OFFICE OF

The Woman's Journal,

NO. 3 PARK STREET.

(dictated).

Boston, April 25, 1893.

Miss Laura Clay,
Lexington, Kentucky.

Dear Miss Clay:—

It was all right to have the names for the free copies in the Southern States sent in as you sent them. There is no trouble about it.

Thank you for your kind words about the sketch of my mother. She was disgusted with me for putting it in, but so many people have since expressed pleasure to know about her early life ~~since~~, that I hope she will become reconciled to it. She is a genuinely modest woman, and has an almost morbid horror of blowing her own trumpet, but I could see that your

letter gave her pleasure.

I have a sort of impression that some weeks ago you asked to have a sister of yours in Virginia put on the free list of the "Woman's Column", and that I mislaid your letter and she was never put on. If this is the case, please send me her name and address again, and the matter shall be attended to.

Do not fail to send us word when the Kentucky Legislature takes final action upon your bills.

My mother would send her love if she were here.

Cordially yours,

Alice Stone Blackwell.

OFFICE OF

The Woman's Journal,

NO. 3 PARK STREET.

(Dictated).

Boston, Sept. 26, 1894.

Miss Lama Clay,

Whitehall, Ky.

My dear Miss Clay:—

The enclosed letters will interest you. As chairman of the Southern Suffrage Committee, I thought it would be well for you to have the addresses.

I have just got home from a two months' vacation and rest, which has done me much good. I hope you have had a pleasant summer, and that the coming Florida bazar will raise a good sum of money for the suffrage

work.

Please remember me to your honored mother.

Cordially yours,

Alice Stone Blackwell.

Jonesboro Tennessee
Sept 16-94

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell
Boston Mass

Dear Miss Stone:
I am very much interested in the Cause of Womans Suffrage and would gladly welcome any statistics that you may have that would be of assistance to me in the advocacy of that Cause
The question is a new one with our people - I want to know to what extent suffrage has been granted to women in each state & its effect -
Any suggestions you may be able to make will be thankfully received,

Respectfully
W D Brownlow

W. P. Brownlow
Congressman
Wants statistics

Office of

The Woman's Journal,

No. 3 Park Street.

Boston, May 6 1900.

My dear Miss Clay:

It was with sorrow that we learned of the passing away of your admirable mother. I never knew her, unfortunately for me; but my father regarded her as one of the noblest women he had ever met, and speaks of her with enthusiasm. The grief for my own

mother is still fresh and living in my heart, so that I can sympathize with you and your sisters in your great loss.

When the world was feeling utterly empty to me after she ~~was~~ went, the address given at the funeral by one of her old friends helped me more than anything else: F.A brave old lady who had been

Office of

The Woman's Journal,

No. 3 Park Street.

Boston, May 6 1900 p.2 190

a lifelong worker for reform emphasized the fact the Mamma had "fought a good fight," and that the cause remained, and the need of continuing to make a good fight for it. When John Bright's young wife

died, in the thick of the agitation against the corn laws, his freind Cobden, after the funeral, clasped his hand and said, "Now, let us never rest till the corn-laws are repealed;" and they never did. We have lost our mothers, but the good cause of equal rights remains. Let us never rest till it is carried.

Will you send us a local paper giving the main facts of

Office of

The Woman's Journal,

No. 3 Park Street.

Boston, May 6, 1900 p.3 190

her life, and either write an obituary notice or designate someone to do so?

Yours with affection and much sympathy,

Alice Stone Blackwell.

The Woman's Journal
3 Park Street,
BOSTON, - MASS.
If not called for in 5 days, please return.

BOSTON MAY 6 5-PM

DORCHESTER STATION

Miss Laura Clay
Lexington
78 No. Broadway. Kentucky.

March 2nd, 1905.

My dear Miss Blackwell,

I never dreamtthat I should be so long in writing to you; for I wanted in the first place to thank you for the Christmas card of the artistic donkey and the clever lines of poetry. They still adorn my desk and are a reminder to me that I must not try to avenge by personal violence attacks on Episcopalians or other of my cherished friends.

In spite of the fact that I have now become sufficiently accustomed to this machine to write faster than I can by hand, I am still unable to manage all the letters I wish to write. If it had been otherwise, I would have written long before. Now I must write to get your opinion on the subject-matter of my proposed amendment to our constitution.

