



Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association Records.

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[1919]

Progress of the Suffrage Petition

The Suffrage petition makes great headway in the State ^{up to date} at large and ^{the} returns from Hennepin and Ramsey Counties are more than promising. Both men and women seem anxious to inscribe their names ~~asked~~ on a document asking ~~the Federal~~ for the Federal enfranchisement of women. In the country districts the women cheerfully form themselves into committees and take on ~~this~~ this one more ^{piece} of work for democracy -- the circulating of the suffrage petitions. In the Twin Cities every ward and precinct have been organized for a through canvas and in many of the wards the results are more than astonishing. In one ward ^{in Minneapolis} more than eight thousand women have inscribed their names. In another ward in one day's concerted effort five thousand signatures were obtained; the majority of these were men. In two precincts in another ward every registered voter inscribed his name. Women took signatures at the polls of the recent election and reported ^{a very} ~~as~~ small a proportion of "turn-downs" among the voters. One woman in a supposedly "wet" precinct got 75 signatures in a short time, and reckoned that she only asked signatures of 80 men, meaning only ⁵ ~~8~~ refusals.

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Reichstag and the lower Houses of the various confederated States.

A dispatch from Vienna under date of November 18th cited the granting of the franchise to women as "one of the most notable political changes."

In Hungary, arrangements have been made for an election at which both men and women will vote upon the question of the form of government to be adopted by independent Hungary.

Universal suffrage is one of the basic principles of the Czecho-Slovak Republic. A completion of these reform movements, together with those already long underway in the Allied countries, will speedily result in the enfranchisement of a large majority of the women of Europe.

In France a complete suffrage victory seems to be a matter of a comparatively short time. Legislation has already been instituted in the French Parliament by M. Martin, looking to the granting to women the right to vote in all elections. The Municipal Council of Paris is urging the adoption of a law granting full suffrage to women.

The Swedish government, according to despatches from Stockholm will at once carry out a program of reforms giving the franchise to both sexes on equal terms.

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President.

403 Essex Building,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

PRESS DEPARTMENT
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

March 12th, 1919.

BULLETIN

THE STATE AMENDMENT

You will of course know by this time that our fight to avert a State Suffrage Amendment came to a successful close when the Senate Elections Committee reported the bill for indefinite postponement. A fight was made against this decision by Senators Madigan and Cliff, the proponents of the bill in the Senate, but the Senate voted to accept the report of the Committee, thus disposing of the bill for this session of the Legislature. A second bill with the same meaning but a different wording has been presented in the House by Representative Warner of Aitkin County, but it is not likely that the Senate will reverse its first decision, so no immediate danger may be apprehended from that source. Our heartfelt thanks are due the women of the rural districts who so splendidly co-operated with the State Association in warding off Senate action by letter and resolutions from home communities of the Senators.

THE PRESIDENTIAL BILL

The present status of the Presidential Suffrage Bill, which will, if it passes both Houses, give women the right to vote for Presidential electors, is most satisfactory. The House passed it March 4th without debate with a vote of 103 for passage and 24 against. Anti-suffrage leaders who, by the way, were perfectly willing that a State Amendment should be passed, asked for a hearing before the Senate Committee on the Presidential Bill. This was granted and was an amusing and enlightening event but in spite of it, it is expected that the Senate Elections Committee will soon report out the bill with a recommendation for its passage. This bill, if passed, becomes effective at once, and women may vote at the next Presidential election in Minnesota.

NEW BILLS

Primary Bills, giving women the right to vote on the same terms as men at all State Primary elections are before both House and Senate. The House bill is presented by Representative Theodore Christianson and that in the Senate by Senators Putnam-Sageng-Madigan. If these bills can be reached in the time remaining of this session it is likely that they will be favorably considered.

FEDERAL AMENDMENT

The fate of the Federal Amendment in the last Congress you already know. Although it was a disappointment to the National and State organizations, it was not exactly a body blow, as there had always been that one debatable vote which might--and did--kill the measure. But there seems to be no doubt in the minds of our leaders that the next Congress, and very likely at the extra session, will pass the Federal Amendment with a good majority. It is claimed by suffrage leaders that we already have this safe majority pledged. If this is true and we believe it is, then the Federal Amendment providing for woman suffrage will come before the next Minnesota Legislature for ratification and it is for us to see that ratification sweeps the Legislature, unanimously if possible.

PETITIONS

We are glad to be able to make at least a partial report of the result of State Association's campaign for signatures asking for ratification of the Federal Amendment. The result, considering the handicap, has been most satisfactory. In Minneapolis the Legislative Chairman of Hennepin County, Miss Marguerite Wells, presents approximately 45,000 signatures. St. Paul presents 10,000 and the State at large another 35,000. This brings the total up to 90,000. Figures are not yet in from St. Louis County which is now making a campaign for signatures with gratifying results, according to recent reports. Several large towns such as Mankato, Winona and Rochester, have been unable, because of the prevalence of the influenza, to make any canvas yet. These towns will undoubtedly swell the total considerably and it is not likely that the petition work will stop under 100,000 for Minnesota. These petitions are made up of the names of both men and women. There are already several districts and towns in which a majority of all voters registered for the last election have placed their names on the petition.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

We enclose a separate bulletin referring to the National Suffrage Convention in St. Louis this month and would be gratified if any women from the State who would be interested in attending would write this office for particulars.

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

403 Essex Building,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

PRESS DEPARTMENT
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

March 12th, 1919.

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE CONVENTION

A number of Minnesota women will attend as delegates the Fiftieth Annual Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association which will be held in the Statler Hotel, St. Louis, March 24th to 29th inclusive. This Convention is also a double Anniversary Celebration marking the fiftieth year since Wyoming, the first State in the Union, gave its women full suffrage; and the fiftieth birthday of the organization now calling itself the National American Woman Suffrage Association. During these fifty years this organization has carried on an unbroken campaign for the enfranchisement of women.

At the coming Golden Jubilee it is planned to reconstruct the old organization into a powerful and solid group which shall also include the women who have already been enfranchised by the Constitutions of the full suffrage states into the Women Voter's League. There are already some thirteen million women voting in the United States.

The opening note of the Convention will be the address by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Suffrage Association. The address will present Mrs. Catt's idea of the power inherent in the coalition of women voters and women would-be voters and will kindle a general discussion on the question "Why has the United States lagged behind other Nations in granting votes to women?"

Two entire days of the Convention's sitting will be given up to a Conference of Women Voters who are now integral parts of the political life of sixteen States of the Union.

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President.

403 Essex Building
Minneapolis, Minn.

PRESS DEPARTMENT
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

March 12th, 1919.

SUFFRAGE AND THIS LEGISLATURE

To the eye of the man on the street the present session of the Minnesota Legislature may well present itself as a sort of jungle of proposed suffrage measures. There have been moments when the same bird's eye view of the situation may have appealed to Representatives and Senators also. But the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association expresses itself as being thoroughly satisfied with the situation up to date. For one thing, it has been proved that this is a "suffrage legislature." Every suffrage measure put before both houses has met with more than a cordial reception. While it was gratifying to workers for the woman's vote to see this sentiment put into action it was also extremely gratifying to have the Senate take action as the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association desired and vote 2 to 1 against the State Amendment Bill. The attitude of the Association toward the proposed State Amendment and the reason for it had been made perfectly clear to the people of the State prior to its presentation and the reasonableness of the position taken by the State Suffrage body evidently appealed to the Senate.

The Presidential Bill providing women with the right to vote for Presidential electors on the same terms with men, introduced by Representative Theodore Christianson, is enthusiastically backed by the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association which presented a like bill two years ago. The House passed this bill March 5th with a vote of 103 to 24. A like result is predicted for its passage in the Senate.

Primary bills giving women the right to vote at State Primary elections have been introduced in the House and Senate by Representative Christianson, and Senators Putnam, Sageng and Madigan, respectively. These bills are backed by the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association.

In the meantime the women have a well founded belief that the men of the next Congress who have already pledged--and there are more than enough even now--will stick to their promises and pass the Federal Amendment during the extra session.

To Editors of
Journal, Tribune +
Daily News

March 26, 1919

When will the public and the press understand that suffrage has met no defeat in the hands of the 1919 Legislature? It is unjust to the advanced sentiment of the 1919 Legislature, the great majority of which body are anxious to advance the cause of suffrage, not to answer mis-statements in the press. When the bill for a State Constitutional Amendment was defeated, it was hailed as a defeat for suffrage. Quite the contrary - it was a decided victory! The bill was not introduced by the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association nor any of its auxiliaries, the only responsible suffrage organizations in Minnesota, but it was defeated through their efforts. With the Dunn Amendment of 1898 in full force; with the example of the defeat of the prohibition campaign, after immense expenditure of labor and money; with the almost absolute certainty of the passage of the Federal Amendment early in the 66th Congress, why should the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association undertake the onerous and absolutely hopeless task of a State Amendment? The Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association asked the 1919 Legislature for a resolution asking the Congress of the United States to pass the Federal Amendment; this request met a speedy and favorable response and the resolution was forwarded early in the session.

The Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association asked the 1919 Legislature to grant Presidential Suffrage to the women of Minnesota. This was done by a large majority in both Houses and the Bill has now become a law by the signature of Governor Burnquist.

The Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association has asked nothing further of the 1919 Legislature. It has readily granted all they have asked and defeated whatever was considered undesirable; thus proving that the 1919 Legislature does not wish to see Minnesota lag behind the whole world in the matter of granting suffrage to its women. The Minnesota Woman Suffrage

Association is, I am sure, as a member of the Board, very grateful to the 1919 Legislature.

Ethel Edgerton Hurd, M.D.

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

403 Essex Building
Minneapolis, Minn.

PRESS DEPARTMENT
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

June 5th, 1919

VICTORY CELEBRATION

THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT PASSED THE SENATE YESTERDAY!

It is now before the legislatures of the different States
for ratification!

THIS IS THE GREATEST SUFFRAGE EVENT IN FIFTY YEARS!

On Monday evening, June 9th, we are to have our victory celebration. WILL YOU JOIN US? The celebration is to be on the steps of the State Capitol in St. Paul. There will be bands, Community Singing, and speeches by Governor Burnquist, Senator Sageng, Mayor Hodgson, Maria Sanford and Mrs. Peter Oleson.

Automobile parades will form in both Minneapolis and St. Paul. Many organizations, men's and women's, -political and civic will take part.

DO YOU CARE that your enfranchisement is nearly complete? IF YOU DO you will join us in making this celebration an enthusiastic success. COME if you can by automobiles and join in one of the parades. If not, come by train.

WATCH THE PAPERS FOR DIRECTIONS IN REGARD TO THE PARADES!

Sent to newspapers of the State.

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

403 Essex Building
Minneapolis, Minn.

PRESS DEPARTMENT
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

June 10th, 1919.

