

Kentucky. [Oct 13, 1903]

Previous volumes of the History of Woman Suffrage have recorded the most important facts of Woman's progress in Kentucky in 1884 and 1885.

A new departure in women's official relation to the public schools was taken in 1886, when Mrs. Amanda T. Million was appointed to the salaried office of County Superintendent of Common Schools. Her husband ~~Jackson Million~~, was Superintendent in Madison County, but ~~he died a few days after the~~ commencement of his term ~~in~~ August, 1886. ~~Then~~ Judge J. C. Chenault, after the constitutional eligibility of a woman had been ascertained, appointed his widow, ~~Amanda T. Million~~, to fill out the year till the next



election. ~~day~~. Mrs. Million then became a candidate, and was elected for the remaining three years of the term, being the first woman in <sup>the State</sup> Kentucky ever appointed or elected to that office. Her ~~election~~ <sup>case</sup> had attracted the attention of other women in the meantime, and at the regular election in 1889, four ~~women~~ were elected County Superintendents; in 1893, there were eight; and in 1897, the number had increased to eighteen.

In Oct. 1886, the Association for the Advancement of Women held its ~~fourteenth~~ Congress in Louisville. For the first time Woman Suffrage ~~was a topic~~ was admitted to a place on <sup>the</sup> its program; and <sup>it</sup> was ~~discussed~~ <sup>advocated</sup> affirmatively by Mrs. Cornah D. Cheney, of Massachusetts, and Miss Laura



Clay, of Kentucky.

On Dec. 15<sup>th</sup>, 1886, the Court of Appeals gave a decision ~~of~~ ~~framed~~ ~~ing~~ the right of women to dispense medicines. The case was that of Miss Bessie W. White, of Kentucky, (afterwards the wife of Mr. Milt. Hager). ~~She is the first woman who ever applied in Kentucky for a certificate to dispense medicines.~~ She is a graduate of the School of Pharmacy of Michigan University, her diploma as a Pharmaceutical Chemist being dated June, 1883. She applied to the Kentucky State Board of Pharmacy in November, ~~1883~~ <sup>of that year</sup> for registration as a registered <sup>an</sup> ~~assistant~~ <sup>(date)</sup> pharmacist; paid the required fee, exhibited her diploma, and even offered to be examined. They rejected her application ~~upon~~ upon the ground



that she was not a graduate of pharmacy within the meaning of the law, and refused to examine her. ~~Thompson~~ ~~who~~ ~~by~~ ~~this~~ ~~act~~ ~~she~~ ~~then~~ ~~applied~~ ~~for~~ ~~a~~ ~~mandamus~~ to compel the Board to admit her to registration. The writ was granted, ~~whereupon~~ <sup>but</sup> an appeal was taken, ~~which~~ Judge William H. Holt, <sup>delivered</sup> in the opinion of the Appellate Court, <sup>wholly</sup> ~~affirmed~~ <sup>saying</sup> Judge Holt, ~~he~~ <sup>remarked</sup> in his decision, "It is gratifying to see American women coming to the front in these honorable pursuits. The history of civilization in every country shows that it has merely kept pace with the advancement of its women."

In February, 1888, Mrs. Mary B. Clay, vice-president of the American and of the National Woman Suffrage Associations, called a con-



tion of suffragists in Frankfort. Delegates from Lexington and Richmond attended, and Mrs. Zevelda G. Wallace, of Indiana, was present by invitation. The Hall of Representatives was granted for two evenings, the General Assembly being in session. On the first evening Mrs. Wallace delivered an able address, the hall being well filled, principally with members of the legislature. On the second evening Mrs. ~~Mary B.~~ <sup>Sarah</sup> Clay spoke upon the harsh laws relating to women as wives and mothers, and Prof. C. B. Walker, of Lexington, spoke of the injustice to women <sup>them</sup> of the property laws, and of the advantages of giving <sup>them</sup> the ballot to ~~women~~ in municipal affairs. He was followed by Mrs. ~~James~~ <sup>Sarah</sup> ~~Clay~~ <sup>Clay</sup> Bennett, who argued that women <sup>already</sup> had a



right to the ballot, <sup>under</sup> ~~given them by~~  
 the Fourteenth Amendment of the  
 United States Constitution. At the  
 conclusion of her address she  
 asked all members of the legisla-  
 ture present who were willing to  
 give the ballot to women to  
 manifest their willingness by  
 standing. At this seven gentlemen  
 rose ~~to their feet~~ and their ac-  
 tion was greeted with loud applause  
 by the rest of the audience.

At the Twentieth Annual Meet-  
 ing of the American Woman Suff-  
 rage Association, convened in Cin-  
 cinnati, <sup>Ohio</sup> November 20, 21 and 22,  
 1888, in response to a call from  
 Miss Louisa Clay, <sup>member of Executive</sup>  
<sup>Committee,</sup> ~~that~~ <sup>State</sup> suff-  
 ragists from Kentucky met and  
 organized ~~the~~ <sup>the State</sup> Kentucky Equal  
 Rights Association. <sup>Representa-</sup>  
 tives from ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> Kenton County Equal



~~the~~ Suffrage Association, and Fayette Equal Rights Association were present; and letters from many points in the state expressed great interest. A constitution was adopted, and the following officers were elected:

President, Miss Leana Clay, ~~Southington.~~

~~W. W.~~ Vice-presidents, Mrs. Ellen Battelle Dietrick, ~~Covington.~~

~~W. W.~~ Vice-presidents Mrs. Mary B. Clay, ~~Richmond.~~ cor. sec.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Eugenia B. Farmer, ~~Covington.~~

Recording Secretary, Miss Anna M. Deane, ~~Southington.~~ treas.

Treasurer, Mrs. Isabella H. Shepard, ~~Covington.~~

The new Association did not make itself auxiliary to either the American or the National



Woman Suffrage Association; but when the two united in 1889, in its next convention after, it became auxiliary to the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

On February 13<sup>th</sup>, 1889, ~~was~~ the same day in which a National Conference of Prohibitionists was held in Louisville, <sup>and also</sup> the Kentucky State Prohibition Convention met there also. The majority report of the Committee on Resolutions refused to endorse the woman suffrage clause which was then in the National platform, But Col. S. Anderson offered the following substitute as a minority report: "We, the Prohibition party of Kentucky, in convention assembled, do declare ourselves in harmony with and endorse the



declaration of principles as set  
 forth by the National Prohibition  
 party." Messrs. <sup>Col. Anderson,</sup> S. Anderson, B. C.  
 Castin and George W. Bain made  
 earnest and eloquent speeches for  
 the substitute. Mrs. Caroline A. Beech,  
 by skillful questions, drew from  
 the chairman, who was opposed  
~~to woman suffrage~~, that the Pro-  
 hibition vote had gained 300 or  
 400 per cent. in the South since the  
 adoption of the woman suffrage  
 plank; that no such increase  
 had been made in the North;  
 and that many votes in the South  
 would have been lost without  
~~that~~ <sup>this</sup> plank. The substitute was  
 almost unanimously adopted,  
 thus committing the Prohibition  
 party of Kentucky to woman  
 suffrage; and it has continued  
 to ~~hold~~ <sup>retain</sup> this plank, even when



the National platform threw it out.

