Forty-six of them answered favorably, one declared his opposition to the federal amendment, while two were non-committal.

Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National organization, is particularly pleased with the returns from Pennsylvania so far. She took an active part in the fight a year ago to bring Pennsylvania into the suffrage column, and she detects, in these answers received from Pennsylvania politicians, a tremendous change of heart since that time.

Of the 39 replies so far received from Illinois, one only is unfavorable, and the women look upon this candidate as a congressional Rip Van Winkle. It is true that women cannot vote for senators and representatives in Illinois, but National leaders are counting on the entire Illinois delegation. Mrs. Roessing will confer with the Illinois suffragists at the time of the National convention in Atlantic City, September 6, when plans will be made as to what action to take with regard to this delinquent.

The inquiries being sent to Ohio only a few days ago, there have been only ten replies so far. Of these seven are favorable, one opposed and two non-committal.

Seven favorable and no unfavorable answers have been received from Minnesota, so far. Michigan also has so far sent in no unfavorable or non-committal replies. Five candidates have pledged their support.

From Wisconsin five replies have been received to date, four favorable and one opposed. In these four latter states the questionnaires were sent out only a few days ago.

Press Bureau,
Congressional Committee,
National American Woman Suffrage Assn.
920 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.

For Release October 7th.

[1916]

Candidates

Washington, D. C. October 6th--- Public reports on the attitude of congressional candidates toward the federal suffrage amendment were given out here tonight by Miss Ruth White, Secretary of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in connection with the celebration of Federal Amendment Day which suffragists will observe all over the United States tomorrow.

Several weeks ago the National Congressional Committee sent out a list of three pointed questions to candidates for nomination in each state. According to the returns the anti-candidate is in the decided minority. Out of 359 replies to the committee's questionnaire, 308 replies were favorable to suffrage and the federal amendment, 25 were unfavorable and 26 were non-committal. The committee has tabulated these returns, classifying the candidates according to their state, district, party and suffrage stand, and has sent the tabulated lists to the state suffrage presidents for use in their local demonstrations tomorrow. In addition to this the local organizations have interviewed personally as many of the candidates as possible and have secured additional information which they will make public tomorrow.

The questionnaire which was sent to the candidates consisted of the following three questions:

1. Are you in favor of woman suffrage?
2. If elected, will you vote in Congress to submit to the states a Federal Amendment to enfranchise the women of this country?
3. If appointed on a committee in whose jurisdiction such an amendment should fall, will you do all in your power to expedite the passage of such a measure?

A second Federal Amendment Day will be celebrated on October 21st, when a further report will be given.

Form

CIRCULAR LETTER TO MINNESOTA SUFFRAGE WORKERS
IN REGARD TO FEDERAL AMENDMENT
DAY, OCT. 21

Minneapolis, Oct 7, 1916.

District Leaders and Suffrage Workers:-

You have no doubt read that the National Suffrage Association at its convention in Atlantic City in September, laid plans to have the suffrage work thruout the country much more centralized than ever before. The National Headquarters will plan some special form of activity for each month and this will be carried out in every non-suffrage state in the Union, and in as many countries as possible. Special literature and suggestions for the program will be sent out from National Headquarters each time. In this way the work will be more uniform and we will attempt to make a great drive for the enfranchisement of women in our country,

The work they have asked us to do in the month of October is to make a united demonstration all over the country for the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment, calling the attention of all candidates for Congress to the fact that women do want this amendment passed. In Minnesota the day set for this demonstration is Saturday, the 21st. On that day we want to have just as many meetings in the state as possible, several in every congressional district. The National suggests that the meetings be held on the Court House steps if convenient. They have sent us a program outline and we enclose copy of it; also copies of the description of the tableau, the "Woman's Protest" which is to be read, and the resolution which is to be adopted and sent to all candidates for Congress in your congressional district.

Can you not get up a meeting of this kind in your town? We will send you literature, the voiceless speech mentioned in program maps, etc. If you can possibly do so, get some good local speakers. If you can not do this, and if you will write us in time, we can perhaps send you a speaker from here.

Will you not write me at once as to whether or not you can undertake one of these meetings; it will not be difficult if your good suffragists will get together and plan for it at once. Please let me hear from you.

Cordially yours,

CLARA UELAND, STATE PRESIDENT.
(Mrs. Andreas Ueland)

403 Essex Building,
Minneapolis.

Four enclosures

"Protest"
Program outline
Resolution
Description of tableau

This letter with enclosures mentioned sent to:-

Mrs. W.W. Lawrence,	(Mrs. H.L. Stark, St. Peter.
Mrs. Crassweller,	(Mrs. J.H. Frazer,
Mrs. Atwood,	(Mrs. Nora Munson,
Mrs. Loyhed,	(Mrs. Trafton,
Miss Youmans, Mrs. Weir, Miss Ross,	(Mrs. Bunton,
Mrs. P. Schwarg,	(Mrs. Curtis,
Mrs. YOUNG,	(Mrs. Leigh,
Mrs. Moller,	(Mrs. Parso,
Mrs. P. Olesen,	(Mrs. Martin,
(Mrs. Gillespie, Chase & Green,	(Mrs. Shell,
(Mrs. Wheelock & Welch, Fergus Falls;	(Mrs. Gurley, Mrs. Jacquot,
(Mrs. F.T. Wilson, Stillwater	(Mrs. John Stube,
(Dr. and Mrs. Delbert Jones, Wabasha,	(Mrs. Mathews, Cook & Dekker,
(Miss Edith Gardner, Hastings,	(Marshall)
(Mrs. L. Taylor, Le Sueur,	
(Mrs. W.L. Duffy, Shakopee,	
(Mrs. J. Heatwole, Miss Robinson, Northfield,	
(Mrs. M.M. Davidson, Mrs. Percy Ward, Mrs. D.S. Cummings, Waseca.	

Mrs. A.D. McRae,
Redwood Falls.

Nov. 8, 1916

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE BOARD OF THE NATIONAL
AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8th.

WHEREAS, It has been brought to our attention that in filling positions in the civil service officials of the Federal Government discriminate against women applicants because of their sex; and

WHEREAS, Public records show that since Sep. 8, 1916, among 120 appointments and 33 transfers to clerical positions in the War Department at Washington only one woman was included, altho it does not appear that the positions were such that sex would have been a factor in efficiency or suitability; and

WHEREAS, The civil service registers of eligibles from which said appointments were made reveal no lack or corresponding disproportion of qualified women as compared with qualified men, there being 937 women and 1,208 men on those registers on Oct. 23, 1916; and

WHEREAS, The discriminatory attitude of officials of the Government is further reflected in the fact that women are not admitted to the Special civil service examinations for stenographer and typewriter now being held monthly in 400 cities of the United States, and are similarly excluded from many other examinations which they are competent to take; and

WHEREAS, This discrimination appears further in the fact, as set forth in the Civil Service Manual, that the usual entrance salary for men stenographers and typewriters is \$900 a year, while for women stenographers and typewriters it is \$720, and we are informed that men are also given preference in promotions, upon grounds of sex alone; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the ~~National Board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association~~ express to the President of the United States and to the head of each of the executive departments of the States and to the head of each of the executive departments of the Federal Government, their emphatic protest against this discrimination on the part of appointing officials, and demand, in behalf of the women of the country, who are taxed equally with men, to support the government establishment, that women be admitted to the civil service and be promoted therein upon the same terms as men; and

RESOLVED FURTHER, That a copy of this protest be sent to the women's organizations in each of the various states, to the various suffrage journals and women's periodicals, and to the newspapers throughout the country, that the public in general and women especially may be informed in this matter.

Nov. 8, 1916,
171 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Nov. 15 1916

Press Bureau,
Congressional Committee,
National American Woman Suffrage Assn.,
920 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.

For Immediate Release.

Washington, D. C. - November 15th: A vigorous protest against the discrimination which the Federal Government is charged with making against women applicants in filling civil service positions was presented to the president of the United States today by the national board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The protest was made in the form of a series of resolutions passed by the national suffrage board and in addition to being sent to the White House, copies of the resolutions were also sent to the heads of all of the executive departments of the Federal Government and likewise to all of the women's organizations in each of the forty-eight states.

In the preamble to the resolutions the National Suffrage Association asserts that it is a matter of public record that since September 8th, 1916, among 120 appointments and 33 transfers to clerical positions in the War Department in Washington, only one woman was included, although it does not appear that the positions were such that sex would have been a factor in efficiency or suitability.

The national suffragists charge further that the civil service registers of eligibles from which these appointments were made revealed no lack or corresponding disproportion of qualified women as compared with qualified men, there being 937 women and 1,208 men.

The fact that the principle of equal pay for equal work is not being applied by the Federal Government to the women who are employed as stenographers under civil service is also pointed out by the National Suffrage Association, and the demand is made upon behalf of the women of the country, "who are taxed equally with men to support the government establishment", that women be admitted to

Revised 11/15/16

the civil service and promoted therein upon the same terms as men.

The discriminatory attitude of the officials of the government is further reflected, according to the suffragists, in the fact that women are not admitted to the special civil service examinations for stenographers and typewriters now being held monthly in 400 cities of the United States and are similarly excluded from many other examinations which they are competent to take.

The actual resolutions passed by the national board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and sent to President Wilson are as follows:-

RESOLVED, That the National Board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association express to the President of the United States and to the head of each of the executive departments of the federal government their emphatic protest against this discrimination on the part of appointing officials, and demand, in behalf of the women of the country, who are taxed equally with men to support the government establishment, that women be admitted to the civil service and promoted therein upon the same terms as men; and

RESOLVED FURTHER, That a copy of this protest be sent to the women's organizations in each of the various states, to the various suffrage journals and women's periodicals, and to the newspapers throughout the country, that the public in general and women especially be informed in this matter.

[1917]

AT LAST

DEFINITE SUFFRAGE ACTION

THE SENATE SUFFRAGE COMMITTEE has just reported favorably on the Susan B. Anthony Amendment for nation-wide woman suffrage. In consequence this amendment will take its place on the Senate calendar for a vote at the session beginning in December. Suffrage leaders are much encouraged in getting the matter favorably reported out of committee and welcome the opportunity for a record vote whatever the outcome.

- : - - :

A favorable report on the creation of a COMMITTEE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE has been adopted in the HOUSE by a vote of from 181 to 107. The fight against the rule was made by Chairman Webb of the Judiciary Committee who is notably reactionary in regard to this and kindred reforms, but speeches favorable to the resolution were made by Chairman Pou of the Rules Committee and Representative Cantrill of Kentucky, both of whom have previously opposed all suffrage measures. Suffragists have for years been working vainly to bring this resolution for a HOUSE SUFFRAGE COMMITTEE to a successful issue and are jubilant over their final success. This means that the Federal Amendment itself will probably be voted out of committee for a vote in the House at an early date which would bring it before both houses of Congress at the next session.

- : - - : -

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT says in regard to these two notable victories: -

"We are approaching our last battle in the 50 years war for woman suffrage. It is unthinkable that the United States will submit its women to the humiliation of disfranchisement when Great Britain and Canada honor their women with a vote in their governments. The next step in this country will be the vote on the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment which we confidently expect will pass both houses of Congress before next March."

- : - - : -

THE 36th ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION WILL BE HELD in ST. PAUL at the St. Paul Hotel, November 16th and 17th. MRS. NELLIE MC CLUNG, the noted suffragist, of Edmonton, Canada, will be the principal speaker.

Official Copy

[1917]

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
403 Essex Bldg., - Minneapolis

Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

PRESS DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman.

(Editors are at liberty to use editorially verbatim)

Owing to the misconception as to the attitude of suffragists generally, which has arisen as a direct result of the recent demonstration of the Woman's Party, pickets in front of the White House at Washington, D.C., Mrs. Andreas Ueland has issued the following statement of the standing of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association in regard to the matter.

The statement was read and approved before a body of state suffragists assembled in conference in Minneapolis, June 27th, and is subscribed to by a majority of the Board of the Minnesota organization.

"A Conference of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association, a branch of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is president, wishes to give further publicity to the fact that the picketing in Washington is the work of another and different organization and that this demonstration has not at any time been indorsed or approved by the state or national suffrage association.

"The Woman Suffrage Association nationally and by states is pledged to a policy of aid and co-operation in this time of the nation's stress, and regrets that a body of suffragists should employ a policy tending to embarrass and discredit our government in the present difficult situation.

"We believe that the enfranchisement of women should be brought about by orderly and constructive methods and we are united in the endeavor to bring about, by such methods, the early political liberation of the women of America."

(Signed)

(Mrs. Andreas Ueland)

CLARA UELAND
President, Minnesota
Woman Suffrage Assn.

Press Department.
Minnesota Woman Suffrage Assn.

DR. EFFIE MC COLLUM JONES.

Dr. Effie Mc Collum Jones, who is travelling through Minnesota giving talks on Suffrage and National Aid Work is a suffrage worker who is known all over the United States although her closest affiliations are with the western States, as she is a western woman by birth and has lived in the west during the last 12 years.

Dr. Jones has an educational background which peculiarly fits for the work to which she is at this time devoting herself. She was educated in Lombard College, Galesburg, Illinois, and received her degree of Doctor of Divinity at that institution. She is a minister of the Universalist Church and has held twelve year pastorates in Barre, Vermont, and in Waterloo, Iowa. The last charge she held until the opening of the recent campaign for suffrage in that State when she decided that she must do her "bit" to help the enfranchisement of women, which she believes of the deepest importance.

Dr. Jones' excellent work, her magnetic power of speech and her constructive platform caused Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt to make an effort to secure her for National Suffrage work and since that time she has worked in practically every campaign State and was one of the women whose work and word helped to win the North Dakota victory. Her official title in national suffrage circles is National Field Director of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

Born and brought up on a farm in Kansas, Dr. Jones is naturally keenly interested in the movement to increase crop production in this country which has taken such hold on the western population. To her it is the most valuable part of the National Aid scheme, and it is upon this branch of National aid work that the emphasis of her lectures is placed.

Dr. Jones has two splendid daughters, one of whom is studying in her mother's Alma Mater in Galesburg, and one of whom is a student in the Iowa State College.

Dr. Jones' itinerary in Minnesota, mapped out by the President of the State Suffrage Assn., Mrs. Andreas Ueland, will include the most important towns of the State both north and south. She will remain in the State for a month, at least.

