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MRS. DESHA BRECKINRIDGE

Civic League

Lexington, Ky.

July 12, 1916.

Dear Madam:-

The Civic League is an organization which, with a limited membership and with very limited funds, has done some rather large pieces of work for this community. Some of these are:

The Compulsory School Law,
The Juvenile Court Law,
The Small School Board Law,
The Establishment of the Playground System,
The Model School,
Manual Training in the Public Schools,
The Out Door School for Anaemic Children,
Penny Lunches in the colored schools,
Band Concerts in the Parks,
School gardens,
Spring cleaning days.

The Civic League has for years tried to bring about social and recreational use of the public school buildings to co-ordinate with the summer playground work. The School Board at the solicitation of the Civic League is now considering the employment of a social director for the public schools. The success and permanence of an experiment in the Lincoln School is vital to the further extension of the work to other schools in neighborhoods where it may be self-sustaining.

Social work in Lincoln School has been carried on three afternoons and evenings of each week of the school term since February, 1913. This now includes classes in dress-making, commercial arithmetic, swimming, dancing and gymnasium work, in which not only the boys and girls, but the adults have taken part. It is difficult to over-estimate the value of this work to a community having no other common meeting-ground. It has responded well to the constant good influences of the supervisors.

In addition to this the children have been divided into helpful clubs, such as the Blue-bird and Camp-fire Girls, and a movement is now on foot to organize a Boy Scout troop. This work

July 12, 1916

has been done largely by four of the teachers who are paid at the rate of \$1.50 each for an afternoon and evening's supervision. During this last year, we have not had enough money in the treasury to pay these teachers what they have been getting and what we had promised them, but notwithstanding this they have kept up the work because of their interest in it, and because they felt that the Civic League would eventually be in position to make up the compensation to them, which after all is very meager in comparison with the work they are doing. In the last three years and a half this work has cost us over \$1700, practically all contributed by people outside of Lexington, but we feel that the time has now arrived when this community recognizing the very great benefit that has come from the work of the Lincoln School, and particularly of its social activities, should give this work the proper support.

Will you help to do this, not only for the good that it is doing at Lincoln, but that we may formally establish in Lexington the idea of the wider use of the school plant for adult education and for health and recreational activities, hoping that it will eventually be supported by public funds, just as other movements started by the Civic League have been taken up and supported.

No dues have been collected for the year 1916, and we sincerely hope that you will send same in the enclosed envelope (\$1.00 for regular dues, \$5.00 for sustaining membership) and as large an additional contribution for the particular social work as you feel you can give. Make check to Mr. C. L. Williamson, Treasurer Civic League.

Very cordially yours,

Nancy Lewis Greene - Sec.
M. M. D. Breckinridge
C. L. Williamson

July 14, 1916

Get Together Conference
AND
Prohibition National Convention.

Auditorium, St. Paul, July 18-21, 1916

GUEST'S TICKET

Pass bearer to any part of Conference and Convention at any time.

W. G. Stinson

Chairman Prohibition National Committee.

The Prohibition National Convention



THE NATIONAL
PROHIBITION COMMITTEE
Virgil G. Hinshaw, Chairman
106 North LaSalle St.
Chicago.

July 14, 1916.

Miss Laura Clay.
Lexington, Kans.

PROPOSED PLANS FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN—1916.

FIRST—

Completion of Fighting Organizations and Strong Tickets in Every State of the Union.

SECOND—

Completion of Enrolment of Five Million Vote to Vote Prohibition Ticket.

THIRD—

Holding One Hundred Thousand Public Meetings.

FOURTH—

Prohibition Papers in Over One Million Homes.

FIFTH—

Organization of Ten Thousand "Five Million" Clubs.

SIXTH—

Sow Nation Knee Deep With Prohibition Literature.

SEVENTH—

Institution of Systematic Plans for Uniform Organization and Work of Nationwide Scope.

EIGHTH—

Million Dollar Campaign Fund.

NINTH—

Elect National Prohibition Ticket in 1916.

