

Lexington, Ky. Feb. 1, 1909.

Mrs. M. A. Tinsley,
Bonbourville, Ky.

Dear Mrs Tinsley,

Miss Clay has gone to Arizona, and has left her work of in charge of her sister Mrs. Mary B. Clay, and myself. I am sending you, as requested in your letter of Jan. 30th, under separate cover twenty-five blank petitions and one hundred leaflets. If you need more address either Mrs. Clay or myself at 189 North Mill St. and they will be promptly forwarded to you.

Very respectfully,

OFFICE OF
L. C. HUGHES
DAILY STAR BLDG.
TUCSON, ARIZ.

Tucson, Arizona, February 2, 1909.

Mrs. Francis W. Munds,
Prescott, Ariz.
My dear Mrs. Munds:

We were pleased to receive yours of the 28th, especially to learn that you are still interested in the "equal rights of woman" movement.

Mrs. Black of whom you spoke is an invalid, suffering from paralysis, therefore can take no active part in this movement. Mrs. Prof. R. H. Forbes is the president of the Woman's Club at Tucson. I do not know whether she is a suffragist or no. Nothing has been done in Tucson for sometime looking to the promotion of suffrage here, but I believe if you should come here you could organize a strong club as there are many here. You of course know how Mrs. Hughes stands and her friends.

I believe that if the proper influences were brought to bear that the present legislature would enact a law making educational, instead of sex the qualification of voters. The spirit appears to be running that way. What we need is, a few staunch, decisive workers.

I am pleased to learn of Mrs. Clay coming to the territory. She has a reputation as an eloquent and forceful speaker, as well as good organizer.

Now, Mrs. Munds, I am pleased to know you are moved to re-organize the territory as statehood appears to be looming in sight, and I believe we can at least secure from the Constitutional convention the right of submission of "woman's suffrage" to the voters. Now is the time to organize for this work, so as to have it well in hand when the auspicious time arrives. Two separate submissions should and I believe will be allowed by the Constitutional convention; one is state-wide prohibition, the other equal suffrage for men and women. To this end both of these forces should be organized. Both should put workers in the field. Both should make special issues, and if the right policy is adopted, I think we can interest the National workers and make suffrage and prohibition National issues, which will excite as much interest as did the great fight which was waged when Kansas was seeking admission to statehood. That of course was before your time, but I well remember it. The great issue was shall Kansas be admitted as a free or a slave state. The issue in Arizona can be made as forceful and excite as much National interest - shall Arizona allow equal rights and privileges to our womanhood before the law, and shall rum traffic be pulverized. Now, if the good women of the territory will rise in their strength and earnestness, we can achieve victory on both of these issues.

No time should be lost in crystallizing the work, to the end that the definite, systematic movement may be inaugurated and carried through with an aggressiveness up to and including the day of election of ratification or rejection of our constitution.

OFFICE OF
L. C. HUGHES
DAILY STAR BLDG.
TUCSON, ARIZ.

Feb 2, 1909

Phoenix is a good place to start from and the session of the legislature is the proper time to inaugurate the movement.

rights
Relative to woman's in the legislature, I think our three members of the lower house could be controlled. Mr. Finley of the Council is in favor of suffrage, but his wife is hostile, but I think we could bring him around alright in the event the issue is close.

I hope you will let me hear from you frequently as to progress of your work and rely upon us to do everything in our power to aid you.

Mrs. Hughes joins me in pleasant remembrances.

Sincerely yours,

L C Hughes

P. S. Mrs. Frank Fish is not a suffragist.

Ex-jur. Hughes formerly owned and edited the Tucson Star which now belongs to the Kelly Syndicate of newspapers of which Ned Creighton is reporter. He has always been a pronounced suffragist and prohibitionist

House of Representatives

Twenty-fifth Legislative Assembly
Territory of Arizona

Phoenix, Feb 4 1909

Mrz Francis W Mundy

420 Shelton St Prescott

Dear Madam

I am in receipt of your kind letter of Jan 20th

I thank you very much the same ,

And like yourself I wish the women of Arizona could cast a ballot

on this local option question, As I am sure if they could do so that we

would not have a saloon nor a gambling dive in our Territory

And am going to ask you if you have any influence with the members from

your County that you would exert the same, Especially Mr Morris, He is a

nice young man and has a bright future , but he seems to think that he

should not support this measure, If you know any one that could put him

on the right side of this question I feel that we would have a much better

chance of passing it, And we will surely appreciate your efforts in this

direction,

As to the part of your letter refering to the suffrage question will

say if you will write to Mrs E B Coleman Elizabeth W layton

Fannie Kimball, Inez H Lee Of Thatcher they will put you in communication

with the organization all right,

I do not know just how the members from my County stands on this

question but will find out and give you the information if it will

be of service to you ,

Again thanking you and wishing you success in your great undertaking

I am yours truly

W. H. Pace
Member of House from Graham Co

Prescott, Arizona, Feb. 7, 1909.