BULLETIN #1

SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT VICTORY CELEBRATION

Torrents of rain had absolutely no dampening effect on the enthusiasm of the fifteen hundred or more suffragists and their friends who gathered Monday night in the State Capitol, St. Paul, to celebrate the passage of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment after fifty years of back-breaking struggle on the part of the women of the country for political enfranchisement.

The Victory celebration served the double purpose of rejoicing over points won and of firing the first gun in the campaign for ratification of the amendment by the Legislature of Minnesota. Governor Burnquist was approached several days ago by Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association, and advised with as to the possibilities of a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of ratification and proved to be most friendly in his attitude. The Governor has told the suffragists that upon assurance that there will be enough legislatures called in session by other States to ratify the amendment by the necessary thirty-six votes, he will not hesitate to call Minnesota, probably in the early months of 1920.

The keynote of every speech made during the celebration was "ratification." Senator Ole Sageng of Dalton, who had come to the city principally because the suffragists felt that no such affair would be complete without the presence of the man who has fought so long and so strenuously for suffrage in the Minnesota

Legislature, made the prophecy that not only would any Legislature of Minnesota men willingly ratify the suffrage amendment but that Governor Burnquist would doubtless give the present Legislature an opportunity by calling a special session. Senator Sageng ended his address with the telling words:-

"Tonight seems to me the last act in a great performance. The last act,-and the first in a newer and greater. New life will be injected into every American institution. The motherhood and womanhood of America will turn the balance of right and justice, instilling a higher revelation of all that is civilized into national life."

The same high note was continually touched and held by the other speakers of the evening including President Marion Burton of the University of Minnesota, Mrs. Peter Olesen of Cloquet and Maria Sanford. Governor J.A.A. Burnquist's address opened the celebration and from start to finish it was a fine tribute to the national offerings already made by the women of America and faith in the great political contribution to come.

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

403 Essex Building
Minneapolis, Minn.

PRESS DEPARTMENT
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

June 10th, 1919

BULLETIN #2

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE POLICY

The attention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association under the direction of its splendid leader, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is already focussed and in action on special sessions in whatever States it is necessary for the purpose of ratifying the Federal Suffrage Amendment recently passed by the United States House and Senate. Thirty-six favorable State votes are necessary to carry the amendment, and many of the State Legislatures do not meet again until 1921. It is the feeling of the women everywhere that the inexcusable delay of the 65th Congress in holding up their amendment has given them the right to petition for these special sessions-- and they believe that the temper of the various States will compel even a few unwilling Governors to comply. The present feeling of the National Association is strongly that women will vote in every State of the Union in the next Presidential elections. Governor J.A.A. Burnquist has already assured Mrs. Andreas Ueland of his willingness to call the special session in Minnesota in the early months of 1920 if enough Governors of other States will take the same step. There are, in the case of Minnesota, several other matters which might be disposed of to advantage at such a session.

MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
Mrs Andreas Ueland, President

403 Essex Building
Minneapolis, Minn.

June 23, 1919.

BULLETIN No. 1.

THE FEDERAL AMENDMENT AND RATIFICATION

The most important and most difficult step in the history of Woman Suffrage has been taken, -namely the passage by Congress of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. What remains, before the women of the nation are enfranchised, is for the legislatures of 36 states to vote for ratification. Every effort must be made in those states where legislatures do not normally meet until 1921, Minnesota among the number, to get special sessions called by their Governors in order that all the women in the country may vote in the 1920 election. Minnesota suffragists must stand by until this is done. We must do all we can to increase the sentiment for a special session, probably sometime next winter. We must work on our petitions in order to convince the doubtful Legislator that this is a call from the people. And after our own legislature has ratified, we must aid with money and personal service in those states that are more difficult than ours.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

At the Conference in Minneapolis in May, a plan for an equitable distribution of the financial responsibility of the state work, was proposed and adopted.

By this plan Hennepin Co. Association is to contribute \$5000 towards the expenses of the State Association, Ramsey Co. Association \$3000.00, Duluth \$500.00, and each of the other counties is

asked to assume a quota of from \$50.00 to \$100.00.

The following counties have accepted this responsibility: Beltrami, Blue Earth, Clay, Crow Wing, Dakota, Douglas, Goodhue, Hennepin, Morrison, Nicollet, Olmsted, Ottertail, Pennington, Rice, Ramsey, St. Louis, Stearns, Steele, Stevens, Renville, Wabasha, Waseca, Washington, Wilkin, and Winona. A few counties have already paid their quotas in whole or in part.

The Minnesota Association is asked in its turn to contribute \$1765.00 to the National Association. This responsibility, our Association has willingly and eagerly agreed to meet, as we feel that we can never begin to repay our able and devoted leaders who have carried on the fight at Washington, and the least we can do is to make their financial burden as light as possible.

The counties out in the state evidently feel the same willingness to do their part in this work, because our State organizer, Mrs. James Forrestal, reports that every county so far has accepted its quota.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

We send with this a bulletin concerning the League of Women Voters, which I beg the suffragists of the State will study carefully because in the near future we hope and believe there will be a net-work of these Leagues of Women Voters all over the State. I earnestly urge that you will call together the Suffragists of your community to study the enclosed outline.

This splendid and comprehensive plan is largely the work of our great leader, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. It offers, as you will agree a sufficient program for the civic work of women for years to come, and we in Minnesota want to do our part in realizing this vision.

BS&AU

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

Carrie Chapman Catt, President
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT

Rose Young, Chairman.

October 24, 1919

NEWS SERVICE.

Release Immediately

MISSOURI WOMEN SHOWING, NOT SHOWN.

However the men of their state may feel, the women of Missouri have indicated that they are past the stage of wanting to be shown - they are showing what they want, and in unmistakable terms. Having gained presidential suffrage, and anticipating complete suffrage soon, they have entered into the political affairs of their state. The annual conference of the Missouri State Suffrage Association recently held in Saint Louis voted to turn itself into the Missouri League of Women Voters, a non-partisan organization for progressive legislation. Its first act voiced a demand that women be invited and permitted to participate in all matters connected with choosing delegates for the coming national conventions of their parties.

Among others, the convention put itself on record as favoring these things: Calling a state convention for the purpose of providing a new constitution for the State of Missouri; a budget system for national, state and city governments; a reform in the system of state taxation; and, the placing of women upon school boards and boards of public institutions. The entire set of resolutions, as accepted by the convention, also included such other matters of national importance as, urging "the passage of the Smith-Towner bill now before Congress, which provides for the creation of a Department of Education in the National Government." Another vigorous resolution passed by the awakened women of Missouri asked for an investigation into "the status of women's place in Civil Service, with a view to removing wide-spread discriminations against women, first by legislation when necessary, second by a change of rules by the Civil Service Commission, and third by a change of practice."

At the head of the Missouri League is Mrs. George Gellhorn of St. Louis. The honorary president of the League is Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, a former vice-president of the National American Woman

Suffrage Association, and the honorary vice-president is Mrs. David O'Neill, who was a member of the Women's Committee of the National Democratic Committee last year. Other prominent Missouri women on the board of the League of Women Voters are Mrs. Fred Taussig and Mrs. Ernest W. Stix of Saint Louis.

That the women of the League plan to carry out their program in an earnest and effective manner is evidenced by the readiness with which they subscribed to a fund to carry on the work. At the political dinner - the debut dinner of the Missouri League of Women Voters - which featured the suffrage convention, Mrs. Gellhorn raised \$7,100 in less than one half hour for the work of the League. One of the ways in which this fund will be utilized is in the education of the voters for citizenship through schools and through Americanization work. A budget of \$20,000 will be raised.

"Such organizations as the Missouri League of Women Voters", says the Globe-Democrat, "whose purpose it is to hold up before the women the highest ideals of American Citizenship, are calculated to compel party managers to be very circumspect as to the character of the candidates they select or endorse, and the issues upon which they run for office. Its purpose is to promote intelligent use of the ballot by the women of Missouri, without drawing party lines."

WHY YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED THE WOMAN CITIZEN FOR A MONTH

A Statement from the Woman Citizen Corporation

New York, November 5, 1919

Dear Friend:

On October 1 the pressmen in New York went on strike for a forty-four hour week and a \$50.00 wage. A few days later the compositors went on "vacations". That is to say, they walked out in sympathy with the pressmen, although no strike has been officially called by the compositors' local. At first the tie-up looked like one of the age-old conflicts between labor and capital. Presently it stood revealed in its most vital bearing as a struggle for authority between two rival factions within the ranks of labor itself.

Briefly, this is the situation: Two New York local unions are in rebellion against their own parent bodies, known as Internationals. It is the Internationals of the different trades which together form the American Federation of Labor. So that the question in its final analysis is one of authority between the American Federation of Labor and the local bodies. The American Federation of Labor through the International Typographical Union and the International Pressmen's Union have refused to countenance the strike on the ground that the Internationals agreed with the employing printers that the 44-hour week was not to go into effect until 1921. The locals say that the Internationals made this agreement over the heads of the men and that consequently the men will not stand by it.

With two or three exceptions, hardly a magazine in New York has been able to turn a wheel toward publication since October 1. The weekly magazines are especially hard hit. The monthlies can go out of town to print as their time schedule allows of more margin. Even so, when you take a monthly out of town to print you can find only limited publication machinery in the printing offices, and the added expense is enormous, - the cost per issue is increased from one-half to double the ordinary cost. In the case of a weekly, the close-time schedule makes printing out of town next to impossible.

From week to week we have found some hope that the dead-lock would break, and that we should be able to resume issuance. The weeks have gone by and we are now short of our schedule by six issues: October 4, 11, 18, 25, November 1, and 8. The word continues, as heretofore, that the dead-lock may break any week and may go on indefinitely.

We have now under contemplation the temporary removal of the magazine to Washington. The question will be resolved within the next ten days and our readers will be notified accordingly.

Meantime, we ask all state presidents and press chairmen to acquaint the women of their states, in so far as possible, with the situation and to assure Woman Citizen subscribers that the shortage on their subscriptions will be made good either by the addition of extra pages in subsequent issues or by the extension of their subscriptions.

It is most unfortunate that this complication should overtake us on the home lap of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment when there is so much of interest that we should be passing on to our readers. But the situation is not of our making and so far we have not been able to find an immediate solution.

Hoping and believing that the end is in sight, I am

Cordially yours,

ROSE LORIE

Editor of the Woman Citizen.

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NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

Carrie Chapman Catt, President
171 Madison Avenue, New York

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

November 7, 1919

NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE IMMEDIATELY

THE POPE WANTS VOTES FOR WOMEN

IN SOUTH AFRICA AS ELSEWHERE

"We should like to see women electors everywhere", (Nous voudrions voir des femmes electrices partout) is what Pope Benedict XV is reported as saying to Miss Annie Christitch B. A., a member of the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society of England, in a private audience granted her recently.

