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Wm. C. Lee.

## Federal Suffrage Association

President, Rev. Olympia Brown, Racine, Wisconsin.  
Corresponding Secretary, Clara Bewick Colby, Ph. B., Portland, Oregon.  
Office Address, 522 6th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.  
Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Charles Morton, Washington, D. C.  
Mrs. B. H. Ransom, Washington, D. C.  
Recording Secretaries, Martha Mitchell Hoyt, Washington, D. C.  
Mary MacCartee, Hyattsville, Md.  
Treasurer, Clara W. MacNaughton, Washington, D. C.  
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Mrs. H. K. Prosser, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS: 522 6TH STREET N. W.

PHONE, MAIN 5426

May 11, 1914

Honorary Vice-Presidents

[REPRESENTING THE FREE STATES]

Wyoming: Senator Clarence D. Clark.  
Hon. Frank W. Mondell.  
Colorado: Senator John F. Shafroth.  
Hon. H. H. Seldomridge.  
Idaho: Senator James H. Brady.  
Hon. Burton L. French.  
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Oregon: Senator Geo. E. Chamberlain.  
Hon. A. W. Lafferty.  
Kansas: Senator W. H. Thompson.  
Hon. P. P. Campbell.  
Arizona: Senator H. F. Ashurst.  
Hon. Carl Hayden.  
Alaska: Hon. James Wickersham.  
Illinois: Hon. W. H. Himebaugh.

Washington, D. C.,

1914

DEAR MEMBERS AND FRIENDS:

The Federal Suffrage Association was formed in 1902, as the Federal Woman's Equality Association to continue the effort to obtain Federal Suffrage for women, which had been initiated by Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, and others, ten years before. By change of name, March 25, 1914, it related itself to the former work of the Federal Suffrage Association of the United States.

BILLS IN CONGRESS.

As chairman of the Federal Suffrage Committee of the National Suffrage Association, Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby secured the introduction of bills to enable women to vote for members of the House of Representatives in 1892 and 1894, and hearings were given upon these bills.

Since 1902 this Association has had bills in each Congress. In 1904 hearings were given by the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage, and by the House Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Members of the House of Representatives. The latter gave a hearing on our bill in January, 1913. A sub-committee was ordered to prepare a report on it, but this failed through adjournment of Congress.

In this Congress the bill introduced by Hon. Burton L. French and Senator Shafroth includes the vote, for United States Senators. The House Committee gave a hearing on this March 24, 1914. Ten members of the Committee were present, and a favorable report is expected.

NATIONAL AMENDMENT WORK.

We have not, so far, in this Congress asked for a Senate hearing on the Federal Suffrage bill, as we wished to focus our efforts on the passage of Joint Resolution No. 1: Senator Chamberlain and Hon. Frank W. Mondell, at the request of our Association introduced this bill with such management that it became No. 1 in both Senate and House. On this measure the Federal Suffrage Association had a hearing before the Senate Committee April 21, 1913, and before the House Judiciary Committee, March 3, 1914.

During the past year several rallies have been held in the interest of Joint Resolution No. 1 including a Lawn Fete with all-day speaking to celebrate the favorable report of the Senate Committee.

A Committee of our Association secured at the Gettysburg Anniversary several thousand names to petitions for the passage of Joint Resolution No. 1, which, with many others, secured elsewhere, were presented to the Senate on February 6, 1914, by Senator George E. Chamberlain who had them given to 84 Senators according to the States from which they had come. This presentation and the Memorial from the Committee, Mrs. C. W. MacNaughton and Mrs. Anna Harmon, were printed in the *Record*.

STATE CAMPAIGNS.

This Association aided its Corresponding Secretary to speak in the campaigns of 1912 in Oregon, Kansas, and Wisconsin, and bore the full expense of one month's work in Michigan in 1913. It is now raising a fund to aid the five State campaigns now pending. Since it is expected there will be eight in all, the situation calls for every effort that can possibly contribute to success. Contributions for this fund are earnestly solicited.

ANNUAL MEETING.

A special session was held in the interest of the State campaigns March 23; March 24, the hearing and an evening reception to Rev. Olympia Brown; March 25, Members' meeting, officers were elected and Constitution adopted as here given.

A PERSONAL APPEAL.

With this showing of work accomplished we ask memberships, contributions and co-operation in this distinctive line of suffrage agitation. Our statement in the Constitution of the Association has good argument to back it. If told the courts have decided against us, you must be able to explain that the celebrated cases of women voting and the arguments and decisions in those cases were all based on the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments which do not concern our claim. Members will be supplied with hearings and other explanatory matter. Send memorials of organizations and meetings asking the Committee to make a favorable report on House Roll 9393.

While we must work along all lines until full Suffrage is secured for all women, this claim based on the Constitution adds dignity to our movement and lays upon men the responsibility not to *give* but to *secure* to women their inheritance of liberty according to the foundation principles of our Government.

CLARA BEWICK COLBY, *Corresponding Secretary*.

### CONSTITUTION OF FEDERAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

Women as citizens have the right to vote under the Constitution of the United States as originally adopted.

Congress has the power by direct Act to protect this right and bring it into activity as far as it relates to members of Congress.

This Association is named THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Its objects are: To obtain such forms of suffrage as Congress can give; and to work for the general enfranchisement of women.

Membership is open to all persons. Fee, One dollar annually; sustaining membership, ten dollars annually; life membership, fifty dollars.

Elected Officers are: Honorary President, President, two Vice-Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, two Recording Secretaries, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and two Auditors. These form a Governing Board.

Officers appointed by the Governing Board: Honorary Vice-Presidents in Congress from the free States. An Advisory Council (no name shall be used without the persons consent).

Headquarters shall be in Washington where the annual meeting shall be held during session of Congress. Other meetings may be held by order of the Governing Board.

This Constitution may be amended by a majority vote at any annual meeting.

Honorary President  
Belva A. Lockwood, LL.D.

