

Phoenix, Ariz.

March 8th, 1909.

Hon. W. C. Hughes,

Tucson, Ariz.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 7th was received this afternoon. I am glad you agree with other friends of our suffrage bill that it should be introduced in the House. Following the advice of the friends the Committee have succeeded in having it introduced this afternoon, by Mr. Pace, of Graham County. We might have succeeded in having it introduced by Mr. De Souza or Mr. Woolf, of Maricopa, except they did not care to do so in face of the adverse vote in the Council. Before that vote our friends had thought it had a fair chance of passage in the House. It would be a great encouragement to a large vote in the House if the adverse votes of President Hunt, or of Sen. Norton, or of Sen. Green could be changed. I think there may be some hope of changing the first two; but am not well informed enough to give any decided opinion about any of the adverse votes. We feel sure that the five who did vote for us will stand firm.

In the House we feel certain of Messrs. Pace, Woolf, De Souza, Dean, Peterson, and perhaps we may count on Messrs. Hall, Morris, Merrill and Speaker Webb.

I wish the Republicans could be induced to vote solidly for us, as they have something to gain and nothing to lose as a party. With their seven votes of course it would be very easy to win in the House. But unless we are assured of a change of two votes in the Council I doubt whether we can poll our full strength in the House. We need help very greatly from our Republican friends over the Territory at this crisis. We shall be very grateful for any influence you and Mrs. Hughes can bring to our help.

Very truly yours,

Phoenix, Arizona.

March 8th, 1909.

Dear Miss Garrett,

Your letter of March 2nd is just at hand, having been forwarded to me here. I am very sorry indeed to learn that Miss Shaw has felt herself compelled to spend beyond her means in fulfilling engagements for hearings and lectures, though it does not startle the Board as probably has startled you; since all its members have been accustomed to seeing the officers not only paying their expenses in part or the whole for unexpected calls, but also giving their services without salary, till the generous efforts of yourself and Miss Thomas made it possible to pay salaries. It has been usual, however, for the treasury to pay the travelling expenses for trips which had been considered and voted by the Official Board; and sometimes the parties desiring the lectures have raised the travelling expenses. But this year Miss Shaw has had such numerous and important calls that it has been impossible for her to await action of the Board; and equally impossible to hesitate to respond because the parties desiring her help did not provide for the necessary expense. I feel that the Board certainly ought to make every effort to pay all these extraordinary expenses.

If the item of the year's budget of \$500.00 of the S.B.A Memorial Fund for sending speakers to conventions, etc., has not already been used in whole or in part, it could perfectly properly and within the intent of the appropriation be used to re-imburse Miss Shaw. I feel sure that the Official Board would regard the wishes of yourself and Miss Thomas in making an appropriation from next year's budget of \$1000.00 for this purpose, by cutting off other expenses which you deem less vital. I am very thankful we

2.

have such a fund to pay for things we would otherwise have to leave undone; for we have sought so carefully to use economy wherever it is possible without impairing the efficiency of the organization that I doubt if it would be practicable to make such a large appropriation out of the General Treasury for these expenses, especially when we are entering upon a campaign in South Dakota which requires that we strain every nerve to make it successful. Probably you have learned that Miss Gregg's help in the legislative work there made it possible to frame the suffrage bill so that it finally passed in a form in accord with the policy of the National Suffrage Association. Yet in a letter which I think she would be willing for you to see if she were here, and which I enclose, Miss Gregg makes a most self-sacrificing offer, because she is so thoroughly aware of the pressure of many demands upon the funds of the Association. Miss Gregg has been now sent to S. Dakota; and I trust we shall be able to keep her in that field and give S. Dakota other needed help, too. But I use this as an illustration that we cannot subordinate altogether any part of the service of the Association to another part, however valuable.

With this explanation of why our Board has seemed negligent in providing a fund such as you rightly think is much needed, I am

Very sincerely yours,

MRS. FRANCES W. MUNDS,
420 SHELTON STREET, PRESCOTT.
MRS. HARRIETT L. FOX, PRESCOTT.
MRS. MARY S. McCORMICK, PHOENIX.
MRS. E. ST. CHARLES, KINGMAN
MRS. L. C. HUGHES, TUCSON.



Arizona
Equal Suffrage Campaign
Committee

MRS. T. W. OTIS,
117 NORTH PLEASANT ST., PRESCOTT.
MRS. PAULINE M. O'NEILL, PHOENIX.
MRS. REBECCA G. PHILLIPS,
325 N. FOURTH AVENUE, PHOENIX.
MRS. KATHERINE H. AKERS,
329 WEST FRANKLIN ST., TUCSON.

Prescott, Arizona, March 8, 1909.

My Dear Miss Gray:-

Yours received today, also telegram saying that our bill had been introduced in the House. I will write to Morris and also to Hall and do all I can to hold their votes. Mr Doan wrote me some time ago that he would do all he could to secure the Republican votes in the House, but I don't expect he can get Bray of this county. I will have as many letters as possible written by our friends from this county. I have already written to Mrs. Burns and asked her what was wrong with our bill that Mr. Burns would not vote for it. I will also write to Mr. Burns himself and to Mr. Hunt. Have you found out the reason why they voted against the bill? And what is the matter with Norton? I understood you to say that he was a suffragist. Gov. Hughes and Col. Herring of Tucson should be written to and asked to use their influence with the members from Pima County. I will write again to both of them. I will do everything I can to help this matter along, and I may come to Phoenix if you think my presence would help to any extent. I donot want to go unless my presence is absolutely necessary.

Faithfully,

Frances W. Munds

National American Woman Suffrage Association

(Member National Council of Women and International Woman Suffrage Alliance)

President, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Moylan, Pa.
First Vice President, Rachel Foster Avery, Swarthmore, Pa.
Second Vice President, Florence Kelley,
105 East 22nd Street, New York City.
Corresponding Secretary, Kate M. Gordon,
1800 Prytania Street, New Orleans, La.



NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
Warren, Ohio

Recording Secretary, Alice Stone Blackwell,
6 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
Treasurer, Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, Ohio.
Auditors: { Laura Clay, 189 N. Mill St., Lexington, Ky.
 { Ella S. Stewart, 5464 Jefferson Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Swarthmore, Pa.,
March 8, 1909.

Miss Laura Clay,
Phoenix, Arizona,

Dear Miss Clay:-

Yours of March 3rd is here, and I have read it carefully and will forward by the next mail to Miss Shaw.

I am not sure myself who is right in regard to the extra session having jurisdiction over statehood, but it is my opinion that Mr. Beveridge, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, is making a very strong effort to get the Investigation Commission appointed for New Mexico, and that since New Mexico and Arizona seem to be sort of Siamese Twins in this statehood business, there is very little prospect of Arizona gaining statehood during the extra session.

I think your suggestion of trying to influence Kibbey is a good one. Thus far, of course, what I have tried to do has been to get some Republican Senators who were influential with Roosevelt to approach him on the subject, but I judge by their unanimous silence, after promising to see each other and attend to it, that they have really done nothing about it. Perhaps the way things have turned at present this may be just as well. I will consult with Miss Shaw about this as to what is the best thing to be done.

I note your vote in regard to financially aiding Miss Bauer, Mrs. Pettigrew and Mrs. Fitch. I agree, however, with Miss Shaw that it will be better to help Mrs. Fitch to do work only in the immediate neighborhood of her home, and perhaps her best work would be to influence the newspapers, which she could do by correspondence. She has young children and for her to go away from home for any length of time would be unwise, for two reasons: She could not put her heart into the work because she would be anxious about the children, not being able to afford a first-class care taker for them; and secondly, the suffragists in general would be criticised for encouraging the mother of young children to go away from them for any great distance. So I think her best work must be in her own county.

There is a combination of circumstances in South Dakota with Mrs. Rickler evidently trying to throw into the hands of the

[Mar. 8, 1909]

W. C. T. U. of the state the management of the campaign, which seems to me to render it absolutely necessary to have Miss Gregg go there at once, and I have assured Miss Shaw that I will stand by her in directing Miss Gregg to leave at once for Pierre. If I were not so held by other things here, and could remain there for a sufficient length of time to make it worth the expense to the Association to send me up to South Dakota, I would willingly have gone, but with other things of importance on hand, and being in charge of the National Petition work during Mrs. Catt's absence, it seemed best for me not to undertake that.

I note your suggestion as to translating some of our own leaflets into the Scandinavian languages for South Dakota, and if Miss Shaw approves, I think I am in touch with the right people to have that done.

You will, I know, be interested to hear that there is a Finnish National American Woman Suffrage Association, publishing its own journal in the Finnish language, and with a full quota of officers, evidently from their names all Finns. They have their headquarters in Calumet, Mich., and they have already secured 2,000 signatures in two months' work, with a great many more petitions in the field. They are translating some of our leaflets into Finnish and publishing them in their paper. They have also translated the petition and published it in a Finnish daily paper. I think this is very encouraging for our work among the foreigners. I only wish there were a lot of Finns among the 88,000 foreigners in South Dakota, but Mrs. Fitch thinks there are none, or practically none. However, the large majority of them are Norwegians and Danes, and these, I think, are convertible!

Cordially yours,

R. F. Avery.

I read most of your letter to Miss Shaw over the phone - and she advised consulting Sen. Owen.