News of this statement was received at the National American Woman Suffrage Association in New York from the Women's Enfranchisement Society of South Africa, which also reports that Generals Botha and Smuts have declared themselves publicly for equal suffrage. General Smuts has long been known as favoring votes for women, but in a recent speech to the citizens of Johannesburg, he declared that they "could take it from him that one of the greatest revolutions of the war was going to be the position of women in the future."

At a banquet of welcome, General Louis Botha, then prime minister of the Union of South Africa, expressed his opinion that "in view of the great services of womanhood in the war, it seemed to him that the men would be compelled to pass a law giving women the franchise." In a memorial addressed to General Botha on his return to Africa, and just before his death, the combined suffrage bodies of the Union said: "During your absence in Europe the movement for the emancipation of women has made progress in South Africa, and your suggestion that a campaign should be undertaken to educate South African women in the duties of citizenship has been carried out with

no small success; moreover, the Union House of Assembly, on April 1st, accepted the principle of equal citizenship for women and men..... In Africa suffrage has been gained by the women of East Africa and Rhodesia; the Union of South Africa, alone of the self-governing Dominions, withholds citizenship from its women..... We ask that suffrage may be granted to South African women during the coming session to help in the solution of the great problems that await settlement. The position of South Africa as an independent nation in the British Commonwealth, won for her by yourself and General Smuts at the Peace Conference, calls for the help of all her children, and it is inconceivable that it is intended to treat South African women as inferior to the women of other nations by withholding the suffrage which is their right."

BS&AH
12646

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
Carrie Chapman Catt, President
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman.

November 7, 1919

NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE, SUNDAY
November 9, 1919

THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS TOWARD RATIFICATION.

Direct word from Mrs. Catt, who is at the head of the personally conducted suffrage tour of the Far West, shows that the equal suffrage states are falling rapidly into line for ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Besides California and Utah which have done their bit, something like a half dozen special sessions are on the horizon.

This tour is in the dual interests of Amendment ratification and organization of the League of Women Voters, and it looks as if the localities where the conferences are being held are not waiting to be urged, but are providing a triumphant progress for the national speakers and organizers, who are now in the sixth state of their itinerary. A conference is to be held in Laramie, Wyoming, on November 10, 11, 12, and it is believed that Wyoming's special session is a matter of a short time only.

Of the states where the five conferences have already been held, Minnesota has already ratified, Washington and Idaho are scheduled for prompt action. Within the next few days, conferences will be held in Utah which ratified on September 30, California which ratified on November 1st, in Colorado and Nevada whose special sessions are already announced. In Arizona, a special session is also expected, date undecided.

This tour of the West is almost exclusively confined to full suffrage states, Minnesota and New Mexico being the only exceptions. "It is a Pilgrim's Progress," reports Mrs. Catt, "refreshing the Eastern women who advocate a nation-wide League of Women Voters by the evidence of the good already achieved by suffrage in practice. It is also awakening the states which have long had political equality to the fact that there is still a duty left for them to perform for the sake of the women of the whole nation. For the states which have already given women all that they can of freedom to call special sessions for the sake of other women in territory far removed from them is to perform a generous act of unselfish nationalism. But this generous act is being gladly granted. It will be but a short time now before every full suffrage state will have contributed its share towards freeing all American women."

[Nov. 8, 1919]

305 Pioneer Building,
St. Paul, Minnesota,

Nov. 8, 1919.--The latest candidate for governor on the Republican ticket mentioned by the state press is Sam G. Iverson, former State Auditor. While Mr. Iverson has made no announcement of his candidacy, mention of his name is undoubtedly made with his approval, and it is a safe bet that he will appear in the list of aspirants along about the first of the year.

This is not the first time that Mr. Iverson has been a candidate for gubernatorial honors, as he filed in the 1916 primary against Governor Burnquist and Charles A. Lindbergh, former congressman from the 6th district. Just before the primary Governor Burnquist and Mr. Lindbergh got together, as it were, upon the supposition that they were both progressive Republicans, as against reactionary Sam Iverson, and through some deal - the particulars of which were never published - Mr. Lindbergh reclaimed his filing-fee and withdrew in favor of the governor. At any rate, these two candidates issued statements through the press setting forth the fact that they stood for the same principles and in government, and Mr. Lindbergh received much credit for his unselfishness in withdrawing in favor of the governor, who, they agreed stood a better chance of election because he was already in office. You will remember that Governor Burnquist won in the primaries against Mr. Iverson. You will also remember that Mr. Lindbergh apologized in 1918 for his part in this transaction.

Oscar Arenson, of St. Paul, has formally announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Arenson was a former newspaper man in Grant County, but of recent years he has been occupying various political positions at the State Capitol. For a number of sessions of the legislature he has been chief clerk of the House. Between times he has been one of State Auditor Preus' office assistants in various capacities, also one of his most capable political field lieutenants. He is personally popular and he will make a strong bid for the nomination.

Tuesday's elections in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland, Kentucky and Mississippi were not the landslides toward Republicanism confidently expected by the leaders of that party a month ago. In fact, on Saturday the G.O.P. contingent was distressedly calling for help. They believed that they were going to get cleaned up in all of the states, with the exception of Kentucky, where local rows among the Democrats had undoubtedly thrown that state to the Republicans. Of the five states voting, New Jersey, Maryland and Mississippi went Democratic, while Massachusetts and Kentucky went Republican - the former by an overwhelming majority. The defeat of the Democrats in that state was due entirely to the fact that the local managers of the party decided that Democracy was not popular locally; at least they adopted an opportunist platform declaring against the League of Nations and in favor of the striking Boston police. In fact, they stood for practically everything to which Woodrow Wilson is opposed, and as a result they got the beating of their lives. In Kentucky the Republican candidate was "wet;" in Massachusetts the Democratic candidate was "wet." In New Jersey the Democrats declared for the immediate ratification of the suffrage amendment, while their Republican opponents favored the submission of the question to a plebiscite of the people. The general result indicates that upon the eve of the presidential election of 1920 the two major parties have practically an even start, with an even chance for winning the great race. When it comes to the campaign, however, the Democratic will possess the great advantage of having behind it an administration which has given the country the greatest constructive program in its history. If the people of the United States appreciate service, there will be no question of the re-election of a Democratic administration in 1920.

The people in general are keenly interested in the miners' strike and the attitude taken by the national government in behalf of the consuming public. Outside of the most radical elements in the country, the course taken by the Wilson administration, under the leadership of Attorney General Palmer, is ~~xxx~~ universally commended. Practically all of the union miners are out, and it is still a mooted question how long the strike will continue. The optimist is certain that it will be over within two weeks; the pessimist believes that it will drag on until one side or the other is worn out. But whichever of these guesses - for they are only guesses - is true, the country has been given another demonstration that Woodrow Wilson is the man for a crisis. He never yet has failed the country, and even his opponents, while criticizing and in many cases traducing him, are unwillingly compelled to admit his greatness.

United States Miles Poindexter, of Washington, has made formal announcement of his candidacy for the presidency on the Republican ticket in 1920. The senator has been one of the most uncompromising and virulent opponents of the peace treaty and the league of nations pact, and I suppose he would make that his chief plank should he be nominated. The Republican presidential layout is not particularly inspiring, but I do think they can do better than that.

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NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
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171 Madison Avenue, New York

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

November 10, 1919

NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE IMMEDIATELY

VOTES FOR WOMEN UP IN THE AIR IN NEBRASKA.

The record of Mrs. Zelig Longley direct descendant of Marquis de Lafayette, who recently made a twenty-mile flight over Washington, D.C. at the age of 87, has been beaten. Doing a chariot-of-fire stunt in the sky at the age of 91 takes some nerve; but Ellen Harn, of Kenesaw, Nebraska, had her nerve right with her, also her votes-for-women banner. When she found that aviator Burgess Greeth would let her carry her banner up into the sky, and set it flying over the roofs of the town she had trotted on her knee when it was an infant, she was as willing to ascend as was the prophet Elijah. She even consented to fly in as bad a storm as the weather man could stage for the occasion; but what is a storm more or less to a pioneer suffragist?

Besides mounting in an airplane, Miss Harn is mounting in age towards her own centennial celebration. She was born in 1828 when the West was a wilderness, and before the East began trickling west in schooners and hand-carts. She is probably the oldest votes-for-women advocate in Adams County, and more than probably the oldest person in her state, if not in any other state, to go up in a flying machine.

When prairie dogs were as frequent as kittens on Nebraska plains, and there was nothing of Kenesaw but a future, she began to organize women for their rights. She marched in the same phase of the great movement as did the Grimke sisters of South Carolina, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony of New York, with Elizabeth Fry and Florence Nightingale - great women all. Of such pioneer stuff was the suffrage cause made in every state in the Union, and especially in Nebraska.

That Ellen Harn did was to flash her suffrage banner against the clouds over Kenesaw, and let it float down like a benediction upon the city roofs, - a nice bit of symbolism, and a picture of just

what the undaunted suffragists of Nebraska have been doing in a practical way for the past few years.

What they did was to show some reluctant politicians the "chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof" and proclaim righteousness in the streets of Omaha and a few other towns.

On April 21, the Governor of Nebraska signed a bill which gave women the right of suffrage for "all officers to be elected to public office and upon all questions and propositions submitted to the voters, at any and all elections, authorized or provided for by the constitution or laws of Nebraska," except - and here follows a list of sacrosanct constitutional privileges of male Nebraskans.

Nebraska has the initiative and referendum, and inside of the necessary 90 days after this bill was passed, anti-suffragists got very busy with petitions to the secretary of state asking that the suffrage law be suspended and referred to the people at the next general election, where they thought they could take care of it to their own liking. For some time thereafter votes for women was up in the air in Nebraska. The petition purported to carry 32,896 names, or 3,749 more than the necessary 10 per cent of the voters. Suspicion of fraud led the suffragists to challenge these petitions with the result that 16,460 names were found to be subject to court challenge, and at least, 10,000 of them were the product of fraud, forgery and misrepresentation. There is one thing about the suffragists of Nebraska, they cannot be downed. Even at 91 they go up in the air over injustices. They made up their minds that right must rule in Nebraska, and fraud must be stamped out. They fought for two years to bring their cause to justice. In that time a half-dozen prominent members of the Nebraska Bar volunteered their services in the action to challenge the validity of the petitions. The case was carried to the Supreme Court and a decision handed down this year, which re-established women in their right of suffrage. By order of the Court the anti-suffragists, together with the state, paid the costs of the two years legal struggle.

A state-wide reform in the initiative and referendum law.

was also an outcome of the long-drawn battle, making it impossible that such fraudulent petitions should ever be repeated. The Nebraska press openly thanked the intrepid fighters for their services in preventing a debauch of the referendum privileges of the state.

