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WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE

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TREASURER

MRS. ADELA STANTON COIT
LONDON, ENGLAND

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

585 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

TELEPHONE 4717 BACK BAY



OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL AMERICAN
WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT

REV. ANNA HOWARD SHAW
505 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. CATHARINE WAUGH MCCULLOCH
EVANSTON, ILL.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

MISS KATE M. GORDON
1800 PRYTANIA STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

MRS. MARY WARE DENNETT
505 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

RECORDING SECRETARY

MRS. ELLA S. STEWART
5464 JEFFERSON AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

TREASURER

MISS JESSIE ASHLEY
505 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

FIRST AUDITOR

MISS LAURA CLAY
LEXINGTON, KY.

SECOND AUDITOR

MISS ALICE STONE BLACKWELL
585 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

LEGAL ADVISER

MRS. CATHARINE WAUGH MCCULLOCH

December 1, 1910.

Dear Member of the Official Board:

You surely must be thinking that it is about time I gave an account of myself to you. I have made out for Miss Ashley each month a financial statement in full, telling what have been the expenses of The Woman's Journal and what has been its income. I have not given more in the way of report for the following reasons:

1. I thought Miss Ashley would report on The Journal to the Members of the Board at the time she reported on other matters.
2. I have at no time had help enough to carry on the work of the office and I have had to do much clerical work myself as a consequence-- though I knew it was poor economy, as it has proved.
3. I have scores of interruptions daily, and it is difficult to do any long piece of work requiring consecutive thought. I "hatch out all my schemes" for advertising and circulation, and all long letters and all writing for The Journal in the evening when I can have a little quiet. (Our office is no where near big enough for the work to be done in it during these last two months).

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4. In the late Summer I lost my bookkeeper and stenographer and had difficulty in getting a competent new girl. It has been hard to get first class, reliable workers when I did not feel justified in paying first class prices, and it is hazardous and wearing work to break in new workers on new and important work.

The body of my report will of necessity be so long that I take space here for only three points which I wish to give due importance:

1. I have found that the most necessary work for me to do in order to make The Journal pay its own way is to increase the subscription list diligently and systematically, because a large subscription list is the only thing in the world that counts with the advertiser.

2. I have, after weeks and weeks of effort, found a paper on which to print The Journal that is not shiny, that is as strong if not stronger than the shiny stock, that will reproduce all line cuts and zinc drawings well and all half tones fairly well, and that costs \$55 per week less than the stock we have been using.

3. Although the expenses of running The Journal these first five months have been \$5088.72, while the income has been only \$2740.90 (up to Nov. 30), I can honestly say that if I do not succeed in wiping out that deficit by July 1, 1911, I believe I shall have come close to it, and will have laid such a foundation for the immediate financial future of The Journal that any business man could, on investigating our standing, declare us on a sure financial basis. In other words I have set myself a goal, and am diligently working

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to reach it; namely 100,000 paid subscribers to The Journal at \$1 each, making \$100,000; two full pages of advertising at \$2 per inch, making about \$17,000; 70 shares of stock sold at \$100 a share, making \$7,000.

I base my belief that my goal is not a mere air castle, not on theory, but on these five months of up-hill work in reorganizing the office and dealing with the stubborn advertisers and the generous responsive subscribers. If a long list of subscribers is the only weapon that will bring the advertisers into line, I say "Let's give them the list". But I cannot reach the goal alone. I need co-operation in getting subscribers-- every single one counts! I need co-operation, determined co-operation, in influencing advertisers. That is I need everybody's help in letting the big advertisers know that The Woman's Journal is on the face of the earth, that there are a few thousand suffragists there, that both have come to stay, and that they must be reckoned with now! I believe that The Woman's Journal (as sure as we believe in the power of the press) can be made mighty for suffrage and that no letter should be mailed by a single suffragist in the country which does not contain a question mark slip, a Journal, an advertising rate card, a subscription blank or something to advertise The Woman's Journal. I believe that The Woman's Journal should be advertised at every meeting where a word for suffrage is spoken. Will you not help me to put some of the vim into this paper that is put into the English Votes for Women? I mean vim in the business department.

Yours cheerfully for the cause,

[Dec 1, 1910]

Outline of Reorganizing Office and Building up Business.

1. Circulation Work.

I have worked to increase the circulation of The Journal by systematic and modern methods, for example:

- (a) By asking clubs, leagues, associations and individuals to co-operate.
- (b) By paying a commission for getting subscribers.
- (c) By premiums.
- (d) By clubbing offers.
- (e) By urging suffragists, in The Journal columns, in letters, in speeches at leagues, and in conversation, to help get subscribers.
- (f) By advertising in The Journal for subscription agents.
- (g) By putting The Journal on the News-stands of Boston.
- (h) By selling the paper on the streets of Boston.
- (i) By selling it at state and county fairs, at conventions, and by urging others to do so.
- (j) By advertising it at conventions.
- (k) By sending out Question Mark slips.
- (l) By sending a circular letter like the enclosed to the president and secretary of every suffrage league in the United States.
- (m) By making a special effort to keep Progress subscribers as regular subscribers to The Journal, and at the same time billing them in advance.
- (n) By sending sample copies of the paper to many people who might become subscribers.
- (o) By making special inducement offers so that suffragists can send the paper for 1 month to prospective subscribers and pay for it, instead of having the Journal send out all such sample copies at the Journal's Expense.
- (p) By "booming" the Journal on all possible occasions.

[Oct 1, 1910]

- (q) By sparing no pains to let the business world know that our cause is marching on, and that we suffragists are a determined, pledged and loyal body.

2. Advertising.

I have "sounded" the advertising field for The Journal and have got the hardest part of the advertising preliminary work done by the following methods:

- (a) By calling on many advertisers in Boston and a few in New York.
- (b) By sending copies of The Journal to possible advertisers.
- (c) By finding that no NATIONAL PUBLICATION can get much advertising till it has become well known and has at least 50,000 paid subscribers on its subscription list.
- (d) By finding that one person cannot solicit advertising to much purpose and at the same time build up a large subscription list.
- (e) I have therefore been bending my energies to get subscribers by wholesale.
- (f) I have hired an advertising solicitor in Boston and New England, and have paid him for three trial weeks out of my pocket as an experiment, and I find it pays. (The fact that an advertising man of any experience would engage with us is significant of what kind of advertising we can work up. I was told that I could not get any man of ability to undertake such a poor proposition as The Woman's Journal. We advertised as The Woolen Journal by mistake and able men came flocking, and I have the best one with me now, having forfeited part of my own salary for three weeks to hold him.)
- (g) I have contracted with an advertising solicitor for the West, i.e. West of Pittsburg and Buffalo, for a year on a commission basis. No one would undertake the field unless he had at least six months to build up the business in. It takes time to lay a foundation in advertising and if a good foundation can be laid, it means big "game" ultimately. The man I have contracted with is the one who represents The Youth's Companion in the West. He works almost exclusively on national advertising.
- (h) We are working diligently to get advertising from the national advertisers, who are the only ones interested in making big contracts with a publication with a national circulation.

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We have to send them sample copies, our rate card and we must be able to keep telling them that our subscription list is increasing rapidly. Nothing less than 50,000 subscribers can have much weight with them. If we could reach 50,000 by the end of Feb., it would be considered phenomenal growth, and we should be "made".

We can be "made" by the end of Feb. if we pull hard and pull together for a few weeks.

