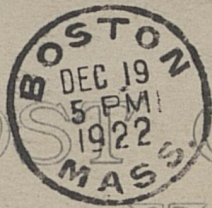




Wishing you
the very merriest
Christmas and the
happiest New Year
you ever had.



PUBLISHED BY THE GIBSON ART COMPANY - CINCINNATI



UPHAM'S CORNER 25



POST CARD

THIS SIDE FOR THE MESSAGE

THIS SIDE FOR THE ADDRESS

With Love from
Miss Lane Rockwell
Maester-Boyer.

Miss Laura Clay
189 N. Mill St.
Lexington
Kentucky.

GREETINGS FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS



POST CARD.

CORRESPONDENCE



ADDED
LUPHAM'S
CORNER
STATION



Miss Laura Clay
189 N. Mill St
Lexington
Kentucky

*Love and greetings
Jas Porter - Chicago*

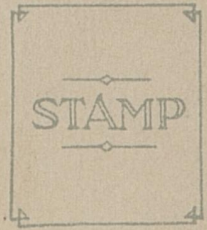
57-6.3

To Wish you
Happiness
This Thanksgiving Day.





POST CARD



THIS SIDE FOR THE MESSAGE

THIS SIDE FOR THE ADDRESS

Best wishes to a friend who
is afraid of nothing, from
Alice Stone Blackwell and
Ida Porter-Bayer.

SOUTHERN STATES WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONFERENCE

MRS. O. F. ELLINGTON, Rec. Sec'y,
721 W. Morkham St., Little Rock, Ark.

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MRS. W. M. STONER, 2nd Auditor,
1538 Rhode Island Ave., Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS:

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 417 Camp St

January 29, 191⁹

Miss Laura Clay,
189 North Mill Street,
Lexington, Kentucky.

My dear Miss Clay:-

I was very much interested in the contents of your letter of January 24, which Miss Gordon read to me. I note particularly your observation that the Webb-Kerogan decision of the Supreme Court may have a tendency to make it more difficult to pass a national prohibition movement, since the decision of the Supreme Court will enable the states to protect themselves more adequately.

I do wish the National would let the Congressional Union sustain the burden of the S.B.A. amendment, and the National put its pressure on the United States Elections Bill instead of this great waste of dual effort which is being sustained in Washington by the headquarters of the C.U's and N.A.W.S.A.

I had a very pleasant vacation which included a flying visit to my own home in Centralia, to my son Richard's home in Boston, a day in New York and one in Philadelphia. I spent an hour or two with Alice Blackwell. She looks very well, but I think is much worried over the WOMAN'S JOURNAL situation. She stated that sometime ago she had an agreement with Mrs. Catt, whereby the N.A.W.S.A. was to take over the JOURNAL, issue it from New York and assume the \$10,000 indebtedness which the JOURNAL has rolled up. This understanding obtained for some months, but just before the holidays Miss Blackwell wrote Mrs. Catt for more definite arrangements and received a reply to the effect that the whole arrangement was canceled. I think this came as a surprise to Alice. I do not know to what extent she wants to keep this information confidential, but I think it well that it be not discussed. I know your interest in Miss Blackwell personally and the JOURNAL, and so I am tempted to give you this information. I feel very indignant toward Agnes Ryan for I am convinced that she has played on Miss Blackwell's credulity for some years, and as Miss Blackwell is in no sense a financier Miss Ryan had many opportunities for mismanaging and running the JOURNAL in debt. I was amazed at the expensive manner and the tremendous force of workers the JOURNAL offices sustained. By the way I suppose you know that Miss Ryan expects a baby very shortly.

[Jan. 29, 1917]

-2-

At New York I had a long gossip visit with Ida Husted Harper. Mrs. Catt invited both Mrs. Harper and myself to dinner with her at which time I took occasion to plead for Oklahoma. On my return to New Orleans, I found several letters awaiting me from which I made excerpts and sent to Mrs. Catt. I enclose you a copy of the Oklahoma bill. I want you to be in touch with the situation.

