



Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association Records.

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WHY A LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS?

Upon the granting of the vote to a new electorate, two questions arise:

First, Are there any immediate problems before this electorate?

Second, If there are, does their solution require an organization

Obviously, there is the need of education for the new voter, so generally admitted that it need not be dwelt upon. Further than that, there are certain matters, most of them concerning women and children primarily - concerning men too, because the body politic is one - which are controlled by legislation and which are pressing for adjustment. They have been carefully formulated by the League of Women Voters and are grouped under seven heads as follows:

1. American Citizenship
2. Protection of Women in Industry
3. Child Welfare
4. Improvement in Election Laws
6. Social Hygiene
6. Unification of Laws Concerning the
Civil Status of Women
7. Food Supply and Demand

For handling these subjects, seven national committees with corresponding committees in each state have been established. An eighth committee on Research will assist all the others.

Granting the need for education and for certain legislation, there remains the question whether or not organization is expedient. A certain element among women will inform themselves in any case, at least as thoroughly as does the average man voter. Some women's clubs have had and will have study programs on Citizenship. So far so good. Certain anxious male relatives will see to it that their own womenkind handle a ballot as though they had voted all their lives. But what about the rest? If other women leave them alone, there is no kind of doubt that they will be attended to. The ignorant or indifferent woman's vote is just as valuable to the politician as the ignorant or indifferent man's vote.

There, then, arises a question of fair play. Is it fair that a new duty be thrust upon every woman of voting age in the state with no provision made for her enlightenment as to its performance? No one will deny that the most unprivileged woman in the remotest settlement of the state should have as good a chance to learn the essentials of her government, its working machinery and her place in it as the most fortunate member of the most high-brow club in the state's most enlightened metropolis.

Who is going to attend to this? What's everybody's business is nobody's business! As for our government, it is but just getting to the point of considering the education of the alien man who wishes to apply for citizenship.

Many organizations of various kinds already exist which could and would do this preliminary work, but their efforts, one can see, would be uneven, if they were not correlated for thoroughness and effectiveness by some central bureau.

On the legislative side, there is some political lumber, as Mrs. Catt expresses it, to be cleared away, such as the legal discriminations against women which still exist on statute books; and there is pressing need for certain new measures; both these things, in justice to the new electorate. Cannot these things be accomplished through the channels of the existing political parties? Most certainly. They not only can but they must, while our government remains a party government. The only question is, shall the women voters scatter into

these party channels as they find them with no thought of a constructive policy except at the bidding of party leaders, or shall they, perhaps, claim the right, in some measure, to direct the channels themselves?

A case in point:- The New York State Republican machine is inclined toward Senator James W. Wadsworth to succeed himself in the United States Senate. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, one of the greatest of New York women leaders, is an ardent Republican and a member of the New York Republican Committee. Miss Hay knows that the candidacy of Senator Wadsworth would be unqualifiedly obnoxious to the League of Women Voters, not alone because he has opposed equal suffrage throughout his senatorial career but because of his record on other progressive measures. Miss Hay announces flatly that, if he is nominated at the Republican primaries, she will work against him; this, notwithstanding the fact that Miss Hay's Republicanism always has been so strong that suffrage leaders at one time feared her party might come first with her, suffrage second.

The history of legislation plainly shows that party politics, so-called, have hindered rather than hastened progressive legislation. Through the League's adherence to principle, it may be that the waters of party channels will be agitated a little and cleared a little, before they flow on in a stronger and purer current for bearing on the purposes of the whole party electorate, new members as well as old. There is no place for "my party right or wrong" sentiment in the League of Women Voters.

As for pushing legislative measures, it is a truism that an organization can more effectively inform and arouse public sentiment than can isolated individuals or groups.

As to its character, The League of Women Voters is frankly political; first, because it aims to educate for the vote and the vote is a political instrument; second, because it will work for legislation, on certain lines, and legislation is accomplished through political machinery. However, though political in its activities, it is absolutely not partisan with respect to the political parties, for its membership will be scattered through all the political parties. Further, how can a national organization be partisan which backs, at one and the same time, approved measures sponsored by different parties and which endorses at the same time candidates of different parties according as they measure up to approved standards?

One word about the separateness of the organization. The League does not for one moment contemplate working without the co-operation of men. It is, however, one thing to ask co-operation and another to ask men to share the burdens of organizing for a task which makes its obvious call upon women.

The League has no idea of permanency, but plans to terminate its existence upon the accomplishment of its stated program.

Finally, the League of Women Voters is not a women's political party, for it will not put candidates for office in the field - the main purpose for which a political party exists. It is safe to say that the idea of a women's political party is detestable to every leader of the League of Women Voters.

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

321 Meyers Arcade
Minneapolis, Minn.

PRESS DEPARTMENT
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

B U L L E T I N

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
AND POLITICAL PARTIES

In the Press and in the discussion which is apparently going on all over the State as to the proposed program of the League of Women Voters there seems to have arisen some confusion as to the method by which that organization can preserve its principle of non-party affiliation and still not oppose the entrance of women into the political parties. Perhaps a few questions and answers as to the League's purposes may help to clarify this confusion.

(1) Is the League of Women Voters a Political Party?

A simple negative should suffice to answer that question.

(2) Is the League opposed to the principle of Government by Political Parties?

No. Women as well as men recognize the fact that political parties constitute the machinery of Government in the United States; they have done so since any coherent system of government has obtained in our country and will probably continue so to do indefinitely. But the League of Women Voters believes, and will act upon the belief, that the real spirit of America is not bound by the horizon of any one political party nor any one political creed. In other words the League believes, and will act upon the belief, that Political Parties were meant to be the tools of Government--not its masters. The League recognizes the fact that it cannot perfect its program nor put over its platform in any way but one. That one way consists in seeing that its platform becomes incorporate in the platform of the great National Parties. The strength of the League will lie in the mass of its adherents as well as in the quality of its program. The thing which will interest the Parties to incorporate the platform of the League

will lie mainly in the numbers of individual voters who form the membership of that League.

The political assumption will be that back of the political party which will endorse the League's platform will be the League's influence and strength.

The League's assumption will be that the loyalty and support of the individuals which compose its membership will be back of principles rather than purely party issues.

(3) Will the League of Women Voters then, attempt to influence women against joining Political Parties?

Certainly not. To do so would be paramount to urging the women to refrain from voting, in this state, for some of the most important offices of government--in some states it would deprive them from voting at all. Thus to do so would be to rob the League of all power. It will rather urge women to enroll in the party of their choice after due consideration and study of the principles of that party. It will never urge her, however, to become a slave to party platforms nor to consider the scratching of a ticket an unpardonable sin. In these last two items, women will have the support of the best male voters of the country as well as the backing of the League.

(4) What then is the League of Women Voters?

It is the educated and organized public opinion of the women of America, both in and out of the political parties, not for partizan issues, but to present and stand behind a platform of social and moral issues. It is the middle ground where the altruistic thought of the national parties may find congenial soil and grow for the ultimate betterment of state and nation.

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

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

January 6, 1920

NEWS SERVICE

Release Sunday,
January 11, 1919

WOMEN OF SPAIN

TO WELCOME WOMEN OF THE WORLD

Member of Spanish Cabinet Enthusias Over Women's Congress

When all the 100,000,000 women voters and the other millions of near-voters are represented in Spain this Spring, one of the most notable of official Spaniards, Signor Goiecoechea, the present Minister of the Interior, will be one of the welcoming board to hold out a glad hand to the international group of feminists.

A letter of invitation just received by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Suffrage Alliance, which is to convene for the first time since the war, in May, 1920, is from the Marquesa del Ter, president of the Union de las Mujeres de Espana and of the Consejo Nacional, - National Council of Women. The Marquesa's letter read in part:

"We have heard that the International Suffrage Alliance has voted for the Congress to be held in Madrid during the Spring of 1920. I am delighted to be able to assure you on the part of the 'Union' and various other Societies who are affiliated to our Association, besides our groups in Barcelona, Alicante, Asturias, that we shall be most happy to receive you and make you welcome in our country. We are enthusiastic and grateful beyond words for your choosing our country, and it will be an immense step towards freeing us from the injustices we are obliged to submit to. I am proud to be able to tell you that our Consejo Nacional has at last been formed owing to your decision. It is a wonderful advance and I have been voted unanimously the president with Doctora Alexander and Sra. Doria Celsia Repo, as vice-presidents, both well known as writers and eminent feminists.

"For an interview I had today with the Minister of the Interior, I acquainted him with the news of your decision, and he wishes to come on the board and will help us all he can. The vote has been proposed already at a Council of Ministers and we may get it soon! I feel sure the convention will be a great success and everyone is most interested. We send our American sisters a very hearty

welcome and personally, dear Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, I beg you will accept my kindest greetings and believe me, yours sincerely,

Marquesa del Ter."

Spain is the latest country to come into the International Alliance. The countries previously affiliated are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Bohemia, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Galicia, Germany, Great Britain and British Dominions Overseas - viz., Australia, Canada, South Africa, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.

Its official board is as follows: Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president; Millicent Garrett Fawcett, LL. D. London, first vice-president; Annie Furuhjelm, M. P., Helsingfors, Finland, second vice-president; Anna Lindemann, Stuttgart, Germany, third vice-president; Marguerita de Witt Schlumberger, Paris, France, fourth vice-president; Adela Stanton Coit, London, first treasurer; Signe Bergman, Stockholm, Sweden, second treasurer; Katherine Dexter McCormack, Boston, Mass., first corresponding secretary; Jane Brigode, Brussels, Belgium, second corresponding secretary; Chrystal MacMillan, M. A., B. Sc., Edinburgh, Scotland, first recording secretary, and Marie Stritt, Dresden Germany, second recording secretary.

In urging the women of Great Britain to be present at this Congress, Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, vice-president of the Alliance, and president of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship of Great Britain, recently summed up a continuing program for the W. S. A. with glowing enthusiasm and comprehension. "Since the I. W. S. A. met in Budapest in 1913, eleven countries on our list of affiliated associations have adopted as a principle, on which their governments will in future be founded, the political emancipation of women. In some the enfranchisement is partial; in others, and among these several whom we formerly considered the most backward, it is absolute and complete. They are Great Britain and Ireland, Canada, the United States (in process of completion), Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bohemia (Czecho-Slovakia), Belgium (very partial), Italy (promised), Holland and Sweden. Some will think this wonderful list of the triumphs of our cause provides a reason for dissolving our Alliance. I read its lesson quite in another way. It was because the seed was sown in part at least by the missionary efforts of the I. W. S. A. that men and women in many of these countries were ready to seize the favorable moment when it arrived for extending the bounds of freedom, so as to take in the female half of the human race. In countries where little or nothing had been done in the way of education, preparation, and organization, women still remain shut out from all share of political freedom. When the women suffragists of the allied nations had the honor of an interview with M. Venizelos in Paris last February, he expressed the warmest sympathy with our cause, and said how he wished a movement similar to ours existed in Greece, and that if it should come into being he would gladly extend his protection to it; but, he said, 'In my country the women themselves have made no movement in this direction, and what can I do?'

"The task of the Alliance in the future is to help on the awakening of women to their national duties and responsibilities in those countries which have not yet entrusted their women with political freedom. Therefore, to have received an invitation from one of these, Spain, to hold our convention there in 1920, should be welcomed with enthusiasm, by every one of us. The movement in South America has had its reaction in Spain itself, and unless I am mistaken was one of the forces which produced the invitation which we have just received.

"Besides Spain, we have also other European countries, which we may call 'irredenta', so far as the political freedom of women is concerned. They are France, Portugal, Greece and Switzerland. Let us work to get the women of these countries enfranchised before we even think of dissolving. Then there is South Africa.

"In a category by themselves, and probably needing our help more than any others, are the women of the East, in what was lately Turkey, Egypt, India, Burma and China. The women of India have been putting up a brave struggle here in London for months past, to convince the House of Lords' Committee of the unwisdom of leaving women out from the scheme of enfranchisement which forms part of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. They have a great and uphill task before them, and surely it should be the part of the I. W. S. A. to help and encourage them by active sympathy and co-operation.

"I know our Alliance will be shortly receiving a clarion call from its president, Mrs. Chapman Catt, to renewed activity, and I simply send this message to assure my colleagues that I am strongly for the continued activity of our Alliance, and to affirm my belief in the large field of useful work which still lies ahead of it."

Mrs. Fawcett was the only woman among the eight delegates sent by the British League of Nations Union to the Conference in Brussels early in December. She thinks the International Woman Suffrage Alliance must stand together until all the women of the world are awakened.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
Carrie Chapman Catt, President
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NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman.

January 7, 1920

NEWS SERVICE.

RELEASE AT ONCE.

MRS. CATT THINKS FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT
WILL BE RECORD-MAKER IN RATIFICATIONS.

"Twenty-four ratifications in seven months is a wonderful record," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt yesterday at the head-quarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, 171 Madison Ave., New York, in voicing the pride of the Association in the ratification victories in Rhode Island and Kentucky. "The Federal Suffrage Amendment promises to break all records in speedy ratifications. Already we have two dozen of the three dozen states necessary to the approval of a constitutional amendment. This wonderful record has come through the hard preliminary work of the National's state branches, and the splendid cooperation of state governors and of state legislators. The latter have in many instances offered to pay their own way to the state capitals to attend special sessions of their legislatures in order - not merely to enfranchise women eventually, as that will happen in any case - but to enfranchise them now."

"There have been few legislators and few governors churlish enough to shut their eyes to the righteousness of women's desire to enter into the important election contest of this year."

"In Rhode Island our two suffrage organizations, the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association, and the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Party, carried on extensive ratification campaigns. 'Rhode Island' these women reminded their Legislature, 'was the first eastern state to break through the prejudice against suffrage for women. It would be a high compliment to women if ratification could be given on the first day of the session.'"

"And it was so given - within the first few hours of the first day, in fact. And the Senate made it unanimous. It is a proud day for little Rhody, and we are proud with her and for her."

"Of course, we knew that Rhode Island would ratify. Hers has been a fine record all along the line. But in the beginning of

the ratification campaign there were a few states where possibly tardy ratification gave the suffragists some anxiety. The Senators of these States had not been friendly to the Amendment. For this reason when Massachusetts and Pennsylvania ratified, there was great rejoicing. "Not since those ratifications has any state brought such reassurance and rejoicing as has Kentucky. It too had had two hostile Senators, and it was not until a Kentucky Senator favored the Amendment that it finally passed.

"Kentucky is a border state. It touches the South very nearly, and will have much influence with the South. In Kentucky Mrs. Desha Breckenridge, state president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, had the entire Legislature polled when its members were candidates for election. Among the commitments for the Amendment secured by Mrs. Breckenridge from these legislators, many were of the heartiest sort.

"If the Governor of Kentucky should convene the General Assembly in extraordinary session for the purpose of giving consideration to the Anthony Amendment, I shall be glad to waive all claim for mileage and per diem, and shall vote in favor of the ratification of said amendment" was a frequent pledge.

One man wrote: "It will give me great pleasure to vote for the amendment, and I might add that I was advocating woman suffrage before President Wilson became converted."

"I am in heartiest sympathy", "I will vote with genuine pleasure", "To the limit of my power for the enfranchisement of Kentucky women", "Most happy to use my best efforts", - these were among the courteous responses received by the State Suffrage President.

"Kentucky, for instance, is a state very much alive to the value of women in political affairs. It must not be overlooked that Kentucky suffragists have given a national political leader to the women of the country - Mrs. John Glover South, of Frankfort, who is National Chairman of the Women's Committee of the National Republican Committee. Another suffrage leader is Mrs. Samuel T. Castleman, of Louisville, who is Kentucky member of the National Democratic Women's Committee.

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NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

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NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

January 14, 1920

NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE SUNDAY
January 18, 1920
V. S. 1.

Date Rec'd Jan 17-20

Read by

C. U. —

C. H.

Elaborate arrangements are being carried out by the suffragists of Illinois for the entertainment of the hundreds of delegates who will attend the fifty-first and final convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which will be held in Chicago February 12 - 18.

In no convention in the history of suffrage campaigning has there been so much interest shown as in the Chicago Jubilee which will herald the dawn of political freedom for the women of America. The hostess organizations for this memorable occasion are: The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, Chicago Equal Suffrage Association, The Suffrage Amendment Alliance, and the Evanston Political Equality League.