3. Office Reorganizing:

We need, of course, to keep all of our old subscribers at the same time that we work for new ones and to this end we need to satisfy them in every reasonable way. To accomplish this we have been

- (a) Putting the entire subscription list on cards and have catalogued them with correct names, addresses, correct data as to date of expiration, when and by whom ordered, etc. (Progress list has been a nightmare and many of the papers, letters and bills to former Progress subscribers have been returned to us as incorrectly addressed.)
- (b) Our cards are now so arranged that we can send out bills regularly and systematically, i.e., send out bills for July expirations in July and for August in August, etc., throughout the year.
- (c) We are working to satisfy our customers by courtesy, by business methods and by soliciting their co-operation.
- (d) The office work includes charge of
Printing, Mailing,
Correspondence, Bookkeeping,
The Subscription Dept.,
The Advertising Dept.,
And all clerical work.

4. Improving the Paper.

We have been trying to make the paper even more attractive than formerly to our subscribers and have tried to make them enthusiastic over The Journal so that they would want to talk about it and help work up interest in it and therefore get us new subscribers. To this end we have

- (a) Changed the appearance of the paper to make it more "readable"
 - 1. By the use of new type in the title
 - 2. By the use of more leaded matter and less solid
 - 3. By new type headings on the first page

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4. By wide column on the editorial page and by new type headings on the editorial page
5. By more cartoons
6. By smaller cuts
7. By some changes in the make-up of the paper
8. By making the paper more newsy in appearance and more enticing to new readers.

5. Selling Stock.

I have sold 12 shares of stock at \$100 per share and 14 shares have been ordered.

By far the most serious end of making the paper pay its way is the advertising, and in regard to this a few facts need to be borne in mind:

(a) The Woman's Journal as an advertising medium is comparatively unknown. It has had and today can have a few local advertisements for short periods or for one insertion. But advertising that amounts to much is contracts for long periods of large spaces in the paper.

(b) Advertisers make their appropriations for the year about the first of the year, i.e., January to April. They decide then in what publications they will advertise during the year. In general they will not depart from these plans. In July or August or September, for instance, it is impossible to force an advertiser to give more than one insertion.

(c) It is quite essential to know when the different advertisers make their appropriations and try at that time to get on their lists. To do this one needs two weapons to work with:

1. A commanding subscription list;
2. An extensive and friendly acquaintance with the various advertising managers, agents, and agencies.

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We believe that it is better to get a big advertiser for large space and as a permanent customer, even if we have to work three months to get him, than to get a few scattered advertisements from a few people who will never afterward give us an audience or consider us. We find it absolutely necessary to deal with advertisers according to the business methods which others use with them.

Both of the advertising men who are working for us are firm in their conviction that the advertising of this paper must be built up slowly but surely. The fact that they are interested to do business with us and help build up is encouraging.

Respectfully submitted,

Agnes E. Ryan

Business Manager.

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.

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT, KATE M. GORDON,
1800 PRYTANIA STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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505 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

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

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

AUDITORS { LAURA CLAY, 189 NORTH MILL STREET,
LEXINGTON, KY.
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL,
6 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

CHAIRMAN PRESS COMMITTEE, IDA HUSTED HARPER,
505 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

AUXILIARIES

COLLEGE EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE
PRESIDENT, MISS M. CAREY THOMAS, BRYN MAWR, PA.

FRIENDS EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION
PRESIDENT, MARY BENTLEY THOMAS, EDNOR, MARYLAND

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

TELEPHONE 4990 MURRAY HILL



NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 505 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

December 1st 1910

Dear Member of the Official Board

You will see by the vote on the place of our next National Convention that the undersigned members had hoped that we might decide upon New York or Chicago, - preferably Chicago since it is more central. We think that it may be wise for us to give a few of our reasons for what may otherwise appear to you a somewhat erratic preference, in view of the generous and most courteous invitation from the Kentucky women. Our reasons are briefly as follows:

1. It seems that the time has come when the methods of Suffrage work all over the country should be thoroughly discussed with the object of concentrating upon the best plan which might be made as uniform as possible in all the states, a plan which would be acceptable to every state, and would, at the same time, bind the states closer to the National. To accomplish this, a full and free discussion would be necessary of all recent developments and this could be better accomplished by some open meetings at which many Suffragists, not delegates only, were invited to speak. In the large cities this would be easy, because it is here that most of the radical Suffragists congregate, and all the new schemes are tried, while in a relatively small place like Louisville we could only reach the regular delegates. What has been called the "new movement" in Suffrage work has developed entirely in the great cities, and whatever there is in it of permanent value we want to get at by first-hand investigation, and then utilize it in the program of National work. It would seem particularly advantageous at this time to call the Convention in some city where the "new movement" has already aroused great interest, instead of some place where that is not true. It is, of course, a matter of great satisfaction that the Kentucky women are awakening so hopefully to Suffrage work, but they will doubtless go on with enthusiasm anyway whether the Convention is held in Louisville

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Member Official Board, --- #2.

or not; and meanwhile, the National may be missing what seems to be the real opportunity to meet the new developments more than half way.

2. In large places, the National is now hardly known to exist. The local Suffragists are absorbed in local work and care only for such work. They seem to utterly lack the sense of National solidarity. Therefore, we feel that the large cities should have the needs of the National work brought home to them, and be shown that we must all work together in order to obtain substantial results. Moreover, the National Association needs the help of the larger cities financially and as an inspiration.

3. In a large city we could hold one large meeting that would make a distinct impression and would serve as a great stimulus and an impetus to our workers.

4. In a large city, the newspaper service would be far better than in a small place.

5. It is our opinion that we should undertake a definite policy of strengthening our literature department, and to this end we would like to see established in every city in the country a Suffrage book-shop, which would serve as a centre of distribution and a constant source of education, - a place where all our books and pamphlets would be within as easy reach as are the novels of the day. We feel that this should be first undertaken in a large city; that the plan could then gradually be extended and that it would be easier to get the cooperation of local organizations in this undertaking if we could discuss it with them at our Convention, and we could better arouse the enthusiasm of people able to help us in a large place than in a small one. We had hoped to have the Convention plans thoroughly discussed at a meeting of the Official Board, but since that cannot be, we wanted the members of the Board to understand, at least in part, our feeling in the matter.

Very sincerely yours

Jessie Ashley
Mary Ware Dennett

MWD/MMB

P. S.

Other cities like Boston, Cleveland, Rochester and Baltimore might offer such opportunities as we have in mind but they are not centrally located.

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TELEPHONE 4990 MURRAY HILL



NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 505 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

December 2nd. 1910.

Dear Member of the Official Board:-

I am enclosing a record of the Votes recently sent out to the Board, also a letter from Mrs. Dennett and Miss Ashley. They have different opinions from the rest of us in regard to holding the annual meeting, and I felt that it was only fair that they should place their opinions before us and if, after reading them, you should desire to change your vote in regard to the place of holding the meeting, you should have an opportunity to do so.

The important point in addition to this is the time of holding the meeting. If we hold it earlier than the latter part of April I fear the College League will not be represented as it should be on account of the absence of Miss Thomas and Miss Garrett and the fact that Mrs. Park is not willing to take up the College work, and it seems to me that ~~with~~ the Convention held in Louisville, it is very important that the College part of the program should be one of the main features. If we began our meeting on the 26th. April, that would be a good time.

If it were not for the financial condition of the Association, I should be in favor of postponing the Convention until the Fall, for somehow or other it seems to me that the impetus of an annual Convention held in the Spring is generally lost before the Fall and is not utilized immediately after the Convention because most of the Clubs have ceased holding their meetings. But I am willing to abide by the decision of the majority of the Board as to both time and place.