My Dear Miss Clay:-

Arrived home all O.K. and found everything all right. Frances has a pretty bad cold but she is much better today, and I do not think we will have any more trouble with her. I am glad I came home when I did, though, for my sister-in-law was quite worried about her. I found several letters awaiting me when I got home, the two most important ones of which I enclose. I have some others bearing on the same subject and will tell you about them when I see you. I have made notes from the two letters enclosed, and so it is not important that you return them, but perhaps you would best keep them so that you may refer to them or show them to our friends. In view of some one trying to obtain information that we do not care to give, perhaps it will be best to lock all letters in your trunk when you leave your room. Chambermaids are sometimes inquisitive, and I have found out that the liquor men are all agog with our doings. I don't want them to find out a thing except what we tell them, especially who our friends are or who we are relying upon for help. I have just finished writing to Mr. Pace asking him to give Mr. Hall all the encouragement that he could, and also to encourage any one else he had influence with, in fact to help us in every way he could, personally, but was careful not to let him think that we wanted him to take the initiative in any way.

I have also written to Ex-Gov. Hughes to use all the influence possible to secure the votes of the Pima men. You note that he says that they can be influenced to vote our measure. They have all been called hostile to us, particularly Mr. Finley, who Mr. Hughes says is in favor. He by the way, is at the Adams, Room 168, or so his address was given me by Mr. Clark. You might run across him and have a chance to ascertain something of his attitude.

I have made a careful copy of everything we did while down there, and also of all bills introduced to the end that we may keep in touch with all the proposed legislation. This may all be of benefit to us, it will enable us to steer clear of any thing that may hamper our cause. Mr. Pace you see asks me to use my influence with Morris for the Local Option bill, but I shall not do it as much as I should like to, but have promised to get some others to do so. I think I shall ask a number of letters to be written for I think that is a good plan. I have been busy ever since my return writing letters and keeping at it until nothing more needs to be done.

[Feb 7, 1909]

I, of course have not heard from Hall, but I wrote to the labor leader of whom I told you and who I am sure will set him right.

I am anxious to know what you did today, write me every person you talked to and what was said and if you heard any one express a single word in our favor. We may have to have some powerful influence brought to bear and I want to know every person we can depend upon, so tell me every thing no matter how trivial it may seem. The mere fact that some certain person is interested may be of importance. If you have a chance to talk to Mr. Sutter without seeking him out, do so, as I had a feeling that he was making a bid for our acquaintance but did not want to have us think so or to let his wife know it.

Let me know what you did with the Democrat and Republican people.

I shall write again tomorrow and send you a copy of the bill we introduced before. I would send you a copy now but I have to typewrite several copies, and have not time to get into this mail.

Be sure and write every day and keep me well posted.

Faithfully and lovingly,

Frances W. Munds.

I remailed a letter to you the day I got home,

Paris Ky, Feb. 8-1909

Miss Laura Glay

Lexington, Ky.

My Dear Miss Glay;

Your letter of Jan. 12 to Mrs. Goggin, President of the W. H. S. W. of Paris, was read before the union at its regular meeting this afternoon. It was decided that the members undertake to assist in the work of securing signatures to the Petition to Congress. Kindly send us about

one dozen petitions
and a package of
the leaflets on Equal
Suffrage. We prom-
ise to do our very
best, though we
will have strong
opposition in some
town and county.

Very sincerely,
(Mrs.) Lucy J. Strake.
Sec - W. C. J. N. Paris, Ky.

Ashland, Key Feb. 8th
1909

My dear Miss Celay.

It is very difficult to judge of the number of petitions that will be needed, but I would not be surprised if we could use fifty more, if we do have Catlettsburg canvassed, and I think that we can, so if you have them to spare you may send me that many.

A lady at Oakview promised me today that she will canvass there, she is well ^{favorably} known there and I expect will get quite a number

of names. I ordered some
literature, and we waited
a few days for that - as are
just beginning. I took
less than a fourth of
this avenue today and
got almost two pages of names.
If we do as well elsewhere
we will need many more
petitions but I can write
again if we do, as the
weather may be bad and
we may not be able to
get around much.

Please send about ten
of the instruction leaf, and
as many of your newsletter.

Yours truly
Laura D White

Prescott, Arizona, Feb. 8, 1909.

My Dear Miss Clay:-

Yours of the 6th received today, and I have made a careful copy of all the things you wrote me. While it may be true that nothing that occurred that day seemed of any importance, I have noted everything carefully, and we will probably have use for all the information your letter contained. Of course they will make a howl about woman suffrage increasing the Mormon vote, they always do that. That would not bother the Democrats one bit if they were sure the women would always vote the democratic ticket.

I have not heard from Hall as yet, but think he will wait to hear from some of the labor leaders. Perhaps he is waiting to see what he can do with St Charles. I am going to write to St Charles tonight and find out how much of his promise he will undertake to carry out. If he will undertake in his sober senses to redeem his promise I will guarantee his success. Anyway the matter is worth trying.

It has been very cold here today, and I quite long for Phoenix again. I hope things will be far enough advanced by Sat. so that I will feel justified in going back to Phoenix and staying a few days. The excursion goes down Sat. night. I will do as you ask about getting names for our committee. I have also asked some of the ladies to write letters. Mrs. Cleveland expects to go to Phoenix Sat. night and she will probably stop at the Adams. If so, you will see her there, but I will ask her for her name, anyway.

I will write to every day and I want you to do the same. I have remailed a couple of letters to you.