We have put Mrs. J.B. Judah on the list for Conference bulletins and thank you for furnishing our department with her name.

Very cordially yours,

Ida Porter Boyer

IPB / BS.

XXXXXXXXXXXX

189 North Mill Street,
Lexington, Ky/ Jan. 31st, 1917.

My Dear Mrs. Boyer:-

I received your very interesting letter this morning, and am much obliged to you for your news about the Woman's Journal and your enclosures. I thank you for putting Mrs/ J. V/ Judah on the list for Conference Bulletins and for the receipt of Mrs. Bartlett which I received this morning.

I want to call your and Miss Gordon's particular attention to the article in the Woman's Journal of January 27th entitled, "Poindexter Says Eliminate Sex". I have not formed an opinion of it yet myself, but it occurs to me that supporting such an amendment may prove a new and profitable departure for the National. I wish like you that the National would leave the Congressional Union to sustain the Susan B. Anthony amendment and turn its attention to something more hopeful. I think the Webb-Kenyon bill will make the Susan B. Anthony bill harder to pass Congress as well as the Prohibition amendment; for I think some of the Congressmen have been in-

fluenced to vote for the S.V. A. ~~xxx~~ amendment by the charge of inconsistency, if they voted for the Prohibition amendment. From all I can hear the National lobby in Washington is discouraged about the Suffrage amendment and are looking for some more practical work. Therefore this Poindexter Amendment.

Now about Oklahoma, I am glad you said all you could to Mrs. Catt. It has occurred to me that it would be an ideal arrangement if you and Miss Gordon could go to Oklahoma as representatives of Southern states and under the auspices of the National. You and she are thoroughly acquainted with the situation there and are experienced in conducting campaigns. I am somewhat doubtful of the real assistance of some outside workers going into a state ~~xx~~ with whose circumstances they are unfamiliar, but that is not the case with you and Miss Gordon. You both know Oklahoma and you understand campaigning. I do not know of anything to suggest about practical arrangements; but if there is any likelihood of that amendment being voted on in 1917 I think that Suffragists all over the country ought to be taking an active interest in it right now. Therefore I am writing these suggestions for both you and Miss Gordon to consider without knowing at all that either of you will consider them practicable. If you should so consider them, however, either for both of you or for one of you and think I can help in any way to forward the plan, please command me.

The partial Suffrage bill in Tennessee will come before the Senate tomorrow, February 1st, and I am hoping for good news from it.

Please let me hear from you and Miss Gordon and with my kind regards to all my friends, I am very cordially yours,

SOUTHERN STATES WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONFERENCE

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1538 Rhode Island Ave., Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS:

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

February 13, 1917

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mrs. Catt:

Your letter of January 31 did not reach me until a few days ago. It was addressed to 119 Camp Street, which put it in the route of another than our regular letter carrier and so there was some delay in delivery. My address is 417-419 Camp Street, as our very extensive headquarters embrace several numbers, but the hundreds are important. 119 Camp Street is some blocks away.

I am quite mystified at your apparent unfamiliarity with the provisions of the Oklahoma suffrage bill. I enclosed a copy in my letter to you, but in order that you may have information immediately, I am sending you an additional copy. I presume you are already aware that the Senate voted on the resolution February 2. The roll call of the Senate was yeas, 34; nays, 6; excused, 4. The six nays are Republicans. Of the excused, two are Democrats. I think everyone of the 34 yeas are Democrats. As I run over the list of names I chuckle inwardly to see how some of our old opponents have been whipped into line by party mandate. When the mills of the gods grind, it does not make very much difference whether the grinding is coarse or fine, it is all tremendously interesting when the grist comes your way.

