



# MINNESOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

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The first part of this bill, or its provision, is as follows:  
Not more than 5 per cent of the legal voters of the state shall be required to propose any measure by petition, and every such petition shall include the full text of the measure proposed.

These petitions must be filed with the Secretary of state four months before the election.

The second power to be reserved by the people is the referendum, and it may be ordered either by petition signed by 5 per cent of the legal voters, or by the legislature as other bills are enacted. referendum petitions shall be filed with the secretary of state not more than ninety days after the final adjournment of the legislature which passed the bill upon which the referendum is demanded.

The veto power of the Governor shall not extend to measures referred to the people.

Measures referred to the people shall take effect when approved by a majority vote.

Emergency laws as provided to take effect as soon as approved by a majority of the people; except that any law necessary for immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety or the support of the state government may go into effect as soon as passed by the legislature.

*Senator Fitzpatrick of Minn.*



1 That the Governor is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to appoint an experienced Lady Physician in each of the lunatic asylums of this State. The said Lady Physician shall be under the authority of the Superintendent, and shall receive the same salary as the assistant male physician receives.

18. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Affirm. Alford, Clay, Cravens, Gilbert, Goebel, Grundy, Harris, Hendrick, Josses, Kemp,  
Leevy, McLann, McDaniel, McKee, Paul, Rigney, Triplett, Wallace, Wright 19.  
Negative. J. S. Berry, W. F. Berry, Byers, Darby, Dickerson, Hays, Neab 7.



# AN ACT

## TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE ACTS RELATING TO THE PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

A.D. 1882.

[45 & 46 VICT.]

CHAPTER 75.

[18th August, 1882.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the Act of the thirty-third and thirty-fourth Victoria, chapter ninety-three, intituled "The Married Women's Property Act, 1870," and the Act of the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth Victoria, chapter fifty, intituled "An Act to amend the Married Women's Property Act (1870)";

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. (1.) A married woman shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be capable of acquiring, holding, and disposing by will or otherwise, of any real or personal property as her separate property, in the same manner as if she were a feme sole, without the intervention of any trustee.

(2.) A married woman shall be capable of entering into and rendering herself liable in respect of and to the extent of her separate property on any contract, and of suing and being sued, either in contract or in tort, or otherwise, in all respects as if she were a feme sole, and her husband need not be joined with her as plaintiff or defendant, or be made a party to any action or other legal proceeding brought by or taken against her; and any damages or costs recovered by her in any such action or proceeding shall be her separate property; and any damages or costs recovered against her in any such action or proceeding shall be payable out of her separate property, and not otherwise.

(3.) Every contract entered into by a married woman shall be deemed to be a contract entered into by her with respect to and to bind her separate property, unless the contrary be shown.

(4.) Every contract entered into by a married woman with respect to and to bind her separate property shall bind not only the separate property which she is possessed of or entitled to at the date of the contract, but also all separate property which she may thereafter acquire.

(5.) Every married woman carrying on a trade separately from her husband shall, in respect of her separate property, be subject to the bankruptcy laws in the same way as if she were a feme sole.

2. Every woman who marries after the commencement of this Act shall be entitled to have and to hold as her separate property and to dispose of in manner aforesaid all real and personal property which shall belong to her at the time of marriage, or shall be acquired by or devolve upon her after marriage, including any wages, earnings, money, and property gained or acquired by her in any employment, trade, or occupation, in which she is engaged, or which she carries on separately from her husband, or by the exercise of any literary, artistic, or scientific skill.

3. Any money or other estate of the wife lent or entrusted by her to her husband for the purpose of any trade or business carried on by him, or otherwise, shall be treated as assets of her husband's estate in case of his bankruptcy, under reservation of the wife's claim to a dividend as a creditor for the amount or value of such money or other estate after, but not before, all claims of the other creditors of the husband for valuable consideration in money or money's worth have been satisfied.

4. The execution of a general power by will, by a married woman, shall have the effect of making the property appointed liable for her debts and other liabilities in the same manner as her separate estate is made liable under this Act.

5. Every woman married before the commencement of this Act shall be entitled to have and to dispose of in manner aforesaid as her separate property all real and personal property, her title to which, whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession, reversion, or remainder, she acquires after the commencement of this Act, including any wages, earnings, money, and property so gained or acquired by her as aforesaid.

6. All deposits in any post office or other savings bank, or in any other bank, all annuities granted by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt or by any other person, and all sums forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, or of any other bank, which at the commencement of this Act are standing in the sole name of a married woman, and all shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, or other interests of or in any corporation, company, or public body, municipal, commercial, or otherwise, or of or in any industrial, provident, friendly, benefit, building, or loan society, which at the commencement of this Act are standing in her name, shall be deemed, unless and until the contrary be shown, to be the separate property of such married woman; and the fact that any such deposit, annuity, sum forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England or of any other bank, share, stock, debenture, debenture stock, or other interest as aforesaid, is standing in the sole name of a married woman, shall be sufficient prima facie evidence that she is beneficially entitled thereto for her separate use, so as to authorise and empower her to receive or transfer the same and to receive the dividends, interest, and profits thereof, without the concurrence of her husband, and to indemnify the Postmaster General, the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, and all directors, managers, and trustees of every such bank, corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid, in respect thereof.