As you will remember, at our last Washington convention you expressed yourself as feeling the taking the minutes at the convention was a considerable tax on you just at the time when your attention was much given to correspondence for the Journal and you suggested that perhaps some one else should be Rec. Secretary. Accordingly/Miss Anthony suggested that you should be elected one of the auditors, but I dissented, and it was concluded to let things stand as they were. As I think I explained to you my objection came from the fact that I had already thought of another plan which I thought a better one;-which was to create another office, to be called Editor-in -chief, or some name to indicate the line in which you were really invaluable to the Board and the Association. At that time I was in hopes that you and

[Mar 22, 1905]

ar father would find it expedient to transfer the Journal to the Association;and in that case the creation of a new officer whose duties would be on a literary line would be a foregone necessity.However, in my mind, the expediency of relieving you of some of the clerical work still remains;and so I prepared the amendment of which you have received a copy.All the officers except Mrs.Catt and Dr.Eaton and yourself ,none of whom have written about it,have expressed their approval of the object of the amendment.But an objection has been raised to the expediency of creating a new office at this time, for fear that some one might be elected as Recording Secretary who would add no real new strength to the Board and would make their expenses heavier.There was all the more fear of an injudicious selection because there will probably be many delegates at Portland who are not familiar with the details of our business and would not appreciate those considerations which are essential to a wise choice.I realize that if my amendment does not go through just as I have planned it in my mind it would fail of those good results I hope for;so when objections were raised I cast about for another method of releasing you from routine work, and think I have found one, if it commends itself to you.You know how important we all think it is to have Miss Hauser at our conventions and our Business meetings.Though she is not always present yet she always hears at second hand all that is done, so that her presence would not add to the number of confidential persons.You have received a Business letter from Mrs?Upton in which she asks if Miss Hauser's expenses can be paid to Portland.I have no doubt when the vote is put it will be carried.Now what I think of proposing instead of my amendment is that by a vote of the Business Committee Miss Hauser shall be appointed an assistant to the Recording Secretary, with the special duty af taking the minutes.I thought you could either throw this entirely upon her, or compile your minutes from both your and her notes.I propose that nothing be added to hersalary

[Mar 2, 1905]

except the payment of her expenses to the convention and ,if thought desirable, to the semi-annual Business meeting. A vote might be taken in the preliminary Executive Committee meeting that you should have an assistant, so that Miss Hauser's presence would be explained, and you would choose Miss Hauser. I have asked Mrs. Upton if she could spare Miss Hauser for these extra duties and she says she can, now that the convention Press work does not fall upon her. She pointed out, however, that the essential part of such an arrangement would depend upon whether or not it is agreeable to you to have Miss Hauser to help with the minutes. You understand that I propose only Miss Hauser as an assistant for you because she is the only person whose presence at the convention is of so much importance to the Board as to justify paying the travelling expenses there. You might think of some one else whom we would be equally willing to admit to this confidential place and who for some reason would not cost the Association any extra expense. Or you may prefer that no change at all should be made. Please write to me with perfect frankness. I find that I cannot carry through my amendment with a certainty of its going exactly as I intended it, and I think the Portland convention will have so many added difficulties on account of its distance from our usual centres that I myself think I had better drop my amendment for this time, though my heart was quite set upon it. For I think that just as the office of Chairman of the Organization Committee was created for Mrs. Catt on account of her superior qualifications for it, so it would be very fitting to have one for the literary part of our work; and to that every one would feel that you had the pre-eminent claim, on account of your own ability, which we all acknowledge and appreciate; and because of the historic services your mother, and also your father, have rendered to our cause.

Please remember me to your father and write to me just as soon as you can.

Very cordially yours,

[July 6, 1906]

Copy.

Portland, Oregon, June 23rd, 1906.

Dear Mr. and Miss Blackwell:

Although you may have gone to your summer home ere this shall reach Boston, I presume it will be forwarded all right. It seems a pity that such busy souls as yourselves should be followed to your summer retreat by the vexations of affairs in Oregon and I feel a prick of conscience when tapping off these lines. But I recollect that I promised to send you the enclosed clips - hence this addition.