On April 27<sup>th</sup>, 1889, at a called meeting of the Board of Curators of Kentucky University, an denominational institution of the Disciples of Christ, situated in Lexington, it was decided to admit women students, to the University. This action was the result of a petition presented the preceding June by the Fayette Equal Rights Association. In response, ~~to it~~, a committee <sup>had been</sup> ~~was~~ appointed to consider the advisability of opening the University to women. President Charles Louis Boos, who approved of their admission, was appointed chairman, and upon <sup>its</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>favorable</sup> report, ~~of the committee~~, the resolution to open Kentucky University to women carried by a unani-



mous, ~~over~~ enthusiastic, vote. An immediate appropriation was made for improvements to the college buildings to accommodate the women students, and the opening was announced and women invited to avail themselves of its advantages, in the annual calendar. This was the second institution of higher <sup>educat</sup>ing opened to women in Kentucky, the State Agricultural and Mechanical College and Normal School, also situated in Lexington, having admitted them in 1879.

The second annual convention of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association was held in the Court house <sup>at</sup> Lexington, November 19, 20, ~~and~~ 21, 1889, with ~~sixteen~~ officers and delegates in attendance, represent seven counties. The evening speakers



were Mrs. <sup>Clay,</sup> Mary G. Clay, Mrs. Josephine K. Henry and Rev. Dr. Jos. B. Cottrell. Steps were taken to have the interests of women presented before the approaching General Assembly and Constitutional Convention by an appointed committee, under the direction of the Association's Superintendent of Legislative Work, Mrs. Josephine K. Henry. ~~Among the newspapers that gave friendly reports of the convention were the Lexington Gazette, Daily Press, and Transcript; the Louisville Courier-Journal, and the London Mountain Echo. None made unfriendly remarks.~~

During the session of the General Assembly of 1890, the ~~Ky. Equal Rights Association's~~ committee, composed of eight women, went to Frankfort to ask legislation on the Property Rights of Women, and to have women



physicians appointed for the women's wards in the state asylums for the insane. A petition for Property Rights signed with ~~more~~ <sup>9,000</sup> thousand names was presented to the General Assembly. Of this number Mrs. S. M. Hubbard <sup>had</sup> sent ~~in~~ <sup>2,240</sup> two thousand two hundred and forty names collected by herself.

On Jan. 10<sup>th</sup> appeals were made in Representatives' Hall by Miss Laura Clay for the Woman's Physician bill, and by Mrs. Josephine K. Henry for Property Rights. ~~Mrs.~~ <sup>The</sup> ~~latter~~ <sup>Henry</sup> had carefully prepared a compendium of the Married Women's Property Laws of all the States, and this collection of information <sup>which</sup> was of incalculable service throughout the years of labor necessary for the final triumph of ~~the~~ <sup>our</sup> Property Rights laws. ~~measure of justice.~~



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A bill introduced by Hon. William B. Smith, making it obligatory upon employers to pay wages earned by married women to the <sup>themselves,</sup> women, and not to their husbands, became law. The press of the state, with few exceptions, espoused the Property Rights ~~cause~~ <sup>bill</sup>. Seven <sup>of them</sup> Property Rights ~~bills~~ were presented to the General Assembly; among them one drawn up ~~by~~ and introduced into the Senate by Judge William Lindsay, afterwards United States Senator. This ~~bill~~ secured to married women the enjoyment of their property, gave them the power to make a will, and equalized curtesy and dower. <sup>as</sup> Though ~~the bill~~ <sup>it</sup> was reported adversely <sup>by the committee</sup> by the committee to which it was referred, it was taken up for discussion, and was defended by Judge Lindsay.



in a speech pronounced by those which was  
who heard it a masterpiece of  
 eloquence, ~~polish~~ and logic. <sup>It</sup> ~~It~~ <sup>the bill</sup> ~~all~~  
 passed the Senate, but was defeat-  
 ed in the House by the opposing  
 numbers withdrawing and  
 breaking the quorum. However,  
Judge Lindsay's <sup>such</sup> championship  
 won powerful friends for the  
 Property Rights of women. ~~Was~~ This  
 bill, drawn up with ~~the~~ legal  
 precision and clearness ~~to be~~  
expected from so eminent a  
jurist, was practically the one  
 passed four years later, which  
 raised Kentucky's Property laws  
 for wives to a just and honora-  
 ble plane.

The Constitutional Conven-  
 tion held in 1890-91 was the  
 field of much labor <sup>by</sup> of the Equal  
 Rights Association. Mrs. Henry ~~of~~



supplied

~~kept~~ each member ~~supplied~~ several times a week with leaflets, tracts and Congressional debates bearing on the rights of women, besides writing two hundred articles for the State press on property rights and thirty-one on suffrage. By these means the importance of ~~women's~~ <sup>their</sup> claims was so impressed on the Convention that it appointed a <sup>Special</sup> Committee on Women's Rights, with one of its most esteemed members, Hon. J. C. Johnson, as its chairman, ~~throughout its~~ <sup>throughout the</sup> session he ~~treated~~ <sup>rendered</sup> the advocates of Women's Rights with the greatest courtesy, and rendered them every assistance in his power to bring their cause favorably before the Convention.



In October, 1890, a committee consisting of Mrs. Henry, Miss ~~Laura~~ Clay, Mrs. ~~Engenia B.~~ Farmer, Mrs. ~~Isabella H. Shepard~~ and Mrs. ~~Sarah~~ ~~Bennett~~ <sup>is at name</sup> went to Frankfort to appeal for clauses in the new Constitution empowering the General Assembly to extend full suffrage to women at its discretion; to secure the Property Rights of Married Women, and to grant School Suffrage to women; these being the three provisions the Ky. C. R. A. had decided to ask for.

On the evening of Oct. 9<sup>th</sup> in Representatives' Hall, Miss Clay, Mrs. Shepard and Mrs. Bennett were introduced by <sup>Mr.</sup> Hon. J. C. Johnson to an audience composed largely of <sup>members</sup> delegates, and made addresses on <sup>full</sup> woman suffrage and school suffrage.