7. All sums forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable in the books of the Bank of England or of any other bank, and all such deposits and annuities respectively as are mentioned in the last preceding section, and all shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, and other interests of or in any such corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid, which after the commencement of this Act shall be allotted to or placed, registered, or transferred in or into or made to stand in the sole name of any married woman shall be deemed, unless and until the contrary be shown, to be her separate property, in respect of which so far as any liability may be incident thereto her separate estate shall alone be liable, whether the same shall be so expressed in the document whereby her title to the same is created or certified, or in the books or register wherein her title is entered or recorded, or not.

Provided always, that nothing in this Act shall require or authorise any corporation or joint stock company to admit any married woman to be a holder of any shares or stock therein to which any liability may be incident, contrary to the provisions of any Act of Parliament, charter, byelaw, articles of association, or deed of settlement regulating such corporation or company.

8. All the provisions herein-before contained as to deposits in any post office or other savings bank, or in any other bank, annuities granted by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt or by any other person, sums forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable in the books of the Bank of England or of any other bank, shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, or other interests of or in any such corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid respectively, which at the commencement of this Act shall be standing in the sole name of a married woman, or which, after that time, shall be allotted to, or placed, registered, or transferred to or into, or made to stand in, the sole name of a married woman, shall respectively extend and apply, so far as relates to the estate, right, title, or interest of the married woman, to any of the particulars aforesaid which, at the commencement of this Act, or at any time, afterwards shall be standing in, or shall be allotted to, placed, registered, or transferred to or into, or made to stand in, the name of any married woman jointly with any persons or person other than her husband.

9. It shall not be necessary for the husband of any married woman, in respect of her interest, to join in the transfer of any such annuity or deposit as aforesaid, or any sum forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable as aforesaid, or any share, stock, debenture, debenture stock, or other benefit, right, claim, or other interest of or in any such corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid, which is now or shall at any time hereafter be standing in the sole name of any married woman, or in the joint names of such married woman and any other person or persons not being her husband.

10. If any investment in any such deposit or annuity as aforesaid, or in any of the public stocks or funds, or in any other stocks or funds, transferable as aforesaid, or in any share, stock, debenture, or debenture stock of any corporation, company, or public body, municipal, commercial, or otherwise, or in any share, debenture, benefit, right, or claim whatsoever in, to, or upon the funds of any industrial, provident, friendly, benefit, building, or loan society, shall have been made by a married woman by means of moneys of her husband, without his consent, the Court may, upon an application under section seventeen of this Act, order such investment, and the dividends thereof, or any part thereof, to be transferred and paid respectively to the husband; and nothing in this Act contained shall give validity as against creditors of the husband to any gift, by a husband to his wife, of any property, which after such gift, shall continue to be in the order and disposition or reputed ownership of the husband, or to any deposit or other investment of moneys of the husband made by or in the name of his wife in fraud of his creditors; but any moneys so deposited or invested may be followed as if this Act had not passed.

11. A married woman may by virtue of the power of making contracts herein-before contained effect a policy upon her own life or the life of her husband for her separate use; and the same and all benefit thereof shall enure accordingly.

A policy of assurance effected by any man on his own life, and expressed to be for the benefit of his wife or of his children, or of his wife and children, or any of them, or by any woman on her own life, and expressed to be for the benefit of her husband, or of her children, or of her husband and children or any of them, shall create a trust in favour of the objects therein named, and the moneys payable under any such policy shall not, so long as any object of the trust remains unperformed, form part of the estate of the insured, or be subject to his or her debts: Provided, that if it shall be proved that the policy was effected and the premiums paid with intent to defraud the creditors of the insured, they shall be entitled to receive, out of the moneys payable under the policy, a sum equal to the premiums so paid. The insured may by the policy, or by any memorandum under his or her hand appoint a trustee or trustees of the moneys payable under the policy, and from time to time appoint a new trustee or new trustees thereof, and may make provision for the appointment of a new trustee or new trustees thereof, and for the investment of the moneys payable under any such policy. In default of any such appointment of a trustee, such policy, immediately on its being effected, shall vest in the insured and his or her legal personal representatives, in trust for the purposes aforesaid. If, at the time of the death of the insured, or at any time afterwards, there shall be

Married woman to be capable of holding property and of contracting as a feme sole.

Property of a woman married after the Act to be held by her as a feme sole.

Loans by wife to husband.

Execution of general power.

Property acquired after the Act by a woman married before the Act to be held by her as a feme sole.

As to stock, &c. to which a married woman is entitled.

As to stock, &c. to be transferred, &c. to a married woman.

Investments in joint names of married women and others.

As to stock, &c. standing in the joint names of a married woman and others.

Fraudulent investments with money of husband.

Moneys payable under policy of assurance not to form part of estate of the insured.



18 & 14 Vict. c. 60.

Remedies of married woman for protection and security of separate property.

Wife's ante-nuptial debts and liabilities

Husband to be liable for his wife's debts contracted before marriage to a certain extent.

Suits for ante-nuptial liabilities.

Act of wife liable to criminal proceedings.

Questions between husband and wife as to property to be decided in a summary way.

Married woman as executrix or trustee.

Saving of existing settlements, and the power to make future settlements.

Married woman to be liable to the parish for the maintenance of her husband.

81 & 82 Vict. c. 132.

Married woman to be liable to the parish for the maintenance of her children.