On roll call relative to a special election the third Saturday in June, 1917, the result was precisely the same, namely, yeas, 34; nays, 6; excused, 4. This resolution relative to a special election, or the call of a special election, was afterwards tabled. Just what action the House will take should be known in a very few days, as the Oklahoma legislature convened January 1 and is a sixty-day term. This would carry it some time into March if they have been adjourning for Saturdays and Sundays.

I am going to run over your paragraphs rapidly and touch upon several points.

Mrs. Lucas, of Oklahoma City, is a very clever woman and conducts a clipping bureau. I do not know whether at present she is a Democrat or a Republican. She is very attractive, but I think I would hesitate to put very much confidence in her work, and I doubt very much if she understands the suffrage situation very well.

Feb 13, 1917

She was not a suffragist, or at least did nothing for suffrage, during the time of the Constitutional Convention. I do not under-

stand why she should write to you that the "suffrage bill would go through at the polls and would not cost the women a cent." If I understand correctly, she now belongs to the Oklahoma City suffrage club and is financial chairman to raise the money during this campaign. In a letter written some weeks ago, her slowness in planning to raise the funds was a matter of criticism on the part of my correspondent. Mrs. Lucas is a business woman and I met her in St. Louis, at which time she was selling Oklahoma oil lands and was looking for customers at the Democratic Convention.

I am at a loss to understand why any man who knows political conditions in Oklahoma would suggest to Mrs. Walter McNabb Miller that a suffrage amendment would better come at the regular election in November. I would not take very much chance with the suffrage amendment that had to run the gauntlet of an Oklahoma referendum at a regular election, especially at this coming election. There is likely to be a contest over the governorship. The present governor has muddied the waters considerably. He will be a Congressional candidate. He would make a better angel than a congressman.

I think the proper person to go to Oklahoma and have a conference with the politicians is yourself. You will have no trouble in getting hold of the leading Democrats, and I suggest also that you get in touch with the Republicans and the Socialists. While the Democrats in Oklahoma are in the majority and can bring to pass any measure which has party pressure, yet there is a big Republican vote in the northern counties of the state. The southern counties have been organized by the Socialists, but it is idle to assume that every Democrat will vote for woman suffrage even under party pressure and so the votes of Republicans and Socialists will be of assistance. If you wish, I will give you the names of some of the influential politicians of all these parties.

I note you say, or suggest, circularizing the rural voters with Senator Shaffroth's speech. Don't do this, I beg. They were dosed with Senator Shaffroth's speech ten years ago. These rural voters in Oklahoma are absolutely swamped with Congressional literature. Few of them pay very much attention to it and Senator Shaffroth's speech, you will admit, means considerable time and perusal, admirable as it is. Then there is another thing to be considered, and that is that Colorado is not a name to conjure with in Oklahoma. In the first place, Oklahoma, especially the old Indian Territory side, is ~~southern~~ southern, with all the prejudices of a southern state. The northern part of Oklahoma, and the eastern part, are very thoroughly organized by the Federation of Labor and Colorado's mining troubles have prejudiced the northern and western sections. That was the real reason why Ex-Governor Adams and Mrs. Mary C.C. Bradford were not as effective as we hoped they would be when they campaigned in Oklahoma. If you want to distribute Congressional literature, get it from some Kansan, for the northern tier of Oklahoma counties comprise many Kansas people, who sold out their farms at high rates and crossed the line to take up cheaper land in Oklahoma. In my judgment, the most effective

probably

[Feb 13, 1917]

one thing that can be done in a campaign is a personal letter to the voters. Many of them are flattered at being singled out in this fashion for personal recognition. This letter might state the splendid prosperity of Kansas, the northern neighbor of Oklahoma, and the western, Arizona. But be it remembered that Oklahoma has more than a quarter of a million voters, which means something in postage and a whole lot in clerical work. We did circularize these voters in 1910, under Senator Owen's frank, and it was no small task. But even this Congressional document by the state's representative in Congress did not have the weight that a careful multigraphed letter, with the earmarks of individuality ~~even~~ ^{would give}

Second in effect-- I ~~regard~~ ^{regard} this personal letter first-- ~~but~~ second, is the opportunity afforded to reach the voters through the farmers' picnics which are in vogue throughout the state. These picnics are political gatherings; they last one and two days, and are usually in the center of every county.

