

Sept 1911

Official Board.

I hope that the Official Board will approve of the work I have done under these most peculiar conditions.

The vote on Mrs. Boyer's measure is in from everybody and, while there are some votes against the payment, there are a sufficient number in favor to carry it and the Treasurer will send the check.

I have also received several letters from Kansas. It is impossible for us to copy all of these letters and send them out to the Board, we would have to have another Typist to do it, but one is from Mrs. Johnston, the wife of the Chief Justice and the other from Mrs. Hoffman, both written since they received a copy of the letter which came from Mrs. Monroe which I sent them both. They both feel perfectly upset by the whole situation. It was done in a sly manner while Mrs. Hoffman was in New Orleans for a few days and Mrs. Johnston, though in the city, and a member of the Board, knew nothing about it. Mrs. Johnston says she answered my letter almost immediately on receiving it because she was so upset but in the meantime she had telegraphed to one of the ladies whose name is attached to this letter and this lady said she never signed it and would not have signed it such a letter. Now whether that is true of the others or not I do not know but evidently there is something wrong and both Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Hoffman say that Mrs. Monroe is a most unprincipled woman, her methods are deplorable and that she is full of ambition and vanity and her newspaper ability makes other women afraid of her because she does not care what she writes about them and I should judge from what I hear that she is a young edition of Abigail Scott Duniway. Both Mrs. Hoffman and Mrs. Johnston think it would be a very great damage not to have Miss Gregg work in the State, that they have nobody to send out. They both say the statement that she spoke on the initiative and referendum is untrue, that the only reference she made to it was in regard to Arizona, that the women of Arizona hoped that if Congress accepted the constitution of Arizona they could, through the initiative and referendum, secure suffrage afterwards, and Miss Gregg never spoke against the Presidential suffrage bill. She writes me that she felt with Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Johnston and others that the Presidential Suffrage bill introduced at that time endangered the ~~passage~~ passage of the other bill, that they were afraid they would give them a Presidential Suffrage bill instead of the full suffrage amendment, substituting that for the other and they advised them not to do it but Mrs. Monroe did do it against the advice of the State Officers, they all kept still about it hoping that the Legislature would not substitute it for the Full Suffrage bill, but still, because they did not want to stir up Mrs. Monroe, they kept quiet.

Miss Gregg wants to know what she shall do. She is doing a good deal of correspondence about Arizona I judge in assisting Mrs. Munds and Mrs. Munds seems to be very desirous of her help, and she wants to know if she shall go home for a week and do that sort of work. Another point she raises and that is in the West it is impossible to get reporters to go to public meetings and so there is very little said in the papers about suffrage meetings, but an associated press man has told her, if she will get outlines of addresses and have them ready, he will use them whenever she

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before her and she said impulsively "Now it is very fortunate that you came to me just at this time because Mr. Stubbs the President of the Nevada University is in the city and I will give you a letter of introduction to him". In five minutes she had the letter of introduction ready and I started off again to find Mr. Stubbs. He was not at his Hotel and so I wrote him a letter enclosing Mrs. Mackay's letter of introduction. He wrote me inviting me to lunch with him the next day at the Hotel and so to lunch I went and there was with him the Chancellor of the University, one of the leading politicians of the State. We three had lunch together and I laid before them my thought in regard to Nevada. First I wanted their co-operation and Mr. Stubbs told me he was going to Washington and he would interview the Senators and see how they stood, the other gentleman, who is a lawyer, at first was opposed to suffrage, or rather not opposed so much as had not thought anything about it, but when I told him the advantages which would come to Nevada from woman suffrage, how it had been the prime boom for every State of the West which had it and I asked him if there was any State in the West talked so much about as the four States which had suffrage and now Washington was the one topic of conversation because it had just given it and the other States were never mentioned in any of our public meetings and we were holding hundreds. That seemed to impress them very much and finally they both got so interested that this young man said he would get his partner, who is a Judge, to draw up a bill for us. The President of the University said he would see the members of the Legislature and get the right man to introduce it. The other one

said he had great influence with the three young new leaders in the House and he would use it with them, in fact before I left the luncheon it almost seemed as if we had the amendment in our pockets. Then I asked them what we should do to help and they both said the Mackays could do more than anybody else. Both these gentlemen had seen Mrs. Mackay's Tableaux and they said that if a copy of these Tableaux could be laid on the desk of each member with Mrs. Mackay's little speeches which she gave, and one or two good suffrage leaflets, they were sure the thing would go through. I consulted with Mrs. Mackay, who certainly is a woman of action, simply because she has the money to act with, and in less than three days she had shipped 100 copies of each one of the documents and we shipped from our Headquarters copies of the kind of literature to go with it.

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Mr. Stubbs was late in getting home and before he got home the bill had been introduced and a lady - Miss J.E. Wier of the University faculty had been down to look after it and a Mrs. Stanislauski made a magnificent speech for it. In the meantime we sent Mrs. Dennett's leaflet: "Why Legislators should submit the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Voters" to each of the Members and very soon it passed the Lower House. I received a letter from Mr. Stubbs who said it was very doubtful of getting through the Senate as the opposition seemed to come from there. I immediately wrote Mrs. Mackay and urged her to get Mr. Mackay to telegraph to some of the leading Senators to use their influence in every possible way to get it through. I have not yet heard whether Mr. Mackay did so or not, but I know that within three or four days after I wrote to Mrs. Mackay the amendment passed the Senate so I rather conclude there was some telegraphing done.

Immediately on reaching home yesterday I wrote Mrs. Mackay again asking for an interview because I felt that if she could take the thing in hand to advise and counsel with them out there or that we should, but it was useless for two sets of people to be doing it that they might be contradictory. Now I fully believe that if Mrs. Mackay takes hold of the thing it will go through and I hope that she will. I do not think it is necessary for much of a campaign there, the important thing would be to reach the voters with the right kind of literature. Now, as there are only eight thousand voters, it seems to me that if about once in three months from now to election each voter received in a two cent stamped cover the right kind of literature, and I think it had better be literature from the Mackay Society as far as possible, that that would be the best kind of campaign to carry on in Nevada. Of course, if I could have my own way about it I would try to get Mrs. Mackay to send Mrs. Boyer out there, not to hold meetings, not to make any noise, but to quietly manage the Headquarters from which could be sent the material to the voters, so that it would all go out from Nevada and not seem to be coming from the East. Of course it would be better if there was a trained Nevada woman to do it but I do not know anybody who could do it in the same kind of a way that Mrs. Boyer could. But I am going to have an interview with Mrs. Mackay as soon as possible and I will let you know the result.