Repeal of 33 & 84 Vict. c. 93 & 87 & 88 Vict. c. 50.

Legal representative of married woman.

Interpretation of terms.

Commencement of Act.

Extent of Act.

Short title.

no trustee, or it shall be expedient to appoint a new trustee or new trustees, a trustee or trustees or a new trustee or new trustees may be appointed by any court having jurisdiction under the provisions of the Trustee Act, 1850, or the Acts amending and extending the same. The receipt of a trustee or trustees duly appointed, or, in default of any such appointment, or in default of notice to the insurance office, the receipt of the legal personal representative of the insured shall be a discharge to the office for the sum secured by the policy, or for the value thereof, in whole or in part.

12. Every woman, whether married before or after this Act, shall have in her own name against all persons whomsoever, including her husband, the same civil remedies, and also (subject, as regards her husband, to the proviso herein-after contained) the same remedies and redress by way of criminal proceedings, for the protection and security of her own separate property, as if such property belonged to her as a feme sole, but, except as aforesaid, no husband or wife shall be entitled to sue the other for a tort. In any indictment or other proceeding under this section it shall be sufficient to allege such property to be her property; and in any proceeding under this section a husband or wife shall be competent to give evidence against each other, any statute or rule of law to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that no criminal proceeding shall be taken by any wife against her husband by virtue of this Act while they are living together, as to or concerning any property claimed by her, nor while they are living apart, as to or concerning any act done by the husband while they were living together, concerning property claimed by the wife, unless such property shall have been wrongfully taken by the husband when leaving or deserting, or about to leave or desert, his wife.

13. A woman after her marriage shall continue to be liable in respect and to the extent of her separate property for all debts contracted, and all contracts entered into or wrongs committed by her before her marriage, including any sums for which she may be liable as a contributory, either before or after she has been placed on the list of contributories, under and by virtue of the Acts relating to joint stock companies; and she may be sued for any such debt and for any liability in damages or otherwise under any such contract, or in respect of any such wrong; and all sums recovered against her in respect thereof, or for any costs relating thereto, shall be payable out of her separate property; and, as between her and her husband, unless there be any contract between them to the contrary, her separate property shall be deemed to be primarily liable for all such debts, contracts, or wrongs, and for all damages or costs recovered in respect thereof: Provided always, that nothing in this Act shall operate to increase or diminish the liability of any woman married before the commencement of this Act, for any such debt, contract, or wrong, as aforesaid, except as to any separate property to which she may become entitled by virtue of this Act, and to which she would not have been entitled for her separate use under the Acts hereby repealed or otherwise, if this Act had not passed.

14. A husband shall be liable for the debts of his wife contracted, and for all contracts entered into and wrongs committed by her, before marriage including any liabilities to which she may be so subject under the Acts relating to joint stock companies as aforesaid, to the extent of all property whatsoever belonging to his wife which he shall have acquired or become entitled to from or through his wife, after deducting therefrom any payment made by him, and any sums for which judgment may have been bonâ fide recovered against him in any proceeding at law, in respect of any such debts, contracts, or wrongs for or in respect of which his wife was liable before her marriage as aforesaid; but he shall not be liable for the same any further or otherwise; and any court in which a husband shall be sued for any such debt shall have power to direct any inquiry or proceedings which it may think proper for the purpose of ascertaining the nature, amount, or value of such property: Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall operate to increase or diminish the liability of any husband married before the commencement of this Act for or in respect of any such debt or other liability of his wife as aforesaid.

15. A husband and wife may be jointly sued in respect of any such debt or other liability (whether by contract or for any wrong) contracted incurred by the wife before marriage as aforesaid, if the plaintiff in the action shall seek to establish his claim, either wholly or in part, against both of them; and if in any such action, or in any action brought in respect of any such debt or liability against the husband alone, it is not found that the husband is liable in respect of any property of the wife so acquired by him or to which he shall have become so entitled as aforesaid, he shall have judgment for his costs of defence, whatever may be the result of the action against the wife if jointly sued with him; and in any such action against the husband and wife jointly, if it appears that the husband is liable for the debt or damages recovered, or any part thereof, the judgment to the extent of the amount for which the husband is liable shall be a joint judgment against the husband personally and against the wife as to her separate property; and as to the residue, if any, of such debt and damages, the judgment shall be a separate judgment against the wife as to her separate property only.

16. A wife doing any act with respect to any property of her husband, which, if done by the husband with respect to property of the wife, would make the husband liable to criminal proceedings by the wife under this Act, shall in like manner be liable to criminal proceedings by her husband.