Faithfully,

(Wm. J. L.) Francis A. Woods

Prescott, Arizona,

Feb. 8 1909

My dear Miss Clay:

Your favor of Feb. 6 is at hand and contents noted. I am very glad there is some prospect of woman suffrage being favorably received by this legislature. I will write letters with your help when you indicate to me that the time has come to do so.

Yes you may use my name in any way you find necessary if it will be of any service to you and I shall be only too happy to assist in a cause that has been for many years dear to my heart.

Thanking you for your unselfish and very wise and able efforts for this most needed reform and with

[Feb 8, 1909]

kindest regards and prayers for
success in our efforts Love

very sincerely yours
Pamela L. Otis

P.S. We rejoice that Mr. St. Charles
is throwing his influence on the
right side and that his wife sympan-
thizes. Express to them, please, my
husband's and my appreciation of
the stand they have taken on these
questions

Yours etc.

P.L. Otis

Ten letters
Ten instructions

Prescott, Arizona, Feb. 9, 1909.

My Dear Miss Clay-

Your letter came today and I am Delighted that you saw Mr. Burns, and that he expressed himself so favorably toward Suffrage I felt quite certain of him, but am glad to be assured. The legal objection raised by Mr. B- is one that has been decided in the supreme Court of Arizona only a few months previous to Brodie's veto, and he was severely criticized by the judges for giving such a reason. At any rate they said that it was not his business to decide that question, that it should be left to the courts. A test case was made and the decision handed down by the court, and the law was declared perfectly legal. I heard Mr. Clark say at the time of the veto, and also a few days ago, that he was ashamed of Brodie for giving such a reason. Judge Wells told me at the time that he did not advise Brodie to veto the bill, and he was quoted in the papers as saying that the act was constitutional. I will ask him again the first time I see him- I have a copy of the Supreme Court decision, somewhere, and will look it up -Mr. Clark will show it to you if you ask him for it. Ask Mr. Burns to go with you and see Mr. Clark. I do not think the legality of the act is questioned by very many. The question will be

[Feb 9, 1909]

raised by those who are seeking an issue or ground on which to object to our bill. I am surprised that Mr. Burms raised it, but perhaps he is not posted. Make a special effort to have him go with you to Mr. Clark's office. In regard to eliminating the word male from the enabling act, I am sure that this has already been done. I enclose a copy of protest that was sent in when the joint-statehood bill was pending, and the objectionable clause was eliminated. I understand that it is the same bill pending with the Joint-statehood clause changed. I think you will hear from Miss Shaw to that effect.

The clerk of the Council, Mr. Robinson is opposed to us of course, for he represents the liquor interests. He is not worth bothering with anyway. Old Bo Whitesides is sneaking around you to see what he can find out. He doesn't amount to anything.

Have you talked to St Charles any more about our plan? If not ask him what he thinks he can do. I have not heard from Mr. Hall. He is either waiting to hear from the labor men, or he is waiting to see what he can do with St Charles.

Make a point of seeing Mr. Hunt, President of the council, and ask him how he stands on the question and how he will vote if the bill is introduced. Be sure and do this for we must

[Feb 9, 1909]

Know positively how he stands. I am sure he is for us but think he will talk just as O'Neill did. For some reason they want to make us lie quiet. I think it is to keep us from hampering them with their Bills.

I am still writing letters and pulling all the strings I can, and shall continue to do so. You don't know how much I appreciate your daily letter. I think you have done a lot considering that you are a stranger and have been without help since I came away.

Will tell you everything as it develops.

Faithfully,

Francis W. Woods

Feb 10, 1909

329 West Franklin Street
Tulsa - February 9th

My dear Laura -

Your letter, which
reached me last
night, was a pleas-
ant surprise. I
would like very
much to see you.

and hope ~~to~~ will do so before
you go back to dear Lexington -

He indeed Laura you
can put my name on the
Committee if you wish. But
I am quite sure that it
will ~~be~~ ^{be} any ~~no~~ ^{no} weight, as
I have been really ~~so~~ ^{so} little
in ~~England~~ ^{England} that comparatively
few people in the Kingdom know
of my existence. Another thing
I must tell you - viz: my
eyes are in such a bad
condition that I can do no
work - I am straining them
immuch in writing to you
and Charles ~~them~~ ^{now} -

I fear there is small chance of getting names of ladies who are in sympathy with your work in Tucson. To day I have seen and spoken to six, none of whom cared for the cause and I have not been able to hear of one who did. - If I do hear of any one to whom I will write you - With warm wishes for your success I am truly yours Katherine B. Skees.

329 West Franklin Street
Tucson - Arizona
My dear Maude -
Your letter which reached me last night was a pleasant surprise. I would like to see you much - when you can.

Feb 10 1909

Feb 10, 1909

Moylan, Penna.,
Feb. 8, 1909.

Hon. R. S. Vessey,
Governor of South Dakota,
Pierre, S. D.

Dear Sir:-

I have just returned from a lecture trip, and find your letter of Jan. 26th awaiting me.

I wish to correct some misinformation which you may have received in regard to my telegram to the Suffrage Association of South Dakota. The Bill for Tax Paying Suffrage was not introduced by the Suffrage Association of South Dakota, but by the W.C.T.U. The Suffrage Association of South Dakota asked financial assistance of the National Association to enable it to go to the Legislature and work in the interests of a Woman Suffrage Bill. This assistance the National Association agreed to give, and, as National President, I was within my right to correspond or telegraph to the women of South Dakota in regard to the attitude of the National Suffrage Association toward any measure which might be introduced at its expense or with its endorsement.

