

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mrs Laura Clay
193 - N. Mill St - J
Lexington
Ky -

237 E Bellevue Dr
Pasadena - Calif
Was thrilled to get a
letter from you - I will
write you soon & tell you
of what has happened the
last 5 months - Love
Harnel Taylor Upton N.T.U. -

I have held this paper
all this time ~~by~~ hoping
to get time to see whether
you owe me any currency
Have been surprised with
no. - Can't hold any
longer will write you
after our state currency
H. J. A. plus

FOR LOCAL FILE

The Ohio Votes for Women Fellowship

Non-dues Paying

It is said: "Women will get the vote when the majority want it." Be one of that majority. If you believe in Votes for Women sign this slip. The top part is to be retained by your local leader. Be sure that she gets it.

Name { Mrs.
Miss

Address Town or City.

St. No.

Do you belong to a suffrage organization?

Give name of organization.

THESE SLIPS ARE TO BE SIGNED ONLY BY WOMEN.

OHIO WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT, FRANCES M. CASEMENT, PAINESVILLE

PRESIDENT
HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON
Warren

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
ZARA du PONT
1814 East 89th St., Cleveland

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
DORA SANDOE BACHMAN
505 Grand Theatre Bldg. Columbus

THIRD VICE PRESIDENT
ANNA B. JOHNSON
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RECORDING SECRETARY
MARGARET J. BRANDENBURG
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CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. EDITH M. HUGHES
1231 Lakewood Ave., Lima

TREASURER
ZELL HART DEMING
Warren

MEMBER NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
MRS. O. F. DAVISSON
307 Central Ave., Dayton

HEADQUARTERS: MASONIC BLDG., WARREN, OHIO

Jan. 31, 1919



Dear Miss Clay:-

Please sign the release clause in the mortgage deed you have of Cora Turner Roose and send that deed and the note to me as soon as possible. She has sold her house and wants the mortgage released. I can reloan this money for you at 7% if you want me to. You remember the original loan was to Cora Turner, and then, she a widow, married Mr. Roose.

Hastily yours

*Harriet Taylor Upton
per Mary Louise Rice*

HTU-R

*Sent note Febr. 7. Did not find mortgage.
Note dated Nov. 1916. Registered. Asked money
to be sent to me instead of reinvested.*

Harriet T. Upton
Mortgages and Loans
Warren, Ohio

February 10, 1919.

Miss Laura Clay,
189 Mill St.,
Lexington, Ky..

Dear Miss Clay:-

Please sign the enclosed release clause. You remember that the power of attorney which I had was simply for the transference of this Roose mortgage from one property to another and would not apply in the case of the releasing of the mortgage. I have the insurance here and the other two notes together with yours. Attend to this as promptly as you can because the money is lying in the bank here and the people want to have the transaction closed up.

Yes, we have escaped the flu and are all well. I have been greatly excited because I have been working down in the legislature getting a resolution through asking Mr. Pomerene to vote for the federal amendment. By the way that question is up in the Senate today. My it certainly has been a long hard pull.

Cordially yours,

HTU/B

Harriet Taylor Upton

189 N. Mill St., Lexington, Ky.

Febr. 12th, 1919.

My dear Mrs. Upton,

I have just received yours with the Roose mortgage enclosed. I am returning it with the release signed.

Do you know I am greatly relieved that the Senate did not pass the Anthony Amendment? It is a misnomer to call it a suffrage amendment if it conveys the idea that granting woman suffrage is its most extensive political effect. In fact, its provision for Federal supervision of State elections is the provision which will extend to all the States; whilst it does not touch the grant of suffrage in the fifteen states which have it in their constitutions; it only fills out partial suffrage already conferred in twenty-two other states, and initiates suffrage merely in eleven states. When Miss Anthony started that movement in 1878 the Federal suffrage supervision of state elections was palliated by the fact that it was coextensive with the grant of suffrage, because there was then no suffrage state, and only a few where women had partial suffrage. But from the time Wyoming entered the union in 1890 as a suffrage state, the Federal supervision of State elections began to be the dominant provision, and has been growing more so with each triumph of woman suffrage until now suffrage has become evidently a secondary effect. I have no patience with women who object to other women's voting, since they need not vote themselves if they do not wish to do so. But I think that both men and women have a right to object to giving up the right of states to supervise their own elections for the sake of giving suffrage to women in states where their own argument is that they either have not public conviction enough or are not interested enough in their own enfranchisement to do the necessary work to get it by State constitutional amendment. The fix

fact that so many of the states have granted full or partial suffrage by the vote of the electors or by legislative action is a refutation of the claim that any state is insuperably opposed to granting suffrage to women, when their own people desire it. I regard Federal supervision of state elections as an instrument of tyranny ready to the hand of any section, north, south, east or west, which gets the preponderance in Congress and cares to use the power.

Have you observed Rep. Cantrill's remarks about Primary Suffrage? He is a Ky. representative, and if primary suffrage turns out to be constitutional with us, it is likely the the Ky. R. A. will ask for that next legislature.

I am taking the Cinn. Enquirer, and I see all the suffrage news of Ohio which is published in it. I do not agree with all its editorial views; but it is the best paper for news this side of New York; and in these days of world events, I want to know all that is going on.