17. In any question between husband and wife as to the title to or possession of property, either party, or any such bank, corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid in whose books any stocks, funds, or shares of either party are standing, may apply by summons or otherwise in a summary way to any judge of the High Court of Justice in England or in Ireland, according as such property is in England or Ireland, or (at the option of the applicant irrespectively of the value of the property in dispute) in England to the judge of the county court of the district, or in Ireland to the chairman of the civil bill court (as the case may be) may make such order with respect to the property in dispute, and as to the costs of and consequent on the application as he thinks fit, or may direct such application to stand over from time to time, and any inquiry touching the matters in question to be made in such manner as he shall think fit: Provided always, that any order of a judge of the High Court of Justice to be made under the provision of this section shall be subject to appeal in the same way as an order made by the same judge in a suit pending or on an equitable claim in the said court would be; and any order of a county or civil bill court under the provisions of this section shall be subject to appeal in the same way as an other order made by the same court would be, and all proceedings in a county court or civil bill court under this section in which, by reason of the value of the property in dispute, such court would not have had jurisdiction if this Act or the Married Women's Property Act, 1870, had not passed may, at the option of the defendant or respondent to such proceedings, be removed as of right into the High Court of Justice in England or Ireland (as the case may be), by writ of certiorari or otherwise as may be prescribed by any rule of such High Court; but any order made or act done in the course of such proceedings prior to such removal shall be valid, unless order shall be made to the contrary by such High Court: Provided also, that the judge of the High Court of Justice or of the county court, or the chairman of the civil bill court, if either party so require, may hear any such application in his private room: Provided also, that any such bank, corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid, shall, in the matter of any such application for the purposes of costs or otherwise, be treated as a stakeholder only.

18. A married woman who is an executrix or administratrix alone or jointly with any other person or persons of the estate of any deceased person, or a trustee alone or jointly as aforesaid of property subject to any trust, may sue or be sued, and may transfer or join in transferring any such annuity or deposit as aforesaid, or any sum forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable as aforesaid, or any share, stock, debenture, debenture stock, or other benefit, right, claim, or other interest of or in any such corporation, company, public body, or society in that character, without her husband, as if she were a feme sole.

19. Nothing in this Act contained shall interfere with or affect any settlement or agreement for a settlement made or to be made, whether before or after marriage, respecting the property of any married woman, or shall interfere with or render inoperative any restriction against anticipation or present attached or to be hereafter attached to the enjoyment of any property or income by a woman under any settlement, agreement for a settlement will, or other instrument; but no restriction against anticipation contained in any settlement or agreement for a settlement of a woman's own property to be made or entered into by herself shall have any validity against debts contracted by her before marriage, and no settlement or agreement for a settlement shall have any greater force or validity against creditors of such woman than a like settlement or agreement for a settlement made or entered into by a man would have against his creditors.

20. Where in England the husband of any woman having separate property becomes chargeable to any union or parish, the justices having jurisdiction in such union or parish may, in petty sessions assembled, upon application of the guardians of the poor, issue a summons against the wife, and make and enforce such order against her for the maintenance of her husband out of such separate property as by the thirty-third section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1868, they may now make and enforce against a husband for the maintenance of his wife if she becomes chargeable to any union or parish. Where in Ireland relief is given under the provisions of the Acts relating to the relief of the destitute poor to the husband of any woman having separate property, the cost price of such relief is hereby declared to be a loan from the guardians of the union in which the same shall be given, and shall be recoverable from such woman as if she were a feme sole by the same actions and proceedings as money lent.

21. A married woman having separate property shall be subject to all such liability for the maintenance of her children and grandchildren as the husband is now by law subject to for the maintenance of her children and grandchildren: Provided always, that nothing in this Act shall relieve her husband from any liability imposed upon him by law to maintain her children or grandchildren.

22. The Married Women's Property Act, 1870, and the Married Women's Property Act, 1870, Amendment Act, 1874, are hereby repealed: Provided that such repeal shall not affect any act done or right required while either of such Acts was in force, or any right or liability of any husband or wife, married before the commencement of this Act, to sue or be sued under the provisions of the said repealed Acts or either of them, for or in respect of any debt, contract, wrong, or other matter or thing whatsoever, for or in respect of which any such right or liability shall have accrued to or against such husband or wife before the commencement of this Act.

23. For the purposes of this Act the legal personal representative of any married woman shall in respect of her separate estate have the same rights and liabilities and be subject to the same jurisdiction as she would be if she were living.

24. The word "contract" in this Act shall include the acceptance of any trust, or of the office of executrix or administratrix, and the provisions of this Act as to liabilities of married women shall extend to all liabilities by reason of any breach of trust or devastavit committed by any married woman being a trustee or executrix or administratrix either before or after her marriage, and her husband shall not be subject to such liabilities unless he has acted or intermeddled in the trust or administration. The word "property" in this Act includes a thing in action.

25. The date of the commencement of this Act shall be the first of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

26. This Act shall not extend to Scotland.

27. This Act may be cited as the Married Women's Property Act, 1882.



63rd CONGRESS,  
1st Session.

~~H. R. 9393~~ H. 9393.

[19.15?

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
NOVEMBER 22? 1913.

Mr. French introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives to Congress and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and for Members of the House of Representatives.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
2. tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
3. That women who are citizens of the United States and
4. possess such qualifications of age, residence, property, or
5. education as may be required of men to make them legal ~~voters~~
6. voters in the several States shall be eligible to register and
7. vote in all States of the Union at all elections for Senators of
8. the United States and for Members of the House of Repre-
9. sentatives.



Article —

[1915?]

- #1 Representatives in Congress shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers counting in each State only the persons who being citizens of the United States over twenty-one years of age are electors having the qualifications for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature
- #2 Upon its ratification Congress shall make an apportionment under this article according to the enumeration of the Census of 1910
- #3 Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation



[Feb 19, 1909]

A Bill for  
AN ACT  
DEFINING THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

Section 1. That every woman above the age of twenty-one years, residing in the Territory, and otherwise possessing the qualifications of an elector, shall have the right to vote at all elections which are now or may be hereafter authorized by law, and there shall be no distinction between the sexes as to the qualifications of voters.