[1917]

Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission
Bureau of Suffrage Education
171 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

DR. EFFIE MC COLLUM JONES

Dr. Effie Mc Collum Jones has always been an ardent suffragist but not until the last few years, when the call for leaders became so urgent, did she devote her entire time to the suffrage cause. Having been elected Dean of Women at Lombard College, Galesburg, Illinois, she was just about to take up her duties when she was prevailed upon to take the platform in the interest of suffrage.

Dr. Jones has filled many positions of honor and trust, among them the very responsible position of trustee of Lombard College. This institution conferred upon her the honorary degree of D.D. She is one of less than half a dozen women in the country to be so honored. Vice President of the Associated Charities of Waterloo Iowa, Vice President of the W.C. T. U. of Waterloo and Berre, Vermont, and Vice President of the Iowa State Suffrage Association are some of the positions filled by Dr. Jones. She was twice elected president of the Twin-City Ministerial Assn.

Born on a farm and having received her very early education in the district school, Dr. Jones is thoroughly conversant with the problems that confront the farm man and woman and the residents of the small communities.

Dr. Jones has been on the lecture platform for some time having lectured many times on the Passion Play and other subjects at Chautauquas and similar large gatherings.

As an orator she is at once eloquent and forceful, a keen thinker and carries her discourse to a logical conclusion.

Those who know Dr. Jones intimately think of her not as a lecturer or as a magnetic leader in a big cause, but as a home woman, the mother of two beautiful daughters and a charming hostess over a home where many distinguished persons have been entertained.

It is not expedient for women to vote because:

1st., If women are once given the vote, it will not be taken from them, and the ballot will simply double the inefficient vote and thus greatly lessen good legislation.

2nd., The vote is demanded by only a small minority of women and therefore women will not use the ballot if given the opportunity--many statistics to show this.

3rd., Net result of woman's suffrage, a loss to the state and to women.

4th., Woman should do civic work, etc., and would be of much more influence than she can possibly be with the ballot. The ballot makes her a politician and she quickly becomes one.

5th., It requires physical power to enforce law. This is neither possible nor desirable for women.

6th., It carries a heavy obligation. The men should assume this and not burden the women with it.

7th., The weakening influence upon the Electorate of twenty years of woman suffrage caused the terrible conditions existing during the miners' strike in Colorado in 1913-14. Federal troupes were called out to quell the disturbance, which is unusual.

8th., Suffrage states mere imitators; they do nothing that men have not already done.

9th., Male suffrage states, such as Mass., leads in good legislation for women and children and dispensing with evil.

10th., Women are weaker physically than men and so cannot compete with men in labor; they receive smaller wages because of this. The ballot cannot help them.

11th., Woman suffrage has not helped the cause of temperance. Fourteen states adopted prohibition with men alone voting and five with aid of women. Maine has defeated woman suffrage and has had prohibition since 1850. North Dakota defeated woman suffrage in 1914; has had prohibition since 1889. On May 4, 1915, the women of Reno, exercising the franchise for the first time, voted ^{against} the proposition to reduce the number of saloons from eighty to forty and were publicly thanked by the liquor interests. After forty-six years of woman suffrage, the state of Wyoming is still wet. California defeated prohibition in 1914.

12th., Woman suffrage is only a movement having for its object the extension of the electorate that has met with organized opposition from those it was proposed to enfranchise. It is a question of which women are right, and is undemocratic.

13th., Taxation and the vote have no connection whatsoever. A man may own property in every city or town in the state except the one where he lives, yet he can vote only in the one where he lives.

14th., Woman suffrage is going, not coming. It met its Waterloo in 1915 with overwhelming defeat at the hands of the people of four great Eastern states and rejection by the Legislatures of seventeen others.

14th., It is socialistic and feministic in its tendency to wake the individual and not the family, the unit of the state.

It is based on sex antagonism and is therefore a menace to the home.

It is an insult to men in its false declaration that they have failed to protect the interests of their wives, sisters and daughters.

Why don't women settle the domestic service problem-- here they have the field to themselves!

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

403 Essex Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
Corner Nicollet Avenue and Tenth Street

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Mrs. H. L. Tomlinson, Auditor
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Mrs. Walter Thorp, Press Chairman
403 Essex Bldg., Minneapolis

Minneapolis, January 6th, 1917.

Believing that you are interested in one of the great reform movements of the time that of extending the franchise to the women citizens of this country, we, the Woman Suffrage Association are going to ask your help and co-operation in a nation-wide effort to spread and deepen the suffrage sentiment of the United States.

The Press of the country has rallied nobly to the support of the movement and it is to the Press that we must continue to look for the best method of disseminating our propaganda.

In the last week of February an effort will be made to have Special Suffrage Editions of County papers published in every State of the Union, using of course only one paper in each County, and that the most influential one. As we hope that your paper will carry our slogan in your county we will briefly outline to you our plan for your consideration.

We do not, of course, contemplate asking you for your entire paper for one issue. But we are prepared to furnish you free of expense, from one to four pages of plate matter -- as much up to this limit as you can use -- with six columns to a page.

This plate matter will contain, fresh up-to-the-minute propaganda, vote winning cartoons, attractive picture layouts and interesting feature stories.

The plate will be prepared in New York by our National Officers and will be the last word in live interest.

One of the prominent features of the plate matter will be an open letter to the President of the United States to summarize the women's appeal in behalf

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of the Federal Amendment. It will be signed by our State President and women known throughout the State as prominent in Suffrage, Club and Reform work.

Any paper to which we furnish this plate will be expected to print across its front page below its name "Woman Suffrage Edition". Whenever possible we will procure for you suffrage testimonials from prominent women of your own county thus giving your pages some local value.

The National Association has set the week from February 21st to 28th for the publication dates of these editions. You will of course recognize the value to the movement of their co-incident publication.

As we must order our plate matter direct from New York and must therefore be early informed of the number of papers who will assist us in this matter, may we beg that you will give it your immediate attention and let us hear from you in regard to your decision. If this letter is not absolutely clear to you will you not drop us a line that we may supplement the information it contains? Also will you please designate the amount of plate you can use as it will be shipped you direct from New York.

We again assure you that only your paper in your county is offered this opportunity. You have the first chance. But if you cannot undertake it will you not immediately inform us so that we may take steps to find another paper in the county?

The pages of plate matter will be so broken up that you may choose from them and arrange them to suit your convenience, we believe.

Trusting that you will see your way to help in this big constructive way one of the most pertinent and needed reforms of our day and so gain for yourself and your paper the gratitude of the women of your county and state, I remain

Most cordially yours,

Wm. Stanley Thorp
State Press Chairman

(Mrs. Walter Thorp)

BS&AU

12624. NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
Carrie Chapman Catt, President
171 Madison Ave., N.Y. 1626 Rhode Island Ave., Washington, D.C.

PRESS BUREAU
Rose Young, Director

National Suffrage News Bulletin

February 2, 1917.

SUFFRAGE WEEK AMONG THE NEWSPAPERS

Plans for the gigantic, many-in-one special suffrage edition of newspapers are maturing rapidly under the direction of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Thanks to the interest and good will of editors and newspaper proprietors, there will be enough papers in line to plaster the country west to the Rockies and south to the gulf with a huge suffrage sheet. The week chosen for this demonstration is February 19-26, though some papers will not have their special editions until during the first week of March. Four pages of suffrage features have been prepared by the "National" for the use of plate-using papers and various special features are at the command of the large dailies that are to give special space to suffrage during February. Among the latter as now listed are the Baltimore AMERICAN, the Detroit JOURNAL, the Providence, R.I. JOURNAL, the Providence, R.I., TIMES, The St. Paul DAILY NEWS, the Minneapolis DAILY NEWS, the Duluth HERALD, etc. Oklahoma newspapers are pledging special support in view of the imminence of suffrage as a campaign issue in that state. North Dakota suffragists find editors very hospitable to the idea of the special editions because of the great suffrage victory just won in that state (presidential suffrage). Georgia suffragists report a fine prospect for the plan in that state. South Carolina is interested. So is Nebraska. So is Rhode Island. It would seem from present indications that every section of the country will be covered.

ATTENTION DEMOCRATS!

Figures put out by antisuffrage official sources show that in the last presidential election women voters rallied to the support of Mr. Hughes by only 37% of their whole electoral college vote, while men's votes supported Mr. Hughes to the extent of 48% of their electoral college vote. Think of that, Democrats, who hesitate to open wide the gates to women's votes! 63% of the total woman vote was for Wilson. The antisuffragists themselves concede it.

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ATTENTION REPUBLICANS!

According to figures put out by antisuffrage official sources, the women of the twelve full suffrage states gave Mr. Wilson only 27,082 plurality, in the last presidential election. Whereas, the men of twelve suffrage states, of equal voting population, gave him 96,024 plurality. It was, therefore, men, not women, who elected Mr. Wilson. The antis themselves say it. Think of that, Republicans, who have been hearing that the "Woman's Vote Elected Wilson."

[Post-June 13, 1917]

NEW YORK MAYORS ENDORSE SUFFRAGE

New York State Mayors in conference recently in Buffalo went on record practically unanimously in favor of Woman Suffrage in New York State in the coming November election by adopting the report of the Resolution Committee. This report declared that while the policy of conference was to consider only technical questions of the municipal administration, nevertheless, "We have carefully considered the matter of woman suffrage because of its far reaching effect and beg to report that a poll of the mayors of the state shows that of the forty-seven voting, forty-one favor woman suffrage."

The resolution upon which the poll was taken reads as follows:

WHEREAS the New York State Legislature has decreed that the question of the right of women to vote shall be settled by a referendum to the voters of this state on November 6th; and,

WHEREAS The women of New York State have, through their Suffrage Party and other organizations, undertaken war service in behalf of the nation; and,

WHEREAS other nations, including our allies, Russia and Great Britain, appreciative of the service given by the women of their countries, have pledged themselves to the cause of greater democracy as expressed by Woman Suffrage; be it therefore,

RESOLVED: that the New York State Conference of Mayors, assembled in Buffalo, June 12, 1917, do hereby recommend that this government profit by the experience of other governments now at war, and, by granting equal suffrage, avail itself of the services of its women as well as of its men in the full efficiency of citizenship.

Mayor Mitchell of New York City, Mayor Fuhrmann of Buffalo, Mayor Stone of Syracuse, Mayor Stevens of Albany, Mayor Lunn of Schenectady, Mayor Truitt of Binghamton, Mayor Frank of Ogdensburgh, are among the leading mayors who are polled in favor of woman suffrage. This action of the Mayors is particularly gratifying in view of the fact that in 1915 a similar resolution was overwhelmingly defeated.

SUFFRAGISTS MAKE RECORD AS CENSUS TAKERS

G. G. Henry, director of the military census at Albany, received on June 13th the following telegram from Frank L. Crocker, director of the census for Nassau County.

"Expect complete Nassau County census this week. Few mistakes, and little disorder, thanks to efficiency of the Woman Suffrage Party in charge." The first official report on the first day's work of the census was made by a woman, Dr. Grace N. Kimball, census director for Dutchess County.

ONLY SMALL CAPITAL NEEDED

Vermont in granting municipal suffrage to tax-paying women, might seem to have granted the privilege to a very restricted class, as comparatively few women pay a direct tax. Such is not the case. Under the Vermont law any woman owning even \$1.00 can apply to have it listed for taxation. So, by the payment of a few cents she gets upon the "Grand List", that is to say, acquires the right to vote for all city and town officers, and upon all topics that come before the town meetings, including the liquor question.

The Vermont State Woman Suffrage Association will convene June 27 and 28 at St. Albans.

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION,
403 Essex Building, Minneapolis,
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President,
PRESS DEPARTMENT
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

NEWS BULLETIN - JULY 23, 1917
(Editors are at liberty to use verbatim)

HOOVER, WOMEN AND THE WAR

If this war is to be won on the basis of food, then it will be won through the efforts of the women of America.

Hoover says: "If they do this job well, and I have every confidence that they will do it well, they deserve the vote as soon as the present crisis has passed."

We honor and appreciate Mr. Hoover, but venture to correct his statement. If it is a question of "deserving" then "NOW" is the time. There has never been a time of stress in this Nation's history when the women haven't done whatever "job" was assigned to them to the last iota of their strength and ability.

Don't be niggard in your praise Mr. Hoover. The whole success of your great program depends on the women of the country--and if the women had had their will your food control bill would have been passed long before this.

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WHY A FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT?

IT IS A WAR MEASURE! Its passage will release for exclusive war work the undivided energies of the largest and best organized group of women in America.

Its delay marks America as a laggard in democracy. European countries are vying with one another in their haste to establish Universal Suffrage.

Is our Great Republic to be the last country in the world to admit the new order of fundamental democracy?

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HOW ABOUT BEING A CHIPPEWA SQUAW

THE MINNESOTA CHIPPEWAS HAVE GOTTEN ON THE MAP AS A DEMOCRACY-LOVING PEOPLE. It is no longer "Lo the poor Indian" but "Lo, the free Indian." In Council at Bemidji, Minnesota, July 12th, there was a hot scrap between the ~~old~~ order and the new when the question of women sitting in the Council came up. The old chiefs were all for keeping the squaw where she had immemorially "belonged"--in the tepee, but the young bucks of the tribe insisted that she was as much interested in the welfare of her people as were the men and that in common decency and fairness she should have equal tribal rights with the men. The result was a two to one vote in favor of suffrage for the Chippewa squaws.

How about it, White Men of Minnesota, whose mothers and grandmothers were pioneers of this State with equal rights for hard work with your grandfathers?

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1. QUEEN WILHELMINA FOR SUFFRAGE

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is urging the passing of a revised constitution with modern franchise and educational reforms upon the Dutch Parliament. She reminds them that the last parliament was almost unanimous in declaring for such reforms and closes her appeal with the words:

"It is for the States general to decide whether the work thus begun shall be completed. No other measures will be submitted to you. Thus you will be able to devote your full attention to the questions arising from the war and preparations for the vigorous development of our country after the conclusion of peace."

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MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN.

403 Essex Bldg.

Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

PRESS DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman.

NEWS BULLETIN - August 3, 1917

(Editors are at liberty to use verbatim)

WOMEN CANNOT BEAR ARMS - ?

With the entrance into battle the two hundred splendid Russian women who composed the famous "Command of Death" under Vera Butchkareff has been silenced forever the moth eaten "Women should not vote because they cannot bear arms." Women have now born arms in the greatest fight for Democracy the world has yet seen. Moreover these splendid Russian girls deliberately offered their lives to shame their traitor men. They offered more than any man has ever offered in going into battle - for they risked their honor as well as their lives. So well did they realize what would await them at the hands of the German soldiers if they were captured that they carried with them cyanide of potassium in order to take their own lives and save their bodies from dishonor did the fortunes of war betray them into the hands of their enemies. What man has ever offered more - or as much for his country?