In reference to my going to Oklahoma, or ~~to do~~ ^{doing} any press work for you, this is a question which would have to be submitted to the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference for decision. As you know, my time belongs to the Conference, and unless the Board approved, it would be quite impossible for me to consider anything else at present.

In addition to the support of the political parties, I think you would find the two big organizations of the State, the Farmers' Co-operative Unions and the State Federation of Labor, very ready and willing to give you all possible help and perhaps place the machinery of their organizations at your disposition.

Cordially yours,

Ida Porter - Boyer

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1538 Rhode Island Ave., Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS:

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Feb 14"

1917

My Dear Miss Clay:

The enclosed letter was unintentionally omitted from the one Miss Gordon wrote you yesterday. Please return it to me when you have read it.

Affectionately

Ida Porter-Boyer

The printed clipping is from Mrs McCulloch to Kate M. Gordon

Feb. 19th, 1917.

My Dear Mrs. Boyer and Miss Gorden :-

I have received letters from both and so will write to both of you.

I go to Washington City on Wednesday morning to the Council meeting, and if there is anything you would like for me to talk over with Mrs. Catt or with the suffragists you can write to me at National Headquarters, 1626 Rhode Island Avenue. You will be glad to know that the danger of delaying the amendment in Kentucky has about blown over. The liquor men wanted to submit the amendment at the extra session of the Legislature, the legality of which is very doubtful, and if the Legislature passed it, it would go to the courts for decision on its legality, thus tying it up until it was too late to be passed by the regular session in 1918. But I am informed that this trick cannot be successfully played; so I am in hopes that we can get it submitted by the Legislature of 1918 to be voted on in 1919.

Yes, I certainly do think it is a great mistake to have too much National supervision of State work. However I believe in Illinois Mrs/ McCulloch is going to meet the difficulty of contending with a Prohibition amendment which the papers say ~~has~~ has already passed one chamber.

I am intensely interested in all references in the letters sent to me to the Oklahom situation. I did not know when I wrote suggesting that both of you should go to Oklahoma that Mrs. Catt

ters of the State was defeated amid the wild cheers

[Feb 19, 1917]

-2-

had made any proposition about Mrs. Boyer's going. I wish to say at once that if the proposition is put to the Board of the Southern Conference that I will vote for it and will do all I can to assist. While I should exceedingly regret to have Mrs. Boyer absent from the Headquarters at New Orleans, yet I believe that to help a southern state to win full suffrage would give the Southern Conference a great deal of prestige and assist all our plans. I would not be willing to part with Mrs. Boyer for any but a southern state.

I am enclosing a letter which Mrs. McCulloch ask me to send to Mrs. ~~Boyer~~ *Gordon*

Please remember me to all our suffrage friends, and with cordial regards to both of you, I am

Very sincerely yours,

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HEADQUARTERS:

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

April 25, 1917.

191

My dear Miss Clay:

I am trying to close up the many little odds and ends of my suffrage work here in Louisiana, and I am doing it with a very sore heart. Personally, I have enjoyed every day of my stay in New Orleans and experience a delight in knowing the many friends I have enlisted ~~and~~ the remembrance of which will continue to be a beautiful memory.

I think Miss Gordon has written to you very fully of the step we are about to take and how regretfully we both look to the ending of the press bulletins and our little magazine. We are both egotistic enough to think that the hundreds and hundreds of columns of press news have had an effect in creating southern suffrage sentiment. Two of the states which have the largest list of papers on our mailing score are ~~in~~ the states of Arkansas and Oklahoma. It may be a coincidence that these states have shown a kindly disposition ~~of~~ woman-suffrage.