I enclose copy of letter which goes to him in this same mail in duplicate to Muskogee, Ok. and to the Shoreham at Washington - You see the special session doesn't convene until the 15th -

*Copy for
Miss Clay.*

SWARTHMORE, PA.,

March 8, 1909.

Senator Robert Owen,
United States Congress,
Washington, D. C.,

Dear Senator Owen,

At the suggestion of our President, Rev. Anna Shaw, I come to you again for advice upon our work, counting as before in your friendly interest in our cause.

Miss Clay, of our Board of Officers, is still in Arizona working with the Arizona women for a bill to enfranchise them. She believes we have a "fighting chance" with the Arizona Legislature. The thing which all seem to fear is that Governor Kibbey will veto the bill if passed.

Miss Clay feels that if we could be assured that Mr. Kibbey would stand in favor of it, it would pass and for the following reason: she writes "If the Republicans vote for our bill, it seems hardly likely that Kibbey will veto it, but if his interests pull him to it he may do so. Now is it possible to get some friendly Senators to urge him BOTH TO USE HIS INFLUENCE WITH THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS HERE which I am told is very great, to vote for the bill and also to see that he does not veto it? If we can get our bill out of an unfriendly committee, it is practically certain that it will pass the Upper House. Then the fight will begin in the Lower House where there are seven Republicans and seventeen Democrats. If we could get those seven Republicans to vote with us our bill would pass. I am told that Kibbey has great influence with the members of his political faith and usually can induce them to vote solidly as he wishes. What I would like is for friendly senators to promise their votes to confirm him if our bill passes; and otherwise not to hold themselves bound to help him and further to defeat his re-nomination if he should veto our bill. Now it may be an impossible thing to do but if any part of it is possible, now is the time to act. There is still plenty of time for our bill to go through, for they can suspend rules and pass it in an hour if they wish to do so."

Now, Senator Owen, is this a possible thing for us to do at this juncture? We had the experience of getting our bill through before in Arizona and having it vetoed and we want to do every thing possible to avoid such a result this time.

Do you believe there is any possibility of the Statehood Bill being taken up at the Special Session? Some people say that the Session will consider only certain things for which it is especially called; others say

it may take up a number of other matters among them the Statehood Bill.

If we should be so fortunate as to secure the passage of our Suffrage Bill and get the Governor's signature, then, when a new Statehood Bill is introduced, it seems to me it would be entirely within reason for the Congress to put into it a clause which would correspond with the ~~suffix~~ suffrage conditions in Arizona as they would exist under the new law, and say that no discrimination of sex should be made in the right to vote, just as it now says in the present Statehood Bill that there shall be no discrimination on account of religious beliefs.

Not knowing whether you will have gone home for the interim between the sessions, I have decided to send this letter in duplicate to Washington and to Muskogee. Hoping for an early reply and thanking you in advance for any help and advice you may be able to give to us I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mar. 8, 1909 J

[Mar 9, 1909]

Tucson, Arizona, March 9, 1909.

Miss Laura Clay,
Phoenix, Ariz.

My dear Miss Clay:

Yours of the 8th received. Pleased to know the suffrage bill has been introduced in the House. I was surprised to learn that Hunt voted adversely. I think we can get him and perhaps Norton to reverse themselves and Finley to remain neutral. How about Burns - how did he vote? We have not ^{learned} heard the official vote yet. How stands Governor Kibbey? He voted for the suffrage bill when in the Council 4 years ago. The Governor can pass the bill, if he desires. He now controls the situation. If he is favorable he can line up the republicans. Get your best workers to see him. If he is well disposed, we will get his friends here to urge his influence.

Let us hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely, *In haste*

F. C. Hughes

EM 210,19093

Warren, Ohio, March 8/1909

DEAR MEMBER OF THE BUSINESS COMMITTEE:-

Mrs. Harper writes as follows in a letter received here last Saturday:

"Since Senator Owen has evidently seen fit to substitute Goldthwaite's Memorial for ours without even consulting any member of the Board, don't you think the latter could get some other Senator to publish ours--telling him it has been sanctioned by the Board? The name of the Board could go on it just as Goldthwaite is here, if the Senator wanted it. I think Depew might do this, and I'd like to have him to ~~xyzk~~ spite Root. I'd try until I got one to do it if I were on the Board. Please consult Mrs.Upton about this."

I did consult Mrs.Upton. We have never been informed as to why Senator Owen did not use the Memorial prepared by Mrs. Harper, and would greatly appreciate information on the subject from any member of the Board who has any. Mrs. Upton thinks to have Depew introduce anything at all for us would be the "LIMIT". In fact, she says she would be ashamed to have his name connected with anything of ours. I have so written Mrs. Harper, and have told her that we are consulting the officers.

Yours sincerely

EJH.-R.

Elizabeth J. Houser

Phoenix, Ariz.

March 10th, 1909.

Gen. L. C. Hughes,

Tucson, Ariz.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of yesterday received this morning.

I have had one short interview with Mr. Libbey, and found him absolutely non-committal on the question of the equal suffrage bill. I can only hope that as he voted for it four years ago he is still favorable to it. I do not know to whom to apply to try to influence him to line up the members of his party for us. I can promise Mrs. Lunde to do what he can to get the votes of his party in the house; and I understand Mr. Moore will vote for us. I do not know how the other five members stand, except have heard on good authority that Mr. ... is opposed, and it is supposed that Mr. ... is also. The opinions of the other three are unknown. Mr. Gibbons has a brother in some employment; he is a Democrat and a suffragist, and says he is trying to have his brother vote our way. Mr. Carlson and Mr. Reed, - I do not know of any one who has approached them on this subject.

You ask how Sen. Burns voted. He voted No, though he told me that he and his wife are ardent suffragists. He says fully 100 of his constituents made him promise not to vote for suffrage. The yes were; Sen. Goodrich, Mr. Charles, O'Neill, Morgan and ... All the others voted No.

If you can do anything to help we shall all be most grateful.

Very sincerely yours,

P. 2 is missing

[Mar. 10, 1909]

Col. Wm. Herring,

Tucson, Ariz.

Dear Sir,

Perhaps you may have heard from suffrage friends in Tucson that
by invitation
I have come to Arizona as a representative of the N.A. Woman Suffrage association to help in a campaign to get favorable legislation on the question of woman suffrage and to secure equal suffrage in the Constitution when your Territory is admitted to statehood.

A suffrage bill was introduced in the Council by Sen. Ben Goodrich where it received five affirmative votes, - Sens. Goodrich, O'Neill, St. Charles and Morgan, ~~and~~ Democrats, and Sen. Day, ~~and~~ Republican. Singularly enough, President Hunt and Sens. Norton and Burns voted against it, though the personal convictions of each are in favor, and their wives are also suffragists, so they did not have the frequently used objection that their wives did not care to vote. The bill is now in the House, having been introduced by Mr. Pace on March 8th. It is in the Committee on Elections, and we think it will be reported favorably. ~~But~~ We need the help of the Republicans to pass it, and as you are known to be influential in the Republican party I am writing to beg you to use your influence to help this bill to pass, by securing votes of the members, and also favorable consideration by the Governor.

Woman suffrage has now gained so strongly in public opinion all over the United States as well as foreign countries that its success in the near future can be as confidently predicted as any thing else in human affairs. This being the case, it seems good policy for any party to meet the issue half-way, and by helping to gain suffrage for women to establish a claim to any party advantage which ~~may~~ might come from the votes of the new electors.

But I feel sure it needs no argument to convince you that justice is always expedient. My ~~objection~~ intention in writing this letter is to very urgently to request

[Mar. 10, 1909]

Mrs. Munds is in despair over the bill, because it was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. But I am not disposed to take such a gloomy view, until I am positively informed that Pres. Hunt so referred it to kill it. Mrs. Munds has been here only two days, coming with me when I came on Febr. 3rd; so I feel she does not know the situation exactly enough to judge definitely. If we could get influence to bring the bill out of Committee and to interest the Republicans, all might yet go well. I wish very much you could give a few days to this work. Please think of it, and come at once, if possible. Mrs. O'Neill goes frequently to the State House, but as her husband is a Democratic member, and constantly antagonizing the Republicans, that handicaps her with them. Mrs. McCormick is very delicate, and also very busy just now; but she helps as she can. Mrs. St. Charles is placed so she feels she cannot canvass actively, and Mrs. Phillips is too busy to go often, especially as she cannot walk any distance. I feel my not being an Arizona woman makes it impossible to act as freely as I could in my own state; so you see that if it is possible for you to come there is great need for you.

Miss Gregg, who was with me, answered an appeal for help in legislative work in New Mexico and will not be here to help in legislative work, but expects to return to organize.

Hoping to hear you can come to Phoenix, I am

Very truly yours,

RECEIVED
MAY 10 1909

Newport, March, 10, 1909

My dear Miss Clay: -

As Miss Peefield comes to Kentucky April 1st, I think we should have our leaflets printed now, so that she might use them on her tour. I mean "What the Ky. E. R. A. has done & what it proposes to do," but there are some changes necessary. Since the last edition was printed, there is the change in the age of consent, and we have a department of Domestic Science & a Dean of Women at the state college. Do you think of anything else which should be added? I am enclosing you a copy of the last. Will you please make what changes you think necessary. The printer made me a price

of 5.25 for 2000. Please let me
hear from you at once.