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Mrs. Alice Park, California.  
Mrs. Philenda Spencer, California.  
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Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, Wyoming.  
Mrs. Mary Smith Hayward, Nebraska.  
Mrs. Sarah Clay Bennett, Kentucky.  
Miss Emily Howland, New York.  
Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Indiana.  
Mrs. Virginia Johnston, Maryland.  
Mrs. Dora B. F. Mitchell, Kansas.  
H. Parker Willis, New York.  
Mrs. Anson Mills, Washington, D. C.  
Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.  
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Utah: Hon. Jacob Johnson.  
Washington: Senator Miles Poindexter.  
Hon. Wm. L. Lafollette.  
California: Senator John D. Works.  
Hon. John E. Raker.  
Oregon: Senator Geo. E. Chamberlain.  
Hon. A. W. Lafferty.  
Kansas: Senator W. H. Thompson.  
Hon. P. P. Campbell.  
Arizona: Senator H. F. Ashurst.  
Hon. Carl Hayden.  
Alaska: Hon. James Wickersham.  
Illinois: Hon. W. H. Himebaugh.

Washington, D. C., May 11

1914

My dear friend:-

As an old subscriber to the WOMAN'S TRIBUNE I am sure you will be interested in the enclosed statement of the work and purpose of the Federal Suffrage Association, for its name and idea used to appear often in the paper. Since I have spent the winters in Washington we have taken hold of the work with renewed vigor. We have very good support in Congress as you may judge from the list of honorary vice-presidents from the Suffrage States. We have had four Congressional Hearings since Jan. 1, 1913, two on the amendment-Joint Resolution No. 1-and two on our Federal Suffrage bill which asks Congress for what it can give direct without referring to the States. This does not interfere with any other form of suffrage activity but rather gives added dignity to all. The work is supported by individual memberships as we have no auxiliaries. I hope you will join. To my mind, while I believe in working in all ways, this is the most logical, self-respecting, and educative of all methods. Beside headquarters expenses we wish to raise a fund to pay my expenses in campaign work, and of others if possible. So I trust you will help us liberally. Personally it will give me great pleasure to enroll your name and still keep in touch with you in this common work.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am

Very cordially yours,

*Clara Bewick Colby*

*"The Business Newspaper for the Southeast."*

ESTABLISHED 1906

ADVANCE CONSTRUCTION  
AND INDUSTRIAL NEWS

## INDUSTRIAL INDEX

W. C. & M. M. WOODALL, Proprietors  
WALTER J. WOODALL, Editor  
Board of Trade Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
\$3.00 PER YEAR

Columbus, Ga., May 14, 1914.

Mrs. Laura Clay,  
189 North Mill Street,  
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Mrs: Clay:

We would like very much to have a cut of yourself to use in connection with the very interesting article which you prepared for publication in the forthcoming edition of the local afternoon paper to be issued by The Equal Franchise League of Muscogee county. If you have such a cut we will thank you to forward it to us and we will return it immediately after using it.

Yours very truly,

*Mrs. Walter J. Woodall.*  
*Editor-in-Chief*

# NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

Branch of International Woman Suffrage Alliance and of National Council of Women

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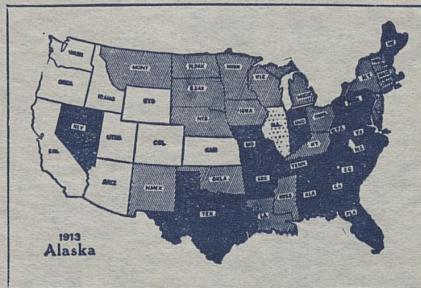
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535 Park Avenue, New York

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3316 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.



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SHADED " . . . PARTIAL "  
DARK " . . . NO "

Publishing and Sales Department  
Press and Information Bureau  
505 Fifth Avenue, New York

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE  
Chairman, Mrs. Medill McCormick  
Headquarters,  
Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,  
505 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone, 4818 Murray Hill



May 19th. 1914.

Miss Laura Clay  
Lexington, Ky.

My dear Miss Clay:

Enclosed please find check for \$50.00 the amount I received from Mrs. Magdalen B. Munson, Treasurer of the Kansas Good Citizenship League for the Kentucky campaign.

Sincerely yours,

*Katharine Dexter McCormick*

Treasurer

*Contributing Editors*  
Mary Johnston  
Stephen S. Wise  
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Zona Gale  
Florence Kelley  
Witter Bynner

# THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

585 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Telephone: Back Bay 4717

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Caroline Bartlett Crane  
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*Editor-in-Chief*  
Alice Stone Blackwell

*Manager*  
Agnes E. Ryan



May 25th, 1914

Dear Miss Clay:

May 2 has come and gone and we now look back on one of the most memorable days in the history of the suffrage movement. A spirit of enthusiasm and a sense of solidarity of purpose has been aroused as never before in the hearts of thousands, causing them to realize, more than ever before, the magnitude of this great uplifting movement now sweeping on to victory.

How can we keep this spirit alive and transmit it to others? We need to arouse the indifferent, to enlighten those who are ignorant of the subject, and to convert a sufficient number to secure a majority vote in our favor. As one of our regular readers you will realize the Woman's Journal meets this need.

Thousands of people in every state can be reached and converted if we can afford to furnish the paper to organizers and canvassers, if we can afford to distribute free copies at all meetings where the movement has not yet gained a foothold, if we can put it into the libraries and newspaper offices, if we can afford to send samples and subscription blanks and letters to those who are not yet active.

A great deal depends on the next two years' work. We, therefore, ask a donation from you according to your ability. Whether you can help in a large or small way, do what you can, remembering that the very foundations of the movement and especially of the Woman's Journal spell sacrifice. This is the strategic moment. Your help is needed now.

Yours sincerely,

*Agnes E. Ryan*

President  
Mrs. Roselle C. Cooley  
101 Gilmore St.

First Vice-President  
Mrs. Margaret Groom  
Pablo

Second Vice-President  
Mrs. Herbert L. Anderson  
224 Market St.

The State Suffrage Edition  
Conducted By  
Florida Equal Franchise  
League

Honorary Vice-Presidents

Mrs. Wm. Baker  
27 Lomax St.

Dr. Ida Bush  
317 Laura St.

Mrs. Bion H. Barnett  
735 Riverside Ave.

Corresponding Secretary  
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224 Market St.

Recording Secretary  
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25 Barrs St.

Treasurer  
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Chairman Finance Committee  
Mrs. E. M. Sanderson  
Liberty and Monroe Sts.

HEADQUARTERS: JACKSONVILLE, FLA. June 1, 1914.

Miss Laura Clay,  
Richmond, Ky.