I am happy to say that the National Suffrage Association is unqualifiedly opposed to property suffrage, but takes its stand on the fundamental principles of our National Government that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed", whether they own property or do not. While, as a National Association, we do not for one moment assume to dictate to any State what it shall do, or what measures it shall introduce, we do assume the right to decide what measures we will indorse, either by our influence or by our money. It was because South Dakota depended almost entirely for financial assistance upon the National

2--R.S.V.

[Feb 10, 1909]

Association that I, as National President, sent the telegram declaring that the National Association would not stand for a property qualification for woman suffrage. While I would greatly regret that any State should introduce that form of suffrage for women, I assure you I would not, under any considerations, use my influence, other than that of an individual, to oppose it; but when a State appeals to the National Association for help in carrying a measure, and instead of introducing one of its own accepts from another society a measure wholly at variance with its own fundamental principles, it is not only my right but my duty to do everything I can to prevent such disastrous action. I am very sure that had this measure carried in South Dakota it would have been one of the severest blows to the suffrage movement which has been inflicted upon it in any part of the country. I am personally thankful that it did not carry.

I think your letter to me would not have been written if you had understood that my correspondence was not at all as to the attitude of the State Suffrage Association upon any question, but as to the attitude of the National Association. If you had had further information, you would have known that this action, on the part of some of the South Dakota women, was far from the unanimous opinion of the State Society, but was simply the attitude of a few largely influenced by personal relationship.

I think, as Governor of the State, you will not deny that President Roosevelt is within the limit of his right in telegraphing the Governor of California that certain Anti-Japanese Bills, introduced into that body, are detrimental to the highest interests of the National Government, and jeopardized the peaceful relation between it and Japan. On exactly the same ground did I telegraph the Suffrage Association of South Dakota,

[Feb 10, 1909]

with this additional point in my favor, - California was paying the expenses of its own measure while the South Dakota suffragists were expecting the National Suffrage Association to pay theirs.

You will pardon this long letter, but I feel that I needed to write it to clear the situation. I thank you for your ~~personal~~ expressions of personal regard, and I assure you that much of the hope we placed in the success of a full suffrage amendment in South Dakota was due to the fact that you had been elected to the Governorship, and that we could depend upon your aid for an honest and helpful canvass of the State.

You will pardon me if I add that when I read the list of names of the men who voted against our measure, and saw there was scarcely an American name among them, I did not wonder at its defeat. American women are to-day at the mercy of foreign men, and it is to the shame of American men that they permitted them to remain in their disfranchised condition until foreigners held the control of the Government in their hands.

In the full belief that ultimately the fundamental principles of our Government will be incorporated in the life of the nation, I am,
with sincere regards

Sincerely,

Dic.

Prescott, Arizona, Feb. 10, 1909.

My Dear Miss Clay:-

I didn't receive a letter from you today, but am going to write to you just the same. I haven't heard a word from Hall, St Charles or Ryan, the Labor leader. I gave my letter to him to the porter to mail on the train the morning I came up, and he may have carried it on to Ash Fork or some other place, or it may be that he ^{Ryan} is not in Jerome now, but off in Bisbee where they are having some labor trouble. If I donot hear from ^{him} tomorrow, I will find out where he is and write again. I want you to go to Mr. Doan of the house and ask him for his Mother's address. I think she is in Tombstone, but am not certain. She is a strong suffragist and has always helped us. I am putting myself in touch with all of the suffragists so that we can know what to depend upon when we come to the reorganizing work, which we will have to do whether we pass our bill or not. Mr. Doan ought to be a good suffragist, because his mother and father are among our best friends. Judge Doan is one of

Feb 10, 1909

the Federal judges and did not hesitate to say that Woman Suffrage For this Territory was perfectly legal. Touch his son on the subject when you ask about his mother.

I long to be with you in Phoenix but can't be in two places at once and I seem to have to be here.

Faithfully ,

Francis A. Woods

Lexington, Ky. Feb. 10, 1909.

Miss Laura White,
Ashland, Ky.

Dear Miss White,

Your letter of Feb. 9th received this morning. Under two separate covers I am sending you the fifty petitions, ten instruction leaflets and ten copies of the newsletter, as you requested.

Miss Laura Clay is in Arizona now, but her sister Mrs. Mary B. Clay is staying here and will furnish you with any information that you may desire about the work, and will also furnish you with as many petitions as you need.

Respectfully yours,

Flagstaff, Arizona, February 11, 1909

My Dear Miss Clay:-

Yours received this afternoon, and I have only time to say a few words and express my joy that Miss Gregg is with you.

In reference to our plan of work, I thought that you and I decided that we must see what we could ^{do} toward passing a bill in this Legislature. We can tell nothing until we see how many of the members will support the measure. If Hall will take up the proposition that St. Charles made, our success is assured. I have heard nothing from him up to this time and, as I wrote, you he is either waiting to hear from the Labor men or he is waiting to see what he can do with St. Charles. I have written to St. Charles to go after Hall and see what he could make him do. Hall holds the key to the situation, and with the proper work, we can make him give it up.