I expect to go to Boston to help with the Massachusetts' suffrage work and shall probably leave New Orleans about May 10. This will give me a little period of rest at Centralia ^{peninsula} before camping down in Boston. I have had some stray echoes of your trip in Maine and expect to hear fuller accounts when I arrive in the North.

Here in the Headquarters we have had some happy moments in putting white patches in the map. We speckle them over a little bit, but even though the effect ~~was~~ that of measles, the map showed up in whiter hue since 1917 than some of us hoped for. Now we are looking forward for good news from Florida.

Affectionately yours,

Ida Porter-Boyer

MISS ALICE STONE BLACKWELL
President

MRS. SUSAN LEWIS BALL
Treasurer

MASSACHUSETTS WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

585 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

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MRS. HENRY DIKE SLEEPER, Chairman Organization Committee
MRS. TERESA A. CROWLEY, Chairman Congressional Committee
MISS ALLA A. LIBBEY, Chairman Industrial Committee
MRS. IDA PORTER BOYER, Chairman Press Committee
MRS. GEORGE WINSLOW PERKINS, Executive Secretary



March 20, 1918.

Miss Laura Clay,

181 Mill St., Lexington, Ky.

My dear Miss Clay:

I know you will be pleased to learn of the movement to convert Lucy Stone's old home into a Convalescent Hospital for Soldiers and Sailors. I am enclosing a clipping which gives some of the details of the project.

Affectionately yours,

Dict. IPB/M

Ida Porter-Boyer
Press Chairman.

MISS ALICE STONE BLACKWELL
President

MRS. SUSAN LEWIS BALL
Treasurer

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MISS ALLA A. LIBBEY, Chairman Industrial Committee
MRS. IDA PORTER BOYER, Chairman Press Committee
MRS. GEORGE WINSLOW PERKINS, Executive Secretary

March 15, 1918.

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

My dear Miss Clay:

In reading the Transcript last evening, which is the Boston bible, I came across a reproduction from the Providence Journal, and I am wondering to what extent the Flood bill will resemble the United States elections bill which you proposed several years ago. Mr. Henry D. Flood is representative in Congress from Virginia. His home address is Appomattox.

I am writing to you instead of to Mrs. Catt, and if you deem it wise, I trust you will take up the matter with her. I presume Mr. Flood has prepared copies of his bill, but I have not yet seen anything beyond the clipping which I enclose.

I know you will be interested to learn that Alice Blackwell has loaned the old Dorchester home for a Convalescent Hospital for Wounded Soldiers. It is to be known as the Lucy Stone Memorial, and the use of the house and the grounds is given during the period of the war and for one year thereafter.

Cordially yours,

Dict. IPB/M

enc.

Ida Porter Boyer
Press Chairman.

P.S. You may be surprised to hear from me in Boston. I have been here since last May, but will not renew my contact.

FORESTALLING VOTE SCANDAL

Introduction of Bill Against Aliens Exercising the Ballot Privilege Brings Before the Public the Existence of a Practice Which Would Allow 250,000 Enemies to Participate in Elections

[From the Providence Journal]

It is new information to most people in this section of the country that aliens vote in some States. This is brought out by the introduction of a bill in Congress to prevent alien enemies from voting, the purpose being to enact it into law before the next November election.

Ten States are named by Chairman Flood of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, author of the bill, in which aliens have the voting privilege, and 250,000 is the estimated number of alien enemies so qualified. Stimson's digest of State Constitutions names thirteen States where "males of foreign birth, of the age of twenty-one, who have taken out their first papers" may vote. The States in the Flood list are Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, South Dakota and Texas. Stimson adds Wisconsin, Colorado and North Dakota, though since the publication of his work the law in these States may have been changed.

The Situation as to Vote Regulation

The issue calls attention to the fact, on which opponents of woman suffrage, of course, lay stress, that the voting privilege is primarily a matter of State regulation, not Federal. As a result of the emancipation of the slaves, the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution was adopted, forbidding the States to deny or abridge the privilege on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. But except for this, the Constitution does not dictate, and, indeed, confides the election of senators, representatives and the President to a diverse electorate as regulated by State laws.