Nebraska women have already voted at the polls with honor. The state has further vindicated the principle of equal suffrage by ratifying the Federal Suffrage Amendment, early in the day, within two months of its passage by the Senate.

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NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
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NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

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NEWS SERVICE.

RELEASE SUNDAY
November 16, 1919

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS GATHERS FORCE IN WEST

Women Think High Cost Of Living Can Be Cut.

Decide It Costs Too Much To "Let George Do It".

"It may not be a mere coincidence that such a fundamental question as the cost of living has to be met just as 100,000,000 women are about to vote in different parts of the world," said Miss Jessie R. Haver, of the National Consumers' League, in her speech before the Women Voters' League Conference in Denver, Colorado, yesterday. Miss Haver is legislative representative of the National Consumers' League and executive secretary of the Consumers' League of the District of Columbia. She is one of the national speakers for the series of conferences, led by Mrs. Catt, and now being held in the states of the Far West for the joint purpose of organizing the League of Women Voters into a compact national, non-partisan force for specific improvements in American political conditions.

In 1917 Miss Haver was an investigator for the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which conducted an investigation into the cost of living in the District of Columbia. The investigation was inaugurated by the Consumers' League of the District, so that facts might be gained to secure a minimum wage law. In this capacity Miss Haver interviewed about 100 housewives in the District and 150 wage-earning women to ascertain their exact expenditures. Last winter she attended hearings before two committees of Congress on the meat packers, and in March made a report of these hearings at the Jubilee Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in St. Louis. Since that time, she has been following closely in Washington the efforts of the government to check the ever rising cost of living, and has attended the recent hearings before the Senate Agriculture Committee on the Kenyon-Kendrick Bills to regulate the meat packers. She is

helping Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, wife of a member of the United States Tariff Commission, in the work of arousing the women voters of the United States to the causes which are keeping up the present high cost of living.

Mrs. Costigan, who is chairman of the Food Supply and Demand Committee of the League of Women Voters, spoke at the first six of the western conferences of the League, and has been relieved for the coming conferences - six more - by Miss Haver. Mrs. Costigan is chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Consumers' League of the District of Columbia, and was in Europe making an investigation of the war work of women in England and France for the Consumers' League before and after the signing of the armistice.

Miss Haver in her Denver speech reminded the women that they are the world's food buyers, and that the question of wages and their relation to living conditions are the direct concern of the housewife. "When, as is reported by the Children's Bureau, from 15 to 25 per cent of American school children over 7 years of age are not getting enough to eat, women can no longer ignore the danger signals which are out. From the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, we learn," said Miss Haver, "that the retail cost of food in the United States increased 105 per cent from 1907 to 1918 At the industrial conference held in Washington this fall, the following statement was submitted by the farmers' represented: 'The increase in production of agricultural staples is not keeping pace with the increase in population' In 1917, President Wilson reported that 'while the population of the nation had increased 26,000,000 in the preceding seven years, corn and wheat had shown only a slight advance and meat products had shown a decrease of 29 lbs. per capita'."

"I am astonished," continued Miss Haver, "to find in my travels how little the public has been told of the food situation. Most of the advertising of the nation's foodstuffs is addressed to women because they are buyers. In our hands rests the power to see that advertisements addressed to us shall not serve to keep the news from us. All readers of newspapers, especially women, should be alert and insist that facts be published. What else shall we do?" Miss Haver then outlined the program of the National Consumers' League in its endorsement of the

Kenyon-Anderson Bill providing for a licensing system for all concerns slaughtering live-stock; stockyards separate from packers; refrigerator cars to be run as common carriers of the railroads; local warehouses established by municipalities and municipal abattoirs.

"In Colorado, for instance," she illustrated, "there are some 250,000 head of cattle raised each year, 60,000 of which are slaughtered elsewhere ed/for local trade The loss in shrinkage to the farmer, and cost in freight to consumer need not take place if there were local abattoirs to supply the demand."

The second part of the program advised by the National Consumers' League is the organization of co-operative societies such as exist in most European countries. These create "more direct channels between producers and consumers." Their need Miss Haver illuminated by the following story: "A certain consignment of sugar had been sold in Chicago. The Department of Justice traced the sugar, but found it was not in Chicago. It was still growing on the fields of Louisiana, and had already been sold 12 times with a profit each time. The city consumer has never looked behind the corner grocer. We have let George run our food business, and George is charging a handsome profit"

The third part of the National Consumers' League program is the education of its members to "that eternal vigilance which has been the price of monopoly and which is the price of buying our food at a reasonable rate."

Miss Haver reminded the Women Voters of Colorado that they are a part of more than 15,000,000 American women of voting age now living in the 29 states, which have given women full or presidential suffrage.

"Neither the League of Women Voters, nor the Consumers' League, can do without your aid and assistance for on the folks back home rests the responsibility of seeing that Congress represents their interests. We believe that with the joint efforts of those in the West, where most of our food is produced, and those in the East, where most of our goods are manufactured, we may arrive at reasonable solutions of the cost of living problems. In deciding to join the League of Women Voters, you will be backed by the great suffrage organization said to represent the largest organized group of voters in the country. They are ready for this emergency with a national committee on food in every state, and with a national chairman at Washington, who can keep you informed of the latest governmental and legislative developments."

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NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

Carrie Chapman Catt, President
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NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

November 20, 1919

FEATURE SERVICE

RELEASE IMMEDIATELY

WOMEN ADVISERS TO THE LEAGUE'S INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

Among the women advisers to the first industrial conference of the League of Nations just held at Washington, D. C. is Senator Marie Hjelder of the Danish Parliament. Senator Hjelder, who has recently been in New York for a hurried sight-seeing trip, reported to the National American Woman Suffrage Association in the name of the Danish Woman Suffrage Association, one of the twenty-six national associations affiliated with the International Woman Suffrage Alliance of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is president.

Although Danish women have had parliamentary suffrage since 1915, owing to war conditions there were no general elections in which they took part until last year when several women were elected to Parliament.

Senator Hjelder, for several years a member of the municipal council of her small city, not Copenhagen, was elected last year to the Landsting, the upper house of the Rigsdag. Fru Elma Munch, president of the Danish Women's Suffrage Association was, at the same election, seated in the lower house, the Folketing. Both women have recently been instrumental in leading to victory a woman's equal pay bill.

Fru Munch, who is the wife of the Minister of War, was the spokesman and president of a committee of 15, to consider this bill in the lower house. She is the first woman in the Danish Parliament to hold the position of president of a committee. She is reported to have defended her bill brilliantly.

Although she is one of the law-makers of her own land, Fru Hjelder's position in the Industrial Conference in Washington was that of adviser only. By the terms of the League of Nations Treaty, women are to have equal opportunity with men to hold all offices even in the Secretariat, but as a matter of practice they are still far from any such equality. The only mandatory arrangement, which ensures women's presence on the League's Labor program is the one providing for women "advisers".

"Many of the foreign delegations," Fru Hjelder reports, "have brought such women advisers with them to Washington. Spain has one, Belgium has one, and Scandinavia is especially strong in its representation. Fru Betzy Kjelsberg, factory inspector from Norway, is the only woman thus far reported, who is actually appointed to the position of delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, but she also is here at the Labor Conference merely as adviser to the Norwegian group. Miss Kerstin Hasselgren is adviser to the Swedish delegation."

As a proof of the tendency to keep women in a class as auxiliaries to men, Fru Hjelder quoted the position of Denmark itself, which has been in the main extremely friendly to women's advancement. Recently the Danish Parliament defeated a bill to remove sex disabilities from women and permit them to carry on all professions without let or hindrance both in Church and State. It was just such a bill as the Women's Emancipation Act of Great Britain at which British law-makers have been tinkering for nearly a year.

"The storm center of the Danish Bill", said Fru Hjelmer, who was one of its strong supporters, "was its permission to grant women the right to become ministers in the Danish state church. It went popularly by the name of the 'Bill for Female Priests' and was defeated by the old reluctance to let women out of the 'ladies' aid' class.

Fru Hjelmer is neither a professional nor a wage-earning but "just a married woman" - as she explained with her quiet, poised smile.

To be elected to the Upper House in Denmark is no small honor since this is a somewhat complicated task. Eighteen members of the Senate are elected by the Senate body itself, and the rest are elected by electors chosen by the people. Therefore, the Senate or Landsting is an extremely well sifted body.

Fru Hjelmer has the gift of being silent in several languages. She has that poise which marks older civilizations, calmness of speech and deliberateness of judgment. One thinks of her with her restful, gentle manners, her habit of listening and her remarkable power of concentration on the business in hand, as a woman representing a very conservative constituency. She belongs, however, to the Danish Radical Party, which would probably be translated into Anglo-Saxon as a Liberal Party.

Her principal preoccupation has been with bills asking for better protective laws for women and children. In addition to the Equal Pay bill, the Women's Admission to Offices bill, Fru Hjelmer has in her year of parliamentary service also worked for a great school commission, for educational reform, and for an improvement in the law for illegitimate children, for whom she claims the right of an inheritance and the father's name.

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NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

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NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman.

November 20, 1919

NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE
IMMEDIATELY

CITIZENSHIP SCHOOLS - A NEW FORM OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

With the recent consolidation of four states in a general scheme of citizenship schools, something may be understood of the magnitude of the new interest in civics which has arisen among women.

Mrs. Nancy H. Schoonmaker, of Hartford, Connecticut, citizenship director for the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, has just completed a plan to join the women of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont and New Hampshire under a common curriculum for the study of civics. Mrs. Schoonmaker, who is an expert in her line and has recently published a text-book, The Actual Government of Connecticut, which has been accepted in many high schools of her state, will be the conductor of the four-state plan. She will manage 10 more or less like "institutes" holding sessions in various cities and towns. According to the present plan, she will spend six months in Connecticut and two in each of the other three states.

Last summer Mrs. Schoonmaker was one of the principal lecturers at the school of citizenship held in Durham, New Hampshire. This was a revelation of women's interest in government, local, state, and national. Invitations to this school were sent out by a committee at whose head was Mrs. Martha Kimball, president of the state suffrage association. Joining with the women in the invitation was the New Hampshire State College, the first time in the history of the world that a state college has co-operated with the women of a state in such an undertaking. Women from farms, women from tiny towns, women from cities, gathered at the rallying cry of citizenship. With very short notice and with very little newspaper publicity, 200 women were registered at the school, the college dormitories housing the visitors and the classrooms open for their use. Said the Boston, Massachusetts, American: "In mood of deepest religion, hundreds of women who take their vote like their marriage vows, have spent four days at this

college among the hills, planning what they should do with their vote."

There were two series of talks, one on parliamentary law by Mrs. Mary I. Wood, leader of the school, which she called "Standardized Common Sense", and one on citizenship by Mrs. Nancy M. Schoonmaker, in which she took up Americanizing American women, town and country government, city government, state and national government, political parties, and elections. "We want to do for government what we have done for the home," said Mrs. Schoonmaker in opening the series.