I donot know positively that I can come down Sat. I shall not be there ^{until} Men. Morning, anyway, and not then unless we can get some satisfaction from Hall. I expect to hear from St. Charles tomorrow. I learned that the labor man to whom I wrote is in Bisbee, and I shall have to write him again at that place. St. Charles can set Hall right on that subject, however and I told him to do it, and he will, if he stays sober long enough.

I want you to get the different committees in both houses and the name of the different chairmen. It is important that we have our bill go to a committee which has a chairman favorable to us. It will be well for us if the caucus is broken up before our bill is introduced.

I enclose clippings which you can show Mr. Burns and prove to him how the Supreme Court has decided about our measure. Take good care of the clippings for I value them highly.

I hope that you will ascertain as far as possible how the members will vote on our measure so that we may know what ones we have to work on - I am still writing letters, and planning for our organizing work, but I believe we are going to pass our bill.

With regards to Miss Gregg and yourself,

Faithfully,

Francis H. Woods

[Feb 11, 1909]

H. B. No 81.

AN ACT

Defining the Rights of Women.

Feb. 11, 1903. - Introduced by Mr. Morrison. Read first time, rules suspended, read second time by Tittle. 200 copies ordered printed, and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

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

Section 1. That every woman above the age of twenty-one years, residing in the Territory, and otherwise possessing the qualifications of an elector, shall have the right to vote, and there shall be no distinction between the sexes as to the qualifications of voters.

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

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

PAPER

to note
at all elections which are now
or may be hereafter authorized by law.
I have consulted a lawyer and he
says to be sure and incorporate the
above clause when I have modified

Legislative Council

Territory of Arizona

Phoenix, Arizona Feb. 11, 09

Mr. Francis Munn

Prescott A. J.

Dear Mr. Munn

Legislature has adjourned until Monday. The two houses are locked in several real fights and until the atmosphere is cleared the suffrage bill has little show. I tried to see Mr. Hall but I am afraid he lacks the force necessary to get such a bill through his House but we shall see. I believe you had the right view of the matter at the start to essential forces in Constitutional Convention.

Mr. H. Charles joins in Regards

Wear W. Charles

P. S.

I understand a bill aimed at Christian Science is being prepared. I will handle it without gloves.

Lexington, Ky. Feb. 11, 1909.

Mrs. Lucy F. Sprake,
Paris, Ky.

Dear Mrs. Sprake,

Your letter of the 8th at hand. I am sending you under two separate covers the Petitions and suffrage leaflets that you requested, also a number of newsletters.

Miss Laura Clay is in Arizona at present, but her sister, Mrs. Mary B. Clay is attending to this work for her and will furnish you with as many Petitions as you need, or any information that you may desire about the work. Her address is at Miss Clays, 189 North Mill St. Lexington, Ky.

Respectfully yours,

Lexington, Ky. Feb. 11, 1909.

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Paris, Ky.

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Respectfully yours,

National-American Woman Suffrage Association

COMMITTEE ON PETITION TO CONGRESS

CHAIRMAN: CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

RACHEL FOSTER AVERY, ACTING CHAIRMAN

FLORENCE KELLEY

HEADQUARTERS FOR PETITION WORK:

1823 H STREET NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Feb. 11, 1909.

Dear Member of the Business Committee,

As you all know Miss Clay went to Arizona some time ago to work with Mrs. Munds at Phoenix. When she wired Miss Shaw that there must be some work done here at Washington in regard to the Statehood Bill for Arizona, Miss Shaw, being unable to come herself, asked me to do so; this was Tuesday, Feb. 9; I took Wednesday to try to catch up a little with my Petition Work and my Pennsylvania work and some Fund letters; everthing had been piling up during my trip to Pittsburgh, Warren, Chicago and Washing and as soon as I reached home, my splendid stenographer got sick.

I came here last night arriving this morning early. A letter from Miss Clay which had come to Miss Shaw at Moylan, was forwarded to me here by Miss Anthony as a basis on which to work; Miss Shaw had left when this letter arrived. I enclose a copy of it with this.

Miss Shaw told me to consult with Mr. Owens so I saw him first and he asked to read Miss Clays letter. He said that it would be impossible to get such an assurance as she wished from Congress or from any great number of M.Cs. Indeed, even if that were possible, he thought it would be unwise, as it would give a handle to work against us to those who were already opposed. I mean by this that he did not think it would be wise to ask any doubtful ones the question, whether having woman suffrage in the proposed Constitution of Arizona would militate against its admission; he expressed himself strongly as believing that it "would not affect the result." He offered to give me a letter to that effect and has done so. The original I send to Miss Clay and enclose copy to the rest of the Committee.

I asked Mr. Owens whether he thought Mr. Beveridge would give me such a letter and he said it would do no harm to ask him but that he did not think B. would do it since he is the Chairman of the Com. on Territories, of which Com. Owen is a member. We canvassed the members of this Com. (I had made a list of them and of the same Com. in the House) but Mr. Owen did not know how they stood on W.S. It happens that he and Beveridge are the only men known to be suffragists on either of these Committees.