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IS IT FAIR?

Perhaps never has there been such a storm of protest in this country over any one thing as over the picketing of the White House at Washington. The National American Suffrage Association is absolutely opposed to the tactics employed by the Woman's Party in picketing, but - If a tenth as many editorials were written commending the devoted, loyal, unwavering service offered to this country by women who believe in the justice of votes for women as has been written in the last month anathematizing the handful of pickets, the fight for woman suffrage would be almost won.

It seems easy to forget decades of service from the many in a moments disloyalty of the few. But is it fair?

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SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE IS SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.

When suffragists are asked "If you don't believe in picketing why don't you stop it?" they might with perfect logic answer -

"Why do the men of this country permit the ignoble game of party politics when the safety of the nation is at stake?"

"Why doesn't the South stop lynchings?"

If all these things are true, then are men fit to hold the right of suffrage?

It doesn't sound reasonable, when you see it in cold print - and it isn't reasonable. But it's just as reasonable as blaming the splendid level headed service giving women of this country for the tactics of the few whom the majority believe to be mistaken in their judgment.

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THE MOUTHS OF BABES

When the five year old grandson of Mrs. Nettie Chase of Maine was asked to quote a verse from the Bible he offered the following:-

"Suffer little children to come unto me for suffrage is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Who says suffragists neglect their children's education?

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN.
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

403 Essex Building
Minneapolis, Minnesota

PRESS DEPARTMENT
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

November 8, 1917

NEWS BULLETIN

(Editors are at liberty to use verbatim)

ANTIS & LIQUOR DEALERS

The Antis and liquor dealers and vice interests of the State of Ohio have secured a referendum to endeavor to take from the women of that state, presidential suffrage, which was granted to them last fall by popular election. The story of the way in which that referendum was secured is a disgrace to any state in the Union. It is undoubtedly true that in Ohio the will of saloon men, bartenders and political bosses did duty as "the will of the people." In the only four counties where hearings on the petitions which were demanded by the suffragists were allowed, 8,661 names out of 9,964 were thrown out as fraudulent. 827 petitions were circulated by saloon keepers, bartenders, brewery employees and "The Personal Liberty League" whose name speaks for itself. A fine instance of the "will of the people" caught in the vicious circle of the liquor ring - the ally of the Antis.

NEW YORK VICTORY.

The earliest returns show a fine majority for woman suffrage in the state of New York-- 100,000 at least. The New York women are jubilant. But this great victory will be of inestimable value to the whole country. It will be of the greatest possible influence in the consideration of Congress on the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Mrs. Catt herself says: "Over the top at last. Now all we have got to do is to roll down the other side to complete victory for the women of the United States. Minnesota women will be interested to know that three Minneapolis women, Mrs. David F. Simpson, President of the Hennepin County Suffrage Association, Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight, and Miss Florence Monahan spent the last month in New York state doing their bit in campaign work and street speeches for suffrage in New York. We are glad to have had Minnesota have some small share in the victory.

THE GREAT PARADE

Twenty thousand women marched for suffrage in the greatest Woman's Parade in History in New York, October 27th. For three hours these thousands of women from all walks and stations of life gave this living testimonial to the force and faith behind the suffrage movement. The Liberty Loan Workers of the New York Suffrage Party carried a banner stating that \$7,053,400 had been raised by them. Does this look as if suffragists were shirking their war responsibilities?

PETITIONS IN TRUNKS

Any doubt that may have lingered in the minds of the skeptical as to whether the women want the vote must have been dissipated by the action of the New York suffragists in obtaining the signatures of 1,006,503 women of the Empire State to petitions asking for the ballot. Two large trunks were required to take the petitions to Albany and when spread out they covered many thousands of feet.

BIG MEN FOR SUFFRAGE

Within the last ² weeks three big men who are part of the National Government have strongly endorsed Woman Suffrage as an immediate issue. Mc Adoo of the Treasury, Daniels of the Navy, and Gerard, the late Ambassador to Germany. These men evidently do not think that a try for the Federal Amendment at this time is untimely or unworthy of the attention of the Government. This is worth thinking about.

PRESIDENT FOR SUFFRAGE NOW

In President Wilson's recent speech on suffrage, one of the high lights was in the words so emphatically uttered by him: --

"I believe that just because we are quickened by the question of this war, we ought to be quickened to give this question of woman suffrage our immediate attention."

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN.
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

403 Essex Building
Minneapolis, Minn.

PRESS DEPARTMENT
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

December 10, 1917.

NEWS BULLETIN

(Editors are at liberty to use verbatim)

PICKETS ARE BEHIND THE TIMES

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has characterized the picket tactics at Washington as "behind the times." She is right. The pickets show an involved psychology that seems to keep their eyes turned inward on their own resentments and prevents their seeing the progress of events. Mrs. Catt has pointed out that every worthy cause that comes to final triumph knows three states - (1) the stage of agitation; (2) the stage of argument; (3) the stage of surrender.

The pickets are two laps behind. They have lapsed back into the stage of agitation after suffrage has passed on to the final stage of surrender. (From the Woman Citizen.)

CHAMP CLARK FOR THE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

Speaker Champ Clark, one of the ablest and readiest friends suffrage ever had took occasion to point out in a recent interview that when Congress re-opens "two constitutional amendments will be up for consideration. These are prohibition and suffrage amendments. Neither ought to require over a day a piece.

In the Speaker's judgment everything that can be said about each has been said. Suffragists agree with the Speaker that further debate on the Federal Amendment would be superfluous, and they believe that the submission of the amendment will be in order without delay.

THE NEW YORK SUFFRAGE ORGANIZATION HOLDING TOGETHER

The need of holding together the suffrage organization of New York State and City for the immediate present is patent according to suffrage leaders. They must function as guide and teacher in the matter of practical politics. There is a great deal that women, even suffrage workers, do not know with regard to the political situation confronting them. For instance, How soon can they vote? What will be the first occasion of their exercise of the franchise? etc.

The suffrage organization will be needed in the work of getting out the vote; The woman indifferent to suffrage was the bete noire of the suffrage campaign; the voter indifferent to his opportunity has long been the bete noire of men interested in good government; the voter indifferent to her opportunity will in all probability be the bete noire of the woman interested in good government.

To hold the women together in the old groups until the full lesson of political enfranchisement and application has been learned and taught to such groups as the foreign-born, the over-rich, the too-leisure and the office hungry, will be the immediate program of the State and City organizations in New York.

NOT THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

There has been some evidence of confusion in the minds of various people as to who really won the Suffrage Victory in New York State. It was through the fine organization and efforts of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. This State organization must not be confused in anyone's mind with the Woman's Party at present engaged in picketing the White House. The New York State Woman Suffrage Party is affiliated with the National American Woman Suffrage Association and has nothing in common with the National Woman's Party nor its political tactics.

[Dec. 15, 1917]

National American Woman Suffrage Association
Washington Branch Press Bureau
1625 Rhode Island Avenue
Ethel M. Smith, Press Chairman

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION OF THE
NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
DECEMBER 15, 1917.

That we pledge our unswerving loyalty to our country and the continuance of our aid in patriotic service to help make the world safe for democracy both at home and abroad.

Whereas, the war is demanding from women unprecedented labors and sacrifices, and women by millions are responding with utmost loyalty and devotion; and

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln, writing of woman suffrage, declared that all should share the privileges of the government who assist in bearing burdens; and

Whereas, it is important to a country in war, even more than in peace, that all its loyal citizens should be equipped with the most up to date tools; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we urge Congress, as a war measure, to submit to the states an amendment to the United States Constitution providing for the nation-wide enfranchisement of women.

Whereas, the war is bringing an ever-increasing number of women into industry; and

Whereas, President Wilson has pointed out the tendency in some quarters to take advantage of the patriotic zeal of our women and the preoccupation of the public with the war, to lower the standards of labor;

Resolved, That we urge the establishment of the economic principle of equal pay for equal work as vital to the welfare of the nation, and that we urge our members to be on the watch in their respective communities for violations of this principle and for attempts to lower labor standards in other respects, and use their best efforts to bring about a remedy.

That an American-born woman should not lose her nationality by marrying a foreigner, and we urge a change in this respect.

In view of the fact that a large share of the work of the Red Cross is done by women, the National American Woman Suffrage Association requests that women be given adequate representation on the War Council of the National Red Cross Association.

That we rejoice this year in the most important victories yet won in the history of the cause. Since January 1, 1917, women have been given full suffrage in New York, practically full suffrage in Arkansas, presidential suffrage in Rhode Island, Michigan, and Indiana, presidential and municipal suffrage in Nebraska and North Dakota, state-wide municipal suffrage in Vermont, local municipal suffrage in seven cities of Ohio, Florida, and Tennessee, and nation-wide suffrage in Canada and Russia; while the British House of Commons has gone on record in favor of parliamentary suffrage for women by a vote of 7 to 1.

Whereas, our country's success in its great task can be accomplished only by the patriotic and generous support of the people and their firm ^{resolution} ~~resolution~~ to forsake all courses of waste and extravagance; and

Whereas, the Secretary of the Treasury has offered for sale \$2,000,000,000 of War Savings Certificates, bearing 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly, and backed by the resources and power of the United States; and

Whereas, investment in these securities will not only help our country in war but will inaugurate a movement of thrift and economy that will be of lasting benefit; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pledge our unqualified support to the campaign for the sale of these War Savings and Thrift Stamps and urge our members to aid it in every way.

Whereas, the press of America has been of inestimable service in its recognition of woman suffrage as a fundamental principle of democracy and in its insistent ^{effort} ~~to~~ create favorable sentiment, Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the cordial and grateful appreciation of this Association be hereby recorded and the hope expressed that the press will continue to use its best offices to further the federal suffrage amendment.

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN.
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

403 Essex Building
Minneapolis, Minnesota

PRESS DEPARTMENT
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

December 19, 1917

DID SOCIALISTS WIN SUFFRAGE FOR NEW YORK WOMEN?

Straight-from-the-shoulder blows at Mrs. James W. Wadsworth's "facts" as to the New York election are delivered by Miss Mary Garrett Hay, City Chairman of the New York Campaign, in the following statement.

Miss Hay, under whose leadership as city chairman New York was carried for woman suffrage says:

"Mrs. Wadsworth, anti-leader, under the caption "Consider the Facts" makes the contention that suffrage was carried in New York by the socialist vote. Yes, consider the facts. Here they are.

"There were only three assembly districts in Manhattan where the suffrage vote did not poll over a thousand more votes than the socialists polled. Even in these three districts suffrage got an average of 600 more votes than the socialist candidate got. In the 4th suffrage had the advantage of the socialists by 551 votes. In the 6th it got 600 more votes than socialists got. In the 8th it got 656 more. In the 12th district, a typical district, where socialists only got 1822 votes, suffrage got 5,480. In my own district, the 9th, suffrage and Fusion ran almost neck and neck, suffrage polling 5,911, Fusion polling 5,578. The socialists polled only 977. In Brooklyn the 14th, 19th and 23d assembly districts are accounted the socialist strongholds. In all three suffrage ran ahead of socialism. In the 14th suffrage polled a yes vote of 4,052, the socialists 3,142,

in the 19th suffrage polled a yes vote of 3,608, the socialists 3,037; in the 23d, suffrage polled 5,060, the socialists only 3,992.

Now consider the suffrage vote in Greater New York in comparison with the mayoralty vote. Suffrage polled a yes vote of 335,959. The socialists polled only 142,178. The Fusion candidate polled 149,307. The republican candidate polled 53,678. The democratic candidate, and the successful one polled 297,282. Suffrage, therefore, polled 38,677 more affirmative votes than did the successful candidate. No candidate was in the class with suffrage, though all were for suffrage.

Mrs. Wadsworth's circular letter says to "Consider the facts." There they are. Consider them. They show that the great suffrage victory in New York cannot be attributed to any one influence or any one political party. The suffrage victory was a strictly non-partisan victory. It was due to a combination of all political parties and that's a combination that can't be beaten.

According to Mrs. Wadsworth, suffrage would not have carried had it not been that pacifists and pro-Germans are also very strongly for votes for women. Well, by that token, the British House of Commons seems to be strongly pro-German and pacifistic. It has voted by a majority of 7 to 1 for woman suffrage.

[Ca Dec 31, 1917]

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN.

Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Pres.

THE MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION at its Annual CONVENTION held in Minneapolis in December, adopted unanimous resolutions endorsing the policies of the National Association, and declaring its intention of carrying out as far as possible the plans outlined by the National Association in organization, circularization, Congressional work, press and finances. It was voted that we should try to raise the \$30,000 apportioned to Minnesota as its part of the National Budget of One Million, and of that to send \$3,000 to the National. At the Convention luncheon at the Radisson Hotel, at which Mrs. Nellie Mc Clung was the guest of honor, and the principal speaker. \$8,000 was pledged towards this sum.

THE WAR interfered with many of these plans. Our women have been among the foremost in war activities, and have not been able to give as much time to suffrage as heretofore.

THE WAR POLICY adopted by the National Council at its meeting in Washington in February was endorsed by our State Board.

WAR SERVICE in Minnesota has been co-ordinated under the State Safety Commission and the Woman's Auxiliary Committee and our association has co-operated with these committees.

Several of our local associations have opened RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS, among them the Hennepin County Association, and the Faribault Suffrage Club.

THE RED CROSS WORK of the Hennepin County Association has been one of the most important in the state. Classes meet daily at their headquarters on Nicollet Avenue. There are sixteen circles working under its direction and 14,000 finished articles have been turned out.

PRESS WORK. Our Press Chairman, Mrs. Walter Thorp, sends plate matter to 150 papers. She answers all editorials written either for or against suffrage. Bulletins are sent to officers and workers in the state. She takes care of suffrage publicity in Minneapolis continuously; has furnished news to the Woman Citizen and furnished articles and photographs for all important state activities such as the Duluth Conference, Dedication of the Woman Citizen Building, the White Elephant Sale and the Garden Party.

We held our first WHITE ELEPHANT SALE in Minneapolis in November. It was a glorified rummage sale and attracted thousands of people. \$2700 was cleared. St. Paul held a similar one later which was also successful netting about \$1700. It is the intention to make these Annual affairs until suffrage is won.