Of course this is just a hasty review of some of the correspondence I have been having out there, for I have written to the different women as well as to Mr. Stubbs, and I thought that it would be just as well for you to know that the work in Nevada did not spring out of the earth but that there has been considerable thought and time given to it. My only hope for it is in the fact that there are so few voters and that the Mackays are so dead in earnest ~~in~~ now. Mrs. Mackay is dead in earnest this year, you can never tell whether she will be another year and, therefore, I thought it was best to make use of her influence while she was interested.

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holds a meeting and get them into the associated press of Missouri and Kansas, and she would like to have a little time to prepare them. While I was away this week Mrs. Dennett telegraphed Miss Gregg to go home for a week and do that kind of work and by that time we might be able to set her definitely at work.

The Kansas people held a meeting the day after Mrs. Hoffman wrote me and she said she would write again as soon as that meeting was over, because she felt that something must be done in order to clear up the situation there, either Mrs. Monroe must take charge and run it or else the State Association but that they could not run at cross purposes in this way.

Personally I am losing all hope of Kansas and I do not know what could be more damaging then for us to lose that State. It is a good deal like the situation in South Dakota, the Governor and his wife and leading officials are friendly and the women so divided that they are not taking advantage of the situation and are simply bickering back and forth. Mrs. Hoffman says in a most distressed manner- "What shall we do if we must lose Miss Gregg who has made friends for us wherever she has been in the State, we feel as though we could not do without her".

I wish I could tell you of the Hearing in Pennsylvania. Never was there such a disastrous defeat of the poor Anti-Suffragists. I thought the Anti-Suffragists came home from Albany in a most distressed state of mind but their reasons were absolutely nil compared with the Pennsylvania Antis.

Next week I shall clear up all the back votes and I hope by that time we will have them all in.

I have forgotten one thing - Miss Penfield has decided to enter a medical college of the University of Texas next fall. She is very desirous of having work for the summer but I do not know of any work that we have for her. If Illinois, or any of the other States, would like to use her for out-of-door meetings or anything of that sort, I am sure she would do good work for us.

Faithfully yours,

Anna H. Shaw

President.

Sept. 30, 1911.

Rev. Anna H. Shaw,
505, 5th Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Miss Shaw:--

I have been wondering what we could do about a stenographer to take proceedings of the National Convention. I suppose you would not think of taking one of the office stenographers so far.

As an answer to my mental inquiry I suppose, a splendid court reporter, Miss Marian H. Drake, 1301 Ashland Block, came to see me today. She would like to attend the National Convention for she is much interested, and came to see what our custom was about taking down all the speeches. I explained that we do not publish verbatim reports of the convention, but only the records of proceedings and reports of superintendents and state presidents etc. I told her, however, that I wanted some one to help me in my part of the work, and asked her what she would charge. She said that she would be glad to do this work for us if her expenses were paid. The round trip ticket from Chicago is only \$12.00, \$2.00 extra for sleeper, if she went at

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night. I notice that there will be free entertainment for some delegates, and I thought perhaps we could secure one of these places for her, so the expense would probably be a little less than hiring some one at Louisville, and of course we do not know that we would be able to pick up any one there for just those days. What do you think about it? Shall I engage her to go on those terms. She is a member of the Political Equality League, and she is a professional court reporter.

Yours sincerely,

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

MEMBER OF INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE AND OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

PRESIDENT, ANNA HOWARD SHAW, MOYLAN, PA.

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT, CATHARINE WAUGH MCCULLOCH,
EVANSTON, ILLS.

TREASURER, JESSIE ASHLEY,
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PRESIDENT, MARY BENTLEY THOMAS, EDNOR, MARYLAND

AFFILIATED SOCIETY

THE EQUAL FRANCHISE SOCIETY
PRESIDENT, MRS. MACKAY, 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE 6855 BRYANT



NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 505 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

September 29th, 1911.

Dear Member of the Official Board:-

Replying to Miss Clay's communication of some days since, regarding the money which was placed in my hands for suffrage work, I have but this to say:-

My own joy and gratitude was so great on receiving it that I desired to share my happiness with the Official Board, believing theirs would be only second to my own. It did not for a moment occur to me that instead, I would be subjected to such an unwarranted attack and such unnecessary and unworthy suspicions. The fact that similar gifts have over and over again been gratefully accepted and freely spent by the Official Board, without question or hesitation, makes the statements of Miss Clay personal and, in the face of facts, I consider them so un-called for and so unjust that I decline to reply.

As President of the National Association I shall continue to use the fund for the best interests of the Association and the cause.

Whatever else a member of the Official Board may consider as coming within the scope of her duties as an officer of the Association, suspicions and insinuations and charges of trickery and underhand methods on the part of other members do not form any part of those obligations. These charges have so become the habit of some of the members of the Official Board that it is almost impossible for us to write a letter from Headquarters without some interpretation being given to it, wholly foreign to that which was in the mind when it was written.

The trouble has largely arisen from the new custom of the Board in drawing conclusions or inferences from letters and, with these as a basis, sending out communications to the Board, without knowing whether or not their inferences or deductions are correct, and without first writing the person from whom the letter had been received for an explanation before making grave charges of misrepresentation or unintentionally misleading. One member said in a letter to me "By this new plan the Board have much more information than before". That is unquestionably true, but I agree with Josh Billings that "it is better not to know so much than to know so much that aint so".

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I have not replied to many of the insinuations in regard to myself, because I have felt it would be of no use, it would only keep up an endless round of useless letter writing without ever arriving anywhere, and I have been too busy with actual work to spend my time on what I felt would be an absolutely useless, and worse than useless, waste of it. Nor did I believe it was the kind of service for which stenographers are employed by the National Association; especially as, in the end, confusion would be worse confounded.

I know of no other plan which could have produced so many misunderstandings, or been so successful in sowing seeds of suspicion and distrust in the minds of the members of the Board as the method of official letter writing adopted this summer, and I have, and will, decline to comply with it.