It is not surprising, but quite annoying, to see that two or three Oregon women, whose determination to " down Duniway ", who by their spite work " downed " Equal Suffrage, are now striving with their utmost puny might to create enmity between the National Head Officers and myself. They are making no headway so far as I am concerned, but they are circulating the story, (and even thought themselves strong enough to say to my face at the meeting yesterday)- that it was a notorious fact that I was at daggers' points with them. I , being in the chair, listened to such talk till forbearance ceased to be a virtue. Then I said I was amazed, even in the light of past events, to hear such a question raised - much less argued ad nauseum, when they all knew that there was not a scintilla of evidence to sustain their contention. I stated freely that I was sure the fangs of such gossip had been extracted, so far as our National officers were concerned. It was the last gasp of the dying spirit of envy, that the friends of the Suffrage movement whose chief object was not usurpation, were again in the saddle; that they all knew that the head officers were welcomed, by none more heartily than myself, that I had written the resolution inviting them to come again; that conspirators, having failed to longer put doubt and distrust between the Eastern leaders and myself, were not decieving my by this new departure and it should not be my fault hereafter if they were allowed to deceive others. The conspirators, three in number, and their three mouthpieces were out in force but effected nothing but their own confusion. We have chosen Miss M. E. Pease as field secretary and I shall visit the Coast settlements and summer resorts with her during the heated term, to thoroughly organize the Coast counties. The better and wiser elements of society are determined to weed the Association of cranks and fadists and replace the popularity of the movement, as the N. A. W. S. A. saw it was when their officers visited us in convention last year. We think this will trouble will settle itself before the petitions are all in. The work for the petitions is progressing all right. The business trusts will not (thanks to Anna Shaw and her shafts of ridicule) fight us next time and the Liquor League will have ample time to learn that prohibition is no part of our fight for Equal Suffrage, but Equal Suffrage is it's logical cure. The liquor interest was " hoist by it's own petard " at the election, since there is no doubt, and it's emissaries now confess it, that thousands of voters, being used by them to " prohibit " Woman Suffrage, voted to prohibit their Local Option Amendment, also unawares. What I say in these talks is not for publication, but I should be glad to see it placed in the hands of other members of the Board, to forestall conspirators. With kind regards and good spirits,

Yours for liberty,

Abigail Scott Dunniway.

[Aug 11, 1906]

(COPY)

Portland, Ore. July 28, 1906.

My dear Miss Blackwell,

Your welcome letter of 15th. inst. came duly, finding me too busy at Chautauqua to reply at once.

I do not know what you mean by saying that you are "sorry that anyone was saying that you, (I) and the National officers are at daggers drawn."

I have felt during the entire year of the campaign, that the chief gain of the whole struggle was the opportunity it afforded our National officers to see for themselves the standing I have before the voters here, which alone made the next campaign possible.

My one mistake, and that of my host of influential friends, was in trusting to the perspicacity of the National sub-agents to discover for themselves that the two or three malcontents, who posed before them as It were freaks and parasites, whom the public would not follow. My motto has always been never to attack an organized and ballotted enemy when we had no ballits with which to meet it on equal footing. Oh! I do hope our National officers can undestand me now!

Mrs. Colby, whose presence among us is the greatest menace to our next campaign, is doing everything in her power to stir up strife between myself and the prohobitionists. Your fool friend is always your worst enemy Our W.C.T.U. was held well in hand before she came among us and pushed an old freak to the front, who made the sub-agents of the N.W.S.A. believe she was the whole thing!

I was sorry our head officers could not remain with us long enough, after my friends began to form their acquaintance, hereand there, to discover themselves where the strength of the movement lay.

From all over the State testimonials are coming from voters that there would have been no more organized opposition to our campaign than was encountered by my son, W.S. Duniway, in his candidacy for the best office in the State, if the word had not been given out that I had retired from the Cause leaving it to the Prohibitionists! To correct this falsehood must be my work for the next two years.

My plan is to ask the National Association to quietly cooperate with Ms. Coe, her good husband and myself in this work. Twenty five per cent of the amount expended last year will do the work, if contributed by the National to a responsible committee to be named by us, placed in the hands of a treasurer who will be required to give a heavy bond for the faithful disbursement of every penny. When the campaign of all political parties gets hot, let us get the political leaders to divide time with men speakers from us from the suffrage states. Voters will not listen to women speakers, unless already with and of us. Our work should be not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance.

We will not antagonize the W.C.T.U. if the fangs of two or three local freaks are drawn. If they, the W.C.T.U. will work for suffrage in their

[Aug 11, 1906]

own organization, instead of taking possession of ours and claiming, as they did this year, that they and we are ONE, they will have no reason to complain of "antagonism." The Granger suffragists do not camp on us; nor do the Socialists, or Catholics, or Protestants. Why should the Prohibitionists?

It is not my fault, though it seems to be my misfortune, that the public of the entire Pacific Northwest will persist in considering me the leader, and the voters will recognize no other.

You are welcome to coreulate this letter privately among the members and friends of our national Ex. Com. If they see the common sense of the outline herein- as I believe they will- we shall surely win, next time. The ambition of Dr. Jeffreys to become IT seems to have waned. Jefferson has been appointed as Oregon's Commissioner to Jamestown and we do not hear of them in the suffrage movement of late, though of course they are loyal.

If the National will cooperate as above out lined, we shall open the way for our Head Officers to hold the most brilliant series of meetings during the last weeks of the campaign in 1908 in the whole history of our movement. Surely they will not listen any more to the lies and calumniation of freaks.

Yours for victory.
Abigail Scott Duniway.

(Copy.)

[Nov 22, 1906]

Denver, Colo, November 13, 1906.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell,
45 Boutwell Ave.,
Dorchester, Mass.