Very cordially yours,

Harriet T. Apton
Mortgages and Loans
Warren, Ohio

February 15, 1919.
Dict. February 14.

Miss Laura Clay,
189 Mill St.,
Lexington, Ky..

Dear Miss Clay:-

Enclosed find check for \$1011.91. This is the principal and the interest minus my commission on the thousand dollars which you loaned Mrs. Roose. She paid your interest a few days ago of \$12.16 and your cancelled mortgage came back this morning and her attorney brought me in the principal.

Please sign enclosed receipt and return.

Cordially yours,

HTU/B

Harriet Taylor Apton

189 N. Mill St., Lexington, Ky.

Febr. 17th, 1919.

My dear Mrs. Upton,

I have just received the check for the Roose note, for which I thank you. I enclose receipt.

What do you think of substituting in place of the Anthony Amendment an amendment striking out the "word male" wherever it occurs in section two of the Fourteenth Amendment? It would have the effect of offering a premium to all the states which grant suffrage to women by state amendment, instead of forcing ~~on~~ those which ^{have} given it to submit to Federal inspection of state elections. It will not cost the states any more work to get state amendments submitted than it would cost to ratify the Anthony amendment; and the politicians would take good care to carry the state amendment without labor or cost to the women, because they would dread to have their representation in Congress cut down.

I wish you would give me your opinion on this suggestion. It is my impression that Miss Anthony, together with other early suffragists, urged Charles Sumner not to put in the word "male" in the fourteenth amendment, realizing that if it was left out, it would put pressure on the states to enfranchise women. Now Miss Anthony's memory could be as much honored by ~~having~~ the Fourteenth amendment read as she wished it as to pass a later amendment, which she was forced to advocate because she could not get the first done.

Very cordially yours

I need not say that this amendment would not antagonize those who believe in States Rights.

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MEMBER NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
MRS. O. F. DAVISSON
307 Central Ave., Dayton

HEADQUARTERS: MASONIC BLDG., WARREN, OHIO

February 20, 1919.



Miss Laura Clay,
189 N. Mill St.,
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Miss Clay:-

I am perfectly swamped with work for our Emergency Convention which meets in Columbus next week. Our Conventions are usually held in October, but we did not like to have this Convention until after we knew the fate of the National Amendment.

Now, of course, we have got to start in on another line, and there are an awful lot of complications in a political way, so that I felt our Convention, and not our Executive Committee, should decide these. The leaders in the Legislature are not willing to wait for instructions from us longer than next week, and as Lent comes on, we could not have much that was social after next week, so we have just crowded the preparations of a Convention into two weeks. Aside from the office work, I have been having a stenographer at the house at night, and I really haven't any "Brain juice" left.

I have tried as hard as I could to understand the Fourteenth Amendment and the things which you always advocated in regard to it, but I must confess I never have. Maybe it is because I never took pains enough with it, and because I was always impatient about the opposition to our Amendment. Of course, I never have believed in State's Rights, and of course, you always have, so there is not much use of our trying to argue on that. Yes, I think they did try not to have the word "Male" in the Fourteenth Amendment, but it had to go in because the "White" question was there.

I do not think it matters much about honoring Miss Anthony's memory. If she were here she would say for us to get suffrage for women and never mind her memory.

I suppose this whole question of the Fourteenth Amendment could be easily brought out at the St. Louis

Miss Laura Clay - #2.

Convention, but I would have to depend upon somebody who is more of a constitutional lawyer and who has given more study to that kind of thing than I have.

Did you see that somebody had introduced an amendment which provides for the elimination of the negro women? To my mind, it is too late to get anything of that kind through, even though it would receive support.

When I get back from the Convention and am kind of "cooled off", I will try to think about this.

Cordially yours,

Harriet Taylor Upton

GILL

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BO

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MRS. O. F. DAVISSON
307 Central Ave., Dayton

HEADQUARTERS: MASONIC BLDG., WARREN, OHIO

April 1, 1919.



Miss Laura Clay,
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Miss Clay:-

It was very nice for you to sign the telegram which was sent to me from St. Louis. I am sure that I would have been of no account in the convention if I had been there because everything was so well planned and was carried out according to plans, but just the same I like to have the people who were there remember that I was still on Earth and I am writing to thank you for being one of the group remembering.

Mrs. Avery is with me for a few day's visit and she has been telling me all the ins and outs of the Convention and I think I have a very good understanding of it.

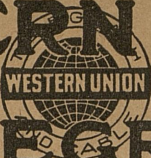
Cordially yours,

Harriet Taylor Upton

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

78 C AU 10

WARREN OHIO-- 1143AM 4-22-1919

MISS LAURA CLAY

121

189 NORTH MILL ST LEXN KY

RELEASE WILLIAMS MORTGAGE AND NOTE AND SEND TO ME IMMEDIATELY

HARRIET T UPTON

1122AM--

Harriet T. Upton
Mortgages and Loans
Warren, Ohio

April 22, 1919

Miss Laura Clay,
189 N. Mill St.,
Lexington, Ky.,

Dear Miss Clay:

The Real Estate Board has bought the Williams property and they want you to release the mortgage. As it will be due soon anyway and as you would have no objections to releasing it I have said you would do this. I therefore telegraphed you this morning to release the mortgage and the note and to send them to me immediately. I am hoping you will want me to re-invest this money either in a mortgage drawing 7% or in my real estate business drawing 10% or 12% maybe more.