Section 2. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Section 3. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.



[Feb 19, 1909]

Now that a bill granting full suffrage to women over 21 years of age, ~~possessing the qualifications~~ and otherwise possessing the qualifications of ~~an~~ elector has been introduced in the Council by Mr. Goodrich, it is ~~an~~ interesting ~~point~~ with those not familiar with legal decisions to recall a decision of the Territorial Supreme Court which settles authoritatively ~~the right of the Legislative Assembly to confer suffrage upon women~~ <sup>very clearly involved</sup> the right <sup>of the Legislative Assembly to</sup> confer suffrage upon women, <sup>and asserts its authority to</sup> The case was No. 646, that of Andrew Cronly <sup>do so</sup> versus the City of Tucson, recorded March 15th 1899, in the course of which ~~Associate Justice~~ Judge Richard E. Sloan, and the decision was handed down by Judge Richard E. Sloan, ~~and the other judges concurring~~ <sup>and the other judges concurring</sup> the other judges concurring. Judge Sloan, after quoting from the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Miner vs. Happersett which expressly says "There is no doubt that women may be citizens" and from the Organic Act of Arizona, <sup>reciting</sup> defining the powers of the legislature <sup>who shall be</sup> to prescribe ~~qualifications for~~ electors, proceeds to say "It is clearly within the power of the Legislature to confer the elective franchise upon females over the age of twenty-one years, and who are citizens either by birth or naturalization"

The right of states to decide without Federal intervention the qualifications of its own electors, within the limits defined by the United States Constitution is so universally admitted that probably ~~the question would not arise~~ <sup>the question would not arise</sup> in this case were it not that the near prospect of statehood brings all such points under close scrutiny; ~~hence~~ <sup>hence</sup> it is noticeable that the Enabling Act, as reported in the Hamilton Bill, tacitly concurs in the decision of the Territorial Supreme Court, and <sup>ambiguities</sup> admits the possibility of female electors in the new states by omitting altogether the word "male" in the sections relating to elections; ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> studiously uses the words "qualified electors" and "persons possessing the qualifications entitling them



c Feb 19, 1909

Judge Sloan quotes from the Organic Act: "The qualifications of voters and of holding office shall be such as may be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly of each Territory, subject, nevertheless, to the following restrictions on the power of the Legislative Assembly, namely:— First, The right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States above the age of 21 years and..... (those declaring their intention to be naturalized).

He then proceeds; The Supreme Court of the United States in *Miner versus Happersett*, 21 Wall, 162, has held that the word "citizen" as used in the Constitution and Laws of the United States, has uniformly conveyed the idea of membership of a nation and nothing more, and hence includes either sex alike. The limitation placed by the first subdivision of said Section 1860, being expressed by the term "citizens of the United States", it is clearly then, within the power of the Legislature to confer the ~~right~~ elective franchise upon females over the age of 21 years and who are citizens either by birth or naturalization".



[Feb 19, 1909]

unanimous  
Judge Richard E. Sloan handed down the decision of the Territorial Supreme Court in Cronly vs. City of Tucson, No. 646, March 15th, 1899, which bears directly upon the power of the Legislature to extend the ~~xx~~ right of suffrage to women. He quotes

(which has  
expectation of the into this Legislature  
The introduction of a woman suffrage bill into the Council by Judge Ben. Goodrich has raised the question among some of our citizens as to whether the Legislative Assembly, by passing such a bill, would overstep and thereby endanger its admission to statehood. *So great has* the powers granted by the Organic Act of the Territory. *the expectation* the interest been that *such a bill would be introduced* senators of the United States have been asked their opinion as to what effect, if any, the passage of such a bill would have upon the admission of Arizona into statehood. Friends of the measure have received the assurance from members of the Territorial Committee of opposite political faith, that woman suffrage would not in the least affect the admission of the territories, as it is well understood that prescribing the qualifications of voters is reserved to the states and territories, within certain clearly defined limits. This view is sustained by ~~the~~ unanimous decision of the Territorial Supreme Court in Cronly vs. the City of Tucson, No. 646, ~~which bears~~ *now* directly upon the power of the Legislature to extend suffrage to women, ~~and which~~ ~~and~~ was handed down by Judge Richard E. Sloan March 15th, 1899.



[ June 22, 1911 ]