At the close of the session Dartmouth invited the women of New Hampshire to hold their next summer sessions in Hanover under the University's aegis. Since last summer the idea of citizenship schools has gained steady emphasis. The daily mail is heavy with appeals to the National American Woman Suffrage Association to send programs, information and directions for similar schools in every part of the country. In many localities, members of neighbouring college faculties have co-operated, and the Federal Bureau of Education is now gathering data upon the growth of the civic ideal as it is being developed by women of America.

This desire for the study of civics as an outgrowth of the suffrage movement was briefly reviewed in a recent interview with Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, corresponding secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and the official director for some time of the first schools to be put on a nation-wide basis. Said Mrs. Shuler: "Specifically this movement may be said to have begun twenty-four years ago when in 1896 Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, now president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, but then its chairman of organization, reported to the national suffrage convention for a course of study in political science, which had been in operation only five months but had sold 500 full sets of books and reported 100 clubs. In 1914 and 1915, when Mrs. Catt was chairman of the Empire State campaign committee, she inaugurated a series of schools, then called "suffrage schools", as New York women were not yet enfranchised. They were planned for the education of coming voters. These were really schools of civics, and were carried on until after New York women got

the vote. At the sessions of these schools, the heads of municipal departments, such as the president of the Board of Aldermen, heads of departments of weights and measures, of board of elections, etc., spoke giving practical explanations of their part in the city government. The schools also gave lessons in balloting, carried on mock elections, showed sample ballots, demonstrated voting machines. They also trained women watchers at the polls for the 1915 vote on woman suffrage.

"The schools were enlarged in 1916 and 1917 to cover different centers in the state of New York, receiving the co-operation of prominent educators, as individuals, from the Universities of Syracuse, Columbia, Cornell and elsewhere. In 1916 and 1917 also, the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, under Mrs. Raymond Brown, author of Your Vote and How to Use it, conducted a correspondence school of civics for rural women in New York State, offering prizes and certificates of examination. These correspondence courses were widely used.

"After the vote was won in New York, the New York State and the New York City Woman Suffrage Party carried on bureaus of education in citizenship duties, such as registration, enrollment, method of balloting. These bureaus sent out speakers to every type of women, classes were held in department stores, in social settlements, for the chorus girls at the Hippodrome, etc.

"When Mrs. Catt became president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in 1915, the suffrage school plan was extended all over the nation under the direction of Mrs. Frank J. Shuler and Mrs. Justins Wilson, who prepared a syllabus and bibliography. This was largely given to suffrage itself, but included legislative material and studies in methods of gaining the ballot.

"In February 1917, when the National American Woman Suffrage Association offered its services to the Government for war, part of its suggested program of help was Americanization of aliens. This work was put, at once, into the hands of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, of Boston, Mass., a member of the Advisory Commission of the National Council of Defense. She prosecuted this work in many parts of the country.

"In 1919, the League of Women Voters was formed by Mrs. Catt in St. Louis. This League is a nation-wide organization, automatically taking the place of the various state suffrage associations as the women of the states become enfranchised. The principal object of this organization is to raise the standard of citizenship of both men and women so that every voter shall be able to read his, or her, own ballot, speak the language of the country, and understand its aims and policies. Over its eight committees are appointed national chairmen. Mrs. Bagley heads its American Citizenship Committee. To meet the aims of the League of Women Voters, a new type of citizenship school is arising all over the country. These are working out syllabi, simple enough for the immigrant woman, for the casual voter, aiming at nothing more abstruse than information as to how to find out where her election district lies, and how to register and enroll, and, finally, they are ample enough to give a complete understanding of the theories of government, and a follow up study of the responsibilities of citizens. A graded system of education in civics is called for. Nothing is too simple, and nothing too scholarly and abstract for the demands of the awakening woman. A significant phase of the movement is the co-operation of secondary schools and colleges in this movement.

"The Woman Citizen, the woman's political journal, has carried on for the past two years a series of articles on civic questions, legislative standards, policies of various political parties, and news about the growth of these new citizenship schools. Several of these articles formed a book on civics written by one of the magazine's editors, Mrs. Mary Sumner Boyd, and entitled the Woman Citizen."

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NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman.

November 21, 1919

RELEASE IMMEDIATELY.

30,000 GEORGIA WOMEN WANT JUSTICE AND PROGRESS.

Whatever may be the opinion of the Georgia Legislature concerning the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, Georgia women are not going to rest content until their "beloved common-wealth" puts itself "on the side of justice and progress".

Women of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, representing more than 30,000 Georgia women, recently in convention at Columbus, Georgia, passed a resolution calling upon their General Assembly for prompt action on the nineteenth amendment. Their resolution read:

"WHEREAS: in response to the earnest appeal of the President of the United States, both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds vote adopted and the Chief Executive has approved, an amendment to the Federal Constitution, giving to women the right of suffrage, and

"WHEREAS: already eighteen States have ratified said amendment, being in recognition not only of the service and sacrifice of women in the great war, but also in recognition of their usefulness in the world wide work of construction and advancement, therefore

"BE IT RESOLVED: That we, as representatives of the more than 30,000 federated women of Georgia, do hereby endorse the action of our President and Congress and the States already ratifying the same, and respectfully memorialize the General Assembly of Georgia to ratify the said amendment, thereby placing our beloved common-wealth on the side of justice and progress."

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
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NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman.

November 21, 1919

NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE IMMEDIATELY.

WHAT MRS. CATT IS TELLING THE WOMEN OF THE WEST.

Wyoming Women Call Upon Their Governor for a Jubilee.

Women of Wyoming are calling upon Governor Carey to hasten the special session for ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, so that it will fall upon December 10th, the fiftieth anniversary of the passage of the Wyoming suffrage bill. At a mass meeting of the Wyoming Conference of the League of Women Voters, just held in Laramie, the University town, such a resolution was adopted, and signed by women from many counties of the state.

It followed a dramatic incident in the speech made by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who with a national staff of speakers, is conducting a series of conferences in western states in the interests of ratification. "And Wyoming has not ratified," said Mrs. Catt, and she said it just exactly fifty years to the minute from the night on which William Bright by the light of a lamp wrote the Wyoming equal suffrage bill - the first successful suffrage bill carried out to complete fulfillment in any commonwealth in the world. It has borne fruit, Mrs. Catt reminded her hearers, in the enfranchisement of millions and millions of women in America, Great Britain, Scandinavia, Africa, Australia - "yet Wyoming has not ratified."

There was present at this meeting Judge Melville Brown, one of the two surviving members of the second territorial legislature, who helped the suffragists of Wyoming in their successful resistance to a repeal of the suffrage bill. Also present: Mrs. Eva Downey, the mother of ten children, who had voted for fifty years, and the daughter and the grand-daughter of the first woman juror in the world.

The Laramie Conference was the sixth of the series of fourteen conferences in the western states. Others have already occurred in South Dakota, Minnesota, Washington, Idaho and Oregon.

Among the things Mrs. Catt is telling the women of the West

is this:

"We are entering a struggle in which constitutional and political methods of evolution are in conflict with direct methods of revolution. This is no time for neutrality. Those who believe in evolution, rather than revolution, should be up and doing."

"Looking backward over the last hundred years it is not difficult to point out many serious and lamentable mistakes men voters have made. Women voters will be doubly culpable if, knowing these facts of history, they make the same sort of mistakes. Neither state nor nation should temporize with the problems of government before them. Lynchings, compelling the kissing of the American flag, deportations are not meeting the situation. The nation is suffering from having so long kept the tools of government from woman. Home means more to woman than it ever can to men. Since the earliest forms of civilization when a dug-out with its wood fire was the center of the home, woman with her children has been the defender of that spot and she will continue to defend it to the last."

"The League of Women Voters is not to dissolve any present organization but to unite all existing organizations of women who believe in its principles. It is not to create sex antagonism, but to develop cooperation between men and women. It is not to lure women from partisanship but to combine them in an effort for legislation which will protect coming movements of which we cannot even foretell from suffering the untoward conditions which have hindered for so long the coming of equal suffrage."

"Are the women of the United States big enough to see their opportunity? A federation of forty-eight distinct governments such as is the United States induces in-growing tendencies. If we are ever to be a great nation, we must learn to think nationally as well as locally."

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NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
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NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

November 24, 1919

NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE IMMEDIATELY

"AND ENGLAND DID NOT FORGET"

Dr. Caroline Finley Receives A Second War Medal

What Dr. Caroline Finley of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., did for the British prisoners at Metz a year ago, met recognition from the British Empire on the deck of the "Renown" on Saturday, November 22, when the Prince of Wales in person decorated her, and invested her with membership in the order of the British Empire.

Dr. Finley was the first of the women doctors to go to France in the hospitals established by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. It will be remembered that these hospitals were accepted by Monsieur Tardieu for the French Service de Sante in the summer of 1917, and went out under the French Government, there being at that time no provision in the American Army for women physicians.

Dr. Finley is an operating surgeon of the French Army, and wears the insignia of a lieutenant. She was given indefinite leave of absence to come home and resume practice here, but is not yet dismissed from the French Army, since it is an expressed hope that she will sometime return to France.

Dr. Finley with British nurses who had previously worked with her at Chateau d'Ognon cared last November for influenza-stricken British prisoners just released from German prison camps, as they stumbled into Metz half dead from exposure and exhaustion. The British Officers in command at this sector were so impressed with her work that they said to her at that time: "Be sure that England will remember what you have done here." And England remembered.

After the young Prince of Wales had pinned the royal red and blue ribbon on Dr. Finley's uniform, he shook hands with her with his right hand, the one that he has worn-out with greetings on this continent, and told her how glad he was that he could confer the honor upon her. As none of the medals had yet arrived in this country, he could only make her an M. B. E., and assure her that he would personally attend to sending the medal later. Dr. Finley was the only woman doctor to receive the medal.

This is the second war medal won by Dr. Finley. When she was in charge of the fracture ward at Chateau d'Ognon, during the German offensive in the summer of 1918, German airplanes bombed the hospital. Dr. Finley and two of her colleagues, Dr. Mary Edward and Dr. Anna Sholly, with a nurse, Miss Jane Helce, were decorated with the croix de guerre for signal courage in time of danger.

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NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
Carrie Chapman Catt, President
171 Madison Avenue, New York

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

RELEASE MONDAY
December 8, 1919

December 6, 1919

NEWS SERVICE

FILIPINAS SOON TO JOIN THE 100,000,000 WOMEN VOTERS
OF THE WORLD

Line. Jaime De Veyra, wife of one of the representatives from the Philippine Islands to the United States Government at Washington has just been in this city on a unique mission from the Philippine Government to represent that country in its true light as a Christian country with a high degree of education, fine schools and economic resourcefulness. She gave two illustrated talks on the progress of women in her native land before the women of the Woman's City Club and another before the New York Library School at 42nd Street.