In regard to the latter part of Miss Clay's letter about the contract for rent with Mrs. Belmont. On Miss Clay's motion a legal adviser was instructed at the first Official Board meeting of the last Convention, to write Mrs. Belmont a formal contract, which she did, and stated in it that Mrs. Belmont was to furnish Headquarters until the next Convention. Mrs. Belmont, not knowing when the next Convention would be held, and judging from her short experience and knowledge of the work of the Association, that it would again be held in the Spring, added until August 1st, 1911, thinking she was adding to and not taking from the time limit of the contract. When I returned from the South, where I went to speak immediately after the Convention, I found the contract on my desk, I think waiting for my signature, but of that I am not sure. I then saw the inter-lineation. I cannot, at this late date, remember all the thoughts which passed through my mind when I saw it, but if there was one which impressed itself upon me more than another it was gratitude that Mrs. Belmont had added that clause, so that we might, (if a change should be contemplated in the location of Headquarters after the Convention, which I also thought would probably be in the Spring,) -~~we~~ might have abundant time to prepare for moving. In fact it did not make very much impression upon me one way or another, because I knew what every member of the Official Board knew at the time, that at the meeting in Seattle, where Mrs. Belmont first agreed to assist in the work, her specific agreement was to furnish the headquarters and support the Press Department for two years. The Convention at Seattle was on July 1st, 1909. That Mrs. Belmont did keep this pledge, not for two years only but for two years and one month, was more than she really agreed to do, and every member of the old Board knew of this pledge in the first place, and it would not have been a very difficult matter to have reckoned up two years from the first of July as the limit of Mrs. Belmont's contract.

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Mrs. Belmont's letter to us, stating that she had decided not to continue Headquarters after the first of August, (as we hoped she might, and that we would still have the same advantages as before, because Mrs. Belmont still felt very friendly toward us) and that she generously offered \$1,000 toward the rent of Headquarters, after her removal, - came too late for us to have held the National Convention after we knew it, for a National Convention cannot be gotten up in a week or a month and it was late in April when Mrs. Belmont made her decision.

I really cannot understand what members are trying to make out in regard to this whole matter, since Mrs. Belmont, both with regard to Headquarters and to Press work has been better than her word, and we are now carrying on the press work by the excess money which she gave us last year and will be able to carry it on for some months to come because of her additional generosity. And I, for one, am deeply grateful to Mrs. Belmont for all that she has done, and I feel that, as far as she knew about the suffrage work, she has been more than generous and better than her word on every occasion.

I am sorry to have had to write anything more about this matter, for I feel too much has been assumed and too much unhappiness and discomfort have been created on account of it, because of the lack of confidence which ought to have been placed in the officers at Headquarters.

I hope when we meet in Louisville much of the misunderstanding will be cleared away and that we will realize that mountains have been made out of mole-hills.

Faithfully yours,

Anna H. Shaw

Richmond, Ky.

Sept. 26th, 1914.

Dear Miss Shaw,

Please find enclosed the cancelled note of the N.A.S.A. to me as trustee of the Bruce fund. I should have sent it some time ago, but I lost the key to my bank box, and recovered it only yesterday.

Very truly yours,

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

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NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 505 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

September 23rd, 1911.

Miss Laura Clay,
Richmond, Ky.

My dear Miss Clay:-

Your joint letter to Mrs. Dennett and me was received and acted upon.

I hope that both the Federation and the W.C.T.U. may send fraternal delegates to the Convention, and I certainly hope Mr. Waterson will speak. I am sure it would not only be beneficial to the suffrage movement in Kentucky but to the movement in the entire South because heretofore, Mr. Waterson has been against suffrage for women and if such a man has gotten as far as school suffrage he has started on the right track and I wish we might be able to put his name on our programme as representing the Federation of Clubs in its demand for school suffrage.

Yes, I wrote Mrs. Beauchamp some time ago, asking her to give the fraternal address at the National Convention. She said it was impossible to do so. She was very eager for me to speak at her State Convention but I could not take the trip all that distance for just that one meeting.

With kind regards,

Faithfully yours,

Anna H. Shaw
per J.C.

EDITORIAL ROOMS
BUTTERICK BUILDING, NEW YORK



THE DELINEATOR
LONDON - PARIS - NEW YORK

Sept. 23, 1911.

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

Dear Miss Clay:

Your letter of August 22nd has just been brought to my desk. I have been out of town.

The arguments you give in favor of school suffrage for women and in favor of allowing women to serve on State Boards are admirably expressed. I hope to have the chance to put them into the magazine.

Yours very truly,

William Hard

Lexington, Ky.

Sept. 25th, 1911.

My dear Mrs. McLaughlin,

I am answering at once your letter of Sept. 19th, which has just reached me.

Please express my thanks to the S.B.A. Club and others for their kind invitation to the banquet at the Sinton on Oct. 15th. I must decline, however, for I shall be exceedingly busy every moment now before the two conventions. I expect to return to Richmond the last of this week and remain there till time to start to the convention. Miss Alice S. Blackwell, the other auditor, is coming to Richmond to visit my sister, Mrs. Bennett, and to audit the books. I expect her the first week in Oct., as auditing the National books is a job of several days' work.

I am very glad to hear that you now think you will be able to attend the State convention, though you miss the National. I think Mrs. Firth will make a good delegate.

I read with interest your account of the discussion of the new constitution. I agree with you that if the new constitution is passed there will be intense dissatisfaction among the states; but I do not think there need be secession. The National cannot force the states to pay dues; and

I do not think the states will pay dues except when they are going to send delegates. But it would be just as well not to say what the states would be likely to do, but merely wait and let each state see what it wants to do. They can do as they please, and they will do as they please. It seems to me the promoters of this revision have lost sight of the fact

that they are destroying any feeling of loyalty to the National. I suppose they think it makes no difference, so long as the members continue to buy the literature and other supplies. I do not think the suffrage cause will receive much of a check if the National falls to pieces through mismanagement; but I am afraid it might receive a serious check if it fell to pieces through open contention and secession. Therefore I am advocating a quiet opposition to the new constitution; and if that fails, then that every state gass accepts it quietly, and proceeds to regulate its own state affairs as seems wise in the light of succeeding events.

Miss Caroline Leib, 1234 First St. Louisville, Chairman of General Committee, has written to me to ask me if I could send her names of state members who would serve on some of the local committees at the National convention. Those on which she wishes names are: Excursion Committee; Sales Table; Membership; Platform; Entertainment; or any other committee we think the state outside of Louisville ought to be represented on. I am sending you this question, so if you know of any Louisville ~~any~~ Covington people who will be there and will be willing to serve, you can notify Miss Leib. I do not think any of the National delegates should serve for they ought to be in the Convention all the time. But some of the visitors might be willing to do so.

I am glad Mrs. Firth's song is published. We will have it sung at night at the state convention.