I spent two hours in the Senate Ante-room endeavoring to see the other men on that Territorial Com. Some were engaged (there was a discussion on about the Secret Service business) others were out etc. I am to see two of them (Beveridge and Dillingham) tomorrow between eleven and twelve, but the fact that today Congress passed the bill making tomorrow (Lincoln's birthday) a national holiday, may mean no session and perhaps the men will not go to their Committee Rooms, where I am to find them. I shall not know till I go and try.

I did see Knute Nelson, former Governor of Minn, born in Norway. He stated as his opinion that the woman suffrage question would have not a jot of weight ~~and~~ or the other when it came to admitting Arizona to Statehood; he

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

BRYANT BROOKS,
Governor of Wyoming.

JOHN SHAFROTH,
Governor of Colorado.

JOHN C. CUTLER,
Governor of Utah.

F. W. GOODING,
Governor of Idaho.

JULIA WARD HOWE,
Massachusetts.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON,
Massachusetts.

RABBI CHARLES FLEISCHER,
Massachusetts.

WILLIAM DUDLEY FOULKE,
Indiana.

JANE ADDAMS,
Illinois.

MISS GARRETT,
Baltimore, Md.

SARAH PLATT DECKER,
Colorado.

JUDGE BEN LINDSEY,
Colorado.

MRS. CLARENCE MACKAY,
New York.

MRS. BOURKE COCHRAN,
New York.

DR. JOSIAH STRONG,
New York.

COL. G. HARVEY,
New York.

CYNTHIA WESTOVER ALDEN,
New York.

EDWARD T. DEVINE,
New York.

HON. JOHN D. LONG,
Massachusetts.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
Washington, D. C.

JOHN MITCHELL,
Washington, D. C.

REV. ANNA H. SHAW,
Pennsylvania.

LILLIAN M. HOLLISTER,
Michigan.

[Feb 11, 1909]

said he was himself indifferent as to woman suffrage although he admitted that it is working well in Norway. We had quite a discussion of the Norwegian conditions etc.

I saw also Senator Kean of Vermont, who would not express himself on woman suffrage but said he is unalterably opposed to Statehood for Arizona and that if he thought woman suffrage would kill that question he should hope it would be introduced in Arizona. After him I spent an hour sending in and waiting and going to Committee rooms, etc. but with no result. D

I then went to the House and asked for Dan Anthony of Kansas. He came at once, was most friendly and interested; reported that the Statehood Bill for New Mexico and Arizona was on the Docket for Monday, that he believed nothing would affect the vote on the two bills, except party feeling; said that all the Republicans would vote for the admission of New Mexico because there they would be sure of Republican majorities and they would all vote against the admission of Arizona because it would be too strongly democratic for their tastes. Said he did not believe woman suffrage or any other matter would make an iota of difference on that vote. He got me a copy of the bill which was introduced in the House by Hamilton, Ch. Com. on the Territories Feb. 6. I have read it carefully through with especial regard for the suffrage clause and it recites that "The State shall never enact any law restricting the ~~the~~ ~~right~~ ~~of~~ ~~suffrage~~ or abridging the right of suffrage on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude and that ability to read and write the English language sufficiently well to conduct the duties of the office without the aid of an interpreter shall be necessary qualification for all state officers."

Mr. Anthony promised to ascertain for me the opinion of two of the members of the Com. On Territories of the House on our subject and to let me know them tomorrow.

I scarcely know what more to do now. If the Statehood Bill is really decided on Monday, against Arizona, that will surely change the complexion of things to some extent; it will give longer time in which to work for suffrage with the ~~State~~ Arizona legislators. If, on the other hand, it should receive a favorable vote in the House, that will practically assure its passage and then, everybody out there will be on the qui vive for the election of the members of the Constitutional Convention which must take place within sixty days after the approval of the bill in Congress. There again our work would be cut out for us, but it would be of a different nature and would not, as I understand it, involve Kibby, the Governor, at all.

Mr. Owen did not seem to think that there is a possibility of securing the influence at this end of the line to make sure of Kibby not vetoing.

Since the matter is to come up so very soon and its decision will so materially change the kind of work necessary in Arizona, it seems to me that it will be best to wait until we see what comes on Monday and then make our plans. I will get what further light I can on the subject tomorrow and report further; will return home tomorrow evening and will see Miss Shaw Saturday. If necessary I can come to Washington again next week. If anything serious is to be done with Congress there must be some other people besides myself to do it. I do not mean that I am unwilling to do my share but the effect of just one lone female interviewing all those gentz is not impressive. I should try to organize a committee of women here, perhaps headed by the wives of the senators and members from the enfranchised States, to do part of the lobbying.

I asked to see Senator Borah of Idaho today; he was spoken of by an Idaho woman writing Mrs. Catt in re Petition work, as a very good friend of ours who had done a great deal for woman suffrage in Idaho and who had said he was ready to do all he could for the cause at any future time. He kept my card but did not come; I see I did not make a note of his reason as I did of the others, but at the time it seemed to mean that he wished to dodge a suffragist; however I may have misjudged him. Will give him another chance next time I come if I have more of this work to see to.

This letter goes to Miss Clay tonight and copies to the rest tomorrow.

Yours truly,

R. J. Avery.

Flagstaff Ariz.