You will observe by the vote of the Official Board Miss Reilly was unanimously accepted as temporary Chairman of the Press Department. After talking with Mrs. Harper in regard to Miss Reilly, I had an interview with Mrs. Belmont in regard to what she would do for the Press Department, and she agreed to permit the appropriation to remain as it is, giving to the Association what she agreed at the National Convention, \$600.00 per month, deducting the rent and the \$175.00 paid to Mrs. Harper as her salary, but also agreed that, if we would allow her to have one of the rooms which had been occupied by the Press Department, and which Miss Reilly said she did not need, she would place in my hands the salary which had been given to Mrs. Harper, to be used if it

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were necessary, for the Press Department. This, of course, was a very generous offer on the part of Mrs. Belmont, and one we were glad to accept.

The condition upon which Miss Reilly remained taking charge was that she should have the same salary which had been paid to Miss Hauser last year \$150.00 per month.

Of course Mrs. Harper will be greatly missed as far as writing is concerned, but as she has been so busy recently writing other things, she has not been able to do much in the line of writing for the Department itself. But Miss Reilly will attend to the Syndicate Press work and, wherever the States desire it, will take up again the old method of furnishing the States with matter for press work. She is getting out a letter to the various State Presidents asking them their desire and seeking to learn the wishes of the Press Chairmen in the different States. I think the work that Miss Reilly will do will be more general National work and very little local work. Any suggestions which the Official Board desires to make in regard to the conduct of the Press Department Miss Reilly will be glad to receive, as well as the rest of us. Of course the Officers in the National Headquarters will have more of an oversight over the Press Department than formerly and will feel free to make suggestions than when Mrs. Harper was in control.

I am preparing a letter to Mrs. Harper expressing the appreciation of the National Board of her services and our good wishes in the work which she is taking up, which will be very helpful to the suffrage cause, although it may not be directly suffrage work. She is giving several series of lectures on current events and somehow makes almost every event have a suffrage bearing, so that the women who attend her classes are being educated in suffrage in a most indirect but helpful way.

During Miss Gordon's stay in the Headquarters we secured her views on as many of the questions which come up here as possible, and we found her very helpful and hated to see her depart for New Orleans.

Faithfully yours,

National Headquarters,
505 Fifth Avenue, New York.

December 2nd. 1910.

1. Do you approve of the suggestion made to the Equal Franchise League of Baltimore in regard to paying their dues to the National Association and holding it until the Executive Board at the next Convention decides the status of the Society as related to the National?

YES. Miss Shaw, Mrs. McCulloch, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Dennett,
Mrs. Stewart, Miss Clay, Miss Blackwell.

NO. Miss Ashley.

2. Are you in favor of accepting the invitation of the Kentucky Equal Rights Society to hold the Annual Convention in Louisville?

YES. Miss Shaw, Mrs. McCulloch, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Clay,
Miss Blackwell.

YES, BUT PREFERRED NEW YORK OR CHICAGO. Mrs. Dennett.

PREFERRED NEW YORK OR CHICAGO. Miss Ashley.

3. Are you in favor of placing the date of the Annual Convention in April? and would it be better to hold it in the earlier or latter part of the month?

Some voted early in April, others late, and others leaving it
to the majority to decide.

4. Are you in favor of Miss Gordon's corresponding with President Roosevelt on the subject contained in the letter?

YES. Miss Shaw, Mrs. McCulloch, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Dennett, Mrs. Stewart,
Miss Blackwell.

NO. Miss Ashley.

YES. Miss Clay does not object only it should be done in a friendly way.

5. Do you approve of the disposition made of Miss Penfield and Miss Gregg for the present?

YES. Unanimous.

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6. Are you in favor of leaving the Press Department in charge of Miss Reilly until some other more desirable Press Secretary can be secured?

YES. Unanimous.

7. Are you in favor of any effort to secure the co-operation of the insurgents in Washington to see if they will do anything for us, providing they form an organized party?

YES. Unanimous - with doubts of any good coming from it from some.

DEPARTMENTS

Traveling Library
Miss FANNIE RAWSON
Louisville

Education
Mrs. R. N. ROARK
Richmond

Forestry
Mrs. MASON MAURY
Louisville

Civics
Mrs. BEN L. BANKS
Richmond

Food Sanitation
Miss LILLA BREED
Louisville

Industrial and Child Labor
Mrs. G. L. MAJOR
Fulton

Art
Miss HALDON HELM HARDIN
Harrodsburg

Crafts
Mrs. JOHN WIRT DINSMORE
Berea

Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs

President
Mrs. JAMES A. LEECH, 1249 First Street, Louisville

Corresponding Secretary
Mrs. J. H. DICKEY, 314 Birchwood Avenue, Louisville

Recording Secretary
Mrs. MORRIS BARTLETT, Lawrenceburg

Treasurer
Mrs. R. B. HUTCHCRAFT, 135 Huston Avenue, Paris

First Vice-President
Mrs. JAMES A. MITCHELL, Bowling Green

Second Vice-President
Mrs. THOMAS JEFFERSON SMITH, Richmond

Third Vice-President
Mrs. JOHN THIXTON, 737 Fredrica Street, Owensboro

Fourth Vice-President
Miss REBECCA AVERILL, Frankfort

General Federation Secretary
Miss LUELLA BOYD, Covington

Auditor
Miss LAURA CLAY, 189 North Mill Street, Lexington

DEPARTMENTS

Legislative
Mrs. DESHA BRECKINRIDGE
Lexington

Press
Mrs. JOHN L. WOODBURY
Louisville

Music
Mrs. VIRGINIA DUNCAN
Owensboro

Literature
Mrs. MINOR SIMPSON
Lexington

Health
Mrs. LAFON RIKER
Harrodsburg

Civil Service Reform
Mrs. L. N. DAVIS
Ashland

Waterways
Miss MARY LAFON
Louisville

Household Economics
Mrs. CLARENCE MARTIN
Louisville

Special Committee, Good Roads
Mrs. A. M. HARRISON
Lexington

Dec 3rd 1910

Dear Miss May -

During the recent Bonds meeting of our Federation at Lexington the Education Department discussed the advisability of asking Mr. Morris Bartlett to undertake the raising of the amount still necessary for the securing of a first payment for School Improvement League - and voted for him.

I have talked with several members of our Executive Committee in whose hands by the Constitution this appointment rests. They are in favor of Mrs. Bartlett as our appointee but I wish to have the vote in writing. and

will be glad if you can immediately
send me your opinion in this matter.
You will be glad to learn that the
Outdoor Art Society has voted to send
\$25.00 for their funds making the amount
on already subscribed \$25.00 -

Yours at all times -

Sincerely

Caroline A. Leach

Lexington, Ky.

Dec. 5th, 1910.

My dear Mrs. Leech,

I reached the station in good time to buy my ticket and look after my trunk. In fact, I think the train started a little late, but we arrived in Lexington in time for me to get home at an early bedtime. My last few days had been so strenuous that I was glad the next day was Sunday, and I could do nothing all day, except go to church.