How soon do you return to Kentucky?
soon, I hope. The Ky. E. R. Co. feels
like an orphan when you are away.
Hoping to hear from you soon.

I am

Very Sincerely

Emma M. Roebuck,

I have written her to go on and
point ^{with the announcements} as I consider it one of our
best facts. Mrs Cabell came in here
for 2 yrs ^{or} 1.00 weeks - to remain
in your association rather than ~~leave~~
Mrs Tracy is with me about last night
with me. Mrs Fish spent a day & night
I enclose Mayfield's letter - Mrs Bryant
Preston and Mrs Geo. Henry brought in
enrollment cards ~~on~~ and asked
for pictures and soon girls called
and introduced as well as Lucy Shultz.
No news from Sally nor Lizzie
and I love you - Mrs Choate
Maggie is there also in Boston.
Betsy Mayfield will come pretty soon
and you'll have to entertain her.

OFFICE OF
L. C. HUGHES
DAILY STAR BLDG.
TUCSON, ARIZ.

Tucson, Ariz., March 10, 1909.

Miss Laura Clay,
Phoenix, Ariz.

My dear Miss Clay:

Since writing you yesterday, it occurred to my mind that it would be well for you to write a letter to Col. Wm. Herring of this city, who is one of the strong men of the republican party and a strong suffragist. His daughter is his law partner. I think he could secure the ^{republican} cooperation of the House and Council or suggest to you how to obtain the best results. I think Col. Herring will appreciate a letter on this subject as he is really one of the pioneers of the suffrage movement in Arizona.

Another point occurred to my mind- the passage of the bill in its present state is ~~very~~ ^{seemingly} doubtful; why not take some of the members at their word (who say they are willing to concede women the ballot when they express a desire for it) and add an amendment ^{to the bill} to be submitted to women to vote on at the school election ^{March} ~~in~~ 1910.

You see Miss Clay, in this event, every woman who will vote at the school election will no doubt vote "yes" and those who are opposed will not stultify themselves by going to the polls and voting "no". This amendment could be added, so that women could vote at the next general election, and in the meantime if the Arizona enabling act should pass, they could vote for the delegates to the constitutional convention.

Please let me hear from you on this point.
Yours very truly,

dit

L. C. Hughes

MRS. FRANCES W. MUNDS,
420 SHELTON STREET, PRESCOTT.
MRS. HARRIETT L. FOX, PRESCOTT.
MRS. MARY S. MCCORMICK, PHOENIX.
MRS. E. ST. CHARLES, KINGMAN
MRS. L. C. HUGHES, TUCSON.



Arizona
Equal Suffrage Campaign
Committee

MRS. T. W. OTIS,
117 NORTH PLEASANT ST., PRESCOTT.
MRS. PAULINE M. O'NEILL, PHOENIX.
MRS. REBECCA G. PHILLIPS,
325 N. FOURTH AVENUE, PHOENIX.
MRS. KATHERINE B. AKERS,
329 WEST FRANKLIN ST., TUCSON.

Prescott, Arizona, March 10, 1909.

My Dear Miss Clay:-

I sat up until one o'clock last night writing letters for our bill. I wrote several men to ask their help. If you see any signs of any of the Mormon members deserting us, write at once to Andrew Kimball, Thatcher, Arizona. He is head of the Mormon people in the south, and Merrill and Pace come from his county. I understand that Gibbons of Apache County is a Mormon: if so he will support our bill. I enclose a letter which I received from Webb some time ago, in answer to one I wrote asking him to see that the bill went to a favorable committee when it reached the House. I wrote last night and thanked him for referring it to such a favorable committee, and asked him to do all he could for us. I wrote also to Hall and Morris, and urged them very earnestly to vote for the bill. I also asked some influential men from this county to do the same. We ought to get the votes of Webb, De Souza, Pace Merrill, Gibbons, Doan, Hall, Morris, Peterson, Wolf, Reed and Coalter, with Moore, Shaw, and McCormick as possible. Gov. Hughes said that Hogwood was possible, and I hope he will make his word good. I shall ask all the ladies to write letters and shall keep on with my work.

Faithfully,

Frances W. Munds

House of Representatives

Twenty-fifth Legislative Assembly
Territory of Arizona

SAM F. WEBB, SPEAKER
SIDNEY OSBORN, SPEAKER'S CLERK

Phoenix, Mch 11, 1909.

Mrs J. L. Munds,
Prescott, Arizona.

Dear Madam:-

Yours of recent date concerning Equal Suffrage Bill introduced in this House by Mr. Pace, received. In reply permit me to say that I did refer the bill to a favorable Committee but as it is such a short time until the session closes and the Council is unalterably opposed to the passage of this bill it would be a waste of time for this House to consider the measure, although they may do it.

Very truly yours,

Sam F. Webb

My dear Miss Clay,

*They evidently think we are
"squashed" from this*

Miss Munds

Bowling Green, Ky.
March 19th 1909

Dear Mrs. Clay.

I enclose
my list of papers. I
used to send to one-
half of the papers
one week and the
other half the next.

If you have influence
enough to get suf-
frage matter into
a Louisville paper
you will do more
than I have done,
though I have tried
repeatedly.

I hope my name

and my husbands are
not too late. I want
them to go on the petition
but I lost Miss Clay's
letter & forgot what
time she said the peti-
tions should be sent
in.

I thank you for your
kind sympathy. I think
all I need is rest. But
I can't get that by any
means now. It isn't
the "change of life" with
me. I passed that two
years ago. It is a
nervous break down
from over work.

I will try to take up

the press work again if I am able
I sent the petitions to the clubs
and schools as requested but not
one has been returned to me &
I have not had time or strength
to go after them.

I am sorry to fail you at a
time like this, but if I am to live
at all, I must drop some of my
burdens. Sincerely yours,

Lida Calvert Oberlander.

I am going to attend to one paper,
the Bowling Green Messenger. The
editor is a friend of mine & a
suffragist.
I hope Miss Clay's health is not
the cause of her being in Arizona.
If we could only stay young forever!

Phoenix, Ariz.

March 11th, 1909.

Hon. B. C. Hughes,

Tucson, Ariz.

Dear Sir,

Dear Sir,

Yours of March 10th is at hand. In reply to the amendment you suggest might be made to the suffrage bill, I reply that the bill is in the form in which it was handed to the Committee by Mrs. Munds. Personally, I do not believe such an amendment would bring a single vote to the measure, since it was voted down in the Council by three men who declare that they and their wives are suffragists in principle, and not one of whom said that they doubted that women wanted it. I do not know that such a test as you suggest would better the situation. Certainly women who want the ballot would never be any better satisfied, if the majority of women voted No., to have their rights voted down by women any more than they are now satisfied to have them voted down by men. Just as men find it necessary now to have an active campaign of education among men when they wish to have a strong vote brought out on any issue, though men have been accustomed to vote from their earliest manhood, so it would seem necessary to have an active campaign to educate timid, indifferent and uninterested women to come out in large and convincing numbers on such a test as this. Why should extraordinary tests be applied to find out the wishes of women, which never occurred to any part to apply to all other classes of men who have ever been admitted to the right to vote? If a test is honestly desired, a conclusive one would be found in permitting women to vote now, so that by the time you have a Constitutional Convention they shall have had sufficient time to decide

whether or not they desired to retain the privilege. If not, they could easily cause the Constitutional Convention to limit the right to men only. I do not suppose the women of Arizona are materially different from women of other states and countries where women vote; and where experience proves that they vote in about the same ratio to numbers as men do. The indifference of many women to the right seems to come from the immense difficulties in attaining it rather than to indisposition to using it when it comes to them easily, as it does to every generation of men on attaining their majority.

If there were longer time to act, I would submit your suggestion to members of the Campaign Committee; but I could not take upon myself to ask for such an amendment myself, as I am here only to assist the Arizona women, and not in any manner to take the lead myself. But as you know the time is very short; and I do not know how an active campaign could be carried on which would be necessary to bring out the women so as to make such a test even ordinarily convincing. The National Association would not welcome such a campaign, I am sure; and I doubt if the Arizona women would desire to undertake it without national assistance.

Several of our ladies have already written to Herring; and though I would gladly write to him if I thought my word would add anything to what has been written I have not done so because I felt that the Arizona women were the ones to write.

Mar. 11, 1909

- 1 The New Era, La Grange
- 2 The Falcon, Lebanon
- 3 The Republican, Hartford
- + 4 The Thru and Links, Hyden C. W. C.
- ~~5 The Review, Bowling Green~~
- ~~5 The Progress, Ellettsville~~
- + 6 " Breckinridge News, Cloverport.
- + 7 " Park City News, Bowling Green.
- ~~* 8 * Courier Journal, Louisville *~~
- + 9 " Leader, Lexington
- 10 " Mountain Democrat, London.
- 11 " Herald, Irvine.
- + 12 " Warren County Courier, Bowling Green
- + 13 " Gleaner, Henderson.
- 14 " Kentuckian, Hopkinsville
- 15 " News, Columbia.
- + 16 " Courier, Covington.
- + 17 " Register, Richmond.
- + 18 " Courier, Hickman
- 19 " Edmons on, James; Brownsville
- 20 " Hustler, Madisonville.
- 21 " News, Carrollton.
- + 22 " Chronicle, Princeton.
- + 23 " Pendletonian, Fatmouth.
- + 24 ~~" Mountaineer, Morehead~~
- 25 " ~~Herald~~ West Liberty
- 26 " News, Tompkinsville.
- 27 " Herald, Harrodsburg.
- 28 " Democrat, Clinton.
- + 29 " Sun Sentinel, Winchester.
- 30 " Trimble Democrat, Bedford.
- 31 " Agitator, Frenchburg.
- 32 " Log Cabin, Cynthiana.
- 33 " Mercury, Carlisle.
- 34 " ~~Call~~ Frankfort.
- 35 " Blue Grass Clipper, Midway.