# AN ACT

## TO AMEND THE GENERAL CITY LAW, IN RELATION TO THE APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION OF POLICE MATRONS.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section ninety-two of the general city law is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 91. Police matrons; how appointed. The mayor of each city shall appoint for each station-house designated as provided in the preceding section, not more than two respectable women who shall be known as police matrons in the same manner and under the restrictions governing the appointment of patrolmen, so far as the same may be applicable, except that any rule or regulation as to the age of a person appointed patrolman shall not apply to matrons appointed under the provisions of this article [.]; *provided, that in the city of New York appointments of police matrons shall be made by the police commissioner in the same manner and under the restrictions governing the appointment of patrolmen, in so far as the same may be applicable, except that any rule or regulation as to the age of a person who may be appointed a patrolman shall not apply to police matrons, and provided further that the number of police matrons who may be assigned to each station-house in such city may be more than two, in the discretion of the police commissioner, and further that in the city of New York the police commissioner shall appoint at least ten additional police matrons who, for the purpose of conserving the moral and physical well-being of women and children in public places of assembly, shall be assigned to such public parks, dance halls, moving picture shows, and other places of amusement, as well as in public thoroughfares as may at the discretion of the commissioner be deemed necessary; provided that no police matron shall be required to enter questionable places of resort or houses for the purpose of obtaining evidence against such resort or houses or the proprietors thereof, and further provided that all police matrons who at the time of the enactment of this act have been on duty in station-houses for less than ten years may be eligible to duty in public places as herein provided. In the city of New York, police matrons shall be assigned to station-houses to which police courts are attached and to station-houses which are in close proximity to a police court.* No woman shall be appointed a police matron unless suitable for the position and recommended therefor in writing by at least twenty women of good standing, residents of the city in which the appointment is made. In cities where there are no station-houses, and where the county jail is used for the purposes of a house of detention, it shall be deemed a compliance with the provisions of this article if there shall be in constant attendance at such jail, so long as any woman is detained under arrest therein, a woman properly qualified for and who shall perform the duties herein imposed upon police matrons.

SECTION 2. Section ninety-two of the general city law is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 92. Terms of service, salaries, vacancies. Police matrons shall on appointment hold office until removed, and they may be removed at any time by the authority appointing them, after an opportunity to be heard, by written order stating the cause of such removal. Upon the death, resignation or removal of a police matron, her successor shall be appointed as soon as may be, in the manner hereinbefore provided. A police matron shall receive a compensation or salary to be fixed by the common council in the several cities where such matrons shall be provided, not exceeding in any case the minimum salary paid to patrolmen in the city in which such matron is appointed [.]; *provided, that in the city of New York, the compensation or salary of police matrons shall be the same as the salary and compensation of patrolmen [shall be fixed by the concurrent action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen, and at such rates as such boards]*

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

NOTE.—Parts in italics are amendments; parts in [] to be omitted.



Feb 19, 1909

OKLAHOMA - ARTICLE V

SECTION 1 - The legislative authority of the State shall be vested in a legislature, consisting of a senate and a house of representatives; but the people reserve to themselves the power to propose laws and amendments to the constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the legislature, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act of the legislature.

SECTION 2 - The first power reserved by the people is the initiative, and eight per centum of the legal voters shall have the right to propose any legislative measure, and fifteen per centum of the legal voters shall have the right to propose amendments to the constitution by petition, and every such petition shall include the full text of the measure so proposed. The second power is the referendum, and it may be ordered (except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety), either by petition signed by five per centum of the legal voters or by the legislature as other bills are enacted. The ratio and per centum of legal voters hereinbefore stated shall be based upon the total number of votes cast at the last general election for the State office receiving the highest number of votes at such election.

SECTION 3 - Referendum petitions shall be filed with the Secretary of State not more than ninety days after the final adjournment of the session of the legislature which passed the bill on which the referendum is demanded. The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures voted on by the people. All elections on measures referred to the people of the State shall be had at the next election held throughout the State, except when the legislature or the governor shall order a special election for the express purpose of making such reference. Any measure referred to the people by the initiative shall take effect and be in force when it shall have been approved by a majority of the votes cast in such election. Any measure referred to the people by the referendum shall



I.

IN HOUSE  
REGULAR SESSION, 1910.

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Thursday, February 17, 1910.

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SENATE BILL NO. 102.

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The following bill was reported from the Senate, ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, viz:

AN ACT to repeal and amend Sections 2016, 2020, 2021, and 2033, of Chapter 61, of the Kentucky Statutes, Carroll's Edition of 1909.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

SECTION 1. That 2016 and 2033 of Chapter 61 of the Kentucky Statutes, Carroll's Edition, 1909, Guardian and Ward, be and the same are hereby repealed and in lieu of said sections it is hereby enacted that the father and mother shall have the joint custody, nurture and education of their infant child, or children, and in the event of the death of either one of the parents, father or mother, the survivor, if suited to the trust, shall have the custody, nurture and education of such infant child or children and may, by will, appoint guardian to his or her infant child or children, during its minority, or for any less period, and may appoint the guardianship of the infant's estate to one and the custody, nurture and education of the infant to another, but the father shall be primarily liable for the nurture and education of his infant child or children.

SECTION 2. That Section 2020, of the Kentucky Statutes, be amended by inserting immediately after the word "father" the words "or mother"; so that said section as amended shall read as follows: "If the will of the father or mother so direct, the other parent being dead, no security shall be required from the guardian, unless from change of circumstances in the guardian since making the will, or other cause, the



Feb 17, 1910

2.

court deems it imprudent to dispense therewith."

SECTION 2021 of Chapter 61 on order of precedent in appointing a guardian, to be amended as follows:

By repealing sub-section 1, 2, and 3 of Section 2021 and in lieu thereof enacting the following:-

Sub-section 1. First: The father or mother if deemed suitable for the trust.

Second: If either the father or mother be dead, then the surviving parent if deemed suitable for the trust.

Third: If both the father and the mother be dead, then the testamentary guardian named by the last surviving parent.

Fourth: Striking out of sub-section 3 the words giving preference to males, so that said section as amended shall read as follows:-

In appointing a guardian the court shall pay proper attention to the following order of precedent in writing, and not depart therefrom unless it deems that prudence and the interest of the infant so require;

First, The father or mother or one most suitable for the trust.