My dear Miss Clay:

The Florida Equal Franchise League of Jacksonville is getting a 20,000 edition of "The State" out, devoted to Suffrage exclusively. It will contain pictures, cartoons, a Suffrage directory, statistics and articles by prominent persons both national and local. I am enclosing ten subscription blanks and beg that you will make an effort to fill them for us at \$1.00 for the annual subscription to the paper including this Suffrage number. We feel that this one copy is worth this amount to anyone whether a Suffragist or not, as everyone must now be informed on this question.

Our paper will be out by the 15th of June, and we hope to realize a sufficient sum of money to put our amendment properly before the legislature in the spring of 1915. We are to have one-half of the net proceeds. We also have the great publicity of 20,000 papers distributed throughout the state of Florida and 5,000 in other states.

I am sure you will be interested and do what you can for us.

Very sincerely yours,

*(Mrs) Fannie C. Cooley*  
PRES. FLA. EQUAL FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

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101 Gilmore St.

First Vice-President  
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HEADQUARTERS: JACKSONVILLE, FLA. June 1, 1914.

(Miss Clay)

P. S. -

Mrs. Frank E. Jennings of Richmond is in Jacksonville and says that in Kentucky she is a Suffragist but in Florida something gets the matter with her spine. She has, however, partially promised an article for the paper on her work as chairman of the legislative committee of the Florida Federation of Woman's Clubs. Please try to do something for her so that she may stand up for Suffrage in Florida as well as in Kentucky.

Hoping to hear from you very soon I remain,

Very sincerely,

[June 5, 1914]

Dear Miss Clay:

Since writing you this long document, I have formulated a plan, and will see what you think of it. Mrs Brewster was not legally elected president for there was no vacancy, and Mrs McCormack is our president now Mrs Elliot has resigned. By the illegality of their actions, they have forfeited their places on the G. Committee, therefore Mrs McCormack, Catherine Hester and myself can fill their places, try in our state association, and have Mrs McC. name date for meeting of our state convention, and we three can name plan, & let the others



vote after we have elected them.  
Any way, we will put it up to the  
National which organization  
they will recognize. What do  
you think of this? There is  
nothing to cover this emergency  
in our state constitution, and  
I can't get a Roberts Rules  
of Order at once.

Hoping to hear from  
you and that you will use  
your influence for us, I will  
close. your friend

Harrold J. Price

403 E. First North St.

Memphis,

Tenn.

Mrs Mc Cormack writes me she has  
heard Mississippi and Louisiana  
have sent in protests to National  
about Tennessee situation, and  
Mrs Tennant's acceptance  
Nashville as follows.

Morristown, Tenn., June 5, 1914.

Dear Miss Clay:

I am writing to you for advice upon a very grave situation which has arisen in Tennessee among our suffragists. I know of no one more capable of giving us wise counsel than yourself. What seems probably only a woman's squabble to outsiders is in reality a question of vital importance, because it involves a democratic principle; that is, shall a handful dictate to the state, or shall the will of the majority prevail? I am going to tell you as clearly and concisely as possible what the situation is.

Last December three of us from East Tennessee, Miss Ervin, Miss Wester and myself went to the National Convention to work to get the Convention for Chattanooga next year. The women who were elected as delegates from Middle and West Tennessee did not appear. When our invitation was given it was indorsed by Miss Elliott, then our president, also there were invitations from Mayor and Aldermen, Board of Commerce, Mercantile Association and dozens of private citizens and suffragists. So you see this was regular, and we also got a Congressman from Tennessee to invite for us. Memphis had extended invitation in pretty much same manner year before, but we did not know they still held that good.

In March of this year Miss Sarah B. Elliott was notified by Mrs. Dennett that the convention would come to Tennessee, and that we could decide between Memphis, Chattanooga and Nashville. Miss Elliott turned the matter over to the state Executive Committee. Then we began balloting by correspondence. The first ballot stood four for Chattanooga, three for Nashville, one for Memphis. It was necessary to have a majority and not a plurality so the next ballot, Chattanooga four, Nashville four. Third ballot, Chattanooga four, Nashville four. Fourth ballot, same result. Fifth ballot, tie between Nashville and Memphis, and same result obtained in sixth ballot. At this point Mrs. McCormack, Vice-President at Large, and acting president in Miss Elliott's sickness, to break deadlock, wired Mrs. Dennett for original instruc-

[ June 5, 1914 ]

tion. Answer: " Choice of Convention city was left to Tennessee Suffrage Association. Chattanooga invited National at Convention last December, Memphis extended invitation previous year. Nashville sent no formal invitation. Mary Ware Dennett."

As the Ex. Committee could not agree, Mrs. McCormack, upon this instruction from National, ruled that the vote should be taken by the various leagues. Of course ordinary business is left to Ex. Committee in between conventions, but as this was not strictly state affairs, and was of unusual importance, she deemed it wise to allow the majority to be heard.

While all this balloting was going on, there were many telegrams and letters passing between the members of the Ex. Committee, which was composed of Miss Elliott of Sewanee, Mrs. McCormack, of Memphis, Mrs. Baxter and Miss Daviess, of Nashville, Miss White and Mrs. Robertson, of Jackson. Miss Wester, of Chattanooga and myself. Early in the game we found out that one woman in Nashville, Mrs. Dudley, Pres. of Nashville league, but not a member of Ex. Committee, was the controlling spirit, and had Miss Daviess, Miss White, Mrs. Robertson and Mrs. Baxter under her thumb. They began a series of persecutions upon the other four members of Ex. Committee. When coaxing failed, they threatened and abused. Mrs. Dudley sent a letter to Chattanooga league abusive of Miss Elliott, which made my blood boil with indignation. Miss White wrote Miss Wester an insulting letter and two to me. Mrs. Baxter sent a telegram to Chattanooga accusing them of "coercion and trading," a charge which they could not prove. Mrs. Robertson wrote a very insulting letter to Mrs. McCormack. They seemed dead to propriety and good breeding. If they had treated us with common decency, we would probably have, some of us, cast a vote for Nashville, altho' Nashville did not deserve it. This is the way their invitation was turned in, Mrs. Guilford Dudley, over the head of state president and the Ex. Committee went to New York and in her own name, not backed by a single man in Nashville, asked for Convention for Nashville. This was after Chattanooga had done the work which brought the Convention to Tenn.,

These four women, with Mrs. Dudley at first demanded the vote by leagues, but finding on counting that they would lose,