A successful Conference was held in Duluth in April, the women from the Twin Cities going in a chartered car. Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch of Illinois and Professor Maria Sanford were the principal speakers.

LEGISLATION. A Presidential Bill was submitted by our Legislative Committee to the Minnesota Legislature. It was defeated by a vote of 31 to 35 in the Senate. A constitutional amendment was introduced by a representative and passed the lower house by a vote of 85 to 41. This amendment was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 14 to 49. The defeat of this measure was

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

THE MINNR

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN.

satisfactory to our association, as it is the policy of the state association to work for the Federal Amendment.

It was our privilege to have DR. EFFIE MC COLLUM JONES in the state for the month of May. She spoke to approximately 10,000 people, succeeded in getting 670 new members and raised \$480.00. She spoke of suffrage and war service in twenty-six towns, often speaking two and three times in one place, and made many enthusiastic friends for our cause.

The president and Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight were delegates to the MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONFERENCE in Columbus, Ohio.

A GARDEN PARTY was held at the home of the president in August, at which \$800.00 was raised.

WOMAN CITIZEN BUILDING. The Scandinavian Woman Suffrage Association pledged money to build a booth on the State Fair Grounds for the use of suffragists. They were successful in this effort and the very attractive and convenient "Woman Citizen" Building was dedicated and turned over to the State Association. It was decided that as suffrage might be won within a few years that the house should be for the use of the Women Citizens of Minnesota, and so it was called the "Woman Citizen Building". A tablet in memory of Julia B. Nelson, one of the earliest and most noted Minnesota Suffragists, was placed over the fire place. The chief speakers were Prof. David Swenson of the State University and Professor Maria Sanford.

CONGRESSIONAL WORK. The Association has endeavored to carry out as closely as possible, the plan of the National Board for the Federal Amendment Drive. Each congressional district has a chairman and chairmen have been appointed in many counties. Organizers have been working in our four doubtful districts and petitions have been circulated. Resolutions have been adopted at the following meetings:

National Editorial Association
Minn. Assn. of Stationery Engineers
Danish - Norwegian Editorial Assn.
Women's Christian Temperance Union
Northern Minn. Conference of Methodists
Episcopal Church
Minnesota State Graduate Nurses Assn.
Brainerd Musical Club

FINANCE. Our Association is able to report \$30,515 raised for suffrage during the year. Of this \$3000 was sent to the National Treasury.

[Dec. 31, 1917]

Report of State Press Work
For the Year 1917

The Press work of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association has gone on without intermission since the last annual convention. Plate matter has been sent at intervals deemed advisable to 150 country papers.

Friendly editorials have been acknowledged and the editors thanked. Bulletins have been sent at bi-monthly intervals for most of the year to state officers, allied organizations and state clubs.

Much of the press chairman's time has gone to the answering of ~~exix~~ editorials and articles in the country press which have abused suffrage ^{to general} for the stand taken by the Woman's Party. In each case a letter signed by Mrs. Ueland expressing the attitude of the National American Woman Suffrage Association as being strenuously opposed to the ^{of which the M. W. S. A. is a part} policy of picketing, begging that such letters be printed as a matter of fair play. ^{is sent to the paper in question.} In nearly all cases the ~~editorial~~ ^{has been} statement was printed as requested.

The work has presented difficulties this year unheard before as ^{to the effect} there has been considerable sentiment abroad that ^{in war time} to do suffrage work is not ethical. The newspapers have been loath to give as much space as usual and indeed the calls upon them for free advertising for Red Cross Liberty Loan, drives of charitable institutions for money etc. have been larger than ever before and space has been at a premium. On the whole I think there is reason for congratulation on the amount that has been granted to suffrage activities in spite of these difficulties.

Half of the Press Chairman's time goes to the work of the Hennepin County Suffrage Association's activities and this makes up the majority of the Press work in Minneapolis itself.

stories of
All *important Suffrage* big movements, news of meeting, Red Cross activities is also sent to the Duluth papers and is used through the courtesy and co-operation of the News Tribune and Herald.

A new line of publicity for the Federal Amendment drive is contemplated and arrangements under way but that had perhaps better not be gone into in detail at this time.

Articles are sent at frequent intervals to the Woman Citizen at the request of the National Press Chairman Miss Rose Young

Respectfully Submitted

Walter Thorp
State Press Chairman

(Mrs. Walter Thorp)

In addition to the above report the Chairman adds that special suffrage editions were placed in 40 state papers. —

Press Report 1917

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HAS THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE FOLLOWING REPORTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE, BUREAU OF REVENUE, AND BUREAU OF MINES:

THE LAND OFFICE HAS RECEIVED FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE, BUREAU OF REVENUE, AND BUREAU OF MINES:

THE BUREAU OF REVENUE HAS RECEIVED FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE, BUREAU OF REVENUE, AND BUREAU OF MINES:

The Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment was pushed far along towards its passage by the last session of the 65th Congress. Not only did the Senate Suffrage Committee report it favorably, but a special Woman Suffrage Committee was created in the House for the sole purpose of dealing with this subject. Formerly the question of enfranchising the women of the United States had been left to the chance assistance of an overburdened Judiciary Committee, which loved to let it languish.

The creation of this House Committee owes much to the warm support of President Wilson, who urged its creation by a personal letter to Representative Pou, Chairman of the Rules Committee. The House not only voted 181 to 107 for it, but in the debate preceding the vote, the importance of creating such a committee received strong support from representatives as widely separated geographically and politically as Pou, Democrat of North Carolina; Austin, Republican, of Tennessee; Blanton, Democrat, of Texas; French, Republican, of Idaho; Cantrill, Democrat, of Kentucky; Kelly, Democrat, of Pennsylvania; Mondell, Republican, of Wyoming, and Farr, Republican, of Pennsylvania.

Some of these men, and notably representatives of the Southeastern States, took occasion to express an ardent advocacy of the principle of woman suffrage itself. Women have been enfranchised as a direct outcome of the war in Russia and Canada. They are about to be enfranchised in Great Britain. The great state of New York has just voted an overwhelming majority for Woman Suffrage. The question has been on the tongues of Statesmen in

France and Italy for the past year. These countries, hard pressed for existence, are not stopping to hand out votes to women like a bouquet of flowers. Nothing less vital than woman's need, political as well as industrial, has brought this matter into prominence in Europe at this critical moment. Statesmen have been frank to say so.

Shall the United States lag behind its Allies in this, any more than in other war measures?

The question of the adoption of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment is scheduled to come before the 65th Congress. Its swift passage will remove an obstacle to woman's efficiency; it will clear the political deck for action on other pressing topics.

The completion of the democratization of this nation is necessary in order that the patriotic work of the country may be unimpeded. Woman free can help in this moment of crisis better than woman shackled.

Free of shackles, women have proved that they will serve the cause to which they have sent forth their sons to die, but why use measures with women which would write the country down as second rate if used with men? We are boosting the soldier's efficiency. Let us boost his wife's, his mother's, his sister's, by urging the passage of the federal suffrage amendment so that this great woman's question and democracy's question may be settled once and for all. And settled right.

[1912]

~~Woman Suffrage~~

The march of W. S. Countries from
around the world.
Government to Government. The
news has just ^{been} received that
the Women of India &

In France "a bill etc

"The last unit of the Democratic
party

The Republican National Committee
has some time since
adopted resolutions for National
W. S. The Chairman Mr. Will
Hays is outspoken in his
belief in this progressive
movement.

Minnesota has a is one of
the few states with a
solid delegation in Congress.

favoring the Federal Amendment
and the indications are
that a legislature that
will give vote for ratification
of the Federal Amendment
will be elected

[1918]

WOMEN DON'T WANT STATE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

The Bill asking for the submission of a State Suffrage Amendment, known as the Warner Bill because introduced by Representative C.H. Warner of Aitkin, and which was passed by the House January . 22d, does not meet with the approval of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association, and will be strenuously opposed by that body when it comes before the Senate. The facts of the case seem to be that the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association, the old established suffrage organization of the state, which has worked for suffrage measures for many years, believes that when the difficulties of amending the Minnesota Constitution are duly considered, a State Referendum would be shown to be a costly and well nigh impossible achievement. Moreover the Association has deliberated the matter in Convention and declared against the State Amendment policy and committed itself to the Federal policy and to such statutory suffrage measures as lie within the gift of the legislature.

The candidates for the present legislature were thoroughly canvassed on this subject; all of these men have been informed of the views of the main body of suffragists of the State as to what they desired to work for and what they believed could be won.

The Bill for the State Suffrage Amendment, according to Mrs. ^{Andreas} Ueland, President of the Association, is not backed by any responsible body of suffragists. If it is forced to an issue, it will be against the will of the women who will have to spend time, strength and money in a fight which they believe to be useless and out of harmony with the national suffrage policy.

The question of the squareness of this deal is worth considering.

The objection of the women to the State Amendment is not based upon laziness, lack of knowledge of political conditions, nor lack of a coherent policy, but upon the experience of suffrage leaders the country over in regard to constitutions such as that of Minnesota.

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN.
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

403 Essex Building
Minneapolis, Minnesota

PRESS DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

January 25, 1918

NEWS BULLETIN
(Editors are at liberty to use verbatim)

QUEEN MARY SENDS GREETINGS TO AMERICAN WOMEN

Queen Mary sent the following cablegram to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense:-

"I received with much satisfaction and pleasure the friendly message you addressed to me from the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense of America.

"Please convey to the sisterhood of your great country the warm thanks of the women of the British Empire for their inspiring words of encouragement and assurance. The horrors of war have taught us to know one another better and they have strengthened the ties of kinship and mutual sympathy by uniting the women of the English speaking races heart and soul in the struggle for liberty and civilization.

"Confident of the valuable help we women can give our gallant soldiers and sailors, I pray for God's richest blessings on our efforts.

MARY R. "

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SUFFRAGE LEADER GOES ON IMPORTANT MISSION TO EUROPE

Mrs. Norman De R Whitehouse, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York State, has been asked by the Bureau of Public Information to visit Switzerland in the interest of the United States Government. Mrs. Whitehouse as the representative of the Committee on Public Information will give lectures, distribute literature, and in all ways possible make clear the American position before the public in Switzerland. This is aimed to counteract the work of German propagandists seeking to misrepresent the aims of the United States. Mrs. Whitehouse is eminently fitted for this delicate piece of work. She is distinctly persona grata in many European Courts, is a linguist of sorts, and a woman of rare beauty and charm.

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DR. SHAW ADOPTS A FRENCH BABY

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman of the Woman's Committee of National Defense and Honorary President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has adopted a French orphan baby girl. The baby, Dr. Shaw says, was a present to herself and she was a present to the baby. This little French waif is to have no less than five mothers, as Dr. Shaw's four little grand nieces insist on sharing the responsibility of her future. The little's foster mother, who is very little indeed, has already contributed the interest on her first Liberty Bond towards the baby's support, and another of the youngsters is making superhuman efforts to master French which on her own say she "just hates" so that she can talk and write to baby in her own language. Dr. Shaw says that the worst reproach of her spinsterhood has been removed with the adoption of the French baby, -"The Anti's can no longer reproach me that I have no children."

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WOMAN GETS CROIX DE GUERRE

It is reported that Dr. Jane Craven of Evanston, Illinois, is the first American woman to be honored with the French Croix de Guerre. It was bestowed for rescue of the wounded under fire.

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN.
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

403 Essex Building
Minneapolis, Minn.

PRESS DEPARTMENT
Mrs. Walter Thorp

February 6, 1918

NEWS BULLETIN
(Editors are at liberty to use verbatim)

T O W I N T H E W A R

The Federal Suffrage Amendment is More Than A Woman's Question

It is an American Question

It is a WAR QUESTION.

A vote for the Federal Suffrage Amendment is a vote against Germany abroad and against German propaganda here. The war is taking a toll of good American votes by the thousands. American soldiers want their women folk to vote. American citizens here need the votes of Loyal American women to combat the votes of those whom the Government refuses to accept for war service because it doubts their loyalty.

Don't be politically short sighted. Shall the fight we win on the Western front be lost in Washington? Remember that the slacker will vote. The silent enemy will vote.

With all these together we have in this country a consolidated vote - consolidated against the United States - which may be a determining factor. Shall the Democracy for which we are sacrificing everything be lost because we are politically short sighted?

Put woman's vote to work! Let the full strength of American womanhood at the polls back up the American manhood at home and in the trenches. Rend the chains of political inequality that bind women.

Her loyalty has never been questioned. It is being proved anew every day. She is doing her part in overwhelming measure. The Government knows it. The country knows it. The country and the Government need her vote to make other Congresses as truly American as our present Congress.

From the trenches come unmistakable evidence of how the soldiers stand on this national, this international question. By a vote of two to one, New York soldiers in French trenches voted in favor of Woman Suffrage.

What General Pershing says--"This war is being fought by women. It is women who suffer and lend courage to us. Women are the ones who will deserve honor for their aid in establishing democracy."

Nobody asks for the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment as a pretty compliment to womanhood. It is urged as a vital, sound, tremendous step in putting every ounce of power that can be marshalled behind our country in its time of need.

ROOSEVELT'S FORECAST

Colonel Roosevelt predicts that Republican initiative will be as pronounced in the passage of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment in the Senate as it was in the House in a recent letter to Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire. A quotation from Col. Roosevelt's letter says: "The Republican Party will do as it has done in the past and take the lead in completing the work of giving a square deal to the women of this country who are at this moment standing shoulder to shoulder with their husbands and fathers, their sons and brothers in the great war for liberty and justice."

WOMEN WANT A LOYAL VOTE

A vote against suffrage in the United States Senate is a vote for Germany. Are American ideals to be at the mercy of the votes of the stay-at-home men, of slackers and of the foreign born, instead of the loyal, patriotic women whose husbands and sons are fighting for their country?

Texas is one of the states where aliens may, after conforming to state election laws, vote on first papers. The same thing is true in Arkansas, Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and South Dakota.

Recently arrived foreign born men may decide at the polls who shall be legislators and congressmen. They may even determine war policies of the country while in some of these same states the wives and mothers of men fighting at the front have no voice in the government at all. In Missouri and Texas one man in six is foreign born; in Nebraska one in three; in South Dakota one in two. These alien voters are not subject to the draft unless they have filed final naturalization papers, which many never do. Yet they may determine the policies of the country on first papers while American born women are kept politically helpless.

The votes of entire towns and districts are Teutonic in sympathy. In the Southwest, Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, the votes of thousands of illiterate Mexican peons are easily exploitable. Will the American people, Americans with the vision of a unified, saved Democracy see this great mass of alien voters, whose loyalty is in doubt, vote to determine our policies and do nothing to counteract this silent and sure invasion of American democracy?