Madame De Veyra is assisted by Miss Bessie A. Dwyer, for many years head of the Circulation Department of the Library at Manila. They are supplied with very beautiful colored screen pictures of the Islands, which they have already shown before the members of Congress and their wives in Washington.

In her hand-woven and hand-embroidered dress of pineapple fibre, common to the ladies of the Philippine Islands, which is shaped like a big butterfly with gauzy wings, Madame De Veyra told the women of continental United States some amazing things about her country.

In many ways the way of the Filipina woman is easy said Madame de Veyra. Laws made for her have combined the best of Spanish and American precedents, and she has come into her own with far less struggle than either her American or her Spanish sisters. Married women may hold property in severalty. They are guardians of their own children. Of the property which accrues to a married couple, the wife is half administratrix. These are vested rights and cannot be taken away from her.

Professional opportunities are as good for women as for men in the land of the setting sun. Women are already members of the Philippine Bar Association - a thing still impossible in Great Britain. They are in business for themselves. They are successful as physicians.

In an interview held with Madame de Veyra at the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association where she dropped in for a visit as a good suffragist and an intimate member of the Washington suffrage household during the period when the Association kept open house there, she sketched the rapid growth of suffrage sentiment in her Islands. Madame de Veyra, who is a native of Iloilo, says that woman's equality is no new thing in the Philippine Islands, it being a part of Filipino tradition to give the mother of a family not only household leadership, but economic control.

"This year", said she, "for the second time, the Governor General recommended in his message to the Legislature the granting of woman suffrage, which can be given by an act of Legislature. When it was first recommended women had not made much of an effort to gain the vote, but this year appeals have come from the provinces and the various groups of women's clubs and women's associations endorsing the movement. There are 307 women's clubs throughout the islands. When I left in 1917 there were not more than 30 but since then leading women have gone from one town to another organizing women's clubs.

"A short time ago the question of equal suffrage was introduced into the Legislature of the Islands, not by the initiative of American women but urged by Madame Apaciblic, wife of one of the government secretaries. A petition signed by 12,000 women endorsed a joint legislative hearing on this question, and was sent to the law-makers, who granted such a hearing. Three Filipina women spoke, among them Mrs. Concepcion Calderon, widow of the man who wrote the Constitution of Malolos. She is a successful business woman, owning a fish farm and an embroidery enterprise, and is said to have made the best speech on that occasion. Only one man appeared in the negative, and his argument was the prehistoric one of the oak and the vine. Other women who sponsored the cause of equal suffrage on that day were Mrs. Teodoro Kalon, Miss Alameda, and Miss Pazlegaspi, the last two practicing lawyers. The president of the Senate, Honorable Manuel L. Quezon, and the Governor General, Francis Burton Harrison, are both in favor of a woman suffrage bill, which with a possible educational qualification will doubtless soon be passed.

"Philippine women have always been free, and have always been held as equal to the men", says Madame de Veyra proudly. "Monsieur de Veyra, who is interested in history, once told me that before the Spanish came, we had a matriarchal system and this has made the Filipinas a valiant self-respecting group of women. Of our 3,141 islands, only 400 are inhabited; the principal ones being Luzon, Mindanao and Visayas. Yet strange to say even in the little rural 'Barrios' you will always find some sort of woman leader. All over the islands, women are highly considered. One old lady who had 17 children - she lost 4, but has 13 grown up now, and a great many grand-children - still exercises full sway over the family, and has the last word to say in all financial affairs. All the married ones still cling to her not only as mother, but as adviser.

"The young women who marry go into partnership with their husbands. While the men handle the workers, it is the women who do the actual paying, and oversee things generally. Woman has equality in every sense of the word with men, except in voting.

The industrial problem has only struck Filipina women in cigar factories and in the embroidery business. "I think", said Madame de Veyra, "there are five big American firms in the Philippines and one of them has as many as 7,000 women in Manila in the embroidery business. In this under-garment business everything is hand done with the exception of the actual material - the embroidery, the hem-stitching, and even the seaming is done by hand. Women who have children and cannot go to the factory themselves, get material from the factory and are paid by the piece. One Philippine woman I have heard from one of the leaders of my country, who has an embroidery business, can sew six chemises in a day at 30 cents a chemise. She sews the seams as well as the hem by hand. Out of this she has saved a lot of money, besides taking care of her children,

with the advantage that she does not leave her home and can take care of the children and do the house-work.

"Pine-apple cloth is made by the women in their own homes. It is manufactured on hand-made looms made by an ordinary carpenter. It has to be ordered specially now-a-days as it takes a lot of time, and there are not many people who would pay the price and the women can now find other business which is more profitable."

On one point Madame de Veyra is reassuring. She says that President McKinley's agreement to take the Islands for development "but never for exploitation" has been carried out to the letter. "Exploitation by Americans is not a word that can be used" she says with dignity.

"When Mrs. Catt was in Manila in 1912 during her trip around the world, she helped twelve women present at the Manila Hotel to found the Manila Woman's Club, which has been a force for progressive legislation, public health measures and day nurseries. Under its civic and penology committees - of the latter Miss Dwyer is chairman, it has installed in the Luneta Police Station three police matrons to care for women pending trial, an industrial teacher for the insane women in San Lazaro Hospital, and opened a woman's school in Bilibid Prison with the assistance of the Bureau of Education. Miss Dwyer's Penology committee is very proud of its signal success in establishing the profit-sharing plan in Bilibid and other prisons under its jurisdiction. At the instance of vice-governor Martin, the Philippine Legislature passed a bill giving to each worker at the time of his release, or before that for the support of his family, fifty per cent of his earnings. This is a step which put the Philippine Islands abreast of modern penology reforms.

"The Woman's Club of Manila has maintained sections to find employment for women. In 1915, Manila joined hands with the Federation of Women's Clubs, U. S. A., and then it began creating and federating clubs throughout the Islands, of which there are now 307.

"There is no spot in the United States which has anything on the Filipinas in war work. These island women have gone the whole length of Red Cross, Liberty Loan, Food Administration, thrift and abstinence programs, and have worked in public health and social hygiene measures with the best of the women of the world. They are even now trying out a People's kitchen."

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
171 Madison Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

BULLETIN NUMBER 82

Issued by

MRS. FRANK J. SHULER

SUBJECT: December 9, 1919
INVITATION TO NATIONAL CONVENTION

The forthcoming Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will be held in Chicago the middle of February, 1920. The official call will be sent you later with definite dates.

It is our desire that invitations to attend this Convention shall be sent to the Presidents of local suffrage societies in all the states. Will you send us by return mail the complete list of the Presidents of all your branches so that invitations may be mailed from the National Headquarters, or if you prefer to send these invitations from your own state headquarters, send us at once the number of invitations you would need.

Please also send a list of all the organizations of women in your state which are of sufficient standing to warrant our sending an invitation to such organizations to be represented by a fraternal delegate. A full list of officers with addresses should accompany the above list.

As the order cannot be given for these invitations until answers are received from all state presidents, may I beg the favor of a prompt reply?

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NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
Carrie Chapman Catt, President.
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman.

December 9, 1919.

NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE IMMEDIATELY

WHY NOT MEN TOO ?

Women Citizenship Schools Are Making The Male Voter Sit Up And Take Notice.

In many states, the man who has voted just because he is a male and twenty-one, is beginning to rub his eyes and wonder whether voting doesn't need some preliminary instruction after all. Women of at least four states - only two of which have woman suffrage - and only one of these full suffrage, have invited their state universities to help them become intelligent citizens and at least three state universities have made it their business to issue courses of study giving an intensive study of civics to all women who apply. The fourth state heard from at the national headquarters of the League of Women Voters, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City, is Minnesota.

The universities of California and North Carolina have issued regular study outlines on citizenship for women as a part of the University Extension programs of the state. New Hampshire, which has not yet issued such an extension leaflet, cooperated with the women's own program last summer, when the New Hampshire State College at Durham was host to the women's own summer school of citizenship. Next summer Dartmouth will welcome this same unique summer school.

Minnesota's University has gone further in cooperation than has any other. It has just held a short course in citizenship for women voters, conducted jointly by the University's general extension division and the Minnesota League of Women Voters. The sessions were held in two places, those during the day in one of the buildings on the main university campus, and those in the evening in the assembly room of the Minneapolis City Hall showing that both University and City were at one with the women in their effort to become intelligent citizens.

One of the women present at the short course has just

reported that on account of limitation of space, registration for the day lectures was limited to 300 and to 500 for the evening lectures. But the popular demand for admission was so great that admission to the latter had to be stretched to 800. The attendance from start to finish remained consistently large. The field of subjects covered every branch of state and national government, political ethics, social problems pending, parliamentary and public speaking.

The verdict of the University Professors on the classes was interesting. They claimed that they had never carried on more satisfactory extension work and that the evident grade of intelligence as evinced by the questions and interest of the women was unusually high. The women took continuous and copious notes, and bibliographies were exhausted long before the close of the course. Bookmen in town report great stimulation in the sale of books dealing with the subjects of government, state and national. Newspapers of the state and of the Twin Cities showed great interest in the course and in the attitude of the women.

The League of Women Voters is asked continually for speakers and expects to put similar courses, not so intensive perhaps, in every congressional district of the state, and on the whole feels that it is to be congratulated for the success of this first experiment in Schools for Citizenship.

Editorials were written commenting on the seriousness with which women were approaching the privilege of voting and comparing this with the apathy of the average male voter.

Schools for men were advocated by papers of the Twin Cities, the Minneapolis Tribune asking editorially, "Why not for men, too?"

"To make the most and best of their franchise privilege, men voters need expert information on these things just as women do," said the Tribune. "They may have a better general knowledge of the practical and political phases of public problems than their wives, daughters and sisters, but the average male voter is not on very sure ground as to many of the subjects discussed in this university extension course for women."

THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

403 Essex Building
Minneapolis, Minn.

PRESS DEPARTMENT
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

December 10th, 1919

B U L L E T I N

3RD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT WOMEN
ON LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL

Twenty-five representative women of the State have been asked to serve on the Advisory Council of the League of Women Voters. Mrs. Andreas Ueland has so far approached only twenty-five women in regard to the matter and reports that everyone of these have accepted and voiced a desire to co-operate in every way with the League's program. Women comprising this Council will be called into consultation with the Executive Board several times during the year to advise on matters of State and National League policy. As the interests of the women in the Advisory Council touch practically every branch of social work in the State it is believed that their co-operation and advice will be of great value to the working Board. From time to time additional women will be added to this Council from both the State at large and from the Twin Cities.