Please give my congratulations to your daughter on her marriage.

Very cordially yours,

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NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 505 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

September 22nd, 1911.

Dear Member of the Official Board:-

A letter just received from Mrs. McCulloch, written in Los Angeles, California, upon which she has written in her own hand on the margin - "I tried to dictate this Board letter so the stenographer might not understand clearly" - is at hand. Mrs. McCulloch has succeeded not only in making the stenographer not understand clearly, but she certainly has not made me understand clearly.

So many of Mrs. McCulloch's letters have shown that she is over-worked, or else so deeply interested in the things nearer at hand, that she either does not receive her Board letters, or else she does not read them carefully, or else forgets them after she has read them. In her first paragraph she speaks of the \$500 received by Mrs. Simons and the \$500 sent to the College League in California, and then asks if this is the money which was reported to be used by a letter received before I left home? And then she says "I understand from Mrs. Borland that they are to have \$1,000 from the Mary Anthony Fund. This makes me wonder if there is another \$1,000 yet to come. Our Board voted \$2,000. Probably the Officers at Headquarters have this well in hand, but I do not think that Mrs. Borland or Mrs. Simon knows that anything further is coming".

Now, if Mrs. McCulloch had received her Board letters, and read them carefully, she would know that the Board voted \$1,000 to California. I asked the Board to vote to pay back the \$1,000 of the Mary Anthony Fund, that the trustees, Mrs. McCulloch, Mrs. Upton and I might again loan it to the National Association for use in California. I carefully wrote the Board that, after having received six favorable votes to do this, which was one more than the majority of the Board, I wrote to the California people who were waiting anxiously for the money, that this vote had been taken. Then Miss Gordon wrote a letter to the Board objecting to the Susan B. Anthony Suffrage Fund being used to re-pay the Mary Anthony loan. Then the Board changed its votes and the Mary Anthony \$1,000 has not been sent to California, because the vote of the Board was changed in regard to it and it is held in abeyance.

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The Treasurer did send the \$1,000 voted from the Susan B. Anthony Fund, and that is all we have sent from the National Association directly.

I sent \$500 to Mrs. Simon and \$500 to the College League as soon as I received the donation from my friend. I wrote the Official Board that I had sent these two sums of money through the National treasury and that I would like to spend the money which my friend had donated through the Official Board and by its vote. Shortly before I received this donation Miss Blackwell sent a copy of a letter which she had received weeks, if not months, before from Mrs. Valentine, Thomas Reed's daughter, speaking of the great need of money in San Diego. Nothing has rejoiced me for a long time more than this gift which enabled me to send through the National treasury the assistance for San Diego which it so greatly needed. Had I waited to submit this vote to the Board and get answers back it would have taken two weeks, and then the vote might have been so mixed that nothing could have been done, and the only thing to do was to send the money on. It did not occur to me for one moment that a single member of the Board would not feel as happy as I was that this money could be sent to relieve the California situation at this time. Yet knowing that misconstruction and inferences which were absolutely without foundation had been drawn from letters sent from Headquarters, I did not know what might be said or done by some members of the committee and, consequently I made the suggestion to the committee that I would like to have the money sent in the name of the National Association, but if there was any objection on the part of members of the Board, I would send it in my own name. I have received replies from none of the members of the Official Board except a letter from Miss Clay, which was sent to the Official Board, which I shall answer in another letter.

Had Mrs. McCulloch read her letters carefully she would have seen that she had mixed up several things in this statement of hers to the California people, and I was very much afraid by having mixed them up she will unsettle the minds of the California people and leave them feeling that there is something wrong in the management of the money at Headquarters and that we are withholding \$1,000 from them which she said was voted, but which she ought to realize had been unvoted by the members of the committee who acted upon Miss Gordon's letter.

Mrs. McCulloch has also mixed up things very badly in regard to Miss Gregg. When the Kansas people objected to Miss Gregg last spring, it was the unanimous vote of the Board that Miss Gregg should be taken out of Kansas and sent to work in some other place. Missouri wanted her services for a month. She was sent to Missouri.

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Official Board.

I then wrote the Board asking what should be done with her after her time in Missouri had expired. No suggestion was made by the Board except, I think, Illinois was perfectly willing to accept her services, but the Association would have to pay her salary and the consensus of opinion of the Board was that if we had money in the treasury we would like to continue her services, but as we had no money in the treasury for the purpose, we could not do so. And, as no State asked for her which was willing to pay both salary and expenses, there was nothing left for me to do but write her that as the National Association had voted not to take part in any campaign directly but that everything it did for the campaigns would be done under the direction of the States where the campaigns were held.

California did not want any outside speakers at that time. Kansas did not want Miss Gregg. We were not sending any speakers to Oregon and Wisconsin was in such a turmoil that we did not know at all what could be done there. I did for Miss Gregg exactly what I should have wanted anybody to do for me. I wrote her that as future work was uncertain in the National for organizers and I did not believe there would be any place in the National Association for permanent employment, and that as she was such an excellent speaker I knew she could get work in Chautauques and lecture bureaus which would ensure her a good salary. It was weeks and months after that before the Kansas people at their State Convention and settled permanently upon the new Board of officers who were willing and desirous of having Miss Gregg. This was done just before I returned from Europe, when they expressed themselves as wishing for Miss Gregg. A vote was put out by Mrs. McCulloch in regard to the services of Miss Gregg in Kansas, provided the Kansas people wanted her. Some voted to send her for six months. Others not to send her until after the California campaign, but to devote everything we could collect up to that time to California. There was no majority vote of the Board to send Miss Gregg to Kansas at all for any definite term, while we all agreed that we would be glad to send her, if we had the money, after the California campaign was over. But after my return and as soon as I received the donation of money to be used for suffrage work in the way in which I felt it was most needed, my first thought was for California and Kansas. Even before I got the money, when I had a letter stating that it might come, without waiting until it did come, in order to get the vote as soon as possible, I submitted a vote to the Official Board asking them if money was received to pay for the salary of Miss Gregg in Kansas and Miss Grim in Wisconsin, if they would

[Sept 22, 1911]

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Official Board.

Send these two workers to be sent to these States, provided the people in the States wanted them. Before I received the replies from the Board I received the money. I assured the Board that I would be willing to deposit with the National Treasury a sufficient sum of money to pay the salaries of these young women, but I would not deposit the money to pay their expenses. For I believe that, if the National Association pays the salary of a good worker for any State, if that State cannot pay the expenses, then it is not worth while sending a worker to the State, if there is not that much interest.