Now I have some pleasant news to tell you. You know we have been greatly exercised because the Board of Control of Charitable Institutions had placed a man as physician in the Asylum at Hopkinsville in the position which a woman should have held, and we have been fearful that they intended to disregard the law. When I got home I found that Linda Neville had made an engagement for a hearing before the Board which met today in the Eastern Asylum here. In accordance with the vote at our convention in Covington, which had placed this matter in the charge of the Fayette and Louisville Associations, she had written to Miss Robinson and obtained her consent to be represented by Miss Neville in the interview. She asked me to go, which I was glad to do. The Woman's Club was represented by Mrs. Wellington Payne and Mrs. James Headley helped us to represent the F.R.A. Miss Neville stated our object in a very temperate and clear manner, saying we understood the law was mandatory, and that we wished a woman to be in the Asylum at Hopkinsville. We then learned that when the last Board quit office it had told this Board that it thought the law was not mandatory, and as it was difficult to find a suit-

able woman it had appointed a man. We convinced them that the law was mandatory; and we had the satisfaction of finding there was no opposition to women physicians, but that they were favorably regarded in the Board, and that the Superintendent in Hopkinsville wanted a woman Physician. We left with the agreeable confidence that a woman would be appointed in the vacancy now existing in Lexington; and that it is likely that the term of one of the men in the Hopkinsville Asylum will expire very soon and that then a woman will be re-instated. No absolute promise was made to this effect; but as they admitted that they now believed the law to be mandatory, and they desired to conform to law, I think it tantamount to a statement that they would appoint women. No doubt you will soon see the announcements in the newspapers.

I enjoyed my visit to you so much. It is such a comfort to talk to a person so well-informed and at the same time so sympathetic as yourself. And every one who comes under your hospitable roof must enjoy being with you and Mr. Leech.

Please remember me to Miss Carolyn when you write; and give my regards to Mr. Leech, also.

Always very cordially yours,

Lexington, Ky.

Dec. 5th, 1910.

My dear Mrs. Roebuck,

I got home Saturday night from Louisville, where I finally got a hearing before the Conference of Governors. I spoke on School Suffrage for the Woman's Outdoor Art League on Friday afternoon, and to the Woman Suffrage Club on Saturday afternoon. I got Mrs. Lucy A. Nield's consent to give her name for our Lecture Bureau. I have also the names of Mrs. A. M. Harrison and Mrs. Mary C. Roark. Miss Virginia P. Robinson, 1710 Rosewood, the president of the Louisville Woman Suffrage Club, whom we elected chairman of the Prize Contest Committee told me that as a teacher in the public schools she had found that the authorities disliked any efforts from her to arrange for suffrage contests in Louisville, and that she had not time to get them up in other places. She had found these obstacles in trying to do the work last year. Of course, under these circumstances I could but agree with her that she had better not attempt it; and this morning I wrote Mrs. Roark of Miss Robinson's declination. I had already obtained Mrs. Roark's consent to take the chairmanship, according to our vote, in case Miss Robinson declined. I told Miss Robinson, however, that I hoped she would encourage Miss Chatterson to continue her efforts to have a contest in the Louisville University, by trying to get local help to add to the ten dollars the state fund could give. I hope no other place which has a local club will ask aid from the state, but as this had been started and as we are to have the National Convention there I thought it best to encourage them to go on with this contest. I hope where we have clubs they will offer prizes them-

selves, as the Madison E.R.A. has done.

When I returned I found that Miss Linda Neville had asked a hearing before the Board of Control of Charitable Institutions, which held its monthly meeting here in the Eastern Asylum. She had written and obtained Miss Robinson's consent to represent the Louisville Suffrage Asso., according to the vote in our convention. She asked me to go, which I was glad to do. Besides us, Mrs. Wellington Payne represented the Woman's Club, and Mrs. James Headley helped us to represent the E.R.A. Miss Neville made a clear and temperate statement of our position that we desired to have a woman physician in Hopkinsville, according to our understanding of the law. We then learned that when the last Board went out of office it had told this Board that it did not consider the law mandatory. This Board accepted this view, and as it was difficult to find a woman it had placed a man in Hopkinsville. We convinced them, however, that the law was mandatory. We had the satisfaction of hearing that the Superintendent at Hopkinsville would like to have a woman physician, and there seemed no opposition in the Board itself to women physicians. They made the impression on my mind that now they knew the law was mandatory they would make sufficient efforts to find women to fill all the three positions, - that is, one in each asylum. I suppose Dr. Minnie Paulswehr get the place here; and one of the Board told one of our committee that a woman was an applicant for the place in Hopkinsville. From what I learned it seems that probably the term of one of the physicians there has now about expired and there will be no friction in putting in a woman. I asked the two questions you wished answered. The parties to write to are: The Board of Control of Charitable Institutions, Frankfort, Ky. The appointments, unless to fill vacancies, are for four years. If to fill vacancies, till the time of the first appointee expires, or the remainder of the four years' term/. We asked if they desired us to help to give publicity to the fact that women were eligible to these places. They did not desire this assistance.

Dec 5 1909

3.

However, it is likely they will formulate the requirements of the law and the inducements to candidates. In that case, I was told I could get a copy, which I remarked would be useful to me in answering inquiries. About all I learned was that every physician was required to have had three years in actual practice of the profession, and to have a certificate to practice in this state, which is to be obtained by passing an examination of the State Board of Medical Examiners (I am not sure of the name) who make examinations in April.

I was much relieved in mind by this hearing. I think there was no deliberate intention of setting at naught the law; and that hereafter they will appoint women in every asylum, and that soon they will place one in Hopkinsville, as there must be a vacancy there soon.

I am writing this letter at night, and I am too tired to look over our leaflet and make suggestions about changes; but I will do so promptly and send to you.

Tomorrow afternoon we are to have a meeting of the women in the Cathedral for the purpose of arranging to invite the Episcopal women from all the parishes to come to Lexington for a conference on things for the advancement of the church. I am not sure whether women are specially to be asked, but I suppose so. Now I have talked with several of our best women workers, and I find them favorable to the idea of Episcopal women having laic rights. Therefore, after the meeting tomorrow, if the occasion seems propitious, I am going to interview the Bishop and find out how he regards the proposition; and if I get encouragement, I shall try to have the subject discussed at this meeting, which is desired. That do you think of the idea? If you have shall come off in January.

DEPARTMENTS

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Louisville

Education

MRS. R. N. ROARK
Richmond

Forestry

MRS. MASON MAURY
Louisville

Civics

MRS. BEN L. BANKS
Richmond

Food Sanitation

MISS LILLA BREED
Louisville

Industrial and Child Labor

MRS. G. L. MAJOR
Fulton

Art

MISS HALDON HELM HARDIN
Harrodsburg

Crafts

MRS. JOHN WIRT DINSMORE
Berea

Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs

President

MRS. JAMES A. LEECH, 1249 First Street, Louisville

Corresponding Secretary

MRS. J. H. DICKEY, 314 Birchwood Avenue, Louisville

Recording Secretary

MRS. MORRIS BARTLETT, Lawrenceburg

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MISS LUELLA BOYD, Covington

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MISS LAURA CLAY, 189 North Mill Street, Lexington

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MISS MARY LAFON
Louisville

Household Economics

MRS. CLARENCE MARTIN
Louisville

Special Committee, Good Roads

MRS. A. M. HARRISON
Lexington

December 5th 1910

My dear Miss Clay:

We are trying to settle the forestry account with Mrs. Maury. In the list of individuals who subscribed for the books, I find you are charged with five (5) copies.

Miss Simms collected \$39. for the books while in Frankfort, but in the hurry, she ^{did} not keep an itemized account. She is not sure, but thinks your \$5. was included in the \$39. - Kindly let me know if this is correct so that I may mark you paid.

Sincerely

Dorcas A. Hutchcraft

Dec. 6, 1910. Yes, I paid for them & received a receipt from Rebecca Russell, per Cassie C. Wray, as the books had been left at the hotel.

Lexington, Ky.

Dec. 5th, 1910.