My dear Miss Clay:—

Our Nation today faces one of the most serious crises of its history,— a crisis calling for the united co-operation of all patriotic men in a great Get-Together to plan for the best interests of our Country and of its people.

To this end, there has been called, and I write to invite you to attend the big Get-Together Conference of individuals of all parties and beliefs and affiliations to be held in the Auditorium, St. Paul, Minnesota, July 18, 1916, to be immediately followed by the regular quadrennial Prohibition National Convention, July 19-21 inclusive. We should be delighted to have you attend both these gatherings.

The first gathering, the Get-Together Conference, will be an assemblage of Progressives, Prohibitionists, Democrats, Republicans and Socialists. It will consist of hundreds who believe with us but who have not been a part of our organization up to this hour.

We have for four years cherished dreams of a great Get-Together in American politics in this, the year 1916, a get-together of all those who believe in progressive principles, the cause of humanity, and National Prohibition of the liquor traffic, and certainly the time is most opportune.

It was my privilege to attend the great Progressive Convention a few weeks ago, and the National Committee meeting recently here in Chicago. I saw a party, which four years ago had polled four million votes and which this year brought together five thousand shouting enthusiasts, commit suicide at four years of age. Some of the brainiest, brawniest men of this or any other age stood up in Convention and Committee meeting and fought like lions for its perpetuation. But the mighty steam roller of Wall Street, Smoot, Penrose, Barnes, Crane, and Cannon bore them down.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY HAS, SINCE 1912, MADE IMPORTANT GAINS IN THE FOLLOWING PARTICULARS:

First, it carried on some noted concentration fights in 1914, in such states as Arizona, California, Oregon, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, and elected its first congressman, Charles H. Randall, and came near to the election of others, receiving in fourteen states almost twice as many votes as it received for its presidential candidate in the entire Union in 1912. In 1915 the Prohibition party vote was increased in Massachusetts four hundred per cent.

Second, it inaugurated the Five Million Voters Enrollment Movement, which has resulted in the enrollment of hundreds of thousands of voters. It suggested and inspired the organization of the Flying Squadron of America, which covered the Union and enrolled two hundred thousand voters.

Third, by its broad yet firm policy, it has attracted to itself and its principles more illustrious men during the past two years than at any time in its previous history. William Shaw, General Secretary of the World's Christian Endeavor, was won to our movement at a State Convention in Boston. John R. Mott signed the voters enrollment at the Prohibition party World's Fair Booth at the San Francisco Exposition. Fred B. Smith signed same at a great gathering in New York. Judge Ben B. Lindsey, by invitation from National Headquarters, wrote a statement calling upon the voters of America to enroll in the Five Million Movement. Amos Parker Wilder, Ex-Consul General to China, said: "I have been a Republican for ten years, but the time has come to right about face," and he signed the voters enrollment. Ex-Governor William Sulzer became the prohibition gubernatorial candidate in New York, and increased the prohibition vote five hundred per cent. Ex-Governor J. Frank Hanly, by invitation of Prohibitionists, broke from his old moorings, and campaigned the whole of America in behalf of the Five Million Movement. Ex-Governor Foss, of Massachusetts, by invitation of Prohibitionists, has entered the race for Prohibition presidential candidate. Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson announced at the great prohibition gathering at Atlantic City, that he will this year support no party whose platform is silent upon the prohibition question. These and numerous others have either directly or indirectly joined us or put themselves so on record that it will be impossible for them and us to remain in different political camps.

Fourth, the Prohibition National Committee has raised twice as much money during the past four years as in any similar length of time in its previous history.

Fifth, it has secured more subscriptions to papers during the past year than in any other year, having secured 100,000 subscriptions to National Prohibition alone in the last ten months.

Sixth, it has given birth to the Women's National Prohibition Federation the past year which under the efficient leadership of Mrs. Florence Slown Hyde, has been instrumental in securing the co-operation of various women's organizations, and of individual women nationally known such as Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, Rev. Mecca Marie Varney, Miss Marie C. Brehm, Mrs. O. W. Dean and others.