Mrs. Henry was given a hearing before the Committee on Women's Rights, in the interest of Property Rights, <sup>Laws</sup> and Suffrage. ~~Her tract ap-~~  
~~pearing~~ A tract written by her appealing for Property Rights was also ~~presented~~ <sup>read before the Convention</sup> to the Convention by Hon. <sup>Mr.</sup> J. C. Jonson and read before ~~it~~; and <sup>supplied to</sup> each of the one hundred members, ~~was supplied with a~~  
~~copy.~~

The (Ky.) C. P. A. held its third annual convention in Richmond, on Dec. 3 and 4, 1890. The principal business was maturing ~~the~~ plans for continuing the appeals to the Constitutional Convention. ~~Also,~~ Mrs. J. H. Sawyer was asked to prepare a tract on co-education, ~~to be published by the C. P. A.~~ This she did, and ~~it~~ <sup>which</sup> proved of valuable assistance in securing the open-



ing of colleges to women.

The evening speakers were Mrs. Isabella H. Shepard, Mrs. Henry and Rev. John G. Fee, the venerable Kentuckian of Abolition fame.

The committee appointed to go to the Constitutional Convention, and composed of Mrs. Henry, Miss Clay, Mrs. Farmer, Mrs. S. H. Sawyer, Mrs. Margaret A. Watts and Mrs. Mary B. Clay met in Frankfort Dec. 8<sup>th</sup> and remained several days. They obtained hearings before the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, Education and Women's Rights. Mrs. Henry also addressed the Committee on Elections. This Committee <sup>who</sup> asked that her address be printed, and a copy be placed on the desk of each member of the Convention. This was done by the C. R. A.



On Dec. 12<sup>th</sup> Hon. W. H. Mackoy, at the request of the ladies, offered this amendment to the election section: "The General Assembly may hereafter extend full or partial suffrage to female citizens of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, who have resided in this state one year, subject in all respects to the same qualifications and conditions and penalties as are by this Constitution imposed upon the exercise of the right of suffrage by male citizens of the United States resident of this State." By motion of Mr. Mackoy, permission was extended to the ladies to address the Convention in Committee of the Whole. Some of the ladies at this time had left Frankfort, those remaining, having seen Mrs. Farmer,



Mrs. Sawyer and Mrs. M. B. Clay having selected Mrs. Laura Clay as their spokeswoman, <sup>they</sup> took their seats in front of the Speaker's stand, <sup>while</sup> and Mrs. Clay <sup>she</sup> addressed the Convention.

The only clause finally obtained in the new Constitution was one permitting the General Assembly to extend school suffrage to women.

In 1890 the Prohibitionists nominated Mrs. Henry for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. ~~She made the~~ race, ~~and~~ though in many places the election clerks refused to enter her name on the poll books, doubting the eligibility of a woman, she rolled up a total of more than 4,460 votes. This <sup>?</sup> race is worthy of note, ~~both~~ because it is the first in Kentucky where a woman was a candidate for popular



election to a State office; and because, as she ran on a platform containing a straightforward suffrage plank, practically all the votes cast for her were cast for woman suffrage.

The fourth <sup>annual</sup> convention of the Ky. C. R. A. was held in Louisville, December 8, 9 and 10, 1891, and addressed by Mrs. Margaret A. Watts, one of a committee from the C. R. A. to secure the opening of Centre College, Danville, to women, reported that at its last commencement the degree of B. A. was conferred upon Mrs. Mary Rout, Mrs. Caroline Douglass and Mrs. Jane Rutherford, daughters of its former president, Rev. John C. Young, who as far back as 1845 had advocated co-education, and had given his daughters a classical education in the college,



where they graduated in good standing. This precedent was not followed by later presidents, and only the preparatory department is now co-educational. ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

The evening speakers were <sup>The</sup> Rev. Anna H. Shaw, and Rev. Dr. C. K. J. Jones, of Louisville. The Courier-Journal and other city papers made favorable mention of the proceedings.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at its twelfth annual convention held in Newport in October, 1892, adopted the Franchise department, and has proved a faithful and valuable ally in educating public sentiment and in assisting in obtaining desired legislation.

The fifth convention of the Ky. C. R. S. was held in Richmond,



November 9 and 10, 1892.

The work done by Mrs. S. H. Sawyer had been <sup>resulted</sup> ~~successful~~ in securing the admission of women to Wesleyan College, Winchester. The Baptist College at Georgetown had also become co-educational through the influence of Prof. James Jefferson Rucker, to whom the convention extended a vote of thanks.

Mrs. <sup>Ida</sup> <sup>Alvery</sup> C. Obenchain wrote for this convention her paper "Why a Democratic Woman Wants the Ballot," which was read and afterwards printed <sup>by the Woman's Tribune,</sup> and widely circulated as a suffrage tract.

The evening speakers were Mrs. Clara B. Colby, and J. Franklin Browne, V. D. M.

The Homeopathic Medical College, ~~opened~~ <sup>opened</sup> in Louisville in 1892, admitted women students from the



start, and also placed a woman on the Faculty.

The General Assembly of 1892 was in session most of that year and some months in 1893, as there was a vast amount of business to be done in bringing up all departments of legislation into accordance with the requirements of the new Constitution. During this long session the C. R. A. was busy urging the rights of women;



and at its sixth annual convention, held in Newport, Oct. 17, 18, and 19, 1893, was able to record that a law had been secured granting a married woman the right to make a will and control her real estate.

The Madison County local C. R. A. were successful in obtaining the ~~franchise~~ admission of girls to Central University, <sup>located</sup> ~~sited~~ at Richmond. Co-education ~~was prevalent~~ of men and women now <sup>(1900)</sup> prevails in all the normal and business schools, and in the ~~large~~ majority of the institutions of higher learning; the only notable exceptions being Centre University, Danville; Baptist College, Russellville, Baptist Theological College, Louisville and the Allopathic Medical College, Louisville.

<sup>Among the</sup> ~~The evening~~ speakers at the convention <sup>was</sup> ~~was~~ Mrs. Emma Clay, Mrs. J. K. Henry and Rev. G. W. Bradford.



The seventh convention of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association met in Lexington, Oct. 24, 25 and 26, 1894.

The most encouraging successes of any year were reported. The Fayette C. R. A. had petitioned Mayor Henry J. Duncan and the city council of Lexington to appoint a woman on the School Board. Mrs. Wilbur R. Smith <sup>with the results of</sup> was appointed, and proved a valuable addition to the Board. She ~~was~~ the first woman who ever held the position in Kentucky.