My dear Miss Blackwell:

I thank you for your kind letter of the 8th inst. I suppose you have heard the result of the campaign out here. It was about as I expected from the first; I knew that Mr. Adams was hopeless. The Republicans, it is said, spent a million dollars to carry the State. Under our straight ticket law, it was almost impossible to get people to vote independent, although they wished to do so. The truth of the matter was that it was believed that no man could be elected in this State on an independent ticket, no matter who he was or what he represented, so that people voted their straight party tickets, as a rule. Still there were about twenty thousand people, according to the return coming in, who voted for me, and took the pains to vote for me. Most of them were Republicans, since Mr. Buchtel, the Republican candidate, ranbehind his ticket; showing that my vote came mainly from Republicans, as was generally conceded. Whenever I could, I endorsed the Democratic legislative ticket, and gave it some strehgth it could not otherwise have had; since they were pledged to the reform laws I asked for and to a proper division of this Court next winter; but it did no good, since the smelter trust and the balance of the corporations had the machinery everywhere, bought up the party workers, and with the " Prosperity " cry, and the fight they made against Mr. Patterson, who seems tobe unpopular in the State, the Republican ticket was elected by about 20,000 majority.

The campaign simply afforded me an opportunity to talk to the people of the State on the necessity for new ballot laws, and to warn them that my court was to be divided this winter, and I expected the gang would get me, if they could; and I very much fear that, in the division of this court, which is tobe attempted, I will either be let out, or tendered a court that is so unsatisfactory to me that I cannot accept it. You know, two years ago, had the machine passed the bills they had in the legislature, intended to hamper my work, I should certainly have had to give it up. I hoped, by accepting the independent nomination from a large body of earnest, independent, Republicans and Democrats, that it would afford me an opportunity to talk to the people, and acquaint them with the dangers I have faced; and while I know I have their sympathy and good will and can make a fight against contemplated legislation against me, I am very doubtful as to the outcome, though I shall continue to do the best I can. Of course, I had no party machine, no organization, very little money, and no newspaper, and it was at best a hard struggle, but one that seemed necessary under the circumstances.

I know I have lost nothing in the estimation of the people of the State; on the contrary, the situation is well understood in this State, and I feel that I am stronger with the people; but it is very difficult for one who is not a resident of this State to understan our political conditions, and ~~kng~~ how hopeless it is to get the people to vote their real sentiments.

[Nov 22, 1906]

I repudiated the support of the Speer Democratic city organization because of its alliance with the gamblers and the dive element and because they wanted me to run a county ticket made up of their men, and for this refusal I lost the support of the Denver Post.

Senator Patterson, of the News and Times, although opposing me, has no criticism to make; and they are very friendly, since they know I fought for the right and for principle. I am told by mutual friends that Senator Patterson freely admits that had he permitted the Democratic Convention to do what it wished to do, namely to have me for its nominee, and repudiated its corporation chairman, th there would have been no question about my election; for people here do not seem to know how to vote anything but straight party tickets; they are timid and afraid to scratch their ballots under our cumbersome ballot law.

I have over two years in this court before my term expires, and we have much good work for the future that I hope will not be interfered with by the corporation gang that will control the legislature and that is very bitter against me, because of our fights against some of their grafters and the dive element, with whom they have constantly tied up.

You can have no conception of the struggle I had to face, and yet I am feeling better, mentally and physically, than when I started into it. I paid my own railroad fare and telephone tolls, and will have nearly three thousand dollars in debts to clean up, which I hope to do in the next year, by lecturing and writing and giving up part of my salary; but I am going to pay every cent of it. It is hard to understand the people. On the Republican ticket were notorious grafters and crooks, who have served corporations in the past, and one man whom I know to be a bribe-taker, and whose record was fully exposed to the people, and notwithstanding there were 25,000 circulars distributed in the churches of the communities, I don't think he received 500 less votes than the balance of the candidates, simply because of the difficulty in scratching under the ballot law, and the apparent indifference and timidity of the people.

The Republican candidate was a good man, personally, and was selected by Mr. Evans, agent of the utility corporations and Republican boss, as a sort of cloak, to cover up their iniquity. In the red-light district this reverend gentleman received three or four thousand votes where I practically received hardly a single vote, and indeed, the dive element and the church element seemed to have united to elect him.

I am not discouraged, and shall keep up the fight.

Any one in this State will tell you that the vote for an independent candidate is no indication of the real sentiment of the people. Unfortunately, that sentiment cannot be expressed under our ballot law, and if I can get these laws changed, as I believe I can, as a result of this fight, I shall feel more than compensated for the trials and struggles I have endured.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Ben B. Lindsey.