There is no possibility at all of your losing your principal. However you will know whether you want to re-invest it and you will know how you want to re-invest it. If you only want to re-invest part of it that is all right. I could take the whole thousand or \$500.00.

Hastily yours,

Harriet Taylor Upton

HTU/B

189 N. Mill St., Lexington, Ky.

April 23rd, 1919.

My dear Mrs. Upton,

I received your telegram about the Williams mortgage this afternoon, too late to go to Richmond, where I have my lock box. But I am going on the first train tomorrow morning, and expect to send you the papers by the afternoon train. I am writing in Lexington to save time; so you will understand why the post-mark is Richmond, instead of Lexington.

I shall stay in Richmond for a day or two; so if you have written to me I shall not receive the letter till I come back.

Very cordially yours,

189 N. Mill St., Lexington Ky.

April 26th, 1919.

My dear Mrs. Upton,

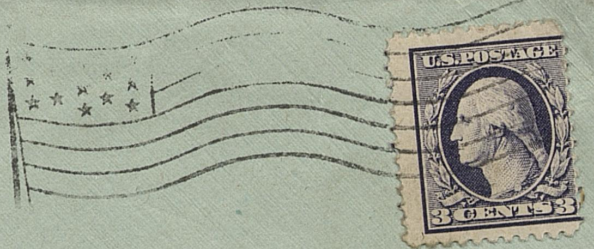
On my return yesterday from Richmond where I went to send you the Williams mortgage I found your letter explaining your telegram.

Yes, I was quite willing to have the note paid; for before I received your telegram I had applied for some of the Victory Liberty bonds, intending to pay for them on the instalment plan; and I had besides made some pledges, including one for repairs to our church. So that I was quite relieved at the prospect of having ready cash to meet these expenses. Exempt payment of these obligations is more attractive to me than the larger interest I would obtain by re-investing in warren; so please send the money when you collect it. It certainly has been a great help to me to have you invest this money in the first place; and I want to thank you for the assistance you have been, and are, to me. I suppose the Liberty loans are taking up a great deal of money which once was free for real estate. They appeal to patriotism.

Have not our recent suffrage victories been great? Tennessee's victory is especially fine, as it includes municipal suffrage. I am confidently looking for presidential suffrage in a large majority of the States, including Kentucky, before the campaign of 1920/

Very cordially yours,

Harriet T. Hpton
Mortgages and Loans
Warren, Ohio



Miss Laura Clay,
189 N. Mills St.,
Lexington, Ky.

Harriet C. Upton
Mortgages and Loans
Warren, Ohio

April 28, 1919.

Miss Laura Clay,
189 N. Mills St.,
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Miss Clay:-

Your cancelled mortgage came promptly and I took it to the bank and they paid the mortgage without waiting to get Miss Reilly's note. I therefore put the principle and the interest into my account and am sending you your interest - \$7.96.

I have had to do part of my stenographic work at home of late and have been so rushed in the office that between them I wrote you in regard to your principle and made a mistake about it. I thought you had \$1000.00 in this loan and Miss Reilly \$500.00. It seems it was the other way, so when I said that I could reinvest your \$1000.00 or your \$500.00 if you wanted me to I was in error, but of course, you knew that.

I will await your instructions in regard to your principle.

Cordially yours,

Harriet Taylor Upton
per B.

189 N. Mill St., Lexington, Ky.

May 5th, 1919.

My dear Mrs. Upton,

Please find enclosed the receipt for interest on the Williams note, for which I thank you. I would have sent it sooner except that I was looking for the check for the principal. In my answer to your first letter after your telegram I explained that I had already made arrangements to invest it in Victory notes. I hope Ohio is doing its part as usual in raising the Victory loan. Lexington and Fayette Co. have gone "over the top", but I believe the state is still lagging.

Very cordially yours,

Harriet T. Hpton
Mortgages and Loans
Warren, Ohio

May 7, 1919

Miss Laura Clay,
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Miss Clay:

Have been out in the field hence you did not get your check. I am enclosing it. Hope you did not worry about it. You see the girls in the office attend strictly to suffrage business and nobody knows anything about my private affairs. Hence the check was delayed.

Cordially yours,

HTU/B

Harriet Taylor Hpton

189 N. Mill St. Lexington, Kentucky.
May 9th, 1919.

My dear Mrs. Upton,

I am enclosing the receipt for the principal of the Williams note, for which I thank you.

I am enclosing a newspaper clipping concerning my attitude towards the S.B. Anthony amendment. Mrs. Catt says it is improperly called by that name, but I still use it to be explicit.

Now that there is no amendment before Congress it seems to me to be a fitting time for all suffragists to discuss in a friendly way what is the best method to adopt in Congress. It appears that the Anthony amendment is not favored by Congress. All that I am surprised at is that it ever obtained so many votes. It is a repetition of the 15th amendment; and would place in the hands of Congress just the powers which were so harshly used for partisan purposes in reconstruction period; but with much increased power, as it would include one half of the population of the country, instead of only a minor fraction of it as when it applied only to colored people. That would make it equal effective as a possible instrument in corrupt interference with state elections on matters relating to Japanese emigration, affecting the Western states;

It gives too much power to the dominant party in Congress to interfere with state elections. That is a power which can be turned as easily against the Western states in their Japanese immigration problem as to the negro problem in the south. Also, it might be used against the manufacturing states through the instrumentality of the great foreign masses of factory workers.