The changes wrought by liberal legislation can be best related in quotations from publications of the Association.

(Here follow the printed portions)

the minutes of this convention:



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Among the legislators special gratitude is due to Judges O. B. Vance and ~~Judge~~ W. M. Beckner. <sup>The former</sup> Judge Vance introduced the bill for Married Women's Property Rights in the House, giving Judge ~~William~~ Lindsay credit for being practically its author while he was in the state Senate. Judge Beckner cordially supported Judge Vance's bill, saying he preferred it to one of his own, which he had introduced, but which he would push only if it should become evident that Judge Vance's more liberal bill could not become law. To the leadership of these two talented gentlemen is due the vote of 79 ayes to 14 nays with which the bill passed the House. In the Senate it came near to defeat, but was carried through



by the strenuous efforts of its friends, especially of Senators W. W. Stephenson, William Goebel and Rozel Weissinger. (Sen. Weissinger withdrew in favor of the House bill & ~~bill~~ one of his own, which was not so comprehensive in its liberal provisions. The bill passed on the very last day of the session possible to finish business, and was signed, <sup>for Mar. 15,</sup> after adjournment by Gov. John Young Brown, who had always supported it. ~~on March 15th~~

Another signal victory was School Suffrage for women of the second-class citis. Since the first school law of 1838 widows with children of school age were voters for school trustees in the country districts, and in 1886 this right was extended to



allow ~~them and~~ tax-paying widows and spinsters to vote on school taxes. This general law, however, did not apply to chartered cities. ~~Through~~ The vigilance of Mrs. Genevieve B. Farmer, she observed and seized ~~upon~~ the opportunity offered by the revision of city charters after the adoption of the new Constitution to put in clauses granting full school suffrage to women. At her instigation in 1892 the local C. R. Associations of Covington, Newport and Lexington petitioned the committee selected to propose a charter for second class cities to insert a clause in the section on Education to make women eligible as members of the Board of Education and qualified to vote at all elections of such Boards. Thus to Mrs. Farmer is due



the first voting wedge ever driven in the body politic of Kentucky, for the clause was inserted in the charter of second-class cities, and the charter passed the General Assembly in 1894, and was signed by Gov. Browne on March 19<sup>th</sup>. The influence of the Ky. Equal Rights Association was not sufficient, <sup>however,</sup> to have school suffrage put in charters of cities of other classes. Hons. Charles J. Bronston and John C. Hodges, of Lexington, and Hons. William Goebel and Joel Baker of Covington, did excellent service for this clause. At the annual C. R. A. convention of 1894, Mrs. Farmer gave an address on School Suffrage, with illustrations of registration and voting, which the women were to have an opportunity to do in 1895.



In ~~this~~, also, the Senate for the first time elected a woman, Mrs. F. B. Richardson, as enrolling clerk, and women have held the office continuously since. Women have held <sup>been</sup> the office of State Librarians continuously since Jan. 26<sup>th</sup>, 1876, when Mrs. Bush, the first <sup>one</sup> woman, was elected.

¶ In the Congressional contest of the Seventh District between Buckinridge and Owens the women took such a share <sup>in defeating the former</sup> that their action has become an instructive part of political history. Mrs. F. K. Hunt, the president of the Women's Owens Club, which did such distinguished service for public morality, afterwards became a member of the Equal Rights Association, this campaign having convinced her, as she said, that "there is a place for



women in politics."

In 1895 Mayor Henry J. Duncan appointed two women on the Lexington School Board, Mrs. Ida Withers Harrison and Mrs. Mary C. Lucas, to serve until their successors were elected under the laws of the new charter. In August, the women of Lexington held a mass-meeting, conducted by a joint Committee from the Equal Rights Association, the W. C. T. U., and the Woman's Club of Central Kentucky (the largest woman's club in the city), for the purpose of nominating a woman from each ward for the November election. They nominated Mrs. Ida Withers Harrison, Mrs. Ella Williamson, Mrs. Sarah West Marshall and Mrs. Mary C. Roark. This "Woman's Ticket" was endorsed the same day



by the Citizens' Association (of men).  
 Early in September, Judge Frank  
 Bullock decided to allow rooms in  
 private houses to be used for wom-  
 en to register, one in each precinct,  
 the registration officers all to be  
 women, - clerk, two judges and a sheriff.  
 The women were appointed, sworn in  
 and did their duty nobly.

The Democratic and Republican  
 parties refused to accept the Wo-  
 man's ticket, when they were requested  
 to do so. The women therefore selected  
 a man from each ward in addi-  
 tion to the four women nominated,  
 making a full ticket of eight,  
 known as the Independent Ticket,  
 which was triumphantly elected  
 in November, voters of all parties  
 and both sexes expressing much  
 good will.

In Covington, three women were



placed on the Republican ticket, but were defeated. About five thousand women voted.

In Newport, two women were placed on the Democratic ticket, but that ticket was defeated. About twenty-eight hundred women registered.

The eighth convention of the Ky. C. R. A. met in Richmond Dec. 10, 11 and 12, 1895.

Legislative work in the General Assembly of 1896 was carefully planned. A section of the Constitution had made it the duty of the General Assembly to provide by law as soon as practicable for House of Reform for juvenile offenders.

The State W. C. T. U. in 1892 decided to urge the General Assembly to act speedily upon this section, and the C. R. A. joined heartily with them, with a special view to seeing that provi-



~~should be~~  
 sion for girls, equal to that for boys  
 should be made, and that women  
 should be placed upon the Board  
 of Managers. A joint Committee from  
 the W. C. T. U. <sup>two associations</sup> and the C. R. A. was  
 appointed, with Mrs. Frances C. Beau-  
 champ chairman for the W. C. T. U.,  
 and Mrs. S. A. Charles ~~chairman~~  
 for the C. R. A. This committee  
 compiled a complete bill with the  
~~much painstaking labor,~~ legal  
 advice ~~being freely given by~~ <sup>of</sup> Hon. <sup>Senator</sup>  
 Charles J. Bronston, who had been  
 largely instrumental in placing  
 the section in the Constitution. ~~For~~  
~~having been~~ <sup>as</sup> a member of the ~~Con-~~  
~~stitutional~~ Convention. Unremit-  
 ting labor was done in three Gener-  
 al Assemblies, which was at last  
 crowned with success in 1896, when  
 a bill, essentially that prepared  
 by the women, and pronounced



superior to the others presented, passed the General Assembly, and was signed by Gov. Wm. O. Bradley March 21.