DEMOCRATIC CONTROL IN JEOPARDY

Southern Democrats stand to lose their control of Committee Chairmanships in Congress by any sustained opposition to the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment soon to come before the Senate according to Hon. James Cantrill of Kentucky. Representative Cantrill points out in a statement given out recently in Washington that ten southern states are now in control of 31 of 60 committee chairmanships in the House. Four of these ten states control 18 of the 31 chairmanships. That the south would like to keep this control goes without saying. "but it won't be able to do so in the face of the opposition it will encounter if these ten states vote almost solidly against the Federal Suffrage Amendment. These ten southern states have but 110 electoral votes held by the 18 states that have given woman suffrage for presidential electors. For these ten southern states to vote almost solidly against the suffrage amendment would be in my opinion a very grave political mistake. The South has everything to lose by such a short sighted policy.

WHAT'S IN A RIVER

If a New York woman moves across North River into New Jersey, or if a Kansas woman moves across the Missouri, both lose their right to vote. But a New York man can move to El Paso and a Kansas man can move to Michigan or Maine and their voting rights will still be protected.

Is there any real reason why the women on one side of a river should be entitled to a voice in the laws under which they live and work when the women on the other side are deprived of it? Is it common sense? The Congress is the only power in this country which can take the first step in removing the artificial boundaries which now oppress half of the country's citizens. Let democracy be as genuine on one side of our rivers as on the other -- on one side of our country as on the other. In Congress, and Congress alone, is vested the power to accomplish this.

The premiers of Great Britain, Canada, Sweden and Italy have pledged woman suffrage through their national parliaments. Women who vote, and women who want to vote, are calling on our United States Senators to finish the great work set so far on its way by the Lower House by passing the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN.
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

403 Essex Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

PRESS DEPARTMENT,
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

February 12, 1918

NEWS BULLETIN

MRS. CATT FORECASTS EARLY VICTORY IN SENATE

Within the next three weeks, or less, the Federal Amendment will be out of Congress and before the states for their ratification, according to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, while in New York for a week after a strenuous period spent in leading the suffrage forces in Washington in their drive upon Congress. "The women of America will be voters in 1920, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Susan B. Anthony," declared Mrs. Catt.

"The outlook for the passage of the Federal Amendment in the Senate is excellent. It will go through when it comes up for a vote," said Mrs. Catt, "and in all probability that will be in the next two weeks. When it does come up our friends will be in their places to the last one. I have said repeatedly that the women of America will be voting in 1920, and there is every reason to substantiate this prophesy on the eve of the vote in the Senate.

"Careful polls taken of the Senate indicate that there will be no difficulty in getting the two-thirds vote to pass the Amendment. Our records show that twenty-four of the states will cast solid votes for suffrage, a gain of one state over the House vote, in which the delegations of twenty-three states voted solidly for the Amendment. Then there will be enough scattering votes to carry the Amendment through. In the House eighty-three per cent of the Republicans voted for suffrage, and we expect that this percentage will be maintained in the Senate. Because of the Southern States, the percentage of Democrats voting for the amendment will not be so large. However, Democratic senators from the West are for suffrage."

"Both parties are working for the Amendment" said Mrs. Catt, "though each party has its problem - The Republicans, the reactionary Northeast and the Democrats, the Southeast section of the country. The farsighted leaders of both parties recognize the progress suffrage has made in other countries and are anxious that America should not lag behind in this movement of democracy."

"I repeat, the women of America will vote for presidential electors in 1920."

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN.
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

403 - Essex Bldg.
Minneapolis, Minn.

PRESS DEPARTMENT
Mrs. Walter Thorp

February 12, 1918

NEWS BULLETIN

(Editors are at Liberty to use verbatim)

ARE WE WITH OUR ALLIES?

Great Britain's House of Lords, citadel of conservatism tho' it be, has decreed by overwhelming vote that the woman suffrage clause shall stand in the Representation of the People bill. This settled the matter for Great Britain. Her vote for woman suffrage as a war measure will be signed, sealed and delivered by the Royal assent within a short time, if indeed the King has not already by the time this is read, signed it.

So much for that picture.

Now look on this.

Germany is belittling the woman suffrage victories in London and in Washington. Her press systematically ignores those victories. The anti-suffrage view that votes for women spells ruin is finding its chief expression in the arch anti Germany. "Even the very foundation of this reform does not exist in the Fatherland," says Germany.

Where is America to stand on this question? Beside her ally, Great Britain? Or beside her Teutonic foe? Are we Huns? Or are we blood-brothers of England in the fight for Democracy? The very foundation of this reform certainly does exist in America. The Lower House of Congress has cleared the way to an immediate decision that will range America with her allies, not her foes, on this question.

On the Senate of the United States rests the ultimate responsibility. To the Senate will belong the final honor of deciding the question to the credit of America and her allies and the discomfiture of their foes.

WHITE SUPREMACY IN THE SOUTH

It is a no less loyal Southerner than Mrs. Cordelia Powell Odenheimer, past president-general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who voices the need for White Supremacy in the South, in a recent interview.

"Thousands of our best men are in the army and the slackers and other undesirables will be left to do the voting which will determine the policy for our whole country. In the South the undesirable vote is very large. But the number of white women in the South -- educated women of pure Anglo-Saxon blood and unquestioned loyalty -- is far greater than the total undesirable vote in the South. Are we women, who by our votes might save the situation, to be left helpless in the face of it, powerless to protect by our ballots either ourselves or our men who have gone to France? The passage of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment is absolutely necessary for the protection of this country."

NORTH DAKOTA FOR FEDERAL SUFFRAGE

The legislature of North Dakota, at its special session on January 24 to 29th, unanimously adopted a concurrent resolution favoring the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. In view of the fact that all political parties in North Dakota have endorsed equal suffrage, the legislature urged that the senators and representatives from that state work and vote for the passage of the Amendment.

National American Woman Suffrage Association
Washington Branch Press Bureau
1626 Rhode Island Avenue
Ethel M. Smith, Press Chairman

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE.

SUFFRAGISTS FORESEE VICTORY IN SENATE THROUGH
DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ACTION ON AMENDMENT.

Washington, February 12, 1918.-- Victory in the Senate for the federal woman suffrage amendment at an early date is foreseen by suffrage leaders as a result of the Democratic National Committee's endorsement, announced last night. Said Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, of Washington, vice president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and member of its congressional committee:

"This should put us through the Senate, for hesitating Democratic Senators will now feel that they have a mandate from their party. We may look for the submission of the federal suffrage amendment before the end of February."

Mrs. Maud Wood Park, of Boston, national congressional chairman of the Association, in charge of Washington headquarters:

"We are deeply gratified by this confirmation of our belief that woman suffrage is a political question of such importance that no far-sighted group of public men can afford to lose the opportunity of pressing it. It makes us proud also to know that our statesmen do not wish to be behind Great Britain, whose King has just signed the bill granting English women the vote."

Miss Ruth White, of Kansas City, Missouri, congressional secretary for the Association at Washington:

"The Democratic Party is proving that its vision is not less clear than is that of the President, who sees that we must make our own democracy ring true before we can carry democracy to Europe."

Mrs. Elizabeth Herndon Potter, of Tyler, Texas, state congressional chairman assisting the National Committee at Washington:

"Texas gave one-third of its solid Democratic delegation for the federal amendment in the House. My hope is that in the Senate the solid South will prove itself 100 per cent Democratic now, and as good party men follow the lead of the Democratic National Committee."

[Feb. 26/9/8]

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN.
Washington Branch Press Bureau,
1626 Rhode Island Avenue,
Ethel M. Smith, Press Chairman.

Released on receipt.

NEW YORK WOMEN'S REGISTRATION LARGE, SAYS SUFFRAGE LEADER.

Washington, February 26 -- The registration of New York women who are about to vote for the first time on March 5 was not small but large, according to Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City, who arrived in Washington today to join the congressional forces of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in their work for the federal woman suffrage amendment in the Senate.

"One third of the women eligible to register did so," said Miss Hay in a statement given out from National Suffrage headquarters today, "and under the circumstances I say that is more than was to be expected. The registration days were Friday and Saturday -- or rather Friday evening and Saturday -- and the providing for women's registration was not enacted until the Monday night preceding. That left just three days intervening between the enactment of the law and the registration itself.

"Moreover, because of the controversy between the parties over the redistricting of the state, which had to be settled in three courts, nobody knew whether the registration was likely to be called for at this time or 40 days later. The candidates were not even named -- in one district they were not named until Thursday night, and the earliest nominations were made Tuesday. When 37,000 women, out of a possible 100,000 register to vote for one officer, and many of them have known the candidates' names barely one day, if that long, it seems to me it is doing pretty well.

(New York women's registration large.)

-2-

"But that is not all that stood in the way of registration this time . Both registration days were holidays. On Friday the soldiers from Camp Upton came to the city and paraded -- and every woman in New York had sons or brothers or a husband or friends in that parade, to occupy her attention more than candidates for Congress. Then Saturday was the Jewish Sabbath, and Saturday night was thus the only possible registration time for the thousands and thousands of Jewish women.

"At regular elections, on the contrary, the registration period is at least a week in length -- from Monday morning to Saturday night -- and the newspapers are reminding the men every day to go and register. The men, moreover, being aligned in parties, are notified in almost every mail, from their party headquarters. For this registration there was no such extensive advertisement, and the women, not yet aligned in parties, were not reminded as the men are reminded. The Suffrage Party was unable to remind them as it might have done, because of the shortness of the time between enacting of the registration law and the registration day.

"One third of the possible voters was a large registration under these circumstances, I say", concluded Miss Hay with emphasis.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN.
Washington Branch Press Bureau,
1626 Rhode Island Avenue,
Ethel M. Smith, Press Chairman.

[1918]
Thursday Feb 28.
Release Friday, March 1.

SENATOR'S DAUGHTERS PETITIONS FOR FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Washington, February 28. -- Petitions continue to pour in upon the two North Carolina Senators, asking them to vote for the Federal Suffrage Amendment, Senator Simmons' two daughters, Mrs. Louis Mahler and Mrs. Graham Andrews of Raleigh, being among the petitioners. Their names appear in a list of more than 500 citizens of Raleigh, whose petition was presented to the Senators today by Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, vice president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Maud Wood Park, congressional chairman.

The signatures to this particular petition are chiefly those of married women of Raleigh, but they include a number of prominent business men and politicians as well, among them Joseph G. Brown, E. B. Crow, B. L. Jerman, bankers; Santford Martin, private secretary to the Governor; W. L. Wilson, secretary of the State Historical Commission, R. W. Haywood, editor of one of the leading newspapers, and Clarence Poe, editor of a farm journal of state-wide circulation.

The student body of Peace Institute, the leading and oldest Presbyterian College for women in North Carolina, and the alma mater of Mrs. Overman, wife of the Senator, and Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, has sent to the senators a petition signed by 64 out of 85 students, and by all the faculty but two.

[Feb. 28/1918]

National American Woman Suffrage Association
Washington Branch Press Bureau
1626 Rhode Island Avenue
Ethel M. Smith, Press chairman.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE.

[1918]

SENATE DISCUSSES WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Washington, February 28.- The Senate's live interest in the federal woman suffrage amendment and indications of an early vote on the question appeared this afternoon in a short debate precipitated by Senator Gallinger, dean of the Senate and minority leader. Senator, besides being the leader of his party, The New Hampshire/claims to have been a suffragist longer than any other member of the Senate, and he obtained the floor today immediately after roll call to read to his colleagues a letter from John Hays Hammond, president of the National League of Republican Clubs, urging favorable action on the federal amendment.

Senator Shafroth of Colorado, democrat, another staunch suffragist, was on his feet as soon as the Republican leader had finished, reiterating the arguments for political equality for women. Senator King of Utah, and Senator Phelan of California, democrats, and Senator Borah of Idaho, Republican, were the other participants in the brisk little exchange which now developed between the two sides of the chamber, Senator Borah bringing it to a close by demanding "Why don't we vote on it?"

Mr. Hammond writes Senator Gallinger that "it would be a great misfortune to have this issue injected into our next political campaign, as would be the result of the defeat of the federal suffrage bill in this Congress". But, continues Mr. Hammond, "the question is above state, above party, it is national. Winning the war is now the supreme duty of Americans, and the inspiring cooperation of our eager and patriotic women would be of incalculable service in promoting essential legislation, by their influence at the polls."

Senator Gallinger, declaring that he had been a believer in woman suffrage for more than 30 years, said that he hoped to see early action by the Senate as a matter of clearly established justice and good policy. He was convinced, he said, that the right to vote

ate discusses woman suffrage.)

-2-

had been denied to women merely because men had the power to deny it --
"another illustration of the false doctrine that might makes right."

Senator King, urging states rights against federal action, was vigorously answered by Senator Shafroth, and by interjection from Senator Phelan of California.

The letter from Mr. Hammond, the reading of which occasioned the Senate discussion, was in full as follows:

My dear Senator Gallinger:

No argument is needed to convince even the most conservative of men of the inherent justice of the cause of woman suffrage. Some, however, have questioned its expediency; but the logic of events during the past few years must compel a change of heart and mind in even these "doubting Thomases".

England, ever slow to make radical changes in political thought, has finally recognized both the justice of the cause and the advantage to the nation in granting women the vote.

No wise statesman can doubt the ultimate triumph of the cause in this country. Why, then, not concede now what we shall otherwise inevitably be forced to grant after a prolonged and unprofitable contest?

It would be a great misfortune to have this issue injected into our next political campaign, as would be the result of the defeat of the federal suffrage bill in this Congress. Winning the war is now the supreme duty of ~~xxxxxxxx~~ all Americans, and the inspiring cooperation of our eager and patriotic women would be of incalculable service in promoting essential legislation, by their influence at the polls.

The question is above state, above party -- it is national.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) JOHN HAYS HAMMOND.

Feb 28, 1918

X Woman's Work in the War

is to stand guard day by day over the Food Supplies in the Home

KITCHEN WARFARE

Based on rigid self-denial is the first reserve for

X TRENCH WARFARE

Which is holding back the enemy.

If the Reserver does not come up in time the battle is lost.

*-STRENGTHEN THE FRONT LINES WITH BEEF AND PORK-
-CALL UPON NUTS AND CHEESE TO FILL IN THE REAR RANKS-

LIBERTY LUNCHEON--Feb. 28, 1918.