Feb 11 1909

Mrs Luella E. Thomas

Cor. Sec

The enclosed petition
was handed me to send in without
any instructions, where to send it,

so I am sending it to you as I
suppose there will be a petition
sent from there, if not correct
please let me know

yours sincerely

Era M Marshall

Cor. Sec. W. C. T. U.

Dear Miss Clay;
I pass this on to you
not knowing myself
what to do with it.

Sincerely
Luella E. Thomas

Bowling Green, Ky.
Feb. 12th 1909.

Dear Miss Clay:

I enclose
the reply I had from
the president of the Bowling
Green, W. C. T. U. You will
see that she is an un-
educated woman, and
all the members of the
Union are like her.

I am sending her
some suffrage literature,
however.

I placed a petition in
the hands of Prof. Harmon
the head of the Business
College. He said he would
sign it and circulate

it in the college. Miss
Dishman, the Lady
Principal of the Public
Schools, signed it and
said she would circulate
it in the school. Major
was the only member
of the Order faculty
who would sign it.

Mrs. Mitchell has one
for Patten College. The
only club that has any
progressive women in
it is the Current Topic
Club and I placed a
petition in the hands
of one of one of the
suffrage women who
is a member. The Little
Woman is yet to be ap-
proached and as small-

prep has broken out then
the school is in a sort
of quarantine with the
outside world. A house
to house canvass is what
is needed, but I am totally
unable to make it. I hope
what you say is true
and that my best years
are before me. But at
present I am a worn-out
woman, and I wish
I could throw off every
burden and rest. Rest
rest for at least a year.
Every thing worries me.
If you can take the
press work for a while it
will be a great relief to
me for the thought of
the work I ought to do

and cannot do worries
me constantly. My eyes
are worse than they have
ever been and proof-reading
has strained them severely.

I have never heard from
Mrs. Shepard about the dues.
But Mrs. Mitchell sent a
check for \$2.50, I sent a
check for the same amount,
the report says that Bowling
& Green sent dues for 1907, and
may be Mrs. Shepard will manage
to get our Association credited
with having paid our dues.
She now sends Mrs. Mitchell
a receipt for money sent,
and she does not straighten
out errors at the time they
are made, hence all this
trouble. If she had written

[Feb 12, 1909]

to me immediately after the
convention of 1907 and
told me that the dues
had not been sent I would
have seen Mrs Mitchell
at once; but she waited
till the convention of 1908
was at hand and then
wrote saying we had
not paid dues for 1907.
I at once sent my check.
When I asked Mrs Mitchell
about it, she said she
knew I had collected the
dues and sent them to
her, and on page 17 of
the report it says dues
were received from Bowling
Green, but rather than
have the trouble of looking
through her checks for
that year and finding

the one she thinks was
sent to Mrs Shepard, she
sent a check just as I
had done. So please don't
think we haven't paid.

Mrs. Shepard has not an-
swered my letter or Mrs
Mitchell's. Whenever she
does this, things can be
straightened out. My ex-
planation of the matter
is that Mrs Mitchell
sent the dues after Mrs.
Shepard had made out her
report to the convention, and
when she sent her report
to be printed, she forgot to
credit us with having paid.

I will send you my
list of papers, as soon

as I have time to
copy it.

I have just had a
letter from Miss Black-
well asking if she ought
to include Roosevelt's
opinion among her
"Eminent Opinions". I said
yes, and I am going
to write something for
Mrs Upton that will
fit Roosevelt's case.

Sincerely Yours,

L. C. Overman

The Common Journal the
Glasgow Times & the
Berkeley Green Messenger
have recently published

a paragraph saying
that Mr. W. A. Owen
was going to visit Mrs
Jas. Dixon of Glasgow.
If ~~you~~^I had time &
strength for visits I would
not be giving up sup-
per work. Mrs. Dixon
invited me & I declined.

United States Senate.
Washington.

Febr.12, 1909.

Dear Mrs.Avery,

Answering your question as to whether the request to incorporate woman's suffrage in any statehood bill affecting New Mexico and Arizona will affect the main question of the admission of such Territories as states: I am very positively of the opinion that it will not so affect that question one way or the other.

Should you and those who believe with you desire a hearing on this question before the Committee on Territories of the Senate when any such bill is considered by us, I can assure you that the Committee will be very glad indeed to hear you or others believing with you to any extent you desire.

The fact that woman suffrage now exists in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and Idaho renders the serious consideration of this question by the Territories Committee in reviewing the whole question of statehood for New Mexico and Arizona peculiarly appropriate.

Very sincerely,

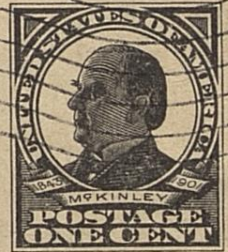
(Signed) Albert J.Beveridge.

Mrs.Rachel Foster Avery.

CITY.

My dear Mr. Day:
When
and where
does the Equal
Suffrage Society
meet?
Send me some
literature about it
What is the best
and most ~~useful~~ paper
now out on Equal
Suffrage?
Sincerely,
G. M. Curtis

My dear Mr. Curtis
Cecilian Place
New York
July 12



POSTAL CARD

THE SPACE BELOW IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.

Ms Mary B. Clay
Miss Julia Clay
7189 St. Neil St.
Lexington
Ky

Phoenix, Ari.

Febr. 13th, 1909.