The bill provides for two separate institutions, one for girls and one for boys, to be on the Cottage Family plan. The general supervision and government is vested in a Board of six trustees, three women and three men. The success of the bill was greatly due to Hon. C. J. Gronston, then in the state senate. Mrs. Sophia A. Charles, Mrs. Louisa Gardell and Mrs. Nellie Cheatham were the women appointed by Gov. Bradley and confirmed by the Senate, to act on the first Board of Trustees.

Though the C. B. A. strove to secure a law making it mandatory to appoint a woman physician in each of the state asylums for the insane, it was without success.



However, when the women of Lexington, through a joint committee from the C. R. A., the W. C. T. U., and the Woman's Club of Central Kentucky, petitioned Gov. Bradley to appoint a woman physician for the asylum at Lexington, he did appoint Dr. Katharyn Hauser, though he placed her at the Hopkinsville Asylum.

In the Presidential campaign of 1896, Mrs. J. K. Henry and Miss Margaret Ingles ~~made campaign speeches~~ <sup>spoke</sup> for the Silver Democrats, and Mrs. Frances C. Beauchamp for the Prohibitionists under the auspices of the party committees. This is the first time women ~~have~~ ever helped in a National campaign in Kentucky for either of the old parties, though ~~women~~ <sup>they</sup> had previously made Prohibition ~~campaign~~ speeches.

The Ky. C. R. A. held its ninth convention in Lexington, Dec. 18, 1896.



There was an extra session of the General Assembly in 1897. Having ascertained that School Suffrage for Women could be considered under the subjects included in the Governor's call, the C. R. A. sent a committee to Frankfurt, to try to secure school suffrage; but ~~met~~ with ~~no~~ <sup>out</sup> success.

The tenth convention of the <sup>Association</sup> Ky. C. R. A. met in Covington Oct. 14, ~~and~~ 15, 1897. Mrs. Emma Smith DeBoe was present, being then engaged in an organizing tour through the state.

The convention was unusually large and full of interest and encouragement, ~~and it terminated~~

From the General Assembly of 1898 the Ky. Equal Rights Association finally ~~won~~ <sup>secured</sup> the law making it mandatory to have at least one woman physician in each State Asylum for the Insane, for which it



had been petitioning <sup>ten years.</sup> since ~~1898~~. Representative W. C. G. Hobbs introduced the bill into the House, where it <sup>passed by a vote</sup> ~~received~~ 27 votes to 4; in opposition; and Sen. Charles J. Bronston supported it in the Senate, where it <sup>received</sup> ~~passed by~~ 26 votes, <sup>in favor</sup> to 1. It was approved by Gov. ~~Wm.~~ C. Bradley on March 15<sup>th</sup>. The general satisfaction given by his appointee, Dr. Kathryn Hauser, doubtless had much to do with the favor the bill finally obtained.

The benevolent associations of the women of Louisville secured an act providing for Police Matrons in <sup>that</sup> ~~Louisville~~, the only first class city. <sup>\*\*</sup> A notable feature of this act is that "No woman shall be appointed who has not been recommended by a committee composed of one woman selected by each of the following organ-



izations: Home of Friendless Women, Flower Mission, Free Kindergarten Association, Humane Society, Charity Organization Society, City Federation of Women's Clubs, Kentucky Children's Home Society, District Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the Women's Christian Association." The bill was approved by Gov. Bradley March 10<sup>th</sup>.

The first police matron was Mrs. Anna B. Lee, who was appointed March 4<sup>th</sup>, before the law required it, at the request of the ladies, through the influence of Mayor Charles P. Weaver, Chief <sup>of Police</sup> Haager, Jailer Pflanz and Judge Thompson.

The Woman's Club of Central Kentucky set on foot a movement for establishing a Free Library in Lexington. At their request, Sen. C. J. Brownston obtained a change in



in the city charter to facilitate this object. The act provides that the Library shall be under the control of a Board of five Trustees, and this section was intentionally so worded that women are eligible. Mayor Joseph Simrall at once appointed two of the Club women, Mrs. Mary D. Short and Mrs. ~~John~~ W. Harrison. This is the first free library established in Kentucky.

Mrs. Frances B. Beauchamp, as a representative of the W. C. T. U., obtained two appropriations of money to add to the comfort of the prisoners in the penitentiary. Also, by the action of the Board of Prison Commissioners, two women were appointed as guards for the women's wards, their duties being such as are usually <sup>pertaining to</sup> ~~connected with~~ a



mation districts.

It is worthy of note that the General Assembly of 1898 passed a number of acts covering a wide range of public interests, at the instigation of four groups of women, all moving independently of each other.

When war with Spain was declared, Kentucky women were quick to respond to the calls made upon their patriotism.

Regiments and companies were presented with flags by the women of their own districts. Every where women busied themselves in providing comforts for the sick and wounded, supplying their home regiments first, as a matter of order, but with warm hearts extending help wherever it was needed most.



The W. C. T. U. with the assistance of women throughout the state, supplied each one of the 4000 soldiers with a "comfort bag," in which was stitched a bit of muslin, printed with a temperance pledge and the texts: "When thou goest forth in camp against thine enemies, then thou shalt keep thee from every evil thing:"  
- Deut. 23.9.

"God is our refuge and strength,  
a very present help in trouble"  
- Ps. 46.

The C. R. A. supplied two hundred of these "comfort bags," and nothing seemed more appreciated by the soldiers.

The National War Relief societies had branches in the state, and these, with the local Aid societies, were untiring in ministering



to the welfare of the soldiers. Space would fail to note down ~~all~~ <sup>at</sup> ~~th~~ with anything like justice all that was done by women to show their patriotism and their loving care for the soldiers of their country.

What was done in two cities is mentioned on account of circumstances out of the usual order, surrounding them.

In Louisville, the need of the war called into permanent existence the Woman's Emergency Association, "having for its object the co-ordination of women's literary, artistic, and philanthropic organizations of the city for relief work in times of National, State or local emergency." It remains to do good work in times of peace.