Another objection is that it places white women in the political group with colored people in stead of with white men. This is a racial demarkation which is contrary to the universal principle of racial sympathies. There are serious objections to it, even in the political separation of black men from white men; as seems to be proved in your own State. If you have time to spare to write me about it, I would be very glad to have you explain why the negroes wanted to eliminate the word "white" from the election clause of the Ohio constitution, when it had been a dead letter since 1870; and why the white men objected to striking it out, as they seem to have done by voting down the proposed amendment.

I wish you could have been at the St. Louis convention. I should have loved to see you; and I should have so much liked to have your opinion on some of the points which came up at the convention; particularly about Congressional action. refutes a report of my stand on

I am enclosing a clipping which ~~gives~~ the Anthony amendment, which I believe ~~found~~ was published in some papers outside of Kentucky. Do try to find time to write to me, though I know you always keep yourself busy.

Very cordially yours,
published in some papers outside of Kentucky.

189 N. Mill St., Lexington, Ky.
May 9th, 1919.

My dear Mrs. Upton,

I am enclosing the receipt for the check for the principal of the Williams note, for which I thank you.

I wish you could have been at the St. Louis convention. I should have loved to see you; and I should so much have liked to have your opinion on some of the points which came up at the convention, particularly about Congressional action. Now that there is no amendment before Congress it seems to me to be a fitting time for all suffragists to discuss in a friendly way what is the best method to adopt in Congress.

The Anthony amendment has not been submitted. All that I am surprised at is that it obtained so many votes. It is a repetition of the 15th amendment, and gives too much power to the dominant party in Congress to interfere with State elections. That is a power which can be turned as easily against the Western states in their Japanese immigration problem as in the negro problem in the south. Also, it might be used against the manufacturing states through the instrumentality of the foreign masses of factory workers.

Another objection is that it places white women in the political group with colored people instead of with white men. This is a racial demarkation which is contrary to the universal principle of racial sympathies. It contains elements of dissatisfaction even in the political separation of black men from white men, as seems to be proved in your own state. If you have time to spare to write to me about it I would be very much obliged to you if you would give to me what the reasons seem to be why the negroes wanted to eliminate the word "white" from the election clause of the Ohio constitution when it had been a dead letter since 1870, and why the white men objected to striking it out, as they seem to have done by voting down the proposed amendment.

I am enclosing a clipping refuting a report of my stand on the Anthony amendment in St. Louis, which I believe was published in some newspapers outside of Kentucky as well as in my own home papers.

Do try to find time to write to me, though I know you always keep yourself busy.

Very cordially yours,

Harriet T. Upton
Mortgages and Loans
Warren, Ohio

May 12, 1919

Miss Laura Clay,
189 N. Mill St.,
Lexington, Ky.,

Dear Miss Clay:

Enclosed find check for \$30.87
interest due you from L. B. Kennedy April
19 minus my commission of 63 cents. I have
been away.

Your letter enclosing your clippings
and the other one in regard to the National
amendment are both here. Of course I was born
in the part of the country where we believe in
the National amendment and are not much inter-
ested in States Rights. Anyway it is pretty
late to argue the subject because the incoming
Congress will pass the National amendment and
that will be the end of our troubles. That is
the way I see it.

Cordially yours,

HTU/B.

Harriet Taylor Upton

"WE SHALL FIGHT FOR THE THINGS WHICH WE HAVE ALWAYS CARRIED
NEAREST OUR HEARTS—FOR DEMOCRACY, FOR THE RIGHT OF THOSE WHO
SUBMIT TO AUTHORITY TO HAVE A VOICE IN THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT."

OHIO WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

STATE HEADQUARTERS

PRESIDENT
HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON
WARREN.

WARREN, OHIO

TREASURER
ZELL HART DEMING
WARREN

STATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN, MRS. EDWARD S. JORDAN, 3128 LINCOLN BLVD. CLEVELAND
VICE-CHAIRMAN, MRS. MALCOLM L. MCBRIDE, 1583 MISTLETOE DRIVE, CLEVELAND

MRS. JAMES A. RICE, CANTON
MRS. H. H. HAINES, HAMILTON
MRS. M. B. SHARP DAVIES,
WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE

MRS. W. N. GATES, ELYRIA
MRS. W. H. MERRIAM, CLEVELAND
MRS. WM. A. FEATHER, CLEVELAND
MRS. SINCLAIR ELLIOT, ZANESVILLE

MRS. S. O. CUMMINS, BELLAIRE
MISS MARY LOUISE RICE, WARREN
FINANCIAL SECRETARY

May 15, 1919
Dict. May 14.