June 5, 1914

they decided on this plan. If they could buy Mrs. McCormack and Memphis votes, they could win, if not, they would appeal from ruling of chair. So Mrs. Dudley went to Memphis and spent hours trying to work her will. She offered Mrs. McCormack the presidency if she would bring Memphis votes to Nashville. Mrs. McCormack repudiated her. Here I will quote from Mrs. McCormack's statement made to National. "The Vice President at Large thereupon ruled that the matter be referred to the various leagues for their determination. This ruling was set forth in a communication sent to the Cor. Secretary, April 29th. No appeal was taken from this ruling until May 6th, after a return to Nashville of Mrs. Dudley, not a member of Ex. Committee who came to Memphis to hold a conference with the Vice Pres. for the the State at Large. Mrs. Baxter and Miss Daviess wired a protest against the ruling of the chair, but the appeal was not taken until a week later. When the appeal was made from the ruling of the chair, it was promptly put to the members of the Ex. Committee, and a tie vote resulted, which according to Roberts rules of Order, the book of parliamentary procedure adopted for use by our State Association, was the vote to sustain the Chair."

When Mrs. Dudley failed with Mrs. McCormack, she knew where to look. She made a proposition to Mrs. L. Crozier French supposedly to this effect. I will give you the presidency if you will work the trick and give the convention to Nashville. It has been known that Mrs. F. aspired to the office, but there was no chance for her in convention assembled. She is the worst hated woman in Tennessee. As you will see this scheme worked all under semblance of parliamentary law.

Mrs. McCormack called by telegram and letter a meeting of the Ex. Committee at Memphis to canvass returns of leagues. Nothing else was mentioned. Miss Elliott had been worried and villified until she had offered her resignation in a most pitiful letter. This was not accepted by Mrs. McCormack, Miss White, one of their side, Miss Wester and myself. Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Baxter and Miss Daviess accepting. Miss Elliott had Voted with us, and they desired her removal. Mrs. McCormack after receiving Miss Elliott's second resignation advised the Cor. Secretary to notify members of Ex. Committee that Miss Elliott's resignation would be voted on and

any vacancy or vacancies occurring in Committee could then be filled I received only the call from Mrs. McCormack which called for canvass of votes. I left here 12th of May. The meeting took place 13th of May. My telegram from Mrs Baxter, Cor. Sec., came the day after I left here, altho' dated 6th of May.

When I walked into Committee room May 13th, at Memphis, there sat the four members who had given so much trouble, and to my horror, Mrs. Dudley, and worse, Mrs. French. I knew then that the state work was ruined. These two women, when Mrs. McCormack asked them to retire across the hall where some other suffragists were, refused, staid in there and dominated and bulldozed the two of us present who opposed their high handed methods, Mrs. McCormack and myself. Miss Elliott had sent in her resignation after having voted to sustain the Chair in its ~~leagues~~ ruling about vote of leagues. Miss Wester did not go. As soon as Mrs. McCormack found that she could not dislodge these two women, she sent me for Mrs. Allen and Miss Church, who were across the hall, as witnesses to what should take place. Then after calling house to order, she tried to read vote of leagues. A stormy scene ensued, Mrs. French asking to read resolution from Knoxville league first. Mrs. McCormack declared this out of order, and not in the business called for. They appealed from Chair, took the vote, four to two in favor of giving Mrs. F. floor. She read her resolutions which I will inclose. Mrs. McCormack then tried again to read votes of leagues, but they tried to storm her down. She beat with gavel until she could be heard, then, gave out vote for Chattanooga of two thirds majority. When she bade Miss White, Rec. Secretary, to record same, Mrs. Dudley spoke and said fiercely, "Dont you do it." Miss White then turned to Mrs. McCormack and said impudently: "I'll do no such thing." At this juncture Mrs. McCormack asked Miss Church, Rec. Sec. for Memphis League, to take down proceedings. I will forward Miss Church's minutes, also Miss White's. There is one error in Miss Church's minutes which in the excitement we over-looked. She says she was called in to take minutes, but was really called before, and heard Miss White refuse to record vote of leagues and heard Mrs. Dudley order her not to do so, which they deny. Miss White's minutes are a tissue of lies, so are the statements that Mrs

June 5, 1914

French gave out to papers. ~~Mrs.~~ Mrs. McCormack has made only one statement, which corresponds with my story on my return home.

After Miss Elliott's resignation had been accepted, and they

*had declared a vacancy to exist where none did, as Mrs. McCormack ~~was~~ <sup>was elected</sup> to fill any vacancy in presidency, they elected Mrs. E. C. French*  
~~was elected~~ without my being allowed to be heard. I never knew

how this happened, or why, but because there was so much excitement, and no chance was given to me to say any thing, several things took place which were unconstitutional to my way of thinking. I was not prepared for Mrs. F. or an election and the whole thing was rushed through, and the only way I could protest was to vote "no" as loud as I could. Mrs. McCormack declared the motion for adjournment to be in order, and I made the motion, but there was no second. The Chair then declared the meeting adjourned. Then she left followed by Miss Church and myself. I returned to say a few words in warning. They had the motion before the house, (the new Pres. (?) in the Chair), as to place of meeting of National Convention. Mrs. Allen asked to be heard; they granted her a second or two, and before she had gone any distance Mrs. French sneeringly told her that she was out of order, and got poor Mrs. Allen so wrought up that she shook her finger in Mrs. F's face and told her she was the cause of all this trouble, and then I broke in against their will and told them that by that day's work they had disrupted the state organization, that I came instructed from my league to withdraw from the state organization if the convention went to Nashville or any of their contingent were elected President, and I told them that we, the majority, would never submit to being ruled by that handful of women, and we would never acknowledge Mrs. French as President. Mrs. McCormack wired vote of leagues to Mrs. Dennett, and they wired Nashville had convention signed by five members of Ex. Committee. Mary Ware Dennett accepts their version, and although we have told our side, none of the National Board will listen to us. The long and short of it is this: If the National indorses such methods and goes to Nashville, we, two thirds of the state membership, Memphis, Chattanooga and Morristown leave the National in a bunch. We can affiliate with Southern States Conference and go on with our work. Some of them are for our ignoring Mrs. French (tho' we mean to stick together) until October