It is entirely possible that there may be qualified alien enemies enough in some of the congressional districts, in the States where aliens vote, to influence the result at the forthcoming election. But it may be a question if Congress can forbid their participation by an act of legislation.

The States could not shut them out, because the privilege is fixed in the several Constitutions, and there is not time to amend the fundamental law. But, also, the Constitution of the United States provides that for the election of representatives and senators in Congress, the "electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." Those entitled to vote for members of the House of Representatives in a State appear to be qualified to vote for members of Congress. The intent seems to be that the qualifications shall be identical, and in practice they always have been.

Congress May Disqualify Voters

The Flood bill declares that "no person not a citizen of the United States, who is a subject of a State or nation with which the United States is at war, shall be permitted to vote at any election to be held for President and Vice President, or for Senators of the United States or members of the House of Representatives." The construction put upon the constitutional provision, that electors for the Federal representatives shall have the qualifications of electors for State representatives, may be that it does not establish the right of the latter to vote for Federal officers but only restrains Congress from creating an electorate in enlargement of that of the several States. In other words, Congress may assume the right to refuse to accept State qualifications, though it cannot create new ones—it may disqualify, but cannot qualify voters for the purpose of a national election.

It is evidently highly desirable that alien enemies be prevented from voting, and regardless of whether or not they could "throw" an election in any district. For Germans and Austrians to be permitted to line up with American citizens at the ballot box, at this time, especially for an election of any part of the Government of the United States, would be scandalous.

*Boehon Transcript
Mar 14 - 1918*

Miss Laura Clay-3

March 30, 1918.

I could hardly get there before the middle of April even though released from here immediately, as since my husband's death I have decided to break up my home and this together with some business affairs will occupy at least a week or ten days in Centralia, Pa. Meanwhile whenever anything of interest comes up, or when I need somebody to lean upon, I am going to inflict you with a letter.

Affectionately yours,

Dict. IPB/M

enc.

Ida Porter-Boyer

Alice Blackwell is, I think, facing a much shrunken income. The many old properties her father left her are steadily depreciating in value and the Armenians and Russians are working her to a finish. Every hard-luck story claims her sympathy and her purse. I feel just a little uneasy about her lest she find herself in straits that will be difficult to combat. This is strictly *entre nous*.

P.S. No 2,

Our War Service Committee is having a booth at the Food Thrift Fair. Exhibit is to be sugarless candy. Am enclosing some of the recipes. In addition to sugarless candies there will be a small supply of war candy, — this requires some sugar, — not much

MICHIGAN EQUAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

STATE HEADQUARTERS:
135 FARMER STREET, ROOM 27

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National Executive Council. Three Rivers.

PHONE CHERRY 2127



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LEGISLATIVE AND POLITICAL
Mrs. Myron B. Vorce
LITERATURE
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Miss Daisy L. Stilson Vassar
EIGHTH
Mrs. James G. Macpherson Saginaw
NINTH AND TENTH
Mrs. Alice B. Locke Bay City
ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH
Mrs. Alberta Droelle Detroit

July 11 " 1918
My Dear Miss Clay:-
Thank you for the newspaper
containing your communication on the
Federal Amendment. I'm so worried
of this Federal Amendment absorption that
I wish our National Board would turn
some attention to the states now in campaign.
I do not think there is any chance for
the Federal Amendment and I think the
National knows this. If the work at
Washington is being carried on purely for
advertisement and propaganda then I am
willing to hold my peace despite the
bulletins sent out assuring that the
sentiment is strong. But I hold my
peace at some cost for the Federal
issue, even though it be a club in
some sections, it much clouds the
state campaigns. The average man or

woman cannot understand the necessity
of a Federal and a state campaign.