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout of Chicago, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, which has a membership of nearly a quarter of a million, has guided that organization for years, having been elected for the first time during that memorable year when Illinois "discovered" Presidential Suffrage. She made a notable captain during that crucial period in suffrage history. Mrs. Trout's hope for some time has been the gaining of full suffrage for Illinois women.

It was Mrs. Jacob Baur, president of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association, who made that enviable record for salesmanship during the Liberty Loan Drive, when as chairman of the Chicago Committee of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee, she and her workers disposed of seven million dollars worth of bonds. Mrs. Baur is one of the most successful business women in Chicago, and her executive ability has served her in good stead in her suffrage work.

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch has the distinction of having drafted the Illinois Presidential Suffrage Bill, upon which the states that have won presidential suffrage have based their case. She is chairman of the National Committee on the Uniformity of Laws concerning the Civil Status of Women of the League of Women

Illinois

Voters. Mrs. McCulloch is a practising attorney in Chicago, and has always made her influence felt in shaping women's legislation. She was one of the indefatigable workers during the period of the war, being the incorporator of the Chicago War Board.

Mrs. Robert D. Cunningham, president of the Political Equality League of Evanston, has long been associated with suffrage activities. Like many suffrage leaders, she threw herself into war work during that period, being chairman of the women's division in one of the Liberty Loan Drives. During the registration of women in Illinois, Mrs. Cunningham acted as district chairman, and registered 4,000 women.

The roster of the various hostess organizations carry names that are in the foreground today in many lines of activity. This is especially true at the present moment in the political world. Mrs. George Bass, chief of the Women's Bureau of the Democratic National Committee claims Chicago as her home, and is a member of the advisory board of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, as is Mrs. Medill McCormick until recently chairman of the Women's Division of the National Republican Party. Mrs. Fletcher Dobyns, chairman of the Illinois Republican Women's Executive Committee, is also a member of the advisory board.

An interesting member of the hostess group will be Mrs. James W. Morrisson, a former president of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association, and a member of the advisory board of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. Mrs. Morrisson is a daughter of Dudley Foulke of Indiana. Her mother was a president of the American Woman Suffrage Association before it was merged with the National. Mrs. Morrisson has taken an active interest in political activities in both Indiana and Illinois, and was one of the most active workers during the war period.

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NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

Carrie Chapman Catt, President
171 Madison Avenue, New York

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

January 15, 1920

NEWS SERVICE

Date Rec'd Jan 19-20

Read by

C. U. —

M. W.

V. S. F.

RELEASE SATURDAY
January 17, 1920

Ack.

Remarks

T W O A W E E K

Suffragists are elated over the rapidity with which ratifications of the Federal Suffrage Amendment are falling into place. "Two a week," says Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, contentedly, speaking of this week's harvest - Oregon and Indiana, "is a pretty good average - although we are looking for a final blaze of glory in which all the unratified states will scurry to get on the honor roll of 36 ratifying states. It is not going to be pleasant for the women of any state to have history record that they were finally enfranchised by the men of states other than their own."

"Last week the honor roll added two States, Kentucky and Rhode Island. This week Oregon and Indiana. It is interesting to note how often the East and the West - the North and the South have been bracketted in ratification gains - California and Maine came in together, so did New York and Kansas, so did Minnesota and New Hampshire. We take this to be indicative of a new bond of Union which will be cemented by the enfranchisement of women."

Indiana in writing its name on the honor list of 36 ratifying states, completed a varied and interesting chapter in the history of woman suffrage after a strenuous campaign by the Women's Franchise League of which Miss Helen Benbridge is now president.

Under the leadership of its retiring president, Mrs. Richard E. Edwards, of Peru, a business partner in the Peru Chair Works, the Franchise League achieved three brilliant victories. It gained presidential suffrage in 1917, regained it in 1919, and after a long effort succeeded in gaining a special session for ratification on January 16, 1920.

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NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.
Carrie Chapman Catt, President
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NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT.
Rose Young, Chairman.

NEWS SERVICE.

January 17, 1920.

Date Rec'd _____
Read by _____
C. U. —
RELEASE SUNDAY
January 25 1920.
V. S. I.
G. H.

SUFFRAGISTS WHO ARE PARTY LEADERS.

ILLINOIS and KENTUCKY in the LEAD.

NEW YORK Pushing Them Hard.

Remarks

At the head of the two major political parties in state and nation are many women who will attend the fifty-first annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association at Chicago, Illinois, February 12 - 18.

Mrs. John Glover South, of Frankfort, who was for three years president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, and at present its first vice-president, is not only the Kentucky member of the Woman's Committee of the National Republican Committee for her own state of Kentucky, but was elected some months ago as Chairman of the National Republican Women's Committee.

The Kentucky Equal Rights Association has done double duty in furnishing women to national political parties. Mrs. Samuel T. Castleman, of Louisville, second vice-president of the Kentucky Suffrage Association, is the Kentucky member of the Women's Committee, National Democratic Committee.

This is no inconsiderable triumph for Kentucky which is thus catching step with Illinois's previous record for party leadership. Illinois and Kentucky are now running neck and neck, with the Illinois organization still one step to the good, since it has already furnished two national party leaders - Mrs. George Bass of the National Women's Democratic Committee, and Mrs. Medill McCormick, the retiring leader of the National Republican Women's Committee whose place Mrs. South has now filled. Both Chicago women were members of the state board of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. This association furnishes also the two state chairmen of the major parties. Mrs. Fletcher Dobyne of Chicago is state chairman of the Republican Women's Committee, and Mrs. Howard T. Willson of Virden is state chairman for the Democratic Committee. Both of these women are on the Advisory Committee of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association.

Other active suffragists who are now giving diligent attention to the service of their political parties are Mrs. Mabel Gilmore Reinecke of Chicago, member of the state board of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, who is executive secretary of the National Republican Women's Committee, and Mrs. Samuel Glade of Highland Park, recording secretary of the Association, who is assisting Mrs. Willson

in organizing the Democratic women of the state. Mrs. Charles Frankenthal, a member of the state board of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, is treasurer of the Illinois Republican Women's Committee and Mrs. E. B. Griffin of Grant Park, a member of the Suffrage society's Advisory Committee, is also a member of the Illinois Republican Women's Committee.

Thus far Kentucky and Illinois are the high spots for women's party leadership, since they have furnished the only national women chairmen, but New York and Missouri are pushing them hard, the New York City League of Women Voters having furnished Miss Mary Garrett Hay, as chairman of the executive committee of the Women's Division of the National Republican Women's Committee, and the New York State League, Mrs. Arthur Livermore as state chairman of the Republican Women's Committee. Miss Hay and Mrs. Livermore are also national suffrage figures, Miss Hay being second vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Livermore one of its directors.

To the Missouri Woman Suffrage Association, the National Democratic Committee was indebted last year for its Missouri member, Mrs. David O'Neil. This year Mrs. Alfred Bruggeman of the St. Louis League of Women Voters became a National Republican Committeeman, while Miss Alma Benecke Sasse of Brunswick, Missouri, formerly an organizer of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has recently been made state chairman of the Missouri Republican Women's Committee. She has the distinction of being the youngest state chairman of a political party in the United States.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, long time president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, is a member of the National Republican Committee's Advisory Committee.

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Texas, who is state chairman of the Texas Democratic Women's Committee, is chairman of the Child Welfare Committee of the League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs of Birmingham, Alabama, president of the Alabama Woman Suffrage Association, is state chairman of the Alabama Women's Committee. Mrs. John K. Ottley of Atlanta, Georgia, one of the hard workers for the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment in Georgia, is state chairman of the Georgia Women's Committee. Mrs. W. C. Cathcart, who is state legislative chairman of the South Carolina Equal Franchise League, is the state chairman of the Women's Committee. These three are one-party states with Democratic Committees only in evidence.

In North Carolina, the Democratic state chairman is Miss Mary Owen Graham, an ardent suffragist. She is an educator; first a teacher in the state Normal College, later, assistant county superintendent of education in Hecklenberg County - and now president of Peace Institute, a school for girls.

Another educator among women in politics is Miss Carolina Ruutz-Rees, founder and principal of Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Connecticut. She is state chairman of the Democratic Women's Committee, and a prominent suffragist having held state, national and international posts.

Among the Democratic leaders of the country is Miss Mary Foy, an attorney, of Los Angeles California and state chairman of the Woman's Committee. She was a leading figure among those who won the vote for California women. She was a presidential elector on the Democratic party in 1912, and was a delegate to the national convention in St. Louis in 1916, the convention which for the first time in Democratic annals inserted a suffrage plank in its national platform.

SUFFRAGISTS WHO ARE PARTY LEADERS

She is one of two women - the other being Mrs. George Bass - who is appointed on the committee of 17 to make arrangements for the National Democratic Convention to be held in San Francisco on June 28th.

Mrs. Wm. R. Pattangall, who leads the women Democrats of Maine, has held state offices in the suffrage association of that state for many years. Her husband served in the state legislature and was Attorney-General for Maine for four years.

Mrs. Susan Fitzgerald, state chairman of Massachusetts Democratic women has been president of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, and has also held national offices.

Massachusetts Republicans have chosen Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, vice-president of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association to lead the Women's Republican Committee.

Wisconsin has so far given two prominent women to political leadership. Mrs. Henry H. Youmans of Kaukesha, president of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association, heads the Republican women of the state and Mrs. E. R. Bowler of Sheboygan, who headed the woman suffrage organization of her county, and was chairman of the finance committee of the state association last year, heads the Democratic Women's Committee.

The Democratic leader of the Oregon women is not only a suffragist, but she is one of the women law-makers in a woman voting state, Mrs. Alexander Thomson, of Portland, member of the Oregon House of Representatives.

The Arkansas Equal Suffrage Central Committee has two ardent representatives in the state political committee, Mrs. J. D. Head of Texarkana is National Democratic Committeewoman for the Women's Division, and Mrs. Stella Brizzolara of Fort Smith is the first and only woman member of the state Democratic Central Committee. Mrs. Head has always been a suffragist. She organized her county and has been its chairman for three years. She was also chairman of the fourth congressional district for the state suffrage association. Mrs. Brizzolara is now chairman of the fourth congressional district and is also first vice-chairman of the Arkansas League of Women Voters.

Mrs. H. A. Hillreth of Fargo, who is the Women's Democratic Committee chairman, was for a time chairman of the Fargo Votes for Women League. During the 1914 suffrage campaign in North Dakota, she was vice-president of the Fifth Judicial District.

Both Iowa political chairmen got their training in suffrage work - Miss Anna B. Lawther, who is State Democratic Chairman for the Woman's Committee, was president for several years of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. Frank Dodson, of Des Moines, chairman of the State Republican Women's Committee, was the chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Association when the Iowa presidential amendment bill was passed. Mrs. Dodson held public office in her state before suffrage was won, having been county recorder for Polk County, in which Des Moines is located.

From Michigan, Miss Bina West of Port Huron, known all over the country as head of the Benefit Association of the Racehacks, is serving on the Women's Executive Committee of the National Republican Committee, of which Miss Mary Garrett Hay is chairman. Miss West and her followers were among the forces that won full suffrage for Michigan women in 1918. Mrs. Huntley Russell, also a Michigan suffrage worker, chairman of the executive committee of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association, leads the Republican women of the state. Dr. Emma B. Bower is a member of the Women's national auxiliary of the Democratic National Committee.

The Democratic Chairman from New Hampshire is Mrs. Robert Jackson of Concord.

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

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

January 24th, 1920

NEWS SERVICE.

RELEASE MONDAY
January 26, 1920.

A FRANK EXPRESSION OF HER OPINION.

As an example of New York's women's opinion as to the eligibility of Senator Wadsworth as a successor of himself in the senior senatorship for New York, the National American Woman Suffrage Association is submitting the following correspondence which took place between Senator Wadsworth and Miss Kathleen Taylor, a prominent business woman of New York City, and strongly Republican in her political faith.

"UNITED STATES SENATE
"Committee on Military Affairs
January 10, 1920.

"My dear Madam:-

"My term of office as United States Senator will expire on March fourth of next year. I write to you, a representative Republican, to say that I shall be a candidate in the Republican primaries of this year to succeed myself; and to say further that I would be very glad if I could have your support.

"It is impossible to set forth in a letter all the issues which may be brought before the Republicans of New York in the primaries. I must therefore be content with assuring you that during the canvass I shall lay before the Republicans of the State the reasons which have actuated my course in the Senate during the last five years.

"Before the third of August of this year, it will be necessary for me to file, in accordance with the provisions of the Election Law, a petition containing the requisite number of names of enrolled Republicans, in order that my name may appear on the Primary ballot. If you feel favorably disposed toward my renomination, may I send you, at the proper time, some petition blanks for circulation in your election district? And will you be good enough to give me a frank expression of your opinion of the situation in your district concerning my candidacy?

"Hoping to hear that I shall have your support and assuring you that I shall appreciate any suggestion you may make, I remain,

"Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. W. Wadsworth, Jr. "

193, West 10th Street,
New York City, January 30, 1920.

"Mr. James W. Wadsworth, Jr.
United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

"Dear Sir:

"Your letter of January 10th, received today, has been of much interest to me.

"For the past eight years my time has been given to further the cause of justice and democracy by giving the right of citizenship to the women of our state and country.

"Through all this heartbreaking struggle for freedom and a square deal, you have opposed and thwarted us in every way in your power. You now turn to us, Senator, and ask for our support.

"I assure you that to the best of my knowledge, you will be opposed by every straight-thinking, fair-minded Republican and Democratic woman in the state.

"Personally I shall use all the power I can command to oppose the re-election of any candidate, you, or any other, who has stood against the will of the people of our state and party on the question of woman suffrage.

"Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Kathleen Taylor."

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

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rosa Young, Chairman

January 26, 1920

NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE
IMMEDIATELY

Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees, Chairman of the Shaw Memorial Committee, announces the following program for the Memorial which is to be held in the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Chicago on Sunday, February 15th, during the 51st annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Music will be a feature of the program which will be given in connection with the church's vesper service at four o'clock.

Witter Bynner, the poet, has written a song to Dr. Shaw which will be rendered by a string quartet with organ accompaniment. There will be speeches by Miss Jane Addams, Dr. Charles B. Crane, Mrs. F. T. Cushman, of Arkansas, Mrs. Catt, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, of New York, and Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, of Missouri. Letters will be read from Miss M. Carey Thomas, of Bryn Mawr, Secretary of War, Baker, Ex-President Taft and others.

Miss Ruutz-Rees will preside.

Date Rec'd	<i>Jan 29-20</i>
Read by	
C. U.	
M. W.	
V. S. A.	
G. H.	
Ack.	
Remarks	

BS&W
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NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
171 Madison Avenue, New York

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

January 29, 1920

NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE MONDAY
February 21, 1920

Date Rec'd Feb - 2 - 20
Read by

G. H.
V. S. T.
G. H.

A CITIZENSHIP SCHOOL OF PARTS

An important post-convention feature of the Chicago Suffrage Convention will be a "Normal School of Citizenship" to be conducted under the personal direction of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The school is scheduled for the week beginning Thursday, February 19, to and including Wednesday, February 24.

Mrs. Raymond Brown, author of "Your Vote and How to Use It", and Mrs. Maud Wood Park will each conduct a course. The other topics will be covered by various men and women. The school will be free. The basic idea is to train women who can go forth to other women as teachers of citizenship.

Speaking of the great need of the school, Mrs. Catt says:-

"Many states where ratification has taken place have been having schools of citizenship. We, in the headquarters, have naturally been greatly interested in this form of activity and in seeing that these schools really rise to the high aim which we, who have made so sacrificial a struggle to get the vote, ought to put before the women voters of the country. After our final ratification, schools of citizenship should be conducted in every state, county and village of the nation. They ought to be planned to give out so impelling an inspiration that women in large numbers will vote.

"Many teachers will be wanted and many ill prepared will attempt the work. Therefore we of the present National Board feel that it is incumbent upon us to offer to the states the best preparation for this new duty which can be commanded at this time.

"We wish to invite those who have been teaching citizenship schools to tell how they have been conducting them and what their aim is, in order that we may get from them all their experience has to offer. We wish to add lectures from the Northwestern University and the Chicago University in order to lift our problem to greater heights than apparently has yet been attained. We would like to bring to that school the kind of practical educational work that is being done in some of the states and in that way provide all attendants upon the school with the best preparation for the new citizenship work which is available at this time.