[June 5, 1914]

when our state convention meets, go there with our majority and vote out Mrs. F. and all her crew, and carry things our own way. Let our fight be by votes, and not make this matter public. I say, we must drop that crowd out, form new state organization, and go on with our work. If we go to Knoxville (where they voted for it without notifying Mrs. McCormack, Catherine Wester or myself) we will be acknowledging their power and Mrs. F. will be in the chair and tyrannize over everybody, refuse to put motions, appoint her own tellers in elections, and manage to carry things by her arbitrary ruling, and at any rate there will be disgraceful scenes like there were in Memphis with that crowd. I think it more dignified to let them have National Convention at Nashville, withdraw, form our own association and go on working. Is there any possible way for us to impeach the other officers besides Mrs. F. at the convention as soon as assembled, in case we go? Miss White has forfeited her right as Recording Secretary, and we might impeach and put another to our liking in her place. We cannot by any means get rid of those other women between conventions because they now have majority on Ex. Committee. If we do not recognize Mrs. French, could Mrs. McCormack legally call a convention? Do let me hear from you, and if you can understand all this give your advice. All letters and articles inclosed please send back when done with them.

It is with pain that we contemplate leaving the National, but we cannot stay in unless they remove the Convention from Tennessee or put at Chattanooga where it should be.

Sincerely your friend,

Hannah J. Price.

P.S. Can we get rid of Mrs. F. by vote of leagues now or anyway?

*I do not want my letters to you back, but minutes,*

Washington, D. C.

June 8, 1914.

TO THE TAXPAYERS--BAR ASSOCIATION--LEGISLATORS  
of the City of Louisville, Jeff. Co. and the  
State of Kentucky.

1. SAFEGUARD YOUR COURT DOCUMENT (6)
2. INSURE YOUR PROPERTY RIGHTS (5-7)
3. CLEANSE THE BAR OF THE SHYSTER AND PARASITE (3-8) / 0
4. INSURE THE RIGHT OF TRIAL TO EVERYONE. (9)
5. INVESTIGATE THE METHODS EMPLOYED IN CITY  
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE IN CONDUCT OF SUITS (9)
6. REFORM A VICIOUS PRACTICE (18) 8-9-10-12
7. INVESTIGATE THE CITY CONTROLLER'S ACCOUNTS (11)
8. INVESTIGATE REVENUES COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNTS (12)

I beg to introduce myself--Sarah Blanche Gray--youngest child of the late William Jacob Gray, who was at one time a City father--and he and his estate, a taxpayer, since 1849; and an Anti-Knownothing who gave valiant and intrepid service and rescue, to his fellow citizens in the trying and early history of Louisville; and for which, and his sterling integrity, he held the esteem and affection of the foremost men of his day.

Upon the grounds of Public Policy and with some knowledge of Law and in the name and integrity of which, I ask your attention, and thoughtful consideration, and investigation of specific facts, outrages upon the Law; and a vicious Practice; the precedent of which threatens the peace and property rights of every taxpayer and citizen.

Sarah Blanche Gray says:

1. That William J. Gray died February 23, 1876, devising (by will 1870) his entire estate, conservatively appraised at \$40,000, and without liabilities; to his widow Sarah Ann Gray, to be held for her support and support and education of two minor children;-- Upon the death of the widow the homestead 148 ft. x angle north side Green street between Wenzel and Garden streets was devised to Sarah Blanche Gray and her children; the corpus of estate to be divided among the remaining (seven) children. In no event was the estate to be divided until the youngest child Sarah B. Gray, was 21 years.

2. Owing to unproductiveness of Homestead; failure to rent for years--in 1895 action 8835 for sale of Homestead (148 $\frac{3}{4}$  ft x angle) and reinvestment of funds,



X was filed by Wm. Mix, Sarah Ann, and Sarah B. Gray plaintiffs, and judgment was given Sarah A. and Sarah B. Gray; and that Sarah Ann Gray lived in Washington, D. C. for 19 years and was an invalid for some years before her death February 23, 1907.

X 3. In March 1908, she and Ellen Gray McDowell received notice in Washington action (46127) for division of estate of W. J. Gray filed by Alonzo Marret, L. C. Gray and etc., plaintiffs, who set up claim to part of Homestead  $148\frac{3}{4}$  ft. x angle devised to Sarah B. Gray as belonging to corpus of estate; that she went to Louisville April 1908 to file her own defense; and found that "Marret" had made Nathan G. Gray co-plaintiff attacking her interest in homestead, without authorization of N. G. Gray and, she also found Marret had made a false and unlawful certification to plaintiff's petition, and that she reminded "Marret" of the law, and his falsity; and Marrett confessed his falsity to her.

X 4. She found proceedings and judgment 8835 signed "Edwards" in Clerk's office in a large bundle of documents belonging to Gray's estate; (but that there was no record of 8835 in judgment book); she phoned Marret to come to Clerk's office; he came and she gave him proceedings and judgment to read remarking "You see we have the right to sell" and that owing to facts (par. 3) she put action 46127 in hands of J. M. Chatterton and from Washington sent to Mr. Chatterton an open letter addressed to "Marret" reminding Marret of judgment 8835, and also sent to Mr Chatterton a half sheet of letter written by E. L. McDonald to her in which Mr. McDonald made mention of judgment 8835.

X 5. Testimony in 46127 was given by all heirs and May 10th, 1909 the Court Judge Kirby gave judgment to plaintiffs L. C. Gray and etc.,--That said judgment was contrary to law and evidence, and divided the Homestead lot  $148\frac{3}{4}$  ft x angle N. S. Green Street on which were two houses--the home of the testator and assessed as one lot No. 1 since purchase 1849--That she read in Clerk' office November 1909 all proceedings and testimony given; That all the testimony agreed and concurred in the fact that the two houses on the lot were used, and occupied by the testator at the time he made his will in 1870, and up to the time of his death 1876, together with the evidence of copy of original deed filed by her, which original deed she now holds.

X 6. In November 1909 she found proceedings and judgment 8835 given 1895 taken and gone from Clerk's office--that said judgment was Res Adjudicata to any subsequent proceeding and judgment (46127) relative to homestead; and she also found certain promissory notes given to her by her mother (Sarah Ann Gray) together with proceedings 43324 filed in 1906 were gone; that Sarah Ann Gray was absolute owner of 48 ft. lot on Hull St., now held adversely and unlawfully because neither she nor her sister received notice for sale of said lot. In December 1913 she found also the testimony in (46127) was taken and gone from proceedings.