Now all this had been clearly written out to the Official Board and how Mrs. Mc Culloch could assume to Miss Gregg that there was any antagonism to her by any member of the Board, that the Official Board did not know that her engagement was not continued during the summer, or that there would be any opposition to her going to Kansas if we could get the money, is something I cannot understand. And this proves to me, even if I needed proof, that to attempt ~~the-er-~~ to conduct the business of the Association by correspondence, is an absolute impossibility.

I do not think that Mrs. Mc Culloch intended to create any misunderstandings, but certainly if she confuses things in her conversation with the officers of the California Association and with Miss Gregg, as she has in this letter, misunderstandings must arise.

Faithfully yours,

Anna H. Shaw

President.

I.

Sept 9, 1911

Washington, D.C.
Aug. 7, 1911.

My dear Miss Clay:-

I am very much interested in the new constitution proposed for the N.A.W.S.A. I had felt very doubtful about the wisdom of the change and since the last issue of the Journal my fears are confirmed. I read your letter and agree with you. I think the clause which allows any one to have a vote by getting up a club of fifty (with or without dues) and paying ten dollars is particularly objectionable as it may be the means of political trickery.

I am writing this letter for advice as to the best thing to do now. I do not believe we should go up to the convention without a settled plan of procedure. I do believe that the adoption of the new constitution means the disruption of the organization. If we want to keep the organization as it is we must get into correspondence with the state associations and agree on what we shall do to keep the present constitution. If this course is best I think I can get a special meeting of the District State Association and a resolution passed in favor of the present constitution and also in favor of writing to every State Association asking them to join in the movement for the old constitution. I would like your opinion as to the wisdom of this course.

I also believe we should have a list of candidates agreed upon for every office that should be representative of the nation as the present executive board. I certainly do not believe in one section having even a majority of the officers.

I shall be very glad to hear from you and believe we should make the effort which will be the greatest help to the cause but whatever happens nothing can put the movement back very far now.

Cordially yours,

Emma M. Gillett.

I answered this letter promptly, but I have not a copy to send you, as I took but one and sent that on to Mrs. McCulloch and Mrs. Stewart. But I said in substance that my letter to the Journal did not express all my objections to the new constitution. I also objected to the clause she disliked, though I believed we might have to allow a little more liberty in admitting more than one auxiliary in a state; as when there was a campaign on hand there was disagreement about measures and leaders, as we saw in Washington, Maryland and Wisconsin; and that we had a very few auxiliaries which used obstructive tactics. That I thought the applications for auxiliaryship should be considered with some view to the efficiency demonstrated, and perhaps could be referred for admission or refusal to the Executive Committee as the applications for National societies now were; and that this might be done either at the conventions or by correspondence in the interim of conventions. That I thought the present constitution should be amended conservatively, if at all. That I had the same objections to New York as headquarters as I expressed in Seattle; New York was the most expensive Eastern city, and our headquarters there led to too much interference with state affairs, where interference did little good and was likely to do harm, and I thought if headquarters were removed from New York there would be nothing more heard of having the officers centralized. I hoped she would take the action she suggested.

I received another letter from her, enclosing one from Miss Hifton and a copy of the resolutions passed, which I suppose you have:

Washington, Aug. 21, 1911.

Dear Miss Clay:-

Enclosed please find resolutions passed by our State Asso-

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

MEMBER OF INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE AND OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

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505 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

RECORDING SECRETARY, ELLA S. STEWART,
5464 JEFFERSON AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLS.

TELEPHONE 6855 BRYANT



TREASURER, JESSIE ASHLEY,
505 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

AUDITORS { LAURA CLAY, 189 NORTH MILL STREET
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AFFILIATED SOCIETY
THE EQUAL FRANCHISE SOCIETY
PRESIDENT, MRS. MACKAY, 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 505 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

September 9th, 1911.

Miss Laura Clay,
Richmond, Ky.

My dear Miss Clay:-

I am sending you a letter which has been forwarded to me by Mrs. Penfield, also copy of the letter which I have written to the gentleman, so that you may know what I have said to him.

Of course I know you cannot take up with partisan politics but I thought it might be a good thing for him to know at least that there is a State Suffrage Association and not send his letters to this part of the world, when they concern Kentucky politics.

With kind regards,

Faithfully yours,

Anna H. Shaw
per J. C.

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TELEPHONE 6855 BRYANT



NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 505 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

September 6th, 1911.

Dear Member of the Official Board:-

A very urgent call came from California for money for the Southern part of the State, in addition to Miss Blackwell's statement from Mrs. Valentine. So last week I sent \$1,000 to California, \$500 to the President of the Los Angeles League who is managing the Southern part of the work, asking her to have the money used largely through San Diego and that part of the State, and \$500 to the College League in San Francisco.

Since the National voted to send \$1000 to the State Association, and in addition to that, other sums which have come in, I felt it was better to send to the other societies throughout the State, so that the money would be more equally divided among the work and the workers. There was not time to consult the Official Board before sending the money but I knew that there would be no objection on the part of the Official Board to my doing so, and as the time is so short in California, I could not wait to write around and get the vote. I sent the money in the name of the National Association. If there is no objection I will leave it in that way, if there is any objection then I will send it in my own name.

I am waiting to hear from Mrs. Johnston and Miss Gregg in regard to the work in Kansas, all the Board are practically unanimous so far as I have heard from in regard to sending Miss Gregg to Kansas, provided the State desires her services. When the matter is finally settled I will place in the treasury of the National Association monthly the amount of Miss Gregg's salary from the fund which I informed you had been recently given me, as I much prefer to have the money go through the National Treasury than to send it direct to the State.

Faithfully yours,

Anna L. Shaw

President.

J. B.

OFFICERS

MRS. GEORGE A. SMITH, President
MRS. J. C. DOWNING, Vice President
MRS. GEO. R. BAKER, Vice President
MRS. A. A. SMITH, Vice President
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MRS. HELEN HOLT, Treasurer
MRS. J. P. HOWE, Auditor
MRS. FRANK ROOT, Asst. Auditor

Alki Suffrage Club of Washington

President's Address:
Corner Smith and Alki Avenue

EXECUTIVE BOARD

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MRS. U. R. NIESZ
MRS. ANNA M. DAY
MRS. GEO. W. AIKEN

Seattle, October 5 th., 1911.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw,

President N.A.W.S.A.

The Washington Suffrage League hereby makes application to be received as auxiliary to the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, under the name of the Washington Suffrage League, state suffrage association of the State of Washington.