"Every state ought to have schools of citizenship and therefore needs at least one person who has had superior training to fit her for the work. I believe that any state in the Union could keep three or four such teachers going for a year."

[late Jan. 1920?]

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

321 Meyers Arcade
Minneapolis, Minn.

PRESS DEPARTMENT
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

BULLETIN

7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT TO HAVE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

The 7th Congressional District women will organize a District League of Women Voters in Willmar, February 2nd and 3rd, under the leadership of Mrs. John Serrin of Glenwood, Chairman of the District under the State League and Vice-President of the Minnesota League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Serrin is having the 7th District Conference held at Willmar because it seems more near the center of the District than Glenwood and somewhat more accessible. Miss Edith Nelson of Willmar will be in charge of all local arrangements and will be assisted by Mrs. Russell Spicer, Mrs. Philip Haley, Miss Hazel Nelson, Miss Winnifred Sherwood and others. The Third Congressional District has just completed organization under the leadership of Mrs. C.M. Stockton of Faribault and Mrs. Serrin hopes that the women of her District will not be less enthusiastic in matters pertaining to Citizenship than other groups of State women.

The program for the Conference at Willmar will be of the most interesting description modelled in somewhat more compact form on the recent successful Conference in Minneapolis which was addressed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Julia Lathrop and others. The program will be divided into three sessions on Child Welfare, American Citizenship and Laws Concerning Women and Children, and the crowning session will take the form of a Banquet at which a stirring address on the Responsibilities of Citizenship will be the chief feature. The full program will be announced later by Mrs. Serrin. In the meantime every woman in the District is asked to consider this Conference as her own special business and arrange to attend if possible.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
171 Madison Avenue, New York

BULLETIN #91

Issued By

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

SUBJECT:
MONEY RAISING

February 4, 1920

After careful estimate the New York Section of the National Board believe that the money recently collected will see the National Association through to the end, unless the responsibility of a referendum campaign is thrown upon us in which case a special fund would have to be raised. We hope that it will not be necessary to raise any money for the National Association in Chicago.

On the other hand the new League of Women Voters will have to be financed and the National Association will not be able to turn any funds over to it immediately. It is clear that it will be necessary to have a money raising at the Convention, and that the States as usual will be expected to make as generous contributions as possible. We have worked out a budget of \$100,000. for the League of Women Voters. If that budget is accepted by the Convention, plans will have to be adopted for raising the money. I merely pass this message to you so that you may discuss the matter with your Board and be prepared when the time comes to make a pledge for your State.

Let me repeat that there is no unusual danger in Chicago and that the epidemic of Influenza is decidedly on the wane in that city. The Convention promises to be large and it certainly will be glorious.

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

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rosa Young, Chairman

February 5, 1920.

NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE Thur. Feb. 18, 1920.

THE NEW CITIZENSHIP AS WOMEN SEE IT

Date Rec'd Feb 10 20
Read by
C. U.
M. W.
V. S. R.
G. H.
Ack
Remarks

The New Citizenship is a feature of the National American Woman Suffrage convention to be held in Chicago, February 12-18.

At the Citizenship dinner to take place in the Auditorium Hotel on Thursday February 12, speakers from five sections of the country will give a National Survey of the subject.

These speakers will represent the North, the South, the East, the West and the Middle West.

At this dinner will preside Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Chairman of the American Citizenship Committee of the League of Women Voters.

The speakers will be Miss Hope McDonald, of Minnesota, Mrs. Guilford Dudley of Tennessee, Mrs. Nancy Schoonmaker of Connecticut, Dr. Grace R. Hobard, of the department of Economics, University of Wyoming, and Miss Harriet Vittum of Illinois, Miss Vittum has been extensively known for her oratorical ability.

This committee on American Citizenship is the first on the list of departments into which the League of Women Voters is divided. It is first in point of fact, having been instituted by the National American Woman Suffrage Association for service in time of war.

This Committee has set for itself the task designated by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt in her speech when the League of Women Voters was formed—"A National crusade that shall not end until the electorate of the Republic is intelligent, clean, American."

To attain this end women of the various state Leagues of Women Voters are conducting schools of citizenship all over the country in order to create large groups of women trained in the meaning and methods of American Government. These women will in turn be conductors of classes in wide-spread portions of the community.

THE NEW CITIZENSHIP AS WOMEN SEE IT. - 2 -

In co-operation with the woman's citizenship movement are state universities in, at least, six states, most of them having introduced courses on the citizenship of women into their university extension schedules.

The last state reporting university cooperation is Missouri. There the Department of Political Sciences of the University of Missouri prepared a schedule of lectures in response to the numerous requests from Missouri women who have been granted the privilege of presidential suffrage.

Extension schools were established in many countries, Dean Isidor Loeb having covered in person at least 15 of these schools.

The chairman of Education of the Missouri League of Women Voters, Mrs. Ella Victoria Dobbs, announces a second series of University Extension lectures on such practical subjects as taxation, laws relating to women and children, school and health laws.

The other five states whose universities have taken hold with the women of the state to help create a more intelligent electorate are Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Carolina, California and New Hampshire.

Child Welfare and Women-in-Industry at the Chicago Convention

Two subjects which will be largely featured in the discussions at the fifty-first annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, February 12-18, are child welfare and women in industry.

Heads of these two committees of the League of Women Voters, Mrs. Percy J. Pennybacker of Texas, and Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, Illinois, have prepared generous programs.

Child welfare standards will be discussed by Mrs. Pennybacker's committee and some of the speakers will be: Miss Julia Lathrop of the Federal Children's Bureau; Miss Sophonisba P. Brockbridge of the Chicago University and School of Civics; Mrs. Thomas G. Winter of Minneapolis, Minn. Second vice-president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. A. Ross Hill, of the University of Missouri; Dr. Emma Appel of the Medical Employment Certificate Department of Chicago, and Mrs. Florence Kelley of the National Consumers' League; Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane of Kalamazoo, Michigan; Miss Mary McDowell, of Chicago; Judge Ben Lindsay of Denver and Mrs. Frederick Peterson of New York City.

The themes covered by the Child Welfare Committee are: Illiteracy, Child Labor, Public Protection of Maternity and Infancy and Recreation.

Discussions on industrial problems of Women will be opened by Mary Anderson, Chief of the United States Women in Industry Bureau, Miss Habel Gillespie of the Boston Woman's Trade Union League, Miss Jane Addams, Miss Ethel Smith of the Minimum Wage Commission of the District of Columbia and Miss Grace Abbott of Hull House; Miss Agnes Nestor of Chicago, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Women's Trade Union League and Miss Nellie Quick of St. Louis will speak at the Women-in-Industry dinner on Thursday evening, February 12 at the Chicago College Club, Mrs. Raymond Robins presiding.

(Over)

League of Women Voters to Express Itself

No session at the convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in Chicago, Feb. 12-18 will be of more genuine interest to the women of the country than that devoted to the subject of the nation's food. This session will take place in the Congress Hotel on February 12. The discussion led by Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, National Chairman of the Food Supply and Demand Committee of the League of Women Voters, will consider the various recommendations made concerning legislation to control the nation's food.

Miss Jennie Buell, Secretary of the Michigan State Grange will be one of the speakers. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, member of the Executive Committee of the New York Municipal League will speak on the municipal markets of New York.

Mrs. E. T. Sansoncy, who carried on some novel community kitchens in St. Louis, will tell of her successful market experiments and Mrs. Agnes Warbasse of the Consumers Co-operative League of America will talk on the Consumer Co-operation. There will be not only a general discussion of methods of alleviation of the present high cost of food, but action on recommendations will be taken.

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

Date Rec'd Feb 19-20

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Boss Young, Chairman

February 10, 1920.

U.S. SERVICE

RELEASE Sun. Feb. 22, 1920.
G. H.

Read by

C. U. -

M. W. -

WOMEN LEGISLATORS AND RATIFICATION

When the Nevada Legislature met in special session on February 7 to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment, it was Mrs. Sadie Hurst, assemblywoman from Reno, who presented the resolution. Mrs. Hurst is Nevada's first assembly woman and, at present, its only one. She was picked by the Women Citizens' Club of Reno to blaze a trail for women in the legislative halls, and now at the polls.

The honor granted Mrs. Hurst of presenting the ratification is one that has been shared with many of the twenty-four women in the state legislatures of 1919 and 1920. On Mrs. Sammis and Mrs. Lilly the two assembly women in New York last summer when Governor Smith called its special session for ratification, fell the honors of participation in the event. The ratification resolution was passed at midnight and the two women members were made a committee to carry from the Assembly to the Senate the notice, the first time in New York history that such a message was sent by women.

When Oregon passed its ratification resolution on January 13, 1920, it was Mrs. Alexander Thomson of the Dalles - the only woman member of the Legislature - who introduced it. In Montana on August 16, 1919, Mrs. James L. In all of Ellispell, one of Montana's two women assembly-women, was the proposer. Kansas was quick on the trigger, being one of a group of states which ratified the Amendment within a fortnight after the vote of the United States Senate, and it was Mrs. Minnie J. Grinstead, of Seward County, the only woman legislator Kansas ever had, who read the resolution to the Assembly. In Utah, the resolution was presented to the Senate by Senator Elizabeth Hayward. In Colorado, all three women legislators participated. The house bill was presented by Dr. May T. Bissell and Habel Ruth Baker on December 11, and the Senate bill by Senator Agnes Riddle on the same day. It passed both houses unanimously.

There are twenty-four women legislators now in office, two of whom are senators, and twenty-two in the assemblies of eleven states. California and Kansas had their first women legislators in the 1919-1920 sessions, although these states have had full suffrage for women since 1911 and 1912 respectively. Governor Stephens of California said of its four women legislators last summer, that they "were credit to any legislative body and amply justified women's participation in law-making." Miss Esto Broughton, of California, was called the youngest woman legislator when she was elected in 1918, but this distinction may now have been passed on to Miss Margaret Smith of New York State.

Arizona has two women in the Assembly, Mrs. Pauline O'Neill and Mrs. Ross McKay; California four, Miss Esto Broughton, Mrs. Anna Staylor, Mrs. Grace Dorris, and Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes; Colorado two, Dr. May F. Bigelow and Mrs. Mabel Ruth Baker; Idaho two, Dr. Emma Drake and Mrs. John White; Kansas one, Mrs. Minnie Grinstead; Montana two, Mrs. Harrie Smith Hathaway and Mrs. Emma L. Inalls; Nevada one, Mrs. Sadie D. Hurst; New York two, Miss Margaret L. Smith, and Mrs. Elisabeth Van Rensselaer Gillette; Oregon one, Mrs. Alexander Thompson; Utah four, Mrs. Anna T. Piercey, Mrs. Delora E. Blakeley, Dr. Grace Stratton-Airey, Miss Alma Greenwood; and Washington one, Mrs. Florence M. Haskell.

The two Senators are Mrs. Arnes E. Riddle of Denver, Colorado, and Mrs. Elizabeth Hayward of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Among the measures proposed and carried out by women lawmakers, it is interesting to notice that their range is wide. Assemblywoman Esto Broughton gave prompt attention to the woman's property law, an old California grievance. Miss Broughton was also particularly interested in securing the right to develop electrical energy and distribute it for purposes of irrigation in certain districts.

All the women legislators are keen for educational advancement, Mrs. Thompson of Oregon being chairman of the state committee on education, which got more constructive educational legislation enacted in 1919 than for years previously according to the state superintendent of public instruction.

Two at least of the women legislators are physicians - Dr. Emma F. Drake of New Plymouth, Idaho, and Dr. May F. Bigelow, of Denver, Colorado. Mrs. Grinstead of Kansas is a Baptist minister; Miss Broughton of California is a practicing attorney; Mrs. Theodore Marsh of Arizona, who retired from office in 1919, was the president of a large hardware business; Mrs. Hathaway of Montana is a farmer; and Senator Elizabeth Hayward is the mother of nine children in the farm mother of six.

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

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman.

CHICAGO CONVENTION
February 10, 1920.

RELEASE, Feby. 14, 1920.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

Report of Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, corresponding secretary and chairman of campaigns and surveys of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The work of all the officers and departments of the National American Woman Suffrage Association was summed up in the report of Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, corresponding secretary, and chairman of campaigns and surveys at yesterday afternoon's session of the annual convention of the Association. The report included the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, whose Bureau of Education - the world's largest propaganda bureau run by women - provides the national publicity department, the daily newspaper services, the weekly magazine called the Woman Citizen, and a data department; the National Suffrage Publishing Company; the Women's Overseas Hospitals, founded and maintained by the Association, whose staff received French and English decorations; the League of Women Voters, which is launching forth on a big program of reform legislation; citizenship work, schools, books and outlines of study.

Of chief interest was the section devoted to the federal suffrage amendment with the first revelation of the strategy employed by the National Association to secure ratification by the states. "In some states even the women think ratification was easily won because they do not know the efforts put forth from the National Office," declared Mrs. Shuler. And she went on to tell of the floods of letters and telegrams, and the power of influence directed upon those high in political authority and the subsequent weakening of governors who had been saying they would not call special sessions "Because the women of my state have suffrage and it will not help us, the cost of a special session is too great, ill-advised legislation might be considered."

She reviewed some of the features of the ratification campaign. "There was a race between Illinois and Wisconsin for the first place on the ratification list", she said, "Wisconsin putting a special messenger on the train to insure its certificate being the first to reach the Secretary of State and being further helped in holding first place by the technical error in the office of the United States Secretary of State which forced Illinois to ratify a second time. Illinois at least is distinctive in being the only state to twice ratify the amendment." She told of the legislators who paid their own expenses to their special sessions. New Hampshire where the ratification committee was composed entirely of men, California where the pen used was presented to the new League of Women Voters, Nebraska and Pennsylvania where the presidents of the state suffrage organizations were asked to address the Legislatures, Minnesota which ratified in half-an-hour, Oregon where the special session was denied on the ground of cost until the women announced if necessary they would raise a fund of \$6,000 to pay the expense, Indiana where a petition of 86,000 names and a two-thirds pledge of the Legislature to consider no other matters were required to get the session.

In addition to the federal amendment, she named the following other victories of the year: The presidential suffrage gains in Missouri, Tennessee and Iowa; the grant of municipal suffrage in Orlando - one of the 16 towns in ten Florida counties to enfranchise its women; the extension of municipal suffrage to the women in the democratic primaries in Atlanta, Georgia; The upholding of the constitutionality of the presidential and municipal suffrage laws in Nebraska, and the decision by the Nebraska Attorney General that the women have the right to vote for delegates to the national political party conventions; the passage of a woman 'watchers' bill in the Ohio Legislature; the favorable decision of the Texas Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the state primary suffrage bill.

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

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman.

CHICAGO CONVENTION
February 12, 1920

NEWS SERVICE.

Date Rec'd	Feb 13 20
Read by	C. U. M. W. V. S. T. G. H.
File	
Remarks	RECEIVED MORNING PAPERS FEB 14 1920

THE COST OF SUFFRAGE.

No one has ever estimated the self-sacrifice, the weary hours and years of effort, even the laying down of life itself, which have marked the half century's campaign of the women of the United States for the ballot. But the cost in dollars and cents alone is a staggering one, as it appeared in the reports of the treasurer of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Emma Winner Rogers of Connecticut yesterday afternoon at the annual convention of the association.

During this year the association exclusive of the funds expended by its auxiliaries in the various states has handled \$99,124.57, expended \$88,213.98, and has a balance of \$10,965.59. In addition the association has collected this year \$93,592.36 for the Overseas Hospitals, which it founded and has maintained. Of this amount but \$61,171.19 has been expended, leaving \$32,421.67 on hand, the disposal of which the convention will decide. Since founding the hospitals in February, 1917, the association has raised \$178,002. for their support.

It is interesting to follow the sums of money which have been raised by the association in the last few crucial years. In 1915, the first year of Mrs. Rogers's incumbency as treasurer, the sum raised was \$15,483. In 1916, the amount jumped to \$31,362. The next year saw another big increase to \$40,720, and the following year, 1918, the amount was \$57,740. The sum raised by Mrs. Rogers during her term as treasurer is close to half a million - \$433,989.

During this time legacies have been received from Mrs. Correshall of Iowa, Mrs. Bullock of Kansas, Mrs. Avery of Illinois, Miss Nelson of Minnesota, and Mrs. Plummer West of Ohio. These legacies Mrs. Rogers announced in her report have all been invested and only the income used, the idea being to save the funds until their use was absolutely necessary and thus serve to keep alive the memory of the donors.