Miss Laura Clay,
189 Mill St.,
Lexington, Ky.,

Dear Miss Clay:

I have just re-read your letter of May 9. I had not filed it after I referred to it in my last letter.

belts

Of course you know I believe in the National amendments. That is a part of our training. You have a Southern leaning and I have a Northern and the same spirit as the States Rights and National Rights exists today as existed then. We can't argue it out. As I look back on it I think it was probably a mistake to enfranchise the negro. I think it is probably a mistake now to disenfranchise them. I realize it is very easy for me to say this when I live in a community where there are few negroes. I am sure I would not like to be ruled by a negro government as I would to be if I were in some of the black pits in the south but I really would not mind being ruled by a negro any more than I would mind being ruled by an ignorant man of any nationality. The color does not effect me. Previous servitude does not affect me. In other words my angle and yours are entirely different but I have thought it does not make any difference what you believe or what I believe, it would not make any difference if the beliefs were reversed, the National amendment is going to pass Congress, it is going to pass early and whether it will be passed in time for us to vote in 1920 remains to be seen. I am much more of the belief that it will than are most people. The Democratic Party had a chance in the last Congress to make great political capital, President Wilson is a splendid politician, he saw this, he knew it, he tried to make his people see it but the Southern senators with the States Rights doctrine and the northern senators reactionary ^{to} the core made that passage impossible. Now the men who opposed it in the north were reactionary Republicans, those who opposed it in the south were reactionary Democrats. Now however the Republican Party has a very good chance to succeed at the next election and it is bound to secure the woman vote. The woman vote really belongs to it because the women of the west have been enfranchised a long time and the women of the west as a rule are Republicans, that is the states go Republican so the Republicans have everything to gain and nothing to lose. They know if they get this vote they must push it quickly through Congress and I think there are some states where the legislature is not now in session, where

#2. Miss Laura Clay.

they will be able to call a special session for the ratification.

Anyway I can't help but think that we will be through in 1920 probably in time to vote. Shortly thereafter anyway so there is no use of arguing what we could do because we are not going to have to do it. Mr. McAdoo spoke with me at the great Cincinnati meeting or rather I talked a few minutes on his program, and he said that if that amendment which was proposed at the last session had been proposed earlier it would have passed and I told him that I did not think he was right, he was counting that all of the Republicans would vote just as they did and we would get a number of Democratic southerners. I told him that he had miscalculated because the men of the north were just as much opposed to that sort of legislation as the men of the south were the other time and he said he could not understand why and I said, "That is because you were born in the south".

Now as to your question about the "white male" in our Constitution. When an amendment enfranchising the negroes was brought to the State of Ohio for ratification the legislature refused to ratify it the first time. Now whether this was the 14th or 15th amendment I do not know but I think it was the 14th. It could easily be looked up but it does not matter. Later they did ratify. However the words "white male" were in the Constitution and although the National action nullified the State Constitution as National action always does it did it in reality and not in fact because the words "white male" still stand in the Constitution. When we had our Constitutional Convention in 1912 and voted to strike out the words "white male" and frame our amendment providing for the striking out of the words "white male" the politicians feared we would get the negro vote. They need not have had any such fears because the negro does not vote for us. It is a historical fact that the people who are newly enfranchised always oppose the enfranchisement of the next class below them. I am speaking now politically. Occasionally educated negroes are for us and speak for us but the rank and file of the negro men do not believe in any women voting. However the politicians got the leaders of the negroes together and asked them if they wanted to have their amendment brought about through the *panels* apron strings of women and of course the negroes fell for this and put in their own amendment to the constitution striking out the word "white". Then the politicians did by the negro what they do by us, deserted them and their amendment so they lost and the words "white male" still stand in the Constitution and the negroes in Ohio do vote. *In Ohio words the national amend*

Cordially yours,

of the
ment - to supreme
Harriet Taylor Upton

HTU/B

189 N. Mill St., Lexington, Ky.
May 19th, 1919.

My dear Mrs. Upton,

Please find enclosed the receipt for the Kennedy interest for which I thank you.

I am very much obliged for your letter giving me information about the state amendment the negroes tried to get to strike out the word "white" from the Ohio constitution. I knew it was a dead letter from 1870, when the 15th amendment was ratified. I knew that the fact that white men got the right to vote from the people through the state constitution, and the negroes got a "right of exemption from discrimination" through the Federal amendment, and that this difference of source ran into the legal questions affecting elections, and that these two facts were a political partition between negroes and white men, though both could vote. But I wanted to know what galled the negroes to try for a state amendment after nearly fifty years of its dead letter. The matter is a question of even painful interest to women; since if any women are enfranchised by the Anthony amendment, all women will be in the boat with negroes, and not with white men; and I suppose all will be wanting state amendments striking out the word "male"

You do not mention, however, why the white men were not willing to allow the negroes to have the word "white" struck out. I hope you will sometime write me about that, too.

From my point of view, the passage of the Anthony amendment will not be of any benefit to the Republican party. If the Democrats had thought it would be of any party advantage I think they would have passed it themselves last session of Congress. The 15th amendment made the "Solid South" for the Democrats; and if the Western states find their Japanese immigration problem made more difficult by a second 15th amendment, alias the Anthony amendment, as there is every facility for its becoming an irritating interference with state action, there will probably be something very like the same effect as there was in the Southern states through the negro problem. A properly drawn Federal amendment would not have this effect; but the so-called Anthony amendment (Mrs. Catt says it should not be called that) would very likely become as odious as the 15th amendment is now.