The Washinton Suffrage League has been formed by the re-organization of The Alki Suffrage Club of Washington, a state association having members and affiliated members in eight counties of the State of Washington. It also includes suffrage organizations in Spokane, Tacoma, and Everett, and clubs will be formed in every county in the state as rapidly as possible.

Respectfully requested by the Washin gton Suffrage League

By

Mrs. George A. Smith

President Washington Suffrage League.

and

Mrs. Emma S. Morgaurosh

Secretary Washington Suffrage League.

THE JUST GOVERNMENT LEAGUE OF MARYLAND

S. W. COR. ST. PAUL AND PLEASANT STREETS

BALTIMORE, MD.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

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PRESIDENT, MRS. DONALD R. HOOKER, "CEDAR LAWN," STATION H. BALTIMORE.
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RECORDING SECRETARY, MISS LOUISE CAREY, 509 CATHEDRAL STREET.
TREASURER, MRS. FRANKLIN P. MALL, 1514 BOLTON STREET.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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MISS MARY E. LENT, 1123 MADISON AVENUE
MISS ELIZABETH G. TAYLOR, 511 CALVERT BUILDING
MISS MARGARET S. WEIR, 312 ST. PAUL STREET
MRS. CALVIN N. GABRIEL, 2413 ST. PAUL STREET
MISS SARAH MARTIN, 27 N. CAREY STREET

October 5th, 1911.

19

Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, President,
National American Woman Suffrage Association,
505 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Miss Shaw :-

The Officers and Executive Committee of the Just Government League of Maryland desire herewith to make formal application for membership in the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The Just Government League of Maryland is a purely Suffrage organization, and has been refused admission in the Maryland State Woman Suffrage Association on the grounds that it was a State League, and that no State League could become a member of the Maryland State Woman Suffrage Association. Our membership comprises about 3000 people, and we have branches of from 25 to 75 members at the following points :-

Allegany County, President Mrs. Merwin McKaig.

Lonaconing, Md., President, Miss Anne Sloan.

Frederick County, governed by a Board of 12 representative women of that county.

Howard County, President, Mrs. B. J. Byrne.

Laurel, Md., President, Mrs. LePage Cronmiller.

We earnestly desire to become directly affiliated with the

Oct 5, 1911

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19

Rev. Anna Howard Shaw #2.

National, and I have been instructed by formal action of the Executive Committee to present this application for membership before the time of meeting of the National Convention.

Very sincerely yours,

Edith Angleton Huber.

President.

Oct 5, 1911

My dear Miss Shaw:

I am sending formal application for admission to the National, in the event that it is needed. We have not as yet completed the details of the organization because I am very busy, as I am preparing to attend the convention. I will be in Louisville on the morning of the 20th., in time to attend the Jubilee. I will attempt to say a few words of greeting from the Washington suffragists.

Mrs. Hutton and Mrs. Shores will also come as representatives of the Wash. Suffrage League, and if possible I trust they will be made fraternal delegates. We will have qualified delegates at the next convention.

I believe we will be able to build up quite a large organization in this state- at least strong in force if not in numbers.

With happy anticipations of meeting you in Louisville on the 20th., and trusting you are in excellent health for that trying occasion, I am,

Loyally yours,

Catherine M. Smith

Mrs. George A. Smith,
Corner Smith and Alki Ave.,
Seattle, Washington.

San Francisco, California
October 5, 1911.

My dear Miss Shaw :-

Your letter of September 22 has just reached me, and I begin to answer it the same day.

I am very sorry that any awkwardness of statement in my hasty letter from Los Angeles should have so disturbed you. I have no idea that the minds of the California people have been unsettled nor did I give Miss Gregg the notion that any member of the Board was antagonistic to her.

If you will for a moment reflect upon my many years of loyalty to our cause and to you, you will be sure that I would not attempt to stir up any trouble among our workers nor merit the severe rebuke contained in your letter.

I do not ask any indulgence because of overwork, and I do read my board letters, generally replying to them the very day they are received.

I have none of the Board letters at hand which relate to the California money, but as I remember we first voted to send to California the Mary S. Anthony \$1,000.00 and the Laura Bruce \$1,000.00 at the same time voting to pay what the Oklahoma campaign cost these two funds out of money collected by Miss Gordon in order that we might again use these moneys in this possibly successful campaign.

Then when Miss Gordon objected that she had not raised that fund to ^{re}pay old debts, but had raised it for present and future campaigns, we changed our votes. I supposed that really left the matter thus, that we would pay our \$2,000.00 to California out of the fund collected by Miss Gordon and leave to some future discussion the method of repaying the Anthony legacy of \$1,000.00 and the Bruce legacy of \$1,000.00 to the respective trustees.

When Mrs. Simons at a luncheon told me about the \$500.00 donation from your unknown friend, I rejoiced with her for I did not remember having heard of this gift, being sent out of the fund from the unknown friend. Later some letter of yours to the Board referred to gifts from an unknown friend and I was glad you had the money and that it was helping our cause under whatsoever name you gave it. But I still thought another \$1,000.00 was coming.

I cannot now past midnight go much over the Gregg matter. She is not angry with anybody but said she was permanently dismissed. I supposed she was taking a vacation till Kansas was ready for her. Our Board never voted to stop organization work and I am **Sorry** that our last organizer is now out of our reach. I never told her about Mrs. Monroe's objection to her. She already heard it and no harm is done to anyone by my inquiring about Miss Gregg's plans.

Recent Board letters have asked that officials having information of interest to the rest should send that information to the **Board**. Hence I wrote.

There is enough opposition to the National in campaign States without my stirring up any. I should like to make peace all around.

Yours truly,

CATHARINE WAUGH McCULLOCH.

New York Nov 10th 1861

I wish also Miss Clay to say that in the many years we have served on the Official Board I remember many kindnesses and helpful suggestions you have made that were much to me personally, and I sincerely regret any thing which may have left any feeling of regret to either of us. The big thing is our cause in which we each toil and for which we hope so much.

It is impossible to write the same joy to each of us. Sincerely yours Amos A. Phelps.

My dear Miss Clay

On the morning of the 25th of Oct after I thought your convention was over I went to your room to call upon you and to express my personal thanks for the hospitality which had been extended to me by the Kentucky Equal Rights Society, but I was informed that you were in a meeting which I afterwards learned was an

executing meeting. Later when
I went again I found
the maid cleaning your
room, and she said you
had left the letter. I was
sorry for several reasons
not to have seen you,
before leaving Lowell.