In Lexington, in response to a call in the city papers, a Sol-



diers' Aid Society was organized  
 on June 8<sup>th</sup>. It worked along the  
 general lines during the sum-  
 mer months, ~~when at Camp Hamil-~~  
~~ton, Seerington, the~~ until the second  
 largest field hospital in the  
 Union was located at Camp  
 Hamilton, Seerington, under the  
 charge of Maj. Griffith, Assist-  
 ant Surgeon General. Ground was  
 broken on Aug. 23, and prepara-  
 tions so hurried that in the first  
 week of September there were  
 660 patients in it. "On Sept. 7<sup>nd</sup>  
 Major Griffith asked of the ~~Soldiers'~~  
~~Aid Society~~ that a committee of  
 ladies would visit the diet  
 kitchen of the hospital and  
 assist the matron in serving  
 the meals for the sick until  
 they got in good running  
 order. This was done, and contin-



ned through the months the hospital was continued. From small beginnings it grew until it became a city in itself, and it had the satisfaction of being one of three hospitals in the country standing high in the estimation of those who know what a good hospital ought to be. The ladies who went to help serve, cooked, made desserts and in every way alleviated the condition of the sick. Flowers were taken each morning by the committee, supplying ward after ward. One very successful work was to take the fan for advertisement and cover it with clippings, - a bit of history, - a picture, - a story, something tender and something gay, of which hundreds were done. We



could never get enough. All summer we made pajamas, shirts, sheets and pillow-cases, sending them here and there as needed, not only to Kentucky soldiers, but where we would hear of need." (Extract from minutes of Lexington Soldiers' Aid Society, by its Secretary, Mrs. Joshua P. Shaw)

The Kentucky Equal Rights Association held its eleventh convention in Richmond, Decem. 1, 1898, and its twelfth in Lexington, Dec. 11 and 12, 1899, at which Mrs. Carrie C. <sup>Hapman</sup> Catt and Miss Mary G. Hay assisted, with their presence and advice, and Mrs. Catt <sup>the former</sup> gave, <sup>giving</sup> ~~an~~ addresses both evenings. Legis-  
lative work was planned, and  
among other things It was decided to ask the General Assembly to make an appropriation for the establishment of a doc-



itory for the young women students of the State College.

In this year, Mrs. Frances C. Beauchamp, president of the State W. C. T. U., was elected permanent chairman and presided over the State Prohibition convention held in Louisville, in June, — the first time a woman ~~has~~<sup>ever</sup> filled such a position in Kentucky. She was also elected a member of the National Central Committee in 1899.

Owing to the turbulent political conditions in the General Assembly, the Ky. C. R. A. did not send its usual committee to the capital in 1898. However, a committee from the W. C. T. U. did go, and succeeded in securing an appropriation to build the young women's dormitory



at the State College, receiving in their effort the encouragement of the C. R. A.

During this session, stormy as it was, the House for the first time elected a woman as its Enrolling Clerk, giving the position to Miss Margaret Ingles.

The Woman's Emergency Association of Louisville, <sup>organized during the Spanish American War,</sup> called a non-partisan mass-meeting on Febr. 6, 1900, "for the special purpose of directing the attention of women to the importance and necessity of using their influence in behalf of good citizenship." The mass-meeting was addressed by several prominent gentlemen, deploring the spirit of lawlessness prevailing in the state, and declaring that the remedy rested with the women. Much general attention



was attracted; so that when the Emergency Association sent letters requesting women throughout the state to co-operate with them, they met with a cordial response, and similar mass-meetings were called in other cities.

The Ky. C. B. A. sent a memorial <sup>on the annual suffering of</sup> to the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs at their sixth annual meeting convened in Covington, May 24<sup>th</sup>, 1900; and soliciting their assistance of the clubs in stimulating the interest of women of the second class cities in the use of school-suffrage; and also in securing from the General Assembly the extension of school suffrage to all women. The memorial was read, and it was voted to give the co-operation desired.



The history of the N.Y. Equal Rights Association would not be complete without recording, with its successes, some of its attempts at other legislation in which it has not yet succeeded. In 1893, in the convention at Newport, the law dealing with the "age of protection" for girls was carefully discussed. <sup>it</sup> was resolved that an effort to raise the protected <sup>of girls</sup> age from twelve ~~years~~ to eighteen years should become a part of the work of the Association. On account of the delicacy of the subject, it was deemed expedient to place this work in the hands of a special legislative committee. Mrs. Thomas S. Jones, of Newport, and Mrs. Sarah G. Humphreys, of Versailles, consented to assume this arduous task. A petition was prepared, and circulated widely. Mrs. ~~J. W. K.~~ Henry wrote an able leaflet on "age of consent"



Mrs. Humphreys wrote articles for the press. Other members helped to create sentiment in their own localities.

With a petition bearing thousands of names the ladies visited the General Assembly in 1894. They succeeded in having a bill introduced, and were given hearings before an appropriate committee; but the General Assembly adjourned without acting.

At the C. R. A. convention of 1895, Mrs. Martha B. Stockwell, of Berlington, was added to the committee. As long as Mrs. Jones lived she never ceased her labors for this object, which she deemed of vital importance to the purity of society; but before another General Assembly met, her health failed, and soon death removed her from this earthly field of her unselfish activity. Mrs. Stockwell then became chairman of the committee, and



which  
 again went to the General Assembly  
 with its petition, but the history of the  
 session of 1896 was a mere repetition,  
 with variations of that of the previous  
 session: <sup>and they ~~late~~ still remain</sup> twelve years.  
 Soon death entered once  
 more into the ranks of the C. R. A.'s  
 faithful laborers, and in the loss  
 of Mrs. Stockwell, they mourned ~~the~~  
 a beloved comrade, devoted and ear-  
 nest in seeking to uplift humanity.  
 But though unsuccessful in hoped-  
 for legislation, the labors of these  
 noble Christian women has not been  
 in vain. Public sentiment has ad-  
 vanced, and the C. R. A. will continue  
 to push on to success the cause  
 for which they sacrificed their  
 ease and vitality.

A law to make mothers equal guar-  
 dians with fathers of minor children  
 is one to which the C. R. A. has devoted  
 much attention, but which still



waits on the future to <sup>for</sup> bring <sup>to</sup> success.

The Ky. C. R. A. is indebted to many of the newspapers for use of their columns, and in ~~many~~ <sup>numerous</sup> cases, for editorial support to their bills in the legislature, and in several, to the cause of woman suffrage. Editor H. H. Gratz, of the Lexington Gazette, is its oldest, bravest and most faithful friend. His columns have been open since they were first asked for, and he is himself a suffragist. The Prohibition papers, almost without exception, have been friendly. For years Mrs. Henry edited a <sup>valuable</sup> column in the Southern Journal, which was of much benefit to the cause, <sup>whose</sup> Editor Sawyer was also a suffragist. Under the able management of the Association's Press Superintendents, Mrs. Sarah G. Humphreys, and <sup>later</sup> after her resignation, Mrs. Lida C. Ober-



ain, many papers print suffrage literature regularly. Among those reported as agreeing to publish articles are: All the Lexington and Richmond papers, Louisville Courier-Journal and Evening Post, Maysville Public Ledger, Crittenden Press, Winchester Democrat, Paducah News, Corinth Messenger, Mountain Echo, Harrodsburg Sayings, Interior-Journal, Kentuckian-Citizen, Mount Sterling Advocate, Monitor, and Bowling Green papers. If there were local press superintendents, this list could be largely increased, for there are few newspapers ~~would~~ which ~~would~~ now refuse a well prepared article.