I have sent you a Lexington paper giving an account of the action of a citizens' committee of women asking the Republican convention to redeem its national platform pledge and give women the right to vote by state action. This was done because the Ky. E. R. A., through a majority of its Board, had decided not to ask for a state amendment at the next legislature, but to wait for the action of the called session of Congress in passing a Federal amendment, or until it adjourned without doing so. Many of us are unwilling to wait longer for Congressional action; and to many of us the Anthony amendment, the only one proposed so far, is ~~more~~ odious.

Thanking you for your letter, and hoping to hear why the white men were unwilling to strike out the word "white" I am

Very cordially yours,

"WE SHALL FIGHT FOR THE THINGS WHICH WE HAVE ALWAYS CARRIED
NEAREST OUR HEARTS—FOR DEMOCRACY, FOR THE RIGHT OF THOSE WHO
SUBMIT TO AUTHORITY TO HAVE A VOICE IN THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT."

OHIO WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

STATE HEADQUARTERS

PRESIDENT
HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON
WARREN.

WARREN, OHIO

TREASURER
ZELL HART DEMING
WARREN

STATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

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VICE-CHAIRMAN, MRS. MALCOLM L. MCBRIDE, 1583 MISTLETOE DRIVE, CLEVELAND

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MRS. S. O. CUMMINS, BELLAIRE
MISS MARY LOUISE RICE, WARREN
FINANCIAL SECRETARY

May 21, 1919

Miss Laura Clay,
189 Mill Street,
Lexington, Ky.,

Dear Miss Clay:

I think it is perfectly useless to write this letter because by the time you have read it the National amendment may have passed Congress. Then too, knowing your tenacity of thought and all that I know that nothing I could say would change your opinion and I do not know as I would want to. I have said always if I lived in the south I undoubtedly would feel just as you feel. I remember a long long time ago Miss Gordon and I had quite a discussion about this question and she felt rather hurt about some things which were said. I asked her if she did not think in the last analysis we would get woman suffrage by National amendment and she said we would not. I think you probably have felt we would not.

Technically women may be in the same boat with black men but really nobody will know about it except somebody with a lawyer's head as yours is. The truth will remain that women are enfranchised and the circumstances of their enfranchisement will not be parallel at all with the negro because the white women will be allowed to vote everywhere and anywhere. I see that the cases are similar, in fact, but they are not really so in practice.

You ask why the white men were not willing to allow the word "white" to be struck out of the Constitution. It was not that they were not willing but we are only allowed a Constitutional Convention every twenty years. We had a Constitution adopted in 1850. We were never able to get any other constitution adopted until 1912 and that simply amounted to the amending of the old constitution. The reason the amendment to strike out "white male" was not adopted was because it was really a dead letter, nobody took any interest in it and did not vote for it. Nobody cared one way or the other because they never had had the side presented to them which the south presents. Black men have always voted in the State of Ohio since the 14th and 15th amendments were passed so what was the use of bothering about it.

I think you are wrong in your statement that the passage of the federal amendment by a Republican Congress will not react to the benefit of the Republican Party. Mr. Wilson, Mr. McAdoo,

#2. Miss Laura Clay.

Mr. Baker and that class of Democrats saw that suffrage was coming and as the Democratic Party had never been quite as favorable towards the granting of further suffrage to any class as the Republican Party they saw it was their chance to get solid with the new woman voter. Nobody knew that as much as Mr. Wilson. Whether he is a statesman or a politician I have never been able to make up my mind but that he sees, either himself or through advisement what the political issues mean is perfectly sure. His enemies say that he is the greatest politician that has ever been in the White House. His friends say, his very closest friends, two of whom have told me, one by direct asertion and another by inference that he believed this to be a good piece of politics.

Now then the fact that the southern senators voted against the amendment largely for the reasons we both know and that the northern reactionary Republicans like Wadsworth, Lodge etc., voted against it, defeated it. If it had not been for the negro question entering in or rather for the states rights question entering in it of course would have carried in the Senate. Now then it will carry in the Senate and the Republican Party will certainly have the gratitude of a great group of women in the United States because the first thing they did in the new Congress was to put over the amendment. I believe you will find that almost anybody you talk to will give you this same information. The women of the western states are naturally Republican because that is a Republican section of country but they did vote for Wilson because they thought he was going to keep us out of war. Now the fact that the Republicans really enfranchised the women of the middlewest will add force of course to their party.

I think now I have answered your letter in every way. I would not care how we were enfranchised, whether it was by National amendment or by State action but I know that the women of Ohio could not be enfranchised by State action for years and years because of the antipathy of the wet and vicious organizations. We tried it under the most favorable circumstances. We even now are afraid to introduce a presidential suffrage bill in a legislature which is committed to its passage because we know the wets would refer us to the people and put up a campaign against us and defeat us.

Cordially yours,

HTU/B

Harriet Taylor Upton

Harriet T. Upton
Mortgages, Loans and Real Estate
Masonic Building
Warren, Ohio

October 29, 1919

Miss Laura Clay,
Richmond, Ky.,

Dear Miss Clay:-

Enclosed find check for
\$30.87 interest due you from L. B. Kennedy
on your \$900 loan - 7% - \$63.00 for six
months \$31.50 - my commission 63 cents hence
check for \$30.87.