My dear Mrs. Reark,

I returned from Louisville Saturday night, where I went to try to obtain a hearing before the Conference of Governors, to speak on School Suffrage for the Woman's Outdoor Art League, and to meet with the suffragists to discuss plans for the National Convention in April.

I saw Miss Virginia R. Robinson, 1710 Rosewood, president of the Louisville Woman Suffrage Association. She is the one we voted for first as Chairman of the Prize Contest committee, as I told you when I saw you in Lexington. She tells me that, being one of the teachers in the public schools, she finds that the authorities do not like her to take such action as is necessary to offer or get up contests in the Louisville schools, and that she has not time to do so in other parts of the state. She found out these obstacles in her efforts last year. Of course, under these circumstances, I readily agreed that she ought to decline the Chairmanship. And now it falls to you, as I explained to you in Lexington. After I found you would be willing to do it I was really pleased that Miss Robinson thought it best not to accept, for I think you are much better placed to find the right schools for the contests. I told you that we had one hundred dollars in the treasury ready for operations. I must ask that ten dollars of this be reserved for Louisville, as Miss Chatterton has already talked of offering a prize for a contest in the Louisville University. They think ten dollars is too little for a prize in such an institution, but I urged them to endeavor to add to the ten dollars which the

state could give by local donations. I told them the Convention had voted that ten dollars was the maximum for any one contest. The only rules adapted by the convention were those you suggested:- That all the speeches should be on the affirmative side; and that the prize should be given in money. So, except in the matter of the maximum, you are untrammelled in the conditions you may desire to formulate.

I would not care to offer a prize in Louisville at all, as our object is rather to reach places where the people have little opportunity to hear our cause discussed. But as they had already talked about it, and as we expect to have the National Convention there, it seemed best to encourage them to go on. Generally, I hope that where we have a local club it will subscribe the prize itself, and only call upon you for suggestions how to go to work. I think Madison F.R.A. will make a regular thing of offering a prize in the Normal. We in Lexington have not yet done anything, but I hope we will get up a prize for ourselves. The convention this year took up this work as a regular Committee's work; and I have no doubt under your leadership it will grow in importance and usefulness.

I have now on my Lecture Bureau Mrs. Chas. P. Weaver, Mrs. A. M. Harrison, yourself, Mrs. Lucy A. Field and myself, with the other General Officers doing what they can when called upon. The Executive Committee also voted to ask Belle Bennett, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge and Mrs. Eleanor Tarrant Little. I would not ask Mrs. Breckinridge while she was so much engrossed with the Model School Fund campaign, and immediately after it she left home to attend the Board meeting of the General Federation. I have good hopes she will accept. I thought I should have an opportunity to ask Mrs. Little whilst I was in Louisville, but I did not see her, and must write. Of course, I cannot yet ask Belle Bennett; but I believe she will let us use her name, as none are obliged to accept engagements except when they choose and on the terms they choose. Perhaps later we can add other

[Dec 5, 1910]

3.

names later, and I think we have already made a splendid start. Please send me your subjects and any other details you wish published before Jan. 1st.

Very cordially yours,

P.S. Our paid-up membership for the state is more than one thousand, and we still have time to add to them before January.

Lexington, Ky.

Dec. 6th, 1910.

Miss S. E. Christian,

Columbia University, N.Y.

My dear Miss Christian,

Your letter of Sept. 19th reached me in due time, and it has not been for lack of interest in what you which has delayed my answer till this time. I received it while I was away from Lexington, and I felt it was useless to try to answer until I had opportunity to find how the people in Lexington and elsewhere were pleased with the present status of Domestic Science in the State University. When I returned to Lexington about the 1st of November I was at once immersed in work attending the State Convention of the U. P. A.

It has been only recently that I have felt at all informed about the matter treated in your letter. And I must say at once that I do not see any excuse for the Equal Rights Association at this time to urge any further advance in the standard of the Department of Domestic Science in the University. Miss Chinn seems to be entirely satisfactory as far as she undertakes to teach; and she seems ambitious to fit herself further for her duties, by studying in summer schools. Now I am well aware that any such desultory efforts are not sufficient to qualify her to bring up the Department to the high plane to which it ought to be raised and which I heartily wish it could be raised. But the women of Lexington have found by experience how hard it is even to get the recognition for the Department it has received; and I do not believe they would be willing to unite in any further effort while the situation is as good as it is. The Equal Rights Association has made it a rule

to advocate principles only, and not to endorse any individual. Therefore, unless it was likely that the Department would receive much more vigorous support than the Faculty and Trustees seem to wish to give it, a memorial which would simply indicate discontent with what is now done would have probably only the effect of offending the friends of the present teacher, without in any way improving the equipment or other support of the Department.

The Board of the State Federation lately met in Lexington, and visited the State University and particularly inspected the D.S. Department. The visitors seemed entirely satisfied; and as the Louisville women were largely instrumental in getting the Department established I take it for granted they are not likely to make any move to have things changed. But perhaps you have heard directly from some of them.

I regret that your application was not in the hands of the Trustees before Miss Marshall's resignation. We in Lexington had been under the impression that her resignation was not to take effect for a year or two, depending upon the time of her marriage. Therefore your friends here had not the opportunity to notify you. I am disappointed that a woman so superbly equipped as I know you to be could not have secured the place.

Regretting that I see no opening for helping you or the Department at this time, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Lexington, Ky.

Dec. 9th, 1910.

My dear Mrs. Shepard,

I am sending you our first account and bill under our Conventions' Resolutions and Lecture Bureau votes. I suppose as we voted an appropriation for these expenses it will not be necessary for you to have an order, but that the itemized account will be sufficient authority to pay them.

I suppose you have seen that I got a hearing before the Conference of Governors. But I think I should not have done so except for the encouragement of Mrs. Cramer. I first wrote to Gov. Wilson, asking him to help on behalf of the W. S. F. A. Before his answer came I had a communication from National Headquarters, appointing me its delegate, and sending seven letters to governors of the free states and two others known to be suffragists, asking them to help me get a hearing. In the meantime I received a polite letter from Gov. Wilson, saying it was not practicable to get a hearing without the request of a number of governors. On consulting with Mrs. Cramer, I then wrote that I had these letters to deliver, that our committee would be in Frankfort on Tuesday, and that I hoped the letters would get me the hearing. Mrs. Cramer and I went to Frankfort on Tuesday, saw Gov. Wilson and Gov. Shafroth of Colorado, whom I had met before. We found it was impossible to get a hearing in Frankfort, but perhaps if I were in Louisville I had a chance of getting one. I had accepted an invitation for Friday afternoon from the Outdoor Art League to speak on School Suffrage. It meant my going two days earlier, and paying a hotel bill. Mrs. Cramer advised that I make the effort, and

so I screwed my courage to the sticking point and went Wednesday morning, and got my hearing late Thursday afternoon. I spoke for the Art-League Friday afternoon and for the Louisville Woman Syffrage Club Saturday afternoon, and conferred with their committee about arrangements for the National Convention. I was the guest of Mrs. James A. Leech, on behalf of the Art League from Friday morning; and I have charged in my bill for Conventions Resolutions, and Separately for National Convention expenses.

I found from seeing the suffragists that the 170 National dues Mrs. Nield sent includes the 60 which had already paid both state and National dues. So you must be careful not to count them twice. They are going to make efforts to get more members, however, before the end of the year, so they may use all those dues. Mrs. Nield said to me that when we had more members than the National dues were paid for, she would send the remainder of the ten dollars she had promised for the National dues. I suppose this was in reference to the fact that you had written her that her pledge for the ten dollars was not paid. I suppose she did not intend to pledge except under those circumstances. at any rate I transmit her remark.