Miss [unclear] [unclear]

- 36 "Whitley News, Williamsburg
37 "Spencer Courier, Taylorsville
38 "World, Sharpsburg.
39 "Ledger, Murray.
+ 40 "Pike Co. Republican, Pikeville
41 "Democrat, Cythiana
42 "Telegraph, Uniontown.
43 "Messenger, Mayfield.
44 "News, Sebree, Ky.
+ 45 "Kentuckian - Citizen, Lock Box 7, Paris.
46 "Big Trend News, Edmonton.
+ 47 "Journal, Albany.
+ 48 "Record, Greenville.
49 "News, Danville.
50 "Commercial, Fulton.
+ 51 "Perry Co. Times, Hazard.

- 1 The Times Journal, Bowling Green
- 2 " Sentinel, Shelbyville
- 3 " ~~Post, Louisville~~
- 4 " Clinch, Richmond
- 5 " ~~Lincoln Democrat, Stanford~~
- 6 " Roundabout, Frankfort
- 7 " Gazette, Paris
- 8 " Pathfinder, Barbourville
- 9 " News, Bardwell
- 10 " Central Record, Lancaster
- + 11 " Independent, Ashland
- + 12 " Glenn's Graphic, Madisonville
- + 13 " Green County Record, Greensburg
- 14 " Sentinel Democrat, Mt. Sterling
- 15 " Oracle, Dawson Springs
- + 16 " Herald, Burkesville
- 17 " News, Lawrenceburg
- 18 " Knox Republican, Barbourville
- + 19 " Herald, Oneida
- + 20 " Leader, Princeton
- + 21 " Mountaineer, Morehead
- 22 " Critic, Columbus
- + 23 " Record, Shelbyville
- 24 " ~~Post, Covington~~
- + 25 " Livingston Banner, Smithland
- + 26 " ~~Signier~~, Overton
- 27 " Democrat, Carrollton
- 28 " Republican, Glasgow
- 29 " Martin Co. News, Inez
- 30 " Democrat, Greenup
- 31 " ~~Tribune - Democrat~~, Benton
- 32 " Enquirer, Ewing
- 33 " Independent, Fordville
- 34 " Green River Republican, Morgantown
- + 35 " Independent, Hopkinsville
- 36 " Plain Dealer, Haysville

- + + 37 The Herald, Hartford.
- + 38 " Hart Co. News, Mumfordsville.
- + + 39 " ~~Crosser, Frankfort~~
- + 40 " ~~Ky. Tribune, Burgin.~~
- + 41 " Review, Fairview
- 42 " Enterprise, Hazard.
- 43 " Advocate, Mt Sterling.
- + 44 " News, Corbin.
- + 45 " ~~Kentuckian, Newport.~~
- + 46 " Democrat, Hardinsburg.
- x 47 " Bulletin, Mayesville
- 48 " Plauddealer, Pikeville

~~Maine Co. Leader, Lebanon Ky.~~

Phoenix, Ariz.

March 16t , 1909.

Hon. L. C. Hughes,

Tucson, Ariz.

Dear Sir,

I have time to write only a few lines before the mail goes out to tell you that the Suffrage Committee this afternoon succeeded in getting an amendment to the suffrage bill drawn up along the lines you suggested in your last letter. We do not know what chances it has of passage. The unamended bill has been printed, having passed its second reading, and was referred to the Committee on Elections, consisting of Messrs. De Souza, Bailey, Pace, Hall and Peterson. Mr. Pace proposes to see if he can get the Elections Committee together, and report the bill as amended by the plan you suggest, as a substitute for the printed bill, and thus secure its status, as that is important at this late date.

Thanking you for your interest, and hoping you will continue to work for the bill, I am

Very respectfully yours,

Lexington, Ky. Mar. 16, 1909.

Dear Miss Clay,

We had a letter from Mrs. Obenchain enclosing a list of names of Kentucky newspapers but she sent us no instructions and I don't know exactly what to do. Of course the papers are the ones that will publish suffrage matter if it is furnished to them but just where to get the matter to send to them is what's worrying me. Will they publish clippings from other papers or does it have to be original matter? I have written to her asking for instructions but haven't had time for an answer yet. I will be mighty glad when you come home, this thing of not knowing what to do and wanting to be doing something is a pretty bad fix to be in.

Yesterday we sent some Petitions and literature to Mrs. Givens of Cynthiana. She wrote a postal saying that she and Mrs. Laffety, a lady that you knew, would undertake the work in Cynthiana.

I suppose that Mrs. Clay has written you that your niece from Richmond has come.

The Fayette E. R. A. had a meeting on Friday but I can't find anything about it in the papers, except the announcement that it would be held on that date.

I will write you again in a few days.

Yours truly,

Phoenix, Ariz.

March 18th, 1909.

Dear Mrs. Lunds,

Well, we have not won. Our amended bill was referred, and Mr. De Couza promised to report the amended bill favorably; but when I left the House this afternoon there had been no opportunity for calling it out of Committee. I wish we might have had a vote in the House; but we had a pretty good vote in the Council.

I start tomorrow on the 8 o'clock train, and go to Williams enroute for the Grand Canyon. I had expected to accept your invitation and stop in Prescott; but after Miss Gregg was ordered to South Dakota we had to give up the idea of organizing at this time, and I suppose there is nothing which requires a conference at this time. I am anxious to get home, as our N.Y.F.R. Association is to have Miss Penfield for a month, beginning with the 1st of April; and it is important that I should be at home as soon as possible. I learn that the train is to stop fifteen minutes at Prescott; and if it seems imperative to you that I should stop you can meet me and I will stop for a day or two. I shall be looking out of the window of the day coach, so you can readily see me. I wish I might see you to bid you good-bye in person; but it is not worth while for you to trouble to come to the train for that purpose. I shall write you a long letter when I reach home, telling you of such incidents as I think will interest you. Tonight I have my trunk to pack, and can not write long. You can write what disposition you wish made of the five dollars you sent me. I shall leave the printed stationery and cards with Mrs. O'Neill; and when you wish for more of the cards she can mail them. I had five hundred sheets of paper and the same number of envelopes printed, and 1000 cards. I trust you will con-

2.

tinuo to get signatures to the cards; and when statehood looms up again we may have a goodly number of enrolled men and women to begin the work of organizing.

I want to thank you for all the interest you have shown and the work you have done. All of it will count in the long run.

Please give my regards to Mrs. Otis, Mrs. Cleveland and Dr. Wallace, as well as Mrs. Fox.

Cordially yours,

PROPOSITION

Swarthmore, Pa., March 23, 1909.

Dear Members of the Business Committee:-

Sometime ago I think I mentioned to the business committee the desirability of getting our question in the Senate before the Judiciary Committee rather than have us always blocked from a report by the makeup of our special Woman Suffrage Senate Committee. This committee is, of course, considered a very unimportant one. Its Chairman is always a member of the minority and I think, myself, has been selected up to this time because of being known to have anti-suffrage views. As long as we have this miserable little committee we are blocked from any hearing before the more important and dignified committee on the judiciary. Miss Anthony felt very strongly against this committee and I have always shared that feeling of hers.

Particularly at this time when we are in a sense concentrating our efforts on the petition to Congress and when we will in all probability have a very splendid petition to present to Congress at its next regular session, does it seem to be peculiarly trying to think that we are bound to go before that unimportant little committee with the majority opposed to us. The Judiciary Committee is constituted, of course, with absolutely no regard for our question; therefore, we stand at least a chance of finding its chairman not an anti, and of finding among its members a goodly number who would be at least not opposed to us.

When I was at Washington and talking to some of the men on the Arizona question, I felt more than ever that our cause would have a more dignified position in relation to the Senate if this committee could be done away with. I do not think there is any human probability that the Judiciary would refuse us a hearing. The Judiciary of the House has never done so, so why should the Senate? I have opened up the subject with Senator Wm. E. Borah, whose reply to my letter is as follows:-

"Yours of the 16th to hand. I brought the matter of which you write to the attention of the Committee on Committees and suggested your wishes. The matter is under consideration but there seems to be considerable opposition to abolishing the Committee. Some of the members seem to think that it would be entirely misconstrued as an unfavorable action towards the cause. However, the matter will have my earnest consideration".

3/18/09.

(Signed) Wm. E. Borah.

International W. S. F. U.

Secretary, KATHERINE BOGERT VAN DYKE, Swarthmore, Pa., U. S. A.

2nd Vice-President, MARGARET BUCKLEY, 3 Dover St., London, England.

1st Vice-President, DR. ANNE UNIKU UNTERWASSER, Frau Professor, Chemnitz, Germany.