X 7. October 1911 by decree of Court, lot 5 part of Homestead lot was sold by the commissioner and she, before and at sale, issued warning claiming said lot as belonging to Homestead; That a bad title passed March 1912 in name of N. R. Kinser; that the real purchaser was "Marret" and April 1912 she petitioned the Court, (setting forth grounds), to vacate judgment in so far as the Court adjudged lot 5 did not belong to Homestead,--the Court sustained the original judgment--Marret cannot sell lot 5 held adversely by him in name of Kinser, and no title company will pass title unless the whole lot is sold as originally purchased by testator in 1849; that Marret in barratry and strife filed January 1913 a petition to have Receiver appointed for the part of Homestead decreed to her by court.

X  
X  
X 8. That she and her mother Sarah A. Gray in 1884 gave mortgage on Homestead to Jacob Thome estate, and in December 1912 action 77248 was filed for foreclosure by said "Marret", -- Carl Thome Plaintiff. The lot held by Sarah B. Gray and lot 5 held by Marret in name of Kinser, is one and the same lot bought 1849; and the mortgage was given on said one lot she and N. R. Kinser (Marret) are co-defendants, in mortgage action; that she plead limitation; "Marret" acted as attorney for both defendant Kinser and plaintiff Carl Thome, and Kinser's (Marret), answer was filed 2 days before he was served with summons and petition was dismissed vs. Kinser the next day,--The defendant Kinser (Marret) asked Court to set aside Claim of plaintiff Carl Thome and the Court Judge Quarrels dismissed action against defendant Kinser (Marret) holder of part of lot mortgaged and the Court adjudged May 1913 that the plaintiff, Carl Thome, recover judgment from co-defendant Sarah Blanche Gray, and further that distribution funds in 46127 due Sarah B. Gray and Ellen G. Gray McDowell be applied to plaintiff's (Thome) demands,--that the declaration of renewed promise by her to plaintiff, Carl Thome, and all pertaining thereto is wholly and absolutely false; and in her opinion and investigation will show the plaintiff to be Al. Marret, and in view of the fact that Marret himself knew nothing of the said mortgage the following certification signed by Marret; to anyone who knows, and especially to any Lawyer bears its own mark, and is called in law by its own name.

"Al. Marret says he is attorney for plaintiff Carl Thome, who is absent from Jefferson Co., Kentucky and he says the statements contained herein are true". (Signed Al. Marret). That after she read the above Dec. 1913 in Clerk's office she remarked upon the same to E. D. Bennett and that the above certification is now interlined and changed.

X 9. August 1913 action 82147 was filed by City Attorney Beckley joined by Marret in barratry and strife for collection of City and State and County taxes from her, and appointment of Receiver for Homestead, - the bill being a copy of the false and barratrous petition filed by Marret for appointment of Receiver; claimed collection of taxes, already defeated, and on property already sold and distributed; and on property assessed in name of Nathan G. Gray. In Dec. 1913 she went to Louisville and argued demurrer filed by her, and verified her evidence for defense of said action; and engaged E. D. Bennett for a stipulated fee, to file her pleadings, and keep her informed of City's pleadings, and returned to Washington, De. 24, 1913, and sent her amended answer 82147 to Bennett Jan. 29, 1914. April 4 she received letter from Bennett enclosing carbon of Reply by City; that Marshall says "you had better get busy and have Receiver appointed," after which she received several letters, all urging her to give up to the City; to each of which she immediately answered, declining most emphatically knowing that the city had not proof or evidence and that she had a good defense and evidence. In June, without notice to her of the taking of any testimony or evidence having been filed in bill and answer, the Court Judge Quarrels unlawfully and illegally without a trial, appointed a Receiver for the Homestead, and that the appointment of Receiver was the finale of a determined programme from the start by the city attorney office, and consorted action with and by E. D. Bennett, and in her opinion with Marret. She found at various and all times that former attorney Blakley and County Attorney Bullitt's office in correspondence and in person reasonable, equitable, and considerate, and not dominated by Marret. That Mr. Bennett did not present his bill for delivering her into the hands of the City Attorney's office. Marret declares to Remaindermen that he has the law; that Sarah A. Gray, widow should have been divested before her death, and that he will sell the homestead in the Life of Sarah B. Gray and the Remaindermen; thus breaking a will deemed by Court Judge Kirby (43324) inviolable and the law inexorable to the need of the suffering widow and mother in 1906.

X 10. She found Dec. 1913 distribution account (46127) showed aggregate sum \$267.29 credited to city of Louisville March 1912, and under date April 22, 1914 she was informed by controller Wilhite "that a complete record was kept in detail by city controller", after which she sent three different letters to Wilhite asking what record appeared on Controller's books March 1912 for taxes paid on either Nathan G. Gray or Sarah A. Gray estates; and that Wilhite did not reply to either inquiry. She also found that there was in hands of Receiver \$19.29 less than the aggregate shares of Sarah B. Gray and Ellen Gray McDowell; and that Marret had collected from heirs a fee for defense of certain taxes in which a record judgment stood (and for which defense she held receipt), and that all the heirs had drawn every dollar derived and belonging to them from 46127; and that Marret had paid his partner Hagan a certain sum for services yet to be discovered; and charged same to Mary Gray, widow of W. J. Gray Jr., who died childless and before he was seized or possessed of any shares.

X 11. Dec. 23, 1913 she and Assemblyman Willian Duffy went to the Revenue Collector's office and Mr. Peckingspaugh told both she and Mr. Duffy that the taxes on 150 ft. x angle north side Green St. assessed Nathan G. Gray estate were paid and checked off, and that she looked on book and saw they were checked off and she asked for some proof of same, and said Peckingspaugh said, "O! that is the property A. Marret

Verify  
of  
appt.  
Receiver

is interested in" and then called Marret up, and afterwards told her to come in the afternoon and he would be ready. She went in the afternoon but Peckingspaugh was not in the office and Mr. McDonough called him up and Peckingspaugh told her over the phone that the taxes were not paid and not checked off and he would write her in Washington.

In the name of the people for reason of Paragraphs 10 and 11 investigate the City Controller's and Revenue Collector's accounts and know who received the said \$267.29 and why taxes checked off in Revenue Collector's office were afterwards denied to be checked off.