My dear Mrs. Avery,

I received today two letters from Miss Shaw, dated Febr. 8 and 9. I am very glad indeed to get both of them, and particularly glad to know that you have gone to Washington to see what can be done for Arizona. I trust you finally got my telegram (for the telegram was from me, not Miss Gregg, as Miss Shaw wrote) in writing. You will see from it that what I wired was to work to have the word "male" stricken from the election clause of the Enabling Act for Arizona. The Constitution will be a later document, formulated by the Constitutional Convention after the Statehood Bill is passed. Mr. Burns, a member of the Council or Upper Chamber, gave me the advice to do this, saying that Mr. Mark Smith the present delegate, would not object, and there would be no one else to do so. At the time I wrote I believed Mr. Burns spoke in perfect good faith; and I have now no real reason to doubt it; but I have had some doubts cast on his political sincerity. However, if his advice is practicable it is clearly good. Would it be possible to work this into the Enabling act of both territories? Mrs. Belles is so confident that something can be done by us in New Mexico that it is worth while to consult our friends about it. While you are working on the line my telegram indicates, pray do not overlook what my previous letters had urged, - namely, that influence be brought to bear to prevent Gov. Kibbey from vetoing a suffrage bill, in case we get one through in Arizona. I have nothing to write about that now; we are still in the air about it. The chances are not gone, but I cannot say they are good. Yet we must be prepared to ward off a veto. The Legislature is composed of 12 Councilmen, of whom 2 are Republicans, and 10 Democrats, and 24 Assemblymen, of whom 17 are Democrats and 7 Republicans; only 9 Republicans in all. I made a mistake in my letter to Miss Shaw on this point. So far the Dems. have carried everything by caucus action; but their action on the Public Examiner and Ranger law has injured the influence of the caucus, and may yet break its power.

Do send me your Washington address. I left home so suddenly I forgot many things. I will keep you posted all the time, as well as Miss Shaw.

Cordially yours,

Phoenix, Ari.

Febr. 13th, 1909.

My dear Mrs. Munds,

Your letter reached me this morning and I am considerably disconcerted by your doubt whether you could come to Phoenix tomorrow or Monday. You know how I feel about the National representatives taking prominence in the Legislative work, and there is no one yet developed in Phoenix who can go forward like you can. Unless you are of the opinion that the bill in the legislature will not be of much value you should spend a few days immediately to set it on feet. I saw Mr. St. Charles this morning, and found that he had met Mr. Hall but that they had not spoken of the suffrage bill at all. Therefore Mr. Hall's delay has not been because he was consulting with Mr. St. Charles. Also, Mr. St. Charles thinks Hall is very ignorant of the actions and laws of the Labor men, and therefore not as strong in that direction as you thought he would be. Yesterday was a legal holiday and the Legislature adjourned till Monday, so I have had no opportunity to see or inquire of Mr. Dean. Miss Gregg's advice is that you should come at once to Phoenix, make a poll of the members in the Lower House; and if you are encouraged, then go to the Mormon members and see if they will not throw their influence on the suffrage side enough to force a sufficient number to cast their vote for us to carry it in the Lower House. Mr. St. Charles thinks he could carry it through the Council, but is not willing to engage in a losing fight. No one but you can ^{do this,} ~~do this,~~ though we could help you. You must come at once and set it on feet.

I must finish this in time to send by the night's mail, and hope the special delivery stamp will put it in your hands early Sunday morning.

I received a letter from my sister, and she begs that I give you her regards, for ~~through~~ though she does not know you this cause "makes us sisters all".

Very sincerely yours,

P.S. Mr. Woolf has been suggested as a good man to bring in our bill.

Madisonville Ky Feb 14 1909

My Dear Miss Clay
Your letter containing Petition
recd some time ago
I have not been able
to answer until now
have been confined at-
home for weeks, will you
send me several blanks
& I am sure I can have
them filled I am very
sorry to have done so
little in the last two
years but my baby has
occupied my whole
time

[Feb 14, 1909]

Please send them as
soon as you can my
health is better now &
I can get out & want
to do something for
the cause of Lane.

Sincerely your friend

Pingvinia Tracy

Prescott, Ariz. Feb. 14, 1909.

My Dear Miss Clay:-

I received your letter by special delivery, this morning. I had already decided that I could do nothing if I went to Phoenix today and the enclosed letter confirmed my belief. I am watching the progress of the different bills, and I am certain that if we had our bill in now we should be in deadly danger. I am making my plans to go to Phoenix the week following this and I shall bring Frances with me and be prepared to stay until we win or lose. I grow more hopeful every day and think we will be able to pass our bill after all. Now don't worry about my not being in Phoenix this week, for I am positive that we could do nothing if a dozen more of us were there. I shall have my affairs so arranged when next I go to Phoenix that I can stay as long as necessary. Mrs. Cleveland goes down tonight. She will be at the Adams. Make good use of her for she will be interviewing legislators also.

Many thanks for your sisters kind wishes. I certainly ^{appreciate} that our common interest in the Suffrage

[Feb 14, 1909]

Cause makes sisters of us all. Please remember
me to her and tell her that I hope we shall
meet some day.

I will write again tomorrow,

~~With~~ With best wishes,

Faithfully

Frances W. Woods