However I wish to
express my appreciation
of the hospitality of Low-
ell to our thought and
cause and the generous

response the public made to
the public meetings. They
not only came, but came
to the meetings in a spirit
of friendliness which ad-
ded greatly to their success.

Then I wished to speak
of the fine way in which
the committees did their
work. It was a pity that
they had not all been
presented to the convention,
as the delegates would have
been glad to see them.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

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PRESIDENT, MRS. MACKAY, 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE 4990 MURRAY HILL



NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 505 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

December 30th, 1910.

Dear Member of the Official Board:-

The ~~consensus~~ of opinion in regard to the time and place of holding the National Convention has been received, with the exception of Miss Gordon's and, as usual, there is not unanimous agreement among us as to either the place or the time of holding the Convention.

Miss Ashley and Mrs. Dennett are anxious that we shall, as a National Association, get our grip upon a progressive method of work so as to overcome much of the present discontent, which is not so much due to any lack on the part of the National itself as to the impulsive inexperience of the new workers, who are eager to accomplish immediate results and who feel, as a great many corporations do, that they can do so by reorganization and changing their name.

The final decision of five out of the seven members heard from is for Louisville, and Louisville is a second choice of the other two.

There is also a division of opinion in regard to the time. The one objection made to April by Mrs. Stewart is that we might be criticized if we extended the time for holding the Convention until October, on the ground that we were trying to hold ourselves in office for several months beyond the year. That could easily be met by the statement that for the past three years we have cut ourselves off. That three years ago we held our Convention in Buffalo in October, the next year the first of July, and the next year the middle of April, and this year, if we hold it in October, it would simply bring us back to three full years. You will remember it was voted the year before we went to Buffalo that we should hold our Conventions in October, unless there was some special reason for changing the date. Miss Clay writes that the last week in April will be a bad one for Kentucky, because the Executive of the Federation meets in Tennessee at that time, and

Dec. 30, 1910

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many people who wish to go to one Convention would probably go to that instead of to ours.

The first week in May the Federation of Clubs meets in Louisville and we must escape that and that would bring us late in May. Late in May is a very bad time because nobody on farms could get away then, the colleges are beginning to get ready for closing time, house cleaning has taken up weeks of the last of April and the first of May, and altogether it is the end of the season. Then the last of May those who are going to the International Alliance will leave America before the first of June, because the summer rates begin the first of June and they would want to go the last week, if not before, to take advantage of the cheap rates.

But what, to my mind, is of more importance is the fact that it is now too late to arrange for a meeting early in April. There will have to be several changes in our National Constitution if we are to meet the modern cry, and I think we have got to make some changes so as to take in two State Associations, or else arrange to receive those who do not pay dues.

As we have to advertise all changes in the Constitution three months in advance, I do not see how we can possibly hold a Convention early in April.

Another point which favors October is the fact that Mrs. Belmont's support of the Press Department, and the rent of Headquarters is until the next Convention, or until August. I do not know what her plans are after August but we are sure of both Headquarters and Press until then, if we do not hold the Convention until later.

The majority heard from have given, as their choice, October, that is four of us have voted for October and three for April, so that, if Miss Gordon does not vote for April the majority will be in favor of October.

I do not at all care for the criticism of trying to keep ourselves in office, which would be untruthful, but I do care for the best interests of the work. It would be better to have a good Convention early in the fall to start off next year's work than to have a good Convention even in the Spring, unless it had some advantages other than the fear of unjust criticism.

We should have a Business Committee Meeting in February or March; I am very much in favor of February.

Yours faithfully,

Anna H. Shaw

P.S. Vote from Miss Gordon just received in favor of October.

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TELEPHONE 4990 MURRAY HILL



NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 505 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

December 29th. 1910.

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

My dear Miss Clay:-

On reaching home yesterday I found your letter in regard to the subjects upon which to vote.

I think I must have stated the purpose of the committee for the Woman's Journal office very clumsily to have had you misunderstand me as you apparently did. I will try to explain exactly what I meant, so there will be no misunderstanding as to my attitude on the subject.

must have mis
I think I wholly understood Miss Blackwell's relation to The Woman's Journal. I understood, when the Journal was taken over by the National Association that Miss Blackwell was to be the editor but that the business management was to be controlled by the Official Board and, if I read the contract correctly, that is the understanding. And, what is more, I am quite sure that Miss Blackwell is not controlling the business end of the Woman's Journal at all. You say that she has had so many years of newspaper management. Now Miss Blackwell has never had any experience in the business management of the Journal, she has stated that to me over and over again; her father managed what managing there was done during his life time while she looked after the editorial part of the work and the make up of the paper. She has not been able to do that since the National took it over, on account of her illness, and a great deal of that work is left to Miss Ryan with all the other work she has to do. Miss Blackwell is in a very miserable state of health and, as she says, can only drag herself to the city twice in the week. Then the women she has working in the office are utterly incompetent and one of the great losses to the Woman's Journal has been the lack of proper business management of the subscription end of it, person after person has become angry at having bills sent over and over again after they have been paid

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others have not had bills sent them for years and great dissatisfaction has been expressed all along the line with that particular part of the work, with which Miss Blackwell has had nothing to do in the past and has nothing to do in the present, except that she wants to keep some old women working because they have got to have something to do and a home. Now, if the National Association has got to maintain these women, it would be much better to maintain them somewhere else than in the Journal office, and to put a good, up-to-date, live business women into the management of the office.

You say that complaints of inaccuracy and negligence are made against all our departments of work. That may be true, but that should not prevent us from trying to correct conditions when we are fully aware of them ourselves. And some of the complaints against some of the departments are merely matters of opinion, upon which women may justly differ, but there can be no difference of opinion in regard to the management of the subscription list.

You ask how many complaints there are. I do not know how many there are, but there is scarcely a day when they do not come into the office. I can give you four grounds for complaint, although none have been made, in my own family. For instance, they are sending my Journal both here, and I discovered when I went home at Christmas, they had been sending it there all along as well. They have been doing exactly the same thing with Miss Anthony's, and my niece, when she left Madison and came East, asked to have her Journal changed, she had subscribed for Progress, from Madison University to her present location in New York; they changed it sending one to her present location and are continuing to send one to Madison, she has just learned from the University; and another niece who had subscribed to Progress, subscribed again and I paid the money myself and have the receipt from our office secretary here, and yet two months later a bill was sent to my niece for the Journal. Now that is just one family and four cases in the family, and there are only four of us taking the Journal, and, therefore, I cannot doubt the other complaints which come in to us. Now, of course, none of us have complained, but you see what a loss it is to have the Journal sent around in this way, for each Journal costs more than its price anyway, and here we are sending double, that is three in one family.