The women who have been appointed from the State outside Minneapolis and St. Paul are Mrs. George J. Allen of Rochester, President Minnesota Federated Clubs and Mrs. Charles Mayo, Rochester; Mrs. Clarence Atwood, St. Cloud; Mrs. Margaret Evans Huntington, Northfield; Mrs. J.W. Andrews, Mankato; Mrs. Edgar Loyhed, Faribault; Mrs. Peter Oleson, Cloquet; Mrs. J.L. Washburn and Mrs. P.L. DeVoist, Duluth. The Twin City list includes such well known names as Mrs. Manley Fosseen, Mrs. C.A. Severance, Mrs. T.G. Winter, Professor Maria Sanford, Miss Anna Shelland, State Superintendent of Education and others.

The Executive Board of the League from the state at large, include the Congressional District Chairmen who hold the offices of Vice Presidents of the League. These are Mrs. D.L. Morse of Blue Earth 2nd District; Mrs. C.M. Stockton, Faribault, 3rd District; Mrs. C.H. Maxson, St. Cloud, 6th District; Mrs. John Serrin, Glenwood, 7th District; Mrs. C.C. Colton, Duluth, 8th District. The offices of Chairmen for the 1st, 9th and 10th Districts are still to be filled.

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NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
Carrie Chapman Catt, President
171 Madison Avenue, New York

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

December 10, 1919

NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE IMMEDIATELY

The Ratification Record

Word was received by wire yesterday from special representatives of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in Oregon that the Governor of that state had called a special legislative session for the purpose of ratifying the Federal Suffrage Amendment for January 12th. And "ratification is assured", adds the telegram.

North Dakota, South Dakota and Colorado are the ratification harvest for December/^{to date} making 22 states in all. Whether Oregon will be the 23rd depends on Nevada, Washington, Indiana, Wyoming, and the various other states that have special sessions planned, any one of whom may steal a march by calling a special session in advance.

Oregon makes the 6th state to announce a special session following upon the efforts of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who has just returned from a mission in the West and Northwest, where she went to urge ratification. Oregon was one of the states that needed a deal of persuasion. But it was persuaded.

When the National American Woman Suffrage Association started to secure the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by 36 states before the spring primaries of 1920, it looked as if it had undertaken an impossible task. But as a well known New Yorker, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, has pointed out, suffragists cannot do anything unless it is impossible.

That the other 13 states needed to complete ratification may line up in time to give every woman a vote in 1920 continues to be the ambition of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

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NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
171 Madison Avenue, New York City
Carrie Chapman Catt, President

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

December 11, 1919

NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE IMMEDIATELY

UNANIMOUS RATIFICATION OF FEDERAL SUFFRAGE

AMENDMENT IN COLORADO

"Both houses of the Colorado Legislature ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment unanimously on Wednesday, December 10th " is the word received by the National American Woman Suffrage Association from its representative in Denver.

The Colorado Legislature met Monday for the purpose of ratifying the amendment, but under the law of that state a bill or resolution must be introduced one day, read the second, and acted upon the third, which accounts for its passage on the 10th.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association also received word today that the Philippine Senate has passed a woman suffrage bill, and it now goes to the House of Representatives, assured of passage by that body. The Governor General is favorable, and there is a strong sentiment among Filipina women in favor of suffrage.

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NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

Carrie Chapman Catt, President.
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT.
Rose Young, Chairman.

December 11, 1919

NEWS SERVICE.

RELEASE SUNDAY
December 14, 1919.

Of all the ratifying states, South Dakota, 21st on the list, has the most picturesque story to tell, one which has just reached the head-quarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. At least no other state has the distinction of holding a midnight special session and finishing up the task of ratifying between supper and breakfast. It looked for a while to the ardent South Dakota women who had fought through nine campaigns to get equal franchise as if circumstances were about to do them out of prompt ratification, owing to the fact that Governor Norbeck is obliged to call a special session early in 1920 and did not feel justified in calling one now unless the members of the Legislature would be willing to come without any expense to the state. It was Mrs. John R. Pyle, long-time president of the South Dakota Suffrage Association, present president of the State League of Women Voters, and recently elected presidential elector from her state, who thought of a way to get around the difficulty.

The Richards Primary Law, enacted at the last election by direct vote of the people, provides that on the second Tuesday of December so-called "proposal men" from the various counties, representing the various parties, meet at the state capitol to make their platforms and to propose state candidates to be voted on at the March primaries. Mrs. Pyle began to realize that this meeting was a bird-in-the-hand, and might be utilized to further a special session knowing that there would be legislators present who would be acting as proposal men. That further added to the possibility of getting the legislators together without expense to the state was the fact that there were to be three different political conventions held at the same time, Republican, Democratic and Nonpartisan. In the Republican convention women were represented by two proposal men, Mrs. Agnes Turner of Roberts County to whom must be given credit for the splendid

showing made in that county in the last two suffrage campaigns, and Mrs. John Hipple of Hughes County who has worked in the last five campaigns and who was named one of the secretaries of the convention.

Accordingly, after receiving the assurance that a majority of the members were willing to come to Pierre at their own expense, Governor Norbeck issued a call for a special session to be held December 2nd at seven o'clock in the evening. According to law three legislative days are necessary for the passage of a bill. Therefore, the first and second readings were given in one day and final passage took place at twelve forty-four a.m. December fourth. This was the first time in the history of South Dakota that a Legislature convened in the middle of the night.

Women's influence in politics is evidenced in the planks adopted in the platforms of the parties at the conventions. Two of the things nearest the hearts of women of South Dakota are the questions of the segregation of boys and girls at the State Training School at Plankinton, and the creation of a boy's reformatory at the State Penitentiary where young first offenders may receive proper education and training. At the request of the women a plank to this effect was introduced into the draft of the Republican platform. When the plank was read the men, not understanding the situation, immediately voted it down. A recess was taken. During the interim an endeavor was made on the part of the women to secure a reconsideration, and on reconvening the matter was opened up, vote started and again the measure seemed doomed to defeat. Mrs. Hipple secured the chairman's permission to speak and, in a telling, concise statement of the conditions existing, convinced the men of the necessity for the adoption of such a plank. The vote was again taken and the measure carried unanimously, and for the first time in South Dakota a plank that had been overwhelmingly defeated was reconsidered and adopted unanimously after the platform had been already adopted.

In the Democratic convention there were three women delegates, among them being Mrs. May P. Christ of Hand County, Vice President of the South Dakota League of Women Voters, who has been of invaluable assistance to Mrs. Pyle. It is due to the efforts of Mrs. Christ that the Democratic convention in its platform advocate many of the most progressive measures. Among these are the Child Welfare Bureau and Equal Pay for Equal Work.

On the evening of the third a delightful reception was given by the Hughes County League of Women Voters to the members of the Legislature, the state officers, the nominees of all parties and the proposal men, in the rotunda of the Capitol. The hours of waiting for the one minute after session were thus very pleasantly filled.

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Carrie Chapman Catt, President
171 Madison Avenue, New York

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

RELEASE MONDAY
December 15, 1919

December 11, 1919

NEWS SERVICE

THE FINISHED BOOK OF THE WOMEN'S OVERSEA HOSPITALS
FINAL CHAPTER IS THE PROPOSED SCHOLARSHIP
FOR FRENCH WOMEN PHYSICIANS

The complete story of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U.S.A. has at last been written, and it is a wonderful one, although told laconically and with great restraint.

It begins with the simple statement that the hospitals "had their inception in the ardent desire of a group of women surgeons and physicians...to serve their country in the way for which they were best fitted by experience and training."

This desire was prolific in several ways. It sent useful women to several parts of France where they were able to serve the Allied cause. It helped suffering refugees and soldiers, and it pushed forward the cause of the professional woman in war time.

At the time of their first proffer of help, as is now well known, women were shut out from service with the American army - even the Red Cross was not accepting women surgeons. Their brave desire to give of their best according to their years of professional equipment was recognized by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which agreed at its annual convention in December 1917 to support them and forthwith undertook to raise \$125,000 for the first year's maintenance of their program. Also, as every one now knows, these same women physicians who were shut out from serving with the American Medical Reserve Corps were thankfully accepted by the French. "The fact that the French War Department accepted all women units was not due to the French having any higher regard for women surgeons than is the case with the United States Army Authorities", says this brief history of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, "but simply that their need was greater. With the exception of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, ours were the first women surgeons in the French military service. Women doctors are much less known in France than in the

United States. Our doctors made themselves much beloved by both civilians and soldiers, and our nurses have been very popular with the wounded poilus. The skill of our women has been generously acknowledged by their French colleagues."

"The Scottish Women's Hospitals, which were maintained by suffragists of Great Britain, made a record for professional skill, for bravery under fire, and for both efficient management and devoted service that has been unsurpassed by any organization. In September the French War Department opened its doors for the first time to women. It issued an official order asking French women doctors to join the army medical service. Possibly we may claim a little of the credit, which is due undoubtedly in a large measure to the Scottish Women's Hospitals, that this step in opening the doors to women in the medical profession has been taken in France."

The total number of persons sent to France with the Women's Oversea Hospitals was 74. They came from every part of the United States and they went out in three separate units. Unit No. 1 served in the Military Hospital of Chateau Cognon with French surgeons caring mainly for French wounded. Members of this unit also served at Metz and Cambrai. Unit No. 2 cared for refugees at Labouheyre. Unit No. 3, called the "Gas Unit", was the last to go. It went fully equipped to care for gassed victims. It served at Cempuis and Nancy.

In addition to these units, clinics were conducted at Lunéville, Epinal, Chateau-Salins, Neuve Maisons, Foug and Soissons. There was also a motor corps, and an official staff in Paris, of which Mrs. Raymond Brown of New York was general director.

Receipts for these hospitals, received from the suffragists of thirty states, amounted to nearly \$200,000. Of the funds remaining in the hands of the Hospital Committee, it is proposed to found a scholarship for the training of French women physicians, part of that training to be taken in the United States. In this way it is hoped to encourage the entrance of French women in the medical profession, to give further aid to France, to promote cordial relations between the two countries, and especially to increase the mutual acquaintance between the professional women of France and the United States.

This report is abundantly illustrated with photographs which will always be cherished by those who worked for the hospitals. The whole record is one of which the National American Woman Suffrage Association is very proud and one of which women the world over will be proud.

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NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
Carrie Chapman Catt, President
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman.

December 15, 1919

NEWS SERVICE.

RELEASE IMMEDIATELY.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATIONS AHEAD.

Of the 22 states which have already ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment, 18 are Republican. Both parties are exerting all their efforts towards winning the woman's vote as 17,000,000 women live in states which have already granted full or presidential or full primary suffrage to women.