Am enclosing a receipt here-
with.

Cordially yours,

HTU/B

Harriet Taylor Upton

Mrs Avery died Sunday after having
submitted to an operation for ulceration
of the kidney -
Ans. Nov. 1, 1919

Harriet T. Upton
Mortgages, Loans and Real Estate
Masonic Building
Warrén, Ohio

May 25, 1920

Miss Laura Clay,
Richmond, Ky.

Dear Miss Clay:

Enclosed find check for \$30.87,
interest due you from Mr. Benedict May
25, minus my commission of 63 cents.

Ohio is finishing up its suffrage
work and I am breaking up the headquar-
ters. I am going to have the work done
in our house until we are actually through,
so I have no time for words. I know you
understand.

Cordially yours

HTU/T
Enc.

Harriet Taylor Upton

189 N. Mill St., Lexington, Ky.

May 27th, 1920.

My dear Mrs. Upton,

Your letter of May 25th just received enclosing check for \$30.87, as for interest from Mr. Benedict, due May 25th. On my book the note is to L.B. Kennedy, due ~~May~~ ^{April} 19th. I do not think you have written me about any change in the note, so I think it may be a mistake, and am waiting to hear from you again before I send the receipt.

I am so much interested in the Ohio suffrage situation about the presidential suffrage. The Woman's Citizen does ~~not~~ ^{not} give the varied suffrage news that I would like, and we learn little from it about the general suffrage news.

I hope all the labor of closing up headquarters will not wear you out.

Please remember me to Mr. Upton.

Very cordially yours,

Kentucky Equal Rights Association

President

MRS. JOHN GLOVER SOUTH,
State Headquarters, Frankfort

First Vice President

MRS. E. L. HUTCHINSON, Lexington

Second Vice President

MISS LAURA CLAY, Lexington.

Third Vice President

MRS. JAMES A. LEECH, Louisville

Corresponding Secretary

MRS. THOMAS JEFFERSON SMITH,
Louisville.

Recording Secretary

MRS. ROBINSON A. McDOWELL,
Louisville.

Treasurer

MRS. J. B. JUDAH, Louisville

Auditor

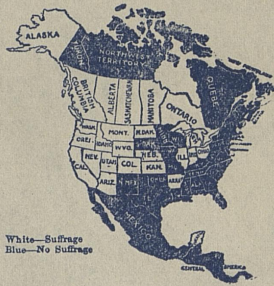
MRS. JOSEPH ALDERSON
Middlesboro

State Member National Executive Council

MRS. EDMUND M. POST, Paducah

Chairman of Congressional Work

MRS. SAMUEL HENNING, Louisville



White—Suffrage
Blue—No Suffrage



Advisory Board

MISS LAURA CLAY,

Lexington

MRS. DESHA BRECKINRIDGE,

Lexington

MRS. THOMAS JEFFERSON SMITH,

Louisville

MRS. JAMES BENNETT,

Richmond

MRS. JOHN B. CASTLEMAN,

Louisville

MRS. S. M. HUBBARD,

Hickman

Harriet T. Apton
Mortgages, Loans and Real Estate
Masonic Building
Warren, Ohio

June 5, 1920

Miss Laura Clay,
189 North Mill
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Miss Clay:

I made a mistake in sending you that check. Mr. Kennedy paid his interest on time and I made the notation saying that I had sent you the check at that time. My notebook says that the check was #318 and it has been returned to me, so that I know you received it all right. You, therefore, may return the check you have.

It seems that the Kennedy loan was made in the name of Mrs. Patchin, and the note assigned to you and Miss Hauser. Mr. Benedict borrowed \$2,000.00 from Mrs. Patchin and the interest was due a month later. I forgot about paying the Kennedy note and without consulting my records I thought this was the Kennedy money and sent the checks by mistake.

Have I made this clear to you? I do not know how I came to do such a thing. I was very much surprised when Minnie Hauser sent me back the check saying she got her money over a month before, and Mrs. Patchin sent back the check I sent her, and then came your letter.

I feel as you do about the Woman's Citizen. It is edited and run by new people and it is decidedly New York-y. How I do long for the old Woman's Journal.

The Supreme Court, as you know, has decided that the wet people cannot refer our ratification to the people of the state, and so Ohio stands fifth among the states that have ratified, as it has, but the wet people had referred the presidential suffrage to the voters, and of course the state has to attend to that, so, unless the Thirty-sixth state ratifies, Ohio women will not be able to vote. I think the wets have been more vicious against us in Ohio than in any other state.

Now, write me that you understand about my mistake and destroy the check or return it just as you like.

To repeat, I sent you Mr. Kennedy's interest, and you told me you had received it. By mistake I sent you Mr. Benedict's interest which was due Mrs. Patchin and not due you.

You say you hope all the labor of closing up Headquarters will not wear me out, but I assure you I am about on my last legs. There seems to be something about confusion that does me up, and I have had nothing but confusion for the last year, it seems.

HTU/T

Yours truly

Harriet Taylor Apton

189 N. Mill St., Lexington, Ky.

June 18th, 1920.