President, CARRIE CHURCHILL CULL, 2 West 80th Street, New York, U. S. A.

42 Albert Palace Mansions, Battersea Park, London, England.

Treasurer, MISS BOGERT CAMPBELL.

2nd Assistant Secretary, MARIJKA KNAJENKA, Kloiskade 33, Rotterdam, Holland.

1st Assistant Secretary, DR. KATHIE SCHIMMELNER, 22 Rue de la Paix des Champs, Paris.

International Woman Suffrage Alliance

International Woman Suffrage Alliance

President, CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, 2 West 86th Street, New York, U. S. A.

1st Vice-President, DR. JUR. ANITA AUGSPURG, Paul Strasse 25, Hamburg, Germany.

2nd Vice-President, MILLICENT FAWCETT, 2 Gower St., London, England.

Secretary, RACHEL FOSTER AVERY, Swarthmore, Pa., U. S. A.

1st Assistant Secretary, DR. KATHE SCHIRMACHER, 53 Rue Notre Dame des Champs, Paris.

2nd Assistant Secretary, MARTINA KRAMERS, Kruiskade 92, Rotterdam, Holland.

Treasurer, MISS RODGER CUNLIFFE,

45 Albert Palace Mansions, Battersea Park, London, England.

Swarthmore, Pa., U. S. A.

3/13/08

(Signed) Mrs. E. Foley

"With regard to my letter of the 11th inst."

"the members seem to think that it would be entirely unbecomingly
"to consider the objection to appointing the committee. Some of
"them are. The matter is under consideration but there seems to
"be no probability of the committee on committees and suggested
"action of the term of day. I propose the matter of which you

generally Mrs. E. Foley, please refer to my letter in the following:-
done so, no such action was taken. I have opened up the subject with
"the members of the house and the members of the house and the members
"of the house. I do not think there is any chance of the committee being
"appointed. I felt more than ever that some action would be taken
"when I was at Washington and talking to some of the men on the

members a society which was more or less opposed to us.
"a chance of doing it was very small. I was very much surprised
"that the members of the house and the members of the house and the members
"of the house. I do not think there is any chance of the committee being
"appointed. I felt more than ever that some action would be taken
"when I was at Washington and talking to some of the men on the

this committee and I have always stated that feeling of mine.
"committee on the subject. I was very much surprised
"that the members of the house and the members of the house and the members
"of the house. I do not think there is any chance of the committee being
"appointed. I felt more than ever that some action would be taken
"when I was at Washington and talking to some of the men on the

Dear members of the business committee:-

Swarthmore, Pa., March 13, 1908

M. of B. C.

(2)

[Mar 23, 1909]

In reply to that I have simply sent an acknowledgment of his letter and wish to place the matter before this committee before pushing it. I should, of course, like to have an answer as soon as possible.

You will note that Senator Borah, in his letter, speaks as if those in favor of suffrage are afraid of the construction which the general public may place upon the abolishment of the suffrage committee. I think this is a matter for consideration, but I personally have considered it and I am very sure that it is a matter of minor importance compared to the possibility of our getting a report from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, as a result of the presentation of the great petition next winter.

I have had charge many times of the hearings in the Senate, always before this unimportant committee of five men, and very often we have had to talk to two of them, and when we did we got absolutely no results.

I am sending these letters to Miss Shaw as, of course, this is not a matter which I would have any right to put before the committee but I am having them written simply to save the work being done in her office, which is already overcrowded with work.

Very cordially yours,

F. S. A.

Secretary: HONORABLE FORBES VALENZUELA, Washington, D. C. U. S. A.
2nd Vice-President: MISS MARY W. BAKER EMMETT, 25 Bond St., London, England.
1st Vice-President: DR. J. W. WILSON, 100 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y. U. S. A.
President: MISS MARY W. BAKER EMMETT, 25 Bond St., London, England.

2nd Vice-President: MISS MARY W. BAKER EMMETT, 25 Bond St., London, England.
1st Vice-President: MISS MARY W. BAKER EMMETT, 25 Bond St., London, England.
Secretary: MISS MARY W. BAKER EMMETT, 25 Bond St., London, England.

International Woman Suffrage Alliance

(COPY)

[Mar 25, 1909]

Portland, Ore. Feb. 23, 1909.

My dear Mrs. DeVoe,

A wire from Mrs. McKinney yesterday informed me of the victory in the Wash. Leg. So far so good. Now go on and do your own work and keep out the officers of the Inner Circle of N.A.W.S.A. who used us as their wet nurse in Oregon and left us in the quick-sands in which we are still floundering, and you may not be compelled as we are to "tack ship" to get a ghost of a show for another landing. If the ~~N.A.W.S.A.~~ ^{N.A.W.S.A. want} send supplies to your beleaguered garrison unless they send along their army of suckers to consume the supplies faster than they can gather them by passing the hat among you, for sweet liberty's sake, keep them away.

Mr. Moore of Los Angeles spent last evening in my home and showed me the correspondence that had passed between Mrs. Moore and her friends of the proposed Conference of professional and college women. We, or rather, Mr. Moore and I, had concluded at a previous meeting that in order to get complete co-operation of National delegates, it would be wise to call the Conference a few days before the National Convention; but the protest of Shaw and Gordon which gleams through every word of your Washington letters puts a new face upon the matter. So we will postpone the Conference till the National Convention is out of the way, and call it about Sept. 1st to 10th. I can see the lions in your path; only I beg of you, don't make the mistake a few women of Oregon did (through all of which I smiled on glewing coals) and make a State Lamb of yourselves, only to lie down inside of the National lion.

I shall watch with anxious interest every move of your strenuous band of Washington workers. But oh, that two-thirds vote! There's the rub!

God bless and speed you toward liberty, as yours truly will ever pray.

Abigail Scott Duniway.

Columbus, Mo.
March 26 1809

Dear Miss (Loy) of the 13th
received In regard to
increase of member-
ship - Of course we would
be most glad to increase
our numbers. but as
I have written before, I
think we find it most
difficult to increase
membership. The num-
ber of women's clubs
seems to be almost
infinite - in a little
neighboring town they
have forty women's

Mar 26, 1909

clubs, & the mere men-
tion of joining another
society seems to arouse
hostility at once - not
against the cause but
simply that they have
joined things till they
are absolutely swamp-
ed. Our cause ^{woman's}
suffrage is undoubtedly
gaining ground pub-
lic sentiment is more
and more in our favor
but whether our organ-
ized work is growing
stronger I doubt,
and that brings

C. May 26, 1907

me to the ³ subject of which
I wrote before. I should
like to write you very
frankly. Of course
I do not know your
attitude on many points
but I will venture
to write you my whole
mind on this subject
hoping that you will take
no offense. What I write
is my conscientious
conviction & I am in-
fluenced purely & solely
by interest in the ad-
vancement of our cause
When Mr. Catt resign-
ed I thought we

May 26, 1909

had an opportunity to
get our cause out of
the hands of a narrow
clique who manage affairs
as it seems to me,
to a considerable extent
for their own personal
advertisement and
advantage. The exchange
between Miss Shad and
Catt simply leaves us
just where all were be-
fore. The same clique
managing everything
in the same narrow
short sighted way

Mar 26, 1909

Miss Shaw is a fine ora-⁵
 tor and a popular
 lecturer - being elected
 president will be
 a slight advertisement
 for her - but she did
 not need it & I doubt
 if she gets a draft of
 even more appointments
 than she did before or
 would have done as the
 vice president this
 year Miss Shaw can not
 afford to give up her
 lecturing for the sake
 of doing the work of
 the president

[Mar 26, 1905]

she ought not to do it
and will not do it
the work will be done
as before by Mrs. Cott
& Mrs. Lupton. Nobody
is benefitted by the change
except Miss Shaw and
she has slighted a sale
had all she could do be
fare. If we only could
get our cause into
the hands of intelli-
gent broad minded
women who were ac-
tually disinterestedly work-
ing for woman's eman-
-cipation we should

EMar 26 1909

see progress all along
the line;

So illustrate the narrow
personalities that stand
in the way of those wo-
men! The other day
I received letters from
Mrs. Gordon and Mrs.
Lipton marked with the
Union label. I consider
that the adoption of the
Union label on our
stationery is injurious
to ^{us} being equivalent to
a declaration that we are
on the side of the Union
& thus dragging

[Mar 26, 1909]

against us I every capi-
talist in the United
States, I wrote to en-
quire why we are
labeled the Division
expressed my feeling that
it is a mistake instead
of a courteous reply I
got this morning from
Mrs. Weston three & a half
pages of type written mat-
ter filled with personal
abuse of me - going
back some fifteen
years or more when
she thinks I have
not shown her

Σ May 26, 1907

sufficient respect as
 as a c. and utterly
 failing to tell me why
 they have adopted
 the Union label
 she makes everything
 at my being a minister
 of the gospel. Such
 being the case one would
 suppose ^{from her letter} she will not give
 courteous answer
 to my question. I might
 cite dozens of things
 showing how little per-
 sonal affairs inter-
 est them to the exclusion
 of our great cause

[Mar. 26, 1909]

For ¹⁰ the present year
all is settled all we
can do is to wait on
what they will allow us
to wait. But should
not I should ever be
sign. let us be ready
to make a change
now with you
at the head, everything
would be different,
you would have a
large following in the
south, our whole
work would be broader
and less personal
& less in the interest
of a small clique

EMai 26 1909

Let us think of this
and prepare the way
for better things in
the future
Yours

Olympia Brown

P.S. If I could talk
with you instead of
writing I could give you
over so many examples
to show you that petty person-
alities fill their minds
& the exclusion of the great
Cause

Lexington, Ky. Mar. 26th., 1909.