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NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

171 Madison Avenue, New York

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT

Rosa Young, Chairman

Chicago Convention,
February 13th, 1920.

NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE immediately

Advance on Address by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President National American Woman Suffrage Association, at Opening Session Fifty-first Annual Convention, February 13, 1920 Congress Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

When we met in Saint Louis a little less than a year ago in the fiftieth annual convention of our Association, we all knew that the end of our long struggle was near. We knew this without a reservation of a doubt. We comprehended the truth of Victor Hugo's sage axiom, "There is one thing more powerful than kings and armies - the idea whose time has come to move." We knew that the time for our idea was here. Since that date as state after state has joined the list of the ratified we have seen our idea, our cause move forward dramatically, majestically into its appropriate place as part of the constitution of our Nation.

We have no official proclamation announcing that our amendment has been ratified by the necessary thirty-six states; but the ratifications already completed and the special legislative sessions already called for ratification bring us within a very few of the required number. There is no earthly power that can be more than delayed by a trifle the final enfranchisement of women.....

Suffragists were never dismayed when they were a tiny group and all the world against them. What care they now when all the world is with them. March on, suffragists - the victory is yours.

The trail has been long and winding, the struggle has been tedious and wearying, you have made sacrifices and received many hard knocks. Be joyful today.

The war weary world grew boisterous and noisy in its delight and joy over an armistice which wasn't here, but the world knew that it was due, that it was inevitable. So there were two armistice days equally joyful.

Our final victory is due, is inevitable, is almost here. Let us celebrate today and when the proclamation comes, I beg you to celebrate the occasion with some form of joyous demonstration in your own home state. Two armistice days made a happy ending of the war. Let two ratification days, one a national and one a state day, make an ending of the denial of political freedom to women.

Perhaps the months have seemed long and the progress slow since June 4, 1919 when Congress submitted the amendment.

The federal constitutional amendment ratified in the shortest time was the twelfth. It dealt with the method of electing the President of the United States and was submitted by Congress on December 4, 1803. It was proclaimed as ratified on September 25, 1804, nine months and thirteen days later. There were seventeen states then and thirteen had ratified.

Our amendment was submitted June 4, 1919 and today, February 15, 1920, eight months and eight days later, it has been ratified by a record more than any other amendment. But the record of time is not the significant part of the story.

By far the greater number of ratifications have taken place in special sessions. Special sessions mean extra cost to the state, the opening of opportunity for other legislation and the occasion of political intrigue for or against the governors who call them. These obstacles have been difficult to overcome, far more difficult than most of you will ever know and in a few instances well nigh insurmountable. But the point to emphasize today is that all obstacles were overcome.

On the whole the ratifications have moved forward in splendid triumphal procession. There have been many inspiring incidents of luck, daring and clever moves on the part of suffragists to speed the campaign and there have been many incidents of courage, nobility of purpose and proud scorn of the pettiness of political enemies on the part of governors, legislators and men friends of our cause.

On the other hand there have been tricks, chicanery and misrepresentation, but let us forget them all - those are only the symptoms of the state of feeling of those who have lost a cause. Victors can afford to be generous.

Some day the history of these past few months will be written and if the writer catches the real spirit of it all it will be a thrilling story.

One incident only I am going to mention. When the amendment passed Congress, a few regular sessions of the 1919 legislatures were still in session. Among them the Illinois and Wisconsin legislatures were still sitting but were on the eve of adjournment and the amendment was hastened to them by wire. Both ratified promptly but owing to an error in the office of the federal Secretary of State a slight variation from the correct wording as submitted by Congress had been sent to Illinois. After a very spirited correspondence between the Governors of Illinois and Wisconsin, their respective Attorney Generals and the office of the federal Secretary of State it was decided that the date of the Illinois ratification should stand since the error was not hers. Illinois, our hostess state, therefore stands at the head of the list of ratifying states, but Wisconsin which ratified just forty minutes later occupies very worthily the second place. All honor to these two noble states, our hostess, and its next-door neighbor.

The most talked-of objection to special sessions has been the cost to the state. I want to record my personal opinion that in no instance was it a very important factor. The objection was in many instances a visible cloak to hide the real objection which was some local phase of politics. A very real and proper cause of delay was the expectation of the necessity of calling special sessions for other purposes and naturally the governor wished to avoid calling two special sessions.

It may be that enemies of a governor here and there may bring the charge of increased taxation despite the fact that the cost of a single day's session is insignificant. If so, I beg suffragists regardless of party affiliation to come forward to his defense.

If the governor is a Republican, the facts are that had it not been that two Republican senators, namely Senator Borah of Idaho, and Senator Aldworth of New York, refused to represent their states as indicated by votes at the polls, resolutions by their respective

legislatures and planks in their party platforms, the suffrage amendment would have passed the 65th Congress. It would have come into the regular sessions of forty-two legislatures with more than thirty-six pledged to ratify and without a cent of extra cost to any state. When a Republican governor calls an extra session in order to ratify he merely atones for the inexplicable conduct of two members of his own party. They, not he, are blamable for the fact that special sessions became necessary.

If he is a Democratic governor, the facts are that had it not been for two northern Democrats - quite outside the pale of Southern traditions - namely Senator Pomeroy of Ohio and Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, who refused to represent their states on the question as indicated by their legislatures, the Democratic Congress, the 65th, would have sent the question to the 1919 legislatures and it would have cost the states nothing. The Democratic governor, who is called a misrepresenter, is the one who misrepresents the misrepresentation of members of his own party.

As the amendment needed but a single vote in the 65th Congress, the responsibility for its failure to pass may be laid upon any one of the four. They not only put their own states, New York, Idaho, Ohio and Nebraska, to the expense of extra sessions, but all the others. Ohio did not actually have a special session, but an adjourned session for the purpose which amounts to the same thing. I beg of you to set these facts before the people of your states in the event the question of cost becomes a campaign factor. If I catch any of you Republicans laying the blame on the two Democratic senators, or any of you Democrats laying the blame on the two Republican senators I shall come to the defense of your governor myself.

We may be a bit impatient but candor should make us realize that the progress of ratification has been safe, sane, wholesome and its final triumph certain.

We should be glad and grateful today but more we should be proud; proud that the fifty-one years of organized endeavor have been clean, constructive, conscientious. Our army never resorted to lies, innuendoes, misrepresentation. It never called its enemies names. It never accused its opponents of being free lovers, pro-German and Bolsheviks. It marched forward even when the forces were most disorganized by disaster. It always met argument with argument, honest doubt with proof of error. In fifty years it has never failed to send its representatives to plead our cause before every constitutional convention, although they went knowing that the prejudice they would meet was impregnable and the response ridicule and condemnation.

It has come to the rescue of every state campaign in half a century with such forces as it could command, even when realizing that there was no hope. In every corner it sowed the seeds of justice and trusted to time to bring the harvest. It has aided boys in high schools with their essays in debates and later heard their confident votes of "yes" in legislatures. Reporters assigned to our Washington conventions went on the first day with contempt and ridicule in their hearts, but went out the last day won to our cause and later became editors of newspapers and spoke to thousands on our behalf through influential editorial columns. Little girls came to our meetings, listened and accepted and later as mature women became intrepid leaders.

In all the years it has never paid a federal lobbyist and so far as I know no state has paid a legislative lobbyist. During the fifty years it has rarely had a salaried officer and even then she has made all less than her earning capacity elsewhere. It has been an army of volunteers, who have estimated no sacrifice too great, no service too difficult.

Cure has been a movement with a soul, a dauntless, unconquerable soul ever leading on. Women came, served and passed on, but others came to take their places while the great soul was ever marching on through hundreds, nay a thousand years. A soul immortal directing, leading the women crusade for the liberation of the Mothers of the Race. That soul is here today and who shall say that all the hosts of the millions of women who have toiled and hoped and not delay are not here today and joining in the rejoicing that their cause at last, at last has won its triumph.

How do I pity the women who have had no share in the exaltation and the discipline of our army of workers. How do I pity those who have felt none of the grip of the oneness of women struggling, serving, suffering, sacrificing for the righteousness of woman's emancipation.

Women be glad today. Let your voices ring out the gladness in your hearts. There will never come another day like this. Let the joy be unconfined and let it speak so clearly that its echo will be heard around the world and find its way into the soul of every woman of any and every race and nationality who is yearning for opportunity and liberty still denied her sex.

PRESS DEPARTMENT
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

321 Meyers Arcade,
Minneapolis, Minn.

March 1st, 1920.

B U L L E T I N
VOTERS LEAGUE TO BE ORGANIZED
IN 2ND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

The Second Congressional District will organize a League of Women Voters under the direction of the State League at Mankato, Friday and Saturday, March 12th and 13th. The Chairman of the District, Mrs. D.L. Morse of Blue Earth, is in charge and has been busy going back and forth in the District choosing the members of her Conference Committee. As the Conference is to be held in Mankato, as the largest city of the District, the majority of the Chairmen have been chosen from that city. The Mankato women who will assist Mrs. Morse are: Mrs. J.W. Andrews, in charge of Local Arrangements; Mrs. C.J. Holman, Program; Mrs. C.E. Wise, District Publicity; Mrs. C.J. Laurisch, City Publicity, Mrs. G.S. Peterson, Decorations; Mrs. B.D. Smith, Hospitality. The Nominating Committee will be headed by Mrs. C.H. Asch of Springfield; Mrs. Bess Wilson has been appointed head of the Constitution Committee and Miss Margaret Beiri of Blue Earth has charge of Circularization Lists.

The program of the Conference will extend over two full days and will include sub-conferences on American Citizenship, Child Welfare and the Unification of Laws concerning Women. There will be a Mass Meeting on the evening of Friday, March 12th. The women who will preside at the various sessions, leading the discussion following the speeches will be Mrs. D.L. Morse, Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President of the Minnesota League of Women Voters, Miss Marguerite Wells, 1st Vice President of the State League and Miss Hope McDonald, Chairman of American Citizenship for the State.

Among the noted speakers who will take part in the program are Dean L.D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota, Senator F.E. Putnam of Blue Earth, Mr. S.R. Child of Minneapolis, J.E. Haycraft, Fairmont; Miss Marguerite Wells of Minneapolis and Mrs. T.G. Winter of Minneapolis.

During the Conference a permanent District organization will be formed and will be carried out along the lines of a political organization through counties, townships and precincts.

The Legislative program of the National League as adopted at the Chicago Convention will be discussed. It is stated by Mrs. Morse that women will attend the meeting from all parts of the District.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

321 Meyers Arcade,
Minneapolis, Minn.

PRESS DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

March 4th, 1920.

B U L L E T I N
VOTERS LEAGUE TO BE ORGANIZED
IN 7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

The postponed League of Women Voters Conference for the purpose of organizing a League in the 7th Congressional District will be held Thursday and Friday, March 18th and 19th at Willmar. The Conference is announced by and is under the direction of Mrs. John Serrin of Glenwood, Chairman of the District. The meeting which was to have been held February 2nd and 3rd, was called off on account of the epidemic of influenza. Mrs. Serrin wishes to renew the invitation of Willmar Committee to all women in the District interested in the work and platform of the League.

The program will be divided into Conferences on American Citizenship, Child Welfare, and League of Women Voters and the high light of the affair, and the only social meeting will take the form of a Banquet ~~Thursday~~ evening with a live list of toasts by good speakers.

Frank Murphy of Wheaton is one of the high lights on the program. The topic of Mr. Murphy's address will be "American Citizenship" and the bettering of the quality of Citizenship in the State and Nation will be the keynote of the whole Willmar program. Among other speakers will be Miss Marguerite Wells of Minneapolis, First Vice-President of the League; Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President of the State League; Prof. Rarig, University of Minnesota; Miss Mary Margaret Muckley, State Chairman County Nursing for Red Cross; ~~Mrs. O. O. Ulvin~~; William Hodson Director of the Minnesota Children's Bureau; T.O. Gilbert, Judge of Probate Court; O.O. Ulvin, County Superintendent Schools; Russell Spicer of Willmar; Mr. John Serrin, Glenwood; Miss Emily Kneubuhl, State Civic Director.

It is confidently expected that every county in the District will send delegates to the Convention and many names have already been sent in. The strong sentiment in favor of the League in the 3rd District Conference at Faribault has encouraged the women of the 7th District to expect an equal success.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

321 Meyers Arcade
Minneapolis, Minn.

PRESS DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

March 5th, 1920

B U L L E T I N

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
TO DISCUSS FEDERAL LEGISLATION

Important Federal Legislation will be discussed at the Organization Conferences of the League of Women Voters at Mankato, March 12th and 13th and at Willmar, March 18th and 19th. Two bills of vital interest to the Departments of American Citizenship and Child Welfare were endorsed at the National Convention in Chicago - the Smith-Towner Bill and the Shephard-Towner Bill.

Miss Hope McDonald, State Chairman of the American Citizenship Committee for the League will preside at the Citizenship sessions of the Mankato and Willmar meetings and will open for discussion the provisions of the Smith-Towner Bill, considered so vital in the carrying out of the League Citizenship program. This bill provides for the establishment of a department of education in the Government with a seat in the cabinet upon an equal footing with the departments of labor, commerce, agriculture and all other departments. This bill also provides for the transfer of the Bureau of Education to the Department of Education and authorizes the President to transfer other such educational bureaus, commissions, boards, divisions and branches, as in his judgement should be administered by the Department of Education. It authorizes the appropriation of \$100,000,000 annually to be apportioned among the States for the following purposes: the removal of illiteracy, the Americanization of foreigners, equalization of educational opportunities, physical and health education, recreation, sanitation, facilities for raising the educational standards of teachers, survey reports on educational systems of other countries.

The Shephard-Towner bill was endorsed by the Child Welfare Department of the National and will be presented and discussed at Mankato and Willmar also. This bill is mothered by Julia Lathrop, Head of the Children's Bureau at Washington and provides for the Public Protection of Maternity and Infancy. The endorsement of the Second District and Seventh District Conferences will be asked for both these bills.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

PRESS DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

321 Meyers Arcade
Minneapolis, Minn.

March 8th, 1920

B U L L E T I N

INTERESTING WOMEN AT WILLMAR CONFERENCE

Two young women who have lately become a part of the State League of Women Voters organization will appear for the first time in official capacity at the 7th Congressional District Conference of the League at Willmar, March 18th and 19th.

Miss Florence Monahan, Superintendent of the Woman's Reformatory at Shakopee, has been appointed Chairman of the Unification of Laws Committee in place of Mrs. James Paige who was elected Regional Director at the National Convention in Chicago in February. Miss Monahan as well as being a social worker of repute is a lawyer and will head most acceptably the work of this important Committee. Special emphasis is being placed upon effort to secure a Federal Uniform Marriage and Divorce Law. This has been endorsed also by the National Bar Association. The making of a uniform Age of Consent for girls all over the country is one of the important changes sought by this Committee. Miss Monahan will present the special features of this program at Willmar and the status of the various bills now pending.

Miss Emily Kneubuhl, the Educational Director of the League for State work has lately come into the organization from Community War Service work in St. Louis, Mo. Miss Kneubuhl is a Minnesota girl educated at the Universities of Minnesota and Wisconsin and has been Principal of three grade schools in Minneapolis. She was given leave of absence for war work and has been secured by the League of Women Voters to head their work of Political Education. Miss Kneubuhl will speak on "The Program now Before Us."

Mrs. John Serrin of Glenwood, Chairman of the 7th District and Miss Edith Nelson, Chairman of the Local Committee at Willmar report keen interest in the Conference throughout the District.

Other District Conferences pending are the 8th District at Duluth the first week in April and the 6th District at St. Cloud, April 18th and 19th.

The Willmar Conference marks the organization of five Congressional Districts.

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

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Director.

NEWS SERVICE.

RELEASE

March 17, 1920.

SUNDAY, March 21st, 1920

SATISFIED AND RATIFIED.

It is as bearer of greetings from twenty million enfranchised American women that Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt expects to address the International Woman Suffrage Alliance at the meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, June 6 to 12.

Mrs. Catt has steadfastly professed her confidence in the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the Delaware Legislature which is meeting in special session tomorrow.

"Washington, whose legislature also is convening tomorrow, will, of course, ratify. That fills out our complement of 26 states. True, many European countries have beaten America to the goal in the suffrage race but at last, ratified and satisfied, the suffragists of America will be able to carry the triumphant greetings of enfranchised women to their sisters across the water."