Upon the return of Miss Mary Garrett Hay to the National American Woman Suffrage Association head-quarters from Washington, where she was one of the speakers at the National Association of Republican State Chairmen, it was learned today that the Republican Party will use its utmost endeavor to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment before the middle of February. A resolution to this effect was presented and adopted by the conference. After which National Republican Chairman Will H. Hays said that "the party managers would cooperate with the women in a determined effort to have the suffrage amendment ratified by February 15, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Susan B. Anthony. The Republican leaders intend to exert their influence to bring about the calling of special sessions of the Legislatures for action on the amendment."

Mr. Hays and Miss Hay come from the same state - Indiana. Besides being a member of the Woman's Division of the National Republican Committee, Miss Hay is chairman of the League of Women Voters of Greater New York. She is also second vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

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NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
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171 Madison Avenue, New York.

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman.

RELEASE IMMEDIATELY

December 15, 1919

NEWS SERVICE

A SPECIAL TRIP FOR SPECIAL SESSIONS.

At the special session of the Colorado Legislature ending December 12, when the Federal Suffrage Amendment was unanimously ratified by both houses, Mrs. Stuart D. Walling was placed on the platform by the side of the speaker of the House in recognition of the part that the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association had played in securing the special session.

Mrs. Walling is one of the best known leaders of the state, and a director of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association, a branch of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. At the third reading and final passage of the ratification act, Mrs. Anna M. Scott, acting president of the Association, was invited to speak to the House during recess, and Mrs. Alice Polk Hill read an original poem to the joint session of House and Senate.

Mrs. Walling was a Democratic presidential elector in 1916, and Mrs. Scott has been for many years vice-chairman of the Denver County Republican Central Committee. All three of the women have long been active in the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association at whose request the Governor called the special session.

This was the fourth ratification of a western state, as sequel to Mrs. Catt's western trip, the other three being California, North Dakota and South Dakota. In addition many promises of special sessions have followed in the wake of Mrs. Catt's trip, the last one to be announced being that of Oregon, called by Governor Wythecombe for January 12.

When Mrs. Catt started for the West in October, the outlook for special sessions in many of the western states was not particularly brilliant. Of the 15 full suffrage states only five had ratified - New York, Kansas, Montana, Michigan and Utah, the latter having ratified September 30. Of the 14 left South Dakota,

California, Colorado, Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, Oklahoma, Washington, Wyoming and Oregon, not one could ratify except through the agency of the special session since the regular legislative session in each of the 10 cannot be held until 1921.

In some of the states there was argument against the special session because of the expense, or because a special session for ratification would open up the way to other legislation that was wanted or because "enough other states were going to ratify anyhow."

This gives an idea of the lack of appreciation of the crux of the situation that had to be met state by state as Mrs. Catt went through the West. The crux of the situation was that a special session was absolutely necessary in every western state, if American women were to be enfranchised in time to vote in 1920.

California and the Dakotas kindled first, called their special sessions and ratified; then Oregon came in with a call for its special session in January; New Mexico's special session has also been called ~~for January~~. That all the other states of the West will make their announcements of special sessions shortly is the confident prediction of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

403 Essex Building
Minneapolis, Minn.

PRESS DEPARTMENT
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

December 15th, 1919

B U L L E T I N

SUFFRAGE RATIFICATION RECORD
UP TO DATE

Although the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association has ceased to exist as an active organization and has become a part of the League of Women Voters one of its paramount interests lies in the fate of the Federal Suffrage Amendment Ratification campaign. League leaders and women of the State are therefore rejoicing over the fact that ratification is moving rapidly along. Word has just been received^{ed} that the Governor of Oregon has called a special legislative session for the purpose of ratifying the suffrage amendment January 12th, 1920 and the statement is appended that "ratification is assured."

North Dakota, South Dakota and Colorado are ratification harvest for December, making 22 states in all to date. Whether Oregon will be the 23rd depends on Nevada, Washington, Indiana, Wyoming and the various other states that have special sessions planned, any one of whom may steal a march on Oregon.

Oregon makes the 6th State to announce a special session following upon the efforts of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who has just returned from a mission in the West and Northwest where she went to urge ratification. Oregon was one of the States that needed a deal of persuasion. But it was persuaded.

That the other 13 states needed to complete ratification may line up in time to give every woman a vote in 1920 continues to be the ambition of the National American Suffrage Association as well as the Minnesota League of Women Voters.

Minnesota women are particularly interested in the matter for although the legislature has given them the right to vote for Presidential electors, they are more than anxious to express themselves on the present political situation by the use of the full franchise at the next election.

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NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
Carrie Chapman Catt, President
171 Madison Avenue, New York

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

December 22, 1919

NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE SUNDAY
December 28, 1919

THE LAST SUFFRAGE CONVENTION'S CALL

The official call has just been issued for what will be, presumably, the very last annual convention the National American Woman Suffrage Association will ever hold. It is the fifty-first in order and will be held in Chicago, February 12 - 18, 1920. Headquarters will be at the Congress Hotel.

"It will be an occasion to remember all the rest of our days", says Mrs. Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, "and a memory to hand down to the children and the children's children."

The call is signed by Mrs. Catt and official board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. It follows:

CALL

TO THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE
NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
1869 - 1920

Suffragists, hear this last call to a suffrage convention!

The officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association hereby call the state auxiliaries, through their elected delegates, to meet in Annual Convention at Chicago, Congress Hotel, February 12th to 18th, inclusive.

In other days our members and friends have been summoned to annual conventions to disseminate the propaganda for their common cause, to cheer and encourage each other, to strengthen their organized influence, to counsel as to ways and means of ensuring further progress.

This time they are called to rejoice that the struggle is over, the aim achieved, and the women of the nation about to enter into the enjoyment of their hard earned political liberty.

Of all the conventions held within the past fifty-one years, this will prove the most momentous. Few people live to see the actual and final realization of hopes to which they have devoted their lives. That privilege is ours.

Turning to the past, let us review the incidents of our long struggle together before they are laid away with other buried memories. Let us honor our pioneers. Let us tell the world of the ever buoyant hope, born of the assurance of the justice and inevitability of our cause, which has given our army of workers the unswerving courage and determination which has at last overcome every obstacle and attained its aim.

Come, and let us together express the joy which only those can feel who have suffered for a cause.

Turning to the future, let us inquire together how best we can now serve our beloved nation. Let us ask what political parties want of us, and we of them.

Come, one and all, and unitedly make this last suffrage convention a glad memory to you, a heritage for your children and your children's children and a benefaction to our nation.

Carrie Chapman Catt, President

Mrs. Stanley McCormick, 1st Vice-President
Miss Mary Garrett Hay, 2nd Vice-President
Mrs. Guilford Dudley, 3rd Vice-President
Mrs. Raymond Brown, 4th Vice-President
Mrs. Helen Gardener, 5th Vice-President
Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Treasurer
Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, Corresponding Secretary
Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson, Recording Secretary
Mrs. Charles H. Brooks, Director
Mrs. J. C. Cantrill, Director
Mrs. Richard E. Edwards, Director
Mrs. George Gellhorn, Director
Mrs. Ben Hooper, Director
Mrs. Arthur Livermore, Director
Miss Esther G. Ogden, Director
Mrs. George A. Piersol, Director
Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Chairman Congressional Comm.
Miss Rose Young, Chairman of Press

[Dec 28, 1919]

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

321 Meyers Arcade,
Minneapolis, Minn.

PRESS DEPARTMENT

MRS. WALTER THORP, CHAIRMAN

BULLETIN

WOMEN VOTERS IN
NATIONAL CONVENTION

The first Convention of the National League of Women Voters will be held jointly with the last Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in Chicago, Feb. 12th to 18th inclusive, with headquarters at the Congress Hotel. It is expected that this will be one of the largest and most significant gatherings of women ever held in the country. Large numbers of the women who will attend are already fully enfranchised and many have the Presidential vote which will be exercised this coming election. Minnesota is entitled to 50 delegates with additional alternates and special delegates chosen from Women's State Organizations. Already 65 women have registered as delegates and alternates. Although the majority registered are from Minneapolis and St. Paul, several towns will be represented including, Blue Earth, Mankato, Duluth, International Falls, Northfield, Albert Lea, Lake City, Redwood Falls, Cloquet, Rochester. Among the most interesting features of the program are the Sectional Conferences on the work and programs of the National Committees of the League of Women Voters, at which programs for legislative action will be prepared for the coming year's work. One most important session will be devoted to the question "What shall we ask of Political Parties, and What Shall we do for Political Parties?" The keynote of the entire Convention will be the building of a constructive program whereby the use of the ballot will benefit the generations of men and women to follow. Directly after the close of the National Convention will come the opening of a National School of Education for Citizenship which will be taught by specially qualified men and women and attended by picked women who will act as teachers of similar schools in the various states. Minnesota will have three women in attendance at this school; Miss Emily Kneubuhl, recently appointed State Civic Director of the Minnesota League of Women Voters, Miss Gladys Harrison, Executive Secretary of the League and Mrs. Leslie Carpenter, Civic Director of the 5th Congressional District of the League. The Minnesota Chairmen of National Committees of the League who will attend the Convention are, Dr. Mabel Ulrich, Chairman Social Hygiene Committee; Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Women in Industry Committee; Miss Hope McDonald, American Citizenship Committee; Mrs. James Paige, Civil Status of Women Committee. In the absence of the Chairman of Child Welfare, Mrs. T.G. Winter will represent that Committee and Mrs. W.T. Coe will act as Temporary Chairman of the Food Supply and Demand Committee. Many Minnesota women will take part in the program of the National Convention.

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NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
Carrie Chapman Catt; President
171, Madison Avenue, New York

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

December 29, 1919

NEWS SERVICE.

RELEASE IMMEDIATELY.

BORDER WOMEN NEEDED FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

Governor Lazzarola of New Mexico has given his promise to the women of his state that he will call a special session of the Legislature to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment, according to a communication from Santa Fe just received at the head-quarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Ina Sizer Cassidy, acting chairman of the New Mexico state committee for ratification of the Suffrage Amendment, says that the women of the state are "entirely confident that the legislators will ratify the amendment and so put the state in the vanguard of really progressive states of the Union."

This announcement follows upon the conference held in Albuquerque early in December between the women suffragists of New Mexico and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. At that time the women of the state formed a temporary organization of a League of Women Voters in order to prepare themselves for their new duties as voting citizens. Committees on citizenship, on laws governing women and children, and the like were formed and are now in active operation. The plan is to make this League of Women Voters a clearing house of State issues favored by women, the women to go to the primaries and conventions of their own political parties and secure pledges there whenever possible.

Mrs. Cassidy who worked in the New York State campaigns for the enfranchisement of women is now trying to put her own state of New Mexico into line for the coming participation of women in its political life.

Mrs. Catt called attention to the special opportunity for service appertaining to the women of this border state. "The nation is going to need the loyal support of its women in upholding the integrity of the country in the western hemisphere during the reconstruction period immediately ahead of us. The opportunity for service of the New Mexico women is monumental because of their understanding of the Spanish language and people."