I came to Michigan most unexpectedly.
Perhaps it is well that I did come for never
in all my experience have I known a
State Board with so little efficient material.
The old members whom you knew are
in the discard. There was so much in-
harmony that none were re-elected. As a
compromise Mrs Farrell was elected
president. She is a very amiable dame
with about as much grasp of suffrage, or
campaigning (or anything else) as a kitten.
She does not know her own State, and
it follows that her State does not know
her. I came to do the press work but,
in reality am doing everything. Managing
the campaign, acting-president, corresponding
secretary and whatever comes to hand.

One woman, and one only - Mrs Myron B. Vorce -
is the peg on which I hang. She was a
Michigan girl, married and went to Ohio
and now is back in Detroit. She has
good political sense and is brimful of
energy.

Am heart-sick to be in Louisiana
for the campaign, but do not see how
I can possibly leave Michigan. Have
tried to find some one who could

[July 11, 1918]

take this burden and leave me free to go to New Orleans, but there seems to be no one available.

I think we have a political situation here. The Democrats are bidding for the women's vote in 1920 and the Republicans are determined to hold it. The State Central Committee of both parties have favorably referred and endorsement of woman suffrage to the coming State Conventions.

We are just about completing a Federation Conference. This is auxiliary to our State Association. It is really a Campaign Committee. The personelle will give you an idea of its importance and the members are really in earnest.

Chm. Grant Slocum, Worthy Master State Grange

V-Chm. { Lt. Gov. Dickinson
Ex-Gov Woodrige M. Ferris
Mrs. P. J. Farrell pres. Mich. Equal Suff. Assn.

Leas. Mr. W. A. Constock

Secy Mark J. McKee (the Boss Ined of the State)

Chm. Ex Com. John C. Ketchum, President The Gleans and Farmers Clubs of Mich.

Surely these men can bring success - unless they flatten out like many Men's Leagues.

Am very happy over the part

The Women's Benefit Association of the Maccabees is taking. Miss Bida West, Supreme Commander is truly enthusiastic. Her two associates Mrs. Locke and Mrs. Drollie have taken over the work of the 6, 9, 10, 11, 12 Congressional Districts. This is more than half the area of the State. These women are business to the finger-tips and know how to do things. The W. B. A. bears all the expense, in these Districts.

Am enclosing copy of The Woman's Patriot. This is the new anti-suffrage organ with Marse Henry Matterson as an editor. The three anti-organs, - Woman's Protest, Remonstrance and Cambridge Anti-Suffrage Notes have combined in the present venomous publication.

When you have read the Patriot will you kindly mail it to Kate Gordon? She needs educating.

I wish you were here in this campaign. We surely need help. My love to you. I think of you so often and always with affection.

Sincerely yours
Ida Porter-Boyer.

July 11, 1913

Just a few moments while I wait for an appointment.

Mrs Shuler remarked while in Detroit recently that "there is no use taking up any matter with Mrs Catt. She cannot think of anything except the Federal Amendment." I answered "That's not very encouraging to the States in campaign."

Mrs Harper wrote me July 5th that "the situation in Washington is by no means hopeful" and she bemoans the probability of having to "do the whole thing over again!"

J.P.-B

Campaign Headquarters, 428 Camp Street,

New Orleans, Sept. 6, 1918.

Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer,
135 Farmer Street,
Detroit, Mich.

My dear Pennsy,

How can I thank you enough for those splendid posters you sent me. In fact, until they came, I had no idea of the existence of some of them, from the fact that the price list sent me by the National is for 1917, and evidently these are later contributions. It is three weeks since I gave the order for the maps to be printed and I have not heard from them yet. They are evidently not rapid transit in the publicity department.

I am enclosing Miss Clay's letter, and you will appreciate the armed truce that exists in order that his Honor, Bob Ewing, can be let down easy. Mrs. Holmes asked for a private interview with Jean and me, but we refused. The lady is such an almighty liar, that we would not take the chance of a private conference.