The question of the future of the Alliance which is composed of the national suffrage organizations of twenty-six countries will be one of paramount importance at the Geneva meeting. Various proposals are coming into London headquarters from various countries.

Switzerland feels that "The Alliance ought not either to modify or dissolve till all the countries affiliated to it have obtained the vote. It is obvious that the enfranchised countries will find their activities very limited under the present conditions, but it seems to Switzerland a question of solidarity for those who are advanced in progress to come to the help of those who lag painfully behind. The international movement is our great hope. It is by conferences, publications, etc., that enfranchised women can help us as well as by moral support; their help is absolutely necessary to cope with the indifference, the inertia, and even the hostility of our country. Can one not imagine the organization of a series of conferences in unenfranchised countries, conducted by

women electors, or even women M.P.s? We are very definitely against the dissolution or transformation of the Alliance, especially as in many countries the Suffragist movement has yet to be created, encouraged, or stimulated."

The Danish women propose that the development of the Alliance should be headed toward the following objectives:

- (a) To develop the capacity of women for the responsibility and work of citizens of full age.
- (b) To promote the establishment of the complete equality of women and men in the family, society and State.
- (c) To improve the lot of women and children, especially by means of legislation.

Netherlands Proposal:

We propose that our International Alliance shall be reorganized so that it, in the future, shall work not only for Woman Suffrage. The aim must be:

- (a) To further the enfranchisement of women in countries not yet enfranchised.
- (b) To further the legal, social and economic equality of men and women throughout the world.
- (c) To promote the interest of women as workers, wives, and mothers, internationally.
- (d) To enlighten women politically.
- (e) To form within the Alliance an Interparliamentary Union of women M.P.s, to exchange views about the special task of women M.P.s.

Great Britain's Proposals:

- (a) That the object be the obtaining of Woman Suffrage, and all such reforms as are necessary to secure a real equality of liberties, status, and opportunities between men and women, and the promotion of self-determination of women as citizens.
- (b) That admission to the Alliance be open: (a) in unenfranchised countries to one or more national associations, whose chief object is the attainment of Woman Suffrage; and (b) in enfranchised countries to one or more national associations which include among their objects work for equality - social, political, economic, or religious - between men and women, and which pay the necessary affiliation fee. Their delegates shall have full voting power.
- (c) That the N.U.S.E.C. recommends the I.W.S.A. to consider, at the Conference, its relation to other International Women's Societies, and suggests that the Executive Committee of the I.W.S.A. should appoint a committee to consider these relations.

Date Rec'd Mar 22

Read by

C. U.

March 18, 1920

NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE IMMEDIATELY

NOTES FROM MRS. CATT'S SPEECH AT WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, 1920

For sixty years the educational work for the enfranchisement of women went forward without a pause. Victories were won here and there and sentiment increased everywhere. Then a quarter of a million women voted in the city of Chicago in 1914, this sentiment throughout the country seemed to double over night. It gathered in groups, it became outspoken, it asked that something be done. When in 1916 the two big political parties came out squarely for woman suffrage, a sharp turn in the onward march of the movement was taken and every sign-board along the way pointed to certain victory not far ahead. When a year later (1917) the great state of New York by a majority of over one hundred thousand gave the vote to women, the final victory was practically won.

The inconsistencies and anomalies of the situation began to work upon the imagination of our people. A woman, for instance, might move from Delaware to New York or California or many another state, and there she could not only vote, but she might be elected to the Assembly and help make laws for the State. She might even be elected to Congress and help make laws for the Nation, and then she might return to Delaware where she would be denied the right to vote for a dog-catcher. An American woman has just been elected to the British House of Commons and was elected by her blunt common sense and American humor, but should she decide to return to her old home in Virginia, she would not be trusted to vote for a school director under the present law. Kansas City is two cities, one in Kansas, one in Missouri, with the big Missouri River flowing between. On the Kansas side the women are voting, enrolled with the parties, serving as election officials and keeping things clean. On the Missouri side women hold precisely the same political status as that accorded to idiots and criminals. These anomalies and many more have made people laugh at the absurdity - laugh, think and draw conclusions. They saw that a continuation of this condition was states rights gone mad.

More, the Republican and Democratic Parties, in thirty states where women have the right to vote for president in any event are urging women to organize, speak, work and raise money for them because therein women are voters, but in eighteen other states where they are not voters the women are holding these same parties blamable for their disfranchisement. The leaders have seen clearly that this is an impossible condition. As Lincoln said, "the nation cannot exist half slave and half free", so now all intelligent people see that it cannot pose as a friend and sponsor of Woman Suffrage in New York and be its enemy in Delaware.

All these absurdities have been fermenting in the minds of the Nation and bringing convictions which are sound and unshakable.

So it happened that when Congress on June 4th, 1919, submitted a Federal Suffrage Amendment, it found the nation glad to receive it.

From the very first day when Governor Henry T. Allen of Kansas, Republican and Dry, and Governor Alfred Smith of New York, Democrat and Wet, responded to our telegraphed appeal for a special session with a prompt call which brought ratification in six days after the submission, all through the months Governors, Legislators, the Chairmen and national committees of the two big parties have given such frank, sincere and generous aid to the campaign of ratification that the amendment has broken all records.

The Twelfth Amendment made the shortest time of any yet added to the Constitution. It went through in nine months and thirteen days, but there were only 17 states then and 13 had ratified. Our amendment had been in the process of ratification just nine months and thirteen days yesterday and had been ratified by 34 states. But the really significant part of the story is that 25 of these ratifications took place in special sessions.

On the whole, the ratifications have moved forward in splendid triumphal procession. Men have stood by the amendment in splendid, heroic fashion and many incidents of courage, nobility of purpose and proud scorn of political enemies, have won the gratitude of the women of the nation. We are confident that the men of Delaware are no

exception to this nationwide record and that the Legislature will respond to the call of justice as readily as other states have done.

The opponents are not all convinced and it is natural and normal that they should have concentrated their frantic efforts on the last two or three states. There are women who do not want to vote and men who are determined they shall not vote, even if they all wanted to. But there are men who not only do not want to vote but do not vote. That does not prevent men who want to vote from possessing the rights. The vote is a liberty extended. If on election day a man desires to go fishing, instead of voting, he is no patriot, but he is within his rights. The vote is therefore no burden, no oppression - one may use it or not use it. But the denial of the vote is an oppression for there are those who desire to exercise their citizen's right to a share in the government which they support with their taxes.

The opponents of woman suffrage no longer argue the unfitness of women to vote, the neglect of home and children, etc., etc., as was their rule before the amendment was submitted. Now their cry is states rights, states rights, and their former arguments have given way to throwing mud and calling suffragists bad names. But all these experiences are the symptoms of a lost cause. The men of America will see to it that Canada on the North and Great Britain across the sea, and many other nations which have already enfranchised their women, shall not long carry the leadership in our own national specialty, self government - a nation of the people, by the people and for the people.

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

NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE IMMEDIATELY

Wilmington, Delaware, March 18, 1920.

Miss Leah Burton, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Delaware Equal Suffrage Association, had a conference this morning with Governor Townsend, in which he expressed his confidence as to the outcome for ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment next week.

"The opposition knows it cannot win but is determined to drag out the fight as long as it can", said Miss Burton after the conference with the Governor. Strenuous effort is being made to tie up the ratification issue with the school code issue over which Delaware is so exercised at present.

Another one of the workers for ratification, Mr. Henry R. Billany, president of the Young Men's Republican Committee, said this morning that Kentucky's action in giving presidential suffrage to women was an added evidence of the increasingly favorable attitude toward suffrage manifested by the Southern states. "Every Southern state that has tried suffrage in any form has discovered that it is an advantage and the Southern states that have first-hand knowledge of suffrage for women from experience, are exactly the ones that have ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment."

Tremendous interest over the state is manifested in the meeting scheduled for Wilmington. Special train service has been worked out for the convenience of people in other towns who wish to attend the meeting and return home afterwards. Through trains are to stop at way stations in the effort to accommodate the county people.

Mr. Henry Isaacs, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, is in close touch with the Administration at Washington in the effort to secure ratification in Delaware. President Wilson, Secretary Baker, Secretary Daniels, and Secretary Houston, have all written Mr. Isaacs urging that everything possible be done for ratification. Mr. Isaacs has also received a letter from Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, urging ratification.

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

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

March 19, 1920

NEWS SERVICE

Date Rec'd	Mar 22
Read by	
RELEASE	IMMEDIATELY
M. W.	
V. L. A.	
G. H.	
W. L. A.	
W. L. A.	

FIRST STATE TO GRANT SCHOOL SUFFRAGE TO
WOMEN THIRTIETH STATE TO GRANT
PRESIDENTIAL SUFFRAGE

With the women of 30 states already qualified to vote for the next president, the National American Woman Suffrage Association points out the redundancy in the circumstances that necessitate a campaign to complete the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Kentucky's Senate by a vote of 30 to 3 voted presidential suffrage to Kentucky women on March 16. That settled the matter for Kentucky. The House passed the measure the week before and the governor's signature is assured.

Quite irrespective of the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, there are 17,500,000 women over voting age who live in states that have already qualified women to vote in the presidential elections in November. Ratification will extend the privilege to about 9,500,000 more.

The states where women will vote for the next president include the 15 full suffrage states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming; the 13 presidential, or presidential plus municipal: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Ohio, Kentucky; the two primary suffrage states, Arkansas and Texas.

The total number of electoral votes in the choosing of which women will have a voice is 339, counting in Kentucky's 13. This is nearly two-thirds of the total.

And all this whether ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is completed or not!

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

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

March 23, 1920

NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE
IMMEDIATELY
C. H.

VOTES IN THE PRIMARIES

From several states the question has been received as to whether the ratification of the Federal Amendment will enable the women to vote in the primaries without further legislation.

The reply to this question as issued by the National American Woman Suffrage Association is that the ratification of the Federal Amendment virtually takes the word "male" out of all state constitutions. It does not change the qualification for voters within any state and the constitution may be read with the word "male" left out to discover the real status of the new women voters.

In most states the election boards have full authority to make preparation for the additional number of voters. As a matter of fact they do this every year, estimating the probable number of new men in each community. The advent of women voters is no different except that the number is larger than the usual annual increase.

In those states, however, where a poll tax is a qualification, legal authorities may find it necessary to pass special legislation to make this qualification apply to women. Some lawyers have so construed the law, and in that event the opinion of authorities within the state will be necessary to learn the exact situation.

If, however, any state should connive at the denial to women of their right to participate in the election, primary or regular, after ratification of the suffrage amendment, an election could without doubt be invalidated unless very ample excuse is afforded.

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

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

March 23, 1920

NEWS SERVICE

Rec'd *Mar 20*
Read by
C. U.
M. W.
V. S. A.
C. H.

JUDGE HUGHES RENDERS IMPORTANT OPINION REGARDING
THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

The following statement has been issued by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, as a prelude to the quotation of an opinion rendered by Judge Hughes.

Judge Hughes was asked for his opinion concerning the necessity of amending state constitutions which contained the word "male" in describing persons entitled to suffrage, following upon the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Mrs. Catt says in quoting Judge Hughes: "The sudden outburst of alleged legal statements appearing in several unratified states and with especial emphasis in Connecticut led us to ask for a statement from Ex-Justice Charles E. Hughes which with his usual clarity of expression he has given as follows:"

"My dear Mrs. Catt:

"In response to your request for my opinion as to the effect of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, if ratified, I beg to say:

"You say in your letter that it has been asserted by opponents of the Amendment that in States where the constitution contains the word 'male', in describing the persons entitled to suffrage, the State constitution would have to be amended before women could vote, and also that the Amendment in any event would only permit women to vote for Senators and members of the House of Representatives.

"In my opinion both these statements are erroneous. If the Suffrage Amendment is duly ratified so as to become a part of the Federal Constitution, I am of the opinion that the Amendment will be immediately self-executing and will render invalid and therefore ineffective any existing provision in any State constitution or statute establishing a suffrage disqualification solely upon the ground of sex.

"Where a State constitution or statute contains the word 'male' in describing suffrage qualifications, the effect of the Amendment will be to strike out the word 'male' and leave the State constitution or statute to operate as though the word 'male' were not in it. Further, the Amendment, in my judgment, will apply to all

elections and not simply to the election of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives.

"The first section of the proposed Amendment is as follows:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

"The language is similar to that employed in the Fifteenth Amendment in abolishing discrimination on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The Fifteenth Amendment provides:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

"In holding the so-called Grandfather Clause of the constitution of Oklahoma to be invalid, as being in conflict with the Fifteenth Amendment, the Supreme Court of the United States considered the effect of that Amendment upon the word 'white' contained in State constitutions and statutes prescribing the qualifications of voters. The Court, by Mr. Chief Justice White, said:

"While in the true sense, therefore, the Amendment gives no right of suffrage, it was long ago recognized that in operation its prohibition might measurably have that effect; that is to say, that as the command of the Amendment was self-executing and reached without legislative action the conditions of discrimination against which it was aimed, the result might arise that as a consequence of the striking down of a discriminating clause a right of suffrage would be enjoyed by reason of the generic character of the provision which would remain after the discrimination was stricken out. Ex parte Yarbrough, 110 U.S. 651; Neal v. Delaware, 103 U.S. 370. A familiar illustration of this doctrine resulted from the effect of the adoption of the Amendment on state constitutions in which at the time of the adoption of the Amendment the right of suffrage was conferred on all white male citizens, since by the inherent power of the Amendment the word white disappeared and therefore all male citizens without discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude came under the generic grant of suffrage made by the State. (Guinn v. United States, 238 U.S. 347, 363.) (Italics mine.)"

"And in the case of Myers v. Anderson, 238 U.S. 368, in holding the so-called Grandfather Clause in the statute of Maryland of 1908 to be unconstitutional, the Court again said (id. p. 382):

"The Fifteenth Amendment by its self-operative force without any action of the State changed the clause in the constitution of the State of Maryland conferring suffrage upon 'every white male citizen,' so as to cause it to read 'every male citizen.'"

"This case of Myers v. Anderson involved a statute fixing the qualifications of voters at municipal elections and disposes of the contention that the Suffrage Amendment if adopted will apply only to the election of members of Congress.

"What I have said, of course, has no reference to any provisions of State constitutions or statutes, with respect to elections, which do not involve any discrimination on the ground of sex.

"I remain,

"Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES E. HUGHES"

THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
PRESS DEPARTMENT

321 Meyers Arcade
Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

March 23rd, 1920

B U L L E T I N

STATES WHERE WOMEN
WILL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

With the women of 30 states already qualified to vote for the next president, the Minnesota League of Women Voters points out the redundancy in the circumstances that necessitate a campaign to complete the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Kentucky's Senate by a vote of 30 to 3 voted presidential suffrage to Kentucky women on March 16. That settled the matter for Kentucky. The House passed the measure the week before and the Governor's signature is assured.

Quite irrespective of the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, there are 17,500,000 women over voting age who live in states that have already qualified women to vote in the presidential elections in November. Ratification will extend the privilege to about 9,500,000 more.

The states where women will vote for the next president include the 15 full suffrage states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming - the 13 presidential, or presidential plus municipal: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Ohio, Kentucky - the two primary suffrage states, Arkansas and Texas.

The total number of electoral votes in the choosing of which women will have a voice is 339, counting in Kentucky's 13. This is nearly two-thirds of the total.

And all this whether ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is completed or not!

Mrs. Ueland.

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

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Director.

March 25, 1920

NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE IMMEDIATELY.

OLD PRE-WAR SPIRIT OF
WORLD HELPFULNESS MANIFEST
IN CALL ISSUED TO THE PRESIDENTS
OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN
SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE BY
MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,
PRESIDENT.

The meeting of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance at Geneva, Switzerland, June 6 - 18, marks the first effort of the suffragists of the world to get together in a great international meeting since the world war built up its impassable barriers and frontiers of thought and feeling. The Alliance's call to the 26 national organizations which form it reflects the old-time spirit of togetherness, comradeship and world helpfulness ^{which} before the war, was able to put the suffrage struggle above all nationalistic considerations.

The call, as sent out by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the Alliance, and also of its American auxiliary, the National American Woman Suffrage Association, reads as follows:

"The London Headquarters Committee of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance is taking charge of the correspondence concerning the forthcoming Congress in Geneva and Miss McMillan is already there to look after all the details of the arrangements. Miss Gouraud writes that the Swiss suffragists will joyfully welcome us.