[Nov 22, 1906]

P. S. One of the inducements I had to run independent was that I am struggling to get some reform laws through; also the Juvenile Court is to be divided next winter by the Legislature and they may not leave the worst to me, as I want it.

P. S. I do not care to publish this letter, but you may draw any statement from it you wish. I appreciated so much your kind letter.

Telephone 1791 Haymarket

Office of

The Woman's Journal

No. 3 Park Street, Room 16

En route to Boston, Mass., June 17 1906

Dear Miss Lelay:

After you had gone, a letter came from a Mr. Ament (if I got the name correctly) of Grant's Pass. He wrote: "Much praise is due Miss Lelay for her untiring efforts in establishing a working force in this county; and her addresses, together with Miss Laughlin's, are spoken of by the people

of Grant's Pass as the most able & convincing they have yet heard in favor of woman suffrage." I just whipped out a pencil and copied that passage. I am sure it must express the feeling of many Oregonians. And we of the National cannot be grateful enough to you for your generosity & unselfishness in putting in not only your time but your expenses for a whole year for the benefit

Telephone 1791 Haymarket

Office of

The Woman's Journal

No. 3 Park Street, Room 16

June 17, 1906 p.2

of Oregon I hope that

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two years hence the amendment may carry; then you will be rewarded, & I do not know of anything else that could give you an adequate reward. I really think there is a very fair chance of its carrying next time, if we work on quietly & systematically during the next two years: for we know now what the enemy will do & where

to meet them.

~~He~~ Hon Jefferson Myers, when we took ~~dinner~~ dinner at his house before coming away, told us two particulars in which he thought we could improve our campaign next time. One was to get men from the suffrage States to come & talk for us — ex-mayors, ex-Governors, ex-judges of the Supreme Court from Idaho, Colo. &c. He says there are a good many such who are not rich

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and who could be had at a moderate price to come & stump the State; & the average man would attach more weight to their opinion than to a woman's. Another thing he advised us to do was to get our literature out earlier. He had been travelling about, & he said that fully ~~30~~ 30

days before election in the remotest corners of the State were flooded with their documents. They probably mailed them to every voter, as they have few people interested enough to distribute literature, but have plenty of money to pay postage. So they had got the rank & file of the voters prepossessed with

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the belief that equal suffrage had had awful results in Colorado &c., before our literature came along.

I have suggested to Mrs. Upton that at intervals during the coming two years we dose the Oregon voters with Progress (this to avoid postage), containing in each case a marked ~~copy of~~

article signed by some officer of the Oregon S. S. so that they may not feel as if it was Eastern interference in Western affairs.

By the way, you expressed a ~~curi~~ curiosity to know why Mrs. Dunniway was vexed with you. I questioned her on the subject, & found ~~that~~ it is because you were among those who opposed sending out to

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No. 3 Park Street, Room 16

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all the voters the letter she had drawn up & had got signed by the presidents of a number of women's organizations. That was before I came, but she evidently still feels sore about it; and in the discussion over it you said some things ~~of~~ which seem to

have hurt her feelings. She has a great deal of State pride, & is restive under what she regarded as dictation ~~by~~ by outsiders.

But all that is of minor consequence. It was not that which defeated the amendment, but the tremendous combination against us, which was too much for our women to overcome, even by their best efforts.

It is worth noticing,

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however, that the liquor interest alone could not have beaten us – for the liquor men lost their local option amendment – nor could the corporations alone have done it, for ~~the two~~ there were two other amendments pending to which the corporations ~~to~~ were strongly opposed, & both of

them were carried. Nor could the political machine alone have done it, for the Republicans were beaten on their candidate for governor by independent Republicans voting with the Democrats. It was the coalition that beat us, plus the respectable conservatives. Another time we must try to prevent the coalition

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from being as complete;
& meantime we
must work on
the respectable
conservatives. So it
looks to me. If you
have any suggestions,
I hope you will send
them to ~~them~~ Mrs. Upton,
& let
her manifold them
for the Business
Committee.

The indifference
of the women, ~~[illegible]~~

though regrettable, is not fatal. It is certainly no greater than existed among the women of Idaho. The Idaho W. S. A. had only about 200 members at the time when the men voted for the suffrage amendment almost two to one. So there is no call to despair. And the enemy evidently do not regard our

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defeat as final, for Reed sent his compliments to the ~~[illegible]~~ secretary of the Oregon E. S. A. & told her he had been ~~[illegible]~~ engaged by the Anti's to keep right on organizing Anti-Suffrage Associations during the next two years. This shows they are scared for bear

we may win next time.