Seventh, it bids fair to have the greatest National Convention at St. Paul, July 18 to 21 inclusive, in its forty-six years of glorious record. People are making preparations to come from every section by every manner and means of travel. Special trains are under headway, automobile brigades have been announced, and one young man, Laurence P. McGahan, is walking ten thousand miles all over America for the purpose of advertising the Convention.

The Christian Endeavorers had a convention in Boston twenty-one years ago of 56,000. The Society of Elks had a convention in Portland, Oregon, five years ago of 56,000. Let us eclipse past records and let us, in celebration of the mighty prohibition victories won in Russia, Canada, Mexico, China, Africa, and the United States, turn our eyes to St. Paul and be a part of the great gathering that will inaugurate the campaign of 1916.

SAINT PAUL

THE CONVENTION CITY

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR CONVENTION VISITORS

Principal Hotels

<i>Aberdeen</i>	Virginia and Dayton
<i>Boardman</i>	Ninth and Wabasha
<i>Frederic</i>	Fifth and Cedar
<i>Foley</i>	418 Jackson St.
<i>Jewell</i>	17 East Fifth St.
<i>Kendall</i>	148 East Fourth St.
<i>Magee (Stag)</i>	Fourth and Robert
<i>Maloney</i>	Eighth and Jackson
<i>Merchants</i>	Third and Jackson
<i>Ryan</i>	Sixth and Robert
<i>Saint Paul</i>	Fifth and St. Peter
<i>Sherman</i>	Fourth and Sibley

Things You Should See

<i>State Capitol</i> —Guides Free.....	Take any Northbound Car on Wabasha above Fifth
<i>Federal Building and Post Office</i>	Opposite Rice Park
<i>City Hall</i>	Fourth, Fifth, Wabasha and Cedar St.
<i>U. S. Customs House</i>	Opposite City Hall
<i>Cathedral</i>	Summit and Selby
<i>New Public Library</i>	Facing Rice Park on Fourth
<i>Y. M. C. A.</i>	Ninth and Cedar
<i>Stock Yards</i>	South St. Paul. Guides Free
<i>Como Park</i>	Como-Harriet Car Line
<i>Phalen Park</i>	Payne Ave.-Phalen Line
<i>Indian Mounds Park</i>	Maria Ave. Line
<i>Public Art Gallery and Museum</i>	Saint Paul Institute Rooms Auditorium Building
<i>Wildwood</i>	White Bear Lake, Summer Resort
<i>Fort Snelling, U. S. Army Post</i>	River Drive along the Bluffs of the Mississippi
<i>Zoological Garden and Public Baths</i>	Harriet Island

Restaurants

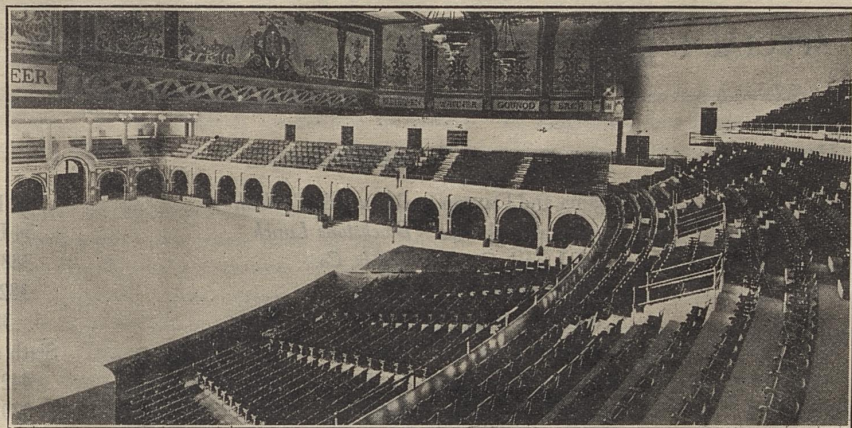
<i>Bennett & Feetham</i>	314 Lowry Annex
<i>Blackstone Lunch</i>	54 East Sixth St.
<i>Childs, Co.</i>	388 Wabasha St.
<i>Cron's</i>	382 St. Peter St.
<i>Eat Shop No. 1</i>	383 Robert St.
<i>Eat Shop No. 3</i>	Sixth and Wabasha
<i>Fadden's Restaurant</i>	442 Wabasha St.
<i>Ideal Cafe</i>	379 Wabasha St.
<i>Magee Cafe</i>	Fourth and Robert
<i>Mandarin Cafe</i>	33 East Seventh St.
<i>New York Cafe</i>	140 East Fourth St.
<i>Regal Lunch</i>	368 Robert St.
<i>Rockaway Restaurant</i>	404 Jackson St.
<i>Royal Lunch</i>	341 Jackson St.
<i>Royal Lunch</i>	412 Wabasha St.
<i>Spencer Branch</i>	107 E. Fifth St.
<i>Terrett's Restaurant</i>	406 Wabasha St.
<i>Troche Cafeteria</i>	100 East Fifth St.
<i>Woman's Work Exchange</i>	Endicott Arcade