"Although the plans for the arrangements are thus placed in other and very competent hands, I want to add my solicitation to trust that the Eighth Congress will see our old-time band of international suffragists reunited without a break; that the old-time spirit of comradeship and world helpfulness will be as sincere and unselfish as ever; that the confidence in the fundamental good sense of the average of the people of all nationalities is still unshaken; and that the

CALL ISSUED TO PRESIDENTS OF I. W. S. A.

hope in the ultimate peace, harmony and progress of the world still lives in the souls of all to inspire and to lead us on.

"Many of us have literally given our "lives and fortunes" to secure for our sex a ballot's share in the making of the public welfare of our respective nations. That ballot has been won over a large part of the civilized world since last we met. Women, children and the home as well as the general welfare of our several countries will be safer and saner if the women who have sacrificed their all to win the vote shall now counsel together as to the wisest way to use it for the common good of all.

"Let us therefore meet once more, not only as friends but as guardians of the great democratic liberty now entrusted to the women of many nations.

"The world never needed women as it needs them now nor were women ever so well equipped to serve. Can we not vow together that neither the suspicion and hatred born of war, nor the selfish bitterness grown out of our own war experiences, shall blind our eyes to the higher vision of women of all nations working together to achieve a higher civilization for each and every land.

"In the hope and anticipation of seeing you and other delegates from your country in Geneva, I am

Yours most cordially,

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,
President, I. W. S. A.

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NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

Carrie Chapman Catt, President
171 Madison Avenue, New York

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Director

March 25th, 1920

NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE IMMEDIATELY

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Connecticut Equal Suffrage Association set the wires vibrating joyfully into the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association yesterday when the Republican State Committee in convention at New Haven adopted a resolution calling on Governor Holcomb to summon the Connecticut Legislature in special session to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment. The resolutions committee had made the recommendation the night before. Its adoption by the Republican convention marks the capitulation of two of the most irreconcilable of suffrage opponents - United States Senator Frank B. Brandegee and Mr. J. Henry Roraback, chairman of the state committee. Both gave up the fight yesterday because as Senator Brandegee expressed it, "Nothing can stop the Amendment now."

Miss Katherine Ludington, president of the Connecticut Equal Suffrage Association, the Connecticut branch of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and Regional Director of the League of Women Voters, led the Connecticut women in their fight for the resolution.

"That Governor Holcomb will longer refuse to call the special session is unthinkable" said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Association, to whom the news came directly from Connecticut headquarters. "Delaware which has been monopolizing attention as the next immediate ratifier now has a rival for place on the ratification honor roll."

Mrs. Catt left New York yesterday afternoon for Dover, Delaware where she will be the principal speaker at the suffrage hearing which will take up most of the Delaware Legislature's attention today.

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

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

Rec'd. *Mar 29*
Read by
MONDAY, March 29

March 26, 1920

NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE

M. W.

First Regional Meeting of League of Women Voters

Scheduled for April

The first regional meeting of the League of Women Voters is that of the Second Region, scheduled for New York City, April 9 - 10.

On April 8, on invitation of the Board of Officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, there will be a conference between the National Board of the League and the officers and members of the Second Region. Mrs. F. Louis Slade of New York City, is the director of that region which includes besides New York state, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware.

Article I, Section 2, of the Constitution of the League of Women Voters reads: "The National Board shall meet once annually in each of the seven regions of states."

The Conference is called in New York city on April 8, 9 and 10. The regional meeting will take place on the morning of the 9th from 10 to 12:30 at the Hotel McAlpin.

At one o'clock in the same hotel a complimentary luncheon will be served to which the presidents of all states in the region and their regularly elected officers are invited, as well as all the Assembly District Leaders of New York state and city and borough officers of New York city. If all accept it will make an attendance of about two hundred persons.

One number on the program sure to be popular is the Question Box - Question Boxes are usually but this one will be unusually popular. This is because so many questions are asked about the League of Women Voters, so many rumors have been set afloat, and so many misrepresentations are traveling about. Everybody is, therefore, invited to write out and send in any and all questions which may have been asked or which represent criticisms or misunderstandings in her state. These will be classified into groups and answered by the officers of the League of Women Voters.

"You may bring any of your problems to the Conference as it will be a free discussion", says the invitation. The luncheon and conference will be strictly confined to officials.

It is expected that this meeting will be of special interest in defining the issues which the League wants covered by planks in the political party platforms.

The Executive Committee of the League held a meeting in Cincinnati in March.

[pre-May 28, 1920?]

FIFTH REGION LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
Mrs. James Paige, Director

321 Meyers Arcade,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Issued By:
PRESS DEPARTMENT
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman.

BULLETIN

MINNESOTA WOMEN LEADERS
VISIT MONTANA

Mrs. James Paige of Minneapolis, Regional Director for the 5th Region National League of Women Voters, will visit Montana during the two weeks beginning March 28th. Mrs. Paige will be accompanied by Mrs. Stewart Campbell, also of the League's working force. Mrs. Campbell, having done Red Cross work in the State, needs no introduction to the women of Montana. Among the towns visited will be Bozeman, Butte, Helena, Forsyth, Glendive, Miles City, Great Falls, Kalispel, Missoula. The object of the visit of the Regional Director of the League of Women Voters is to speed up organization in Montana, which is one of the middle western and northwestern group of states comprising the 5th region, which also includes North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Wyoming.

Interested groups of women including heads of various organizations working for the betterment of conditions surrounding women and children will meet Mrs. Paige and Mrs. Campbell at the various towns on their itinerary. Mrs. Una Herrick, Dean of Women at the Montana College of Agriculture at Bozeman is much interested and will meet Mrs. Paige in consultation. Mrs. Paige states that she confidently expects a strong organization in Montana. The League of Women Voters is an organization which looks toward the education of voters and has a distinct program of legislation concerning women and children which it seeks to have incorporated in the platforms of both Democratic and Republican parties. The League is absolutely non-partisan.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

321 Meyers Arcade
Minneapolis, Minn.

PRESS DEPARTMENT
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

March 29th, 1920.

B U L L E T I N

VOTERS LEAGUE TO BE ORGANIZED
IN 6TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Mrs. C.H. Maxson, Chairman of the League of Women Voters for 6th Congressional District has called an organization Conference for the purpose of formally organizing the work of the League in her District, April 16th and 17th. The Conference has been called for St. Cloud and the sessions will be held in the Elk's Hall.

According to Mrs. Maxson, the interest in the District points to a very successful Conference. Already women are planning to come from all parts of the District and will be entertained during the meeting by St. Cloud women. The Conference will be divided into sub-conferences lasting for half a day - on Political Education under the direction of Miss Emily Kneubuhl, Director of Political Education for the State organization; and on Child Welfare directed by Mrs. W.H. Gemmell of Brainerd, State Chairman of the Child Welfare Committee of the League.

Permanent officers and committee Heads will be appointed and a Constitution adopted.

Mrs. Maxson promises fine speakers for the meeting and announces that the visit to Minnesota in April of Mrs. Maud Wood Park, National Chairman of the League of Women Voters will make it possible for St. Cloud to have the privilege of hearing and meeting Mrs. Park, who will come to St. Cloud for one day of her sojourn in Minnesota. Mrs. Park comes to the State to deliver a series of lectures on "How Congress Works" in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Further particulars of the Conference with full program will be announced by Mrs. Maxson in the near future.

Bureau
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NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

Carrie Chapman Catt, President
171 Madison Avenue, New York

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

March 31, 1920

NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE
IMMEDIATELY

WHAT THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS IS DOING

In answer to many demands for detailed information as to the activities of the National League of Women Voters since the suffrage convention in Chicago when it got its running start, Mrs. Haud Wood Park, National Chairman, makes the following summary:

"Some state suffrage organizations had changed over to a League of Women Voters before the convention, and several more have done so since the convention. Other states will hold their conventions in the next few months to change not only their name but to broaden the scope of their work to meet the new demands. Nationally, as well as in the states, the plan is well under way in accordance with the program outlined and accepted by the convention and drafted into a constitution.

"A National Manager is being sought and the Board will be glad to receive suggestions with regard to this most important appointment. In the meantime the work has been divided and is being handled by the Board members.

"Congressional Headquarters have been opened, in charge of Miss Caroline I. Reilly, at 918 Hansey Building, Washington, D. C.

"Citizenship and Organization work will be conducted from St. Louis in charge of the Vice-Chairman, Mrs. George Gellhorn, 4566 McPherson Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

"Finance will be in charge of the Treasurer, Mrs. Richard Edwards, of Peru, Indiana.

"Federal Legislation will be pushed from the Washington Headquarters, and you will be appealed to from time to time for your aid in this form of our work.

"Planks and Platform Committees of Political Parties. In compliance with the instructions of the convention, the Board of Directors at its post-convention meeting in Chicago selected from the general programs, recommended by the standing committees, those particular issues which are to be presented to the platform committees of the dominant political parties with request that the issues so presented be adopted as planks in their respective party platforms. It was agreed by the Board that emphasis should be laid on matters of pending legislation and pressing importance, and that we should avoid weakening our plea by the support of too many issues.

"Regional Conferences and State Meetings are being planned in connection with the trip which the Board will take to the political party conventions in June to present the legislation which the League desires to have incorporated in the party platforms.

"The League receives the valued heritage of the suffrage organization, the impetus of its spirit, its years of association and devotion, its store of precious memories and its record of splendid achievements. With the granting of the vote there is being linked with the older suffrage workers a vast body of women, some tried workers in other fields, and some new recruits who have never taken much part in civic or club activities but who are now roused by the responsibility of the vote to a new idea of citizenship. We need them all, individuals and organizations, for although we count ourselves a continuation of the older suffrage body, yet are we also a new organization with new duties, new methods and new needs."

[April, 1920?]

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

321 Meyers Arcade
Minneapolis, Minn.

PRESS DEPARTMENT
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

B U L L E T I N
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

The Legislative Needs Session of the League of Women Voters Conference for the 6th Congressional District, which will be held in St. Cloud April 16th and 17th in the Elk's Hall, promises to be of great interest. Mrs. James Paige, National Regional Director of the League and State Chairman on the League's Unification of Laws Committee, will speak on the subject "Where Our Laws Discriminate against Women." Mrs. Paige is a graduate of the Law College of the University of Minnesota and President of the Women Lawyers Association of Minneapolis. Miss Elizabeth Hall, Assistant School Superintendent of Minneapolis Schools, will speak on "Where Our Laws Fail to Protect Children." Miss Hall through her long experience in School Work is amply capable of discussing the question of school laws. Miss Marguerite Milton Wells, 1st Vice Chairman of the Minnesota League of Women Voters will preside over this session of the Conference. Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Chairman of the Women in Industry Committee of the League will speak on "Where Our Laws Fail to Protect Women." Mrs. Fannie French Morse has chosen for her subject "Where Our Laws Fail to Protect Society" and Mrs. W.H. Gemmell of Brainerd, Chairman of the League's State Child Welfare Committee, will talk on "Where Our Laws Fail to Protect Children."

As the time grows near when the League will arrange and present its Legislative program for the next State Legislature it has been thought wise to present to the women of the State the field from which the needed laws must be selected. It is considered by the League heads that the propaganda on the aims of the League in an educational way has been well spread throughout the State and that the time has arrived when the work of District Conferences must look forward to a definite Legislative program for the State, which will be in accord with the National League's Federal program, which was adopted at the Chicago Convention in February. Mrs. C.H. Maxson, Chairman for the 6th District, urges women from the counties in the district to attend the St. Cloud meetings and to send their names for entertainment to Mrs. C.C. Dragoo of St. Cloud.

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

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

April 6, 1920

NEWS SERVICE

THURSDAY, APRIL 8

RELEASE V. S. I.
G. H.

President Wilson Appoints Mrs. Daniels to be Official
Representative of the United States at Meeting
of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance

For the first time in its history the International Woman
Suffrage Alliance, which is to hold its eighth congress in Geneva, Switzerland,
June 6 - 12, will be attended by an official representative of the
United States Government. President Wilson has appointed Mrs.
Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, to represent
the United States ⁱⁿ official capacity.

At former meetings, countries wherein women have full suffrage have had national and official representatives appointed to the congress by their governments; Australia, New Zealand and Norway, in particular, having been represented in official capacity. The fact that the United States is to have its official representative indicates the depth of the conviction among suffragists that this country will be in the full suffrage list by June.

The International Woman Suffrage Alliance is an international federation of the national suffrage organizations of thirty-one countries, new organizations having been admitted from Argentine, Uruguay, Greece and Spain since the Armistice. A very significant meeting is expected, with some twenty-nine or more countries represented. A delegation is scheduled to come from Ukrainia.

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

April 10

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

April 7, 1920

NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE
IMMEDIATELY

The Coup d'Etat of Tar Heel Women

It Takes a Southern Woman to Act Quickly

When the North Carolina state Democratic convention met yesterday, April 8, in Raleigh, it gave the solid south the surprise of its life. As the Asheville press expressed the situation in true Dixie-ese, "The unterrified hosts of Democracy welcomed with open arms, as it were, the first women who ever attended a political convention to take part in its affairs."

Guilford, Durham, Wake, Buncombe, Sampson and Montgomery Counties have all sent duly elected responsible women delegates up to the state convention.

And the way of it was this:

North Carolina women gathering their forces silently had marched into local precinct meetings and, as Democrats, asked for participation in party councils. They had based their request on the fact that thirty-five states have already ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment; that by the time women must register for the November elections ratification by the 36th state will undoubtedly have completed their full political enfranchisement - and that for this reason North Carolina women are in the same position as young men on the eve of their majority, who might by courtesy be permitted to vote in the convention, since they will be able to vote at the elections.

The spirit of the women, their poise in knowing exactly what they wanted, their campaign of silent and efficient organization evidently awakened the surprised North Carolina men, and did not displease them. The representation of women began as a coup of the Raleigh women when they invaded all the precincts of that city.

Later reports to the National American Women Suffrage Association from its North Carolina branch show that from Brunswick County on the extreme West, Guilford and Montgomery in the center and Wake County on the East, North Carolina women had also made clear their demand as to-be voters and good Democrats and gained county representation at the state convention.

The movement is led by such women as Miss Mary Owen Graham, state chairman of the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee, by Mrs. Palmer Jerman, who has already been proposed to the National Democratic Committee as a delegate from North Carolina to the National Democratic Convention, Dr. Delia Dixon Carroll.

When, in Raleigh, the last week of March, the women prepared their coup, they kept their own counsel so well that not a half-dozen men in the city had an inkling of their plan an hour beforehand, thus scoring once more against the notion that no woman can keep a secret. The night of the Democratic precinct meetings came, and women came with it from their several wards, and into their several meetings, a score or more strong. They presented their claims, and asked as Democrats for recognition in the councils of their party. Then they sat down and stayed through the meeting.

Dr. Carroll in the First precinct of the Fourth Ward expressed the attitude of the women: "We are Democratic women", she said. "We have come here to offer our vote to the Democratic party. We realize that as yet we have not been accorded the right of suffrage, but we feel that the nineteenth amendment will have passed by the time of the general election. We, therefore, feel that as prospective voters, we have a right to a part in the preliminary campaigns."

The unexpectedness of the stroke was overwhelming. "No political coup", says the Raleigh press "was ever planned with keener judgment, and none carried out with more precision. Whether or no they got all they were after, the women proved conclusively their ability to manoeuvre politically."

In both divisions of the second ward, and in the second division of the fourth ward, the women's claims were granted. They were elected on the precinct committees in the second and were by resolution authorized to sit in the approaching county conventions.

To the doubters as to the legality of women's place in these precinct meetings, Dr. Carroll shrewdly opposed the well-nigh unanswerable argument that "the practice in former times of allowing men within a few months of their majority a voice in the party councils is sufficient precedent for allowing women on the eve of enfranchisement the same privilege."

The women came into the precinct meetings knowing exactly what they wanted. Into all was carried a ticket of delegates to the county convention of four women and seven men. Many of the men were too stunned by the advent of the women to mind their manners, but they seemed not unpleasantly disturbed, and in some meetings the women were received joyously. At one meeting in the second precinct of the second ward the women made a big hit, and were given a particularly enthusiastic reception.