The growth of public sentiment in favor of liberal laws for women and ~~the~~ woman suffrage is steady; and each year the prospect brightens for ultimate success. ~~of Kentucky Equal Rights Association~~ ~~Samuel Clay, President~~



Give full name  
only.

(K) (E) (R) (A) once, Then

State ~~of~~ association



1  
See <sup>Kentucky</sup> ~~on~~ <sup>the</sup> margins.  
Page 1. ~~Architor~~ <sup>Architor</sup> of National ~~A-~~  
~~mican~~ <sup>merican</sup> Woman Suffrage Associ-  
ation.

<sup>When ~~the~~ the</sup>  
Page 1 <sup>and</sup> ~~3~~ <sup>4</sup> ~~The~~ <sup>The</sup> twentieth  
annual meeting of the  
American W. S. A. <sup>convened</sup> ~~was~~  
in Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 20-  
22, 1888. Miss Laura Clay, ~~who~~  
~~was~~ <sup>the</sup> member of its Executive  
Committee from Kentucky,  
issued a call to ~~Kentucky~~ <sup>the</sup>  
suffragists <sup>present of that State</sup> to attend this  
convention for the purpose  
of organizing a state asso-  
ciation. Accordingly, delegates  
from <sup>the</sup> Fayette ~~Equal Rights~~  
~~Association~~ and Kenton Co.  
~~Equal Suffrage Association~~



2  
met and organized the  
Kentucky Equal Rights  
Association. (Please note that  
this was its ~~first~~ constitution,  
and all other numbers  
should agree with it. I have  
had to correct the enumera-  
tion throughout).

Page 3. In place of first put  
second.

Page 4. Replace fourth instead  
of third.

Page 4. Replace fifth instead  
of fourth.



In 1888, ~~the~~ further extensions  
of School-Suffrage were made,  
and in the country districts,  
<sup>etc</sup> ~~including~~ fifth and sixth  
class cities, i. e., the smallest  
villages, any widow having a  
child of school age, and any  
widow or spinster having a  
ward of school age, may, <sup>now</sup> vote  
for school trustees and district  
school taxes; ~~taxes~~ <sup>also</sup> ~~taxing~~ <sup>paying</sup>  
widows and spinsters may  
vote for district school taxes.



Page 6. <sup>3</sup> ~~Replace~~ Part sixth  
convention, instead of fifth.

Page 5. Part seventh instead  
of sixth.

Page 7. Miss Margaret Ingals.

Page 8. ~~Replace~~ Part eleventh  
convention, instead of tenth.

Page 8. Part twelfth convention  
instead of eleventh.



4

Page 9. Add after Humphreys;  
Superintendent of Legislative  
Work, Mrs. Josephine K. Henry.

Page 12. Restore "on Woman's  
Rights. (No other com. <sup>matter</sup> has been  
mentioned).

Page 13. ~~Insert~~ After "Among  
the legislators", insert "of the  
General Assembly of 1894."  
(Otherwise there is nothing  
to indicate the year of this  
legislation)



3-

Page 14. Make a separate sentence of "The Senate vote was 21 yeas, 10 noes." (For reasons too long to write, the vote ~~as you have~~ in the position you have placed it conveys a wrong impression.)

Page 14. Cross and was, and commence the sentence, It was.

Page 15. Change 1886 to 1888.

Page 16. from a leaflet and minutes of the Ky. C. R. A.



Page 17. Restore "real estate"  
 instead of "separate estate"  
 (Separate estate in such  
 a statement would be  
 a legal blunder in Ky.  
 law phraseology)

Page 20. Put Senator Bronston  
 instead of Mr.

Page 20. After "one no." put  
 the sentence. "It was approv-  
 ed by Gov. W<sup>m</sup> O. Bradley  
 March 15<sup>th</sup>."



Page 20. After <sup>7</sup> State. put the  
sentence "It was approved  
on March 10<sup>th</sup>"

Page 25. Write "eligibility"  
instead of "ability".

Page 26. Instead of 1879 write  
1897.

Page 30. Instead of 1879  
put 1880.



# FEARLESS WORDS Eloquently Spoken.

## MAJOR OBENCHAIN'S

Speech, Delivered at the Porter Mass-Meeting in Fountain Park, Monday Evening, July 20, 1903.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Fellow citizens: Never before in our history has there been a contest of such vital importance to the good people of Bowling Green as the one that confronts us today. In it the best interests of the community and the welfare of our city are deeply involved.

Throughout the breadth and length of this fair land of ours, the only government that has proved a failure is municipal government. This failure is due chiefly to the indifference or the selfishness of many of our so-called good citizens in regard to municipal affairs. Lacking the courage of their convictions or actuated solely by their own immediate interests, they have allowed our city governments to fall under the control of sets of men who rule and perpetuate their power, too often by corrupt means, primarily in their own interests.

A proper sense of civic duty is, unfortunately, too rare a virtue among our people. In time of war we rush to the defense of our country and make for her every sacrifice. This is patriotism. But, fellow citizens, we owe civic duty as well as military duty. That, too, is patriotism. We should be as ready and willing to serve our country in times of peace as in times of war, in civic affairs as well as in military affairs. The man who does not do his duty at the polls, and do it fearlessly, or who when called upon, is not ready and willing to serve the people to the best of his ability, may be a good man, but he can not be called a good citizen.

How differently in this respect it is in England! There the best men, even members of the nobility, readily serve in municipal government, and that, too, without pay. They regard it as an honor. They have at heart the best interests of their respective communities, and the result is, nowhere in the world are there cleaner and better administered city governments than are found in England today. In striking contrast, many of our city governments are a disgrace to our civilization.

How stands it with us in Bowling Green today? Have we done our duty as good citizens? Some years ago a distinguished lecturer was booked for a lecture in one of our western cities. On his arrival he was waited on by the lecture committee, and informed that the subject that had been selected would not suit their people. "Very good," said the lecturer. "Here is my list. Take any other subject you please. But I tell you beforehand, that whatever subject you select, you will have the same lecture." For years and years we, the citizens of Bowling Green, have alternated between this mayor and that mayor, and have had different city councils, but we have always had the same ring government. And woe to the aspirant for office, however good a citizen, ~~who is not in favor of the ring!~~ and however competent, if ~~he is not in favor of the ring!~~

Fellow citizens, this ought not to be. Such rule is subversive of the principles of all true government and the best interests of the people. The history of the world, from the beginning of time, shows that no class of men, or set of men, have ever obtained power, and held it long without abusing that power.