I hope the ill turn from which you were suffering when you left has passed away. It was a real disappointment to me to be able to see so little of you, for you know — I hope you do — that Papa & I think a great deal of you. He was lamenting one day that there were no more such good women left ~~to~~ as Mamma, & then he bethought himself, & added, "Yes, there is Laura Clay." I meant to see you off,

Telephone 1791 Haymarket

Office of

The Woman's Journal

No. 3 Park Street, Room 16 June 17, 1906 p. 9

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but before I knew it you had ~~stolen~~ folded your tent like an Arab, & silently stolen away.

Don't bother to answer this; I know you hate to write letters, & you must be tired now, after all your good

work in the campaign.
And do not feel too
badly. Remember
~~that the~~ Lord reigns,
and sooner or
later the right
is bound to
win.

Very affection-
ately yours,

Alice Stone Blackwell.

Telephone 1791 Haymarket

Office of

The Woman's Journal

No. 3 Park Street, Room 16

Boston, Mass., June 8 1907

Dear Miss Clay:

I have just received from Mrs. Dunniway a copy of the rather peppery letter she has sent Miss Shaw. There is much truth in it, but it is so tactlessly put that Miss Shaw will certainly be less

Cordially, Alice Stone Blackwell.

inclined than before, if possible, to put any more money into Oregon.

I heard a rumor while we were out there that the enemy had a legal device ready whereby to have the amendment declared invalid & thrown out by the courts in case it should carry. Perhaps this lack of the affidavit was the thing. My father would send his love if he were at home. Love

Richmond, Ky.

July 28th, 1907.

My dear Miss Blackwell,

I thank you so much for letteing me see Mrs. Duniway's letter and clippings, which I re-enclose.

I still deeply regret that the Business Committee did not vote some help to the Oregon campaign. Perhaps we may still be able to do so if the petition is really secured and proclaimed by the Governor. I think that the politicians are going to be influenced soon by the conviction that woman suffrage is bound to come and that they ought to bid for the woman vote, just as the Republicans bid for the negro vote after the war. That is my hope in the Oklahoma campaign now: and because I am expecting that sometime partisan politicians will take up our cause for their own benefit I think it is of the greatest importance that the question should be put to vote even when an educative campaign cannot be carried on. On this point I believe I disagree with you. I would be very thankful to have the vote taken in Oregon if not a speech were made in its favor. I think there is always a chance now that some who have votes will find it to their interest to get the measure passed.

Though I regret exceedingly that Mrs.Duniway is carrying on as she is doing, yet I hope her tactics may prove successful with her own people, and we may have a victory there in 1908. Her newspaper writing will probably make the other Western states unwilling to have the National run campaigns for them; but as I believe I ahve written before, I think there are sound political reasons for their objections anyhow, which I think we will have to regard more and more.

I am always glad to hear from you, and as I am intensely interested in the Oregon campaign, I hope you will continue to send me letters and clippings relating to it, as it is probable you receive some that I would not otherwise have an opportunity to see.

Please give my regards to your father, and believe me

Very cordially your friend,

Telephone 1791 Haymarket

Office of

The Woman's Journal

No. 3 Park Street, Room 16

Chilmark, Dukes Co.

~~Boston~~, Mass., July 12 1907

Dear Miss Clay:

The enclosed letters speak for themselves. Please return to me when read. It is really too bad of Mrs. Dunniway!

Yours always cordially,

Alice Stone Blackwell.

Telephone 1791 Haymarket

Office of

The Woman's Journal

No. 6 Beacon St., Room 1018

Chilmark
~~Boston~~, Mass., Aug. 19 1909

Dear Miss Clay:

The enclosed letter explains itself. I do not know the writer.

Cordially,

Alice Stone Blackwell.

Miss Nellie Brightman,
Crawford House,
Scollay Square,
Boston.

Colonel Lee Crandall,
2307-18 St. N. W. Washington, D. C.
Citizen of Globe, Arizona.

Telephone 1791 Haymarket

Office of

The Woman's Journal

No. 3 Park Street, Room 16

Boston, Mass., Oct. 6 1907

Dear Miss Clay:

While recognizing the perfect right of the Mississippi women to run their affairs in their own way and ask for whatever form of suffrage they choose, I should greatly regret to see them ask for white suffrage.