Amusements

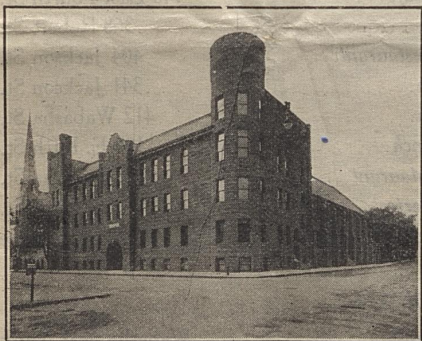
<i>Empress Theatre</i>	Wabasha near Ninth
<i>Metropolitan Theatre</i>	East Sixth and Robert
<i>Shubert Theatre</i>	Wabasha and Exchange
<i>Alhambra, Pictures</i>	Seventh and Wabasha
<i>Strand, Pictures</i>	Sixth and St. Peter
<i>Starland, Pictures</i>	Wabasha and Eighth
<i>Princess, Vaudeville and Pictures</i>	East Seventh
<i>Majestic, Pictures</i>	Seventh and Cedar
<i>Orpheum Theatre</i>	Fifth and St. Peter

The Saint Paul Association of Commerce, Fifth Floor, Merchants National Bank Building, will take pleasure in furnishing detailed information on any subject about St. Paul, on request. Write us freely.

TWELFTH NATIONAL PROHIBITION CONVENTION



THE AUDITORIUM
Seating Capacity Ten Thousand, Pronounced by Caruso One of the Finest
Assembly Halls in the World



THE ARMORY
For Overflow Meetings



THE MASONIC TEMPLE
For Overflow Meetings

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

The point to which the multitudes which have been captured by the world wave of prohibition will gravitate, to take counsel of war for the overthrow of John Barleycorn in 1916.

JULY 18-21, 1916, INCLUSIVE

July 18, Big Get-Together Day, Grand Conference and Rally for Signers of the Five Million Voters Enrollment.

July 19-21 inclusive, dates of Convention proper.

Some of the Noted Speakers who will address either Rally or Convention:

EX-GOVERNOR FOSS	EX-GOVERNOR ST. JOHN	DANIEL A. POLING	CLARENCE TRUE WILSON
EX-GOVERNOR WM. SULZER	WM. P. F. FERGUSON	EUGENE W. CHAFIN	WILLIAM SHAW
ELLA A. BOOLE	FRANCES E. BEAUCHAMP	SAMUEL DICKIE	ROBERT H. PATTON
SUMNER W. HAYNES	J. H. WOERTENDYKE	W. G. CALDERWOOD	AARON S. WATKINS
E. E. TAYLOR	OLIVER W. STEWART	FINLEY C. HENDRICKSON	F. W. EMERSON

[July 14, 1916]

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The Progressive party is dead. It committed suicide by a vote of its own organization, but the Progressives of this nation are more alive than four years ago. They were then an untrained mob; they are today a trained body of speakers and organizers who, if they get together in some other organization that champions progressive principles, will shake the nation.