Potatoes scalloped with nuts and cheese

Melon Mangoes

Corn Rolls

Compote of apples and dates with whipped cream

Coffee

.....

Potatoes scalloped with nuts and cheese

2 tablespoons fat	6 potatoes
2 " flour	1 cup cheese
1 1/2 cups milk	1 green pepper (chopped)
1/2 cup English walnuts (chopped)	1 slice onion (chopped)
Salt and pepper	

Make a sauce of fat, flour and milk. Season, and add one-half of the cheese and stir until melted. Cube potatoes and put half of them in oiled baking dish; sprinkle with cheese, chopped onion, and pepper, sauce and nuts. Cover with second layer, leaving nuts on top. Brown in oven.

Corn is an AMERICAN cereal. Be an AMERICAN by using it each day.

Corn Yeast Bread

3-3/4 cups liquid (milk & water)	1 cake yeast, compressed or dried, softened in 1/2 cup liquid.
1 tablespoon sugar	2 cups cornmeal
1 tablespoon fat	7 cups flour
2 tablespoons salt	

Add sugar, fat, and salt to liquid and bring to boiling point. Add the cornmeal slowly, stirring constantly until all is added. Boil until stiff enough to drop heavily from the spoon. Add compressed yeast softened in 1/2 cup water. Add flour and knead. Let rise until about double its bulk, knead again, and put in pans. When light, bake in a moderate oven for at least an hour.

X Save sugar by using CORN syrup.

Cook apples (or other fruit) in a syrup made with one-half as much corn syrup as water. Fruit in a syrup made with 1/2 as much corn syrup as water.

March 1918

YOUR "BIT" IS A BIG BIT FOR YOUR COUNTRY

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR

Shortage of food, shortage of transportation, shortage of labor confront us to-day. How are we best to meet these conditions! What can suffragists do to help during the coming year?

PRODUCE AND PRESERVE!

Take your town off the market. Raise enough vegetables for every man, woman and child in your community, and so save transportation space.

CULTIVATE YOUR OWN GARDEN.

Help the farmer whose men have been drafted, by organizing units of women for farm labor. The Advisory Council of the Woman's Land Army of America is now recruiting women for this work. Teachers, college students and seasonal trade workers will be available for summer work on farms. They proved their value in New York State in 1917.

Where advisable start a Community Garden and a Canning Kitchen. (One Minnesota town last summer installed canning apparatus in the kitchen of their school building. The expense of installation was born by the women of the community--something like 50¢ each. The results more than fulfilled expectations.) Use your surplus for the hospitals, Red Cross, etc.

Think what the women of England have done! Shall American women prove less resourceful?

-----oOo-----

THE MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN

Affiliated with

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN.

[1918]

National American Woman Suffrage Association
Washington Branch Press Bureau
1626 Rhode Island Avenue
Ethel M. Smith, Press Chairman.

RELEASE MONDAY, MARCH 4.

JULIUS ROSENWALD URGES FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Washington, March 2.-- Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, business man and philanthropist, drafted for his country's service as a member of the Council of National Defense, at his office in Washington today made a strong statement in favor of the passage of the federal woman suffrage amendment. The statement which was given to a representative of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, is as follows:

"I very much hope that the federal woman suffrage amendment will pass. My experience in Chicago has been that the women's vote has been responsible for defeating some bad aldermen and electing some good ones who would otherwise have been defeated. What applies locally would apply nationally as well. I believe that the net results of the women's votes can only improve conditions in this country, and for that reason I am strongly in favor of the adoption of the federal suffrage amendment."

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR
Give to the Red Cross. Lend to Uncle Sam. Build Ships.
BUT ABOVE ALL-- SAVE FOOD

Annie's will not fight if they are hungry
Make your motto

"AS I SAVE, SO I SERVE MY COUNTRY"

.....
LIBERTY LUNCHEON-- March 14, 1918

Given under the auspices of the
HENNEPIN COUNTY WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

.....
Corn Hot with Pimento

"Over-the-top" Bread

Head Lettuce Salad with Thousand Island Dressing

Apple Betty Coffee

.....
Corn Hot with Pimento

5 cups "Corn Hot" porridge	2 eggs
1½ " pimentos	1 cup milk
1 " Grated cheese	salt and pepper

Add cheese, pimentos cut in small pieces, well beaten egg, milk, salt and pepper to the cold porridge. Thoroughly mix, turn into oiled baking dish and bake in moderate oven 20 minutes.

.....
"Over-the-top" Corn Hot Bread

4 cups Corn Hot	2¾ cups milk or water
4 " Graham Flour	4 teaspoons fat
4 teaspoons salt	1 cup molasses
4 tablespoons baking powder	2 cups raisins or other dried fruit cut in small pieces

Pour milk over the Corn Hot and soak for 10 min. Measure the other dry ingredients into a mixing bowl. Add the molasses to the Corn Hot. Mix with other ingredients, put into pans, let rise 20 min. and bake.

.....
Cornstarch Mayonnaise

1 level tablespoon cornstarch	1 egg yolk
½ teaspoon mustard	1½ tablespoons vinegar
½ teaspoon salt	½ cup cold water
¼ teaspoon powdered sugar	
Good dash paprika	¾ cup corn oil (Douglas)

Mix dry ingredients and blend well with the cold water. Cook in a double boiler until very thick. Take off stove, let cool slightly and beat the egg yolk into it. Then add the oil (gradually at first) and the vinegar. To make thousand island dressing, beat into this mayonnaise 1 green pepper, parboiled and chopped, and ½ cup more of Chili sauce.

.....
Apple Betty

Cream together 4 tablespoons each of fat and sugar and 1 cupful each of stewed apple and cold Corn Hot porridge, made by cooking in double boiler 2 cups Corn Hot and ¾ cups milk 20 minutes. Add the grated peel of lemon, bake in mould in moderate oven. Serve with whipped cream.

[March 21/1918]

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR

THE WHEAT SHORTAGE IS SERIOUS

The Determination to Win must be followed by the Determination to
S A V E W H E A T

Eat Less Bread - Even Victory Bread. Use more Cereals and Vegetables
By Your Saving a Soldier may be Fed

LIBERTY LUNCHEON--March 21, 1918

Given under the auspices of the
HENNEPIN COUNTY WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
o o o

TAMALE PIE

BARLEY BREAD

CARROT MARMALADE

FRESH PINEAPPLE

COFFEE.

One ounce of meat saved daily in each home

Means 456,000,000 pounds saved yearly

Do not throw away that ounce---use it by extending its flavor as in
TAMALE PIE

2 cups corn meal

6 " water

1 tablespoon fat

1 onion

2 cups tomatoes

1 pound hamburger steak

Make a mush by stirring the corn meal and $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt into the boiling water. Cook 45 minutes. Brown onions in fat, add hamburger and stir until red color disappears. Add salt, pepper and tomato. A Sweet pepper is an addition. Grease baking dish and put in layer of corn meal mush, add seasoned meat, and cover with mush. Bake one-half hour. Serves six.

YEAST BARLEY BREAD (3 loaves)

3 cups liquid (Milk & Water)

1 tablespoon sugar

1 " fat

1 " salt

1 cake yeast, compressed or dried,
softened in some of the liquid

$3\frac{1}{2}$ cups barley flour

7 " wheat flour

Directions--using Compressed Yeast. Soften the yeast in some of the liquid. Combine the ingredients as for wheat bread. Mix into a dough. Knead and let rise to double its original bulk. Knead again and put into pans. When again double in bulk bake about 45 minutes.

Directions--using Dried Yeast. Make a sponge over night with 1 cake of dried yeast, the liquid and part of the flour. In the morning mix into a dough with the remainder of the flour and knead. Let rise to double its original bulk. Knead again and put into pans. When again double in bulk bake about 45 minutes.

CARROT MARMALADE

Boil 3 lbs. carrots until soft. Put them through the meat chopper using a large knife. Add 3 lbs. sugar ($\frac{2}{3}$ of this may be corn syrup juice and rind of 6 lemons and 1 orange. 1 cup blanched almonds chopped fine may be added. Boil 1 hour until thick.

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN.
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

403 Essex Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minnesota

PRESS DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

March 22, 1918

The first "all women's hospital" unit to go to the front has arrived in France. This is the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U.S.A., backed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The unit was formally accepted by the French government in July after having been offered to the United States, which reluctantly declined it. Women are not eligible to the United States Medical Reserve Corps.

The director of the unit is Dr. Caroline Finley, who has been in France since November. The unit's personnel includes seven doctors, nurses, clerks, dietitians, a pharmacist, mechanics, chauffeurs and a plumber.

These hospitals are entirely manned, from plumbers and chauffeurs to doctors and nurses by women, each hospital to contain fifty beds each, and the maintenance to cost \$125,000. (The Red Cross has donated an equipment worth \$35,000.) Mrs. Andreas Ueland expects to raise at least \$2,000 of this amount in Minnesota from among the suffragists who are already responding nobly to war work calls upon their time and pocket books.

Women's Clubs are showing an interest in this hospital unit. The Colony Club of New York has donated a motor truck, and Sorosis has given a \$2,600 ambulance to celebrate its fiftieth birthday. Civitas, a large Brooklyn Club, has presented another ambulance to the unit.

A fifty bed hospital will be stationed behind the lines in one of the most devastated areas in France. While it will be at the call of the French War Department for the care of the military wounded, its direct object is to build up the broken down women and children.

Dr. Finley has cabled "Great need for unit. Civilians taken many miles for hospital treatment. Must do much surgery; need specialists, ambulance service, several dispensaries."

The upkeep of the unit has been assumed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association and has been adopted as the association's "War Baby."

REMEMBER-----FOOD CONSERVATION

Beginning Monday, March 4th, and continuing for 60 days, meat may be served on all days but Tuesdays, and for any meal desired. Tuesday must be porkless and beefless.

SAVE WHEAT

Wheat is the thing we must save now - the most insistent drive of the Food Administration has been and will be "Save the Wheat." We MUST send 100,000,000 bushels of wheat overseas before the first of June. It cannot come out of our surplus because there is no surplus. It must come out of our saving.

ALSO REMEMBER THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN opens
April 6, 1918.

[Copy in dup.]
MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN.
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

403 Essex Building
Minneapolis, Minn.

PRESS DEPARTMENT,

April 19, 1918

Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

NEWS BULLETIN

(Editors are at liberty to use verbatim)

REMARKABLE REGISTRATION ASTOUNDS ELECTION OFFICIALS

The women of Syracuse, NY, registered in such extraordinarily large numbers for the local option election April 16th as to practically swamp the election machinery. More than 40,000 women enrolled for the special election out of a population of 140,000. Equally heavy registration was reported from all parts of the state, Lockport, Binghamton, Gloversville, New Rochelle, for instance, showed practically as many women registered as men. Lockport showed 4,750 men and 4,719 women. At New Rochelle the highest registration record ever reached was shown. Suffragists have always claimed that giving votes to women would increase the men's vote. These figures not only justify them but strikingly refute the claim that women would not use the vote.

CONFESSIONS OF AN ANTI

What the New York Press very generally describes as a "consolation meeting" was held by the New York antis on April 2d, the occasion being the effort to reorganize a state association of women opposed to suffrage. The principal speaker was Mrs. James W. Wadsworth who brought the solemn word from Washington that in regard to the Federal Suffrage Amendment "the only hope I can give you is that we are doing all we can to hold this thing back. Our task seems a colossal one, an almost hopeless task. Our band seems so small and ill equipped." Mrs. Wadsworth said that in Washington the antis had not won anyone to their side, and she hoped, had not lost any one. Her sense of insecurity found further expression when she said--"The majority of the Senators apparently agree with us when we talk with them, but they make no promises. I regret to say that some of the Representatives in the House who made promises did not keep them."

Another contribution to the anti confession meeting was made by a Mrs. Edwin Ford of Massachusetts who complained that the antis were now practically eating out of the suffragists' hands in her state and she let the cat still further out of the bag when she said--"When the President of the United States refuses to welcome the head of a great national organization, the wife of the Senior Senator from New York state, and the daughter of John Hay, whom can we get to represent us?"

POLITICIANS HAVE EYES ON SUFFRAGE MEET

Recent important suffrage gains, together with the possibility that the Federal Amendment will be called up in the senate for a vote at an early date, have given unusual significance to the meeting of the Executive Council of the National American Woman Suffrage Association held at Indianapolis, April 18th and 19th. This marks the first time the council has convened in the middle west. Because of the fact that the Senate vote may come soon, and the Council will lay extensive plans for the ratification campaigns, suffrage leaders from all sections of the country are attending the conference, which is proclaimed to be the most important session ever held by the suffragists.

Ratification campaigns will be launched immediately following the passage of the Amendment in the Senate. With forty-one legislatures in session next year, practically every suffrage organization will have its strength in the field and lively times are promised. With a margin of five more than the required two-thirds majority of the states having an opportunity to ratify next year, the suffragists hope to prepare themselves for their first national vote, in the 1920 presidential campaigns.

WOMEN'S OVERSEA HOSPITALS ON FIGHTING FRONT

The news that Dr. Anne Sholly and twelve of the members of the first unit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals were on the fighting front has served as a call to arms to suffragists at home who are engaged in the campaign to raise funds for the maintenance of the unit in France. A second cablegram received at the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which has assumed the task of supporting the Women's Oversea Hospitals, stated that Dr. Alice Gregory and the remainder of the first unit, who were waiting in Paris have now been sent South by the French government to care for 3,000 refugees. The second contingent of doctors and nurses has been ordered to sail for France as speedily as possible. Dr. Caroline Finley, head of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, has been in France since November arranging for the location of the hospitals. It is supposed that the first hospital has been located in the Aisne district and that the second one will be stationed at Mont de Marsan.

LENROOT TO CAST SECOND VOTE FOR FEDERAL AMENDMENT

The Federal Amendment gained another supporter in the Senate Tuesday with the election of Representative Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin. Senator-elect Lenroot is not only an ardent supporter of the Suffrage Amendment, but has voted for it once and will now enjoy the distinction of being the first member to cast a vote for a measure in both houses at the same session of Congress. He is expected to take his seat in ample time to vote for the Amendment when it comes up in the Senate calendar.

COPY

Washington, D.C., May 14, 1918.