We have not yet been able to hold an Echo meeting in Lexington, Miss Neville has been so busy. But I hope we will have one next week, and that then we will go about in earnest to get many new members before the end of the year. When you send the money for my bill please let me know if you have sent the National dues. We need not hope for any leniency from the new treasurer, Miss Jessie Ashley, and if our dues are not there well before the last of December, we shall simply be cut off from representation in the National Convention. Mrs. Upton used to straddle a point for us, and would count dues which came or were started before Jan. 1st; but it is pretty risky to trust to that. I should be relieved to know that our dues are now in the hands of the Treasurer.

[Dec 9, 1910]

3.

We had a satisfactory hearing before the Board of Control of Charitable Institutions last Monday. We found they had not known that the law relating to women physicians was mandatory. Miss Neville convinced them that it is so; and they intend to put in a woman physician in Hopkinsville as soon as there is a vacancy and as soon as a properly qualified woman is found. I believe these conditions were given out to the public partly at least for the sake of not admitting their mistake; but that a vacancy is already there or will be in a very short time; and that they will trouble themselves to find a suitable woman candidate. My mind was greatly relieved by the interview, for I am now convinced that they never really had any intention of disregarding the law.

Hoping to hear from you very soon, I am

Very cordially yours,

P.S. Have you heard anything from Nicholasville?

Chicago, Dec. 9, 1910.

Dear Member of the Business Committee:

I have received the joint letter of Mrs. Dennett and Mrs. Ashley expressing their desire to hold the next National Convention in Chicago or New York.

As one of the Chicago members of the Board, and as a representative of Chicago, for once Chicago is willing to give way to New York.

It may seem inhospitable to say what I am going to say, but I do not think the National American Woman Suffrage Convention makes any impression on Chicago. We have every week in Chicago large conventions, many times bringing thousands of visitors, and I have been perfectly amazed at times to see how little impression on the Press or public can be made by the visiting group of two or three thousand people.

It is only when a convention brings us thirty or forty thousand people that we have a "welcome" on the streets and bands playing, or any public demonstration that any stranger has come to town.

When the National Convention has met here we have not filled our houses although we had able speakers, the meetings were harmonious, and I can think of nothing which the local friends did not do, nor have I any memory of any mistakes made by officers or speakers that in any way alienated anybody.

Perhaps Chicago is egotistical too. There are very few ^{suffrage} speakers outside of Illinois to whom the newspapers will give more than a few inches of space. Few Chicago newspaper men have heard of any other suffrage speaker than Miss Shaw, and she occasionally speaks for us any way. The National Convention would not be much more than Miss Shaw with a few hundred attendance.

It is also very expensive to entertain a convention in such a large city as Chicago, and we haven't a woman who will give us \$500.00 in cash for expenses as we had four years ago. We had no difficulty about entertaining all the speakers and delegates in homes, and that is not always done by other cities, but it is raising money for general expenses and hotel bills of officers that costs.

I have not seen Mrs. Stewart to know whether I am expressing her views or not, but I know that the burden of raising money for this work, outside of that raised by me for the legislative department and the automobile tours, has been wholly on her shoulders. She has not, for a long while, had a Treasurer who has raised any money, and so she might agree with me that it would be an expensive thing.

[Dec. 9, 1910]

Miss Shaw has referred to a disaffection in the Illinois ranks. Perhaps I am not as suspicious as I ought to be, but I do not believe that it amounts to much. The few persons who have been organizing this Woman's Suffrage Party of Illinois are not the ones who are generally very active for any length of time, nor have they sufficient leisure, means, experience, or ability to do a great deal.

the The only excuse for their organization would, of course, be/inefficiency of the Illinois E. S. A., or the general disapproval of its officers. Our Association is gaining more strength all the time, and accomplishing more than ever before in its history, and as there are no candidates for the various officers from among the rivals (?) I should say that Mrs. Stewart and her cohorts were in almost undisputed possession of the field.

This last point I made seems to be an argument against my forward position that the National had better hold its convention in New York, but notwithstanding this, my opinion is still the same. My preference for New York is only against Chicago. Louisville is still my first love for the National Convention.

Yours truly,

West Point. Ky Dec 10/10

Miss Laura Clay

My Dear Miss Laura
I write to ask you if
we have to have 100
members paid up to
the National and State
bodies to be able to have
our Lodge represented
at the National Convention

in April I believe we will get the hundred
members and think I can get the National
dues but am afraid we can not get the
state dues. will you kindly let me know
at once if the National dues are paid
whether we will be entitled to a delegate
are not and oblige I addressed a crowd
of ladies at Valley Station on my way
home and expect to do a lot of work
for the cause this Winter, hoping to
hear from you soon I am very Respt

Leed Wither Smith
R.R. 2. West Point Tex

From

I.

[Dec 10, 1910]

"Kentucky in the Nation's History".

By Robert McNutt McElery, Assistant Professor of History .

Princeton University

1909.

" Of the two companies formed for settling Kentucky the "Loyal Company", with Dr. Thomas Walker in charge was the first to act; March 6th, 1750, the journey of five men began. They named the pass through which they came "Cumberland Gap". They reached the Cumberland river ascending to the place now called Barbourville in Knox County. Here land was cleared and the first log house erected in the State was completed on April 25th, 1750.

Wandering bands of savages so terrified the occupants that the house was abandoned within a few days and none erected for a permanent abode within twenty years".

✓
219103
December, 11 9.

Dear Mrs. Graves,

The Woman's Club of Central Kentucky is doing what it can to carry out the plans of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs to get a bill for School Suffrage For Women passed in the next General Assembly. As they desire to unite the efforts of the citizens who are interested in this subject, they are inviting other societies to send representatives to a Joint Committee on School Suffrage For Women. I am one of the Committee on ~~infidel~~ ~~taffion~~ and I have written a letter to Mrs. Coons, President of the Chilesburg W. C. T. U. asking her to present this subject to the Union and have three representatives elected as members of the Joint Committee. I am very much in hopes that you will interest yourself in this and ask your Union to take this action. The Joint Committee will meet on December the 27, at three P. M. in the Woman's Club room in the Elks Lodge on North Broadway, and the business to be transacted will be to arrange for a Mass Meeting in support of School Suffrage For Women to be held sometime during the first week in January.

We desire very earnestly that all the citizens of Fayette County and Lexington shall help in making the Mass Meeting a success and in taking other steps to influence our State Representatives, Senators and Representatives to get their support of the School Suffrage Bill in the

(2)

General Assembly this winter.

Trusting that we may have your influence in procuring favorable action on this request by your Union, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Superintendent of Franchise Department W. C. T. W.

Diet.

Lexington, Ky.

Dec. 12th, 1910.

My dear Mrs. McCulloch,

Just a few lines to say that I will attend to your circular request about the laws in Ky. when I "come around to it", which I must say does not promise to be very promptly, for things are piling up on me at this time of the year, though I positively refuse to be one of the Christmas-tide slaves. It is work of various sorts, opportunities for service to our cause of liberty, that is taking my time.

I am enclosing one of these nice little remarks about you that I see often. This one is from our city paper, The Leader. I did not put it in!

When I spoke before the Conference of Governors, after my address Governor Dineen came up, introduced himself and made some pleasant comment on my speech. I have been wondering if the stir ^{by} the Illinois suffragists is beginning to make him "take notice". I think it worth while to mention the incident to you, though it may have been only politeness on his part.