Nothing practical would be gained by it, for

the U. S. Supreme Court would almost certainly decide against its constitutionality. The interpretation which it is sought to give to the constitutional provision is a strained one. The U. S. Supreme Court might possibly uphold it if its members had a strong wish to do so, but their bias would be quite the other way. Most of them are opposed to woman suffrage, and

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would rather decide against a woman suffrage measure than for it. Most of them are also (I suppose) Republicans, and would rather decide against than for an interpretation that would give party advantage to the Democrats. So that the white women of Miss-~~ssip~~ sissippi would not be at all likely to get the suffrage

by such an attempt; and the effort would give a black eye to the woman suffrage movement all through the North and West. This is a thing that I don't think either you or Miss ~~Kearney~~ Gordon quite appreciate; and I am quite sure Miss Kearney does not. In that remarkable speech that we had so much difficulty in keeping her from delivering at New Orleans, she

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said that we of the North and West really in our hearts entertained the same opinion on the race question that the Southerners do. That was one of the assertions that we especially felt we could not let pass without protest. You yourself also once said to me in private conversation, to my great surprise,

that to me and other Northerners, ~~how the~~ it was "a mere question of political expediency" how the colored people should be treated at the South, whereas to you Southern white women the question was vital" — or words to that effect. It is generally recognized through the North and West that the governments set up by the ignorant and

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newly-enfranchised slaves were so intolerably bad and corrupt that the white people had to get rid of them, and the setting up of qualifications of education, character or property, so ~~long~~ far as these are ~~too~~ applied impartially to both races, is approved of by almost everybody in our part of the country, I think,

except by a few ultra theorists who are absolutely wedded to the idea of a literally universal suffrage.

But the application of these tests in such a way as to let in every white man, no matter how ignorant or bad in character, and to shut out every colored man, no matter how intelligent or how ~~bad~~ good, is regarded everywhere outside the Southern States as an unmitigated iniquity, even by the Democrats, and of course still

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more by the Republicans.

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No doubt it is true, as you say, that the average white illiterate is a better citizen than the average colored ~~illiter~~ illiterate, and fitter to vote: but he is not fit, for all that; and in all our Northern cities we are suffering so grievously from the ignorant and corrupt white vote (which here forms the main strength of the Democratic party) that this is felt

with especial keenness. ~~The~~ ~~in~~ A law proposing in plain terms to give the ballot to every white person, no matter how bad, and to exclude from it every colored person, no matter how good, would be an offence to the conscience of the whole civilized world, outside the white people of the Southern States. All through the North and West it is regarded as a matter not of "mere political expediency" but of plain right and wrong; and people here feel with greater or less intensity in regard to it, just in proportion

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as their moral sentiments in general are keen or sluggish. Our suffrage people are as a class those whose moral sense is above the average, and many of them are descendants of the old antislavery families; and if the N. A. W. S. A. were to ~~of~~ aid or countenance, officially, an effort to get white suffrage as such, it would lead to ~~a great~~ strong protest within the association. It would also increase the prejudice

against woman suffrage and the suffragists in the country at large. Woman suffrage by ill luck is already associated in people's minds with Mormonism in Utah & industrial disorders in Colorado, and if it becomes associated also with ~~[illegible]~~ race prejudice and what is regarded as a serious iniquity in the treatment of the colored people at the South, it will give us another black eye with the public at large. I dont ask you to accept this point of view as the right

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one, for I know you will not be able to agree with it; but I want you to recognize that it exists, and has to be taken into account.

Nothing practical would be likely to be gained by such an attempt, except the settling of the question whether such an interpretation of the consti-

I know that neither you nor the world like it, but I had to unburden my mind.

Yours affectionately, Alice Stone Blackwell.

tution would be upheld; and I don't think that the settlement of that point would be of enough importance to be worth bringing ~~odium~~ odium on the general movement for.

Of course, as I said in the beginning, the Mississippi women are free to ask for what they please; but I shall personally be very sorry if Miss Kearney decides to put in that word "white." Of course, if the ballot were given to Mississippi women on the same terms that it now is to men, the colored women would be practically kept out, as the colored men

now are; but we should not be in the attitude then but ourselves in the attitude of explicitly endorsing the discrimination. Will you please send this letter on to Kate Gordon?

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Boston, Mass., Nov. 16 1907

My dear Miss Clay:

I had the Kentucky matter that you were kind enough to send, all in type for this week's Journal, but the report of the A.C.A. meetings stretched out to such unexpected length as to crowd everything else out. It will appear next week. Please send

me the daily paper which contained the best report of the Ky. Annual Meeting.

Always affectionately yours,

Alice Stone Blackwell.

Richmond, Ky.

Nov.18th, 1907.

My dear Miss Blackwell, I had intended to write you an account of our convention, when I received your letter asking for a newspaper account of it. We have no daily paper in Richmond, and the accounts elsewhere are not very full; so I carried out my intention, and enclose a type-written report. I think it is rather long; so you may cut it without fear of my feeling slighted, as there is so much of general interest now going on.

Please tell Mr.Blackwell that Miss Kearney has asked me to come to Jackson for a conference with her State EX/ Committee on the 28th of this month, and I am going,if nothing prevents. This is not for publication, but just for your father and you, as he is so interested in the Miss. work. Miss Gordon is also invited, and I hope to meet her there.