Mrs. John L. Munds,
Prescott, Ariz.

My dear Mrs. Munds,

I reached home safely last night after a pleasant stop at the Grand Canyon for a few days.

I found Messrs. Peterson and Gibbons of the House on the train as I came from Phoenix and I had a long conversation with both of them. Mr. Gibbons told me that Mrs. Finley, Mrs. Baillie and a party of other ladies came to him to ask him to vote against our suffrage bill. I had not known until this was told me that the women were making any objection. You know our bill never came to a vote in the House. I believe the members objected to going on record, which I consider a good sign for our cause. They know woman suffrage must come soon and they want to stay on the fence.

I would have liked very much to have stopped with you for a day or two and discussed suffrage plans in general, but I knew my affairs demanded my return home as soon as possible. More particularly however I realized that the National could not at this present time help with any campaign in Arizona. The fact that it was necessary for Miss Gregg to go to South Dakota overthrew all my plans for Arizona. I had desired that she should stay there and organize until the Seattle Convention of the Suffrage Association, that is until about the latter part of June. I wanted this done because she was already on the ground, and because I think statehood may be granted by Congress next winter. After talking with our friends

2.

in Phoenix I came to the conclusion that organizing too long before a legislature or before a constitutional convention is not the best plan in a territory where the population is so drifting and transitory as it is in Arizona. Our friends believed it best to organize just previous to the calling of the legislature or convention. I may say it ought to be done before the candidates are elected, and that our method of proceedings ought to be to pledge the candidates to vote for our bills before they are elected. This will remove such objections as President Hunts, who said that on such a question he believed the opinion of the electors should be known. Mr. Burns told me that at least one hundred of his constituents had made him promise not to vote for a woman suffrage measure. No doubt they all belong to Whiskey Row. Now if our friends had been as foresighted as the liquor allies we might have won. This is what I hope we may be able to do next time. You know that on account of the campaign in South Dakota ~~and in Michigan, together~~ with the general work of the association, the National will have many demands upon its resources. However after my view of the situation I believe Arizona is a hopeful field and I shall do what I can to keep its claims before our Board. I think it necessary however that there should be a much greater local preparation before the next effort of the National that there was this time. I believe much can be done on the plan that you and the rest of the campaign committee have accepted. I believe that many hundreds of names can be secured on the Enrollment Membership cards. With your good comprehension of the political situation all over the territory I believe you can get an influential

[Mar. 26, 1909]

3.

list of names of men and women who will be willing and able to help the the next campaign inaugurated. By inaugurating a campaign I do not mean merely make in a route for a speaker. This is important; but the time for making this a principle object is passed. What we want is men who will make an effort to see that our friends are elected to the legislature or the convention as it may be; pledged to vote for our bill so openly that they cannot refuse with honor. We must contend with the liquor interest for the election of candidates. We need the women to show that they want to vote and to use their influence with their friends among the voters to see that suffragists are elected and to defeat those who will not pledge themselves to us. I do not know how much along this line you and the rest of your committee can do. But I know you can do something; and you probably can do much in securing names on the Enrolled Membership cards. My idea at present is to watch closely; with your assistance, the chances of statehood in Congress next winter. If the chances are promising and your campaign committee have collected an encouraging number of enrolled members I would advise your committee to ask the National to send in an organizer next fall in time to organize so as to be ready for such a pledging campaign as I have described. If there seems no chance of statehood next winter then I would recommend that the organizing be delayed until a few months previous to electing the candidates for the legislature. With what I observed of the sentiment in Arizona, and with the help that we did not have this time of our friends on the enrolled membership plan, I believe that suffrage might carry in Arizona by legislative

4.

act which would be an immense saving in labor, money and time over a campaign after the territory becomes a state. Let me hear what you think about this. If you feel that you can devote some time with continuing the correspondence you have already done this winter I should advise that you use the five dollars you have donated to the expenses of postage for this correspondence. Otherwise if you like, I will send it to the National Treasury in payment for the printed stationary. Please make mention of what you want done with it when you write. I was intensely interested in the work in Arizona, and while we did not seem to win anything I think there were some valuable lessons taught by the actions of the legislature. Senators Hunt, Morton and Burns are believers in suffrage and their wives are also. If they had voted their convictions we would have had a two thirds majority, and I believe we could have carried it in the House also. The fact that they did not vote their own convictions shows that there was an antagonistic influence which controlled their votes. I know that this influence was either wholly or in great part the liquor interest. We have got this to fight and to overcome by a stronger influence for our side if we are ever to win. I believe that we can do this if we can get our friends among men to take up our question and make it a political issue in the election of candidates. What do you think you can do along this line. I want to assure you that I will do what I can to help in any plan that you may formulate for the benefit of the suffrage cause in Arizona.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am

Very cordially yours,

Dict.

Lexington, Ky. Mar. 26th., 1909.

My dear Mrs. O'Neill,

Well, here I am safely at home having arrived last night about mid-night. The wreck of which I told you through me late about twelve hours but otherwise I was not inconvenienced. ~~AS I~~ I met ^{essrs.} Mrs. Peterson and Gibbons on the train and had a long conversation with each of them. I learned from Mr. Gibbons that Mrs. Finley, Mrs. Baillie and some other ladies appealed to him and I suppose to others to vote against the suffrage measure. You know you thought something of this sort might be attempted but until Mr. Gibbons told me of it I was not aware that any such opposition had appeared. I thought I had better mention this so that you might know what to expect.

I had a delightful time at the Grand Canyon and enjoyed the whole of the three days that I spent there. I did not venture to go down the Trail because I was not going to stay long enough to remain all night at the Indian Camp. If I had stayed several days longer I would certainly have tried walking down, spending the night, and riding back next day, but as I did not know that such an arrangement would be possible when I went I could not spare the time to make the arrangement or try to learn that it could be done. The road to Grand View was made too bad by snow for a carriage trip so that I lost that.

I have not yet heard from my laundry. I did my best to get it before I left by telephone message and an attempt to send a messenger boy though I do not believe the messenger boy really went; so I shall have to depend

2.

upon your kindness to express it to me.

I find myself over whelmed with correspondence which I must attend to at once. Please remember me kindly to all the members of your family. I hope you will write to me. I am taking the Democrat but I have not yet had time to look over it to see whether Governor Kibb's nomination has been confirmed by the Senate. I find the weather here just about what it was the coldest day I was in Phoenix but I miss your beautiful sunshine.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am

Very cordially your friend,

Diet.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

Oklahoma Woman Suffrage Association

Officers:

PRESIDENT, Mrs. Kate H. Biggers, Marlow
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, Mrs. Jence C. Fouquay, Chandler
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT, Mrs. N. M. Carter, Guthrie
TREASURER, Mrs. Adelia C. Stephens, Oklahoma City
RECORDING SECRETARY, Mrs. Julia L. Woodworth, Oklahoma City
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, Mrs. Julia Dunham, Oklahoma City
AUDITORS: Mrs. Almira Straughen, Chandler
Mrs. Ida Wood Norvell, Wynnewood



Indian Women's Woman Suffrage Committee:

CHAIRMAN, Mrs. J. R. Harris, Chickasha
1st VICE-CHAIRMAN, Mrs. Narcissa Owen, Muskogee
2nd VICE-CHAIRMAN, Mrs. H. L. Cloud, Wellston
TREASURER, Mrs. A. K. McKellop, Muskogee
RECORDING SECRETARY, Mrs. Martha Phillips Atkinson, Chickasha
AUDITORS: Mrs. Mamie Porter Farnsworth, Muskogee
Mrs. John Brown, Chickasha

Mailor, Okla. March 27-1909.

Chairmen Special Committees:

Legislation
Miss Margaret Rees
Guthrie

Press Work
Mrs. Lillie M. Allen
Colony

Church Work
Mrs. H. L. Cloud
Wellston

Congressional Petition
Mrs. M. A. Morrison
Cleveland

Initiative and Referendum Petition
Mrs. Adelia C. Stephens
Oklahoma City

Finance Committee
Dr. Ruth A Gay
Oklahoma City

Vice Chairman, Mrs. Anna Laskey
Oklahoma City

Special Correspondent
Geo. R. Stephens
Oklahoma City

Dear Miss Clay:

Yesterday I wrote to Miss Shaw and presume she will give you a synopsis of the letter but as it will take some time for a letter from her to reach you I will drop you a line giving you some idea of the latest development in our suffrage affairs in Okla. The State Sec. of the Socialist party has just notified us that he is preparing and sending out initiative petitions for woman suffrage. I am very reluctant to let the entire matter rest in the hands of the socialists believing it would kill our cause for years to come, not alone in this State but it would be quoted against the work in other States. You remember that in the Can. Can. woman suffrage, socialism and pro-lie were linked together.

Of course we cannot carry the work of the Initiative petition alone with 40,000 signatures of registered voters is too great a task. The late legislature has added to our former law so as to make it still more difficult than at first.