Miss Graham said of the cordial reception given the women: "It was no surprise to us, it was just what we expected. We went to the meetings as women Democrats, followers of our great Democratic leader, Woodrow Wilson. No party has done for woman suffrage what our party has done." Men and women united in vigorous applause of Miss Graham's remarks. Miss Graham, the Democratic state chairman of the woman's committee, is also an educator; first a teacher in the state Normal College, later assistant county superintendent of education in Mecklenberg County, and now president of Peace Institute, a school for girls.

One immediate result of the women's coup is a tightening of interest in the coming special session of the North Carolina Legislature when Governor Bickett hopes that the Federal Suffrage Amendment will be ratified. Resolutions calling upon the Legislature to ratify were passed in various wards of the city and in several county conventions.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

321 Meyers Arcade
Minneapolis, Minn.

PRESS DEPARTMENT
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

April 10th, 1920

BULLETIN
STATE WOMEN TO HELP TEACHERS
FIGHT FOR LIVING WAGE

"Notorious underpayment of teachers" constitutes a grave menace to the State in the opinion of the State Board of the League of Women Voters. At their regular monthly Board meeting held in Minneapolis, Wednesday, April 7th, the Board considered at length the situation in regard to the schools in the cities and rural districts and as a result passed the following resolution unanimously with instructions that it be sent to all members of the State Board of Education, the Governor, Teachers organizations, etc. and that other organizations, City and State, be urged to take the same step.

The resolution read as follows:- "Recognizing that the notorious underpayment of teachers constitutes a serious menace to the State and to the future of the children of the State, the Board of the League of Women Voters recommends to its chairmen in the various Congressional Districts that they appoint committees to take up the matter immediately with a view to offering the co-operation of the League of Women Voters in obtaining relief."

In the opinion of Miss Elizabeth Hall, Assistant Superintendent of Minneapolis Schools who addressed the Board, there is "grave danger that in some cases the schools of the State cannot be reopened on account of the exodus of teachers to professions which offer a living wage."

The District Chairmen who were present and who carried home to their districts instructions to commence action in this matter were Mrs. J.E. Melone, Rochester; Mrs. D.L. Morse, Blue Earth; Mrs. Harry Kurz, Northfield; Mrs. Frances Buell Olson, St. Paul; Mrs. A.W. Strong, Minneapolis; Mrs. C.H. Maxson, St. Cloud; Mrs. C.C. Colton, Duluth; Mrs. J.E. Spencer, Wayzata, and Mrs. W.H. Gemmell, Brainerd, Chairman State Child Welfare Committee. Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President of the State League said:- "We want the teachers of the State to know that we are back of them; that we appreciate their work and their sacrifices for us and our children and we want the men of the State, who more or less control the finances of the schools to realize how the women feel and that they are ready to get into this fight."

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

321 Meyers Arcade
Minneapolis, Minn.

PRESS DEPARTMENT
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

April 13th, 1920

BULLETIN

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS FOR EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

The 8th Congressional District women will organize a League of Women Voters in Duluth, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 27th and 28th under the direction of Mrs. Chauncey C. Colton, the District Chairman appointed by the State League.

The attendance at the Conference will include delegates from women's organizations all over the District and Mrs. Colton has named an efficient group of women who will assist her as head of the various Conference Committees. The Duluth women who will head committees are: Mrs. R.N. Marble, Hostesses; Entertainment, Mrs. Elmer Blu; Music, Mrs. R.S. Huey; Conference Hall, Mrs. C.W. Williams; Literature, Mrs. Louis Zalk; Circularization, Mrs. H.J. Grannis; Printing, Mrs. D.J. McLennan; Speakers Bureau, Mrs. Jas. A. Starkweather; Program, Mrs. C.E. Spring; Publicity, Mrs. G.E. Diehl; Finance, Mrs. A.T. Banning, Jr.; Constitution, Mrs. Mary McCoy. The Hibbing women will be headed by Mrs. L.C. Newcombe; Grand Rapids, Mrs. William Gilbert; Cloquet, Mrs. Fred Vibert; Two Harbors, Mrs. H.C. Hanson; Chisholm, Mrs. Willard Bailiss; International Falls, Mrs. W.V. Kane.

The two day program in Duluth promises to hold many interesting features. The most pronounced feature will be the Conference looking forward to labor and educational legislation and the material will be presented by experts in these departments. The League of Women Voters in this State is beginning to plan for the bills it will present at the next State legislature. There will be acceptable speakers from the Twin Cities and Mrs. Maud Wood Park, National Chairman of the League, who is presenting a course of lectures in Minneapolis and St. Paul on "The Way Your Congress Works" will come to Duluth for the Mass Meeting.

All women from the District attending the Conference will be entertained by the Duluth Committee and should send their names at the earliest possible moment to Mrs. Elmer Blu, Duluth Commercial Club.

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

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Director.

April 14, 1920

NEWS SERVICE.

RELEASE SUNDAY
April 18, 1920.

WOMEN DELEGATES TO WORLD CONGRESS.

Word has been received at the head-quarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association from the Swiss Association for Woman Suffrage that the forthcoming International Woman Suffrage Congress in Geneva, June 6 - 12, has been officially authorized by the Swiss Federal Political Department. The central office of foreign police at Berne will facilitate in every possible way the entrance of women delegates into Switzerland, and will give instructions concerning them to their several legations and consulates.

A full quota of women, delegates alternates and visitors, will go from the United States to this first post-war international suffrage congress.

Each affiliated branch of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance has a right to twenty-four delegates and alternates. The National American Woman Suffrage Association announces that its delegates will be as follows: Mrs. Jacob Baur, Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, Lexington, Kentucky; Mrs. W. E. Barkley, Lincoln, Nebraska; Mrs. Halsey Wilson, New York; Mrs. Charles F. Spencer, Topeka, Kansas; Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson, Denver, Colorado; Miss Dorothy Rehfeld, Aberdeen, South Dakota; Mrs. H. O. Garvey, Kansas; Mrs. J. Hamilton Lewis, Chicago, Illinois; Miss Julia Lathrop, Washington, D.C; Dr. Marion Horton, Windsor, Vermont; and, Mrs. Maud Nathan, New York.

Alternates are: Mrs. J. G. Munro, Boston, Mass; Miss Frances Healey, Hampton Falls, New Hampshire; Mrs. Helen Lippincott, Riverton New Jersey; Miss C.V. Burghardt, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. J. M. McCown, Emporia, Kansas; Miss Estelle Crane, Plainfield, New Jersey; Miss Florence Halsey, New Jersey; Mrs. Wirt Dexter, Boston, Mass; Mrs. Adolph E. Rocquet, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. Martin Strand, Chicago

Heights, Illinois; Miss Alcyon Robinson, Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Arthur Ryerson, Chicago, Illinois.

This delegated body will represent as many as fifteen of the United States. It will accompany the two American International Officers, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president, and Mrs. Stanley McCormick, first corresponding secretary.

Miss Marjorie Shuler will be the press representative of the American contingent.

The following visitors will also attend: Mrs. Eric Shatford, Lexington, Kentucky; Miss Jane Manner, New York; Miss Ruth Cranston, New York; Miss Dena A. Rehfeld, South Dakota; Mrs. Mary P. Crane, New Jersey; Miss G. B. Wilkinson, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Head-quarters will be at the Hotel de la Paix, Quai du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

Mrs. Ireland

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

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

Date Rec'd *April 26*

April 22, 1920

NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE IMMEDIATELY

File

All the Western members of the Emergency Suffrage Corps bound East for Connecticut are due to reach New York City not later than May 2. On the evening of that day Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, will entertain them at dinner at the McAlpin. Other guests invited will be Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, Miss Esther G. Ogden, Mrs. Arthur Livermore, and Miss Rose Young, of the National Board, Mrs. Gordon Norrie, acting chairman for the League of Women Voters for New York, and Miss Katherine Ludington who is expected to come over from Hartford to meet the women and escort them into Connecticut the next morning. All are to be lodged at the McAlpin and at dinner will receive their instructions as to the order of business in Connecticut. On Monday, May 3rd, they will be entertained at luncheon in Hartford and God-speeded on their way by the Connecticut women.

Governor Holcomb has set 11:30 o'clock, Friday, May 7, as the date on which he will receive the deputation of women who are coming to Connecticut from every state in the Union for "Special Emergency Week". The deputation will be joined by a large group of representative Connecticut women, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Suffrage Association, and Miss Katherine Ludington, president of the Connecticut Suffrage Association, will head it.

The women will not, however, come to Governor Holcomb until after a week's touring of the state during which time they will have tested out Connecticut's suffrage sentiment and will make their report to him.

Following the hearing, as a culmination of the week's activity, an out-of-door mass meeting will be held on the Capitol grounds at which members of the delegation, together with prominent men of his state who are working for ratification of the federal suffrage amendment, will speak.

When the "Emergency Suffrage Corps" as the group of visiting women will be called, arrives in Hartford, Monday morning, May 3, for the opening of the campaign, they will be entertained at a luncheon in Hartford, after which they will be motored, in groups of twelve each, to New Haven, Waterbury, Bridgeport, and New London, respectively, where they will hold evening meetings. Local committees of prominent men and women are making arrangements for these meetings.

On Tuesday the women will separate into twelve groups of four women each and during the next three days they will address a series of approximately forty meetings which will be held throughout the state. Thirty-nine women from as many states have already accepted the invitation to be members of the "Emergency Corps", extended by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which is co-operating with the state suffrage association in arranging for the "emergency" campaign.

The Men's Republican Ratification Committee will provide men speakers for all the "Emergency Rallies" which will be held in the forty towns and cities throughout the state during the week of May 3 - 8. These rallies will all be addressed by members of the Emergency Suffrage Corps.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President

321 Meyers Arcade,
Minneapolis, Minn.

PRESS DEPARTMENT
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

April 23, 1920.

B U L L E T I N
STATES LEGISLATIVE NEEDS
DISCUSSED IN DULUTH

An Official Call by Mrs. Chauncey C. Colton of Duluth has been issued to the women of the 8th Congressional District urging their attendance at the Organization Conference in Duluth, April 27 and 28th of the League of Women Voters. The keynote of the Call lies in this paragraph.

"It is the earnest desire of all patriotic women that all women's votes shall be a power in the advancement of the common welfare, particularly in matters affecting women and children, the school and the home. To this end the National League of Women Voters was organized a year ago. To this end also the Minnesota League is organizing as rapidly as possible through the districts and counties of the State."

Women delegates will go to Duluth from every county in the District and delegates will be entertained by Duluth women. Sessions will be in the Spaulding Hotel.

A splendid program has been prepared for the two days Conference. Mrs. Colton will preside at the first session Tuesday afternoon and will introduce the League. She will be followed by Mrs. Walter Thorp who will speak on "The League and Political Parties" and Miss Emily Kneubuhl, the State League Director of Political Education, who will speak on "Citizenship Schools."

The big meeting of the Conference will be held Tuesday evening in the M.E. Church in the form of a Mass Meeting. William R. Vance, Dean of the Law School of the University of Minnesota will address the meeting on "The Obligations of Citizenship." Miss Marguerite M. Wells, First Vice-Chairman will speak on "The League of Woman Voters" and the address of the evening will be delivered by Mrs. Maud Wood Park, National Chairman of the League. Mrs. Park speaks on "The Woman Voter - The Next Step." Speakers on the next days program which will be devoted to a survey of the legislative needs of the

State will be Mrs. W.T. Coe, Minneapolis; Mr. William Hodson, St. Paul, Director of the Minnesota Children's Bureau; Mrs. Jas. Paige, Director 5th Region League of Women Voters; Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Chairman League's Committee on Women in Industry; Judge W.A. Cant of Duluth; Miss Mary Stillwell, Home Demonstration Agent.

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

321 Meyers Arcade,
Minneapolis, Minn.

PRESS DEPARTMENT
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

April 23rd, 1920

BULLETIN

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

The League of Women Voters has completed the organization of five of the ten Congressional Districts of the State. These were organized in the following order, the 4th, 5th, 3rd, 2nd and 7th. During April three more District organizations will be completed, the 6th at St. Cloud, April 15th and 16th, the 8th at Duluth, the 27th and 28th and the 10th at Anoka, the 29th. This will leave only the 1st and 9th districts which will, we believe, be ready for organization in May. Each district organization is a unit and has a Chairman, Vice Chairman, County and Township Chairmen with a headquarters located in the home town of the District Chairman. About forty counties are organized out of the state's total of eighty-six. We feel that this is a most creditable piece of work and are much gratified at the keen interest and intelligence as to citizenship which evidently permeates the State. There is a very evident desire on the part of our women to inform themselves before allying themselves with any political party and a wish to become thoroughly conversant with current, national and state issues.

SCHOOLS OF POLITICAL EDUCATION

The constant and growing demand for schools of Political Education all over the State has made it necessary for the State League of Women Voters to appoint a Director of Political Education. The ideal person has been found in Miss Emily Kneubuhl of Minneapolis, a young woman of more than ordinary ability and intelligence. She has three times served in the Public Schools of Minneapolis as Principal and during the war had charge of the War Camp Community Service of St. Louis, Mo. During March Miss Kneubuhl, in addition to many single talks on her subject held four Schools of Political Education in the State, at St. Paul, Glencoe, Faribault and Hutchinson. Others not under personal direction have also been held in other towns. These schools vary in length from two to five days, the ordinary type is three days and the results in these districts holding such schools have been most gratifying. Fergus Falls held a Political Education School of four days recently in charge of Mrs. Walter J. Marcley of Minneapolis, 1st Vice-Chairman of the 5th District League of Women Voters. If you want a school of Political Education in your town write the Executive Secretary of the State League, Miss Gladys Harrison, and find out the method by which it may be obtained.

POLITICAL EDUCATION, PAMPHLETS, BIBLIOGRAPHY, ETC.

In order to help simplify in every way possible the mass of information which must be digested on government, local and federal, the State League has prepared and has ready for distribution upon request, a series of five political pamphlets; these are:

- 1 Minneapolis City Government
- 2 Elections in Minnesota
- 3 The Presidential Election
- 4 Political Parties in Minnesota
- 5 State and County Government in Minnesota.

We have also available on request leaflets referring to the League of Women Voters and its work as follows:

General National Bulletin
Bulletins and National Programs of Seven of the National Committees

Outlines for Citizenship Schools and Courses

Bibliography for general and intensive Home and Club Study.

All of these pamphlets, Political Education leaflets, etc. are furnished without charge, upon application and statement of purpose of use.

WOMAN CITIZEN COURSE IN POLITICAL EDUCATION

We wish to draw to the attention of every woman interested the fine course in political education now running in "The Woman Citizen." This is Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's own plan for the Political Education School and is in many respects like the nation wide school given in Chicago at the close of the National Convention in February. Subscriptions to the Woman Citizen will be promptly taken care of in this office. The cost is \$2.00 per year. In addition to the valuable course on Political Education the Citizen offers news and comments unobtainable elsewhere of the progress of suffrage and the new voting citizen in every State in the Union.

TEACHERS PAY

It will interest you all to know that the League of Women Voters in Minnesota has espoused the cause of the teachers of the State in regard to more adequate salaries. After due consideration and earnest thought a resolution was passed unanimously by the State Board at the regular April Meeting in Minneapolis which was worded as follows:

"Recognizing that the notorious underpayment of teachers constitutes a serious menace to the state and to the future of the children of the State; the Board recommends to the various Congressional Districts that they appoint committees to take up the matter with a view to offering the co-operation of the League of Women Voters in obtaining relief."

This resolution was sent to all educational authorities in the State, to the Governor and to all District Chairmen of the League. The latter also were sent full instructions as to methods to be employed in helping to raise public opinion in favor of increased salaries throughout the state for teachers.

MRS. MAUD WOOD PARK, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

During April the Minnesota League of Women Voters had the great privilege of having in the State for two weeks Mrs. Maud Wood Park the brilliant National Chairman of the League. Mrs. Park came to Minnesota on arrangement with the State Board to deliver two courses of six lectures each. One course in Minneapolis and one in St. Paul. The lectures which were upon the subject "How Your Congress Works" were splendidly attended and of great value in the practical working knowledge of American politics. Mrs. Park took part in the organization conference of the 5th Congressional District at St. Cloud, April 16th and 17th and in the Duluth Conference, April 27th and 28th. About 450 people attended these lectures in Minneapolis.