X 12. As a student of law and with a knowledge born of a former privileged association and with all right and propriety under conditions she addressed Judge Kirby in 1909, 1912, 1913, and called upon Judge Quarrels Dec. 1913. That she laid the disappearance of certain documents before Prosecuter Huffeker <sup>who</sup> declined to perform his duty.

X I have brought you face to face with personal wrongs suffered, because the precedent bears upon the home and the Law, and not from any private motive or gain. Therefore I appeal to every man and member of the legal profession and ask ~~this~~, that you carry these facts and conditions to your fireside and be aroused to the crying need of reform; and ponder in the name of your womenkind when without your protection they face the world and the Court; and perhaps after a life of duty and devotion, bereft of health and strength, they meet the same conditions and mayhap, fall in the vampirous hands of another "Marret" belonging to some political machine; and last let me say, make it impossible that malcontents without legal grounds, without a cent can secure a man licensed by law and active in political campaigns who can put a frame up through your Chancery Court. Make it possible that a responsible party with legal grounds may secure an attorney who dares to do his duty to a client and serve and defend the Law and society without committing a breach of professional fealty, and fear of prejudice and displeasure of a Court to correct a wrong. Put in the City Attorney's office instead of six men, three lawyers who in conductina suit will not bring a high profession to the level and practice of confidence men, and in proof of which I offer letters. Lift the chancellorship from the slough and mire of politics--make the office appointive. Put upon the bench men inspired with the essence of dignity--truth and conscience. God made gentlemen with a sense of equity to womankind, men free from and without a false concept of Judicial dignity and propriety, for we are all men and women before we are lawyers and judges.

Respectfully,

*Sarah Blanche Gray*

October 8, 1914.

X Since writing the foregoing letter in June, the publication of which I deferred for reason of the then coming Court recess, I have read of the indictment of Controller Wilhite. Again I ask in the name of the people that the Controller's books for March 1913 be examined and whether there is any record of \$267.29 received from either the Nathan G. Gran or the Sarah A. Gray or W. J. Gray estates charged by "Marret" to the City of Louisville and to know whether the City received the \$267.29,--it being my opinion that the Wilhite shortage is due to the "Checking off"--to those in good standing with the machine.

Respectfully,

*Sarah Blanche Gray*

Richmond, Ky.

June 11th, 1914.

My dear Miss Price,

I have received your letter of June 5th, and studied it with great concern. I knew from Mrs. Breckinridge that there was trouble about the city of the convention, but I had hoped that some sort of agreement had been reached. I feel that it is so difficult to understand a rather complicated situation from letters alone that I do not consider myself equal to giving any very valuable suggestions; but since I am very deeply interested I am going to comply with your request for advice to the best of my ability.

I will answer your question first "Can we get rid of Mrs. F. by vote of leagues now or anyway?" This whole matter seems to be very much a question of parliamentary law. Your state constitution, like all of those with which I am familiar, is more of a rule of order than for any real protection from any faction which desires to carry a point and is willing to pull wires for it. My observation is that when any faction sets out to accomplish a certain object and begins to pull wires, whilst the others are not looking for any thing of the sort, like you and other of your officers were not, the faction is about sure to win a temporary victory. It seems to me to be that way now. Miss Eliot's resignation, and Mrs. McCormack's declination to insist upon her rights as vice-president to take Miss Eliot's place or to allow her name to be used in the Executive Committee as a candidate for election placed your side at an enormous disadvantage, besides the fact that you were not expecting any wire pulling. I do not believe that you can now obtain any redress by appeals to parliamentary law or usage. I would advise you not to attempt to dislodge Mrs. French, for either you would fail to carry the majority of the leagues with you, or you would certainly precipitate a split

June 15, 1914

which would be very injurious to the cause in Tennessee.

I would like also to say that the National board has been placed in a very hard position by the difficulty of deciding the parliamentary points with nothing but letters to decide by. Therefore, I think it only fair that you should make as much allowance for it as you can. There is really no accepted tribunal for a parliamentary contest, many of the points are obscure, and so many persons are wholly unfamiliar with them and are not able to give them their just weight. The National Board and the National constitution are not fitted to act in a strictly judicial manner on any of these points. Whenever it has been tried it has more or less failed, simply because a voluntary association has no means to enforce either the state or national constitutional points when there is a ~~state~~ spirit to take unfair advantage.

I feel that Chattanooga rightfully ought to have the convention; for it was the delegates who bore an invitation from that city who won the convention for Tennessee. I believe every body at Washington realizes this, and all the Southern states are grateful for their efforts. A National convention is a great impetus to the cause in the state where it is held and in the neighboring states. Therefore, I believe your best work would be defeated if you now allowed these dissensions to take the convention from Tennessee. I could not advise any move which would have that effect. No sort of rivalry can take away from you and your friends the honor of having won the convention for Tennessee. No matter what city gets it, in fact you are the representative hostesses. I would advise that you would take no action against the National before the convention, at any rate. After the convention, you could make up your mind according to circumstances. In the meanwhile, I believe by far the most successful course would be to allow the matter to stand as it is. It takes at least six months to work up the program and other details; and any obstacle now thrown in its way would appear ungracious, and

3. however

[June 11, 1914]

however much you may be in the right it would be impossible for you to make the great body of the suffragists over the country understand it and concede it.

Next, as to the state situation. I believe you have the right on your side. Nevertheless, I advise that you do not make any more contest now. The other side has shown itself so determined and has gained an advantage which it will be hard for you to overcome. I think you would expose your friends to further defeat to carry the contention so far as to injure <sup>National</sup> the convention by factions, when all suffragists are looking to and working for its success.

This looks as if I was advising you to put up with injustice without any resistance. But it is not exactly that. I only advise waiting till you have had time and opportunity to decide what is best. If you should call another state convention now it would divide the Tennessee suffragists when they ought to be united, at least to give the National a welcome, not so much for the sake of the National Board as for the sake of all the good suffragists who are looking to the convention in Tennessee as a great impetus to the work in the South. On the other hand, if you let the state convention go on as called by Mrs. French, you may find that you will get new allies. It is not likely that Mrs. French can bulldoze a convention as she did an executive committee where no one was prepared for such action. If your side does not receive fair treatment at that convention, at least you will be able afterwards to make it understood why you form another association. This you can do, if you decide to do so after consulting with others over the state. You can form another state association, and become auxiliary to the National, if you choose. I would confer with Miss Gordon before I became auxiliary to the Southern Conference as opposed to the National, because Miss Gordon has been very careful to show that the Southern Conference is not a rival of the National.