I am writing to urge you to let nothing hinder your attending this great "Get-Together" conference and Convention. We are not jealous of any name or of any particular leadership in this campaign. We are jealous of a truly representative get-together of the progressive men and women of all political affiliations who will come together in such numbers as to guarantee a newer and greater leadership than has heretofore ever graced any organization in the history of our land.

Come and be with us; join us in this endeavor. This, the year 1916, is destined to be a year of victory for the triumph of great reform principles.

Hoping that you will surely be present, I am,

Sincerely yours,

V. G. Hinshaw

Chairman.

TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 2230

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION
ONE DOLLAR

JUDITH W. LOEWENTHAL
EDITOR

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGIST

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
THE HEARST BUILDING

CHICAGO, Ill., July 24, 1916

Laura Clay,
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Miss Clay:-

In introducing myself may I say that I am the recording secretary of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association and a director of the Chicago Political Equality League.

I cannot tell you how much I have enjoyed hearing you speak.

As you see I am now interested in THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGIST a magazine which I hope in time will play a vital part in the awakening of women to their great new Civic Responsibility.

May I ask a personal favor of you? Will you kindly contribute an article for me on some phase of Suffrage and may I have one of your pictures?

Thanking you in advance for your beautiful spirit of co-operation, I am

Yours sincerely,

Judith W. Loewenthal

JWL/MEJ

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Agnes E. Ryan

July 25, 1916.

Miss Laura Clay
139 North Mill Street
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Miss Clay:

This acknowledges the dollar sent in your letter of June 29 to Miss Blackwell for subscription for Miss Mattie Tribble, R. F. D. #4, Richmond, Kentucky.

Miss Blackwell will I know appreciate your interesting comment on the Journal's new home. I wonder if it will be possible for you to visit us at our house warming after the Atlantic City Convention.

The mix up about the exact wording of the Democratic plank came about from the fact that the newspaper stories of the convention used both words. I am quite sure the committee changed from one word to the other after the plank was first released.

You will note that it appears in the correct form in the Journal for July 22.

Yours sincerely,

Agnes E. Ryan

AER-H/VK

Illinois Equal Suffrage Association

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~~CHICAGO~~ Oak Park, Ill.
July 27, 1916.

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

My dear Miss Clay:

I was doing chautauqua work in Kentucky and Tennessee during the month of July and every where, even in towns where there had been opposition beforehand, there was a most kindly spirit manifested after my lecture. A judge in Middleboro told me that if I could speak in every town in the state, Kentucky would be the next state to join the suffrage procession.

The women here are urging me to be state president next year but I believe I can do more good by speaking in the various states at the present time. I think you and I realize that a suffrage amendment at this time is impracticable until we have secured the backing of more states. I believe that if we would write as suffragists to the lyceum and chautauqua bureaus and the committeemen in charge of programs in the various towns and ask that this great question be presented to their audiences we would succeed in having suffrage speakers all over the country. There is dignity in presenting this subject under the auspices of men, as men like Bryan and Champ Clark and others present their views in this way. Thousands of men can be reached in no other way.

I am still on the state board here and have been busy ever since my return to Chicago raising money. Was fortunate in being able to turn over \$1600 in three days and have enough promised to make it \$2000. During my three years of administration we raised over \$44,000 for the cause and women in every state can do the same

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thing.

A certain amount of opposition is the price we pay for progress but there is onward impetus in a kick if those disciplined do not waste time kicking back, but taking advantage of the onward impetus push forward.

in the proposals

I have great faith advanced by you and your sister of getting a bill through Congress giving us a right to vote for Senators and Representatives. Some day we may be able to concentrate the work of our National organization on such practical lines of work.

Give my kindest regards to Mrs. Bennett and my love to both of you.

Cordially yours,

Grace Wilson Lloyd