Second, If either the father or mother be dead then the surviving parent, if deemed suitable for the trust.

Third, If both father and mother be dead then the testamentary guardian named by the last surviving parent.

Fourth, The next of kin.



Feb 17, 1910

List of states which have secured equal guardianship for children:

Kansas, (1868); Washington, (1879); New York, (1893); District of  
Columbia, (1894); Colorado, (1895); Maine, (1895); Nebraska, (1895); Penn-  
sylvania, (1895); Rhode Island, (1896); Massachusetts, (1903);  
Connecticut: New Jersey: Illinois, (1901); Kentucky, (1910); New  
Hampshire, (1911).

There may be others.



State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

—...—

JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1909

—...—

AN ACT amending Chapter 827 of the Public Laws, so that Women, as well as Men, may vote for Presidential Electors.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. The people of this state qualified by law to  
2 vote for general officers, also every woman citizen of the  
3 United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who has had  
4 her residence and home in this state for two years and in the  
5 town or city in which she may offer to vote for six months pre-  
6 ceding the time of her voting, and whose name shall be regis-  
7 tered in the town or city where she resides on or before the  
8 last day of June next preceding the time of her voting, shall  
9 elect by ballot so many electors of president and vice-president  
10 of the United States as the state is or shall be entitled to, at  
11 town, ward and district meetings, on the Tuesday next after  
12 the first Monday in November in every fourth year commenc-  
13 ing A. D. 1912; and the several candidates having a plurality  
14 of the legal votes given in at such election shall be electors.



# C. 75

*Goodrich,*

February 19, 1909.—Introduced by Mr. ~~Weed~~. Read first  
time by title; 150 copies ordered printed.

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## A BILL FOR AN ACT

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DEFINING THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

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1        *Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Terri-*  
2        *tory of Arizona:*

3        Section 1. That every woman above the age of twenty-  
4        one years, residing in the Territory, and otherwise possessing  
5        the qualifications of an elector, shall have the right to vote at



1 all elections which are now or may be hereafter authorized by  
2 law, and there shall be no distinction between the sexes as to  
3 the qualifications of voters.

4 Section 2. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the  
5 provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

6 Section 3. This Act shall take effect and be in force  
7 from and after its passage and approval by the Governor.

*Handwritten signatures and names:*  
G. J. ...  
Arthur ...  
Frank ...  
Dante ...  
James ...  
M. ...  
A. ...  
M. ...  
B. ...



6th

[1912]

Dear Sir: *Bellevue*

I enclose the amendment relating to the ballot for women. Many requests have come from both men and women as to the exact wording. I am asking the editors of Kansas to publish the amendment as passed by the House and Senate at the last legislature, It requires a majority of all the votes cast at the coming election to carry the amendment. It is the only amendment to be voted on at that time. All the best forces of society in our state have passed resolutions favoring the passage of this amendment. i e. The Labor Organizations, the church Conferences, the State Sunday School Convention, the Annual Teachers Association, The Farmers Meetings, the College Presidents of all our state schools, the State Editorial Association, and the State Federation of Woman's clubs and the Woman's Press Association. This amendment is sure to pass. To have voted for it, to have assisted in its passage will be of importance to any citizen in the future.

C. A. HOFFMAN, Press Chairman K. E. S. A.

CHAPTER 337

RELATING TO EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Granting Equal Rights and Privileges to Women

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each House thereof concurring therein.

That the following proposition to ammend the constitution of the state of Kansas be hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection namely:

Section 1. The rights of citizens of the state of Kansas to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex.

Section 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state at the election for representative to the Legislature in the year 1912. The amendment hereby proposed shall be known on the official ballot by the following title: "Amendment to the constitution granting equal rights and privileges to women" and the vote for an amendment shall be taken as provided by law.

Section 3. This amendment, if adopted, shall be known as section 8 of article 5 of the constitution of the state of Kansas.

Section 4. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved February 9, 1911.



2 Jan. 1917

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO.

A PROPOSITION PROHIBITING PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTERS, PROHIBITING ANY DISCRIMINATION ON ACCOUNT OF SEX, RACE, COLOR, OR PREVIOUS CONDITION OF SERVITUDE, AMENDING SECTION ONE OF ARTICLE THREE OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA, RELATING TO SUFFRAGE.

Be It Enacted By the People of the State of Oklahoma.

Section.1. That the following amendment to Section1, Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Oklahoma is hereby proposed, and is to be submitted to the people of the State of Oklahoma for their approval or rejection as herein-after set forth.

No property qualification shall ever be imposed as a requisite for voting in this state, and all other qualifications for registration or voting which may hereafter be prescribed by the Legislature or the people of this state shall conform to the constitution of the United States, and the amendments thereto, and the right of no citizen of this state shall be denied or abridged on account of sex, race, color or previous condition of servitude.

The qualified electors of the state shall be: citizens of the United States, citizens of the State and Persons of Indian descent, natives of the United States, who are over the age of twenty-one years, who have resided in the state one year, in the county six months, and in the election precinct thirty days, next preceding the election at which such elector offers to vote: Provided, that no person found guilty of a felony after the adoption of this constitution, subject to such exceptions as the Legislature may prescribe unless his citizenship shall have been restored in the manner provided by law; nor any person, while kept in a poor-house or other asylum at the public expense, except Federal, Confederate and Spanish-American ex-soldiers; nor any person in a public prison, not an idiot or lunatic, shall be entitled to at any election under the laws of this state.