[Jan 11, 1944] ✓

You will see that I have been looking at this matter from an outside view-point, considering its effect upon the whole association, and with little reference either to the National Board or to the immediate situation in your state. I feel that having induced the National to take the Convention to Tennessee you have won the great point and what city it goes to is a minor question. I believe having done this great service to the cause in the South it will be more dignified and gracious for you and your friends to make your personal rights and feelings subordinate to the complete success of the National convention. I think you can do this best by not dividing the Tennessee forces till the National Convention is over. After that, I think you are fairly entitled to act on what you think is best for the state; and you might form any state association or not as you may decide after the event (the coming of the National convention to Tennessee) for which you are really responsible is over. By this course you will not alienate any friends who may be more interested in having the National convention a success than in whether or not Nashville got it by perfectly fair means.

I do not entirely agree with you that there is a matter of principle involved. State constitutions and parliamentary rules of voluntary societies do not adequately express the right of the majority to rule. Only laws established in the government can do that. But little organization constitutions ought only to be regarded for what they truly are, and that is merely a convenience for the conduct of business. They are most effective when all cordially try to carry out their spirit. But when any faction fails to do so, I cannot think it is obligatory upon others to insist upon their regulations to the point of defeating the ~~purpose~~ <sup>purpose</sup> for which they were adopted.

With great sympathy with the difficulties by which you are surrounded, and with my earnest wishes that you may see your way clearly out of them,  
Very cordially yours,

I am



EMMET W. BAGBY  
ARTHUR Y. MARTIN

PRACTICE IN STATE AND  
UNITED STATES COURTS

**BAGBY & MARTIN**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
PADUCAH, KY.

June 15, 1914

Miss Laura Clay

Lexington, Ky

Dear madam;-

Many years ago I was informed that the act of the Kentucky legislature, approved March 15, 1894, radically changing the property rights of married women in this state, was conceived and drawn by Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, of Versailles. Am I correctly informed in this particular? Would you mind writing me on the subject, and telling me just what you know about it? Who introduced the bill in the General Assembly? I shall be obliged if you will give me the straight of the matter. An early response will be much appreciated.

Yours truly,

E W Bagby

Richmond, Ky.

June 18th, 1914.

Mr. E. W. Bagby,

Palm Beach, Ky.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of June 15th is received, and I take pleasure in giving the information desired about the Married Women's Property Rights Law.

Mrs. Josephine K. Henry was the Superintendent of the Legislative Committee of the Ky. Equal Rights Association during the whole time the Association was working for this law; and her efforts in writing and making speeches in its favor were of incalculable value in securing it. But the actual drawing of the bill was done for us by our friends in the General Assembly. Judge William Lindsay was our first advocate; and while his bill did not pass, yet his legal knowledge and eloquence started the bill on its way to success, so that many times the law is spoken of as his. It did not win, however, whilst he was in the General Assembly. It is the actual work of Judge (S. B.?) Vance and Judge William Beckner. Judge Vance introduced a bill in the Lower House with all the liberal features of the present law. Judge Beckner introduced another, not so liberal, with the remark that he greatly preferred Judge Vance's bill to his own, but if the House would not pass the Vance bill, he hoped it would pass his. Afterwards, Judge Beckner related to me the history of the legislation. He said his bill got to its third reading before the Vance bill; and that he said to Judge Vance that as his bill had made that progress, so that it was on the eve of passage, he proposed that Judge Vance should take advantage of the usual legislative courtesy which accedes to any amendment which the originator of the bill accepts. On this understanding, Judge Vance proceeded to offer amendments embodying all the more liberal features of his bill which had been left out of the

[June 18, 1914]

Beckner bill. Judge Beckner accepted each amendment, and the House acceded to them; so that at the end of this parliamentary process, the Beckner bill was practically converted into the Vance bill. The bill thus amended passed the House and went up to the Senate, which at that moment seemed to be favorable to liberal legislation. These amendments were again offered, with the result that the bill was ordered to a Conference Committee of the Senate and House. The Senate accepted and passed the bill as it came from the Conference Committee; but the House refused to concur. For awhile the friends felt the bill was lost. But near the close of the session Mrs. Henry was invited to give an address to the General Assembly; and while her subject did not directly bear upon this bill, yet her eloquence so moved our friends that they thought they would make another effort to pass the bill she had so much at heart. Judge Beckner told me he talked to Senator Stephenson, of Harrodsburg, and suggested to him that Congress had made the precedent that a bill which had been thrown into a Conference Committee, defeated in one chamber and passed in the other, might even after a lapse of time be re-considered in the chamber which refused it, and passed. Mr. Stephenson looked up the Congressional record, found the precedent, the friends in the House brought up the bill, re-considered and passed it with the amendments of the Conference Committee, which the Senate had already passed. This won success for the bill, notwithstanding that the Senate had undergone a change of mind, and was quite furious that the bill had won at last.

I think you may be interested in what I think we may call a romance in parliamentary practice; and I am glad of this opportunity and I am glad of this opportunity to give due credit to all the noble gentlemen who did the inestimable service to our State of placing upon its statute books a just law.

Very sincerely yours,

Corresponding Sec. of Ky. Equal Rights Association.

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"Whereas, the question of political equality of men and women is to-day a vital problem under discussion throughout the civilized world, therefore be it RESOLVED, that the General Federation of Women's Clubs give the cause of political equality its moral support, by recording its earnest belief in the principle of political equality, regardless of sex."

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Dear Miss Clay,

Your esteemed favor of the 18th instant reached me by the same mail, which brought the press report of the proceedings of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, at Chicago, containing the resolution typed as the caption to my response, and which was adopted by that distinguished body of noble American women, on June 15th. Naturally, I at once associated the cause, which the resolution so opportunely and truthfully emphasizes, with the long and heroic struggle which you have so valiantly made through years of toil and sacrifice to achieve, the early approaching triumph of which is, evidently, nearing its righteous accomplishment. I sincerely hope you may live to realize the exalted aim of your high endeavors, -THE FULL PARTICIPATION OF AMERICAN WOMEN IN ALL THE AFFAIRS OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

Please accept my thanks for the information, so kindly given in your letter.

Your friend,  
Paducah, Ky. June 21, 1914

E W Dugby