So you can imagine the delight we felt in having the Woman Suffrage Party represented by Ethel Hutson, a Mrs. Lamb that figures under the pseudonym of the "Self-Start-er", as she undertakes to set in motion every kind of activity that is possible to lead to nowhere, and Mrs. Holmes in conference with us.

There is one thing that the joint campaign committee of the La. State Suffrage Association and the Woman Suffrage Party has clearly proven, and that is that they have not one single bit of organization, no money, and they have not the first idea how to launch a campaign; and that is the reason after their failure in the Legislature to prevent submission, they went back to Red Cross and knitting. Mrs. Holmes again came forth when Gallinger died, and the chances for a Federal amendment submission became slimmer.

There was sent to the La. State Suffrage Association anonymously a copy of an invitation sent out by the

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Woman Suffrage Party for a called executive meeting to receive some information sent out by Mrs. Catt, and the person to whom it was sent was especially urged not to mention this fact. It proves to me that Mrs. Catt as National president allows two organizations to exist in a State, solicits money and recognizes us to a certain point, but uses the other party as the medium to receive special instructions. That's an honorable role to play. I mentally apologize for some of the things that Mary Hay got the credit for.

I have written to Miss Clay and asked her to come to us in October. I would not care to have her sooner, because September is so often a hot trying month. I want her here to share in the victory with us, for I feel sure we are going to be victorious.. If we went out now and campaigned against woman suffrage. You, of course, appreciate what it means to have old Ewing on our side.

I send some of my bulletins. You will be glad to know that they are being splendidly used, and that we are getting editorial support. On Labor Day, when the parade passed we shook our "Votes for Women" flag, and received from the marchers an ovation, which Evie Harris says is incorrect English, and should be described as a demonstration.

By putting Miss Clay's letter and this letter together, you will have all the political news. I am quite of the opinion that the Antis have summed us up correctly, and that women do not want to vote. The apathy, the indifference, the little understanding of suffrage as a basic right appalls me, the nearer I reach the goal.

If for any reason we do not get our ballot in November, then I will withdraw from any future activity. Naturally, the Federal amendmentites will be vindicated. I would rather see my right arm withered in its socket than to raise it in behalf of vitalizing the 15th amendment, and above all destroying that safeguard of our liberty, State sovereignty.

When the Michigan campaign is over, don't you want to come down to New Orleans and join Miss Clay, who I hope will be here and rest up? Maybe by that time, the La. Anti-Tuberculosis League or the Southern Conference will need your activities.

Affectionately,

BOSTON EQUAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT

FOUNDED 1901 BY PAULINE AGASSIZ SHAW

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*"All things worth having are possible. What should be done, can be done;
what can be done, let us do."*

—Carrie Chapman Catt.

August 13, 1919.

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

My dear Miss Clay:

I have just written Miss Gordon and the substance of her letter, like this, has for its text the accompanying form letter relative to the publication of Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell biographies. We are not making this a general appeal, but we are asking those who have been co-workers with, or who know the devotion and labor which the Blackwell family gave for so many years to the suffrage cause. We hope, by appealing to the people who knew and loved them, to secure enough funds to issue the publications.

I wish you would enlist the interest of other Kentucky friends, for excepting your sister Mrs. Bennett, and Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, I know very few Kentucky suffragists to whom to appeal. I shall not ask Mrs. Bennett nor Mrs. Breckinridge, for I will leave them to you.

After the Michigan campaign I had a short respite in visiting my sister in Pennsylvania and then was recalled to Detroit to put on a registration campaign. Upon its conclusion I came to Massachusetts where I had a most delightful visit with my son and his family. During the past week I moved over to Dorchester, (#3 Monadnock Street) where I will share Miss Blackwell's flat for the coming winter. Beginning with September, I shall be with the Boston Equal Suffrage Association helping in the citizenship work.

With much love to you all,

Cordially yours,

Ida Porter - Boyer