2 Jan. 1917

No person shall be registered as an elector of this State or be allowed to vote, or be eligible to hold office under the Constitution and laws of this state unless he or she be able to read or write any section of the Constitution of the State of Oklahoma, or be able to understand the same when read to him or her, but no person who, prior to the adoption of this provision served in the land or naval forces of the United States or in the War with Mexico or on either side in the war of the Indian Tribes located within the United States, or on either side in the Civil War, or in the National Guard or Militia, of any State or Territory of the United States, and any lawful descendent of any such person, both male and female, and of those who served on the side of the Colonies in the American Revolution and in the land or naval forces of the United States in the War of 1812 shall be denied the right to register and vote because of his or her inability to read and write any section of such constitution.

On and after the first day of January, A.D. 1918, every elector shall, in addition to the foregoing qualification, be able to read or write any section of the Constitution of the State; or he or she shall be able to understand the same when read to him or her or give a reasonable interpretation thereof. A new registration shall be made before the next ensuing election after January 1, A.D. 1918.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to refer said proposed amendment to the people at a special election to be held throughout the State of Oklahoma on the \_\_\_\_\_ Thursday in \_\_\_\_\_, 1917, and such special election is hereby ordered for such purpose.



[Jan. 1917]

Section 3. Said proposed constitutional amendment shall be referred by the Secretary of State to the people at such special election for their approval or rejection. The Secretary of State shall cause an attested copy of such proposed amendment so proposed by this Concurrent Resolution of the Legislature, setting forth such Resolution, said special election to be held on the \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday in \_\_\_\_\_ 1917, the electors qualified at that time to vote at any general election in the State of Oklahoma, on said amendment.



[1919]

Federal Suffrage Amendment Proposed.

" The apportionment of representatives shall be divided among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in such state. But when the right to vote for Presidential Electors, Senators and Representatives is denied by any state to women, the basis of representation of such State shall be in proportion to the male population of such State".



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Section This Act shall take effect and be in force, only after having been adopted by a majority of the qualified electors of the Territory of Arizona as hereinafter provided, to-wit:

Paragraph 1. The question whether or not this act shall be adopted shall be submitted to the qualified electors at the regular school elections to be held in this territory in 1910, for trustees.

Paragraph 2. It is hereby made the duty of the Board of Supervisors of the several counties of this Territory to submit the question whether nor not this Act shall be adopted by the said electors at the several regular elections to be held in 1910 for trustees, Provided, that at least thirty days notice of such election shall be given as is now required for school elections. The board of election shall be the same as the board of election appointed to conduct said school election.

Paragraph 3. The ballots to be used at such election in addition to the regular form shall have printed on them the following

For Woman's Suffrage

Against Woman's Suffrage

The judges of such election shall immediately make returns thereof to the county board of supervisors whose duty it shall be to, at its next regular meeting thereafter, canvass such returns and cause the results of such canvass to be entered upon the minutes of such board, and immediately thereafter said board shall make return thereof to the Secretary of the Territory as is provided in case of election for delegate to congress.

Paragraph 4. If a majority of all the votes cast at such election shall be for Woman's Suffrage the provisions of this act shall be in full force and effect from and after the date of the completion of said returns to the Secretary of Arizona in the same manner of publication and provisions as provided for by the laws in General Elections.



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take effect and be in force when it shall have been approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon and not otherwise.

The style of all bills shall be: "Be It Enacted By The People Of The State Of Oklahoma."

Petitions and orders for the initiative & for the referendum shall be filed with the secretary of state and addressed to the governor of the state, who shall submit the same to the people. The legislature shall make suitable provisions for carrying into effect the provisions of this article.

SECTION 4 - The referendum may be demanded by the people against one or more items, sections, or parts of any act of the legislature in the same manner in which such power may be exercised against a complete act. The filing of a referendum petition against one or more items, sections, or parts of an act shall not delay the remainder of such act from becoming operative.

SECTION 5 - The powers of the initiative and referendum reserved to the people by the Constitution for the State at large, are hereby further reserved to the legal voters of every county and district therein, as to all local legislation, or action, in the administration of county and district government in and for their respective counties and districts.

The manner of exercising said powers shall be prescribed by general laws, except that boards of county commissioners may provide for the time of exercising the initiative and referendum powers as to local legislation in their respective counties and districts.

The requisite number of petitioners for the invocation of the initiative and referendum in counties and districts shall bear twice, or double, the ratio to the whole number of legal voters in such county or district, as herein provided therefor in the State at large.



[Feb 19, 1909]

SECTION 6 Any measure rejected by the people through the powers of the initiative and referendum cannot be again proposed by the initiative within three years thereafter by less than twenty-five per centum of the legal voters.

SECTION 7 - The reservation of the powers of the initiative and referendum in this article shall not deprive the legislature of the right to repeal any law, propose or pass any measure, which may be consistent with the Constitution of the State and the Constitution of the United States.

SECTION 8 - Laws shall be provided to prevent corruption in making, procuring and submitting initiative and referendum petitions.

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