I can not believe that municipal matters in our little city have reached that acute stage to be found today in many other cities of our land; but certain it is, we are drifting in that direction, and the longer we drift, the harder it will be to return to our moorings. The only way to prevent such a calamity is to check it in time, and that can be done only by the people rising up in their might, regardless of party, if necessary, and reestablishing their power.

Right here I wish to say that it pains me no little to be have to be opposed in this contest to some of my best friends—men for whom I have

the highest regard. Against them personally and individually I have naught to say. We happen to see things in a different light. I believe in a government of the people, by the people, for the people; and I shall always be found on the side of such government.

We claim that under the present rule our city government has not been administered as economically as it could be and should be; that the rights and interests of the whole community are not properly protected; that the laws against certain evils are not duly enforced; that monopoly is encouraged, to the detriment of the people; and that the progress of our city has been virtually paralyzed.

Why is this? Let us have the truth though the heavens fall. Let us expiate in nothing, nor set down aught in malice. It is because men interested in enterprises that are subject to municipal regulation, have control either directly or indirectly of our city government. Such a condition of things is improper, and fraught with danger. It is so recognized in all good government, and is provided against in city charters.

It does not follow by any means that men so connected and associated with city government are dishonest, as that term is generally understood; but self-interest is a ruling passion, and such conditions offer to such men temptations to shape city legislation in their own interests, to the neglect and disregard of the rights and interests of the people—temptations beyond the power of average human nature to resist.

Then again, while a ring government will always have many good men as its supporters, some from honest conviction, some from self-interest, and some by force of circumstances, its stronghold is necessarily among those classes that make for unrighteousness—classes that, with a few commendable exceptions, are, consciously or unconsciously, sowing the seeds of vice in the community and sapping the morals and manhood of our youth.

I dare say, fellow citizens, that but few of you here tonight realize the extent to which this condition of things is hindering our schools. We are a great educational center. We have numerous schools and colleges, and to her schools and colleges Bowling Green owes more for her progress and prosperity in the last two decades than to anything else. How can our schools thrive as they should do under such conditions?

While canvassing a few years ago for students, I called on a well-to-do gentleman in an adjoining county who had two sons he was expecting to send off to school. I made known to him the advantages of Ogden College. "Yes," he said, "I know that Ogden College is a good school. But Bowling Green is full of temptations for young boys. Under no circumstances would I send my boys to school in such a place. A well-known gentleman of Bowling Green, whose duties required him to travel over our State, and who always spoke a kind word for Ogden College, informed me that to him the same objection was made again and again to sending boys to school in Bowling Green, and that that objection was frequently urged against Ogden College by persons canvassing for students for schools in other towns.

But, you say, how about our Normal School? Yes, the attendance at the Normal School is very large; but you must remember that, as a rule, the students who attend that school are young men and women whose characters are formed. They are of an age when they are mostly young boys, who are still under the control of their parents.

In a choice of candidates, the first consideration is, not the character of the man, but the party or faction for which he stands. In the present con-

test Mr. Wilson, whatever he may be personally, stands for the same old ring government, and should he become our mayor he would be under obligation to reward with continued indulgence the classes to which I have referred. He could not go back on his friends.

I am no advocate of interference with the legitimate business or the rights of any class or corporation; but I believe in a rigid enforcement of the laws, regardless of persons.

It is said that some good men in our city who admit ring rule and recognize its evils, intend to vote for Mr. Wilson solely on personal grounds. I know not how this may be, but such a reason seems to me no credit to the head, even if it is a credit to the heart. It is not sentiment, but sentimentalism. I dare say their personal feelings for Mr. Wilson are no stronger than mine are for many men on Mr. Wilson's side; but, fellow citizens, in such an issue as that before us, no personal feelings for anyone, not even for a brother, could make me do violence to my honest convictions, or swear one iota from my duty to the people.

In this movement to redeem our city government, we know that we have with us, not only a majority of the Democrats, but of all the people of Bowling Green, including the most of her best citizens. We intend to use no corruptible fund. We shall spend money only for legitimate purposes, and not much at that. Our appeal is to the people of Bowling Green, their sense of right and justice, their love of good government, their civic pride. All we ask, then, in this coming primary, is fairness—simple justice. The fight, so far at least, is a family fight. Whatever may be the bias of the City Democratic Committee as individuals, they should know no side and show no partiality. On the contrary, the rulings of the City Democratic Committee have been partisan, and in the interests of Mr. Wilson. The object of the meeting here tonight is to protest against the partisan ruling of the City Democratic Committee. That matter, however, I will leave for speakers by whom I am to be followed. But in this connection, let me impress upon you a proposition that needs no proof. The rights and interests and liberties of the people are safe only when the majority rules.

How long, men of Bowling Green, will you submit to ring rule and such injustice? Will you be wiser, you suppose, women are, and let the women be the men you ought to be, and wait for them to redeem our city, as they have done in the case of some other cities?

This is a critical period in the history of our city. An opportunity for reform is, as it were, thrust upon us. God acts in the affairs of men only through the agency of men, and His spirit does not always strive with men. Throw away this opportunity, and another such may not come in our day and generation.

In such a contest as this there is no neutral ground. You are either for good government or against it. Remember, too, that failure to vote will help the other side.

I tell you, fellow citizens, it requires no small degree of courage to ~~run against a ring in power, with all~~ ~~back.~~ But in Mr. Elvis H. Porter, our candidate for Mayor, we have such a man. We have in him also an able man, a man of of force, a man who will do his duty fearlessly in the interests of the people. On the ticket with him are excellent men for councilmen.

I believe that in this contest the victory, every man must do his duty. Let us, then, buckle on our armor, and go boldly into the fight, determined to redeem our city and regain possession of our own by voting for E. H. Porter for Mayor and the following gentlemen for Councilmen:

## Elvis H. Porter for Mayor.

Councilmen First Ward:	Councilmen Second Ward:	Councilmen Third Ward:
DREW B. DEERING, ROBT. C. POSEY, ED. L. HENDRICKS, J. N. RUSSELL.	WILL S. RAGLAND, LON DODD, W. L. YARBROUGH, JOHN H. COLLETT.	WALTER MILLER, FRANK HOLTZ, JOHN KISTER, E. S. BEARD.

The Daily News Job Print.

*\* My speech ends here. What follows was added by the campaign Committee.*