My dear Mrs. Upton,

Your letter of June 5th about the check sent from Benedict reached here the day I left for a short trip to Richmond, and so was not forwarded, and I received it only on my return yesterday. I ~~was~~ understand the explanation, and I find that in my letter I said my check had it due May 19th; I should have written April 19th. I suppose you may have made the mistake because the amount of interest is identical. However, both of us have the account correctly; and I herein send back the Benedict check, and have torn off the name, to prevent accidents.

I am so much interested in the decision of the Supreme Court, setting aside the authority of the Referendum when applied to powers given to State Legislatures by the U.S. Constitution. I observed the account in the Cinn. Enquirer. But that account said that the state authorities would go on to submit the legislative action granting Presidential suffrage to the referendum vote. I wonder if the Ohio suffragists are going to contest that. By parity of reasoning, the Referendum cannot affect the grant of Presidential suffrage by the legislature, because that also is a power granted by the U.S. Constitution. If I were an Ohio woman I should immediately consider resisting a referendum on the grant of Presidential suffrage on the grounds laid down by the Supreme Court on the Amendment ratification. I suppose the Ohio suffragists are hoping that the whole suffrage question is going to be settled satisfactorily to them by the complete ratification of the Anthony amendment; but I see that even W.J. Bryan admits that that is doubtful before the November elections. So that it seems to me well worth while to contest the legality of the state referendum on the grant of presidential suffrage, which is a power conferred upon the legislature distinctly and only by the

U.S. Constitution.

The Supreme Court re-convenes early in October; and it probably would be willing to hand down a decision in time to allow the Ohio women to vote in the presidential election this November. A decision along the lines of the decision it has already given would help the question in Vermont and possibly in other states, and it seems to me well worth the while of suffragists to push the question to a decision. I certainly would not depend upon the ratification of the Anthony amendment, which still has several fights of various sorts to go through before it becomes law.

Very cordially yours,

Laura Clay.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON
VICE CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MUNSEY BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 8, 1921.

Miss Laura Clay,
189 Mills Street,
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Miss Clay:

Enclosed find check for \$30.24, interest due you
on the L. B. Kennedy loan.

You told me last time to take out the commission
because I forgot to, so I am taking out for one year, letting
six months go, because I was so dilatory last time.

Hope everything is all right with you.

Sincerely,

Harriet Taylor Upton

1736 Columbia Road -
Washington - D. C.

189 N. Mill Street

Lexington, Ky.

Nov. 18th, 1921.

My dear Mrs. Upton,

Your letter of Nov. 9th came whilst I was away from home a few days.

I received check enclosed for \$30.24, interest due on I. B. Kennedy loan. I do not know whether you remembered that the five year term of the Kennedy note expires October 19th, 1921. I do not know if there is any legal requirement for renewing the mortgage or not, as I have left the legal requirements to you; but I thought I had better call your attention to it. If the parties are still good I would be willing to renew the mortgage again, but I would prefer a shorter term than five years.

I am always glad to hear from you and know that you are well. Wonderful things are happening now in Washington in the great Conference for Limitation of Armaments, and you are fortunate to be near them. My whole heart is for the success of the Conference.

Occasionally I hear of you from friends who go to Washington. I voted the straight Democratic ticket; but I do not love my Republican friends the less!

Very cordially yours,

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

JOHN T. ADAMS
CHAIRMAN
RALPH E. WILLIAMS
VICE-CHAIRMAN
GEORGE B. LOCKWOOD
SECRETARY
FRED W. UPHAM
TREASURER

MUNSEY BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 30, 1922

Miss Laura Clay
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Miss Clay:

Inclosed find check for \$30.87
interest on \$900. Homewood Avenue property
less my commission of 63 cents.

I hope to have time to write you a real
letter soon but I have been in the field for
three weeks and am just starting to Ohio
again for a week.

Very sincerely yours,

Mariet Fayle Upton
By secretary

E. T. Holmes

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

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VICE-CHAIRMAN
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FRED W. UPHAM
TREASURER

MUNSEY BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 22, 1923

Miss Laura Clay
189 Mills Street
Lexington Kentucky

My dear Miss Clay:

Mr. Kennedy will pay off the mortgage in which you have \$900 on April 19. I wish that about April 10 you would send me your note and I will forward the cancelled mortgage and notes to the bank at home for collection. I do not want you to send them before that time for I do not want to be responsible for them. I shall insure them when I send them to the bank.

Do you want to reinvest the \$900 in Warren? If so let me know so that you will not lose any time on the interest.

Mr. Upton and I are leaving today for a little vacation, the first I have had since I came to Washington. Hence, this short letter.

Sincerely yours,

Harriet Jayla Upton

HTU.H

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON
VICE CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MUNSEY BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 5, 1923

Miss Laura Clay
189 Mills St.
Lexington Kentucky

Dear Miss Laura:

If you have not already started off your note for \$900 on its way to me, please send it to the Union Savings and Trust Company, Warren, Ohio.

The Kennedy Mortgage is to be paid off there and I am leaving in a day or two for the middle west for a two weeks speaking trip. If you have already started the note it will reach me in plenty time before I go.

The business will be settled April 19.

Cordially yours,

Harriet Taylor Upton

HTU.H