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

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

April 27, 1920

NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE IMMEDIATELY

TO THE DOUBTING THOMASES

So many inquiries continue to come to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, with regard to the possible need of state enabling legislation to make the Federal Suffrage Amendment effective, even when it has been ratified by 36 states, that she has secured another opinion from Former-Justice Charles Evans Hughes. Judge Hughes's most recent brief on the subject is a comprehensive one and points most pertinently at an opinion handed down by Attorney-General Allen, of Massachusetts.

Attorney-General Allen has voiced the belief that the Federal Suffrage Amendment does not confer suffrage upon the female citizen, but only the right not to be disenfranchised because of sex. He thinks that suffrage will have to be conferred upon the women either by state action or congressional legislation.

Replying to him Judge Hughes says that in the very evidence deduced in support of the proposition that the Federal Suffrage Amendment will have to be supplemented by further legislation, is to be found the proof that the Amendment is self-executing.

Judge Hughes says that conclusive decisions are to be found in certain cases passed upon by the United States Supreme Court when the Court took occasion to say in so many words that "the command of the 15th amendment was self executing and reached without legislative action the conditions of discrimination against which it was aimed and pointed out the right of suffrage that would be enjoyed as a result of striking out the discriminating word.

"Similarly if the proposed amendment is duly ratified that amendment by its own inherent power will have the effect of striking out the word 'male' in state constitutions and statutes and women will be entitled to vote under the general provisions.

"To say that any state legislation thereafter adopted would prevent this result, or that any state legislation would be necessary to accomplish this result, would be to make the operation of the ratified amendment dependent upon state action, and thus to deny the inherent power which that amendment as a part of the supreme law of the land will have.

"To put the matter concretely, I understand that the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and its Revised Laws in prescribing the qualifications of voters, provide that 'every male citizen twenty-one years of age', etc., shall be entitled to vote. The effect of the ratification of the proposed amendment will be to strike out the word 'male' leaving women possessing the other qualifications entitled to vote. This will not depend upon any action of the State."

It is true that various states are passing enabling acts in order to provide facilities for women to vote in those states when the amendment shall have been ratified, but according to the testimony of the best legal talent of the country, these acts are quite unnecessary. They seem, however, to make those in charge of election affairs within those states feel safer and no harm is done by their being passed.

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

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

April 28, 1920

NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE IMMEDIATELY

TO REPRESENT HER GOVERNMENT

Mrs. Josephus Daniels has accepted the appointment of President Wilson to represent officially the United States government at the Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in Geneva, Switzerland, from June 6th to 12th. The appointment was made at the request of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, whose president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, is president as well, of the International Alliance.

Although Mrs. Daniels might have been chosen as the wife of a cabinet member, who has greatly helped the cause of woman suffrage, she has been selected rather as a most acceptable representative of American womanhood, a devoted wife and mother and a working suffragist too.

Mrs. Daniels has given valuable suffrage service in her own state as the very active honorary president of the North Carolina Equal Suffrage Association, and in Washington she has spoken for the Federal Suffrage Amendment, and has many times been hostess at the congressional headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. She has been a distinguished figure in Washington public life by right of her very real expression of the spirit of democracy.

When Mrs. Catt cabled the word to the English suffragists they brought it to bear so influentially upon Mr. Lloyd-George that he appointed a government representative for Great Britain. That representative, as all the world now knows, is to be Lady Astor.

It is a noteworthy fact that southern women, who, it has been said, are opposed to woman suffrage, have so prominently identified themselves with the movement that two of them have been honored by governments in connection with the congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. These two southern women are the first to be named by the United States and England, respectively, although other countries have had official delegates at previous congresses of the International Alliance.

There will be a goodly list of government representatives at this congress. From Czecho-Slovakia has come word that there will be two official representatives, and that they will undoubtedly be Miss Planinkova and Madame Tumova. Norway and Poland are expected to send representatives, Iceland is appointing an official delegate, and Uruguay and Nicaragua have announced that they will send delegates. The government representatives are sent in addition to the quota of delegates permitted the organizations composing the Alliance.

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

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

April 29, 1920

NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE

IMMEDIATELY

Personnel of the Emergency Corps Bound for Connecticut
to Wage Greatest Single Drive Ever Waged
in Suffrage Cause

The Suffrage Emergency Corps - the flying protest of the women of 47 states of the Union - will gather in New York city on the first of May on their way to try to convince the Governor of Connecticut that his delay in calling a special session of the Legislature to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment is crippling the woman strength of the whole nation in the coming presidential elections.

They say that of the 9,500,000 women left unenfranchised by Connecticut's delay, many are Republican and the ardent Republican women need them in the coming campaign; many are Democrats and the Democratic women leaders want their votes to be counted.

The Emergency Corps has already sent on some of its advance guard. All the eastern bound members will be in New York by May 2, when they will be entertained by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, at a dinner at the McAlpin Hotel.

New York will furnish a regional director of the National League of Women Voters to the Emergency Corps in the person of Mrs. F. Louis Slade, known on both sides of the sea for her work in selecting the personnel of the woman's war work activities of the Y. M. C. A. Mrs. Slade is director of the Middle Atlantic States as Miss Ludington is of the northeastern section. New York will also be represented indirectly in the Emergency Corps through Mrs. Jerome M. Fittz, of Providence, formerly a New York educator, a member of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, in whose political campaign she was very active. She is now press and publicity director of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association. She was the originator of the famous "Fishers of Men"

campaign in Rhode Island, which organized men of the state in Rhode Island's presidential suffrage struggle and put that state on the map as the first far-eastern gain for woman suffrage in any large measure.

Massachusetts will send such a seasoned veteran in suffrage work as Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, one of the old guard, known for her work as writer, lecturer and organizer, from Boston to New Orleans, where she was editor of the new Southern Citizen. She has fought through state campaigns in Oregon, Oklahoma, Ohio, Michigan, Louisiana, and is now one of the lecturers in the citizenship schools of the Boston League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Mary I. Wood of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs will also be of the New England contingent.

From the Rockies will come ex-Senator Helen Ring Robinson en route for the International Woman Suffrage Congress at Geneva, Switzerland, to which she is one of the twelve American women delegates. She will represent the next to the oldest woman suffrage state of the Union, Colorado. She can speak for the growth of Colorado under woman suffrage during the last twenty-seven years. Another woman who has been state senator is Mrs. Frances Munds of Cottonwood, Arizona, kin to Frances Willard, supporter of women's causes. The oldest suffrage state, Wyoming, will send Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard, a professor of sociology in the state university at Laramie; and from the neighboring state of Utah, which also gave territorial rights of franchise to its women in 1870, the wife of the president of the Utah University, Mrs. John T. Widtsoe, who will speak of Utah's long prosperity under women's emancipation.

Another western woman of more than national prominence who will go forth to manifest to Governor Holcomb that an emergency does exist which affects all the women of the nation and not just the women of a single state is Dr. Esther Pohl Lovejoy of the American Women's Hospitals. Dr. Lovejoy is also the president of the International Medical Women's Association, and will represent her state of Oregon, which she left during the war to serve the world in France under the Red Cross.

Other western women are: Mrs. M. J. Sweeley of Twin Falls, Idaho, president of the Idaho Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Charles H. Brooks of Kansas, the first chairman of the National League of Women Voters; Mrs. Wallace Perham of Glendive, Montana, state president of the Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Charles Dietrich of Hastings, Nebraska, chairman of the State League of Women Voters; Mrs. Robert Clendening of Fargo, North Dakota, long president of the North Dakota Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. John R. Pyle of Huron, South Dakota, already appointed by her party a Republican presidential elector; Mrs. Edward P. Fick of Seattle, Washington; Mrs. A. B. Stroup of Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Mrs. Edward Seward Simons, famous club woman from South Pasadena, California.

From the middle tier of states Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of St. Louis, a former vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, will represent the women of Missouri; Mrs. Andreas Ueland of Minneapolis, president of the state League of Women Voters, will represent Minnesota. Mrs. James A. Devitt of Oscaloosa, who will speak for Iowa women, has just been elected delegate-at-large for Iowa to the Republican National Convention; Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout of Chicago will speak for Illinois; Mrs. Ben Hooper of Milwaukee for Wisconsin. Mrs. Trout is president of the Ill. Suffrage Assn., Mrs. Hooper chairman of Wisconsin's League of W.V. These women are all voters by right of a grant of presidential suffrage from their state Legislatures. They will therefore be like the big majority of this Emergency Corps, those who work for the freedom of their sisters, not for their own.

From the south will come women who broke into state primaries and became women voters in Texas and Arkansas, because political leaders wanted their help. Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, the woman who did the biggest bit of work in whitening a state for suffrage, will speak for the women of the Lone Star State. "If we could make all of Texas white for suffrage, and record its ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment within the first few weeks after it was passed in Congress", she says, "we ought not to stop at a little thing like whitening Connecticut."

Georgia and Florida, two states which have made rapid progress in gaining municipal suffrage, will come with pity in their hearts for their voteless sisters. Atlanta women have more voting privileges than Connecticut women. In 16 Florida towns in 10 of its counties women may vote in municipal elections. Miss Annie Wright of Atlanta, the newly elected state chairman of the Georgia League of Women Voters, and Mrs. John Fuller of Orlando, Florida, will speak up from the farthest south.

From the neighboring Gulf states, Alabama will send that impressive speaker, Mrs. Solon Jacobs of Birmingham, and Mississippi will send Mrs. B. F. Saunders of Swan Lake. Six southern states, the only ones in the whole nation to take adverse action on the Federal Suffrage Amendment, - Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Virginia, South Carolina and Maryland, - are contributing strong women to put up their plea to the men of Connecticut. Maryland will be represented by Mrs. Charles E. Ellicott of Baltimore, one of the brave fighters for the cause; South Carolina by Mrs. Julian Salley, president of the South Carolina Equal Suffrage League; Virginia by Mrs. Edith Clark Cowles.

Two triumphant southern states, Kentucky and Tennessee, both presidential suffrage states, will send Mrs. Desha Breckinridge of Lexington, granddaughter of Henry Clay, and Mrs. Guilford Dudley of Nashville, vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and one of the ablest women speakers of the Liberty Loan drives.

Among the young women leaders of the cause of women is Mrs. Philip Werlein of New Orleans, Louisiana, whose Legislature may even now beat Connecticut in the race to become "the perfect 36th". As between Democratic and Republican Legislatures the race is now poised between Connecticut and Vermont on the north, and Louisiana and North Carolina on the south.

Mrs. Werlein is a musician, who studied for opera under Jean de Reske, and is the head of the largest southern musical society, the New Orleans Philharmonic Society of 1,800 members. She is an author and lecturer, an active war worker, and was one of the campaigners in Louisiana's near-successful state referendum campaign for suffrage in 1918, when all of the counties outside of New Orleans voted yes to enfranchise Louisiana women.

But the most triumphant southerner to reach out a hand to help the women of the nation is Mrs. Ellis A. Yost of West Virginia, whose state won the most dramatic victory yet won for ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

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

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

April 30, 1920

NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE
SUNDAY, May 2, 1920

One interesting classification of the women who are due to reach New York city today en route to Connecticut to join the Emergency Suffrage Corps can be made on the basis of Republican organization leadership. There are, for instance, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of Missouri, one of the Advisory Board of the National Republican Committee; Mrs. John L. Pyle of South Dakota, already chosen a presidential elector by her state Republicans, the first woman elector chosen this year; Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter, of Kansas, one of the four vice chairmen of the Woman's Division of the National Republican Committee. Maine is sending its State Republican Chairman of the Woman's Division - Mrs. Guy H. Gannett; Montana is sending Mrs. Wallace Perham of the State Central Republican Committee of the 2nd congressional district; Iowa is sending one of its four delegates-at-large to the Republican Convention, Mrs. James A. Devitt. Miss Rose Moriarty of Ohio, is a member of the Ohio Republican Advisory Committee. New Mexico is sending one of its County Republican Chairmen, Mrs. A. B. Stroup of Bernalillo County.

Two women who have served their states in offices almost as high as the state can grant are ex-Senators Helen Ring Robinson, of Colorado, and Frances Willard Munds, of Arizona. Senator Robinson was the first woman to be made a state senator in the United States. She will address the International Woman Suffrage Congress at Geneva, Switzerland, in June, on the platform with the women Members of Parliament of Europe, - women from England, Norway, Denmark and Czecho-Slovakia. Mrs. Munds is a relative of Frances Willard, one of the first women to be elected to Arizona's Legislature.

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NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

Carrie Chapman Catt; President
171 Madison Avenue, New York

NATIONAL PRESS DEPARTMENT
Rose Young, Chairman

Date Rec'd

Read by

C. U.

M. W.

RELEASE

C. H.

file
April 30, 1920

NEWS SERVICE

MONDAY, May 3rd, 1920

WOMEN WITH STRONG ORGANIZATION BACKING
TO BE COUNTED IN CONNECTICUT'S EMERGENCY CORPS

The women who are opening Connecticut's Special Emergency Rally today are not rallying as suffragists merely. They have come as legislators, political party leaders, delegates to national conventions and as presidential electors; and they come backed by other women's organizations. The National League of Women Voters is out in full force to back up the efforts of the women of the various states. It will send three of its regional directors, representing practically the whole eastern tier of states.

Miss Katherine Eudington of Connecticut represents in her person not only the leadership of the Special Emergency Week, as president of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, but, as Regional Director of the League of Women Voters for the New England States, she also represents five other states.

Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Regional Director of the Mid-Atlantic States, is another member of the flying protest.

Miss Della Bortch, of Tennessee, represents the states of the Southeast. Mrs. Solon Jacobs of Alabama is secretary of the National League of Women Voters.

Of heads of state Leagues of Women Voters or state suffrage associations one can count ten or twelve. One of them is Mrs. Andreas Ueland of Minneapolis, chairman of the Minnesota League of Women Voters, under whose leadership the women of her state gained presidential suffrage and achieved ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Another is Mrs. Robert Clendenning of North Dakota, who as state suffrage president won not only presidential, but municipal suffrage for the women of her state. North Dakota ratified long ago.

Mrs. Ben Hooper is still another chairman of a State League of Women Voters, being at the head of the Wisconsin League.

Mrs. Desha Breckenridge, president of the Kentucky organization is an outstanding figure. Her state made a spectacular stand for woman suffrage when within a short time, in January, 1920, it ratified the Amendment and passed a presidential suffrage bill ensuring the women of Kentucky a place in this year's elections whatever happens to the Amendment.

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout of Chicago, Illinois, will represent the first state in the Union to grant partial suffrage to women and make them voters for presidential elections.

Mrs. Lilian Olzendam of Vermont is another woman who has achieved a signally successful state demonstration for ratification. As chairman of the State Ratification Committee, she was the organizer and executant of the "march of the 400" Vermont women who recently went en masse to Governor Percival Clement at Montpelier, to show him that the women of the state, legal voters in the state's town meetings, could no longer be silent under an injustice which he can mend at a word.

Mrs. Julian Salley of Aiken, president of the South Carolina Equal Suffrage League, Mrs. Charles Ellicott of the Woman Suffrage League of Maryland, Miss Annie Wright of Atlanta, Chairman of Georgia's League of Women Voters, are state leaders of associations in three of the only six states of the country which have refused to ratify the Amendment.

Mrs. Henry Ridgely of Dover, Delaware, is the head of the suffrage forces of Delaware which gained the support of the Governor and many prominent state and national political leaders. Although Delaware has not yet ratified the Amendment, the esteem in which she is held as a political force, is shown by the fact that on April 28 she was invited to sit with the Democratic State Committee at all of its future meetings.

Mrs. John L. Pyle, of South Dakota, heads the League of Women Voters in that state.

The Federation of Women's Clubs is also lined up in force to push complete emancipation of the women of the country. From California to New Hampshire it is sending leaders. Mrs. Seward Simons of South Pasadena, famous club woman of the Pacific Coast is one.

Montana will also send a club leader of note, Mrs. Wallace T. Perham of Glendive, president of the Montana State Federation of Women's Clubs, 1917-1920. She is now a member of the State Central Republican Committee of the Second Congressional District of Montana.

Mrs. W. J. Sweeley of Twin Falls, Idaho, is another State Federation president.

Mrs. Mary I. Woods of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, is Corresponding Secretary of the General Federation of Women's Clubs for the whole nation. She is also Chairman of the Americanization Committee of the New Hampshire Federation of Clubs and of the State Suffrage Association. It is Mrs. Woods who inaugurated the Citizenship Institutes under the New Hampshire League of Women Voters, which have been held all over the state.