Please give my regards to hom, and believe me

Always cordially yours,

[Nov. 18, 1907]

I.

The Kentucky Equal Rights Association held its annual convention in Richmond on Nov.14th and 15th; and all feel that it was a very successful occasion. Addresses of welcome were received from the Madison Co. Equal Rights Association, the ~~Fmmii~~ Woman's Club and the School Improvement League in the afternoon. In the evening the Mayor of Richmond, Mr.Clarence Woods, welcomed the convention in the name of the city, and presented its keys. Mr.Woods is a suffragist of long standing, and his welcome was therefore particularly valued.

The recommendations of National Committees were considered.While the local clubs do not all hold frequent meetings, yet all can help more or less in the work of the National Committees. Miss Laura Clay was appointed a committee on Church Work. Miss Laura R.White, of Ashland, gave an interesting report on Peace and Arbitration, and was appointed committee on Peace and Arbitration.It was voted to ask Congress for a 16th Amendment, forbidding the disfranchisement of women on account of sex. The report of Mrs.Desha Breckinridge on School Suffrage showed much good work effected, and the women are hopeful that an increased measure of school suffrage will be gained from the incoming legislature. Governor elect A.E.Willson, and Superintendent -elect Crabbe have both given their hearty endorsement to the extension of School Suffrage. The Federation of Women's Clubs and the State Educational Association passed a resolution in its favor by large majorities during the last summer.

As usual, a strong sentiment existed in the convention in favor of making Increase of Membership a principal feature in the year's work. It was voted to adopt a plan of enrolled membership; and enrollment cards are to be prepared by the Ex/.Committee, and supplied at cost price to the local clubs which wish to use them. They are to be of good card-board, and

and are to be inscribed as follows:

Date.....

I believe in the right of suffrage for women, and I hereby enroll myself as a member of the _____ _____ _____

Name._____

Street Number/._____

City _____

Kentucky.

The signers of these cards do not necessarily obligate themselves to pay dues; and they will not have delegates to vote either in the state or National convention, when they do not pay dues, or the local club to which they belong does not pay dues for them. Some of the clubs think of raising a general fund to pay the dues of all those who may join by these enrollment cards. However, these enrolled members are to sign on the understanding that they have all the duties of maintaining our principles, except the regular payment of dues. After once signing, they will be considered permanent members, and their names will not be dropped except at their own request.

The Press Superintendent, Mrs.Lida C.Obenchain, has done excellent work, as she always does. She was re-elected Press Superintendent. All the officers were re-elected , as follows: Miss Laura Clay, President, Lexington: Mrs.Mary B.Clay, Ist.Vice-President, Richmond: Mrs.Mary C.Cramer, 2nd Vice-Pres., East End Ave. Lexington: Mrs.N.S.McLaughlin, 3rd Vice-President, IOII Scott Street, Covington: Mrs.Mary C.Roark, Corresponding Secretary, Richmond: Mrs.Emma M.Roebuck, Recording Secretary, II2 W.Front Street, Newport: Mrs.Isabella H.Shepard, Treasurer, 3I East I2th Street, Covington. Mrs.Mary E. Giltner, Member of National Ex.Committee, I554 Madison Avenue, Covington. State Historian, Mrs.M.B.Reynolds, Covington.

The proposed Legislative Work includes asking for Co-guardianship of father and mother of minor children: Parliamentary Suffrage Constitutional Amendment for full suffrage; and women on boards of punotive,

charitable and educational institutions of the state.

Apleasant feature of the program was the presentation of Equal Suffrage books to the library of the Eastern Ky.Normal School, situated at Richmond. The books were the four volumes of the History of Woman Suffrage; Life and Works of Susna B.Anthony; J.S.Mill's Subjection of Women; Aunt Jane of Kentucky, by our own Mrs.Obenchain; and Josiah Allen's Wife, By Mrs.M.Holly. We were sorry we could not obtain in time a copy of Mrs. Kate Trimble Woolsey's Republics Versus Women; but we hope to present that later. In addition to these, Mrs.M.B.Clay presented bound volumes of the Woman's Journal, covering a number of years. ~~Thexxxxxxxxx~~ An eloquent response of acceptance was made in behalf of the School by Prof. Wrenn Grinstead.

The evenings were delightfully occupied by music from the Cecilian Club, and addresses from Mayor Clarence Woods, Rev. Hugh McLellan, and Rev. Anna H.Shaw. Miss Shaw was the principal speaker each evening, and greatly pleased the large audiences. Twenty-five new members were added to the Madison E.R.A.

The resolutions were as follows:

The Elks courteously gave the use of their beautiful hall for the day sessions; and there the ladies served a delicious lunch, to which all the delegates and the hostesses were invited, so they enjoyed a social hour together.

Laura Clay.