We have persuaded Mr. Payer to remain in the State

and go with me to the convention at Enid where arrangements are to be made for several initiative petitions. The sale of school lands, "New Jerusalem", railroad merger, elections law and perhaps one or two others besides ours if we can afford to go into the combination. We cannot learn from any one the least idea of expenses but expect to get some definite figures at Enid. Every one seems to recognize what a difficult and expensive task it will be to secure the number of signatures our law requires and the purpose of this combination is to send all petitions out through the same channels in order to reduce expenses for each. After petitions are filed the various champions go their own ways and the proposed amendments are not binding upon any. As for instance we would not be obliged to endorse the school land sale nor the rail-road merger &c

In addition to this we want to set our own women at work all over the state. We feel that the work relative to this petition would not or could not be properly done by voluntary help. Some one person must be responsible.

Our State will guarantee Mrs. Boyer's expenses for the 90 days allowed by law for the getting up and filing of petitions, provided the National will pay her salary. Mrs. Boyer had planned to leave the state before this but I felt that I needed her with me at Enid so badly that I persuaded her to stay until after that and now we have got her to extend the time until we can hear from Dr. Shaw - hoping almost against hope that

[Mar 27, 1909]

her reply will be favorable. We need her to go out and stir up the women and also to attend to the copying of names and other office work connected with the petitions.

There is a strong probability that the republicans will carry the next election. There is much dissatisfaction with the present government and the democrats themselves not only fear it but do not hesitate to say so.

The enclosed clipping from the Oklahoma City Times, the most influential republican paper in the State, and which has never before, to my knowledge, said anything favorable to women voting, looks very much as though the republicans were going to help us along. However, we cannot expect this should our petitions come entirely from the socialists as that would alienate that party.

I hope for our meeting with a favorable outlook in Arizona. With love and best wishes

Sincerely yours

Kate H. Biggers

Lexington, Ky. Mar. 29th, 1909.

Dear Member of the Official Board,

Having gone to Arizona to view the situation I trust it will be profitable to you to give an account of my experience there.

I got a round trip ticket which permitted indefinite stop-overs west of the Mississippi, hence I stopped at Prescott. Mrs. Hunds called to see me at once. I found the work she expected to have done was more that of organizing preparatory to the calling of the Constitution Convention for statehood than to secure a suffrage bill from the legislature then sitting. However she had done some corresponding with members of the legislature and was encouraged about getting a bill through, therefore we decided to try that first. The next day she introduced me to several influential ladies in Prescott and the next night she accompanied me to Phoenix where she stayed two days. She spent the time in introducing the suffrage ladies prominent in the former campaign and interviewing the members of the legislature. She did not succeed in getting the bill introduced in the Upper House as she hoped, and left on the second night after an interview with Representative Hall, a member of the Western Federation of Miners, whom she hoped would introduce the bill. She expected to come back in about ten days, but in fact never did so. After waiting a week for Mr. Hall's answer she found he had no intention of bringing in the bill. Miss Gress in the mean while had arrived, and with the assistance of Mrs. O'Neill, Mrs. McCormick and Mrs. Phillips we interviewed a number of the legislators

2.

and succeeded in having our bill introduced in the Council by Judge Ben Goodrich, universally credited as one of the cleanest and ablest men who had ever sat in the Arizona legislature. While a true blue suffragist he was half-way sick and very busy and did not promise to work hard for our bill. This quite discouraged Miss Gregg; but I was satisfied that we had done the best the circumstances permitted.

In the mean while I had secured Miss Shaw's consent to inaugurate a Statehood campaign on the basis of enrolling members on the card system recently adopted in Kentucky. This method was approved by every suffragist in Arizona without exception to whom I explained it. Mrs. Hunds and I with as much speed as possible collected about ten names of influential women in different parts of the territory with which we headed the printed stationery of the Arizona Equal Suffrage Campaign Committee. These ladies were to act as a sort of central committee, and according to the plan of organization each county was to have a committee, and some convenient time a territorial convention was to be called and suitable officers to be elected and campaign plans decided upon. This was in expectation that Congress would pass the Statehood Bill, of which the people then were very sanguine. It was my wish that Miss Gregg should remain in the West and organize preparatory to the Constitutional Convention. When the hopes for statehood disappeared, and a campaign in South Dakota descended Miss Gregg, I gave up this idea without much regret; for in talking to the women in Phoenix Miss Gregg and I had both come to the conclusion that in a territory where the population is so shifting it is not worth while to organize any great length of time before the occasion at which we hope to take action. The papers I see are now saying that Mr. Hamilton will bring in the Statehood Bill early next winter. Of course we do not know yet that this will be done; but I believe the Official Board should watch this Statehood Bill

[Mar. 29, 1909]

3.

and if its likelihood of passing increases we should put in an organizer as soon in the fall as the excessive hot weather is over. I see no reason why Miss Chase or Miss Penfield might not be efficient there for all the work needed, which could be commenced in September in the North. I have written to Mrs. Munds presenting to her this view of what I believe ought to be done and urging that she and the others of the Campaign Committee should push the enrollment campaign plan as much as possible preparatory to asking aid from the National again.

To return to the legislature: There are twelve members in the Council or Upper House; our canvass showed that eight of these believed in woman suffrage, and their wives did also. One of them, Senator Burns, who was universally looked upon as the representative of the Labor Unions and Miners Federations, told me early that he would have to vote against woman suffrage because at least one hundred of his constituents had made him promise to do so. Observe, no hint of the woman suffrage bill had been suggested before my coming, and yet some power was so awake and active in combating any such possible action. My inquiries led me to believe that all of these hundred constituents could be found in Whiskey Row. Without Mr. Burns, however, we could still count seven Senators and this would give us a sufficient majority. Our friends in the Lower House predicted that they could carry it with a good majority if it passed the Council, therefore we were very hopeful. Miss Gregg went to New Mexico before the vote came on. I was willing for her to go as I believed the local situation was as hopeful probably as she could make it and New Mexico might be an equally good field. When the vote came however two of the Senators upon whom we had counted voted No. I asked President Hunt why he had voted so and he told me he thought this was a question on which the electors should express their opinion. I asked Senator Norton why he had voted No and he replied

4.

simply that his wife had released him from his promise. I asked if she was still a suffragist and he said, Oh yes. Acting on the advice of Miss Gregg before she left and other friends we then exerted ourselves to get the bill introduced in the Lower House and finally succeeded, though some of our best friends were unwilling to introduce it after its set-back in the Council. I judge that none of them wanted to go on record on the question, and to that extent I believe this a favorable sign for our cause. On advice of ex-Governor L. C. Hughes, whom many of you remember, we asked to have our bill in the House presented with an amendment submitting it to a vote of the electors at the school election, in which women vote on equal terms with men. Mr. Hughes thought this would meet the objections of such men as President Hunt. However, we were never able to get a vote in the House.

My observations in general lead me to believe that Arizona has a great deal of woman suffrage sentiment, and that if we should organize just before the Constitutional Convention, or if that does not come off before the next legislature, just before the legislative election, and if we carry on a campaign of pledging the candidates before election as was done in Oklahoma we have a good chance of carrying Arizona at a very small campaign expense compared to what must be paid if we wait until it is a state. I wish right here to express my appreciation of the work done in Washington by Mrs. Avery, and my belief is that such work in Washington will be of the greatest value to us in any efforts we may make in the territories. I leave it for further observations of our Official Board to decide if such work will not be a most valuable accessory in our campaigns in the states, as well.

I would feel that my trip to Arizona had been pretty expensive to the Association with but small returns if I did not believe that I had

[Mar 29, 1909]

5.

brought back with me some valuable lessons. I am convinced that the creation of sentiment ought to be no longer the main object of the efforts of our Association. I wish you to observe that in the Council the personal sentiment of two thirds of the members was in our favor, and that they were upheld by the sentiment of their wives also; nevertheless three of them voted against us, if not as willingly yet as surely as the four whom we credited as being opposed to us, though I may say just here that on account of lack of opportunity we really never found out the individual sentiments of three of them. Sentiment then will not carry the day for us. There is a power behind the legislature with which we must deal. I believe that this power is our well known enemy, the liquor traffic, aided by the corporations. In talking with Senator O'Neill, our good friend, he gave an idea which I think is very plausible. He says that while the corporations do not wish woman suffrage, yet the antagonisms do not come principally from them. They antagonize us to please the liquor power. They use the saloons as channels through which they reach the voters in order to elect the men who shall look after their special interests in the legislature; and in return for this service the liquor interests demand that their representatives shall vote for what the saloons want. Of they always want to defeat woman suffrage. Whether this be so or not we know we have some power to contend with other than a deficiency of public sentiment in our favor. The thing of value I have brought back is the lesson that we must seek some political power by which we can offset, before election, the power which others bring against us. I can state the problem; I am not altogether able to offer a solution.

Second. A second lesson is that we must use the services of men more than we have done in our campaign. As Mrs. O'Neill and I sat there day after day watching for some stray chance to speak for a moment to the

6.

members about our bill, and saw the floor crowded with men lobbyists who had the ear of the members every moment even while votes were being taken, as well as their unlimited access to them outside of the State House, I realized profoundly that we were engaged in a most unequal contest. I observe as corroborative of this that our success in South Dakota was due to the help of men who took upon themselves these duties; and also that in Washington the ladies attribute as one great factor of their success that they had aid of such a friend in the legislature.