TO THE PRESIDENTS AND CONGRESSIONAL CHAIRMEN:

The Congressional Committee has agreed to try for a vote on or about May 28, thus giving time for state activity to influence the situation. We lacked two votes last Friday. We need to strengthen the whole backing of the movement here. There are Senators who will vote for the amendment provided they are assured it will go through! While we are working hard to gain two votes, the enemy is working hard to pull votes away from our side. Liquor lobbyists appeared on the scene last week and the skirmish in the Senate has developed into a bitter fight.

Heretofore we have not asked the States represented by favorable Senators to do much, but we now think there must be a nation-wide demonstration of protest against the delay in the Senate. We therefore bid every state auxiliary to conduct at once the biggest, most publicity producing protest campaign which it can command. Many of the men who are for us believe there is no real demand for the amendment. It must be proved. You will have the satisfaction of knowing that every effort put forth now will tell on your ratification. We urge the following plan:

Call to your aid as many intelligent workers as possible for a few days' vigorous work.

1. In all states where the labor vote counts, get the State Federation of Labor and the largest component organizations to pass resolutions of protest. One person may well give her attention to this branch of the campaign.

2. Get resolutions passed in every town by churches, lodges, schools, political committees. Wherever "two are met together" for any object let them pass a resolution.

3. Lastly and most important, have a series of public meetings in all the towns where you have a suffragist to work. Let the subject of the meeting be "What Are We Fighting For?" Get the best and most popular speakers in the town. Make the meeting patriotic in every sense and have the speakers stress the points on enclosed sheet. The trouble is that our country doesn't yet see that woman suffrage is a war measure. It must be educated. Make stupendous efforts to have packed halls. Get the best write-up you can in all the town papers and ask each editor for an editorial on the same day.

Push and push hard. Use your organization and all others in sympathy to the limit to secure a protest from your state which will be heard from ocean to ocean.

4. Send copies of all resolutions from whatever source as well as those from mass meetings to both Senators. Paste editorials on paper neatly and send them to both Senators with the request that they be read into the record. We want to flood the Senate with these things in such fashion that they will realize it is the biggest demand the country has made.

5. Send copies of all resolutions or at least a list of them and also of the editorials to the Washington Headquarters.

In carrying out this program you will meet refractory, cowardly suffragists and stupid opposition. Unitedly we must swing the old Republic into line for woman suffrage as a war measure. We are relying upon you.

From a small state fifty resolutions should be made the minimum aim and two hundred from a large state. In a small state twenty-five public meetings of protest should be the aim and two hundred and fifty in the large ones. Make sure that all resolutions passed endorse the federal amendment and protest against delay in its passage by the Senate.

This is the time to show whether our suffrage army possesses morale.

Yours for victory and victory now,

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

President

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN.
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

403 Essex Bldg.
Minneapolis, Minn.
May 18, 1918.

WOMEN'S OVERSEA HOSPITALS

The National American Suffrage Association has undertaken the support of two hospitals in France. To do this \$125,000. must be raised. Our State Association has undertaken to raise \$2,000.

The unit was formally accepted by the French government in July, after having been offered to the United States, which reluctantly declined it. Women are not eligible to the United States Medical Reserve Corps.

There are 10 doctors, 13 nurses, 12 aides, 6 ambulance drivers, 4 mechanics, a pharmacist and two clerks, all women.

The American Red Cross has donated an equipment worth \$35,000.

New York state has already raised its quota of \$60,000 and Illinois has subscribed \$12,500., one-fourth more than was assigned her.

Women's clubs are showing an interest in these hospitals. The Colony Club of New York has donated a motor truck and Sorosis has given a \$2,600 ambulance to celebrate its 50th anniversary. Civitas, a large Brooklyn Club, has presented another ambulance to the unit.

One hospital, under the direction of Dr. Caroline Finley, was called March 26th for instant service in an evacuation hospital very near the front. It arrived at the moment of greatest need. They were able to care for 300 wounded men the first 20 hours. These are said to be the first women doctors attached to a military hospital. It is in a lovely old chateau with a beautiful park, near Aisnes. Enemy airplanes carrying bombs on their way to Paris fly overhead. They hear the roar and see the flush of cannon in the distance.

Dr. Alice Gregory is acting director over the second hospital, which is near Bordeaux. The plan was for this hospital to care for the women and children in the devastated districts. In the urgent need arising from the German drive, it has been placed in charge of a station caring for 3000 refugees.

The National Chairman is Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, of New York. Mrs. James W. Morrison, of Chicago, has been given general charge of raising \$25,000 in the Northwest. Mrs. George Partridge is chairman for the state, Mrs. Horace Irvine of St. Paul, Mrs. William Prindle of Duluth, Mrs. Charles Mayo of Rochester, and Mrs. Alfred Bill of Faribault. Other chairmen have been appointed in many Minnesota towns with a definite quota to raise.

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

403 Essex Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Corner Nicollet Avenue and Tenth Street

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May 20, 1918.

To Editors with Points

Our National Suffrage Committee writes us that the Federal Suffrage Amendment will probably be voted upon one of the last days of May.

The vote will be very close and in this critical situation there is to be a nation-wide protest at the delay of the Senate vote.

There are to be meetings, resolutions of protest from organizations, telegrams from influential people and editorials from newspapers that are favorable.

We beg that in this crisis you will favor us with such an editorial in the next issue of your paper and that you will send us three or four copies of the issue containing the editorial as soon as it is off the press. We wish to send them to the two Minnesota Senators asking them to read them into the records. As you probably know our Senators are in favor of the measure, this national protest is for the purpose of arousing the Senate to the necessity of immediate favorable action and to the urgency of the federal amendment as a war measure.

I inclose a list of suggestions that may save you time in preparing your editorial.

Thanking you for your consistent support of our cause which we hope and believe will before long be won nationally, I am

Sincerely yours,

Clara M. Heckrich

Pres. Minnesota Woman Suffrage Ass'n.

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN.
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

403 Essex Bldg. Minneapolis
July 27, 1918

NEWS BULLETIN
(Editors are at liberty to use)

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE JUNE 27th

The Federal Suffrage Amendment (Passed by the House in March) was brought up for a vote in the Senate June 27th. The galleries were packed with women long before noon. When consideration of the amendment was called, the opposition began a determined filibuster and indicated that they would go any lengths necessary to prevent a vote as long as conditions predicted a victory for the amendment. In order to make way for an important war measure, it was considered wise to have the motion for consideration of the amendment withdrawn. It will come up for further consideration this coming fall, and our friends in Washington believe it will pass the Senate, and be put to the states for ratification.

WHAT MINNESOTA WILL HAVE TO DO

The State Suffrage Association is getting under way a big campaign throughout the state to make sure the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. A monster petition to the Minnesota Legislature signed by thousands of men and women citizens is one feature of the campaign. Another is securing resolutions in favor of ratification from different organizations.

Minnesota suffragists believe with President Wilson that woman suffrage should be pushed now as a war measure. We are in a war for Democracy "for the right of those who must submit to authority to have a voice in their government." It is illogical and inconsistent to refuse the vote to women at this time. England and Canada have enfranchised their women as a war measure and the United States as the "land of the free" can hardly do less. (By Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President of Minn. Woman Suffrage Assn.)

DO WE NEED IT NOW?

A million and a half of our finest men are Overseas. More will follow. A thousand men in one county in Nebraska claimed exemption from the draft as aliens - who are voters on first papers. Many states are in this desperate plight. Women whose pioneer folk made this land habitable, women whose husbands, fathers, sons, are giving their lives for this country wait for the vote. Surely the Senate of the United States will see the necessity of Home Defense as clearly as the Senator of War in France and the Parliaments of Canada and England. (By Miss Hope Mc Donald, President of the Hennepin County Woman Suffrage Assn.)

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT THE WORLD OVER

The following countries have granted Woman Suffrage since the beginning of the War: Denmark - Iceland - Russia - Canada - England. (Finland, Sweden, Norway, & Australia had suffrage before the war)

Ex-Premier Viviani of FRANCE says: "It is the duty of the men of this generation to give women the vote."

King Albert of BELGIUM says: "The women have won that right for themselves in this war."

Sacchi - Minister of Justice - ITALY says: "an act of justice - reparation almost - to which women have now more right than ever."

In INDIA women ask that girls be given equal educational advantages with boys.

In GERMANY: In spring 27,000 women in Hamburg joined in a monster suffrage demonstration. The vote has, since then, been denied them.

In AUSTRIA. Women were refused the right of suffrage even though great demonstrations took place requesting they be given that right.

IN THE UNITED STATES: Twelve states have suffrage for women on equal terms with men - six other states have presidential suffrage for women and in additional states women vote in the primaries. These states control 213 electoral votes.

THE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

Jan. 10, 1918 - House of Representatives passed the Amendment
Minnesota delegation solidly for it.

?

Senate passes the Federal Suffrage Amendment

[August, 1918]

In answer to the question which has probably arisen in your mind, "What shall we do in our Ratification work now that the Federal Suffrage Amendment has been defeated in the Senate?" the reply is we will go on with the ratification work just the same.

The defeat gives only a temporary set-back. Neither Mrs. Catt nor President Wilson will give up because the measure lacked two of the necessary two-thirds vote. As you probably know, the Senate has voted, by a large majority, to reconsider the vote of last week so that it may be taken up at any time. Several Senators who were appointed to fill vacancies caused by death, lose their seat November 5th and may be replaced by those who will vote for the Amendment. In this case a vote may be taken before Christmas. Failing this it is more than likely that enough Senators to ensure a victory will be elected and will take their seats March 4th.

Our petition is the most important thing we have ever undertaken. It energizes and vitalizes our Woman Suffrage Cause as nothing else can do. We expect to use our petition with our legislature this winter. If you get your quota of women you can use this final and unanswerable argument, whenever you are discussing the question, that a majority of the women of your town want it. So we must push our ratification work more vigorously than ever.

Remember that while our boys are fighting for the principle of self-government in France, we are fighting for the same thing at home, and that we will not lay down our arms until the cause is won.

Sincerely yours,

State President.

(Mrs. Andreas Ueland)

[Aug. 1918]

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN. MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, PRESIDENT.

405 ESSLER BLDG.

PRESS DEPARTMENT,
MRS. WALTER THORP, CH IRMLN

FRENCH GOVERNMENT GIVES COMMISSIONS
TO AMERICAN SUFFRAGISTS

For the first time in the history of the world war, women have been awarded military commissions for distinguished service under fire. This signal honor has been conferred upon three American women, physicians on the staff of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U.S.A. the "Suffrage Hospitals" financed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The women have been awarded lieutenants commissions in the French Army by the French Government. Those thus honored are Drs. Caroline E. Finley, Anna T. Sholly and Mary Lee Edward, of New York. The fact that it is a foreign government that has conferred this recognition on American women gives the matter international interest and significance.

The cabled story states that the doctors received their recognition "for excellent surgical work performed under heavy bombardment." The French surgeon in charge of the hospital at the French front where these American doctors are stationed refers to Dr. Finley as a "model surgeon."

[Aug. 1918]

BULLETIN
COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

The Conference composed of the County Chairman, Minnesota Women's Committee, Council of National Defense, which was held in the Capitol, St. Paul, recently, went on record as being in favor of Woman Suffrage. With the consent of the State Chairman, Mrs. T.C. Winter, a resolution was introduced urging the Senate of the United States to pass the Federal Amendment giving national suffrage to women and was passed unanimously. The resolution read as follows:

"Resolved: That we, while pledging all our powers to the winning of Democracy for the peoples of the world, are not forgetful that there can be no true democracy in our own country until women as well as men are enfranchised and that therefore we urge upon the Senate of the United States the immediate passage of the Federal Amendment giving women full citizenship."

[Aug. 1918]

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN.
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President.

403 Essex Bldg.,

PRESS DEPARTMENT,
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

BULLETIN

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THE DEMOCRATS of the country have offered a signal honor to a Minnesota woman, MRS. PETER OLSEN of Cloquet, wife of the Superintendent of Schools of Carlton County has been offered and has accepted a place on the National Democratic Committee as representative from Minnesota. Mrs. Olsen's appointment is thought to be due in part at least to the furor created by her speech for woman suffrage at the last Democratic State Convention. It was referred to in the Minneapolis papers as a "Cross of Gold" speech, and brought the Democrats to their feet in a rising salute to the speaker.

THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION has the unique distinction of sending to France the first hospital unit designated for exclusive work among gas victims. This unit is the third unit sent out by the suffrage organization as part of the Women's Oversea Hospitals operating under the direction of the French government and financed and supplied by the suffragists, and is furnishing the French Government, on its request, a 300 bed hospital for gas cases staffed entirely by an American personnel.

The staff selected for the new gas hospital consists of a medical director and four general practitioners, an ophthalmologist, a laryngologist -- all of these women are of note in the medical world. The equipment also includes a woman to run a three ton motor truck and a stationary engineer; these, with the ambulance drivers, also to be women.

Minnesota suffragists are doing their share in paying for this new unit as for the two which previously went to France and are now operating there.

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MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN.

[Aug. 1918]
MRS. ABDEAS UELAND, PRESIDENT

403 ESSEX BLDG.

PRESS DEPARTMENT.

MRS. WALTER THORP, CHAIRMAN

MINNESOTA WOMAN HONORED BY DEMOCRATS

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SUFFRAGISTS SEND FIRST GAS HOSPITAL TO FRANCE

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Minnesota suffragists are doing their share in paying for this new unit as for the two which previously went to France and are now operating there

[August 1918]

THE WOMEN'S ANSWER TO THE SENATE MINORITY

The women of the nation are evidently neither daunted nor discouraged by the temporary setback of the Senate's adverse vote. Neither do they intend to slacken their efforts one iota in the fight for the franchise. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, is apparently more elated over the President's endorsement of the women's cause than she is depressed over the failure of the Southern men of his party to support him. She has issued the following loyal and inspiring statement to the country which will officially stand for the expression of the spirit of American womanhood:

"WE ARE STRONGER TODAY WITH THE RIGHT AND THE PRESIDENT AND 62 SENATORS ON OUR SIDE THAN WE WERE BEFORE. We would rather be defeated with the President and the 62 than win with the 34 who voted or paired against our measure. WHERE THE PRESIDENT STOOD YESTERDAY, THE NATION WILL STAND TOMORROW."

"There is no power on earth that can defeat woman suffrage in this country. We march forward with the same unflinching courage which has sustained the suffragists of America for fifty years. We are glad that the vote was taken. We now know exactly where to place our work."