Wishing you and the children a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year,

I am

Very cordially yours,

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

585 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Editor: Alice Stone Blackwell



Business Manager: Agnes E. Ryan

Dear Friend of Equal Suffrage:

December 12, 1910.

In July, 1910, The Woman's Journal, as you doubtless know, was made the official organ of The National American Woman Suffrage Association. At the same time the suffrage paper, Progress, was merged with The Woman's Journal. This means that the National Association has become more than ever determined that the right of equal suffrage shall be won in this country at the earliest possible date, and that The National Association believes that one of the most effective ways of winning the ballot for women is to have at its service a good strong woman suffrage paper as its official organ.

In making The Woman's Journal the official organ The National Association took upon itself the expense of running The Woman's Journal. This matter, as you know, was voted upon at the national convention in Washington in April, at which there were delegates from nearly every state in the Union. The fact that these delegates voted to make The Woman's Journal the official organ and voted to undertake to pay its expense puts The National Association in a very serious position if the states, through their equal suffrage leagues, do not rally to the support of The Journal to the utmost extent of their power.

Through the first week in November The National Association has been doing its utmost to help win the ballot in the campaign states. The National Association has, therefore, been spending a good deal of money in this work. Now The National Association is to turn its attention to The Woman's Journal, and The Woman's Journal is very anxious not to overburden The Association with its expenses. It is, therefore, calling upon the suffragists throughout the United States, through you, to do what you can this critical year to make The Woman's Journal a success as the official organ and not a big financial burden.

There are several ways in which you can greatly help to make The Woman's Journal a financial success in the estimation of The National Association.

1. Increase the circulation of The Woman's Journal by large numbers and make it a more valuable advertising medium. To accomplish this become a subscriber yourself and get as many others to subscribe as possible. One year for \$1.00 (which is less than 2 cents a week); four months on trial for 25 cents.

2. Read our Fifty Dollar offer which we enclose. You will see by it that you or any of your members can make \$50 by getting 100 subscribers to The Woman's Journal. A number of leagues are working for 100 subscribers with a view to putting \$50 in their suffrage league treasury. This works two ways. It helps the Journal

[Dec 12, 1910]

greatly and it helps the local suffrage league.

3. Tell young people, earning their way through college or school, and any others who would be interested, that they can make a good salary by getting subscribers to The Woman's Journal. Tell them to write us for particulars.

4. Appoint a woman or a small committee of women in your league to get subscribers to The Woman's Journal to help out the cause. Other leagues are doing this.

5. Appoint one person in your locality, who shall make it a business to get advertising for The Woman's Journal. Tell her to write to us for advertising rates and particulars.

6. Save the pennies and send 50 cents to The Woman's Journal with 12 names and addresses, and we will send The Woman's Journal to 12 people for one month. This is very important work. It puts The Journal into many homes where it should go, and a hundred thousand should be made acquainted with it in the next few months by this method.

7. Help advertise The Woman's Journal. There are many ways. Put attractive posters in your league rooms. Display attractive posters, telling about The Journal, at all your suffrage meetings, especially in large public halls. Show a copy to your newsdealer and try to get him to sell the paper regularly. On every possible occasion tell people about The Journal. Tell them it is forty years old. Thousands of them everywhere never heard of it.

8. Buy a share of stock in The Woman's Journal and get others to buy. The shares are \$100 each. \$1200 worth have already been sold.

9. Remember that it is generally agreed that the most effective way of winning equal suffrage in this country is to have a sufficiently strong suffrage paper. Help The Woman's Journal to be mighty in the interests of justice and freedom.

If you can't do as much as you would like to, will you loyally do what you can? Every little helps. Ours is a winning cause, and the road to victory is short if we unite with all our strength and zeal in making The Woman's Journal a success for The National Association.

Yours ever for the Cause,

Agnes C. Ryan
Business Manager.

P.S. We are trying to estimate how many believers in woman suffrage are in this country. Will you help us by giving us the number of members in your League?

Illinois Equal Suffrage Association

President, MRS. ELLA SEASS STEWART
5338 Madison Ave., Chicago
1st Vice Pres., Dr. MARION K. BOWLES Joliet
2nd Vice Pres., MRS. MARY DARROW OLSON
6036 Jefferson Ave., Chicago
Recording Sec'y, MISS FLORENCE KING
1653 Monadnock Block, Chicago
Corresponding Sec'y, MISS S. GRACE NICHOLS
6708 May St., Chicago
Treasurer, MISS ELLEN E. FOSTER
1101 Davis St., Evanston

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1009 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago
Legislative,
MRS. CATHARINE WAUGH McCULLOCH
2236 Orrington Ave., Evanston
Medal Contest, MRS. EVA MUNSON SMITH
Springfield

Dec. 12, 1910.

Dear Miss Clay,

Will you not on
your own motion ask Woman's
Journal for how much of the
\$4000⁰⁰ deficit is its responsible?

Miss Shaw's letter in W. J. says
it is "largely for campaign expenses
and Woman's Journal"

I have repeatedly asked Miss
Ryan for a monthly statement
to the Board ^{as to W. J. finances} and I have repeat-
edly asked Miss Ashley for a
monthly statement to the Board
as to general finances + we have
had only one statement from either

✓

So to tell us bluntly
about this ~~4000~~⁵⁰⁰⁰ deficit is
a blow. You and I have
enough property to pay that
deficit. Of course we are not
legally liable but morally
we are if we allow debts
to be contracted when there
is no likelihood of their being
paid.

I wish you would apply
for information without reference to me.
Yours truly,

Catherine Waugh McClatchy

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

MEMBER OF INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE AND NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

President, Dr. ANNA HOWARD SHAW,
Moylan, Penn.
1st Vice President, Mrs. RACHEL FOSTER AVERY,
Swarthmore, Penn.
2nd Vice President, Mrs. FLORENCE KELLEY,
105 East 22nd Street, New York.
Corresponding Secretary, Prof. FRANCES SQUIRE POTTER,
505 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. ELLA S. STEWART,
5464 Jefferson Avenue, Chicago, Ills.
Treasurer, Mrs. HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON,
Warren, Ohio.
Auditors { Miss LAURA CLAY, 189 North Mill Street,
Lexington, Ky.
Miss ALICE STONE BLACKWELL,
6 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
Headquarters Secretary, Prof. MARY GRAY PECK.

AUXILIARIES

(NATIONAL) COLLEGE EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE
PRESIDENT, DR. M. CAREY THOMAS, BRYN MAWR, PENN.
FRIENDS EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION
PRESIDENT, MRS. MARY BENTLEY THOMAS, EDNOR, MD.
EQUAL FRANCHISE SOCIETY
PRESIDENT, MRS. KATHERINE DUER MACKAY, 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE, MURRAY HILL 124



OFFICE OF PRESS COMMITTEE
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 505 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK
MRS. IDA HUSTED HARPER, CHAIRMAN

Dec. 13, 1910.

Dear Member of the Official Board:

Having suddenly and without warning become responsible for the work of the National Press Bureau and after a week's trial of it, I have now to report that there has been no cessation of the usual activity during this time. Although we are deprived of the benefit of Mrs. Harper's literary talent and her knowledge of the Woman Suffrage movement which has been so helpful in furnishing statistics for all sorts of documents, my experience in the Press Bureau has taught me that there are other lines of work which are quite as essential and to which this department will give especial attention.