Several minor lessons along these lines have been taught me, but my letter is perhaps already too long and I will close.

Very cordially yours,

Dict.

[Mar 30, 1909]

It may be a disappointment to you that so good a field worker has been put at the head of the campaign, where she will have to do a good deal of official work, but it had to be. She is pre-eminently the one to be at the head of the campaign, because she is a born leader, and she was the only one upon whom the majority could agree, and decidedly the one who would be least objectionable to the minority. In these earlier months she will be able to do a good deal of field work, and her election has saved the day.

Then came the election of the other members of the Committee, and much to my surprise the opposition was so completely stampeded in the defeat of their favorite that they did not press any of their other candidates, and the majority candidates were all elected. So the Campaign Committee stands as follows:

Mrs. Nina D. Pettigrew, Chairman

Mrs. R. S. Vessey, Governor's wife

Mrs. Julius Johnson, Pres. State Federation

Mrs. Iva C. Curtis, Senator's wife

Mrs. A. H. Oleson, Wife of Democratic leader

It is a very strong committee, all of them being prominent Club women, and I think their election is a master stroke.

Now about the field workers; you made the financial offer to Mrs. Pettigrew of fifty dollars salary, and you afterward wrote that you thought the same might be secured for Miss Bower. Both are experienced platform workers, and make a hundred dollars a month in platform work; and they both say they cannot possibly do their work as it ought to be done, appear before audiences and Women's Clubs dressed as they ought to be, and meet the social demands, on fifty dollars a month and of course we know that this is true; but Miss Bower is not ready to go into the field yet, and so for the present she need not be considered; but Mrs. Pettigrew asked if I thought the National would have any objection if she

[Mar. 30, 1909]

could raise an additional twenty-five in the field above her expenses, if the state should apply it on her salary. She says she does not want to make any money out of the campaign, but that she does want enough to enable her to do her strongest work. I think her request is quite reasonable.

There was a spirit of self respect and state respect in the Conference that pleased me very much. They did not feel that the National ought to bear all the financial burden, and they very ably discussed plans for raising money, and adopted the pledge system to begin with. Their attitude in this respect was quite different from that of Oregon or Oklahoma. But of course they must be helped to start, and that is why I felt it absolutely necessary to pay the expenses of some of the officers to the Conference, and there are some other things that I have felt it necessary to do, but I will take them up in a letter separate from this report.

I do hope the National will make it possible to get the President of the State Federation into the field at once. I have written you of her splendid qualifications, and it is a very necessary thing, if we are to keep this from being a W.C.T.U. campaign to get a lot of club women into the committees before the state convention, which will be held in July immediately following the National. No one can do this so well as Mrs. Johnson. She is willing to go into the field as soon as she can get her wardrobe ready, at seventy-five dollars per month and expenses, and she thinks she can get entertainment the most of the time. Of course she cannot take collections in club meetings, and therefore we may have to pay the most of her traveling expenses at first, but she thinks after she gets the club women aroused, she can get them to raise some money. I think she is the greatest find we have ever discovered in any state that had a campaign, to have the State President willing to go into the field and pull the clubs for suffrage and I wish I could know about sending her

Σ Ma. 30, 1909 J

into the field immediately, for it will take some time after I notify her before she can get ready to go, and it is very important that there should be no delay, for even now she cannot cover all the clubs before convention. Of course I have made it plain that this Mrs. Johnson is not the W.C.T.U. Mrs. Johnson.

The majority forced a vote on the time and place of the state convention, so that there could be no more blocking on that line, and it will be held in Huron immediately after the National, with the hope that some of the National speakers and officers can be here. They did not say whom else they wanted, but a desire was expressed for you, and I hope you can come. I think it is very necessary that you should come.

I discussed the matter of lining up the papers with Mrs. Fitch, and she will let me know later if she can do it. There is a good deal of friction between her and Mrs. Jeffries, and she cant get over it because in the Legislative row last winter Mrs. Jeffries twitted her about the National buying her a new dress. I feel so intensely that Mrs. Johnson ought to be gotten out at once, that if there isnt money enough to set them both to work at once, I think Mrs. Fitch's work better wait.

Now do you want us to find and secure other field workers? There is a very able Congregational minister, Mrs. Powell living at Custer, whom I think might be secured on the same terms as Mrs. Pettigrew. I think she is not a W.C.T.U. woman. There are probably other able women whom you shall find among the clubs, and what I want to know is how many speakers the National can put into the field.

Lovingly,

(Signed) Laura Gregg.

My address until further notice will be General Delivery, Sioux Falls, S.D.

Mrs. Pettigrew and I are going to the eastern part of the state next week to have a Conference with the W.C.T.U. Executive, and I shall then go to Sioux Falls and begin work, making that my headquarters for a time.

Lexington, Ky. Mar. 30, 1909.

Miss Gregg,

Pierre, South Dakota,

My dear Miss Gregg,

You see that I am at home at last which I reached last Friday night at mid-night. I went to Grand Canyon and in the midst of that beautiful scenery I recovered somewhat from my disappointment about the result in Arizona. I have urged upon Mrs. Munds to continue her efforts to secure members on the Enrollment cards; and thereby make a better preparation for action before the National is again asked for aid. I see Mr. Hamilton is going to bring in the Statehood Bill promptly next winter, and I hope the National will send an organizer in to Arizona early in the fall. I think Miss Chase or Miss Penfield would do very well to organize and then some more assistants would be needed, perhaps, to pledge the candidates for the Constitutional Convention.

My experience in Arizona has confirmed me in the conviction which has been growing in the last few years that we need the help of men in these campaigns. I am very much gratified that you had asked the Governor in South Dakota to advise you and your colleagues about the campaign. I wish that the men could be inlisted very definitely, and if any question of the sort should ever come to a vote of the Official Board that shall be the view I shall take.

I hope you received ~~the much~~ ^{that} ~~traveled~~ ^{much} ~~down~~ ^{traveled} ~~at last~~ ^{down} at last. I inquired for

2.

your towels but they told me that among so many it would be impossible to recover them.

I hope you will not be vexed to learn that I sent your letter offering to lay off so that your salary and expenses might be given to Dakota to President Thomas. I wanted her to see how unselfish the workers in the suffrage cause prove themselves. The little leaflet you have sent me was among those which Dr. Eaton sent me. I re-enclosed it to her with the remark that she would know what was prudent to do about it. I have just received an answer, the letter which I enclose to you. I re-enclose Mr. Moyer's letter. I am wishing all success to South Dakota. Please assure the workers that the National Association will certainly do its best to provide funds for the campaign and I believe we shall succeed.

Please give my regards to Mrs. Fitch, and let me hear from you when you have the leisure.

Very cordially yours,

Diet.
3 Encl.

Lexington, Ky. Mar. 31, 1909.

Mrs. Pauline M. O'Neill,
Phoenix, Ariz.

My dear Mrs. O'Neill,

I have been hoping to hear from you since I returned home, though I suppose there is really no news to tell. I have been looking over my files of letters and I find some you gave me to read which I might be useful to you in future suffrage work. From what the papers say there seems to be a good prospect of Statehood next winter. I trust that our Campaign Committee will do a great deal with the Enrolled Membership cards and have a goodly number of suffragists ready to go to work when the campaign comes on. The Arizona people are so much better able to judge of the Statehood prospects than people outside, even though they read the newspapers, that I hope that you will keep me informed what you think of the prospects. If it seems likely that Statehood will pass next winter I intend to do what I can to induce the National Suffrage Association to send an organizer into Arizona as soon as the heat permits in the fall. I suppose an organizer could commence work in the northern part as early as September. I believe we ought to have a campaign of pledging the candidates for Constitutional Convention before election; and then working for the election of those who are favorable to us. We need the assistance of men very greatly in such a campaign and it would be good policy if your Committee should be looking out all the time for men who could help us in this campaign work.

2.

I have heard nothing yet from my laundry.

Please remember me very kindly to all the members of your family, and believe me

Cordially yours,

Dict.
Encl.

Lexington, Ky. Mar. 31, 1909.

Mr. H. B. Blackwell,

6 Beacon St.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Blackwell,

Your letter of Feb. 19th came to me while I was in Arizona and to constantly occupied to attend promptly to my correspondence.

I am interested in the subject of presidential suffrage; but I have not the great hopes from it that you have. The difficulties I see are these: If the women use the presidential suffrage in a manner objectionable the immediate result would be that the next legislature would take it from them as undoubtedly it would have the same right to take it away that it had to give. Among the southern states the negroes have never been able to carry for a presidential elector and hence the white people do not feel the need of the women's vote.

While I believe we should make a constant effort to get presidential suffrage I do not think it would be worth while to concentrate our efforts on that for it would require just as much effort to get this vote which could be used only once in four years and then, for the reason I stated above, only for a result which would be attained without the woman's vote; as it would be to get school suffrage or municipal suffrage which could be used every year. These two last forms of suffrage dealing with the

2.

local issues could never displease the dominant party as a whole as presidential suffrage might do. The vote might give satisfaction in one and dissatisfaction in another and hence could never arouse unanimous opposition. Therefore when the women once get it there would be less danger of their loosing it.

Please give my regards to Miss Alice.

Very cordially yours,

Dict.