[August, 1918]

KNUTE NELSON SAYS PICKETERS "A FARCE"

That Senator Knute Nelson does not take the actions of the women picketers in Washington as having any connection with the great body of suffragists of the country is evidenced by a letter received recently from him by Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Ueland wrote to Senator Nelson deploring the actions of the members of the Woman's Party and received the following letter in return, written with the senior Senator's characteristic brevity:-

My Dear Mrs. Ueland:

We are all beginning to look on the picket squad as a huge farce and pay little heed to it. It certainly is of no help to the cause of Woman Suffrage, but I think it has got to be so much of a farce that it is really no harm.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Knute Nelson.

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN.
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

403 Essex Bldg. Mpls
August 28, 1918

BULLETIN

THIS IS THE WAY THEY ARE COMING IN!

The petition to the Minnesota Legislature, asking for the ratification of the Federal Amendment now pending in the United States Senate, are coming in everyday.

The first one to be received was from Lake Crystal, chairman, Mrs. H.O. Williams. 133 women signed this petition.

Mrs. P.H. Gillham of Luverne has sent in petition signed by 433 women and 223 men - going over the top in getting more than the quota of women's names.

Mrs. C. Converse from Fulda, Murray Co., has succeeded in getting 73 signatures from men and 144 from women, in both cases getting more than the quota assigned.

The women in Dunnell, Martin Co., chairman Miss Ella Swanson have gone over the top in both men's and women's petitions, getting signatures from 50 men and 57 women.

Mrs. S. Barrows of Chandler, Murray County, is chairman of a third committee which has sent in petitions with more than the quota assigned of both men and women. In Chandler 50 women signed and 25 men.

This petition to the legislature is the most important work we have yet done for suffrage in Minnesota and if each town and village does its share we shall have a petition of many thousand names, an unanswerable reply to the assertion that the women do not want the vote. **THIS MAY BE OUR LAST EFFORT ON BEHALF OF SUFFRAGE. LET US ALL PULL TOGETHER.**

THE STATE FAIR AND "WOMAN CITIZEN" BLDG.

A large delegation of Twin City suffragists will be present at the "Woman Citizen Building" at the State Fair each day, this year. They will be assisted by additional groups of women who come from states or countries which have already enfranchised their women, in this way making it an international and cosmopolitan Suffrage Week.

The building was erected last year by the Scandinavian Woman Suffrage Association whose president, Mrs. Luta Jaeger, is chairman of the central committee of arrangements; Mrs. Victor H. Treendle of Minneapolis and Mrs. Theodore Johnson of St. Paul being the other members.

All suffragists from the Twin Cities and throughout the state are cordially invited to call, rest and register.

Monday will be-----Norway Day
Tuesday-----Denmark Day
Wednesday-----Canada Day
Thursday-----England Day
Friday-----U.S. Suffrage States
Saturday-----Finland Day

While Every Day in the Week will, of course, be AMERICA DAY.

ANOTHER!

One of the most important steps in the drive for ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment was taken August 14th, when the Minnesota Bar Association, at its annual meeting, in Faribault, adopted unanimously a resolution calling upon the Minnesota Legislature for its ratification. Senator Frank Fushman of Blue Earth, who has been a consistent friend of suffrage, proposed the resolution. It was supported by Mr. Frank Crassweller, Duluth, Mr. Stiles Burr, St. Paul and Mr. A. H. Bright, Minneapolis. The Bar Associations of Iowa, Tennessee and Oklahoma have passed similar resolutions.

Oct 10, 1918

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN.
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

403 Essex Building,
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman
Press Department

STATE PRESIDENT'S BULLETIN

PETITION WORK GOES STEADILY ON, NOTWITHSTANDING DEFEAT IN SENATE

BANNER TOWNS

Towns reaching or exceeding their quota of signatures of BOTH
men and women, as follows:

Madelia, Mrs. Oliver Ashley,	Clarkfield, Miss Henrietta Anderson
Dunnell, Miss Ella Swanson	Lamberton, Mrs. A. Enersen
Chandler, Mrs. S. Barrows	Wabasso, Mrs. P. Callaghan
Sanborn, Mrs. Anna Ladd	Murdock, Mrs. J. F. Ashbough
Watson, Miss Louise Gippe	Richfield, Mrs. John Irwin
Correll, Mrs. Jennie Woods	Ottertail, Mrs. Bertha Barnett
Rothsay, Mrs. Olaf Lein	

WHERE ARE THE MEN?

The following towns have sent in full quota's of women's signatures,
in some instances doubling the quota, but have not met the quota
of men's signatures :

Butterfield, Mrs. H. I. Dike	Morton, Mrs. J. A. Dalgell
Walters, Mrs. C. Schmidt	Dawson, Mrs. E. Borgendale
Luverne, Mrs. P. L. Gilham	Appleton, Miss S. H. Johnson
Hanley Falls, Mrs. A. Lokensgard	Maple Grove, Mrs. Fred Mitchell
Minneota, Mrs. W. H. Dean	Vergas, Mrs. J. Nesbitt
Russell, Mrs. L. Benson	Ihlen, Mrs. H. H. Lexvold
Redwood Falls, Mrs. J. W. Ferris	Slayton, Mrs. E. G. Minder
Morgan, Mrs. J. L. Adams	Benson, Mrs. Bertha Scofield
Olivia, Miss H. Bordewich	

PLEASE PUSH THE RESOLUTIONS!

Now, that Fall is here, organizations of all kinds will be hold-
ing meetings and it is most important that they be asked to pass
resolutions calling on our legislature to ratify the Federal Amend-
ment. So far the following have passed such resolutions:-

State Conference, Minnesota Woman's Committee of Council of Defense
at St. Paul, August 30, 1918

Minneapolis Woman's Committee of Council of Defense, Sept. 13, 1918

Waseca County Woman's Committee of Council of Defense

Minnesota State Bar Association, Faribault, August 24, 1918

Swedish Baptist General Conference of America, in Mpls. Sept. 1918

Atwater Red Cross Auxiliary

Atwater W.C.T.U.

Beardsley Red Cross Auxiliary

Beardsley, Oracle, Royal Neighbors of Am.

Beaver Creek M.E. Aid Society

Beaver Creek D of H. Lodge

Beaver Creek W.C.T.U.

Bigelow Red Cross Auxiliary

Bigelow Methodist Ladies Aid Society

See Page 2

Oct 10, 1918

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Page 2
Resolutions, Continued

Clarkfield Red Cross Auxiliary
Clarkfield Parents & Teachers Assn.
Clarkfield W.C.T.U.
Clarkfield Home Economics Club
Dawson Sun-Shine Society
Dawson Union
Dundee Red Cross Auxiliary
Dundee Ladies Guild
Dunnell Luther League of Swed. Lutheran Church
Fulda Red Cross Auxiliary
Fulda Bondin Improvement Club
Fulda Presbyterian Ladies Aid Society
Fulda Reading Club
Kerkhoven Presbyterian Ladies Aid
Lakefield Ladies Aid of M.E. Church
Lester Prairie Ladies Aid of M.E. Church
Madelia W.C.T.U.
Madelia Sorosis Club
Executive Committee, Lyon County Red Cross, Marshall
Marshall Congregational Ladies Aid
Round Lake Presbyterian Aid Society
Round Lake Red Cross Auxiliary
Truman W.C.T.U.
Truman Rebekah Lodge 185
Willmar W.C.T.U.

If your particular Red Cross Auxiliary, Club, Society, Ladies Aid, or Lodge has not passed this resolution, WHY not present it for passage at your next meeting? Then mail to us with signatures of two officers or the chairman.

Here is a form (you can use another form, if you prefer)

" WHEREAS, We believe in National Suffrage for women, be it

RESOLVED, That we call upon the Minnesota Legislature to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment upon its passage by Congress. "

Following is a second form:-

"WHEREAS, We believe that equal suffrage is a fundamental principle of Democracy, and therefore a war measure,

BE IT RESOLVED, that we call upon the Minnesota Legislature to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment upon its passage by Congress. "

[Nov. 1918]

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN.
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

403 Essex Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

PRESS DEPARTMENT,
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chrm.

MINNESOTA BULLETIN

Issued by

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND

What is a FEDERAL Constitutional AMENDMENT?

A Federal Amendment is an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which affects all states alike and goes to each individual State for ratification by its legislature. After the legislatures of three-fourths of the States have ratified, it becomes a national law.

What is a STATE Constitutional AMENDMENT?

A State Constitutional Amendment is an amendment to the constitution of one state only which must be submitted to every individual registered voter of that state.

Why do we seek enfranchisement by the 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 separate 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 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.

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.

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 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 (i.e. men) are keenly interested, contributions of one to two hundred thousand dollars and an army of workers are scarcely able to overcome indifference sufficiently to guarantee success.

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 hard times, overburdened with war work, 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 amendment 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 350 towns and cities in the state.

Please explain to the members of your organization, and wherever you have an opportunity, why our association does not want a STATE AMENDMENT passed by the Minnesota Legislature and make it clear also that we came to this decision after conferring with the leaders in both House and Senate who are interested, and believe this policy is wise.

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN.
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

403 Essex Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

PRESS DEPARTMENT,
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman.

November 16, 1918

N E W S - B U L L E T I N

WHAT THE RECENT ELECTION DID FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Nationally, Woman Suffrage was affected very favorably by the recent elections. State Suffrage Amendments were up before the people in four states - Michigan, South Dakota, Louisiana and Oklahoma. In Michigan and South Dakota suffrage won by comfortable majorities, the first 24,000, the second 20,000, although in Dakota the suffrage amendment was tied up with a clause disenfranchising South Dakota foreigners who had already been voting on a six months residence in the State. However, even this handicap could not kill the amendment.

One of the big surprises of the election was the fact that Louisiana, a characteristically southern state, rejected its suffrage amendment by only 2,000 votes. Better still, the amendment carried in all points outside of New Orleans, which city, led by Mart in Behrman, Mayor of the city and leader of its Democratic ring gave a majority against suffrage of 9,000 votes. Only one paper in the entire state was against the amendment. As this is the first southern state to hold a referendum on suffrage its defeat by so narrow a margin is considered almost a victory.

Oklahoma, like Minnesota, must have a majority of all votes cast on any issue or candidate, so little was hoped for there.

With the addition of these two big states to the already suffrage states, suffragists have now to their credit 21 voting states 14 of these have full suffrage, four have presidential suffrage, two vote at the primaries and one has state wide municipal suffrage. In all it is estimated that ten million, six hundred and seventy - five thousand American women of twenty - one years or over have now the right to vote. These women hold, with the men of their states, 207 electoral votes.

COPY OF BULLETIN SENT OUT BY NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN.

by Mrs. Frank J. Shuler.

November 26, 1918

THE EFFECT OF WOMEN'S PETITIONS IN RECENT CAMPAIGNS

In view of the fact that many suffragists are questioning the advisability of consuming time on Petitions as part of the plans for ratification, we wish to lay before you facts that have developed in the recent campaigns.

Three Suffrage victories are ours this year - South Dakota, Michigan and Oklahoma. Several months ago it was determined that if National support were extended, the women in these states must secure signatures of women on a state-wide petition. As a contributing factor to final success, the petition work proved to be of paramount importance - the canvass in the majority of districts developing a petition signed by at least 90% of women in the district.

In South Dakota the petitions, many thousands in number, were printed by counties and sent to every registered voter in the county. In Michigan 202,000 women's signatures were obtained. The literature distributed and the personal appeal made, showed in the results on Election Day.

In Oklahoma where my own personal efforts were centered, the 60,000 signatures of women obtained during the hot summer months gave wonderful opportunities for publicity. They were carried to the Capitol, presented to the Governor, displayed in the window of one of the large department stores and made one of the features in the printed supplement, of which 129,000 copies were distributed through the regular press of the state.

It is an admitted fact by all suffragists that the petition in New York was the determining factor for victory.

Canvassing, perhaps more than any other piece of suffrage work truly emphasizes united action. Suffrage will be hastened by the united effort of many women, which will supersede the driving efforts of the few. To be most effective, canvassing must be pursued in this united way. Captains and leaders by pushing the canvass, encouraging the workers in the voting precincts, will surprisingly soon find their districts canvassed. New bonds of friendship will be established. The intangible threads which draw the army together will be the unbreakable bonds which carry it on to victory.

THE PETITIONS OF WOMEN

W H Y ?

1. Because canvassing for names of women is the best + recruiting means for the suffrage army.
2. BECAUSE it offers unlimited opportunities for publicity.
3. BECAUSE it will successfully answer the politician's equivocal excuse for non-belief - "When I am convinced that a majority of women want the ballot."
4. BECAUSE in no other way can men and women be so thoroughly educated to a belief in woman suffrage and aroused into activity.
5. BECAUSE canvassing discovers the opponents of woman suffrage and shows the strength of a district.
6. BECAUSE it is the political method of determining sentiment.
7. BECAUSE no state can win a campaign without.

Finally, no canvass for petitions will be lost work.

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MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN.
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

403 Essex Building
Minneapolis, Minnesota

December, 1918

MINNESOTA BULLETIN

Issued by

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND

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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?

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The Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association numbers over thirty thousand members and has working committees in more than 450 towns and cities in the state.

The National Woman's PARTY 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 Assn.

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MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN.
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

December 3, 1918

403 Essex Bldg., on the Cor-
ner of 10th & Nicollet Ave.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING STATE CONVENTION

Entertainment

Members of the Hennepin County Woman Suffrage Association (Minneapolis) will entertain out-of-town guests. Lodging and breakfast will be provided. If you, or other women of your town or club, desire entertainment, please write at once to Mrs. A.L. SEARLE, 1910 Logan Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

THE CONVENTION

Radisson Hotel - Minneapolis

The Convention opens with a Breakfast in the Chateau Room, at 9 o'clock, 75¢

Sessions will take place in the Gold Room Thursday and Friday at 10:00 A.M., 2 P.M. and 8 P.M.

The Convention closes with a Luncheon on the Radisson Roof Garden Saturday at 12:30 P.M. (\$ 1.25 per plate) Mrs. Walter Mc Nab Miller of St. Louis, 1st Vice President of the National American Woman Association in 1917, will be one of the speakers.

PROGRAM

A program of interest has been arranged and speakers of note will be heard. Among other topics will be discussed those bearing on the League of Free Nations, Americanization and Industrial Changes.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE ALL OUT OF TOWN SUFFRAGISTS WHO CAN POSSIBLY DO SO TO ATTEND.

PETITIONS

We want to report on all petitions received to date at this convention,

If your finished petition has not been sent in, will you please do so at the earliest possible moment.

If you find that you cannot possibly finish by December 10th, will you please see that your petition is sent in, complete, not later than January 1st?