The New York dailies are always anxious for news, and each of the morning papers has its reporter call or telephone every day. At first they were inclined to write us up in a sensational way, but we are now told that some of the editors have instructed them to treat the Woman Suffrage question seriously. The Sunday and evening papers devote much space to "interviews" on suffrage, which this office is constantly called upon to arrange, and we are often requested to suggest the proper questions to ask. The People's Departments in the daily papers are seldom without letters on the subject, for and against, and many of the latter are answered by Miss Blackwell, but the large number of papers

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published in this city makes it necessary for us to keep on the alert and reply to as many attacks as possible. We watch the New York editorials, and while they do not often bear directly on our question, we find them very useful in working up arguments in our favor. Our observation is that all this is widely copied by the newspapers in every section of the country.

The newspaper syndicates make a splendid outlet for suffrage propaganda, and we look after these very carefully. We have six syndicates on our list and seven press associations, as follows:

North American Press Syndicate, Grand Rapids, Mich.,
Newspaper Enterprise Assn., Cleveland, Ohio.,
American Press Association, New York,
National News Association, New York,
National Features Bureau, New York,
Western Newspaper Union, Chicago, Ill.

Associated Press, New York,
N.Y. News Association, New York,
Scripps-McRae League, New York,
United Press Syndicate, New York,
The Laffan Bureau, New York,
Central News and Press Exchange, New York,
United Press Associations, New York.

While we cannot say just how many papers use our matter, we are reasonably sure that when a syndicate accepts the material nearly all of its papers publish it. Our best way of judging is in watching the clippings, and we invariably find the circulation to be satisfactory, if not surprising. When I look back on the time prior to coming to New York, and note the change which has come about in the attitude of the press associations and syndicates toward our question, I can scarcely believe it.

In the past week we have written to the press chairmen of the different States, asking for their suggestions, criticisms and co-operation, and I trust we may be able to accomplish good results by our concerted efforts. We have written to a number of papers throughout the country thanking them for their favorable editorials and answered twelve that were unfavorable. One paper published a very harsh criticism on the

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work in Arizona, which we sent to Miss Gregg and requested her to answer it from there. We sent out two syndicate articles, one to the North-American about Miss Clay addressing the governors, and the other to the Newspaper Enterprise Association on the suffrage situation in Idaho by a former Senator from that State. A Tennessee paper ~~mak~~ made an attack on the English women and suffragists in general, and we prepared a reply which was sent to the State president of Tennessee asking her to try to have it published in the same paper and if she failed to try another. Miss Lucy Anthony made a good suggestion to the effect that we enclose a newspaper clipping in every letter we sent out, which we have been doing, and this will show the people in one State or city what those in other places are doing.

It has been our custom to take all the New York dailies - both morning and evening - and clip from them, but we are this month making the experiment of dropping all but three and subscribing to two clipping bureaus which furnish cutting^s from papers all over the country as well as New York. We found the papers so filled with suffrage stuff that it took the time of one person to do that work alone, and as we are trying to get along with two people in the office instead of three, this seemed to be the better way, as we ought to know how the papers stand generally throughout the country. It surprises me to find so many papers giving space to this subject, editorially and otherwise.

As there is such a demand for syndicate stuff, it would be a great help to the Press Bureau if you would at any and all times send us anything you may have at hand which you think could be used or worked up for this ~~purpose~~ purpose. The syndicates usually require a photograph with the article, and they then give it double-column space and make it very attractive. Miss Mills has just brought us a splendid account of the work planned for New York State this winter, which we shall send to a Western

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syndicate. There is a great demand for personal sketches, and when any new people come into the work who are at all prominent the papers are always willing to write them up. We have several articles already prepared, and will send them out as soon as we receive the pictures which have been promised. We have written to Washington for certain information for syndicate purposes, and Mrs. Boyer has promised material for an article on Oklahoma.

The possibilities for press work are almost unlimited, and I am anxious to see every demand supplied. It requires constant vigilance of course, and hard work as well, but the Press Bureau stands ready to do all that is required, and any suggestions from you will be appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Caroline L. Reilly

Lexington, Ky.

Dec.13th, 1910.

My dear Mrs.Leech,

I have learned that the State Press Association meets in Louisville Dec.28th? The National Suffrage Asso. lays great importance on securing suffrage resolutions from such bodies as this; and by this mail I am going to write to Miss Virginia Robinson, asking her to see if anything can be done towards getting a Suffrage resolution passed. I am writing to you to ask you to give what help you can for a resolution for full suffrage, and suggesting that you should undertake to get an endorsement for school suffrage passed. I talked to Mrs.Breckinridge about it. She says she is not going to the meeting; and is not going to try to get a resolution, though she would like very much to have one. She is completely worn out by the severe strain of the last few weeks and was just out of bed when I telephoned to her. Therefore, if you think it best for the Federation to have such a resolution, the Louisville women will have to get it.

Very cordially yours,

Lexington, Ky.

Dec.13th, 1910.

My dear Miss Robinson,

I have heard from National Headquarters that the State Press Association is to meet in Louisville Dec.28th. The National lays great stress upon trying to get Suffrage resolutions passed by such bodies as these; therefore I am writing to ask you if your Asse/ can do anything towards trying to get such a resolution. Miss Weissinger might be of a great deal of help. Mr.Samuel Roberts, editor of the Lexington Leader, Mr.Desha Breckinridge, Editor of the Lexington Herald, are both suffragists and members of the E.R.A. So is Mr.Clarence Woods, of Richmond. He is generally in attendance at the Press meetings, and is a man who would be likely to be willing to help in a resolution. Also, John Wilson Townsend, editor of the Register, the magazine of the state Historical Society, is a recent member of the E.R.A. So is Dubin Moss, of Frankfort, who is a newspaper reporter. He might be of some help to you.

By this mail I am writing to Mrs.Caroline A. Leech, asking her to help; and also suggesting that the Federation of Clubs tries to get a School Suffrage resolution passed. If we can not get full suffrage endorsed, of course we would like to have school suffrage endorsed. Maybe we can get both.

Hoping you may feel able to make an effort about it, I am

Very cordially yours,

Lexington, Ky.

Dec. 13th, 1910.

Mrs. Teed Withers Smith,

West Point, Ky.

Dear Madam,

I was glad to get your letter and to hear that you are hopeful of getting the hundred members, and are going to keep up the good work this winter.

Now to answer your questions: A year or two ago the state convention voted that a club might pay its National dues and not its state dues, if it so chose. Therefore, if you get more members and can collect the National dues before the National books close, and cannot collect the state dues also, then you can pay the National dues only, and have representation for the hundred members. The National books close the 1st of January, or rather the last of December: so the dues must be in Miss Jessie Ashley's hands on the 31st of December. You ought to allow a full week if you send the dues to Mrs. Shepard to forward for you, which is the correct way. But sometimes when I know I will not have time to send late dues to Mrs. Shepard and have her then send them on, I send the dues directly to the National treasurer, explaining that I had not time to send them the regular way and ask her to receipt to Mrs. Shepard. Therefore if you do not get your full number a whole week before December 31st I advise you to do this. I wish you would send on all you do get, even if it is not quite a hundred, for if you get more it is probable that some of the other clubs will have a fraction of a hundred which will help you out. You know all the fractions of a hundred were to be put into the hands of the Executive Com-

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mittee, and I am sure it would wish Muldraugh to have at least one delegate. It is to the advantage of all to get as many members as possible.

I am enclosing a club offer from the Woman's Journal. Have you seen it? It seems to me liberal; and it is good suffrage work to increase the circulation of the Journal. I wish your club or some individual in it would undertake to work up one of these offers.

Hoping you will be successful in getting many new members, I am

Very cordially yours,