When The woman who is managing the subscription list is an old woman who has no up-to-date business ideas or methods, but she has been in the office for a long time and has been paid in the past a very little salary and Miss Blackwell feels she must maintain her and keep her there because she does not know what else to do with her. Now we feel that we have no right to keep such a woman in such a place ~~that~~ the bills are paid by the National Association and the National Association has no money with which to pay them. Nor do we think it is fair to the Association that its business should be managed in any such way, simply on the basis of sentiment.

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We selected Mrs. Page because she is the strongest woman in the work in Massachusetts and is a very close friend of Miss Blackwell and able to do more with her, without hurting her feelings, than anybody else I know; and what we want her to do is to straighten out this matter and help us to relieve Miss Blackwell of responsibility in it and do for her what she is unable to do for herself in getting rid of these incompetent people and putting competent people in their place.

Miss Blackwell herself voted "Yes" on the proposition, so that she was not averse to it, and Miss Ryan, who is working like a Trojan day and night, we might say, to try to bring things into business shape. She says in regard to it to Mrs. Dennett:-

"You do not know how much I shall welcome a conference with the committee suggested by the Advisory Committee. To tell the truth I have not felt that any one from the beginning has been doing much to help me in the task I took in hand. I know that everyone has been swamped with her own particular duties, and has had to keep close to them and let other things slide. Even Miss Blackwell does not take in to any appreciable extent anything but the purely editorial end. She is very apt to think that all the old ways were good enough, and that the office force which could handle the work here years ago, is competent and sufficient to handle it now. For instance only a day or two ago she referred to the fact that they once had a woman in the office who attended to everything - subscription list, sample copies, bookkeeping, letters, receipts for money, making cuts, paying bills, filing, etc. etc.

I shall certainly be glad to see you. When are you coming? Please do not come on Wednesday when I have to be at the printer's all day".

If my letter read that we were to investigate the office, I did not mean it in that way, I mean that this committee of authoritative people should go over and help Miss Ryan to put the office in a good business shape, since Miss Blackwell herself is not able to do it, and according to my view of the situation, it is not any part of her work to do it, she is editor and not manager, and this is not at all interfering with the duties and prerogatives of the editor, and this was our effort, and the best one we could think of to help make the business of the Journal what it should be and to try in some way to reduce the monthly deficit which is over \$500.00 a month without Miss Ryan's salary, making a monthly deficit of \$650.00 on the Journal alone, and we all know that it was no intention on the part of the National Association that the Association should assume any such responsibility.

You say it would be better to retrench in some other department. Now we would be very glad to retrench in any department which the Board suggests; if there is any department which the Board feels can be managed cheaper than it is being managed and retrenchment can be made, I am very sure that Mrs. Dennett would be delighted to have any suggestion; but we must remember that there has been great

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retrenchment in the departments this year. Mrs. Dennett has taken the place of both Mrs. Potter and Miss Peck, she is doing all they did last year and, in addition, all they did not do but ought to have done. We have one less helper in the Head Quarters than we had last year, which makes two less people and there is about twice as much work done. Personally I have been without a stenographer a large part of the year so far but could not do it any longer. The rent is less this year since the College people pay \$200.00 and in every possible way we are retrenching, but if any member of the Board can see any other point at which we can retrench, we would be glad to receive suggestions, and I am sure nobody would be happier than Mrs. Dennett to act upon them.

^{See} If, however, you and other members of the Board who have written that we have no right to question any of the bills which come to us from the Journal and are under obligation to pay all bills and debts contracted, then some way must be suggested by which this is to be done, because the Journal bills alone are more than twice over the whole income of the Association and costs more than all the rest of the work of the Association put together, except the Press Department. It is very true that here retrenchment could be made and the work could be combined with the National work to advantage and saving, but the National Association is not paying these bills. The money is given for the purpose for which it is used by Mrs. Belmont she would not give it if it were not used in this way and, if any change was made in this department, Mrs. Belmont would simply reduce her subscription to meet the change.

You will remember that at the Business Session in Washington Mrs. Belmont's proposition was that she would pay a certain amount per month for press work, as long as Mrs. Harper was Press Chairman, but at the end of that time she would reduce this amount by the amount of Mrs. Harper's salary. This she did when the change was made, but Miss Reilly's salary had to be raised when she took Mrs. Harper's place, as both the work and responsibility were greater, and she was paid exactly what was paid to Miss Hauser last year to assist Mrs. Harper. I went to Mrs. Belmont and talked the matter over with her and she said that she would do exactly what she had agreed - she would reduce the amount paid but she would hand to me each month the amount of Mrs. Harper's salary which I was to have to use for any additional expense of the Press Department. This money more than pays for the Press Department but I am not free to use it for any other part of the work. I am hoping, however, that we will be able to save something out of it to help on the Press work next year if Mrs. Belmont does not continue her contributions for that purpose.

Now I hope if you feel that it is possible for us to save in any way where we are not saving; to do anything we are not doing, to secure the money for the work, that you will tell us what to do. You see the large contributions made for the campaign purposes by some of the members were not made through the National Association

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nor credited to the amount which the National promised to pay to these different campaigns, and we have had no assistance in raising the money from those of you who used to help, and other people are using the money for home work. Now then, I do not know what to do more than I am doing- if anybody else does then, to my mind, it is their duty to inform me. But I do feel that we ought not to be prevented from trying to make things go right, which was our only desire in regard to the proposition made regarding visiting the Journal office. If we cannot raise the money to pay the bills, and can do nothing to help to retrench, I do not know what can be done, and I frankly confess I am becoming very much discouraged and do not feel that those of us who want to do what we can to save the Association money and to manage its work should be held responsible for the accumulating indebtedness if we are not permitted to do anything to try to prevent it and to regulate the affairs of the Association so as to cut down expenses as far as possible.

Mrs. Dennett and I are both ready for any suggestions which which may be made to us.

I am writing this same letter to Miss Clay, Mrs. McCulloh and Mrs. Stewart, so that you will all understand exactly our situation and realise that the suggestion to visit the Journal office by this committee was not done in any spirit of unkind criticism of the Journal but in all helpfulness.

Faithfully yours,

Anna H. Shaw